Use of type VII collagen gene (COL7A1) markers in prenatal diagnosis of recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa

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Abstract
Generalised recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (EB) is a severe inherited disease in which patients suffer from blistering and scarring of the skin and mucous membranes after minor mechanical trauma. Tight genetic linkage has been established to the type VII collagen gene (COL7A1) at 3p21, with no evidence of locus heterogeneity. Several COL7A1 mutations have now been identified in recessive dystrophic EB patients. Prenatal diagnosis has been performed by examination of a fetal skin biopsy taken at about 16 weeks' gestation, and relies on identification of characteristic ultrastructural and immunohistochemical changes. We have now achieved a first trimester prenatal diagnosis using intragenic and flanking COL7A1 markers in a pregnancy at risk for recessive dystrophic EB. Segregation of the informative markers predicted the baby would be an unaffected carrier. The pregnancy continued to term and a healthy baby was born, confirming this result.

(J Med Genet 1995;32:749–750)

Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa is an inherited disorder of skin and mucous membranes characterised by blistering and scarring after minor mechanical trauma. Mutilating deformities and squamous cell carcinoma may occur, and patients frequently die in the third or fourth decade. Electron microscopy has shown abnormalities of anchoring fibrils, attachment structures composed of type VII collagen. Genetic linkage studies have implicated the type VII collagen gene (COL7A1) at 3p21. The combined maximum lod score (Zmax) from studies of generalised recessive dystrophic EB using an intragenic PvuII restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) is 7.48 at a recombination fraction (θ) of zero. None of the families showed any evidence of recombination, firmly supporting locus homo- geneity for this disease. Pathogenic mutations on COL7A1 have now been identified, confirming the role of COL7A1 in this disease.

Prenatal diagnosis is often requested by parents of children with severe recessive dystrophic EB. Fetal skin biopsy allows prenatal diagnosis at 16 weeks gestation. Although this is an accurate and reliable method, the necessity of a late midtrimester termination is disadvantageous. We have recently achieved first trimester prenatal diagnosis in a pregnancy at risk for severe recessive dystrophic EB using intragenic and flanking COL7A1 markers.

The consanguineous parents of a child with generalised recessive dystrophic EB requested prenatal diagnosis in the 10th week of a subsequent pregnancy. A chorionic villus sample was obtained at 10 ½ weeks gestation using transcervical biopsy forceps and DNA was extracted using standard methods after elimination of maternal tissue contamination. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify DNA fragments containing the markers, and PCR products were then digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes. The PvuII polymorphism, which lies within the NC-1 coding domain of COL7A1, was fully informative, and predicted that the fetus would be an unaffected heterozygous carrier (figure A). A second polymorphic MspI site flanking COL7A1 (D3S2) was partially informative, and indicated fetal inheritance of the maternal allele carrying the mutation (figure B). The absence of the (−) allele from the fetal sample helped to exclude maternal contamination. The pregnancy was continued to term and a healthy baby was born, confirming the result.

The gene encoding type VII collagen is highly complex with 118 exons and 9.2 kb cDNA. Furthermore the mutations so far described have been largely unique to individual families and do not cluster. Without common mutations and in the context of a large and complex gene, it may not be feasible to identify the pathogenic mutations in all families requesting prenatal diagnosis. Appropriate polymorphic markers within and tightly flanking COL7A1 will therefore be important for prenatal diagnosis. The speed and accuracy of DNA based testing coupled with the ability to obtain fetal...
DNA from chorionic villus in the first trimester mean that this method will supersed fetal skin biopsy in the future.
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*J Med Genet* 1995 32: 749-750
doi: 10.1136/jmg.32.9.749

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