LETTER TO JMG

A Tyr368His RPE65 founder mutation is associated with variable expression and progression of early onset retinal dystrophy in 10 families of a genetically isolated population

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Autosomal recessive retinal dystrophies cause visual impairment in approximately 1 in 4000 individuals worldwide. The non-syndromic forms are highly heterogeneous and can be classified into clinical subgroups, the most frequent ones being retinitis pigmentosa, cone-rod dystrophies, and Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA). LCA represents the most severe phenotype with an onset of symptoms before the age of six months, visual acuity below 20/400, a searching nystagmus, sluggish pupillary reactions, and a non-detectable electroretinogram (ERG). Visual fields are usually not measurable. Photophobia is only occasionally reported in LCA. Patients with juvenile and early onset retinitis pigmentosa present with night blindness in early childhood, usually before the age of two years. They do not show searching nystagmus and have a relatively well preserved macular function. Central vision is often lost in the second or third decade of life.

The cloning of more than 20 genes allows the molecular characterisation of approximately 50% of the autosomal recessive inherited retinal dystrophy cases (http://www.sph.uth.tmc.edu/Retnet ). To establish a useful clinical prognosis for patients a well defined genotype–phenotype correlation is required.

Although the general population in the Netherlands is relatively outbred, there are a few examples of autosomal recessive diseases caused by Dutch founder mutations. Batten disease was found to be due to identity-by-descent in a highly inbred family. A frequent LDL receptor mutation originating from Dutch 17th century settlers causes familial hypercholesterolaemia in South Africa and Canada. The RP12 locus was mapped through linkage analysis in a genetic isolate from the northwest of the Netherlands, which was followed by the cloning of the underlying gene, CRB1. In 1999 Schappter-Kimmijser et al described an isolated Dutch population living on a former island with a relatively high frequency of LCA. In 1637 this community suffered from the plague, which killed half the population. After the island was connected to the mainland in 1941, the 4000 residents could be regarded as descendants of at most 150 ancestors. Since then, the population size has quadrupled, mostly through endogamous marriages.

We re-evaluated this population and established a new multigenerational pedigree, consisting of 10 nuclear families with congenital retinal dystrophy. We undertook detailed clinical and molecular studies and identified two RPE65 mutations, one of which represents a frequent founder mutation in the genetic isolate.

METHODS

Fourteen patients with congenital retinal dystrophy, 25 of their non-affected siblings, and 19 parents were asked to particpate in the study. The study protocol adhered to the regulations of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Clinical analysis

Parents and patients were questioned about pregnancy, delivery, the age of onset of symptoms, night blindness, photophobia, and birth defects. Ophthalmic examinations included best corrected visual acuity with age adapted functional tests, such as Teller acuity cards in the preverbal period and the Lea Hyvärinen test for colour blindness. From the age of six years Snellen charts were used. Objective refractive error was measured after cycloplegia. Pupillary reactions were tested and nystagmus and photophobia were evaluated. Night blindness was tested by observing the patients’ behaviour in a dim lighted room. The anterior segment was examined using a slit lamp, followed by dilated fundoscopy. Kinetic visual fields were measured with Tübinger perimetry (with a 10 apostilbs background) in 13 patients. Electroretinographic recordings were made in all patients but one, and were done at two university hospitals. Colour vision was tested with the Ishihara test for colour blindness, Hardy Rand Rittler (H-R-R) charts, and Lambeth’s saturated D-15 test. Dark adaptometry was undertaken in three
patients with the Goldmann-Weckers dark adapimeter. Fundus photographs were taken with a Topcon retinal camera, model TRC-F.

Molecular analysis

Venous blood was collected and DNA was extracted using a previously described protocol.17 DNA was analysed using the highly polymorphic DNA marker D1S2803 (AFMB361YD5) located 2.5 kilobases (kb) proximal to the RPE65 gene and D1S2895 (AFMA099W1C), located approximately 2.7 megabases (Mb) proximal to the RPE65 gene, according to the human genome project working draft at http://genome.cse.ucsc.edu (freeze June 2002).

Amplification reactions were done with 50 ng genomic DNA, 6 pmol of each primer, 200 pM of dATP, dGTP, dCTP, and dTTP, 2 pmol [alpha-32P]-dCTP, 1 x SuperTag buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0; 50 mM KCl; 1.5 mM MgCl2; 0.1% (wt/vol) Triton X-100; 0.01% (wt/vol) gelatine), and 0.1 U Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen). Cycling parameters consisted of 94°C for 4 min, followed by 30 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 55°C for 2 min, 72°C for 1 min, and a final extension of 6 min at 72°C. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products were separated on a 6.6% denaturing polyacrylamide gel (acrylamide:N,N'-methylene-bisacrylamide 19:1), containing 100 mM Tris-borate, 2 mM EDTA pH 8.3, and 8.3 M. Urea. After electrophoresis and drying of the gels the bands were visualised by overnight exposure on an X-Omat AR film.

After strong evidence of involvement of the RPE65 gene was obtained, we analysed the nucleotide sequence of the 14 exons of the RPE65 gene in genomic DNA of one healthy individual and three probands (BII-5, GII-1, and HII-1). We slightly adapted the PCR conditions described by Matthijsn and coworkers.18 The PCR buffer contained 3 mM MgCl2 and we employed the following PCR cycling temperatures: 30 s at 94°C, 30 s at 56°C (exons 4 to 10) or 60°C (exons 1 to 3 and 11 to 14), and 1 min at 72°C (30 cycles). Cycle sequencing was done by using the same gene specific PCR primers18 to amplify the 14 exons and flanking introns sequences of the RPE65 gene. The PCR products were purified by using the Millipore purification system and analysed on ABI3730 or ABI3100 DNA analysers. Automatic analysis was done by ABI basecaller.

The presence of the 1156T→C (Tyr368His) founder mutation was tested in 96 healthy controls from the genetic isolate after isolating DNA from buccal swabs. Mucous membrane cells were collected by firmly brushing the inside of the cheek, after which 600 membrane cells were collected by firmly brushing the inside of the cheek, after which 600

RESULTS

Clinical evaluation

The relevant clinical data are summarised in table 1. None of the 14 newborns followed objects or made eye contact, leading their parents to suspect visual impairment within the first three months of life. Most of the children were seen by an ophthalmologist within their first year. All experienced night blindness. Nine children went to regular schools while the others attended schools for the visually impaired. Two of the children (AII-2, HII-5) were considered to have psychomotor retardation with an autistic-like contact disorder. One patient (BII-5) underwent surgery because of polyactyly.

A wide range of visual auries was observed at the first examination. On follow up visual acuity varied: in nine patients (AII-2, AII-3, BII-5, CII-2, DII-1, EII-1, FII-2, GII-1; HII-2) it remained relatively stable or seemed to improve, whereas in four (HII-1, HII-2, III-5, KII-6) it deteriorated (table 1). All but two children showed early onset nystagmus or developed nystagmus within the first six years of life. Eight patients showed a mild torticollis. None of the patients had photophobia; on the contrary, all children adored bright light. Two patients had moderate hypermetropia, one of whom (BII-5) had a father and an older sister who were also hypermetropic but did not have a retinal disorder. The other hypermetropic individual (HII-5) had two affected siblings who were near emmetropic. Three patients had moderate myopia (DII-1, JII-2, KII-6). Six children had strabismus, which led to an amblyopic eye in two (table 1). Pupillary reactions were normal and symmetrical in all. None of the patients had cataract.

Early fundoscopy was either normal or showed relative hypopigmentation or subtle changes in the retinal pigment epithelium. Macular reflexes were still present in all patients, while foveal reflexes were present in half the affected individuals. At the most recent examination retinal vessels were moderately or severely attenuated and the optic discs were pale in all patients. In five patients the periphery appeared hypopigmented. All patients had subtle subretinal pigmentary changes. No intraretinal bone spicules were seen. Macular reflexes were still present later in life, whereas the foveal reflexes disappeared in all but one patient (table 1).

Seven of the 14 patients were unable to perform colour vision tests. In the other seven patients colour vision was severely disturbed and had an overall tendency to the tritan axe (blue-yellow axe). Tübingen visual field assessment was done in 13 patients. Though visual field defects were slightly progressive over the years, the peripheral fields remained relatively stable in 10 patients. In only three was there marked deterioration. Dark adaptation tests were done in three patients and showed monophasic curves with a markedly increased rod and cone segment. ERGs were done within the first three years of life in 12 patients. In seven no responses were detected. In four patients, significantly reduced photopic responses were measured, with absent scotopic responses. In only one patient (HII-5) were both scotopic and photopic responses recorded (table 1).

Genotype

Genealogical studies showed that all 10 families were related through at least one and in most cases several common ancestors (fig 1). Some patients were first degree cousins (for example, patients from families B and C; patients from families D and E); others were only connected through a common ancestor (fig 1). Some patients were first degree cousins (for example, patients from families B and C; patients from families D and E); others were only connected through a common ancestor living in the 18th century eight generations ago (for example, families F and G). We therefore reasoned that the retinal dystrophy in the 10 families was most probably caused by homozygosity-by-descent of one or a small number of autosomal recessive mutations.

Molecular genetic analysis

The phenotypes described above suggested the involvement of the RPE65 gene, as previous studies have implicated this gene in patients with LCA and early onset severe rod-cone dystrophy quite similar to the clinical presentation described in patients in this study.19–23 To test this hypothesis, we undertook linkage analysis employing the DNA marker D1S2803 located only 2.5 kb proximal of the RPE65 gene. Eight of 10 families were partially or fully informative (fig 1). All affected individuals except patient GII-1 are homozygous for D1S2803 allele b. Given that allele b has a frequency of
0.32 (http://gdbwww.gdb.org) the likelihood that it occurs in 19 of 20 alleles from the probands of the nuclear families is (0.32)19 × 0.68 = 8.6 19. This calculation strongly suggests the presence of a homozygous founder mutation in these patients. Moreover, analysis of marker D1S2895, situated 3 cM proximal to the RPE65 gene, also revealed homozygosity of one allele in five of eight informative families (data not shown).

Subsequently, we analysed the nucleotide sequence of the 14 protein coding exons of the RPE65 gene in three probands (III-5, III-1, and GII-1) and one control DNA sample. We identified a homozygous 1156T→C nucleotide change (Tyr368His) in patients BII-5 and HII-1. Patient GII-1 was identified a homozygous 1156T→C nucleotide change (BII-5, HII-1, and GII-1) and one control DNA sample. We

### Table 1  Ophthalmological data for 13 patients with a homozygous Tyr368His RPE65 mutation, and one patient (GII-1) with compound heterozygous RPE65 mutations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>First visual acuity (age)</th>
<th>Recent visual acuity (age)</th>
<th>Objective refraction spherical equivalent</th>
<th>Electrophysiology (age)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td>First fundoscopy</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-2</td>
<td>20/60 (4 y)</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>20/800 (15 y)</td>
<td>20/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-3</td>
<td>20/60 (9 y)</td>
<td>20/100</td>
<td>20/50 (17 y)</td>
<td>20/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BII-5</td>
<td>20/200 (4 y)</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>20/200 (15 y)</td>
<td>20/125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CII-2</td>
<td>20/250 (3 y)</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes, MR+, FR+</td>
<td>20/150 (9 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI-1</td>
<td>HM 2 m (6 y)</td>
<td>HM 2 m</td>
<td>20/400 (21 y)</td>
<td>20/400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI-1</td>
<td>20/60 (6 y)</td>
<td>20/80</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>20/100 (8 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI-4</td>
<td>20/300 (1 y)</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes</td>
<td>20/200 (8 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GII-1</td>
<td>BE: 20/200 (1 y)</td>
<td>Hypopigmented fundus, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>BE: 20/200 (2 y)</td>
<td>Optic disc palpe, mildly attenuated vessels, MR+, hypopigmented mid-periphery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HII-1</td>
<td>20/50 (4 y)</td>
<td>20/150</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>20/200 (19 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HII-2</td>
<td>20/300 (4 y)</td>
<td>20/300</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>20/600 (19 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HII-5</td>
<td>20/150 (2 y)</td>
<td>20/150</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>20/250 (10 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JII-2</td>
<td>20/100 (4 y)</td>
<td>20/100</td>
<td>Hypopigmented fundus, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>20/50 (12 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KII-6</td>
<td>20/60 (6 y)</td>
<td>20/80</td>
<td>Subtle RPE changes, MR+, FR−</td>
<td>20/200 (10 y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amblyopia
BE, bath eye; D, development of visual acuity; FR, focal reflex; HM, hand movements; LE, left eye; m, month; MR, macular reflex; PR, photopic responses; RE, right eye; RPE, retinal pigment epithelium; SR, scotopic responses; y, year.
bp, a mutant allele is cut into 41, 85, and 120 bps. As illustrated for family B, patient BII-5 was indeed homozygous for the mutant restriction pattern (fig 2). Five healthy siblings were heterozygous for this mutation and two unaffected siblings did not carry a mutant allele. NlaIII RFLP analysis of the 10 families showed that all patients except GI-1 were homozygous for the 1156T→C nucleotide change and that all parents except GI-1 were heterozygous carriers of this mutation. GI-1 instead carried the IVS1+5g→a mutation. Among 25 unaffected siblings tested, 17 were heterozygous for the Tyr368His mutation and eight did not carry this mutation. No other mutations or polymorphisms were found in the three patients and one control DNA sample analysed. Using the NlaIII RFLP analysis three of 96 healthy controls from the genetic isolate were shown to carry the Tyr368His found mutation heterozygously. We also investigated the frequency of this founder mutation in a panel of 86 patients with LCA from different white populations, 75 patients with autosomal recessive or isolated retinitis pigmentosa from the Netherlands, and 94 healthy controls from the Netherlands. The Tyr368His mutation was not found in the random control group or in the LCA cohort but was found heterozygously in one Dutch patient with retinitis pigmentosa and early onset visual loss.

**DISCUSSION**

We found 14 patients with a congenital retinal dystrophy belonging to 10 related families from a former genetic isolate in the Netherlands. The age of onset of the retinal dystrophy suggests LCA, but several characteristics of the disease—for example, visual acuity, visual fields, and night blindness—strongly support the diagnosis of early onset retinitis pigmentosa. We therefore classify the phenotype of our patients as an early onset severe retinal dystrophy. Based on a comparison of the phenotypes observed in patients of our pedigree with previous genotype-phenotype studies, we hypothesized that the RPE65 gene represented a good candidate gene. Linkage analysis of a highly polymorphic marker located very near the RPE65 gene revealed homozygosity-by-descent in nine of 10 families. We found homozygosity for a Tyr368His mutation in nine families, and compound heterozygosity of the Tyr368His and IVS1+5g→a mutations in one patient of the other family. The Tyr368His mutation has most probably been inherited from a common ancestor of all 10 families born in the 18th century or before. The IVS1+5g→a mutation is the most frequently encountered LCA associated RPE65 mutation. Both RPE65 variants described above have been found previously in patients with similar phenotypes and were not found in 50 random control individuals from the general population. Moreover, the Tyr368 residue is conserved among human, bovine, canine, rat, chicken, and salamander species. Our results clearly show that a homozygous Tyr368His mutation in the RPE65 gene can be associated with a large variability in visual acuity. Moreover, over a mean nine year follow up period, visual acuity either remained stable, seemed to improve slightly, or deteriorated. The observed improvement can be explained by visual and mental development.
that may influence results of visual acuity testing favourably. Within families, concordance of progression of the disease was observed. At present, six patients are over 20 years of age and have stable visual acuity. Based on our findings it is not possible to give patients with a homozygous Tyr368His mutation an accurate prediction on the progression of retinal degeneration and their future visual acuity. An explanation for the variable clinical outcome cannot be found in the different functional consequences of the various mutations. Clearly, other genetic or environmental factors influence visual acuity and its progression. No other patients have been described with a homozygous RPE65 Tyr368His mutation. Patients who are compound heterozygous for this mutation and an Arg91Trp mutation showed a more severe disease course.14 15

In a previously identified patient with the same compound heterozygous mutations as patient GI-1, the age of onset was five years, with a visual acuity of 20/100 (both eyes) and three diopters of hypermetropic correction,16 whereas our patient was visually impaired since birth, had a visual acuity of 20/200, and was emmetropic by the age of three years. Again, knowledge of the mutations seems of no predictive value for disease course. On initial examination patients had normal fundi or mild changes, whereas eventually all fundi showed severe and more prominent changes, similar to the development as described by Lorenz and co-workers.15

Four patients described by Lorenz et al and two described by Felius et al were hypermetropic, as were nine of 12 patients with RPE65 mutations described by Lotery et al.17 18 Within our group of 13 patients with a homozygous Tyr368His mutation only two were hypermetropic. One hypermetropic patient had two unaffected relatives who were hypermetropic, suggesting that other genetic factors were involved. The other patient had two affected siblings who were near emmetropic. Thus the homozygous Tyr368His mutation, in contrast to other combinations of RPE65 mutations, is not associated with hypermetropia.

In a study of the same population 43 years ago, Schappert-Kimmijser and coworkers ascertained 13 LCA patients in eight families.12 It can be predicted that most if not all of these patients carried the Tyr368His founder mutation. Assuming that half of the patients seen by Schappert-Kimmijser and co-workers are still alive and as we have not investigated this population in depth, a conservative estimate showed that there are 25 patients with early onset severe retinal dystrophy in the current population (consisting of 16 500 people) carrying the Tyr368His founder mutation homozgyously. Assuming heterozygosity of this mutation in 1/600 individuals, we deduced a carrier frequency of ~1 in 13. Analysis of 96 healthy individuals from the genetic isolate yielded a Tyr368His carrier frequency of 3.1% (95% confidence interval, ~0.4% to ~6.6%). Based on the observed carrier frequency of the Tyr368His founder mutation in this former genetic isolate, patients and heterozygous carriers with partners from this population have a risk of ~1/56 and ~1/112, respectively, that anyone of their children will develop early onset severe retinal dystrophy.

RPE65 has a crucial, but as yet not fully understood, role in the isomerisation of all-trans-retinal to 11-cis-retinol in the retinal pigment epithelium.19 20 In RPE65 deficient mice and dogs, pharmacological and somatic gene therapy based treatments, respectively, were successful.21 22 It is clear that further assessments of long term safety and efficacy are required for various treatment strategies and, as treatment may need to be applied very early in life, ethical aspects will have to be considered. Nevertheless, patients carrying defects in the RPE65 gene might become eligible for future clinical trials, underscoring the importance of their early clinical and molecular genetic identification.

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