Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia: RYR2 mutations, bradycardia, and follow up of the patients

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Background: The aim of the study was to assess underlying genetic cause(s), clinical features, and response to therapy in catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) probands.

Methods and results: We identified 13 missense mutations in the cardiac ryanodine receptor (RYR2) in 12 probands with CPVT. Twelve were new, of which two are de novo mutations. A further 11 patients were silent gene carriers, suggesting that some mutations are associated with low penetrance. A marked resting sinus bradycardia off drugs was observed in all carriers. On β blocker treatment, 98% of the RYR2 mutation carriers remained symptom free with a median follow up of 2 (range: 2–37) years.

Conclusion: CPVT patients with RYR2 mutation have bradycardia regardless of the site of the mutation, which could direct molecular diagnosis in (young) patients without structural heart disease presenting with syncopal events and a slow heart rate but with normal QTc at resting ECG. Treatment with β blockers has been very effective in our CPVT patients during initial or short term follow up. Given the risk of sudden death and the efficacy of β blocker therapy, the identification of large numbers of RYR2 mutations thus calls for genetic screening, early diagnosis, and subsequent preventive strategies.

Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) is a rare arrhythmic disorder characterised by adrenergic induced bidirectional and polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. It occurs in children and adolescents and causes syncope and sudden cardiac death at a young age in the absence of structural heart disease. The resting electrocardiogram (ECG), including the QTc interval, is thought to be normal. The mortality of CPVT is extremely high reaching 30–50% by the age of 30 when untreated. Furthermore, there is a clear correlation between the age of the first syncope and the severity of the disease, with a worse prognosis in case of early occurrence. β Blockers without sympathomimetic activity are clinically effective in reducing syncope, but implantation of an automatic defibrillator is occasionally needed in these patients.

The genetic basis of CPVT had been initially elucidated by the establishment of linkage between the disease and chromosomal region 1q42. Subsequently, two groups independently discovered autosomal dominant missense mutations in the ryanodine type 2 receptor (RYR2) associated with CPVT. The RYR2 gene, located on 1q42, encodes the cardiac ryanodine receptor, which is the major calcium release channel on the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) in cardiomyocytes. More recently, two studies reported consanguineous CPVT families associated with homozygous missense and nonsense mutations in calsequerin 2 (CASQ2), a Ca2+ binding protein located in the SR, thus describing a recessive form of CPVT. Both RYR2 and CASQ2 play a crucial role in the excitation-contraction coupling, by their involvement in the storage and release of Ca2+ from the SR, which subsequently activates cardiomyocyte contraction.

We collected 24 CPVT probands and their family members with documented polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias occurring during physical or emotional stress with a normal heart. The aim of this study was to establish the genetic and phenotypic characterisation of the probands and their family members to allow assessment of the clinical features, response to therapy, and possible genotype-phenotype correlation. We identified 13 RYR2 missense mutations in 12 CPVT probands and report here the family history, genetic, and clinical characterisation of these probands and their family members, and their response to therapy.

METHODS

CPVT families

Families were referred to Paris or Amsterdam. CPVT diagnosis was established in the proband by documenting the occurrence of the characteristic ECG pattern of the disease (mono/polymorphic ventricular premature beats followed by bi-directional ventricular tachycardia and salvos of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia) in the absence of structural heart abnormalities as assessed by clinical examination, blood chemistry, electrocardiography, and echocardiography. When a CPVT diagnosis was established in the proband, 12 lead resting ECG, exercise test, and Holter recording were proposed to family members. Stress induced ventricular beats and couplets were considered sufficient evidence to label additional family members as affected. Patients with a RYR2 mutation labelled as non-penetrant were indistinguishable from healthy individuals. The QTc interval was calculated with the Bazett formula; normal resting heart rates were established with reference to published criteria. All individuals gave informed consent to the clinical and genetic study, which was approved by the internal ethics committee.

Genotyping of candidate genes

Mutation screening was performed on genomic DNA samples extracted from peripheral blood lymphocytes using standard methods. The genomic sequence of the RYR2 gene (GenBank accession no. NM_001035) was used to design intronic primers for 45 exons, covering areas with known function or mutations, resulting in the amplification of 93 fragments. 

Abbreviations: CASQ2, calsequerin 2; CCD, central core disease; CPVT, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia; ECG, electrocardiogram; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; PVC, premature ventricular contraction; RYR2, ryanodine type 2 receptor; SA, sino-atrial; SR, sarcoplasmic reticulum
(6365 bp cDNA, exons: 105–90, 75, 73–70, 68–64, 59–56, 51, 49, 47, 44, 40–37, 34, 31, 29–25, 22). Primer sequences are available upon request from the corresponding author. PCR amplified fragments were analysed by uni-directional sequencing with ABI PRISM BigDye Terminator cycle sequencing ready reactions kit (PE Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and run on a 3700 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Aberrant sequences were re-amplified and re-sequenced to exclude polymerase errors. A mixed control group of 200 healthy and unrelated subjects from France and The Netherlands was used. In addition to the RYR2 screening, the entire coding regions of cardiac calsequestrin (CASQ2; GenBank accession no. NM_001232), histidine rich binding protein (GenBank accession no. NM_002152), and phospholamban (GenBank accession no. NM_002667) were screened using intronic primers.

Genotyping of parents
Genotypes of parents of de novo probands were determined using the Powerplex 1.2 system (Promega, Madison WI) according to the instructions provided.

Statistical analysis
Data are presented as mean (SEM). RR intervals of resting ECGs were measured and converted to beats per minute, and subsequently compared to age and gender matched control heart rates. The deviations from these control heart rates were evaluated among different groups. The effect of the genotype, phenotype, and gender on heart rates, as well as the interaction between genotype and gender or phenotype and gender were tested with the Mixed Model Analysis of Variance (SPSS, version 11.0) in which family membership was used as a repeated factor. Statistical significance was accepted at p<0.05.

RESULTS
Genotyping analyses
We identified RYR2 missense mutations in 12 CPVT families or sporadic cases (fig 1). In the probands, the screening of the genes encoding CASQ2, phospholamban, or histidine rich binding protein did not reveal any additional mutation. Among the 13 mutations identified, only one had previously been reported (V4771I4) and all others are new. They all occurred in evolutionarily highly conserved positions in the RYR2 protein (fig 2) and were absent from 400 normal genes encoding CASQ2, phospholamban, or histidine rich binding protein (GenBank accession no. NM_001232), and phospholamban (GenBank accession no. NM_002667) were screened using intronic primers.

Clinical evaluation of RYR2 mutation carriers
Of the 12 probands included in the study, nine were referred because of syncopal events and three after rescued cardiac arrest related to life threatening arrhythmias (polymorphic ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation) occurring during physical or emotional stress (three males, nine females; table 1). Altogether we identified 54 RYR2 mutation carriers including the probands (32 female, 22 male). The median age of onset of the symptoms was 9 years among the probands and 12 years amongst all the carriers (range 4–51 years; tables 1 and 2). Six of the 12 probands presented with seizures during the course of the syncopal events, while no seizure was reported among the other carriers. Previous syncopal events were reported in 26 of the 54 RYR2 mutation carriers (48%), with a median age for the first syncope of 12 years. Moreover, a history of sudden cardiac death was present in seven of 12 families (58%) with a total of 20 lethal events (10 males, 10 females), with a median age at death of 28 years (fig 1, table 2). In all the RYR2 mutation carriers most of the resting ECG parameters were normal including the QTc interval (mean 399 (SD 24); table 1), except for the mean resting heart rate, which was lower than that of age and gender matched groups (see below and table 1). As we did not type and genotype RYR2 gene we can not state for certain that a patient has no RYR2 mutation. As a result, we can not make a sound comparison between the clinical characteristics of the group of patients with a mutation and the group without a mutation.

Genotype-phenotype relation in RYR2 mutation carriers
CPVT diagnosis was confirmed in all the probands by the use of exercise tests, which reproducibly showed the occurrence of characteristic ECG patterns with mono/polymorphic ventricular premature beats followed by bi-directional ventricular tachycardia and salvos of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Exercise tests performed in the 38 additional family members carrying a mutation and aged over 5 years were positive for arrhythmic events in only 27 RYR2 carriers. Eleven RYR2 mutation carriers were considered to be phenotypically unaffected (fig 1). Four were too young to perform exercise testing. Therefore, the overall penetrance was 78% (39/50). Three of the eight autosomal dominant families display complete penetrance based on stress tests (families 1, 3, 7; fig 1), while penetrance was incomplete in the other five families (2, 5, 6, 10, and 12) (fig 1, table 1). In family 12, a 24 year old man (II-6) displayed clear cut exercise induced PVT only at the third exercise test, the two first being normal.

Treatment and follow up of RYR2 mutation carriers
CPVT is a life threatening disease as shown by the high number of sudden deaths in the families. Therefore, 50 RYR2 mutation carriers (5 years old) were treated with β blockers (1–2 mg/kg per day nadolol, 3–4 mg/kg per day propranolol, 50–100 mg per day metoprolol) which were individually titrated until the maximal heart rate was <110 bpm at exercise tests or Holter recordings, in order to prevent polymorphic ventricular salvos. β Blocker treatment had a favourable overall outcome in this group, as 11 of the 12 probands are symptom free with a median follow up period of 6 years (table 1). The remaining proband experienced sudden cardiac death due to non-compliance with the β blocker treatment, after a CPVT diagnosis had been established. Of the 50 treated RYR2 patients, 49 (98%) were
symptom free with a median follow up period of 24 months, although some continued to have isolated premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) at exercise tests (table 2). In two RYR2 positive patients an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) was implanted. The first ICD was implanted in a man aged 51 (family 5, II-1) because the aetiology of the syncope in a familial context of sudden death had not been known when he was younger, and the second in a symptomatic 18 year old girl because of poor compliance (III-2, family 3). Over a follow up of 1 year, this latter patient received two appropriate shocks to terminate ventricular fibrillation; β blocker treatment was maintained in both patients. In the four youngest RYR2 mutation carriers, we could not establish a definite clinical phenotype as they were too young to perform exercise testing (fig 1). However, as Holter recordings did not show any ventricular arrhythmia or PVCs, β blockers have not been started so far. These children are regularly checked with biannual Holter recordings.

Heart rate in RYR2 mutation carriers is significantly lower
Available resting ECGs in the absence of treatment were reviewed in 67 genotyped individuals (40 RYR2 mutation carriers and 27 family members without RYR2 mutation). The resting heart rate of the 12 RYR2 CPVT probands was on average 20 bpm lower than that of age and gender matched controls9 (table 1). Likewise, RYR2 carriers had in general a lower heart rate than their family members without a mutation, irrespective of mutation or family, as they deviated significantly more from age and gender matched control heart rates (12 bpm v 2 bpm, p = 0.002; fig 3). A further analysis of the genotyped population according to gender revealed that male RYR2 carriers tended to deviate more from control heart rates than female RYR2 carriers (19 bpm v 7 bpm, p = 0.067; fig 3). Interestingly, the heart rate of phenotypically affected RYR2 carriers was also significantly lower than that of their clinically unaffected family members (including seven silent RYR2 mutation carriers) (12 bpm v 2 bpm, p = 0.012).
DISCUSSION

Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) is a rare arrhythmogenic disorder characterised by syncopal events and sudden cardiac death occurring in young subjects during physical stress or emotion in the absence of structural heart disease. Mutations in calcium handling proteins located in the SR, such as RYR2 and CASQ2, have been associated with CPVT. We report here on the genetic and clinical evaluation of 12 CPVT families with RYR2 mutations.

The phenotypes of the CPVT probands share many similarities: syncopal episodes were usually triggered by exercise or emotion. During exercise testing there was a threshold in the heart rate before the appearance of ventricular arrhythmias, which was individually highly reproducible. The initial resting ECG demonstrated a normal QTc interval in all probands, however, most of them had, compared to control values, sinus bradycardia as previously reported in non-genotyped populations. The age of onset of CPVT symptoms in our RYR2 probands (9 years) and the overall age of onset among all our RYR2 patients (12 years) are comparable to previously reported (RYR2) probands. However, some CPVT probands may present a much later age of onset, as one of our RYR2 patients was asymptomatic until 51 years of age. In such cases, which could be misleading, it is crucial to document a positive family history of sudden death. In total, 98% of the 50 treated patients of the 12 families are symptom free with a median follow up period of 24 months, although isolated premature ventricular beats were seen at follow up exercise tests. The β blocker doses required to keep the patients symptom free are higher than those used in the long-QT syndrome. Consequently, poor compliance in these patients with spontaneous resting bradycardia could potentially result in serious consequences; however, we were not faced with this in our population. Additionally, we do not rule out the possibility of ICD implantation especially when follow up stress tests or Holter recordings show polymorphic ventricular salvos. In contrast to our group of patients, a recent publication with a comparable follow up time shows that seven of 19 genotyped RYR2 probands had episodes of ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation while on β blockers. The discrepancy in efficacy of β blocker treatment between the two studies could reflect a difference in β blocker dosage, a difference in underlying RYR2 mutations, or more mildly affected subjects in our CPVT families compared to the latter study. Obviously, larger groups of genotyped CPVT probands are needed to address the issue of β blocker efficacy in CPVT with longer follow up.

Figure 2  Alignment of RYR protein sequences of multiple species. Amino acid positions at which the various RYR2 mutations occur are indicated by the boxed areas.

anti-epileptic treatment. However, this did not lead to syncpe resolution, and in most cases the diagnosis of CPVT was established only after an exercise ECG or a subsequent syncopal event. Treatment with β blockers had a favourable overall outcome in our group, as 11 of the 12 probands are symptom free with a median follow up period of 6 years. The remaining proband unfortunately experienced sudden cardiac death due to non-compliance after appropriate diagnosis and treatment. In total, 98% of the 50 treated patients of the 12 families are symptom free with a median follow up period of 24 months, although isolated premature ventricular beats were seen at follow up exercise tests. The β blocker doses required to keep the patients symptom free are higher than those used in the long-QT syndrome. Consequently, poor compliance in these patients with spontaneous resting bradycardia could potentially result in serious consequences; however, we were not faced with this in our population. Additionally, we do not rule out the possibility of ICD implantation especially when follow up stress tests or Holter recordings show polymorphic ventricular salvos. In contrast to our group of patients, a recent publication with a comparable follow up time shows that seven of 19 genotyped RYR2 probands had episodes of ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation while on β blockers. The discrepancy in efficacy of β blocker treatment between the two studies could reflect a difference in β blocker dosage, a difference in underlying RYR2 mutations, or more mildly affected subjects in our CPVT families compared to the latter study. Obviously, larger groups of genotyped CPVT probands are needed to address the issue of β blocker efficacy in CPVT with longer follow up.
Analogous to other inherited arrhythmogenic diseases, RYR2 CPVT has variable expressivity. Eleven out of the 50 RYR2 mutation carriers tested (22%) presented no ventricular arrhythmia during repeated exercise tests. Eight belong to two families (10 and 12) suggesting that three RYR2 mutations, G4662S, H4762P, and P4902S, may represent silent gene carriers are female, hinting at a possible gender bias, which is in line with a recent study that suggests that male gender is a risk factor for syncope in genotyped RYR2 gene carriers are female, hinting at a possible gender bias, which is in line with a recent study that suggests that male gender is a risk factor for syncope in genotyped RYR2 patients.

A low heart rate in CPVT patients has been reported in the initial description of the disease before genetic defects were recognised. In this study we observed that RYR2 mutation carriers have a significantly lower heart rate than their genetically unaffected family members on resting ECGs, irrespective of mutation position or family. Moreover, there is also a noteworthy difference between genders in the deviation in heart rates; male carriers have a lower heart rate than female carriers. This is in concordance with the fact that females have on average a slightly higher heart rate. The fact that CPVT patients with a RYR2 mutation have significant bradycardia could direct molecular diagnosis in (young) patients without structural heart disease presenting with syncopal events and a slow heart rate but with normal QTC at resting ECG. These findings cannot be compared to previous (RYR2) CPVT studies, as the heart rates in these studies were either pooled within a single family or not reported. A more recent study of 29 non-genotyped Japanese CPVT patients, with a similar age of onset, also demonstrated sinus bradycardia. A possible link between ryanodine receptors and heart rate is the presence of RYR2 as the primary pacemaker of the heart. Moreover, substances that interfere with SR function, such as ryanodine and cyclopiazonic acid, have a negative chronotropic effect. Thus, the bradycardia seen in the RYR2 mutation carriers could be a direct effect of the impaired Ca handling of their SA nodal cells. Alternatively, it could represent a feedback mechanism by the vagal system; a low average heart rate reduces the likelihood of reaching the deleterious threshold at which CPVT is induced.

We identified 13 RYR2 missense mutations, of which 12 are novel. These mutations cluster within three functionally important regions of RYR2: the binding site for the FKBP12.6 protein that stabilises the RYR2 channel, the calcium binding site, and the channel forming transmembrane domains as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RYR2 mutation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age of onset, years</th>
<th>Penetrance, %</th>
<th>Resting ECG premed, (age, of group)</th>
<th>Median HR age bpm (age, of group)</th>
<th>Deviation, bpm</th>
<th>QTC, ms</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Exercise test VT threshold, bpm</th>
<th>Exercise test ECG characteristics</th>
<th>Follow up, years</th>
<th>Origin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family 4 E4020L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>70 (4) 98 28</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>BG, PC, PMVT</td>
<td>Sudden death at 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 8 H4108N</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>De novo</td>
<td>50 (14) 73 23</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure, CA</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>BG, PC, PMVT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 9 H4108Q</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>De novo</td>
<td>70 (7) 89 19</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure, CA</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>MPVB, PMVT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>French</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 7 N4104I</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80 (8) 28</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure, CA</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>PPVB, SPVT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 2 A2254F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>66 (5) 84 18</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>X syncope, exercise VT</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>BG, PC</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>43 (12) 78 35</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>X syncope</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>BG, PMVT</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 3 A2394G</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>60 (10) 78 18</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure, CA</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 6 E4076K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>58 (14) 76 17</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>X syncope</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>BG, PMVT</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>– – –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 12 P4902S</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>60 (13) 76 16</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>X syncope</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>PPVB, PMVT</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family 10 H4762P</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Compound</td>
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<td>X syncope</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Polyneisa French</td>
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<tr>
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<td>64</td>
<td>73 (17) 70 3</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>X syncope, seizure</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>MPVB, PC, PMVT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>French</td>
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*Median (range); †mean (SD).
BG, monomorphic bigeminy; CA, cardiac arrest; MPVB, monomorphic premature ventricular beat; NA, not available; PC, polymorphic couplets; PMVT, polymorphic ventricular tachycardia; PPVB, polymorphic premature ventricular beat; SPVT, sustained polymorphic ventricular tachycardia; VT, ventricular tachycardia; X syncope, exercise induced syncope.

| Table 2 Clinical data of all RYR2 mutation carriers |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| RYR2 CPVT                                    |         |
| Number of probands                          | 12      |
| Total no. of mutation carriers               | 54      |
| Families with juvenile sudden death          | 7/12 (58%) |
| Age of onset all carriers, years             | 12 (4–51)* |
| Clinically affected                          | 39      |
| Phentotype undetermined                      | 4       |
| Silent gene carrier                          | 11      |
| Gender                                       | 32F/22M |
| Exercise related syncope                     | 26/54 (48%) |
| Patients on β blockers                       | 50/54   |
| Follow up, years                             | 2 (2–37)* |
| VT/VF on β blockers                          | 1/50    |

*Median (range).
VT/VF, ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation.
previously observed\(^3\)–\(^4\) (fig 4). Moreover, diseases such as malignant hyperthermia and CCD, which are associated with mutations in the ryanodine receptor specific for skeletal muscle, RYR1, also show mutational clustering in the same areas.\(^1\) Interestingly, three of our mutations even occur on positions corresponding to known RYR1 mutations in MD and CCD, suggesting that these areas are of major importance to the function of ryanodine receptors. Unfortunately, there is no clear correlation among RYR2 probands between the region of mutation and the phenotype of the proband, in contrast to what was reported for RYR1 probands.\(^1\)

We identified RYR2 mutations in 50% of the screened CPVT probands. Mutations in RYR2 cluster into the three protein areas described above, but also within discrete mutational

![Figure 3](image)

**Figure 3** Corrected heart rates, calculated as observed resting heart rate (before medication) minus the heart rate according to age and gender dependent trends, of 67 genotyped individuals (40 family members with a RYR2 mutation, 27 family members without a RYR2 mutation). Zero means an observed heart rate according to those trends. (A) Wildtype family members v RYR2 mutation carriers, (B) the effect of gender and genotype on the resting heart rate in wildtype family members and RYR2 mutation carriers, and (C) clinically unaffected individuals (27 wildtype family members and seven silent RYR2 mutation carriers) v phenotypically affected CPVT patients (33 mutation carriers).

![Figure 4](image)

**Figure 4** Schematic representation of the RYR2 protein, with an overview of predicted function and topology (segments I–III\(^1\)) and the location in amino acids of all the current RYR2 mutations. Indicated in bold are RYR2 mutations identified in this study with novel mutations marked with an asterisk (*); the other mutations have been previously reported.\(^3\)–\(^5\) \(^1\)–\(^2\)
hotspots. We found three mutations in close proximity to each other, two at amino acid position 4108 (H4108N, H4108Q) and one at position 4104 (N4104I). Moreover, a recent study also reported a CPVT mutation at position 4104 (N4104K). Interestingly, both the 4108 mutations and the reported N4104K occurred de novo. Another potential hotspot for RYR2 mutations is amino acid 4076, where we identified the same mutation (E4076K) in two unrelated families (6 and 7), leading to a similar penetrance (70%). Consequently, it appears that clustering and hotspots of RYR2 mutations are relatively common in CPVT. In vitro expression studies of these mutations could provide insight into the exact function of these specific regions.

We report one proband who inherited two independent RYR2 mutations. Analogous to our findings, a recent study described a malignant hyperthermia family in which patients received two unique RYR1 mutations, however, the RYR1 mutations were independently associated with a clinical phenotype. In contrast, family members in our study carrying only one of the RYR2 mutations were symptom free without any arrhythmia triggered by exercise testing, thus raising the possibility of a recessive form of CPVT. Alternatively, the phenotype of this family could be explained by a mutation presented with reduced penetrance and the absence of a clinical history in the single mutation carriers we believe, however, that this could be the first case of a RYR2 recessive form of CPVT.

In summary, genetic and phenotypic characterisation of our CPVT population allowed us to assess clinical features, response to therapy, and genome-phenotype correlation. We identified 13 mutations in evolutionarily highly conserved residues in the cardiac ryanodine receptor in 12 CPVT families. In addition, we found that RYR2 mutation carriers and phenotypically affected CPVT patients have a significant resting sinus bradycardia. Consequently, CPVT should be considered a possible cause of resting bradycardia in young individuals, especially in the presence of a history of syncope or familial sudden death. Finally, given the risk of juvenile sudden death (50%) and the efficacy of β-blocker/ICD therapy for CPVT, the identification of large numbers of RYR2 mutations calls for genetic screening, early diagnosis, and subsequent preventive strategies.

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Ethics approval: All individuals gave informed consent to the clinical and genetic study, which was approved by the internal ethics committee.

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REFERENCES

Clinical Evidence—Call for contributors

Clinical Evidence is a regularly updated evidence-based journal available worldwide both as a paper version and on the internet. Clinical Evidence needs to recruit a number of new contributors. Contributors are healthcare professionals or epidemiologists with experience in evidence-based medicine and the ability to write in a concise and structured way.

Areas for which we are currently seeking contributors:
- Pregnancy and childbirth
- Endocrine disorders
- Palliative care
- Tropical diseases

We are also looking for contributors for existing topics. For full details on what these topics are please visit www.clinicalevidence.com/ceweb/contribute/index.jsp

However, we are always looking for others, so do not let this list discourage you.

Being a contributor involves:
- Selecting from a validated, screened search (performed by in-house Information Specialists) epidemiologically sound studies for inclusion.
- Documenting your decisions about which studies to include on an inclusion and exclusion form, which we keep on file.
- Writing the text to a highly structured template (about 1500-3000 words), using evidence from the final studies chosen, within 8-10 weeks of receiving the literature search.
- Working with Clinical Evidence editors to ensure that the final text meets epidemiological and style standards.
- Updating the text every 12 months using any new, sound evidence that becomes available.

The Clinical Evidence in-house team will conduct the searches for contributors; your task is simply to filter out high quality studies and incorporate them in the existing text.

If you would like to become a contributor for Clinical Evidence or require more information about what this involves please send your contact details and a copy of your CV, clearly stating the clinical area you are interested in, to CECommissioning@bmjgroup.com.

Call for peer reviewers

Clinical Evidence also needs to recruit a number of new peer reviewers specifically with an interest in the clinical areas stated above, and also others related to general practice. Peer reviewers are healthcare professionals or epidemiologists with experience in evidence-based medicine. As a peer reviewer you would be asked for your views on the clinical relevance, validity, and accessibility of specific topics within the journal, and their usefulness to the intended audience (international generalists and healthcare professionals, possibly with limited statistical knowledge). Topics are usually 1500-3000 words in length and we would ask you to review between 2-5 topics per year. The peer review process takes place throughout the year, and our turnaround time for each review is ideally 10-14 days.

If you are interested in becoming a peer reviewer for Clinical Evidence, please complete the peer review questionnaire at www.clinicalevidence.com/ceweb/contribute/peerreviewer.jsp
Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia: RYR2 mutations, bradycardia, and follow up of the patients

A V Postma, I Denjoy, J Kamblock, M Alders, J-M Lupoglazoff, G Vaksmann, L Dubosq-Bidot, P Sebillion, M M A M Mannens, P Guicheney and A A M Wilde

doi: 10.1136/jmg.2004.028993

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jmg.bmj.com/content/42/11/863

These include:

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Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

Arrhythmias (28)
Epidemiology (630)
Genetic screening / counselling (887)

Notes

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