Hearing impairment is a common and highly heterogeneous sensory disorder. Genetic causes are thought to be responsible for more than 60% of the cases in developed countries.1 In the majority of cases, non-syndromic hearing impairment is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern.2 Thirty eight different loci and 20 genes for autosomal recessive non-syndromic hearing impairment (ARNSHI) have been identified to date.3

In many populations, up to 50% of all cases of ARNSHI are caused by mutations in the DFNB1 locus (MIM 220290) on 13q12.4 This locus contains the GJB2 gene (MIM 121011), encoding connexin-26 (Cx26),2 which belongs to a family of transmembrane proteins with about 20 members in humans. Hexamers of connexins (connexons) are displayed in the plasma membrane. Docking of connexons on the surfaces of two adjacent cells results in the formation of intercellular gap junction channels.5 Several different connexins, including Cx26, have been shown to participate in the complex gap junction networks of the cochlea.7,8 It has been postulated that these networks play a key role in potassium homeostasis, which is essential for the sound transduction mechanism.9

Given the high prevalence of DFNB1 deafness, molecular testing for GJB2 mutations has become the standard of care for the diagnosis of patients with non-syndromic hearing impairment of unknown cause.10 However, the finding of a large number of affected subjects with only one GJB2 mutant allele complicates the molecular diagnosis of DFNB1 deafness. In different studies, these have accounted for 10–50% of deaf subjects with GJB2 mutations.4 It was hypothesised that there could be other mutations in the DFNB1 locus outside the DFNB1 gene. This hypothesis gained support by the finding of a deletion in the DFNB1 locus outside GJB2 but truncating the neighbouring GJB6 gene (MIM 604418), which encodes connexin-30 (Cx30), another component of the gap junction networks of the cochlea. This deletion, named del(GJB6-D13S1830), was found in affected subjects either in homozygosity or in double heterozygosity with a GJB2 mutation.11,12 Isolation and sequencing of the deletion breakpoint junction revealed the loss of a DNA segment initially thought to be 342 kb in size but currently estimated to be 309 kb.12

In a multicentre study, it was shown that the del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation is most frequent in Spain, France, and the United Kingdom, Israel, and Brazil (5.9–9.7% of all DFNB1 alleles); it is less frequent in the USA, Belgium, and Australia (1.3–4.5% of all DFNB1 alleles), and is very rare in southern Italy.14 Recent studies have found, however, that the deletion is present in northern Italy at frequencies similar to those of other European countries.15,16

Key points

- DFNB1 deafness, caused by mutations in the gene encoding connexin-26 (GJB2), is the most frequent subtype of autosomal recessive non-syndromic hearing impairment. Molecular testing for GJB2 mutations has become a standard diagnostic approach for subjects with this disorder. However, 10–50% of affected subjects with GJB2 mutations carry only one mutant allele.

- A 309 kb deletion truncating the GJB6 gene (encoding connexin-30) was shown to be the accompanying mutation in up to 50% of deaf GJB2 heterozygotes in different populations. We report the molecular characterisation of the breakpoint junction of a novel 232 kb deletion in the DFNB1 locus, del(GJB6-D13S1830), which was also found in trans with pathogenic GJB2 mutations in affected subjects. The deletion arose by unequal homologous recombination, involving an AluY sequence inside GJB6 intron 2, a mechanism which might generate other deletions at DFNB1.

- We developed a novel diagnostic test for the combined detection of del(GJB6-D13S1830) and this new del(GJB6-D13S1830) in a single PCR assay. The del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation accounts for 25.5% of the affected GJB2 heterozygotes which remained unresolved after screening for del(GJB6-D13S1830) in Spain, 22.2% in the UK, 6.3% in Brazil, and 1.9% in northern Italy. It was not found in affected GJB2 heterozygotes from France, Belgium, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, USA, or Australia.

- Haplotype analysis revealed a common founder for the mutation in Spain, Italy, and the UK. Our data further support the complexity of the genetic epidemiology of non-syndromic hearing impairment.

Abbreviations: ARNSHI, autosomal recessive non-syndromic hearing impairment
unpublished data). The deletion was also found in other studies in the USA,16–19 and Germany,20 but not in Austria,21 Turkey,22 23 or China.24 Although the finding of the del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation provided an explanation for the hearing impairment in as many as 30–70% affected GJB2 heterozygotes in some populations, it has become evident that other DFNB1 mutations remain to be identified in most countries.14

Here we report the molecular characterisation of a novel deletion, also truncating the GJB6 gene, but resulting in the loss of a DNA segment shorter than in del(GJB6-D13S1830).

METHODS

This study was done on probands with ARNSHI and their relatives from Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, the USA, Brazil, and Australia. After getting written informed consent, blood samples were obtained and DNA was extracted by standard procedures.

Novel microsatellite markers were developed in the DFNB1 region by searching for tandem repeats of the CA dinucleotide in sequence contig NT_024524.13 (National Center for Biotechnology Information database, Homo sapiens genome view, build 34) and by designing flanking primers:

- marker D13S1853: forward primer 5'-CAGACTGGCACAAACTTAACTG-3'; reverse primer, 5'-TGTACATCTTCTTTACATTCATGT-3' (annealing temperature, 56°C);
- marker D13S1854: forward primer, 5'-CTCCATCCTGGGTGACAGAGTGAG-3'; reverse primer, 5'-AGGAAGAGCTGGGGTTGCTAAGAA-3' (annealing temperature, 58°C).

![Diagram of the DFNB1 region on 13q12, and Southern blot analysis of family E079.](http://jmg.bmj.com/)

**Figure 1** Map of the DFNB1 region on 13q12, and Southern blot analysis of family E079. (A) Map of a 600 kb DNA segment including the DFNB1 locus. The positions of polymorphic genetic markers are indicated by vertical bars. Genes in the region are depicted as horizontal bars or arrows. GJA3 encodes connexin-46 (MIM 121015) and CRYL1 codes for λ-crystallin. The two breakpoints of the del(GJB6-D13S1854) mutation are marked by vertical arrows, and the extent of the deletion is indicated by the dashed line. An empty arrowhead indicates the distal end of the previously reported del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation. (B) Physical map of a 10 kb DNA segment containing the GJB6 gene. Restriction sites are indicated by vertical bars. N, NsiI; S, SspI. The structure of the GJB6 gene is shown below the map. Exons are depicted as boxes, introns as thin lines; 3'-UTR, 3' untranslated region; CDS, GJB6 coding region. A vertical arrowhead marks the deletion breakpoint internal to GJB6. The position of probe 2R, used in the Southern blot analysis, is indicated below the gene. (C) Southern blot analysis of family E079 with probe 2R on NsiI digests of genomic DNA. Polymerase chain reaction amplification of probe 2R and Southern blotting experiments were carried out as reported.12 An approximately 7.5 kb band (wt) is revealed in all subjects of family E079 and in the control. In addition, a novel 14 kb band (del), created by the deletion, is revealed in affected subject II:1 (double heterozygote, 35delG in GJB2/del(GJB6-D13S1854)), and in his father, I:1 (del(GJB6-D13S1854) carrier). This band is absent in the control subject and in the proband’s mother, I:2 (35delG carrier).
RESULTS

We reported previously on 39 unrelated Spanish subjects with ARNSHI, who were heterozygous for one GJB2 mutant allele and did not carry the del (GJB6-D13S1830) mutation. After excluding 11 cases not linked to DFNB1 on the basis of haplotype analysis of siblings, there remained 28 unelucidated heterozygotes. We genotyped the proband, parents, and siblings from these 28 cases for microsatellite markers D13S175 and D13S1830, both of which are deleted in the del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation (fig 1A). In two multiplex cases (S591, S630) and two simplex cases (E079, E262), haplotype analysis revealed inconsistencies in the segregation of alleles, which allowed us to map the telomeric breakpoint distal to (CA)n, and the centromeric breakpoint between markers (GAAA)n and D13S175. These results suggested that the centromeric breakpoint could be inside the GJB6 gene. We tested this hypothesis by Southern blotting (fig 1, panels B and C). Probe 2R was assayed on SspI digests of genomic DNA from the proband and parents of
case E079 in order to investigate whether the GJB6 coding region, fully contained in exon 3 (fig 1B), was intact. This probe did not show any change in dosage of GJB6 exon 3 or in the Ssp1 restriction pattern when comparing deletion carriers with control subjects (data not shown). To investigate whether the deletion could involve other parts of the GJB6 gene, we assayed probe 2R on Nst1 digests of genomic DNA from deletion carriers and control subjects (fig 1, panels B and C). In addition to the expected 7.5 kb band, a novel 14 kb band, created by the deletion, was observed in the deletion carriers (fig 1C). As this 14 kb band has the expected size based upon the predicted restriction map, these findings led us to conclude that the deletion truncated GJB6.

To locate the deletion distal breakpoint, we searched for novel microsatellite markers in the interval between (CA)n and D13S1830 (see Methods). In all four cases with the deletion, genotyping and haplotype analysis revealed heterozygosity and consistent segregation for marker D13S1853, but inconsistencies in the segregation of alleles of marker D13S1854 (fig 1A). These data placed the distal deletion breakpoint between D13S1854 and D13S1853, an interval of about 9.5 kb. Thus we undertook a BLASTN comparison of the sequence stretch containing GJB6 intron 1, exon 2, and intron 2 with the sequence spanning the interval between D13S1854 and D13S1853. This analysis revealed the existence of a 282 bp Alu sequence inside GJB6 intron 2 sharing 88% identity with another Alu repeat located in direct orientation inside the D13S1854-D13S1853 interval. We designed primers flanking this candidate breakpoint junction, and a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product of about 560 bp was obtained only from DNA samples of deletion carriers. Sequencing of this PCR product revealed the deletion breakpoint junction (fig 2A), which was the same in all four studied cases. This novel deletion was named del(GJB6-D13S1854).

Examination of the breakpoint junction supported the hypothesis that it originated from homologous recombination between two Alu sequences which belong to the Y subfamily, as shown by RepeatMasker software27 (fig 2B). The proximal repeat is located in GJB6 intron 2, and the distal repeat is in intron 4 of the gene encoding lambda-crystallin (CRYLI, GenBank AF077049). The exact breakpoints could not be determined as the breaks could have taken place at any point of two identical 14 bp stretches (fig 2B). The deletion spans...
found to be heterozygous for del(GJB6) with at least one of our sample represent 12.2% of the total number of subjects hearing. After this screening, the unelucidated heterozygotes (25.5 %) were unresolved after screening for del(DFNB1) mutations. One of these was found to be heterozygous for del(GJB6-D13S1854). The deletion was not found in 100 control subjects with normal hearing. After this screening, the unelucidated heterozygotes in our sample represent 12.2% of the total number of subjects with at least one DFNB1 mutation (36/295). Excluding 11 cases not linked to DFNB1, this figure drops to 8.5% (25/295). With a frequency of 2.2% (12/548), the del(GJB6-D13S1854) mutation is among the five most common DFNB1 alleles in our Spanish sample.

A multicentre study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of the novel deletion in different countries (table 1). The del(GJB6-D13S1854) mutation was found to account for 22.2% of affected GJB2 heterozygotes who were unresolved after screening for del(GJB6-D13S1854) in the United Kingdom, for 6.3% in Brazil, and for 1.9% in northern Italy. It was not found in screening carried out on samples from France, Belgium, Israel, the USA, or Australia. The novel deletion was not found in 159 Israeli Jewish and 40 Palestinian Arab unrelated subjects with ARNSHI, who did not carry any GJB2 mutation.

DNA sequencing confirmed that the breakpoint junction was the same in all the positive cases found in Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Brazil. We investigated the evolutionary origins of the deletion by studying haplotypes associated with this mutation (table 2). All chromosomes carrying the deletion share a core haplotype composed of allele 209 from marker (GAAA)n (frequency of this allele in Spain, 0.415), and allele 204 of marker D13S1853 (frequency of this allele in Spain, 0.411) (table 2). These markers are very close to the deletion breakpoints, at distances of only 9 and 6 kb, respectively. An expanded haplotype with all the four markers revealed four variants associated with the deletion, the most frequent being haplotype A, from which the other three could have arisen through single recombination events (table 2). Our results show that all the studied chromosomes carrying the Del (GJB6-D13S1854) mutation in Spain, the United Kingdom, and Italy share a common founder.

**DISCUSSION**

The hypothesis of digenic inheritance of DFNB1 hearing impairment has received theoretical support from several observations. Both Cx26 and Cx30 are expressed in the same inner ear structures. Moreover, connexons composed of Cx26 can bind connexons composed of Cx30 to form heterotypic gap junction channels. It was also reported that a GJB6 mutation results in autosomal dominant hearing impairment in humans, and that Cx30 deficient mice lack the endocochlear potential and have a severe constitutive hearing impairment. However, the fact that point mutations in GJB6 have not yet been found in cases of ARNSHI in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/laboratory</th>
<th>No of DFNB1 heterozygotes carrying del(GJB6-D13S1854)/No of DFNB1 heterozygotes</th>
<th>Accompanying DFNB1 mutant allele (No of cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>12/47 (25.5%)</td>
<td>35delG (10), V37I (1), del(GJB6-D13S1850) (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1/53 (1.9%)</td>
<td>35delG (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0/40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4/18 (22.2%)</td>
<td>35delG (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>0/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA/Virginia</td>
<td>0/92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA/Iowa</td>
<td>0/88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1/16 (6.3%)</td>
<td>V37I (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0/27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1** Results from the screenings for the del(GJB6-D13S1854) mutation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker†</th>
<th>Heterozygosity‡ (%)</th>
<th>Haplotype*</th>
<th>Genotype for CEPH individual 134702</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(TG)n</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A: 208</td>
<td>206/208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GAAA)n</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>B: 204</td>
<td>204/204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D13S1853</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>C: 206</td>
<td>209/209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D13S1830</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>D: 208</td>
<td>153/156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*We only report here those cases in which the haplotype associated with the deletion could be determined unambiguously. Allele sizes were determined by DNA sequencing of a control sample, which was used as a standard in genotyping assays. To allow other laboratories to compare their data with those reported in this work, we provide allele sizes for individual 134702, available from CEPH.†Relative order and physical distances are as follows: (TG)n – 110 kb – (GAAA)n – 9 kb – deletion proximal breakpoint – 232 kb – deletion distal breakpoint – 6 kb – D13S1853 – 60 kb – D13S1830.‡Calculated from 100 Spanish control chromosomes.
humans argues against this hypothesis. In addition, Cx26<sup>–/–</sup> Cx30<sup>+/–</sup> double heterozygous mice have only a moderate hearing impairment,<sup>13</sup> in contrast with the phenotype observed in humans, where most double heterozygotes for del(GJB6-D13S1830) and GJB2 mutation have severe or profound hearing impairment.<sup>11–13</sup>

An alternative hypothesis postulates the existence of a cis acting regulatory element which would activate the expression of GJB2 in the inner ear. This regulatory element would have been removed by the deletions, and its absence would have dramatic effects on the expression of GJB2, to the point that an otherwise normal allele would behave as a null allele. Both hypotheses can be combined—that is, the main pathogenic effect of the deletions might be caused by the GJB2 expression deficit, but haploinsufficiency for Cx30 may contribute to worsening of the phenotype.

The 232 kb sequence stretch removed by del(GJB6-D13S1854) is still too large to search for a regulatory element. Molecular characterisation of other DNA rearrangements in the DFNB1 locus leading to hearing impairment may help to define a smaller interval. Under the hypothesis of the regulatory element, it is predicted that another class of deletions, leading to hearing impairment but not truncating GJB6, might also be present in the DFNB1 locus. After screening for the deletions so far reported, affected GJB2 heterozygotes still represent 8–30% of all subjects with mutations in GJB2 in different populations<sup>14</sup> and this study. These figures are far from what should be expected if these GJB2 heterozygotes were just coincidental carriers. Although hypothetical epistatic interactions between GJB2 mutations and other unlinked gene(s) might contribute to this situation, additional mutations in DFNB1, not yet identified, are also likely to exist. The AluY sequence contained in GJB6 intron 2 has the potential of generating 2 Alu deletions affecting this gene, by homologous recombination with other highly similar repeats along the DFNB1 locus. Alu/Alu recombination leading to deletion is a common disease causing mechanism.<sup>16</sup>

Both del(GJB6-D13S1830) and del(GJB6-D13S1854) inactivate the CRYL1 gene and remove the sequence interval between CRYL6 and CRYL1, where no additional genes have been reported so far. The CRYL1 gene is widely expressed, and its product, λ-crystallin, shows similarity with 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase.<sup>13</sup> The contribution of λ-crystallin to DFNB1 hearing impairment, if any, remains enigmatic. To date, subjects carrying either del(GJB6-D13S1830) or del(GJB6-D13S1854) do not present with any eye disorder<sup>14</sup> and this study.

Our multicentre study reveals significant differences in the frequency of each of the deletions, and also different patterns of geographical distribution. The del(GJB6-D13S1830) mutation, found in many populations over the world, is much more frequent than del(GJB6-D13S1854), which is for the present restricted to a few countries. Both mutant alleles are frequent in Spain and the United Kingdom (the combined frequency of the two deletions in our Spanish sample is 10.6% [58/548] of the DFNB1 mutant alleles; in the United Kingdom they total 9.8% of the DFNB1 alleles and both are among the five most common mutations); in France, del(GJB6-D13S1830) is very frequent, whereas del(GJB6-D13S1854) has not been found to date; and in Belgium, del(GJB6-D13S1830) is not a common allele, while del(GJB6-D13S1854) has not been detected so far (<sup>14</sup> and this study). The situation in Italy is even more striking, the del(GJB6-D13S1830) being a frequent allele in the north and very rare in the south<sup>14</sup> and Murgia A, Leonardi E, unpublished data). These differences between neighbouring countries, and even between regions of the same country, further illustrate the complexity of the genetic epidemiology of non-syndromic hearing impairment.

**Authors’ affiliations**

F J del Castillo, M Rodriguez-Ballesteros, A Alvarez, L A Aguirre, Y Martín, M A Moreno-Pelayo, M Villamar, F Moreno, J del Castillo, Unidad de Genética Molecular, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

D Weil, C Petit, Unité de Génétique des Déficits Sensoriels INSERM U587, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

T Hutchin, Clinical Chemistry, Birmingham Children’s Hospital, Birmingham, UK

E Leonardi, A Murgia, Department of Paediatrics, University of Padua, Padua, Italy

C A de Oliveira, E L Sartorato, Centro de Biologia Molecular e Engenharia Genética (CBMEG), Universidade Estadual de Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

H Azaiez, M R Avenarius, R J H Smith, Interdepartmental Human Genetics Program and the Department of Otolaryngology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA

Z Brownstein, K B Avraham, Department of Human Genetics and Molecular Medicine, Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

S Marlin, Unité de Génétique Médicale, Hôpital Trousseau, Paris, France

A Pandya, W E Nance, Department of Human Genetics, Medical College of Virginia at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, USA

H Shahin, M Kanoon, Life Sciences Department, Bethlehem University, Bethlehem, Palestinian Authority

K R Siemering, The Murdoch Children’s Research Institute, Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne, Australia

W W Hoyt, G Van Camp, Department of Medical Genetics, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium

H-H M Dahl, Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

*These authors contributed equally to this work*

We thank the patients and their relatives for their kind cooperation in this study, and Fiapas for their enthusiastic support of this research. FJDC and MV were recipients of fellowships from the Comunidad de Madrid. MRB and AA were recipients of fellowships from Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias. LA was a recipient of a fellowship from the Organización Nacional de Ciegos Españoles. This work was supported by grants from the European Community (QLG2-CT-1999-00988), CAICYT of Spanish Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (SAF2002-03966, to FM), Spanish Research Network on the Genetic and Molecular Bases of Hearing Disorders (FIS G03/203, to FM), Programa Ramón y Cajal (to ISc), Spanish Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias (FIS PI020807, to ISc), the Israel Ministry of Science and Technology (to KBA), and the National Institutes of Health (RO1-D02842, to RJHS).

Competing interests: none declared

Correspondence to: Dr Ignacio del Castillo, Unidad de Genética Molecular, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Carretera de Calmenar, Km 9, 28034 Madrid, SPAIN; idelcastillo.hcr@salud.madrid.org

**REFERENCES**


www.jmedgenet.com


A novel deletion involving the connexin-30 gene, del( GJB6-d13s1854), found in trans with mutations in the GJB2 gene (connexin-26) in subjects with DFNB1 non-syndromic hearing impairment


doi: 10.1136/jmg.2004.028324