Detailed genetic mapping of the von Hippel-Lindau disease tumour suppressor gene

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Abstract

Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease is an autosomal dominant inherited familial cancer syndrome characterised by a predisposition to the development of retinal, cerebellar, and spinal haemangioblastomas, renal cell carcinoma, and phaeochromocytoma. The gene for VHL disease has been mapped to chromosome 3p25–p26 and flanking markers identified. We report the detailed genetic mapping of the VHL disease locus in 38 families. Significant linkage was detected between VHL disease and D3S601 (Zmax = 18.86 at θ = 0.00, CI 0.00–0.025), D3S18 (Zmax = 11.42 at θ = 0.03, CI 0.005–0.008), RAFI (Zmax = 11.02 at θ = 0.04, CI 0.005–0.01), and D3S1250 (Zmax = 4.73 at θ = 0.05, CI 0.005–0.15). Multipoint linkage analysis mapped the VHL disease locus between D3S1250 and D3S18 close to D3S601. There was no evidence of locus heterogeneity. This study has (1) confirmed the tight linkage between VHL disease and D3S601, (2) identified D3S1250 as the first marker telomeric to RAFI which maps centromeric to the VHL disease gene, and (3) narrowed the target region for isolation of the VHL disease gene by positional cloning techniques to a 4-cM interval between D3S1250 and D3S18. These findings will improve the clinical management of families with VHL disease by improving the accuracy of presymptomatic diagnosis using linked DNA markers, and will enhance progress towards isolating the VHL disease gene.

Methods

Subjects from 38 families with VHL disease were investigated using a panel of polymorphic DNA markers from chromosome 3p25 to p26. A total of 167 affected patients (at least two from each family) and 171 relatives and spouses were genotyped. VHL disease was diagnosed using standard criteria. All affected patients had proven retinal angioma, central nervous system haemangioblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, or phaeochromocytoma. Six families contained patients with phaeochromocytoma.

DNA ANALYSIS

High molecular weight DNA was isolated from peripheral blood or lymphoblastoid cell lines by conventional methods. After digestion with the appropriate restriction endonuclease, electrophoresis, Southern analysis, and autoradiography were performed as described previously. Details of the DNA probes used are shown in table 1. Families were initially typed with the TaqI RFLP at D3S601 and then the two other RFLPs if this was uninformative. D3S225 was found to be poorly informative and was not typed in all families.

GENETIC LINKAGE ANALYSIS

LIPED and LINKAGE computer programs were used for two point and multipoint linkage analysis in VHL disease families as described previously. Age dependent penetrance can be reduced by regular ophthalmological and systemic screening, long term compliance with the complicated screening protocol may be difficult to achieve.

The gene for VHL disease was mapped to the short arm of chromosome 3 by Seizinger et al, and subsequently we and others have localised the VHL locus telomeric to the RAFI oncogene in chromosome 3p25–p26. In a previous genetic linkage study of 22 VHL disease families, we localised the VHL gene to a 10-cM interval between RAFI and D3S225, but were unable to orientate the VHL disease gene with respect to D3S18 which lies within this interval. However, Hosoe et al mapped the VHL disease gene between RAFI and D3S18. We now report a genetic linkage study of 38 VHL disease families using chromosome 3p25–p26 markers which refines further the localisation of the VHL disease gene.

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Table 1: Details of restriction fragment length polymorphisms used in this study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locus</th>
<th>Probe</th>
<th>Restriction enzyme</th>
<th>Allele sizes (kb) (allele frequency)</th>
<th>Frequency of heterozygosity</th>
<th>Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAF1</td>
<td>p627</td>
<td>TaqI</td>
<td>6.8(0.76);6.3(0.26)</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>91027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF1</td>
<td>p627</td>
<td>BglII</td>
<td>4.0(0.54);3.3(0.46)</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>91027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S732</td>
<td>c-LIB-50</td>
<td>HindIII</td>
<td>9.0(0.65);7.5(1.0) (0.35)</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>14-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S1250</td>
<td>c-LIB-1</td>
<td>EcoRI</td>
<td>2.6(0.21)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>This paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S601</td>
<td>LIB 19-6'</td>
<td>TaqI</td>
<td>4.3(0.47);3.0(0.53)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S601</td>
<td>c-LIB-11.8</td>
<td>BamHI</td>
<td>11.0(0.85);9.6(0.95);7.3(0.10)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S601</td>
<td>c-LIB-7.1</td>
<td>BglII</td>
<td>3.7(0.72);2.1(0.703)</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S18</td>
<td>c-LIB-1</td>
<td>BamHI</td>
<td>8.7(0.69);4.7(0.31)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3S225</td>
<td>42-20</td>
<td>HindIII</td>
<td>9.6(0.72);5.5(0.28)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values were as follows: age 10 years = 0.08, 15 = 0.19, 20 = 0.37, 25 = 0.52, 30 = 0.67, 35 = 0.78, 40 = 0.86, 45 = 0.91, 50 = 0.94, 60 = 0.98.114 The multipoint linkage maps were constructed with the LINKMAP program of the LINKAGE package using five point analyses. Recombination fractions were assumed to be equal in males and females.115

Genetic distances were calculated using Haldane's function and confidence intervals were determined by taking values of the recombination fractions corresponding to a lod score one unit less than the maximum. Formal heterogeneity testing was performed with the HOMOE program.17

Genetic linkage studies in 60 CEPH families have established the marker order as: (RAFI, D3S732)-D3S601-D3S18-D3S225.114 The position of a new marker, D3S1250, within this framework map was established by genetic linkage studies in 40 CEPH families. The CRI-MAP computer program was used to localise D3S1250 within the existing genetic map.18

Results

Background Map: Genetic and Physical Mapping of Marker Loci
The most likely background map is shown in fig 1. The order (RAFI, D3S732)-D3S1250-D3S601-D3S18-D3S225 was 26 times more likely than D3S1250-(RAFI, D3S732)-D3S601-D3S18-D3S225. The localisation of D3S1250 between (RAFI, D3S732) and D3S601 is consistent with the results of physical mapping experiments using chromosome suppression in situ hybridisation studies and pulse field gel electrophoresis (unpublished observations).

VHL Disease Family Analysis
The two point linkage results between VHL disease and the six loci studied are shown in table 2. Significant lod scores (> 3) were found with RAFI, D3S1250, D3S601, and D3S18. The closest marker was D3S601 (Zmax = 18.86 at θ = 0.0, CI 0.0-0.025), followed by D3S18 (Zmax = 11.42 at θ = 0.03, CI 0.005-0.08), RAFI (Zmax = 11.02 at θ = 0.04, CI 0.007-0.01), and D3S1250 (Zmax = 4.73 at θ = 0.05, CI 0.005-0.15).

Multilocus linkage analysis showed that the VHL locus mapped to the D3S1250-D3S18 interval (fig 2). The probability of the VHL gene mapping between D3S1250 and D3S18 was 5.12 × 10^4 times greater than that of the next most likely location telomeric to D3S18, and 2.52 × 10^4 times more likely than in a location centromeric to (RAFI, D3S732) and in the (RAFI, D3S732)-D3S1250 interval respectively.

Three affected subjects were recombinant at the RAFI locus. Two of these were also recombinant at D3S1250, placing the VHL disease gene telomeric to D3S1250. The third RAFI recombinant subject was not recombinant at D3S1250. All three RAFI recombinant subjects were informative and non-recombinant at D3S601. Two D3S18 recombinant subjects were not recombinant at D3S601 or more centromeric markers.

Homogeneity testing with the HOMOE program provided no evidence for locus heterogeneity; the most likely proportion of linked families (alpha) was 1.0 (95% confidence interval 0.85-1.0). The maximum lod score in a multipoint analysis for the six families containing patients with phaeochromocytoma was 10.0 in the interval between D3S1250 and D3S601 (fig 3).

Discussion
The improved localisation of the VHL disease gene presented in this paper will (1) accelerate progress towards the identification and characterisation of the VHL disease gene by a positional cloning strategy, (2) aid the investigation of the possible role of the VHL tumour...
suppressor gene in human cancers, and (3) increase the accuracy and availability of presymptomatic diagnosis of VHL disease using linked DNA markers.

We have confirmed the findings of Latif et al.\textsuperscript{6} in an independent set of families that the VHL gene maps close to D3S601 in the \textit{RAFI-\textit{D3S18} interval. So far no recombinants have been identified between D3S601 and VHL disease and the total lod score is in excess of 40 with an upper confidence interval for \(0 > 0.02\). Seizinger et al.\textsuperscript{7} mapped the VHL disease locus to a 10 cM interval between \textit{RAFI} and \textit{D3S719}, and did not identify any recombinants with another marker, \textit{D3S720}, which maps within the \textit{RAFI-\textit{D3S719} interval. The relative positions of D3S601 and D3S720 are not known, but Liu et al.\textsuperscript{8} have reported that D3S18 and D3S719 are contained in a cosmid. Thus, there is broad agreement that the VHL disease gene is localised centromeric to (D3S18, D3S719). In previous studies the proximal limit for the region containing the VHL disease gene has been defined by RAFl.\textsuperscript{10-13} We have now shown that the VHL disease gene is contained within a region bounded by D3S1250 and D3S18. Estimates of the genetic distances between markers flanking the VHL disease gene are variable, such that Latif et al.\textsuperscript{6} estimated the \textit{RAFI-\textit{D3S18} interval as 6 to 8 cM and Seizinger et al.\textsuperscript{7} estimated the \textit{RAFI-\textit{D3S719} interval at 10 cM. We have estimated the \textit{RAFI-\textit{D3S18} interval as about 6 cM, and the genetic distance between D3S1250 and D3S18 to be approximately 4 cM.}

The availability of presymptomatic diagnosis of VHL disease using linked DNA markers\textsuperscript{14,15} has improved the management of VHL disease families by enabling those relatives predicted to be at low risk to be screened less frequently. The finding that D3S1250 is the closest centromeric polymorphic DNA marker to the VHL disease gene will increase the accuracy and informativeness of presymptomatic diagnosis of VHL disease by genetic linkage analysis. We did not find any evidence of locus heterogeneity, and it appears that the well defined clinical heterogeneity seen in VHL disease reflects allelic rather than locus heterogeneity. Glenn et al.\textsuperscript{16} found that one family in which 27 of 47 affected subjects developed phaeochromocytoma showed similar linkage to D3S18 and RAFl as 19 VHL disease families in which only four of 209 affected patients had a phaeochromocytoma. Our findings are similar except that in the 'phaeochromocytoma VHL disease family' reported by Glenn et al.\textsuperscript{16} renal cell carcinoma had not been detected. However, in our six 'phaeochromocytoma VHL disease family', four families contained patients with renal cell carcinoma. Therefore, it appears that all VHL disease families, regardless of variations in predisposition to phaeochromocytoma and renal cell carcinoma, are linked to chromosome 3p25-p26 markers. Nevertheless, the possibility of locus heterogeneity in VHL disease in which only a small number of families would
be unlinked cannot yet be excluded and relatives who are predicted to be at low risk on DNA analysis should not be discharged from follow up. Presymptomatic diagnosis of VHL disease patients with flanking DNA markers has shown that many asymptomatic gene carriers have subclinical renal or pancreatic cysts. The presence of only one of these features or of epididymal cysts alone does not provide an unequivocal diagnosis of VHL disease in subjects with a positive family history (unpublished observations).

Many different tumour types have been associated with VHL disease and chromosome 3p allele loss has been shown in at least five types of VHL disease tumours, including haemangioblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, pheochromocytoma, pancreatic tumour, and choroid plexus papilloma (Maher et al., unpublished observations). This suggests a common mechanism of tumorigenesis in the diverse tumours associated with VHL disease. The extent to which the VHL disease gene is involved in the pathogenesis of sporadic tumours has not yet been well defined. Chromosome 3p allele loss has not been shown in sporadic cerebellar haemangioblastomas (although this may be because of technical difficulties), but chromosome 3p allele loss is a common finding in renal cell carcinoma. However, chromosome 3p allele loss in sporadic renal cell carcinoma is not restricted to the region of the VHL disease locus, and there is evidence that at least three tumour suppressor genes on chromosome 3p may contribute to the pathogenesis of renal cell carcinoma. The isolation and characterisation of the VHL disease gene will enable (1) the function of the gene to be elucidated, (2) the reliable detection of gene carriers by direct mutation detection, and (3) the role of VHL disease mutations in the pathogenesis of non-familial cancers to be defined.

We thank Action Research, the Cancer Research Campaign, and the Iris Fund for the Prevention of Blindness for financial support. We are grateful to the many colleagues who have given us access to families, to the patients and relatives who took part in this study, and to Dr U Rapp for the p627 probe.  

For The Blind to support gene mapping of autosomal dominant nystagmus.

1 Hemmes GC. Over hereditaire nystagmus. Wageningen: H Veerman & Zonen, 1924.
11 Hawthorne CO. Nystagmus in three generations. BMJ 1903;i:425.

Corrections

In the paper by Richards et al on 'Detailed genetic mapping of the von Hippel-Lindau disease tumour suppressor gene' (J Med Genet 1993;30:104–7), an important collaborator, Dr Per Enblad, was inadvertently omitted from the authorship. The correct authorship is as follows.


Cambridge University Department of Pathology, Cambridge, UK; *Laboratory of Immunobiology, National Cancer Institute, Frederick Cancer Research Facility, Frederick, USA; †Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; ‡University of Uppsala, Sweden; #Division of Community Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada; §Yorkshire Regional Genetics Service and ICRF Genetic Epidemiology Laboratory, Leeds, UK; ||Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, USA.

In the paper by Padayachee et al on 'Mapping of the X linked form of hyper IgM syndrome (HIGM1)' (J Med Genet 1992;30:202–5), the primer sequence for DXS102 was under the heading the oligonucleotide primers was referenced Luty et al. This is incorrect and should be: