Keratin 8 Y54H and G62C mutations are not associated with liver disease


The cytoskeleton comprises three filamentous systems: microfilaments, intermediate filaments, and microtubules. In epithelial cells, type I keratins such as keratin 18 (KRT18) and type II keratins such as keratin 8 (KRT8) polymerise to form the intermediate filaments. KRT18 and KRT8 represent the major keratins expressed in single-layered epithelia of the gastrointestinal tract including liver and pancreas.

Animal studies suggest KRT8 and KRT18 have a hepatoprotective role against mechanical and toxic injury. Transgenic mice overexpressing mutant KRT18 display fragile hepatocytes with disrupted cytoskeleton filaments. These mice developed chronic hepatitis and were more susceptible to liver injury in comparison to mice overexpressing wild type KRT18. The viability of KRT8 null mice depends on the genetic background of the different mouse strains suggesting further genetic factors contribute to the resultant phenotype. For instance, in one mouse strain KRT8-deficient mice died during embryonic development due to extensive liver haemorrhage. However, in another strain 55% of the KRT8-deficient mice had a normal life expectancy but developed signs of inflammatory bowel disease and in some cases a mild inflammation of the liver. A recent report emphasises the importance of Keratin 8 for the formation of an intact placental barrier function for the viability of KRT8-deficient embryos. These findings argue in favour of an extraembryonic defect responsible for lethality of these embryos. Furthermore, KRT8 null mice showed an abnormal histological liver architecture and were more vulnerable to liver damage after exposure to hepatotoxic substances compared to wild type mice.

The above mentioned results support the hypothesis that keratin mutations might predispose humans to liver disease. Indeed, Ku et al described an association between two KRT8 mutations and cryptogenic cirrhosis. A heterozygous single base substitution involving a Gly to Cys at codon 62 (G62C) was found in three out of 55 patients and a heterozygous Tyr to His exchange at position 54 (Y54H) was found in two out of 55 patients with cryptogenic cirrhosis. Neither mutation was detected either in 98 patients with other liver diseases or in 86 control subjects. The role of KRT8 as a genetic risk factor for developing chronic liver diseases of different aetiologies was further supported by a recently published study. Following the reports of Ku et al we investigated KRT8 Y54H and G62C mutations in patients with cryptogenic cirrhosis as well as in patients with various other chronic liver diseases such as viral hepatitis, alcoholic cirrhosis, autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, and primary sclerosing cholangitis in a large population comprising more than 2000 patients and healthy controls.

METHODS

Study subjects

We recruited 1668 patients with various liver disorders in our hospital between 1998 and 2003. According to the study protocol, which was approved by the Charité Ethics Committee, blood samples were obtained at the time of routine clinic attendance from patients who had either undergone liver transplantation or who suffer from chronic liver disease. The respective aetiologies of liver disease in our population are shown in table 1. The majority of our patients (1617 out of 1668) were Caucasians with 1400 patients alcoholic, and others) as well as 679 healthy controls for Y54H and G62C. Samples were analysed by PCR amplification and subsequent melting curve analysis with fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probes.

The genotype distributions of both mutations were similar in patients and controls. The G62C variation was detected in 27 out of 1668 patients (1.6%) compared to 12 out of 679 controls (1.8%). The Y54H alteration was found in two patients (0.1%) and one control (0.1%). Patients carrying a mutation suffered from distinct liver diseases and no association with cryptogenic cirrhosis or with any of the other investigated liver diseases was found. Genotype/phenotype analysis revealed no particular findings in patients carrying one mutant allele.

In contrast to previous reports, KRT8 mutations neither predispose to cryptogenic cirrhosis nor to chronic liver disease of other aetiologies.

Key points

- Keratin 8 is one of the major intermediate filament proteins expressed in single-layered epithelia of the gastrointestinal tract. Animal models provided evidence that keratin 8 (KRT8) has an important protective role against mechanical and toxic stress in hepatocytes. Recently, KRT8 mutations were identified and linked to cryptogenic and non-cryptogenic liver disease.
- In order to investigate the relevance of two hitherto described KRT8 mutations, Y54H and G62C, we genotyped 1668 patients with liver disorders of different aetiologies (viral, autoimmune, cryptogenic, alcoholic, and others) as well as 679 healthy controls for Y54H and G62C. Samples were analysed by PCR amplification and subsequent melting curve analysis with fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probes.
- The genotype distributions of both mutations were similar in patients and controls. The G62C variation was detected in 27 out of 1668 patients (1.6%) compared to 12 out of 679 controls (1.8%). The Y54H alteration was found in two patients (0.1%) and one control (0.1%). Patients carrying a mutation suffered from distinct liver diseases and no association with cryptogenic cirrhosis or with any of the other investigated liver diseases was found. Genotype/phenotype analysis revealed no particular findings in patients carrying one mutant allele.
- In contrast to previous reports, KRT8 mutations neither predispose to cryptogenic cirrhosis nor to chronic liver disease of other aetiologies.

Abbreviations: BASE, Berlin Aging Study; FRET, fluorescence resonance energy transfer
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Biosystems, Weitersstadt, Germany), 400 performed PCR using 0.75 U AmpliTaq Gold (Applied

the published primer. We designed primers and FRET probes according to

designing and synthesising by TIB MOLBIOL, Berlin, Germany.

The detection of the mutant alleles was carried out by melting curve analysis with fluorescence resonance energy

transfer (FRET) probes in a LightCycler (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). The probes were designed comple-

mentary to the mutant allele of both codons. For detection of

mmutations. Thus, we apply the correct numbering Y54H and

G62C for the KRT78 alterations as previously described by Lee

et al.14

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using chi-square test and

Fisher’s exact test. p Values less than 0.05 were considered to

be statistically significant. SPSS software version 11.0 for

Windows (Chicago, IL, USA) was used to perform statistical

analysis.

RESULTS

The frequency of KRT78 Y54H and G62C variations in a large
cohort of 1668 patients suffering from various liver diseases is

shown in table 1. The G62C mutation was detected in 27

patients (1.6%) and 12 healthy controls (1.8%), p = 0.8. The

frequency of G62C among the three control populations did

not differ significantly. Two patients (0.1%) and one control

(0.1%) were heterozygous carriers of the Y54H variation

(p = 0.9). We did not detect any homozygous or compound

heterozygous carriers of these two mutations. Overall, there

were no significant differences in genotype distribution of

both mutations between the various groups of liver diseases

investigated. Genotype/phenotype analysis of patients carrying

KRT78 mutations revealed no specific characteristics. In

particular, the mean age of patients with wild type and mutant

KRT78 was similar (51 years; range 7–87 v 51 years, range 20–67).

Moreover, we observed no differences concerning
disease severity or request for liver transplantation between

these two groups of patients. In 794 patients liver

transplantation was required for advanced liver disease with

14 (1.8%) of these patients being carriers of a mutant KRT78

allele compared to 15 (1.7%) out of 874 patients with no need

for a liver graft (p = 0.9).

Among those patients carrying a G62C mutation were 26

patients of German ancestry and one Turkish patient. Both

patients with an Y54H variation originated from Africa.

Eleven control subjects with G62C were of German origin.

Information about ethnicity was unavailable in one control

with G62C and in the control carrying Y54H.

DISCUSSION

Animal models clearly showed that KRT78/18 transgenic and

knock out mice were predisposed to liver damage. However,

these animal studies suggested a complex inheritance pattern

for KRT78/18 mutations. The importance of keratins in the

pathogenesis of liver damage was further supported by their

modulation of Fas-mediated apoptosis.15 16 The relevance of the

KRT78 mutations Y54H and G62C was studied in a large population of 1668 patients with liver
disease and 679 healthy controls. In contrast to the results of

Ku et al.,11 12 the hitherto described human KRT78 mutations were associated neither with cryptogenic nor with non

cryptogenic chronic liver disease in our population. An allele frequency of 0.8% and 0.9% was observed for the G62C

alteration in patients and healthy controls, respectively. For

the Y54H mutation the respective allele frequencies were

0.06% and 0.08%. The discrepancies between our study and

the previous reports are readily explained by the differences

in the number of patients and controls investigated in both

groups. To investigate whether keratin mutations have any

impact on liver disease severity, we studied patients with

advanced liver disease requiring liver transplantation as well

as patients who suffered from chronic liver disease including

all stages of fibrosis. No differences in KRT78 mutations were

found in relation to fibrosis stage indicating that patients

carrying KRT78 mutations are not more prone to develop

severe liver disease and cirrhosis. Among our patients

were 1617 (97%) Caucasians. Therefore, another possible

explanation for the difference between our results and those

Table 1 Frequency of KRT78 mutations (G62C and

Y54H) in patients with chronic liver diseases of different

etiologies and healthy controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Number of individuals studied</th>
<th>G62C</th>
<th>Y54H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>27 (1.6%)</td>
<td>2 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic HCV infection</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>13 (1.9%)</td>
<td>1 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic liver disease</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>4 (1.9%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic HBV infection</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 (0.5%)</td>
<td>1 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary biliary cirrhosis</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1 (0.6%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoimmune hepatitis</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>4 (3.8%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptogenic cirrhosis</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1 (1.6%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary sclerosing cholangitis</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2 (3.7%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non alcoholic fatty liver disease</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1 (1.9%)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous*</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>12 (1.8%)</td>
<td>1 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The group of patients with miscellaneous liver disorders included 21 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma, six patients with
cholangiocellular carcinoma, two patients with liver metastases of
neuroendocrine tumours, 32 patients with acute liver failure, 14 patients with Budd Chiaris syndrome, one patient with pregnancy induced
cholestasis, 54 patients with metabolic/genetic liver disorders, nine
patients with drug-induced liver disease, six patients with biliary cirrhosis,
two patients with extrapathic biliary atresia, and one patient with
sarcoidosis. HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus.
of Ku et al might be the greater ethnic homogeneity of our patient and control population. It is important to note that both patients with Y54H were of African origin. In the population studied by Ku et al three out of five patients and the control subject carrying the Y54H alteration were also African-Americans. These observations suggest that the Y54H variation occurs more frequently among individuals of African origin.

Evidence is increasing that cryptogenic cirrhosis is a heterogeneous disorder. Patients presenting no evidence of any known aetiologies for liver disease are usually defined as suffering from cryptogenic cirrhosis though this diagnosis still depends on how carefully other causes are excluded. We thoroughly re-evaluated all patients with an initial diagnosis of cryptogenic cirrhosis as described previously. Differentiation of cryptogenic liver disease from an underlying autoimmune process is particularly challenging. Ku et al reported that two of their five patients with KRT8 mutations and cryptogenic cirrhosis had some autoimmune features which were not particularly defined. Interestingly, we found the highest frequency of KRT8 mutations in patients suffering from autoimmune hepatitis and primary sclerosing cholangitis. Therefore, the association of KRT8 mutations and cryptogenic cirrhosis documented in previous reports might be in part due to an underlying autoimmune liver disease in these patients. Keeping these facts in mind the exact role of KRT8 in hepatic autoimmune processes remains to be elucidated.

In conclusion, our study clearly demonstrates that carriers of the two KRT8 mutations, Y54H and G62C, are not at increased risk for developing cryptogenic or non cryptogenic chronic liver diseases. Furthermore, there is conclusive evidence that Y54H occurs mainly among people of African origin. These rare sequence variations may therefore rather represent non pathogenic genetic alterations than disease-causing mutations.

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Authors’ affiliations

J Halangk, R Nickel, W Luck, H Witt, Klinik für Pädiatrie, Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
T Berg, T Mueller, B Wiedenmann, Medizinische Klinik mit Schwerpunkt Hepatologie und Gastroenterologie, Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
G Puhl, P Neuhaus, Klinik für Allgemein-, Viszeral- und Transplantationschirurgie, Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
A Kage, Institut für Laboratoriumsmedizin und Pathobiochemie, Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
O Landt, TIB MOLBIOL, Berlin, Germany

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Correspondence to: Dr Heiko Witt, Klinik für Pädiatrie, Charité, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Augustenburger Platz 1, 13353 Berlin, Germany; heiko.witt@charite.de

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