SHORT REPORT

The HNF4A R76W mutation causes atypical dominant Fanconi syndrome in addition to a β cell phenotype

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ABSTRACT

Background Mutation specific effects in monogenic disorders are rare. We describe atypical Fanconi syndrome caused by a specific heterozygous mutation in HNF4A. Heterozygous HNF4A mutations cause a beta cell phenotype of neonatal hyperinsulinism with macrosomia and young onset diabetes. Autosomal dominant idiopathic Fanconi syndrome (a renal proximal tubulopathy) is described but no genetic cause has been defined.

Methods and Results We report six patients heterozygous for the p.R76W HNF4A mutation who have Fanconi syndrome and nephrocalcinosis in addition to neonatal hyperinsulinism and macrosomia. All six displayed a novel phenotype of proximal tubulopathy, characterised by generalised aminoaciduria, low molecular weight proteinuria, glycosuria, hyperphosphaturia and hypouricaemia, and additional features not seen in Fanconi syndrome: nephrocalcinosis, renal impairment, hypercalciuria with relative hypocalcaemia, and hypermagnesaemia. This was mutation specific, with the renal phenotype not being seen in patients with other HNF4A mutations. In silico modelling shows the R76 residue is directly involved in DNA binding and the R76W mutation reduces DNA binding affinity. The target(s) selectively affected by altered DNA binding of R76W that results in Fanconi syndrome is not known.

Conclusions The HNF4A R76W mutation is an unusual example of a mutation specific phenotype, with autosomal dominant atypical Fanconi syndrome in addition to the established beta cell phenotype.

Mutations within the same gene can cause different phenotypes. Mutation-specific phenotypes, where a single mutation is associated with a different phenotype, are rare. Activating or inactivating mutations in a single gene can cause opposite phenotypes, as seen in the genes encoding the pancreatic β cell potassium channel subunits where activating mutations cause neonatal diabetes but inactivating mutations cause congenital hyperinsulinism.1 The location of a mutation within a gene can cause different phenotypes, as seen in NOTCH2 where mutations affecting the epidermal growth factor (EGF) repeats and ankyrin repeats (ANK) domain of NOTCH2 cause Alagille syndrome2 [MIM 118450], but those in the terminal exon 34 result in Hajdu–Cheney syndrome3 ▪ [MIM 102500]. The same mutation can cause a different phenotype according to the patient’s age. In HNF4A, there are not mutation-specific phenotypes, but as a result of increased insulin secretion seen in early life, birth weight is increased by 790 g and there is neonatal hypoglycaemia.5 Later in life, diabetes develops (median age 24 years at diagnosis6) due to decreased insulin secretion. No renal phenotype associated with HNF4A mutations has been described, although the knockout mouse of the related transcription factor HNF1A was described as having Fanconi syndrome.7

Fanconi syndrome [MIM 134600] is a generalised dysfunction of the renal proximal tubule in which the genetic aetiology has been described in a variety of syndromes that include Cystinosis [MIM 219800], Lowe syndrome [MIM 309000] or Fanconi-Bickel syndrome [MIM 227810]. As a consequence of proximal tubulopathy, there is failure of resorption of glucose, amino acids, phosphate, low molecular weight proteins, bicarbonate and urate. The usual presenting clinical features are growth failure and rickets in childhood.8 Treatment is based on replacing the lost solutes. Families with autosomal-dominant idiopathic Fanconi syndrome have been reported.9–15 Despite a study showing linkage to chromosome 15 in a single family,16 no genetic cause has been established.

We studied a family with three individuals affected with a similar clinical phenotype of Fanconi syndrome and nephrocalcinosis in addition to neonatal hypoglycaemia and macrosomia (figure 1). Two sisters were diagnosed with Fanconi syndrome due to short stature and rickets. Genetic testing for mutations in the PHEX, FGF23, DMP1, ENPP1 and SLC34A3 genes did not confirm a genetic diagnosis of hypophosphataemic rickets. Urine and serum analysis in these three affected family members demonstrated a full Fanconi syndrome with heavy low molecular weight proteinuria, aminoaciduria, glycosuria and a low serum urate (see online supplementary tables S1 and S2). Additionally, they had nephrocalcinosis diagnosed by renal ultrasound (figure 2B) with atypical biochemical features. One sister gave birth to a macrosomic baby (birth weight


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>99th centile for gestation) with neonatal hyperinsulinism requiring diazoxide treatment, which was also seen in the sisters (figure 1). These latter features were consistent with an HNF4A mutation, but no HNF4A renal phenotype has previously been described. After informed consent was provided, sequence analysis of the HNF4A gene identified a heterozygous p.R76W mutation (c.226C>T according to the Chartier et al17 cDNA reference sequence, using methods previously described by Flanagan et al18) in the proband. Birth weight and height Z scores are calculated from UK 1990 child growth including standard children and preterm infants. Our proband’s grandfather developed diabetes at 51 years of age with a body mass index (BMI) of 30.5. He is managed with weight loss alone with a recent HbA1c of 39 mmol/mol. The mutation was present in his leukocyte DNA at 26% but it is not known if the mutation load in his pancreas is sufficient to cause his diabetes. He had no reported neonatal hypoglycaemia or Fanconi syndrome (data not shown). Neither the proband, his mother, nor her sister are currently diabetic, but they undergo surveillance using an annual oral glucose tolerance test.

We sought to examine if other patients with the R76W mutation also had a renal phenotype. We identified three additional patients with the R76W mutation from a cohort of 147 probands with HNF4A mutations (figure 1). All patients had hyperinsulinism and/or macrosomia, and two subsequently developed diabetes. One has been previously published.18 We investigated these patients for the renal phenotype seen in our first family using the methods described above (see online supplementary tables S1 and S2). The additional three patients with the heterozygous p.R76W HNF4A mutation also had a phenotype of Fanconi syndrome and nephrocalcinosis in addition to the pancreatic β cell phenotype. This suggested that the Fanconi syndrome was a consistent feature of the HNF4A R76W mutation.
Figure 2  (A) Boxplots comparing (1) urinary retinol-binding protein, (2) mean urinary amino acid Z scores, (3) urinary glucose, (4) serum urate, (5 and 6) urinary and serum calcium, (7) urinary phosphate and (8) urinary oxalate between R76W mutations and other HNF4A mutations. Boxplots demonstrate the phenotype is mutation specific by comparing patients with the mutation to patients with other HNF4A mutations. We compared analysis of fasted first-void urine and renal ultrasound scans between patients with the R76W mutation and 20 patients with other mutations in HNF4A. Medians were compared using the Mann–Whitney U Test or Fisher’s exact test, and a mean urinary amino acid Z score calculated (with control data being derived from laboratory reference ranges). Other HNF4A mutations comprise: S34X, R80Q, A120D, R125W (2), R125Q, V190A, D206Y, R244W, L260P, L263P, E276Q, R303H, R303C, I314F, L332P, delEx1-7, c.466-2A>G, c.1delA, t(3;20)(p21.2;q12). (Laboratory reference ranges are shown with dashed lines (where a single line is present the reference range is below this value)). (B) Renal ultrasonographic images comparing nephrocalcinosis changes to normal kidney. Nephrocalcinosis is demonstrated by increased refectionivity of the renal pyramids, as seen in the top panel (patient heterozygous for R76W), compared to normal ultrasound images in the bottom panel (patient with balanced translocation t(3;20)(p21.2;q12) described by Gloyn et al23).
has the R76W mutation. This patient had features of Fanconi and show that patients with other mutations in previously undescribed renal phenotype for the R76W mutation exhibit these specific renal features. There was a decrease in DNA binding, but this was not mutation specific. Our modelling demonstrates differences in charge and hydrophobicity with the R76W mutation compared to wild type in areas of intimate DNA contact (see online supplementary figure S3). Therefore, the mechanism of the mutation-specific phenotype is likely to involve altered DNA binding, but the details of this and the novel target bound/unbound are not known.

The tubulopathy we see in these patients is a generalised Fanconi syndrome with extended features, which include nephrocalcinosis and alterations in the handling of magnesium, oxalate and calcium, with a subsequent effect on calcium homeostasis. We did not see a significant acidosis which is usually described in Fanconi syndrome. We hypothesise that high urine concentrations of calcium, phosphate and oxalate predispose to renal tract calcification. The renal impairment may reflect damage from calcification, or altered tubular excretion of creatinine. Glycosuria may have a delaying effect on the development of diabetes in these individuals, akin to treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors. The changes we have seen in magnesium handling with both elevated serum and urine levels are intriguing; this appears to be an overflow rather than a leak as seen with calcium, phosphate and urate. Proximal tubular transport is via a variety of mechanisms: cotransport of glucose, amino acids and phosphate with sodium generates energy for non-sodium ion transport against an electrochemical gradient. Low molecular weight transporters are reabsorbed using the endosomal pathway, and urate handling is through apical URAT1 and luminal GLUT9 and a complex series of organic anion and cation transporters. Calcium resorption is mediated by the paracellular route via the increased potential difference set up by the sodium cotransporters, and 60% of calcium resorption occurs in the proximal tubule. The mechanisms for the generalised dysfunction in Fanconi syndrome remain unsolved, but hypotheses include disturbances in cellular energy metabolism, membrane characteristics and transporters. Present understanding of physiology is inadequate to fully explain the extent of the tubulopathy.

In conclusion, we present a novel atypical cause of autosomal-dominant Fanconi syndrome with nephrocalcinosis caused by the HNF4A R76W mutation. This unique mutation-specific phenotype is characterised by increased birth weight, neonatal hyperinsulinaemic hypoglycaemia which may progress to diabetes, and Fanconi syndrome with nephrocalcinosis. It has not been described in patients with other mutations in HNF4A, or other monogenic diabetes genes. This finding provides new insights into the genetic regulation of proximal tubular maturation, as well as the precise renal effects HNF4A gene mutations. In silico modelling suggests a pivotal role for this particular residue in DNA binding, and we hypothesise that the renal phenotype is a consequence of a defective interaction of HNF4A with major regulatory genes. The fact that there are no other mutations in HNF4A that cause this phenotype suggests that this particular residue must be crucial in the renal proximal tubule. In summary, this is an unusual case of a mutation-specific phenotype in HNF4A with a renal Fanconi syndrome and nephrocalcinosis in addition to the previously described β cell phenotype.

Acknowledgements We would like to thank the patients for their participation. We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance of the Medical Technical Officers at the Biochemistry Laboratory, Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust. We kindly thank Lucy Bryant for assistance with figures.
Contributors AJH collected and analysed the data and co-authored the manuscript. CB is the patient’s clinician, supervised the project and co-authored the manuscript. TJM performed laboratory analysis. PRC analysed urine amino acid data. RC performed bioinformatic analysis. MNW performed a literature review. RAO performed statistical analysis and reviewed the manuscript. BNS performed statistical analysis and reviewed the manuscript. MHS contacted patients and reviewed the manuscript. CDI is the proband’s clinician and reviewed the manuscript. JPH-S is the proband’s clinician and reviewed the manuscript. SE oversaw genetic sequencing and analysis and co-authored the manuscript. ATH supervised the project and co-authored the manuscript.

Funding This article presents independent research supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Exeter Clinical Research Facility. The research is funded by a Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator Award, (grant number 098395/Z/12/Z). Research materials can be obtained via the corresponding author.

Competing interests ZJ. Research materials can be obtained via the corresponding author.

Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Exeter Clinical Research Facility. The research is funded by a Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator Award, (grant number 098395/Z/12/Z). Research materials can be obtained via the corresponding author.

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Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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REFERENCES


