Fetal Hydrops in Combination with Gonadoblastoid Testicular Dysplasia May Represent a Lethal Type of Noonan Syndrome

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Introduction

Noonan syndrome is a heterogeneous genetic disorder characterized by craniofacial features, heart defects and short stature. Furthermore, affected individuals often present skeletal defects, delayed psychomotor development, intellectual impairment, increased bleeding tendency and cryptorchidism. Noonan syndrome is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner, whereas in around 60% of cases the mutations arise de novo. At present, genetic diagnosis can be made in approximately 70% of suspected cases. Germline mutations in genes of proteins involved in the RAS/mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway have been described in Noonan syndrome [1]. This pathway is essential for the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and survival [2]. Approximately 50% of the known mutations are located in the PTPN11 gene. Other genes known to be involved in the pathogenesis of Noonan syndrome include RAF1, SOS1, KRAS, BRAF, NRAS, MAP2K and SHOC [1,2]. Recent investigations suggest that mutations in the RIT1 gene might also be causal for Noonan syndrome [3].

Prenatally, features of Noonan syndrome may include increased nuchal translucency, cystic hygroma, polyhydramnios, congenital heart disease, renal abnormalities and occasional abnormal maternal serum triple screen [4]. Few cases of Noonan syndrome have been reported with signs of fetal hydrops and severe perinatal outcome. These cases were associated with specific mutations in the PTPN11, RAF1 and SHOC2 genes, which have all been described as somatic mutations in cancer as well [5-7]. Here we describe two cases of fetal lethal Noonan syndrome presenting with hydrops and gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia (FGTD). Fetal gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia is a very rare condition, so far described in seven cases [8-10]. This lesion bears a strong phenotypic resemblance to gonadoblastoma, a type of germ cell tumor typically found in streak gonads of patients with existent gonadal dysgenesis [11]. In contrast, FGTD is not associated with gonadal dysgenesis or abnormal gonadal determination. Previously, the only defined disorder associated with FGTD was Walker-Warburg-Syndrome [9]. FGTD has recurrently been described in fetuses with severe hydrops and normal karyotype. We performed whole exome sequencing in a fetal case of FGTD and identified the disease causing mutation in RIT1, which had already been described in Noonan syndrome previously. Targeted resequencing of a second case featuring FGTD identified a mutation in PTPN11, the gene most frequently mutated in Noonan syndrome. Additionally, we tested DNA extracted

Abstract

Objectives: Fetal gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia is a rare finding. The combination with typical features of Noonan syndrome has never been described so far. We performed genetic testing including whole exome sequencing in two cases with fetal hydrops, congenital heart disease and gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia.

Methods: Exome sequencing was performed in the index case, where high quality DNA was isolated from fetal blood. In the second case and in five further gonadoblastoma samples, conventional Sanger sequencing was performed on DNA isolated from formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue.

Results: Whole exome sequencing of the index case revealed a pathogenic mutation in the RIT1 gene (c.270G>A (p.Met90Ile)), leading to the diagnosis of Noonan syndrome type 8. In case 2, Sanger sequencing of RIT1 did not show any disease causing mutations. Sequencing of PTPN11 revealed a heterozygous frameshift mutation (c.1098delA, p.K366Nfs*12). Successful sequencing of four gonadoblastoma samples revealed mutations in RIT1 in two cases.

Conclusion: Here we present a lethal form of Noonan syndrome in two fetuses with typical features combined with severe hydrops and gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia. Gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia may be an additional feature of Noonan syndrome, which has not been described so far, but analysis of more cases is needed. Moreover, we have demonstrated a potential role of RIT1 in the pathogenesis of gonadoblastoma.

Keywords: Fetal gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia; Fetal hydrops; Noonan syndrome; PTPN11; RIT1
from formalin fixed, paraffin embedded (FFPE) gonadoblastoma tissue and detected somatic RIT1 mutations.

Materials and Methods

Clinical cases

Our study consists of the investigation of two fetal cases, the index case (case 1) and a second case with FGTD (case 2), which was published and described by Nistal et al. previously [8]. Case 1 presented at 13 weeks of gestation for first trimester combined screening. The ultrasound revealed an increased nuchal translucency (NT) of 10.2 mm (Figure 1a), and a right aortic arch was suspected. During the second trimester, further ultrasound examinations including fetal echocardiography showed a pronounced cystic hygroma, a polyhydramnios and evidence of a right aortic arch without other associated cardiac malformation. Additional fetal magnetic resonance imaging at 22 weeks of gestation confirmed the previous findings and detected marginally enlarged posterior lateral cerebral ventricles. After detailed counseling, the couple decided to continue the pregnancy despite these abnormalities. At 27 weeks of gestation, the woman presented with vaginal bleeding and contractions. Due to persistent contractions and laboratory evidence of inflammation, caesarian section was performed. The baby was transferred to the neonatal intensive care unit where it passed away on the second day of life as a result of respiratory failure. Post mortem examination showed a generalized edema and evidence of fetal hydrops. Craniofacial dysmorphism was described including a flattened nose, low-set ears and stenosis of the external ear canal. Additionally, lung hypoplasia and a ventricular septal defect were present. The left kidney presented with cystic dilatation and histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of hydronephrosis. Furthermore, the brain featured mild ventricular dilatation and focal hemorrhages in the basal nuclei. FGTD was described in detail in the publication of Nistal et al. We extracted DNA from stored fetal FFPE tissue, provided by the group of Nistal [8].

In addition to two fetal cases of Noonan syndrome with FGTD, we tested another five cases of gonadoblastoma (G1-G5) for somatic mutations in the RIT1 and the PTPN11 gene. The main patient characteristics and their precise diagnoses are shown in Table 1.

Exome sequencing

Exome sequencing was performed in the index case where high quality DNA was isolated from fetal blood. Exome enrichment was carried out using the SureSelectXT All Exon, V5 kit (Agilent). Sequencing was performed on a HiSeq 2000. High-throughput sequencing resulted in 60 Mio 100 bp paired-end reads that were quality-checked and mapped to the human hg19 reference genome.

<table>
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Table 1: Clinical data and sequencing results of gonadoblastoma samples (G1-G5).
We determined single nucleotide variations (SNV) and insertions and deletions (INDEL) from the data by combining the results of multiple read mapping and variant-calling software: First, reads were aligned using three different short-read mappers (bwa [12], bowtie2 [13] and NextGenMap [14], which aligned between 93-96% of the read pairs. Reads with low mapping quality (MAPQ<30) were removed, INDEL realignment was performed using the Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK) [15] and PCR duplicates were removed using picard tool [16]. Per-base quality scores were recalibrated using GATK and the resulting alignments were quality-checked. These final alignments contained 56-58 Mio mapped paired-end reads. Two different variant-calling tools (samtools [17] and GATK UnifiedGenotyper) were applied to the alignments, which resulted in a total of six mapper/variant-caller combinations per data set. These sets were then merged by including only single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) that were identified by at least 50% of these combinations. Low-quality GATK variant calls were filtered out. The variant sets were comprehensively annotated using annovar (Version 21.02.21013 [18]) and CODOC [19] and stringently filtered: First, only exonic (also ncRNA) variants and variants near known splice sites were considered and synonymous SNVs were excluded. All remaining variants that were considered “benign” by at least two of the three in silico SNP effect prediction tools as outlined above. The heterozygous missense variant NM_002834: c.43delC. Case G4 revealed a homozygous missense mutation: c.85G>A (p.A29T) and a frameshift mutation leading to a premature stop codon: c.473G>A, (p.C158Y). G2 and G5 did not show any mutation in RIT1 and in G1 sequencing analysis failed due to poor DNA quality. Sanger sequencing of RIT1 did not show any disease causing mutation. In summary, successful sequencing of four gonadoblastoma samples revealed RIT1 mutations in two cases (Table 1).

Discussion

In our index case, we describe the first case of a fetus with RIT1 mutation leading to fetal hydrops and lethal outcome. The first RIT1 mutation in Noonan syndrome was discovered by Aoki et al. [3] by means of WES of postnatal cases featuring the typical symptoms. Subsequent mutations were identified from larger cohorts, resulting in a detection rate of 9% in individuals diagnosed with Noonan syndrome without detectable mutations in known disease related genes [3]. Here, we describe the first prenatal case of Noonan syndrome associated with a RIT1 mutation. The p.Met90Ile RIT1 variant of our index case 2, we first tested for RIT1 mutation in case 2. Sanger sequencing of RIT1 did not show any disease causing mutation. Due to the poor DNA quality WES could not be applied in this case, wherefore we performed Sanger sequencing for PTPN11, the gene most frequently mutated in Noonan syndrome. We identified a heterozygous frameshift mutation in exon 10 NM_006912.5: c.1098delA (p.K366Nfs*12) causing a premature stop codon (Figure 2).
described heterozygous gain-of-function RIT1 mutations in lung adenocarcinomas and myeloid malignancies, indicating an oncogenic function of RIT1 mutations. In contrast, the two samples with RIT1 mutations (G3 and G4) in our investigation showed two mutations each, consistent with the “two-hit” recessive model of oncogenesis of known tumor suppressor genes. With regard to the function of the protein encoded by RIT1, including regulation of cell proliferation and differentiation and furthermore survival in response to oxidative stress, the role of RIT1 as tumor suppressor seems conceivable [24,25]. In line with that, Wakabayashi et al. demonstrated that loss-of-function mutations of RIT1 in mice are associated with lymphomagenesis [26].

In conclusion, our data have shown that in terms of tumorigenesis a possible function of RIT1 acting as tumor suppressor gene in humans has to be taken into account. Further investigations of the role of RIT1 in tumorigenesis are needed. Due to the large phenotypic overlap of cases 1 and 2 and the common feature of gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia, we first investigated RIT1 in case 2, but could not identify any disease causing mutation. Consistent with the clinically suspected diagnosis of Noonan syndrome we subsequently sequenced the PTEN11 gene, revealing a frameshift mutation in exon 10 which led to a premature stop codon. This mutation was previously described neither in cases of Noonan syndrome nor as somatic mutations in malignancies. In contrast, all currently known mutations that cause Noonan Syndrome are missense mutations. Modeling and biochemical data indicate that a gain-of-function of the protein-tyrosine phosphatase SHP2, encoded by PTEN11, is responsible for the phenotype [2]. Besides Noonan syndrome, heterozygous germline mutations in the PTEN11 gene are also described in metachondromatosis and LEOPARD Syndrome [27,28]. Metachondromatosis is a disease characterized by multiple exostosis and enchondromas. LEOPARD is an acronym for the features of this syndrome, specifically: multiple lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonary stenosis, abnormal genitalia, growth retardation, and sensorineural deafness. For both genetic diseases putative heterozygous loss-of-function mutations of the PTEN11 gene are described [29,30]. Whereas metachondromatosis shows a completely distinct phenotype, LEOPARD syndrome is often stated to be a subtype of Noonan syndrome, because of the phenotypic overlap. Tartaglia et al. [28] first showed that missense mutations causing LEOPARD syndrome have a dominant negative effect, in contrast to mutations found in cases of Noonan syndrome. That is the reason why it has been suggested to rely for distinction between the two disorders on mutational analysis rather than clinical presentation [29,31]. Even though our case 2, harboring a heterozygous PTEN11 mutation, with a putative loss-of-function, did not show any features typical of LEOPARD syndrome. Symptoms of fetal hydrops associated with polyhydramnios, congenital heart defect, dysmorphic facial features, hydronephrosis and bleeding tendency strongly indicate the diagnosis of Noonan syndrome. The combination of typical Noonan syndrome features with the rare finding of FGTD has not been described in cases of Noonan syndrome to date and may represent a distinct subtype. A review of the literature revealed three cases, including our case 2 that showed FGTD in combination with fetal hydrops and other malformations including coronary heart disease [8,10].

Conclusion

In the two other cases, however, the underlying genetic mutation has not yet been identified.

We used exome analysis to identify the underlying genetic defect in a fetus with hydrops and gonadoblastoid testicular dysplasia and identified a pathogenic mutation in the RIT1 gene. Variants in RIT1 have been described previously in a rare subtype of Noonan Syndrome. The presentation of FGTD may be an additional feature of a severe form of Noonan syndrome and may even help to establish the diagnosis. Additional analysis of similar cases is needed to provide further evidence.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the parents for consenting to publish these results.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References


