Paternally Inherited GABRB3 Intragenic Deletion in a Boy with Autistic Features and Angelman Syndrome Phenotype—Case Report and Literature Review

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Abstract

We report on a 4 year old patient with a unique paternally inherited single-exon GABRB3 gene deletion and clinical findings of severe speech delay, intellectual disability, autistic features, unusual behavior, tremor, and history of seizures and gait abnormalities. Similarities and significant differences with other cases involving rearrangements of 15q11-q13 are discussed. Further on, we provide literature review of the clinical picture of GABRB3 mutations.

Keywords: GABRB3 gene; Copy-number variants; Single nucleotide variants; Angelman syndrome; Intellectual disability; Autism

Introduction

Recurrent rearrangements in particular chromosomal regions have been deemed causative for number of neurodevelopmental disorders. Microdeletions or microduplications (or so called copy number variants-CNVs) in 15q11-q13 region lead to a variety of phenotypes, including Angelman (AS) and Prader-Willi (PWS) syndromes as well as autism spectrum disorders [1]. Specifically, two subtypes of Angelman syndrome with different breakpoints result from approximately 4-5 Mb maternal allele deletions of 15q11-q13. Reciprocal microduplications lead to a clinical picture of autism, mental retardation, seizures, ataxia and behavioural problems [2,3]. Of the number of genes residing in the imprinted region, GABRB3 encodes one of the subunits of GABA A receptor [4]. Mechanistically, the proper function and/or the number of GABA receptors may be affected by the mutations of GABRB3 gene (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Schematic representation of GABRB3 gene showing all the exons, transcript variants and a GC-rich motif within the gene.

Single nucleotide variants (SNVs) in GABRB3 account for childhood absence epilepsy and, just recently, have been observed in cases of encephalopathy with intractable seizures or non-syndromic intellectual disability [5,6]. Genetic variation in GABRB3 is also associated with Asperger syndrome and autism endophenotypes [7]. Gross deletions of the 15q11-q13 region involving GABRB3 gene leading to neurological deficits of Angelman syndrome has been reported only once [8]. However, the presence of variants restricted to GABRB3 gene, including intragenic deletions, has not been noted in Angelman syndrome phenotypes.
Herein, we describe a case of the paternally inherited single-exon deletion of GABRB3 gene. We hypothesize that in our patients the deletion leads to the phenotype of intellectual disability, behavioural abnormalities, autistic features, and seizures that are consistent with Angelman syndrome phenotype. We also discuss the available literature on GABRB3 function and the role of pathogenic variants within this gene.

Case Report

The 4 year old proband boy was born to a non-consanguineous 30 year old mother and a 29 year old father. Family history revealed that a distant fourth degree relative of the mother was affected. He could speak only single words. He was rarely responsive to the parents’ commands. Visuo-spatial coordination and hand skills were affected. He was not fully toilet-trained. At times, he showed aggressive and self-aggressive behavior. Tremor of upper and lower limbs was observed. The child’s gross motor development during the first and second year was delayed. He could sit unsupported at 10 months and walk by the hand at 22 months. Since then, his gait has been unstable and out of balance with frequent falls leading to trauma when walking unassisted.

The proband was treated for febrile seizures by Clonazepam and Tegretol in an inpatient care at age 10 months and at age 16 months he was admitted to hospital with generalized tonic-clonic seizures. On both occasions the EEG was normal.

On examination at 4 years his weight was 19 kg, height 109 cm and OFC 52.5 cm. He had no malformations or major anomalies. No dysmorphism was observed. He could speak only single words. He was hyperactive and alert. He was rarely responsive to the parents’ commands. Visuo-spatial coordination and hand skills were affected. He was not fully toilet-trained. At times, he showed aggressive and self-aggressive behavior. Tremor of upper and lower limbs was observed. The latter, together with the aggression, were attributed by the parents to the side effects of antiepileptic medication (Convulex since age 12 months and Vetira since age 16 months). The parents also mentioned the boy’s longstanding fascination with water and mirrors. At this time, the most recent epileptic episode he experienced was at 2.5 years (generalized tonic-clonic seizures after a sudden fall from bed).

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the head at 2 months and again at 19 months did not show any abnormalities. The echocardiogram at 14 months was normal as well. The EEG results done at age 2 years revealed no abnormalities.

Cytogenetic-molecular analyses

Array CGH was performed on DNA extracted from peripheral blood (Chemagic Prepito, Prepito DNA Cyto Pure Kit, Perkin Elmer) of the patient by using commercially available technology (CytoSure, ISCA 8x60K v2.0, Oxford Gene Technology, Oxfordshire, UK). In order to search for smaller copy-number variants in chromosomal regions well-known to be associated with autism, MLPA P343-C2 kit (MRC-Holland) was applied on a sample of patient's DNA. The P343-C2 probe mix contains MLPA probes for three of the chromosomal regions that are pathogenetically linked with autism: the 15q11-q13 (including UBE3A, GABRB3 and the 15q13 micro deletion region with CHRNA7), the 16p11 micro deletion region and the SHANK3 gene at 22q13. The array study detected no abnormalities, while MLPA identified an exon 9 deletion of GABRB3 gene. A single 148nt GABRB3_1 probe (24376510–24376570) was deleted (Figure 2). The presence of the deletion was later confirmed in DNA extracted from blood redrawn from the patient. The healthy father of the boy has been confirmed as a carrier of the identical GABRB3 deletion.

Discussion

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors are a family of proteins involved in the GABAergic neurotransmission of the mammalian central nervous system. GABA-A receptors mediate excitatory signaling during development and play a significant role in neuronal growth and differentiation. Thus, they have been implicated in the pathogenesis of neurodevelopmental disorders, including autism spectrum disorders and epilepsy [9]. Functionally, a defect in any subunit of the GABA-A receptor, which is the principal inhibitory neurotransmitter in vertebrate brain, could account for the clinical manifestations of Angelman syndrome (AS) which include seizures, jerky arm movements, severe mental retardation and uncontrollable bouts of laughter. Neuronal GABRB3 is a member of the GABA-A receptor gene family of heteromeric pentameric ligand-gated ion channels through which inhibitory actions of GABA take place [10]. GABRB3 occupies 15q12.1 locus, together with two other GABA receptor genes: GABRA5 and GABRG3.

Class I and II maternally inherited deletions of 15q11-q13 leading to Angelman syndrome are relatively large and involve GABA receptor genes as well as other genes like UBE3A, MAGEL2 or NDN. Typically, Angelman syndrome can be confirmed by finding the deletion of the critical region with the application of array CGH or targeted MLPA [11]. In rarer instances, single nucleotide variants in UBE3A gene must be sought. Mutations within the imprinting centre (IC), which has two critical regions, the AS-SRO (shortest region of deletion overlap) and...
In this patient may have the PWS-SRO, are found in about 1% of patients [11]. However, by analyzing a very large series of PWS and AS patients with an imprinting defect, it has been shown that the vast majority of imprinting defects are primary epimutations that have occurred spontaneously in the absence of DNA sequence changes [12]. GABA-A receptor genes residing in the region are subject to epigenetic dysregulation in autism spectrum disorders [13]. One of them, GABRB3 gene, lies outside of the imprinting center or an imprinted domain. Until now, single nucleotide variants or copy number variants restricted to this gene have not been confirmed in cases of Angelman syndrome or Angelman-like phenotypes.

In our patient we observed features that are typical of Angelman syndrome (AS): severe speech delay, intellectual disability, unusual behavior, autistic features, history of seizures and gait abnormalities. There were no abnormal EEG findings, dysmorphic features or behavioural findings typical of AS but these signs may not be seen in most individuals with the condition. Thus, the patient fulfills the criteria for Angelman syndrome diagnosis.

Addressing individual phenotypic features to a single gene variant may become a significant challenge. GABRB3 variants have been reported as pathogenic in both animal models and humans.

In animal model, mice lacking only the maternal copy of GABRB3 (m-/p+), show many of the phenotypes that are typical of Angelman syndrome and seen in Ube3a deficient mice as well. Regarding cerebellar function, adult GABRB3 m-/p+ mice display deficits in motor learning as measured by the accelerating rotarod task [14].

In humans, one explanation for the possible role of GABRB3 mutations in neurodevelopmental conditions is the finding of missense mutations and regulatory element single nucleotide variants in remitting childhood absence epilepsy cases. Tanaka et al. concluded that the functional abnormality resulting from these mutations causes reduced expression of GABRB3, and a concurrent reduction in inhibition, leading to an increase in susceptibility to absence seizures [5]. In another paper, a likely pathogenic in-frame insertion within GABRB3 leads to the phenotype of non-syndromic intellectual disability [6]. The central role of GABRB3 and the possible link between UBE3A and GABRB3 genes in Angelman syndrome was first put forward by Dan and Boyd [15]. The list of currently known types of variants within GABRB3 together with their clinical associations is presented in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of GABRB3 variant</th>
<th>Phenotype</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missense mutations</td>
<td>Infantile spasms, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, Autism spectrum disorder, Intellectual disability with seizures, Epileptic encephalopathy</td>
<td>[16-19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory mutations</td>
<td>Autism spectrum disorder, Epilepsy</td>
<td>[10,17,20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross deletions</td>
<td>Angelman syndrome</td>
<td>[8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross insertions</td>
<td>Epileptic encephalopathy, Autism spectrum disorder</td>
<td>[21-23]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small insertions</td>
<td>Intellectual disability with seizures</td>
<td>[16,17,24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splicing</td>
<td>Autism spectrum disorder</td>
<td>[16]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: List of reported types of variants within GABRB3 gene and their possible neurodevelopmental outcomes.

At this time, the inheritance of the deletion from the patient’s healthy father has no explanation based on imprinting pattern seen in Angelman syndrome. However, GABRB3 may escape paternal germ cell inactivation as it is located outside of the imprinting center. Concurrently, there can be another unknown single nucleotide variant in our patient, but not the father, that by itself or in addition to GABRB3 gene deletion may lead to the clinical phenotype observed in the boy.

In summary, our patient is the first known case of a single-exon paternally inherited intragenic GABRB3 deletion possibly responsible for the Angelman syndrome phenotype. Identification of the deletion in this patient may have significant effect on the therapeutic management as variety of drugs target the GABA A receptors. Of note, medium resolution 60K array was unable to pick up this small copy number variation. Only the application of the specific probes for genes associated with autism in 15q11-q13 autism critical region allowed the proper diagnosis.

References


13. Hogart A, Nagarajan RP, Patzel KA, Yasui DH, LaSalle JM (2007) 15q11-13 GABAA receptor genes are normally biallelically expressed in brain but are subject to epigenetic dysregulation in autism-spectrum disorders. Human molecular genetics 16: 691-703.


