Mutations in DNMT1 cause autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia, deafness and narcolepsy

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Received January 30, 2012; Revised January 30, 2012; Accepted February 6, 2012

Autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia, deafness and narcolepsy (ADCA-DN) is characterized by late onset (30–40 years old) cerebellar ataxia, sensory neuronal deafness, narcolepsy–cataplexy and dementia. We performed exome sequencing in five individuals from three ADCA-DN kindreds and identified DNMT1 as the only gene with mutations found in all five affected individuals. Sanger sequencing confirmed the de novo mutation p.Ala570Val in one family, and showed co-segregation of p.Val606Phe and p.Ala570Val, with the ADCA-DN phenotype, in two other kindreds. An additional ADCA-DN kindred with a p.GLY605Ala mutation was subsequently identified. Narcolepsy and deafness were the first symptoms to appear in all pedigrees, followed by ataxia. DNMT1 is a widely expressed DNA methyltransferase maintaining methylation patterns in development, and mediating transcriptional repression by direct binding to HDAC2. It is also highly expressed in immune cells and required for the differentiation of CD4+ into T regulatory cells. Mutations in exon 20 of this gene were recently reported to cause hereditary sensory neuropathy with dementia and hearing loss (HSAN1). Our mutations are all located in exon 21 and in very close spatial proximity, suggesting distinct phenotypes depending on mutation location within this gene.

INTRODUCTION

Autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia, deafness and narcolepsy (ADCA-DN, MIM 604121) is a polymorphic disorder first described in 1995 in a Swedish pedigree in which five affected individuals were identified and studied (1). The disease is characterized by late onset (age 30–40 years) narcolepsy–cataplexy, sensory neuronal deafness, cerebellar ataxia, dementia and, more variably, psychosis, optic atrophy and other symptoms. Studies of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) hypocretin-1 have shown low or undetectable levels, suggesting loss of hypocretin-producing cells as the cause of the narcolepsy in these subjects (2).

We identified three additional kindreds: (i) a large multigenerational autosomal dominant pedigree from the USA, with 13 affected individuals, including 6 living; (ii) a sporadic occurrence of the disease in a 50-year-old Italian patient with unaffected elderly parents, suggesting the activity of a de novo mutation; (iii) a multiplex Italian pedigree with 4 known affected, and a similar disease course. The sporadic Italian case was notable, as narcolepsy–cataplexy was the first symptom (age 42), followed by hearing loss, memory...
problems and depression (age 43), lower limb lymphedema (age 45), cerebellar ataxia (age 46), peripheral sensory neuropathy (age 47) and optic atrophy (age 55). The CSF hypocretin-1 level was low (Table 1), and CSF tau protein was high (614 pg/ml, normal values 141+06 pg/ml). Hypocretin-1 levels were determined to have occurred de novo. Sanger sequencing confirmed the de novo mutation p.Ala570Val (RefSeq NM_001130823.1: c.1709G>A) in four of four available affected individuals from the Swedish pedigree, and p.Ala570Val (NM_001130823.1: c.1709G>A) in the two available case samples from the US pedigree.

Upon completion of exome sequencing, an additional ADCA-DN family with four known affected members was identified (Fig. 1). Sanger sequencing of exon 21 of DNMT1 in the proband identified a third mutation, p.Val606Phe (RefSeq NM_001130823.1: c.1816C>G) in the same area of DNMT1. Interestingly, all three mutations are located in the DNMT1 gene, demonstrating co-segregation of the disease with the corresponding mutations, p.Val606Phe (NM_001130823.1: c.1816C>G) in four of four available affected individuals from the Swedish pedigree, and p.Ala570Val (NM_001130823.1: c.1709G>A) in the two available case samples from the US pedigree.

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### RESULTS

Exome capture and sequencing were conducted in the sporadic Italian case plus his unaffected parents, and in two affected individuals for each of the two multiplex pedigrees from Sweden and the USA (Fig. 1). For each sample, 0.33 lanes of a flowcell were sequenced on a HiSeq 2000 System, generating, on average, 8.77 Gb of sequence per individual. 96.5% of the reads could be mapped to the reference genome (hg19) with, on average, 80.2% mapping on the exome target. The average read depth was 108 with between 88 and 91.5% of the target regions covered at least 20 times. Single-nucleotide missense, nonsense, splice-site, stoploss and frameshift variants and small insertions and deletions (indels) were identified by an analysis pipeline using Burrows-Wheeler alignment (BWA) (v 0.5.9) for read alignments, and with SAMtools (v 0.1.7) for variant calling (see Supplementary Material, Table S1). We filtered these variants to exclude those present in dbSNP-132 with an average heterozygosity greater than 0.02, in 507 control exomes from patients with other unrelated diseases, and in the 1000 Genomes data (May 2011 release).

Using this strategy, we found that the two affected siblings of the Swedish family shared 77 private variants, whereas the two affected cousins of the US pedigrees shared 30. In the Italian proband, we identified two missense variants which were determined to have occurred de novo. Only a single gene, DNMT1 (MIM 126375) was mutated in all five affected individuals. This gene also fulfilled the criterion that the mutation in the Italian case occurred de novo. Sanger sequencing confirmed the de novo mutation p.Ala570Val (RefSeq NM_001130823.1: c.1709G>A) in the Italian case, and demonstrated co-segregation of the disease with the corresponding mutations, p.Val606Phe (NM_001130823.1: c.1816C>G) in four of four available affected individuals from the Swedish pedigree, and p.Ala570Val (NM_001130823.1: c.1709G>A) in the two available case samples from the US pedigree.

### Table 1. Symptoms in the four probands with approximate age of onset when documented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenotypes</th>
<th>Italian proband 1</th>
<th>US proband</th>
<th>Italian proband 2</th>
<th>Swedish proband</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutation</td>
<td>Ala570Val</td>
<td>Ala570Val</td>
<td>Gly605Ala</td>
<td>Val606Phe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>56 (deceased)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive daytime sleepiness</td>
<td>42a</td>
<td>35a</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataplexy onset</td>
<td>42a</td>
<td>44a</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep paralysis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnagogic hallucination</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REM sleep behavior disorder</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSLT (SL, SOREMP)</td>
<td>5, 5 (age 47)</td>
<td>2, 4 (age 45)</td>
<td>10, 4 (age 47)</td>
<td>11, 3 (age 29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellar ataxia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing deficit</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory loss and depression</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limb lymphedema</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory neuropathy</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optic atrophy</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II diabetes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dementia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosis</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocretin-1 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLA-DQB1*06:02</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes, present, with age of onset when available. No, absent or not reported at current age or death.

*First symptoms leading to consultation.
DISCUSSION

*Dnmt1* is a widely expressed DNA methyltransferase maintaining methylation patterns in development, and mediating transcriptional repression by direct binding to *HDAC2* (MIM 605164) (3). Preferential substrates are hemimethylated CpG islands suggesting enzyme activity is critical in the repression of transcriptional activity in various postmitotic cells.

Our three mutations are localized in exon 21 of the protein and substitute amino acids that are highly conserved across all vertebrates (Fig. 2). Based on recent crystallographic studies, as for the previously published mutations reported in hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type I HSAN1 (4), our mutations are located in the replication foci targeting sequence motif (RFTS), within the N-terminal region of the protein. It is notable that our mutations are flanked by p.Asp564, an amino acid critical to the interaction of the RFTS domain with the catalytic domain, and by a series of three phenylalanines (Phe644, Phe647, Phe648 in the RFTS-CXXC linker) indispensable to the narrowing of the entrance of the DNA-binding pocket and to anchoring the RFTS domain to the DNA-binding pocket (5). Remarkably, crystallographic structure indicates that the wild-type p.Gly605, p.Val606 and p.Ala570 are sterically facing each other in a hinge covering the DNA-binding groove of the protein (Fig. 2). It is thus likely that our mutations affect DNA-binding recognition or the interaction with other proteins in the 

Further confirmation of the pathogenicity of the mutation also came from a recent publication reporting that other *Dnmt1* mutations (p.Asp490Glu, p.Pro491Tyr, p.Tyr495Cys) all located in exon 20 in a different area of *Dnmt1* (Fig. 2) cause hereditary sensory loss with dementia and hearing loss (HSAN1, MIM 614116) (4). In HSAN1, sensory neuropathy and deafness are the first symptoms to appear (6,7), followed by dementia with cerebellar ataxia noted in only some of the cases (4). Narcolepsy has not been reported in HSAN1, although it could have been overlooked as a more minor symptom. In ADCA-DN cases, although hereditary sensory loss is a clinical finding, it is a minor feature occurring later in the course of the disease, first characterized by narcolepsy, then cataplexy and deafness, followed shortly by ataxia (Table 1).

How could distinct mutations within *Dnmt1* create diverse late onset phenotypes with preferential targeting of selected population neurons such as hypocretin or Purkinje cells? One possibility may be that gene silencing through CpG methylation by 

The *Dnmt1–HDAC2* complex, creating insufficient CpG methylation and gene silencing in some cases.

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How could distinct mutations within *Dnmt1* create diverse late onset phenotypes with preferential targeting of selected population neurons such as hypocretin or Purkinje cells? One possibility may be that gene silencing through CpG methylation by *Dnmt1* counterbalances overexpression of some genes, resulting in the accumulation of unwanted cellular aggregates that occur with aging in some neurons of the central and peripheral nervous system. This would explain increased tau protein levels in the CSF and dementia in these patients. Regarding ataxia, previous work has shown...
that loss of DNMT1 activity increases CAG repeat extension in SCA1 (MIM 164400) during meiosis (8). Our pedigrees were tested for typical SCA1, 2, 3, 6 (MIM 146600, 183090, 109150, and 183086) repeats (data not shown) and found to have normal repeat size. Repeat extension may still occur at the somatic level during cerebellar development, or repression of SCA genes by methylation near repeats may promote ataxin aggregation.

In isolated cases, narcolepsy/hypocretin deficiency is a sporadic disease tightly associated with HLA-DQB1∗06:02 (≏99%) (9). A secondary association with T cell receptor alpha (TCRA, MIM 186880) polymorphisms has also been found and independently replicated (10), suggesting an autoimmune mediation of hypocretin cell loss. Recent studies also indicate a role for winter upper airway infections, or H1N1 vaccinations as key environmental triggers (11). In ADCA-DN, one possibility may be that hypocretin cells are unusually susceptible to neurodegeneration induced by the loss of DNMT1 and resulting DNA hypomethylation. In this case, the mechanism would not be autoimmune. Another explanation could involve a role for DNMT1 and DNA methylation in the regulation of various immune cell populations in the context of an autoimmune reaction in ADCA-DN families, although in this case it could occur in the absence of DQB1∗06:02 unlike in sporadic cases. Individuals with HSAN1 are known to be more susceptible to infections, although this was not the case in our families. Further, DNMT1 is highly expressed in immune cells, and hypomethylation has been shown to be involved in other autoimmune diseases such as lupus. Finally, DNMT1 is required for the differentiation of CD4+ into T regulatory cells (through disinhibition of Foxp3 expression) upon TCR stimulation (12). An absence of CD4+ regulatory T cells with specificity toward hypocretin neurons could result in autoimmunity.

Finally, it is also notable that a recent genome-wide association study identified narcolepsy-associated polymorphisms in
the P2RY11 (MIM 602697) locus in sporadic cases, a gene located in close proximity to (20–100 kb) DNMT1 (13). In this study, the most highly associated SNP, rs2305795, mapped within the P2RY11 locus and was associated with decreased expression of P2RY11 in white blood cells. This previously reported association may be the result of undetected linkage disequilibrium with polymorphisms located within the DNMT1 locus. Additional fine mapping and sequencing of the P2RY11-DNMT1 region will be needed to explore this possibility. Alternatively, DNMT1 regulatory elements may also lie within the P2RY11 locus, as a region of synteny encompassing PPAN (MIM 607793), P2RY11, EIF3S4 (MIM 603913), and DNMT1 is conserved in vertebrates, suggesting evolutionary pressures (based on the Ancora HCNE browser for the study of highly conserved noncoding elements, http://ancora.genereg.net/) (14). The most significantly associated SNP was associated not only with decreased P2RY11 expression, but also with decreased DNMT1 expression in white blood cells. Expression of DNMT1 correlated with that of P2RY11, and the genotype effect on DNMT1 expression was mostly driven by the higher expression of DNMT1 in CD4+ T cells (Supplementary Material, Fig. S1). Decreased DNMT1 activity secondary to the P2RY11 genetic association may thus contribute to increased vulnerability of hypocretin cells even in sporadic, HLA-DQB1*06:02-associated cases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

All subjects gave written informed consent and were investigated by an expert neurologist between 1994 and 2011. Phenotypic details for the Swedish family have been described previously (1,2). For additional details on the phenotype of all probands, see Table 1. Note that all narcolepsy cases had cataplexy and multiple sleep onset REM sleep periods (SOREMP) on the MSLT, a hallmark of narcolepsy. Low CSF hypocretin-1 was documented in three of the four pedigrees.

Exome sequencing

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood, following standard protocols. Exome capture was performed by in-solution enrichment of exonic sequences with the SureSelect Human All Exon 50 Mb Kit (Agilent Technologies). Samples were indexed for multiplex-sequencing, using the Multiplexing Sample Preparation Oligonucleotide Kit (Illumina). For each sample, 0.33 lanes of a flowcell were sequenced on a HiSeq 2000 system (Illumina) using 100 bp paired-end reads. Image analysis and base calling were performed with the standard Illumina software with default parameters. We performed read alignment with BWA (v 0.5.9) (15) by using the default parameters with the human genome assembly hg19 (GRCh37) as reference. Single-nucleotide variants and small insertions and deletions (indels) were detected with SAMTools (v 0.1.7) (16). Variant annotation was performed with custom Perl scripts, integrating data from dbSNP (v132) and the UCSC Genome Browser Known Genes track. We filtered variants to exclude those present in dbSNP-132 with an average heterozygosity >0.02, in 507 control exomes from patients with other unrelated diseases and in the 1000 Genomes data (May 2011 release).

Sanger sequencing of DNMT1 variants

Sanger sequencing was performed using BigDye terminator chemistry 3.1 (ABI) on the ABI 3730XL sequencer and sequences were analyzed by using the Sequencher software v4.9. PCR primers were those described in Klein et al. (4). Sanger sequencing was performed in all available family members, including those with exome sequence available (Fig. 1). Sequencing of exons 20 and 21 was also performed in 90 non-ADCA-DN samples from various ethnic groups, including Americans, Scandinavians and Italians (mostly sporadic narcolepsy patients), without discovering new polymorphisms.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Material is available at HMG online.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are indebted to members of the ADCA-DN families. Without their willingness to contribute, this work would not have been possible. The authors extend their thanks to Jiang Zhang for technical assistance.

Conflict of Interest statement. All authors had no conflict of interest.

FUNDING

This work was supported by National Institutes of Neurological Disease and Stroke (P50 NS2372); by the European Commission 7th Framework Program (Project No. 261123); and GEUVADIS and the German Ministry for Education and Research (01GR0804-4).

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