NOVEL GNB1 MISSENSE MUTATION IN A PATIENT WITH GENERALIZED DYSTONIA, HYPOTONIA, AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

Recently, exome sequencing has extended our knowledge of genetic causes of developmental delay through identification of de novo, germline mutations in the guanine nucleotide–binding protein, beta 1 (GNB1) in 13 patients with neurodevelopmental disability and a wide range of additional symptoms and signs including hypotonia in 11 and seizures in 10 of the patients. Limb/arm dystonia was found in 2 patients.

Although the finding of 13 carriers of de novo GNB1 mutations among 5,855 individuals is highly unlikely to be a chance finding, independent replication of novel disease genes is important and required for elucidation of the whole phenotypic spectrum, particularly for clinically and genetically highly heterogeneous disorders such as intellectual disability (ID) with currently more than 700 genes implicated in various ID subtypes.

We report a 15-year-old German girl with a de novo GNB1 mutation. She was born as the second child of healthy parents. After normal pregnancy and uncomplicated delivery at term, paucity of movements was first noted at the age of 5 months followed by delayed motor and cognitive milestones. She could walk at the age of 5 and speak a few words around the age of 10 years. Since her early teens, ambulation was impaired and she fell frequently. On examination, she was found to have a slightly triangular but not overtly dysmorphic face. There was ID. Oculomotor testing was normal. Speech production was very limited, and tongue control was impaired. She was generally hypotonic and had generalized dystonia (legs, trunk, neck > arms, and face, figure 1A). She also had intermittent action-induced myoclonus predominantly affecting the trunk, neck, and proximal limb muscles (video at Neurology.org/ng). Reflexes were normal and there were no cerebellar signs. Additional investigations including EEG, MRI/magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and routine blood test, serum copper, ceruloplasmin, amino acids and organic acids in the blood and urine, and CSF investigations including neurotransmitters were also normal. Treatment with levodopa (Madopar; Roche, Vienna, Austria) caused deterioration of dystonia.

Exome sequencing of the patient and her unaffected parents (trio) revealed a heterozygous de novo mutation in GNB1 (c.353A>G, p.D118G, figure 1B). All 3 family members gave written informed consent, and the local ethics committee approved the design and the use of human subjects for the study. After applying standard filter steps on exome data (table e-1), the de novo mutation in GNB1 and 2 compound heterozygous variants in PTPN13 remained as causative candidate variants. In silico prediction of the pathogenicity of these 3 candidate variants clearly pointed to the GNB1 mutation as disease cause with 3 of 3 tools (PolyPhen-2, SIFT, and MutationTaster) predicting a damaging/pathogenic effect and a Combined Annotation-Dependent Depletion (CADD) score of 31, indicating that it belongs to the 0.1% most deleterious substitutions in the human genome. In contrast, both PTPN13 variants were predicted to be benign/polymorphisms by PolyPhen-2, SIFT, and MutationTaster and received a CADD score <10 (table e-2). The GNB1 missense variant p.D118G was neither found in 186 German controls nor in any of the 60,706 individuals of the Exome Aggregation Consortium (exac.broadinstitute.org/gene/ENSG00000078369).

To further evaluate GNB1 as the causative gene in our patient, we investigated the expression of wild-type GNB1 on the mRNA level in several cell types including induced pluripotent stem cell–derived cortical, striatal, and dopaminergic neurons. A high expression of GNB1 was found in these neuronal cells as well as in the blood and fibroblasts (figure e-1).

GNB1 encodes Gβ1, the β subunit of a guanine nucleotide–binding protein which forms heterotrimeric complexes with G protein subunits α and γ. Of note, GNAL, the gene mutated in DYT25 dystonia, interacts with Gβ1 (consensuspathdb.org). This may provide a link to the dystonic features not only present in our patient but also in 2 recently reported patients. Of interest, the p.D118G variant and 12 of the 13 previously described mutations are encoded by exons 6 and 7 of GNB1 and cluster in the binding surface for interactions with Gα and various downstream effectors. Interestingly, 2 mutations directly
next to residue 118, that is mutated in our patient, have been investigated using crystal structural models and shown to alter binding to βARK1 (residue 117) and the inhibition of calcium channels (residue 119). These findings strongly support a causative role of the p.D118G variant that may result in altered Gβ interactions with its effectors.

Our data confirm a pathogenic role of mutations in GNB1, especially within the Gα-binding surface, as the cause of syndromes with combined developmental delay/ID, hypotonia and, in some cases, dystonia.

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Novel GNB1 missense mutation in a patient with generalized dystonia, hypotonia, and intellectual disability

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