

Diverse clinical phenotypes associated with a nonsense mutation in *FAM161A*

AM Rose¹, P Sergouniotis^{1,2}, G Alfano¹,
N Muspratt-Tucker¹, S Barton², AT Moore^{1,3},
G Black², SS Bhattacharya¹ and AR Webster^{1,3}

Abstract

Purpose: Mutations in the *FAM161A* gene have been reported in association with autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (arRP) in several ethnic populations. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of *FAM161A*-related retinopathy in a British cohort and to characterise the phenotype associated with mutations in this gene.

Methods: The *FAM161A* coding region and intron–exon boundaries were screened by Sanger sequencing in 120 retinitis pigmentosa (RP) patients (with likely autosomal recessive inheritance) in whom mutations in other known major RP genes have been ruled out by commercially available testing. Homozygosity mapping was performed in one consanguineous family, and high-throughput sequencing of candidate genes was performed to identify disease-associated changes. Clinical assessment of affected individuals included perimetry testing, fundus autofluorescence imaging, and optical coherence tomography.

Results: Two patients of British origin with a homozygous mutation in *FAM161A* (c.1309A > T, p.Arg437*) were identified by Sanger sequencing. Homozygosity mapping and subsequent high-throughput sequencing analysis identified a further family of Pakistani origin with the same genotype. Clinical examination of affected members of these families revealed that this mutation was associated with a diverse clinical phenotype, ranging from mild disease with preservation of central acuity to severe visual impairment.

Conclusions: Homozygosity for the c.1309A > T, p.Arg437* variant in *FAM161A* is a relatively common cause of arRP. The mutation occurs in diverse ethnic populations, associated with typical retinitis pigmentosa with disease onset usually in the second or third decade of life.

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Introduction

Biallelic mutations in the *FAM161A* gene have been reported as a rare cause of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (RP) in several ethnic populations including Indian, Middle Eastern, North African, and German.^{1–3} The gene is expressed in several tissues including the heart, brain, liver, lung, kidney, and muscle, but expression is particularly elevated in the retina. In the murine retina, *FAM161A* localises to photoreceptor cells during development, and to the inner segment of photoreceptor cells and outer plexiform layer in the adult retina. *FAM161A* is a ciliary protein, and thus *FAM161A*-associated disease can be considered a retinal ciliopathy.⁴

FAM161A spans 29 kb of genomic DNA at chromosome 2p15 and comprises seven coding exons. The gene encodes two major isoforms, formed by alternative splicing of exon 4 (exon numbering as per NCBI RefSeq ID NM_001201543.1). The major isoform of the protein is formed of 660 amino acids (NCBI RefSeq ID NM_032180.2), whereas the less common isoform (formed by retention of exon 4; NCBI RefSeq ID NM_001201543.1) comprises 716 amino acids.² Both isoforms contain a 277-amino-acid domain (UPF0564) that mediates microtubule association⁵ and has been previously identified in at least 15 other human proteins. The UPF0564 domain contains three conserved coiled-coil motifs that, in other proteins, mediate oligomerisation and protein–protein interactions. The *FAM161A* protein has been shown to interact with several other proteins (POC1B, SDCCAG8, lebercilin, OFD1, CEP290); mutations within these genes lead to retinal degenerations or multi-system disease. Mutations in *POC1B* have been associated with cone-rod retinal dystrophy,⁵ and mutations in *LCA5*—which encodes lebercilin—have been associated with Leber’s congenital amaurosis.⁴ A minority of Bardet–Biedl syndrome cases are caused by mutations in *SDCCAG8*; this

¹Department of Genetics, UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, London, UK

²Department of Genetic Medicine, Central Manchester University Hospitals, Manchester, UK

³Department of Medical Retina Service, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence: AM Rose, Department of Genetics, UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, 11–43 Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 7336 7980;
Fax: +44 (0)14 8088 0024.
E-mail: anna.rose@ucl.ac.uk

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syndrome presents with retinal dystrophy, learning difficulties, renal malformation, obesity, and polydactyly.⁴ Joubert syndrome is a multisystem disorder that is characterised by cerebellar malformation and RP; *FAM161A* was shown to interact with two Joubert syndrome-associated proteins, *OFD1* and *CEP290*, the latter also being associated with Leber's congenital amaurosis.⁴

Although it has been shown that *FAM161A* is required for routing of outer segment proteins, such as opsin and *rds/peripherin 2*, its precise function remains unclear.^{6,7}

We aimed to gain insights into the frequency of *FAM161A* mutations in patients with RP seen at a single UK centre and to characterise the retinal phenotype in individuals with *FAM161A*-related disease.

Materials and methods

A total of 120 unrelated patients with a clinical diagnosis of RP and a family history suggestive of autosomal recessive inheritance were recruited. The inclusion criteria were a confirmed diagnosis of RP with neither parent affected by disease; with or without consanguinity and/or other affected siblings. These inclusion criteria will unavoidably include some patients with X-linked or *de novo* autosomal dominant disease. All study subjects presented to the inherited eye disease clinics of a tertiary referral centre (Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK) and had no known molecular diagnosis. All patients had undergone commercial genetic testing of major retinal degeneration loci, including dominant, recessive, and syndromic forms of RP (Manchester Regional Genetic Laboratory Services). At the time of testing, the commercially available panel did not include *RP28/FAM161A*.

Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood leukocytes under standard conditions. PCR primers (Sigma-Aldrich, Haverhill, UK) were designed to amplify each exon and exon-intron junctions of the major transcript NM032180.2 (sequences available upon request). PCR was performed using GoTaq Colourless Master Mix 2X (6.4 µl, Promega), distilled water (6.4 µl), forward/reverse primer (60 nM each), and 10 ng of DNA. The reaction was denatured at 95 °C (10 min), and 35 cycles of amplification (30 s at 95 °C, 30 s at 55 °C, 45 s at 72 °C) were performed, before a final extension step (72 °C, 10 min). The PCR products were purified using ExoSAP-IT (USB), before

sequencing with BigDye v3.1 (Applied Biosystems, Life Technologies Ltd, Paisley, UK) under standard conditions on an ABI3730 DNA sequencer.

In addition to these 120 subjects, a sibling pair of Pakistani origin (family GC3796) was recruited. The two affected brothers were born to consanguineous parents and have been previously tested using single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chip arrays (GeneChip Human Mapping 50 K Xba Array, Affymetrix) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The pedigree was consistent with the propagation of a single mutant allele from a recent ancestor such that affected individuals were autozygous for this allele and homozygosity mapping was performed using a custom-made python script interacting with a MySQL database.⁸ High-throughput next-generation sequence analysis was subsequently performed to identify the exact disease-causing variant using an Agilent SureSelect capture (Custom Design, enriching for 105 known retinal dystrophy genes)⁹ and an ABI SOLiD 5500XL sequencer. Sequence data were mapped with SOLiD Lifescape software (Life Technologies Ltd) with the hg19 human genome as a reference. Variants were called using a combination of the Lifescape software suite and Samtools (<http://samtools.sourceforge.net/>), and filtered for those SNPs with $\geq 5 \times$ coverage. Using Ensembl V.68, variants were annotated to genes, and functional consequences were determined. Likely disease-associated variants that were identified by this method were confirmed by Sanger sequencing.

Results

Sequencing of the *FAM161A* gene in 120 subjects with RP revealed individuals of British origin (GC18398, GC19423) harbouring a homozygous variant in the gene (c.1309A > T, p.Arg437*); they were not knowingly related. Homozygosity mapping of an additional family with an affected sibling pair (family GC3796; Pakistani origin) revealed four large regions of homozygosity, including a 29-Mb region on chromosome 2 that encompassed the *FAM161A* gene (Table 1). Subsequent high-throughput sequencing of retinal disease-associated genes revealed the same *FAM161A* mutation (c.1309A > T, p.Arg437*), again in the homozygous state.

Haplotype analysis was performed across the *FAM161A* coding region for SNPs with minor allele

Table 1 Regions of extended homozygosity identified in a consanguineous Pakistani family (GC3796), including the *FAM161A* locus

Chromosome	Contiguous SNPs	Start	Finish	Size (bp)	Genomic region and genes of interest
2	723	45834000	75622000	29788000	2p21-13.1 <i>FAM161A</i> , <i>fibulin3</i> , <i>ALMS1</i>
8	119	126018000	130437000	4419000	8q24 No candidates
10	298	69403000	86443000	17040000	10q21.3-23.1 <i>CDH23</i> , <i>RGR</i> , <i>PCDH21</i>
22	189	15268000	26688000	11420000	22q11-12 <i>TIMP3</i>

frequency >0.01, in order to ascertain whether c.1309A>T is a founder mutation in the Eurasian population (Table 2). This demonstrated that the two individuals of British origin (GC18398 and GC19423) had the same *FAM161A* haplotype. Given the SNP allele frequencies, it was estimated that the probability of the mutation arising *de novo* on the same haplotype was 2.1%, and it was thus concluded that this change represents a founder mutation in the European population. The haplotype of the Pakistani sibling pair (GC3796) was, however, different from that observed in the British individuals.

Clinical history of GC18398

Subject GC18398, a 52-year-old white British woman, was diagnosed with RP in her 20s, after reporting problems with her peripheral vision. Since the diagnosis there has been progressive visual fields loss and the development of nyctalopia. Past ophthalmic history included bilateral cataract extraction at the age of 40 years. At the last examination, at the age of 49 years, central visual acuity was relatively well preserved (6/12 each eye), but there was significant limitation of the visual fields (constricted to 10° eccentricity in each eye). Fundoscopy revealed a small amount of retinal pigment migration in the right and left eyes (Figure 1a and b). Fundus autofluorescence (FAF) imaging revealed an abnormal peripheral retina and a hyperautofluorescent ring around the fovea (Figure 1c and d). The patient has no siblings and neither parent was affected by disease; there was no history of consanguinity (Figure 1e).

Clinical history of GC19423

Subject GC17745, a 41-year-old white British woman, was diagnosed with RP at the age of 15 years. The patient has one affected sister, and the parents are first cousins (Figure 2a). Since adolescence, there has been a progressive loss in peripheral visual field and problems with vision in dim illumination. At the last examination, at the age of 40 years, corrected visual was 6/9 in each

eye. There was severe bilateral visual field loss (<5° in each eye). Slit lamp examination showed mild posterior subcapsular lens opacities. Fundal examination revealed extensive retinal pigment migration with more nummular pigment deposits in the peripheral retina (Figure 2b). FAF imaging showed a perifoveal ring of high density and reduced autofluorescent signal in the periphery in each eye (Figure 2c and d). Optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed moderate thinning of the central retina in each eye (Figure 2e and f).

Clinical history of two individuals from family GC3796

Family GC3796 is a consanguineous Pakistani family, with three affected family members; 2 affected brothers were examined: subject IV.1 and subject IV.2 (Figure 3a).

Subject IV.1 is a 48-year-old man who was diagnosed with RP at the age of 31 years, but despite this late presentation clinical progression of disease has been relatively fast. He had undergone right cataract surgery at the age of 42 years. At the age of 45 years, visual acuity was 6/36 in both eyes, and at his most recent examination, at the age of 48 years, vision was hand movements bilaterally; there was severe visual field loss (<5° in each eye). Fundoscopy revealed extensive retinal pigment migration and attenuation of the retinal vasculature with optic disc pallor (Figure 3b). FAF imaging showed loss of peripheral autofluorescence in each eye, with normal fluorescence pattern at the central macula (Figure 3c). OCT revealed preservation of retinal layers at the fovea, although cystic changes were noted in each eye in the perifoveal region (Figure 3d and e).

Subject IV.2 is a 46-year-old man who was diagnosed with RP at the age of 26 years and, as with his sibling, clinical progression of disease has been relatively fast. He had undergone bilateral cataract surgery at the age of 45 years. At the age of 41 years, visual acuity was 6/60 in both eyes, and at the most recent examination, at the age of 45 years, vision was reduced to perception of light in both eyes. Fundus examination showed signs of advanced RP (Figure 3f). FAF imaging and OCT were not performed in this individual.

Table 2 Haplotype analysis of coding region SNPs in *FAM161A*

	Alleles	MAF	Exon	GC18398	GC19423	GC3796
rs4270331	C/A	0.02	1	C,C	C,C	C,C
rs11125895	T/C	0.15	2	C,C	C,C	C,C
rs144455077	G/A	0.01	Splice site	G,G	G,G	G,G
rs17513722	T/C	0.15	3	C,C	C,C	T,T
rs149314387	C/T	0.01	3	C,C	C,C	C,C
rs4672457	G/A	0.02	3	G,G	G,G	G,G
rs77562614	C/T	0.01	6	C,C	C,C	C,C

The grey shading indicates where individuals GC18398 and GC19423 carried the minor allele in homozygous state.

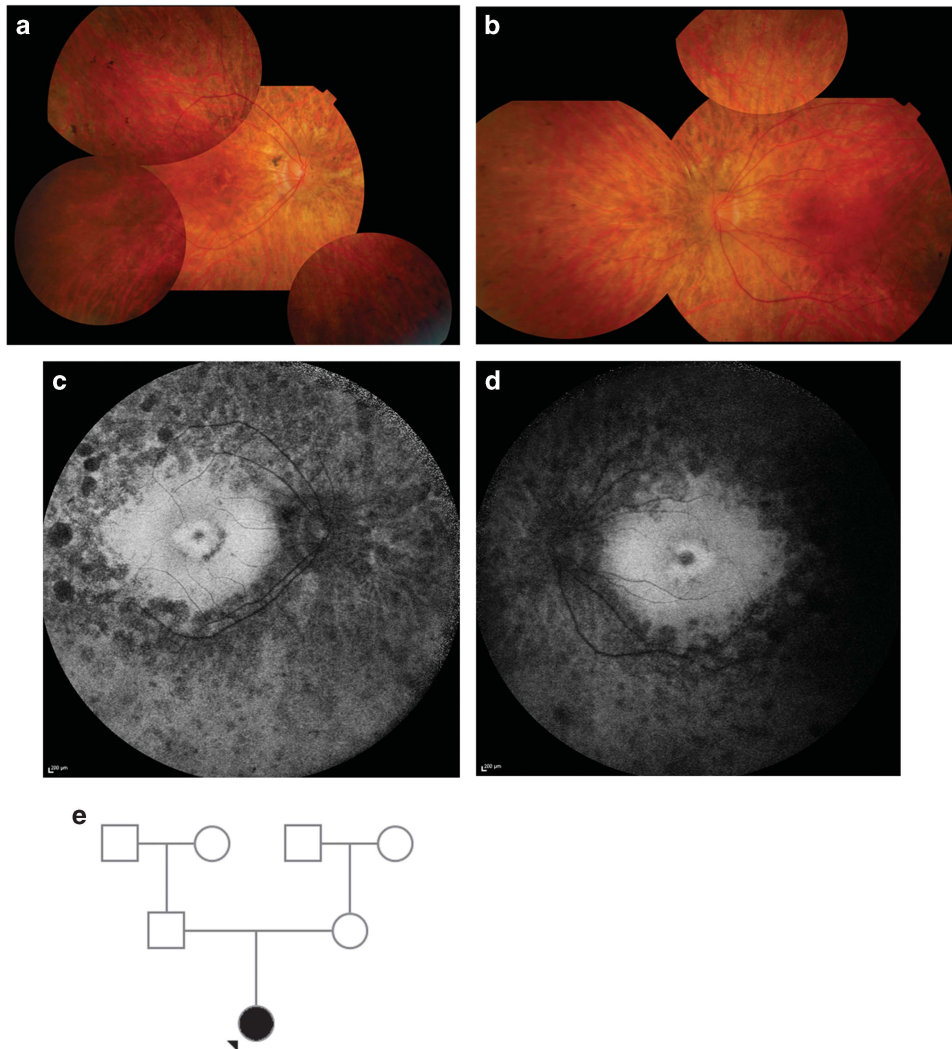


Figure 1 Clinical findings in individual GC18398. Fundoscopy revealed peripheral changes in the right and left eye, with minimal bone spicule pigmentation in the inferonasal and superotemporal aspects of the retina (a, b). FAF imaging demonstrated extensive loss of autofluorescence in the peripheral retina and a parafoveal ring of high density in both eyes (c, d). Family pedigree of the patients (e).

Discussion

This study aimed to assess whether mutations in *FAM161A* caused recessive RP in a cohort of patients from a single UK referral centre, and to characterise the phenotype associated with mutations in this gene. We screened a panel of 120 probands with recessive RP, and two were found to harbour biallelic *FAM161A* variants. This panel was enriched for rare causes of RP, as it comprised patients in whom previous molecular genetic testing had been negative. Our results are not dissimilar to findings from previous studies in North American and German populations in which *FAM161A* mutations accounted for ~1% of recessive RP cases.^{4,10} Notably, a higher disease frequency has been described in the Israeli and Palestinian populations.³

In our study, three unrelated families harbouring the same *FAM161A* nonsense mutation (c.1309A>T, p.Arg437*) in the homozygous state were identified. Two of the families carrying the mutation were of British origin, with the remaining family originating from Pakistan. The same mutation (c.1309A>T, p.Arg437*) has been previously reported in a homozygous state in three apparently unrelated German individuals with *FAM161A*-related disease.⁴

Affected members of the two British families (GC18398 and GC19423) had an identical haplotype across the entire coding region of *FAM161A*, and it is likely that the mutation is a founder mutation in the British population. The haplotype of the British patients was, however, different from that of three seemingly unrelated German patients who carried the same

mutation (but who shared the same intragenic haplotype to each other).⁴ It seems, then, that the mutation has arisen *de novo* in two distinct European populations. Furthermore, the same mutation was observed in family GC3796, who are of Pakistani origin and carried a different haplotype. It seems likely, therefore, that the c.1309A>T change occurs at a mutation hotspot, therefore arising *de novo* in distinct, unrelated populations.

We have not excluded the possibility that any of these individuals carry this mutation in the hemizygous state—with a complete deletion of one copy of *FAM161A* on the second chromosome. The region surrounding

FAM161A on chromosome 2 is rich in short interspersed elements, such as Alu repeats, which can cause a deletion of large genomic regions through the process of nonallelic homologous recombination.

All four *FAM161A*-positive individuals had identical mutations, but there were some differences in the clinical findings. Subjects GC19423 and GC18398 had typical teenage-onset RP with minimal retinal pigmentation and a hyperautofluorescent ring on FAF imaging. The two individuals from family GC3796 had adult-onset disease but with surprisingly rapid deterioration. There was no hyperautofluorescent ring on FAF imaging in one of the two siblings who was available for testing.

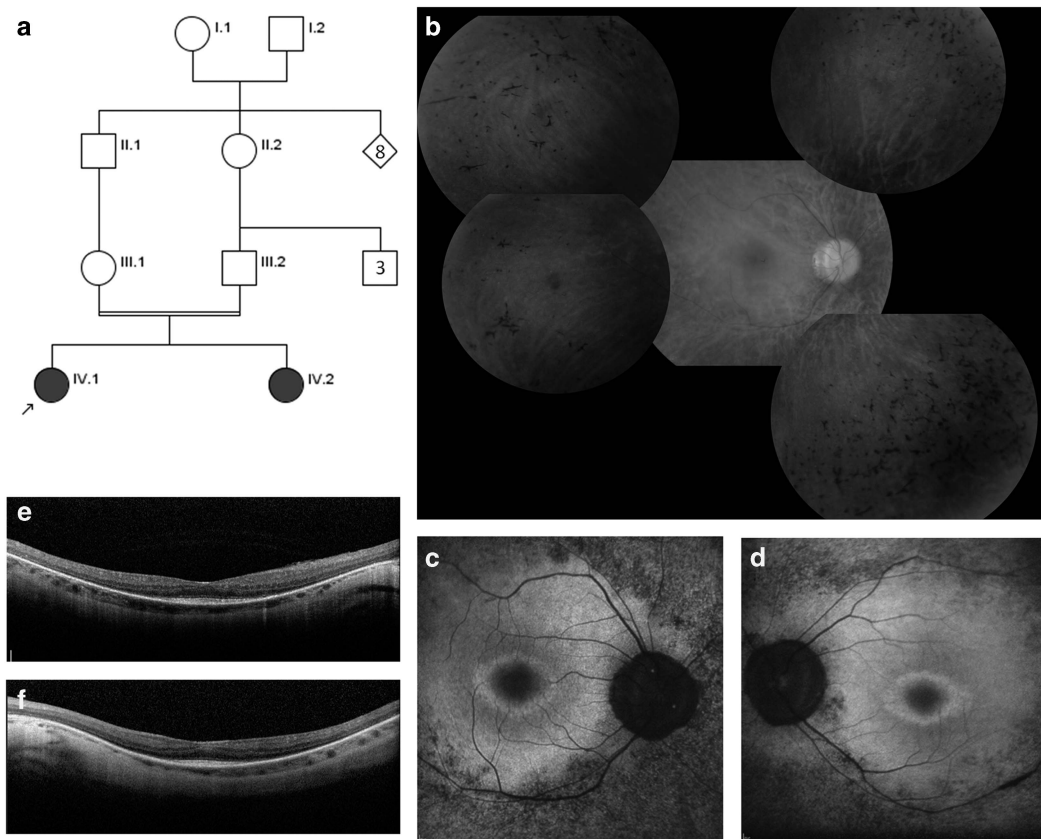
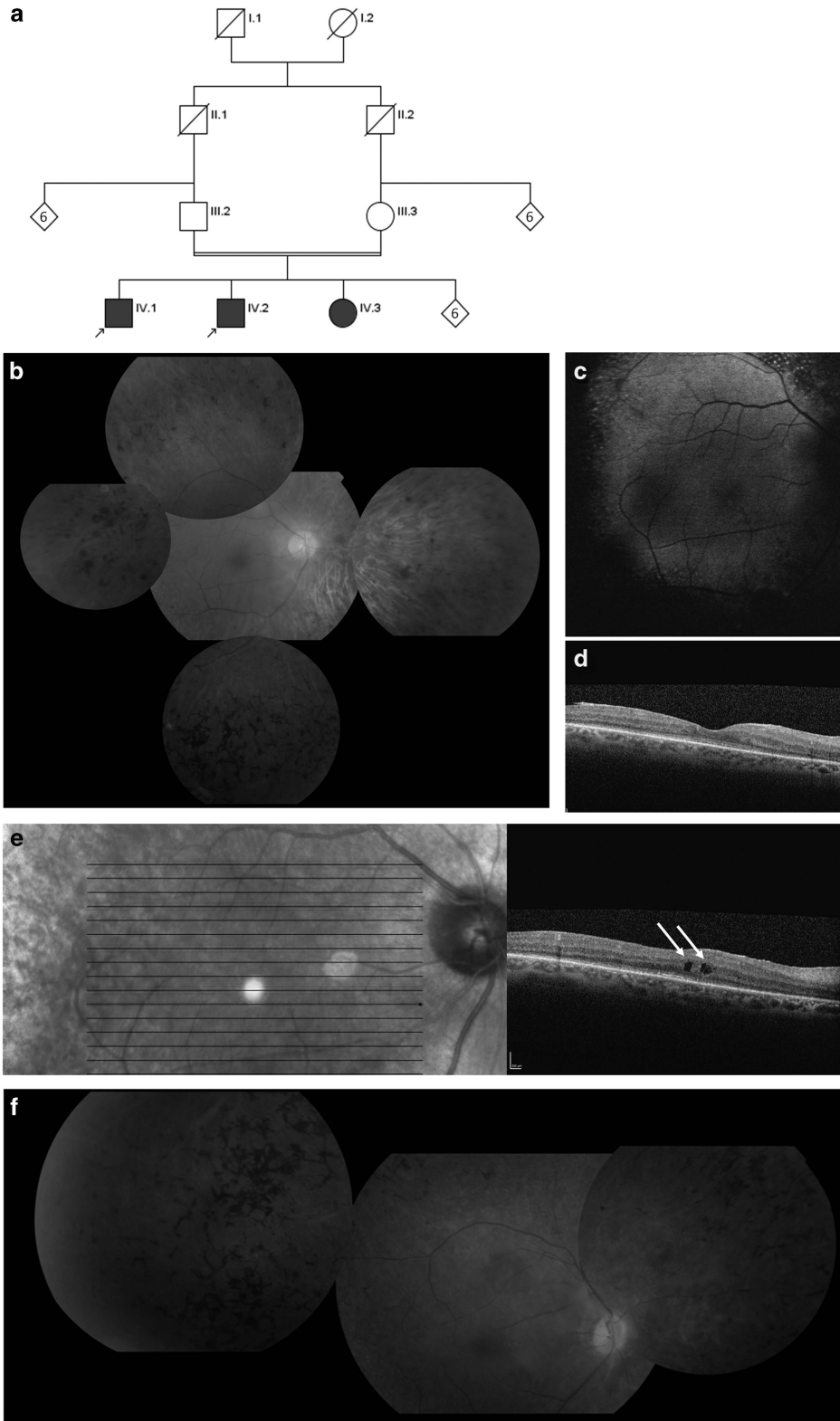


Figure 2 Clinical findings in individual GC19423. Family pedigree showing consanguinity: the patient is indicated (a). Fundoscopy of the right eye revealed slight pigmentation in the peripheral retina that was most prominent in the superonasal aspect (b); similar changes were observed in the left eye (not shown). FAF imaging demonstrated loss of autofluorescence in the peripheral retina and a parafoveal ring of high density in right eye (c) and left eye (d). OCT demonstrated preserved retinal layers in the foveola only (e, f).

Figure 3 Clinical findings in family GC3796. Family pedigree showing consanguinity: the two patients are indicated (a). In individual IV.1, funduscopy of the right eye revealed pigmentation in the peripheral retina, including nummular deposits—most prominent in the temporal and inferior aspects (b); similar changes were observed in the left eye. FAF imaging in individual IV.1 demonstrated a loss of autofluorescence in the peripheral retina in the right eye (c) and left eye (not shown). OCT demonstrated some preservation of foveal architecture in the right eye (d) and left eye (not shown); a few areas consistent with macular oedema can be observed in the right eye (e) and also in the left eye (not shown). Fundoscopic appearances of individual IV.2 were similar to that of IV.1, with extensive peripheral pigment deposition, pallor of the optic disc, and attenuation of the retinal vessels (f); symmetrical changes were observed in the left eye (not shown).



These results are consistent with previous studies describing variability in age of onset and rate of disease progression.^{3,4,11,12} The limited degree of intraretinal pigment migration and a ring of increased signal on FAF imaging are frequent features of *FAM161A* retinopathy.^{3,4,11,12}

In summary, mutations in *FAM161A* are a relatively common cause of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa in patients with RP seen at a UK referral centre; all patients with identified mutations had the same c.1309A>T, p.Arg437* mutation in *FAM161A*, and the presence of this mutation in different ethnic groups suggests that it may occur at a mutational hotspot in the gene.

Summary

What was known before

- Mutations in *FAM161A* are associated with autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa.
- The c.1309A>T, p.Arg437* mutation in *FAM161A* has been observed in German patients with autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa.

What this study adds

- The p.Arg437* mutation was observed in British autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa subjects. Although seemingly unrelated, the mutation was on a common haplotype, suggesting that the mutation is a founder in the British population.
- The p.Arg437* mutation was observed in a Pakistani family on a different haplotype, suggesting that this change occurs at a mutation hotspot.
- The four individuals harbouring p.Arg437* mutation had strikingly different clinical phenotypes, suggesting the existence of genetic modifiers of disease.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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