

Using WES in distant relationships to identify cardiomyopathy genes

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Genetics
Home
Reference

Your Guide to Understanding
Genetic Conditions

familial dilated cardiomyopathy

▼ Learn more about the genes associated with familial dilated cardiomyopathy

ABCC9

ACTC1

ACTN2

ANKRD1

BAG3

CRYAB

CSRP3

DES

DMD

DSG2

EYA4

LAMA4

LDB3

LMNA

MYBPC3

MYH6

MYH7

MYPN

PLN

PSEN1

PSEN2

RBM20

SCN5A

SGCD

TAZ

TCAP

TMPO

TNNC1

TNNI3

TNNT2

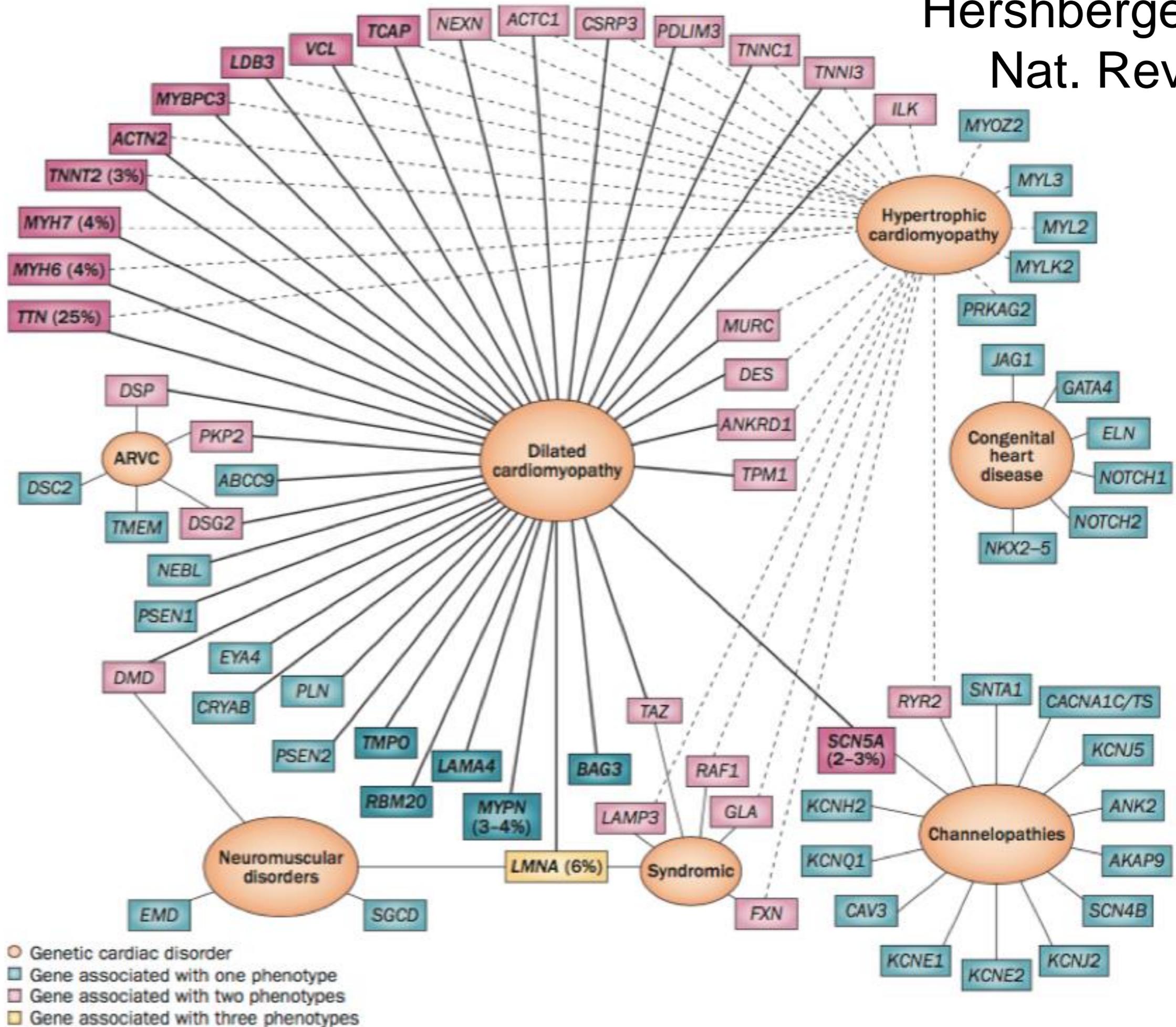
TPM1

TTN

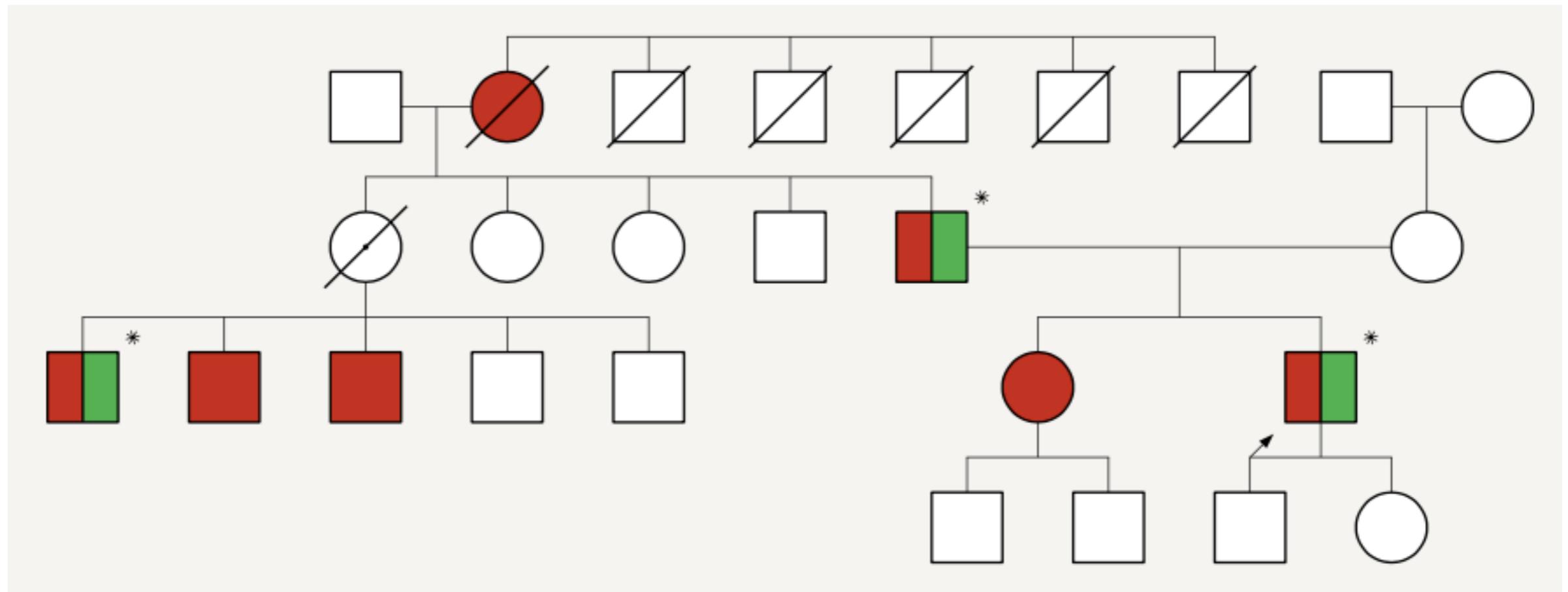
VCL

Hereditary Cardiomyopathies

- Dilated Cardiomyopathy (dilated LV and ↓ function)
 - Ischemic, Inflammatory/Immune, Hereditary (25-50% of DCM)
 - Identified Genes in 40% of Hereditary DCM
- Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy
 - Ventricular Arrhythmias (predominantly from RV)
 - Fibrofatty Myocardial Replacement (predominantly of RV)
- Other: Hypertrophic (~75% gene-ID'ed), Restrictive (rare)



DCM Family 1



- A multiplex family with dilated cardiomyopathy (red) resulting in cardiac transplantation in 3 (green)
- Oldest generation died without sampling; youngest generation does not yet manifest a phenotype; * indicates DNA available
- Thus, traditional segregation analysis will not inform gene discovery

Select the reference allele field from the marker map

Reference

Select Map Field

Check genotype patterns for at least one sample

249468

Ref_Ref Alt_Ref Alt_Alt ?_?

249552

All variants will be annotated against:

ExACVariantFrequencies0.3-BROAD_2015-01-13_GRCh_37

Filter

Remove variants

Found in source

Absent in source

According to frequency/MAF thres

Alt Allele Freq (AF)

>

=

is

>=

0.00005

Coding Variant Classification filtering options

Remove Non-coding variants

Keep the following c

Unknown

Synonymous

Nonsyn SNV

Sub

Del

Ins

Stoploss

Stopgain

Frameshift Su

Frameshift De

Frameshift Ins

Init Codon

Splicing

Unsort		C	1	I	2	C	3	C	4	I	5
Map	Variant	Classification	Priority	Gene 1	Transcript 1	Exon 1					
1	10:121435979-Del	Frameshift Del	7	BAG3	NM_004281	4					
2	16:70896016-Del	Frameshift Del	7	HYDIN	NM_001270974	69					
3	12:11461554-Ins	Frameshift Ins	7	PRB4	NM_002723	3					
4	16:71061495-SNV	Stoploss	5	HYDIN	NM_017558	20					
5	4:13582822-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	BOD1L1	NM_148894	20					
6	11:7694019-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	CYB5R2	NM_016229	2					
7	X:34148844-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	FAM47A	NM_203408	1					
8	16:70884524-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_001270974	74					
9	16:70894087-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_001270974	71					
10	16:70896122-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_001270974	69					
11	16:70897039-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_001270974	68					
12	16:70902559-SNV	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_001270974	66					

All: 3 x 110,793

Active: 3 x 8,031

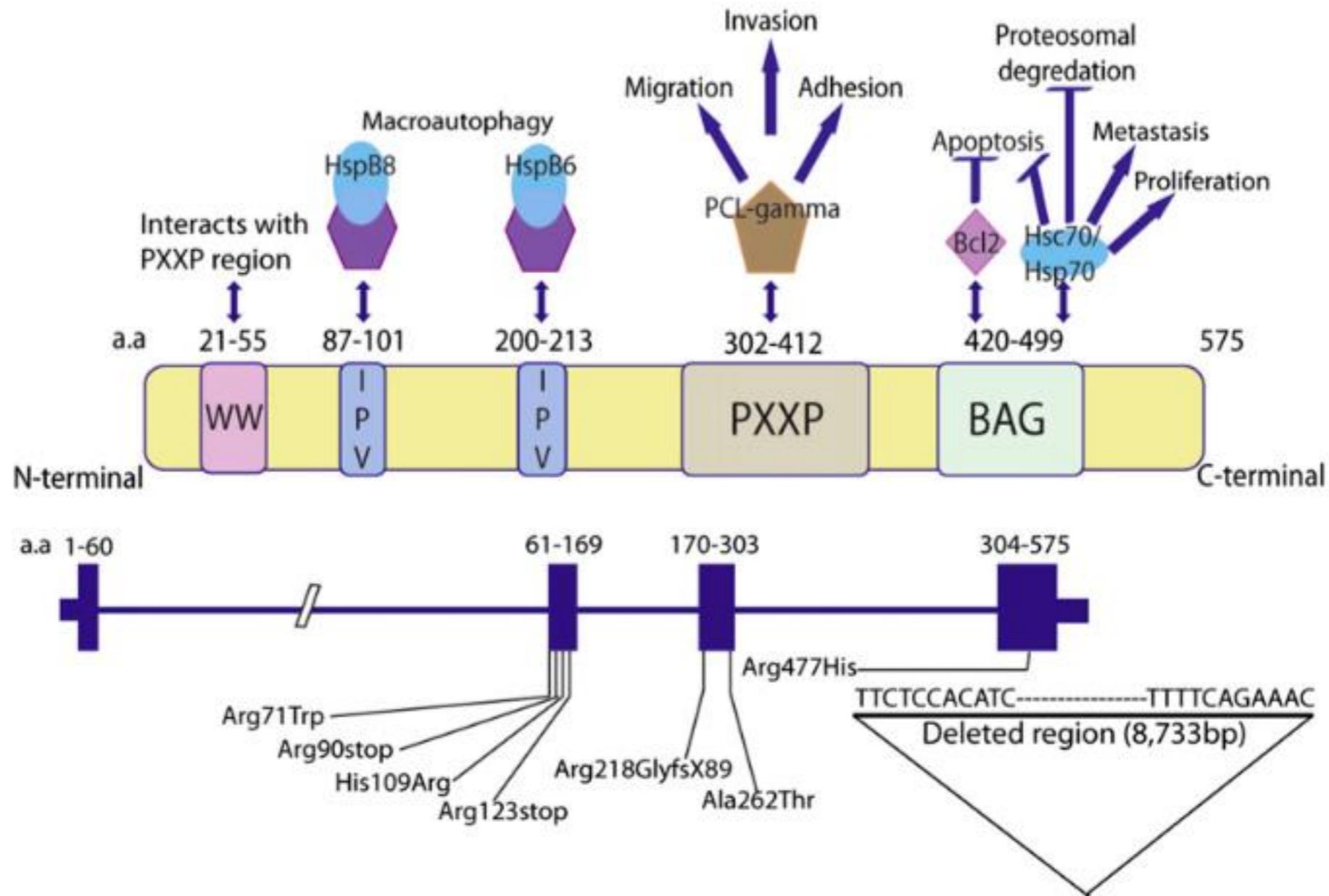
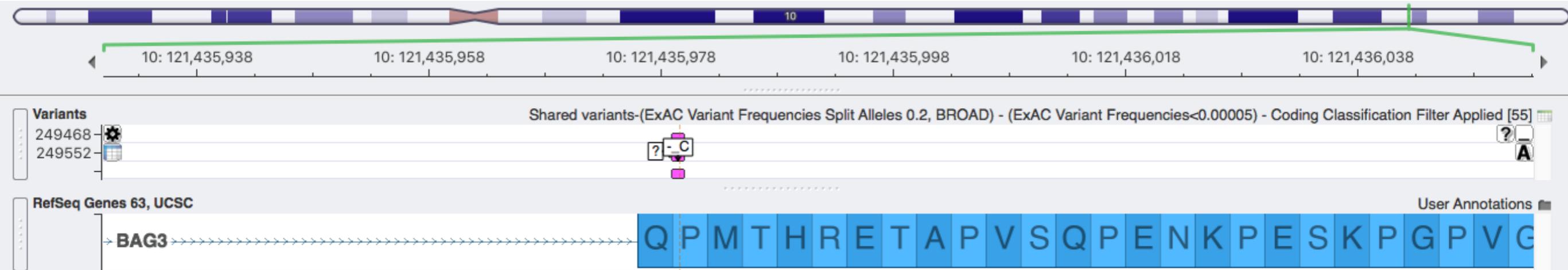
All: 3 x 2,998

Active: 3 x 2,998

All: 51 x 22

Active: 51 x 22

BCL2-associated athanogene 3 (BAG3)

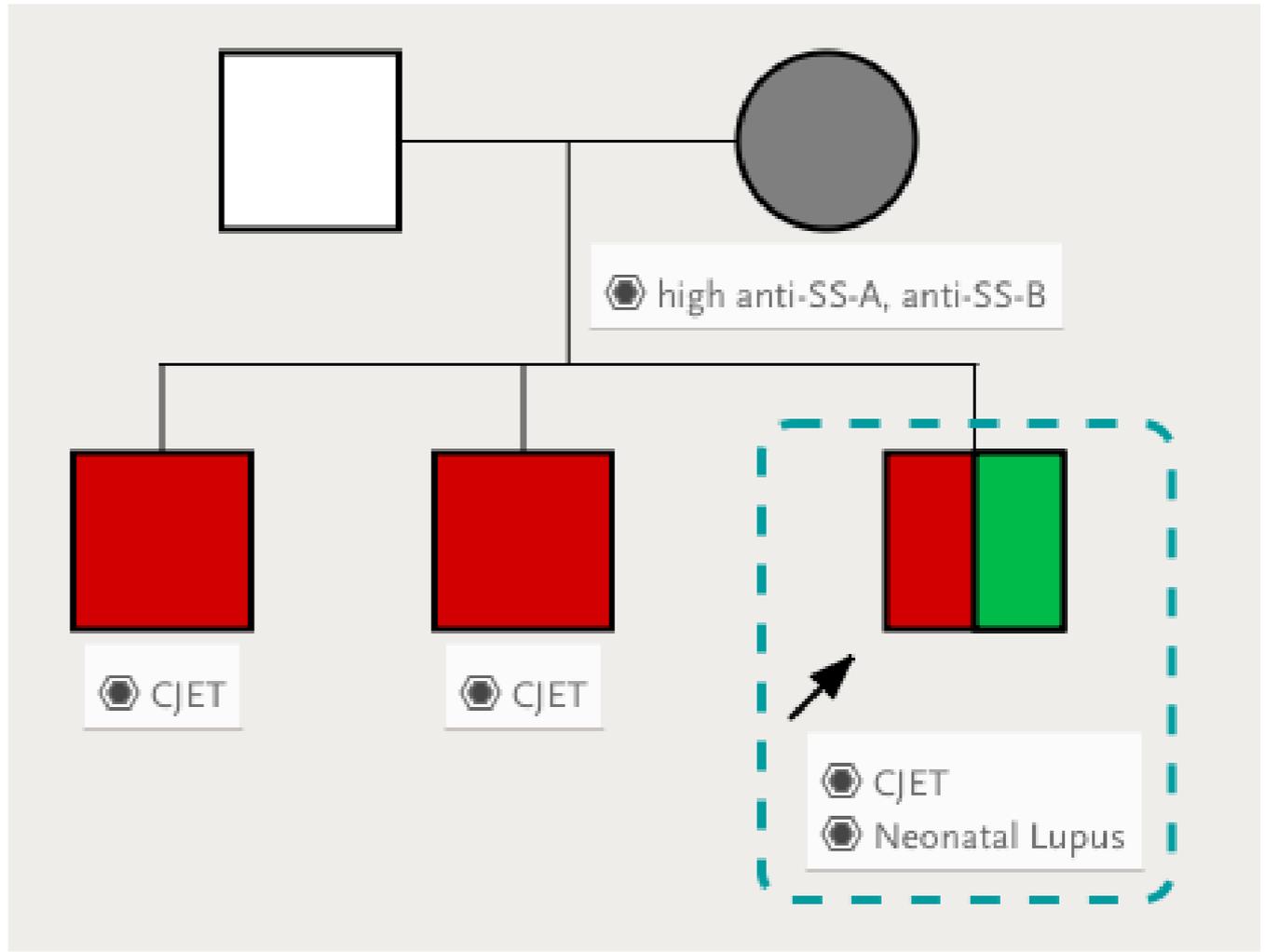
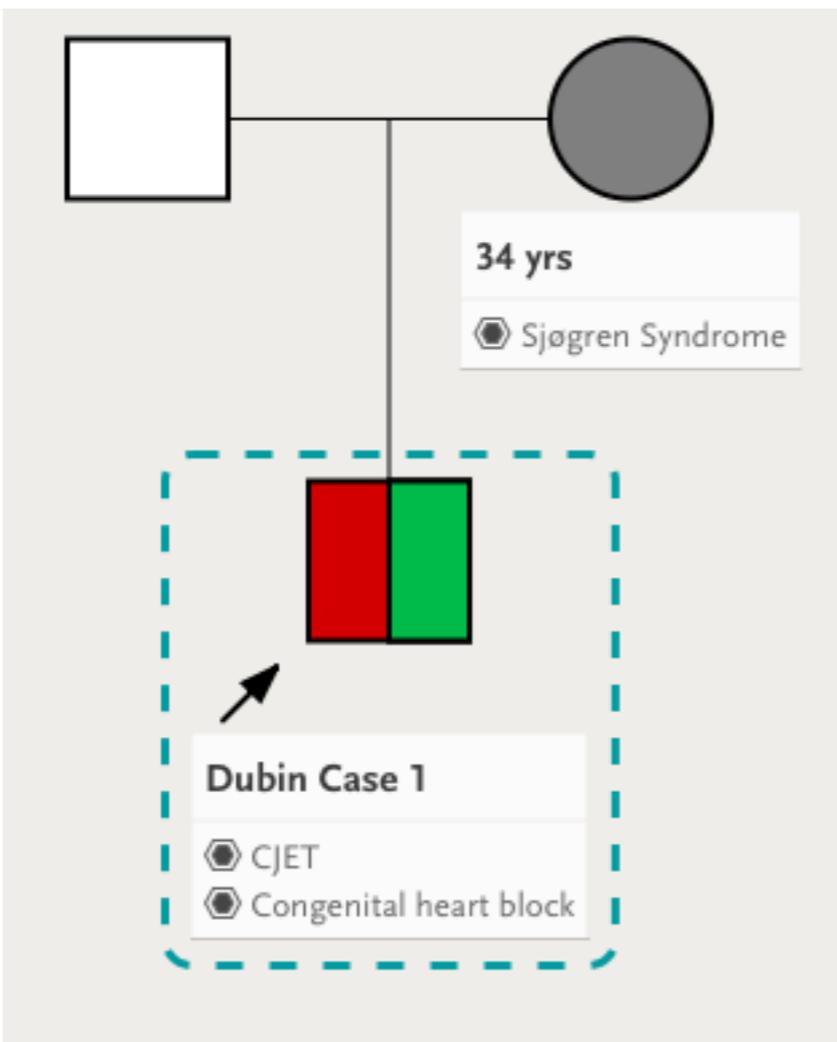


Case series of CJET: Familial Occurrences

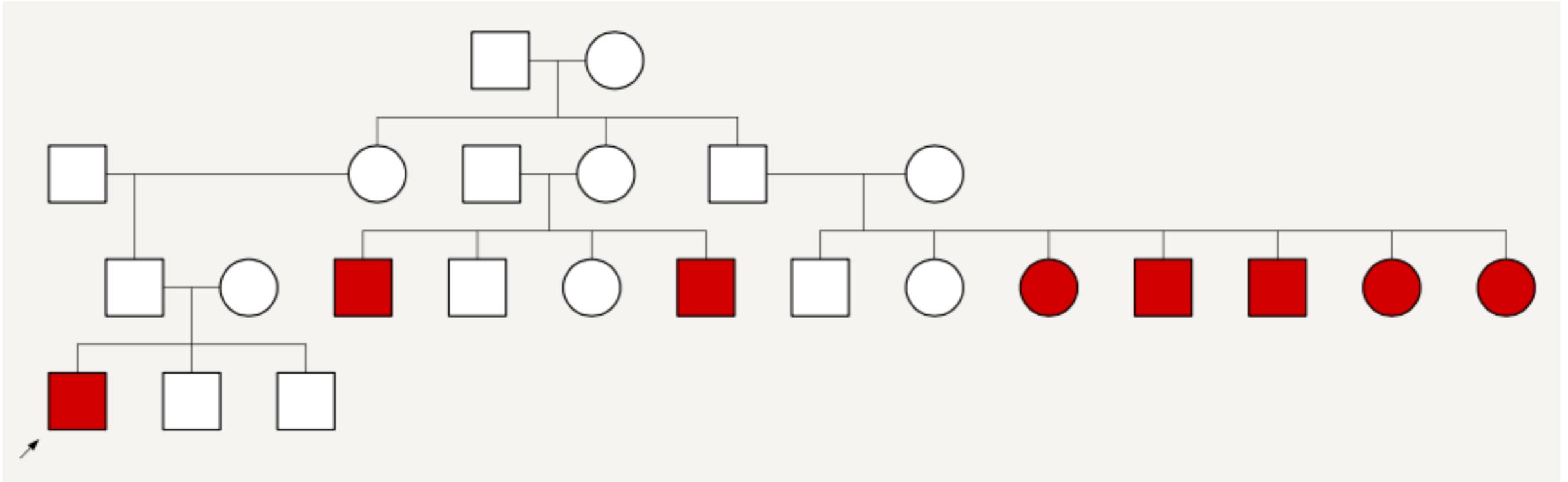
- Villain and colleagues (1990): 26 subjects
 - 5 sib-pairs (4 non-identical twin pairs)
 - 1 cousin relationship
 - 1 subject's father had accelerated
- Collins and colleagues (2009): 99 subjects
 - familial association in 20%

Congenital junctional ectopic tachycardia and congenital complete atrioventricular block: A shared etiology?

Anne M. Dubin, MD,^a Bettina F. Cuneo, MD,^b Janette F. Strasburger, MD,^c Ronald T. Wakai, PhD,^d George F. Van Hare, MD,^a David N. Rosenthal, MD^a

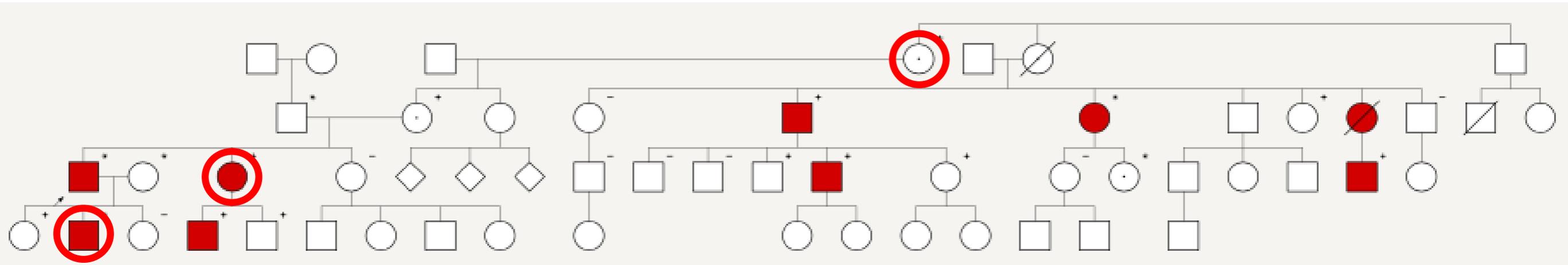


Congenital Junctional Ectopic Tachycardia (Lancaster Amish Family)



- Kevin Strauss and Eric Puffenberger
(Clinic for Special Children, Lancaster PA)
- SNP mapping identified a putative locus
- WES (Broad Institute) has not identified a candidate
to date

Congenital Junctional Ectopic Tachycardia (Upstate NY Family)



- Dr. Jeff Vinocur, Golisano Children's Hospital, Rochester
- Extended family drove to Toronto as research volunteers
- WES performed on 3/17 samples: 3 candidate genes
- Sanger sequencing to confirm and expand segregation

Congenital Junctional Ectopic Tachycardia Gene Candidates

	Stoploss	5	HYDIN	NM_017558	20	c.3052T>C	p.*1018Gln
	Nonsyn SNV	3	CLASP2	NM_0012070	25	c.2651A>G	p.Asn884Ser
CLASP2					25	c.2651A>G	p.Asn884Ser
CP					8	c.1426G>A	p.Glu476Lys
FAM83B					2	c.28T>A	p.Leu10Met
TNNI3K					17	c.1729C>T	p.Leu577Phe
GYG1					6	c.683C>T	p.Thr228Ile
HACE1					21	c.2391A>G	p.Ile797Met
KIR3DL2					3	c.322G>A	p.Ala108Thr
RAD54L2					16	c.2571G>T	p.Lys857Asn
	Nonsyn SNV	3	HYDIN	NM_0012709	16	c.2170A>G	p.Asn724Asp
	Nonsyn SNV	3	KIR3DL1	NM_013289	3	c.235A>G	p.Ser79Gly
	Nonsyn SNV	3	KIR3DL1	NM_013289	4	c.475G>T	p.Gly159Trp
	Nonsyn SNV	3	KIR3DL1	NM_013289	4	c.550C>T	p.Pro184Ser
	Nonsyn SNV	3	KIR3DL2	NM_0012428	3	c.322G>A	p.Ala108Thr
	Nonsyn SNV	3	RAD54L2	NM_015106	16	c.2571G>T	p.Lys857Asn
	Synonymous	2	HYDIN	NM_0012709	15	c.1998G>A	p.=
	Synonymous	2	HYDIN	NM_0012709	14	c.1875A>G	p.=

Congenital Junctional Ectopic Tachycardia



International Journal of Cardiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijcard



Letter to the Editor

Online 11 March 2015

Whole exome sequencing identifies the *TNNI3K* gene as a cause of familial conduction system disease and congenital junctional ectopic tachycardia [☆]

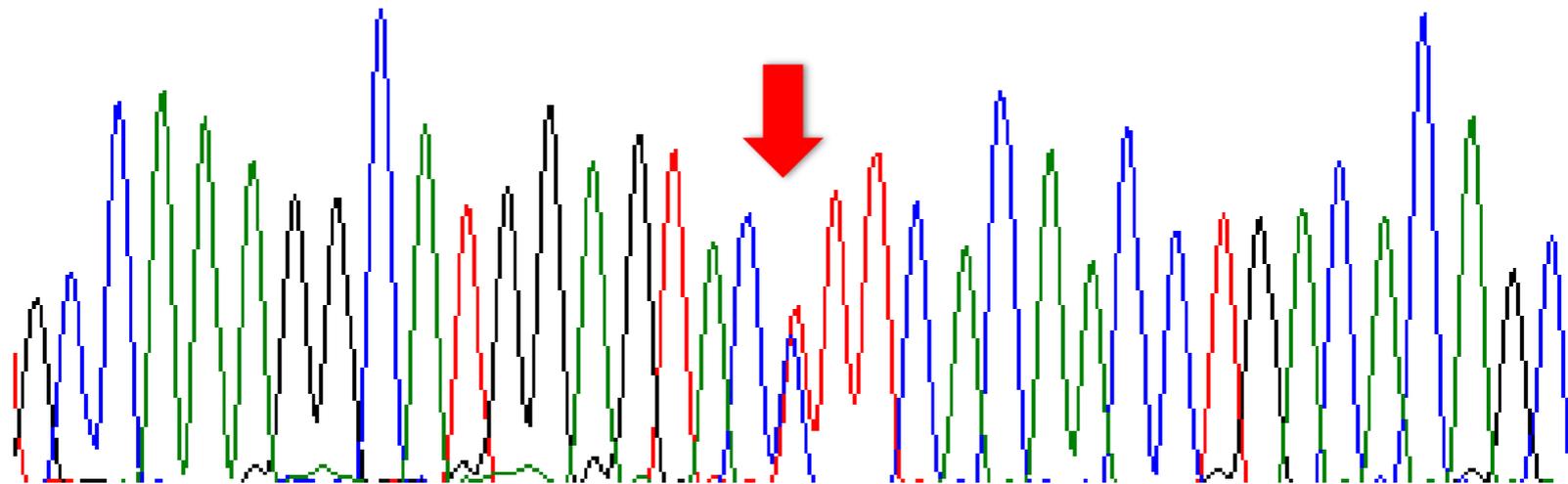


Yanwei Xi ^{a,1}, Christina Honeywell ^{b,1}, Dapeng Zhang ^c, Jeremy Schwartzentruber ^d, Chandree L. Beaulieu ^b, Martine Tetreault ^{d,e}, Taila Hartley ^b, Jennifer Marton ^e, Silvia M. Vidal ^e, Jacek Majewski ^{d,e}, L. Aravind ^c, Care4Rare Canada Consortium ^a, Michael Gollob ^f, Kym M. Boycott ^{a,b,*¹}, Robert M. Gow ^{b,**¹}

^a Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Causal gene mutation

- TNNI3K: c.1729C>T; p.Leu577Phe



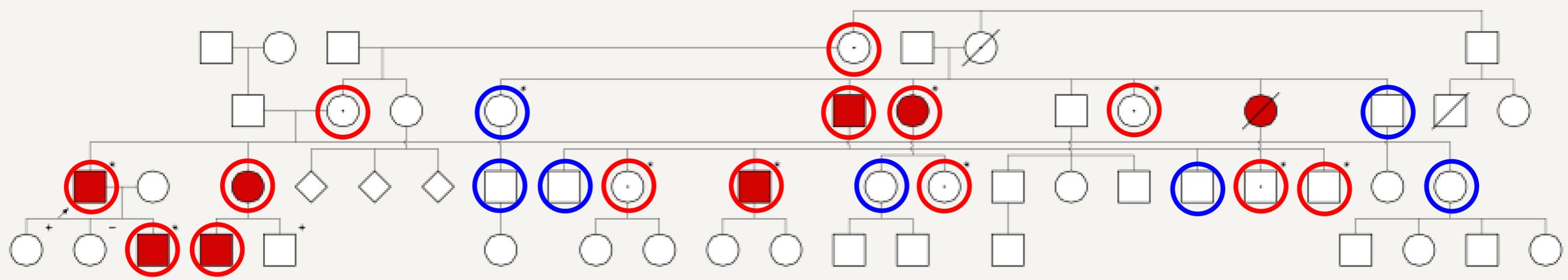
- Gene had just previously been associated with CJET and familial conduction system disease

(Xi et al., Int J Cardiol 2015)

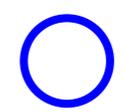
TNNI3K

- Troponin I-interacting kinase
- Kinase with cardiac-restricted expression
- Has been implicated in various cardiac phenotypes and diseases including heart failure, cardiomyopathy, ischemia/reperfusion injury and conduction of the cardiac electrical impulse

Family screening



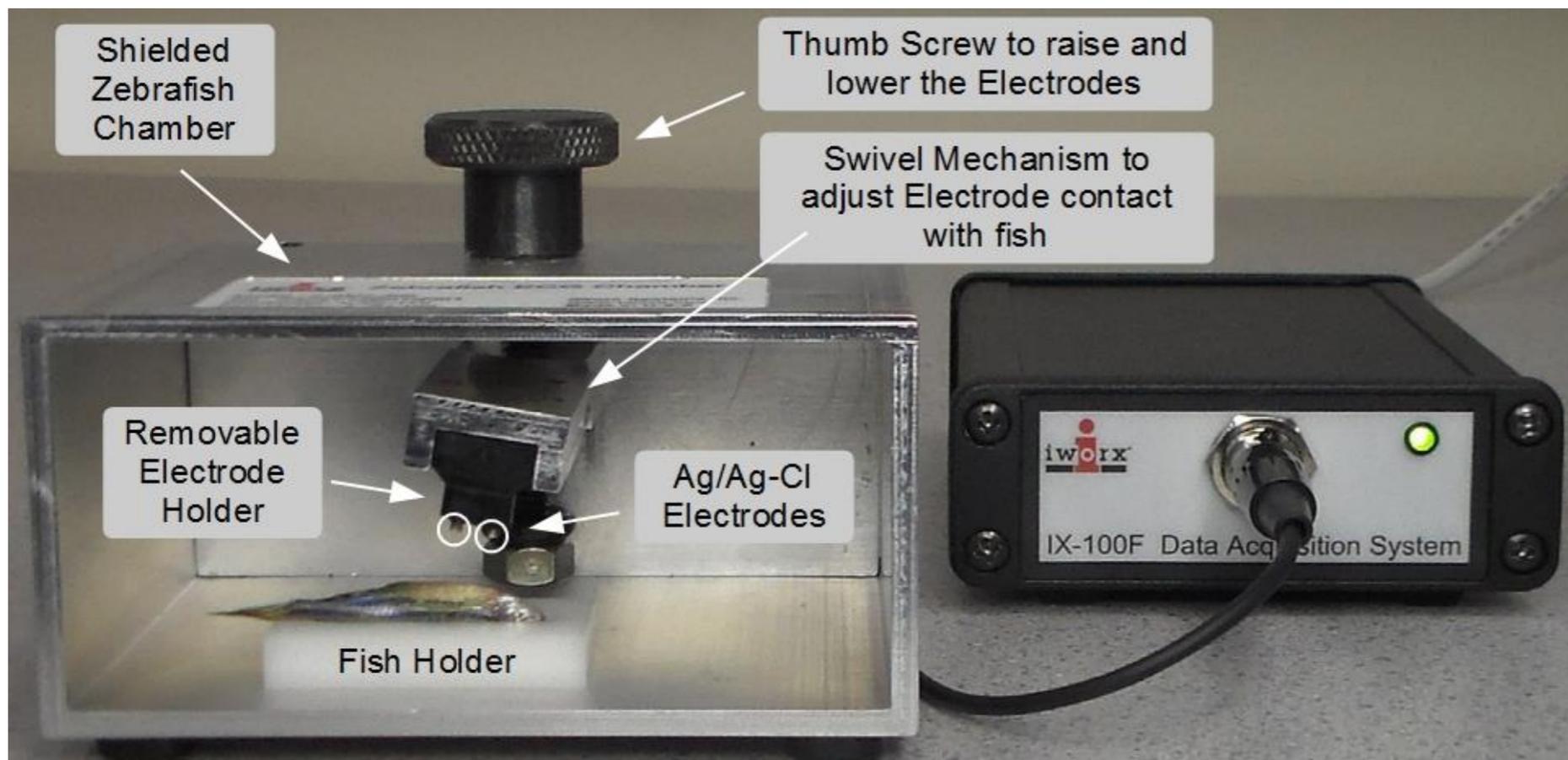
Mutation carrier



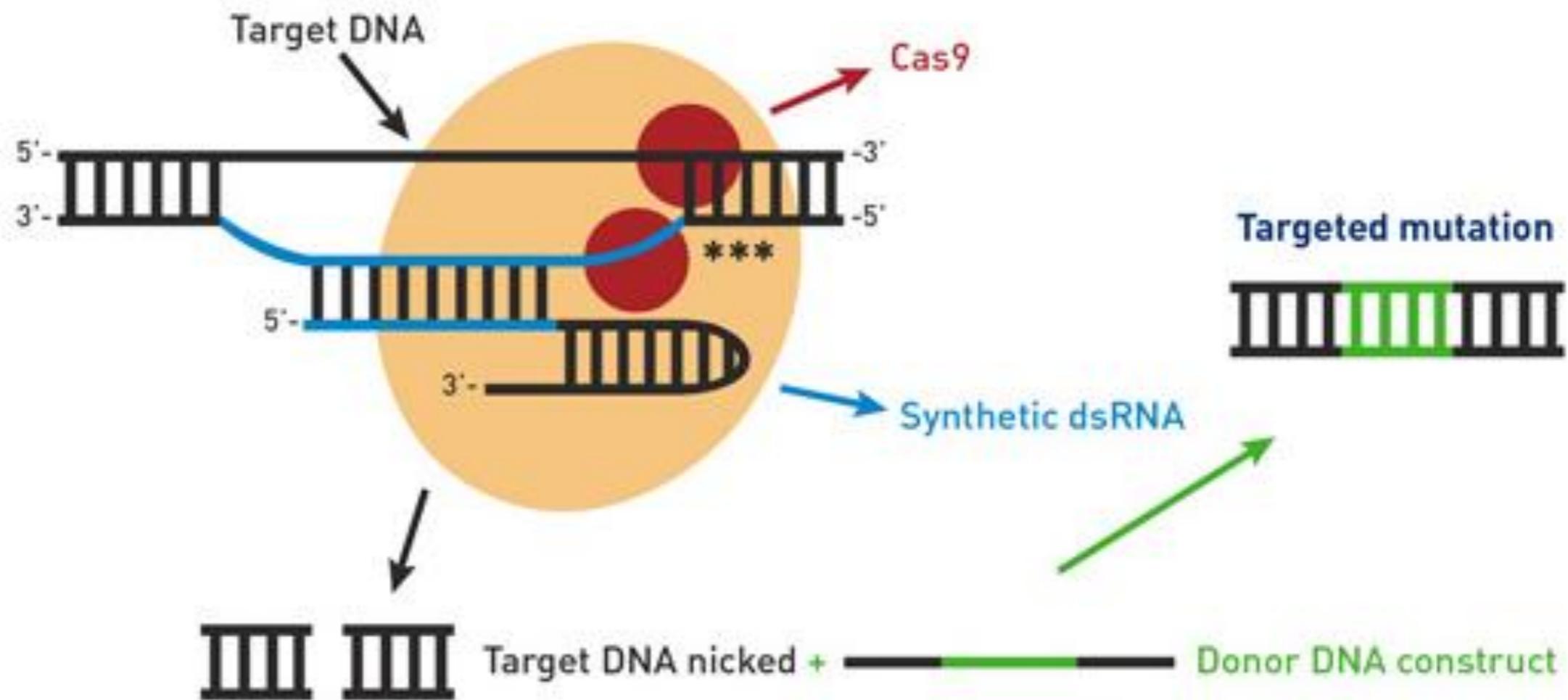
Non mutation carrier

Functional study

- The identified gene mutation is inserted into a zebrafish model (using CRISPR/Cas gene editing)
- Zebrafish will be assessed for tachyarrhythmia



Basic DNA editing using CRISPR/Cas9



From: The Jackson laboratory

Zebrafish model

- Gain or loss of function?
- Screen small molecule libraries focused on TNNI3K inhibitors (or alternately kinase activators) to influence this pathway involved in ischemia/reperfusion injury, oxidative stress, and myocyte death
- Assessment of FDA-approved generic drugs

Contributors

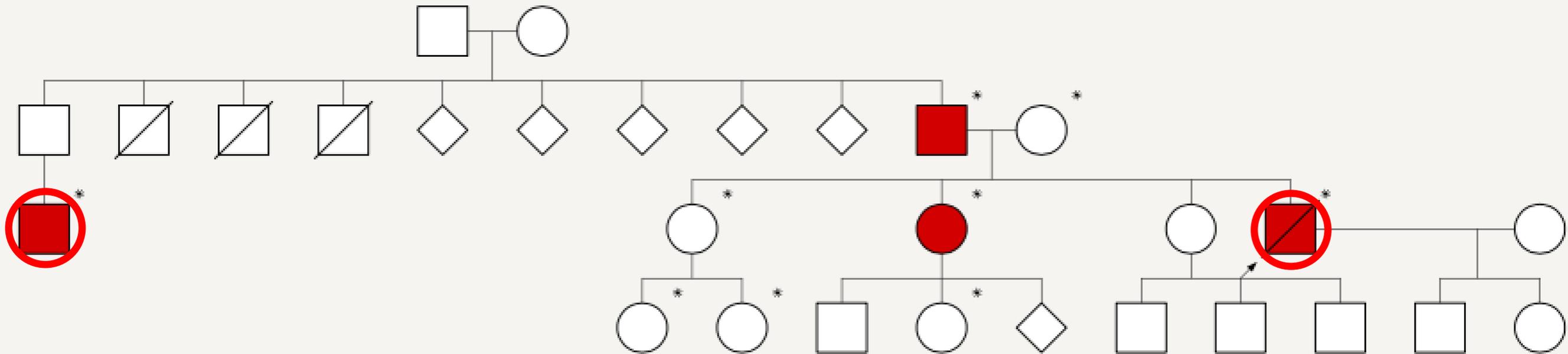
- University of Rochester:
 - Jeffrey Vinocur
- The Hospital for Sick Children:
 - Tamara Koopmann
 - Meena Fatah
 - Sarah Hutchinson
 - James Dowling
 - Robert Hamilton

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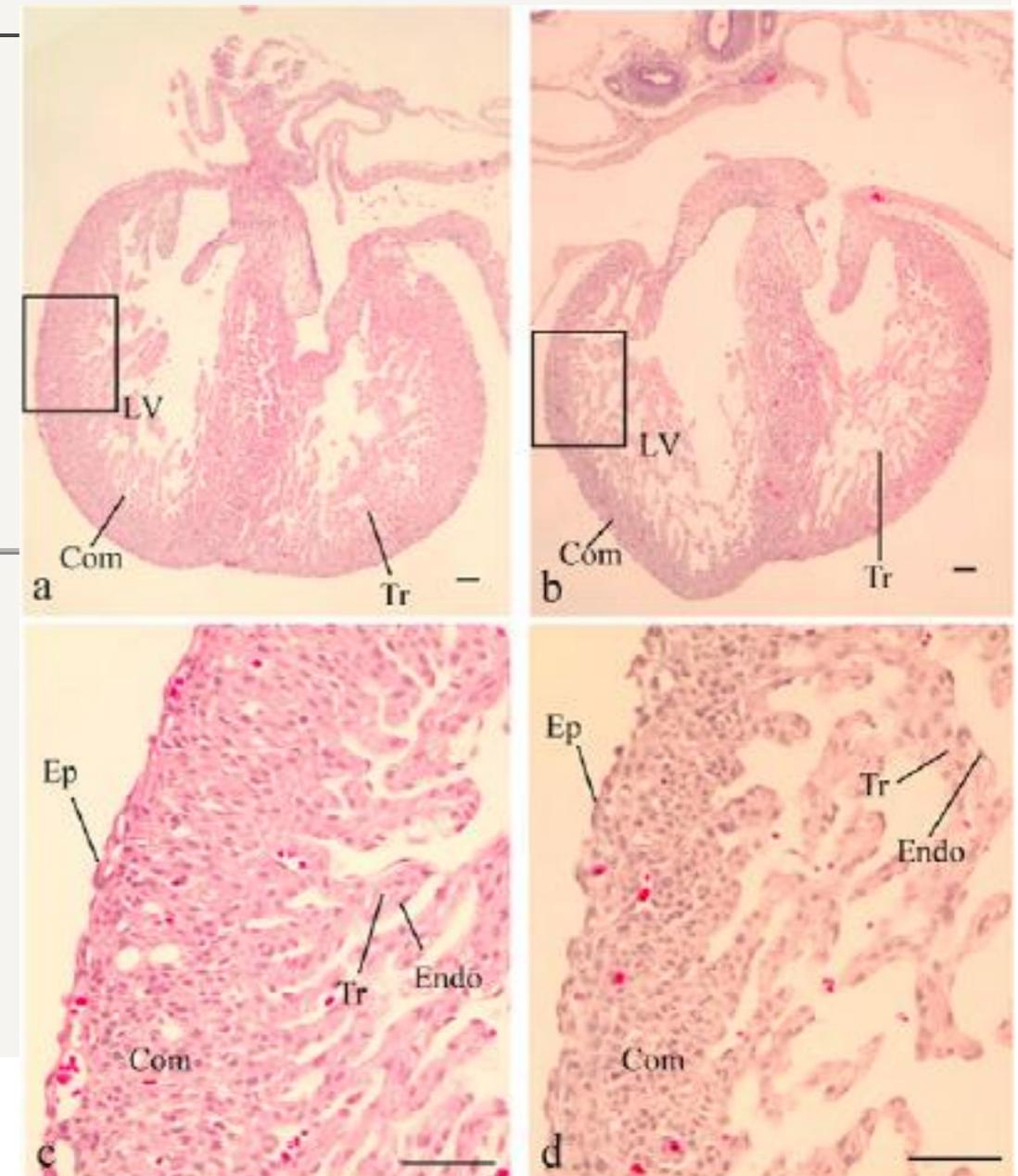
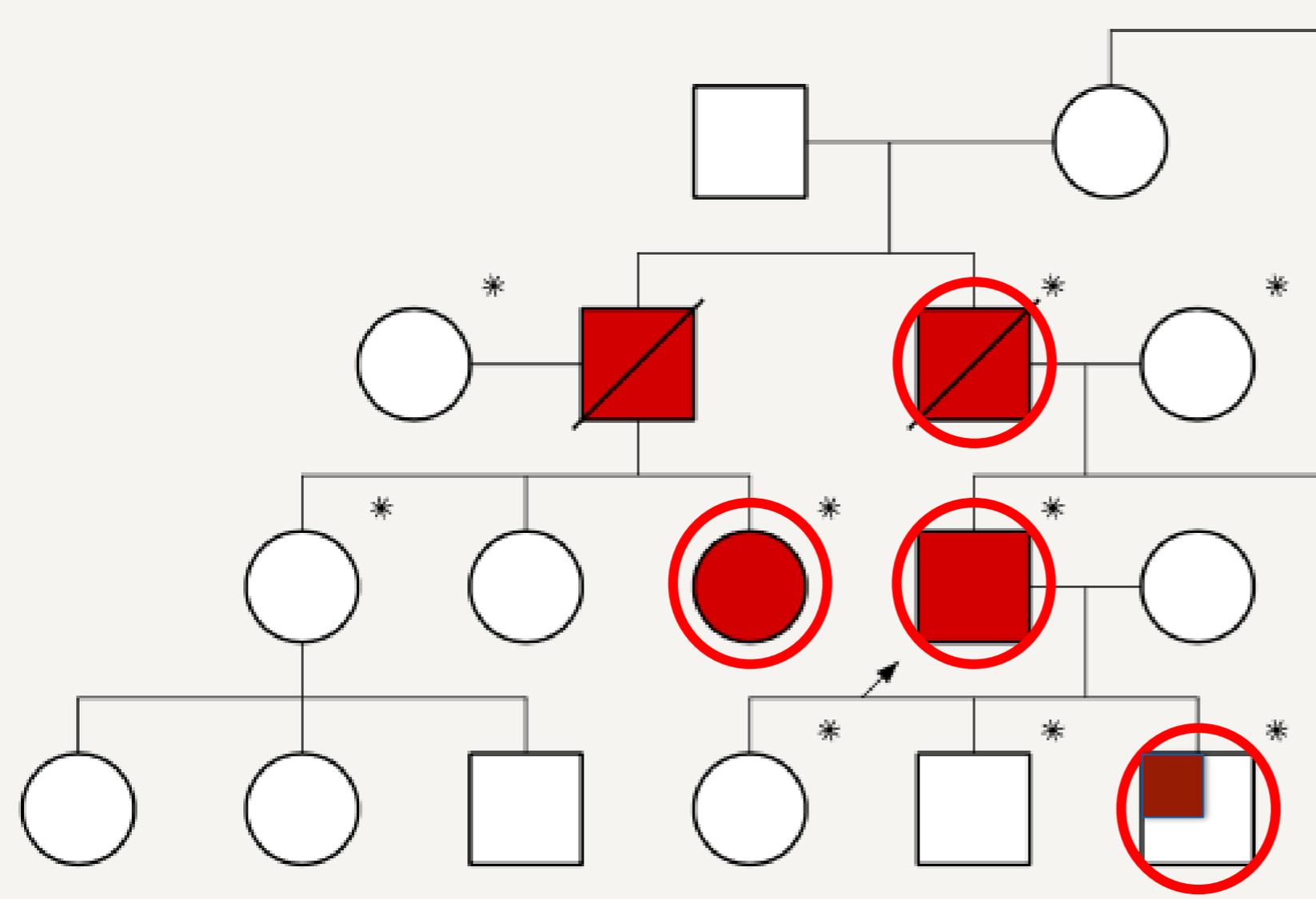
Supported by the
Paul C. Gillette fund
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Gene Discovery in Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy 1



- “Although the QT prolonged from 25 ± 1.0 to 30 ± 1.1 ms in mice, the difference could be due to delayed conduction”
- “PR intervals increased from 35.9 ± 1.0 to 39.6 ± 0.7 ms, QRS intervals increased from 8.3 ± 0.1 to 11.2 ± 0.2 ms, and P-wave duration increased from 8.2 ± 0.7 to 13.4 ± 0.5 ms for wild-type v. mutant mice; all differences statistically significant, $P < 0.05$)”
- “Given that action potentials of adult mutant cardiomyocytes are not substantially prolonged, the increase in QT interval observed in mice is probably due to delayed conduction”

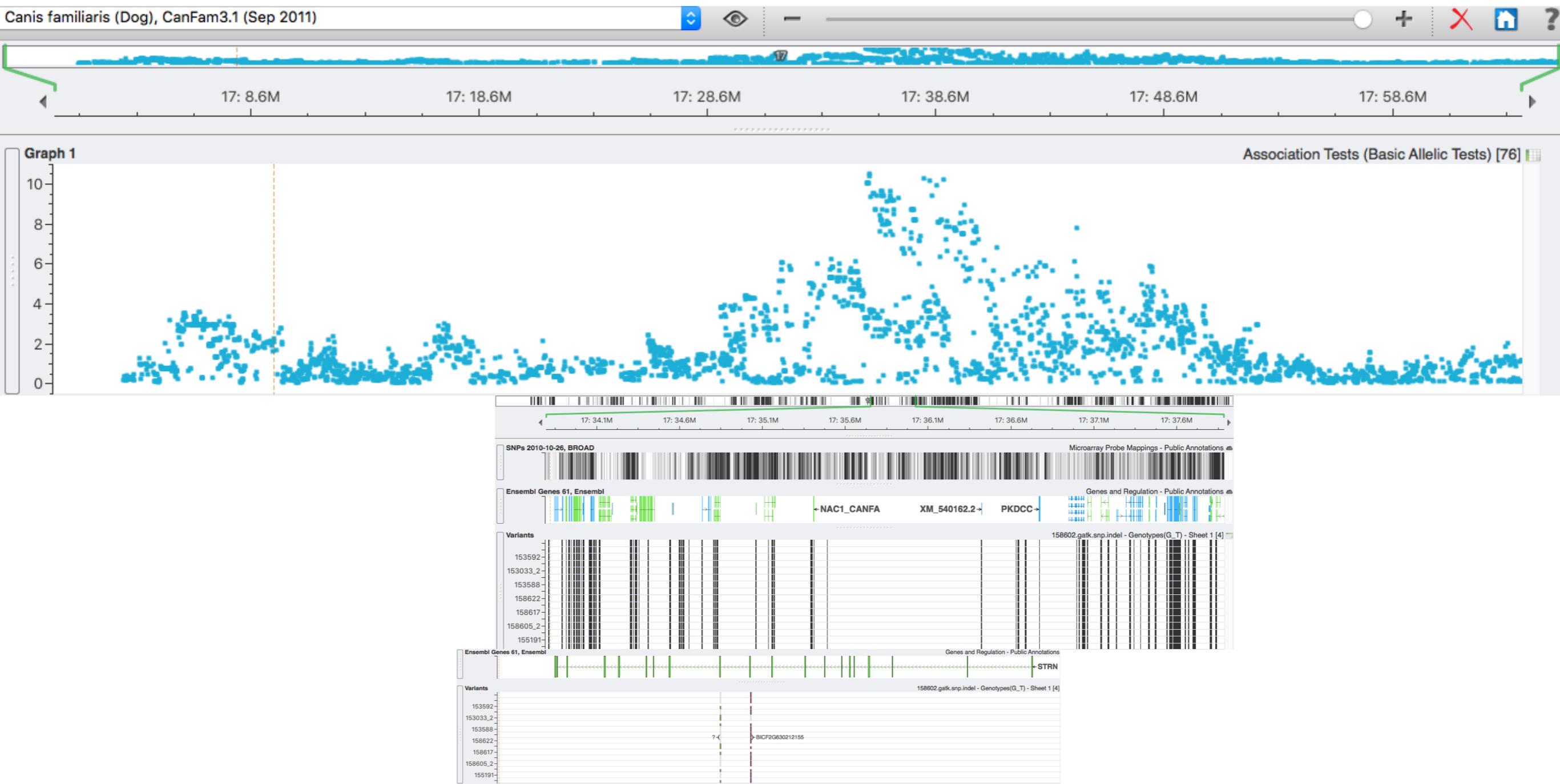
Gene Discovery in Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy 2



WT Mutant
Embryonic Mouse
Heart

Gene Discovery in Canine Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy

- Associated with Striatin 3'UTR mutation in American dogs
- Does not segregate among Canadian, UK or European dogs



Golden Helix SVS

- Provides for facile analysis of SNP, Exome & Genome data to users without major bioinformatic background
- Relatively easy to learn
- Things I like:
 - Many analyses in one program (Swiss Army Knife)
 - Rapid implementation of new reference data
 - Integration with & free BAM viewer
 - Amazing company support

Golden Helix SVS

- Examples of company support (things I asked for)
 - Multiplex pedigree function (Greta suggested importing pedigree file and then assigning genotype data)
 - Demonstration of protein-level effects (Greta showed me how to apply feature labels from protein coding field)
 - User-friendly tools for file conversions: (FASTA/Q > SAM > BAM > VCF) (Offered to perform file conversions)
 - Implement Estimation of Recent Shared Ancestry (Offered to look at algorithms)