

## A Novel Missense Mutation in the ALDH13 Gene Causes Anophthalmia in Two Unrelated Iranian Consanguineous Families

Mohammadreza Dehghani<sup>1,2</sup>, Masoud Dehghan Tezerjani<sup>2</sup>, Zahra Metanat<sup>3</sup>, Mohammad Yahya Vahidi Mehrjardi<sup>1,4\*</sup>

1. Medical Genetics Research Center, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.
2. Research and Clinical Center for Infertility, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.
3. Provincial Clinical Genetic Counseling Center, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences Zahedan, Iran.
4. Department of Medical Genetics, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

Submitted 4 March 2017; Accepted 18 May 2017; Published 6 June 2017

Anophthalmia or microphthalmia (A/M) is a rare group of congenital/developmental ocular malformations, characterized by absent or small eye within the orbit affecting one or both eyes. It has complex etiology with chromosomal, monogenic with high heterogeneity, and environmental causes. We performed genome SNP-array analysis followed by autozygosity mapping and sequencing in the members of two families in which three individuals are suffering from severe bilateral anophthalmia. The genetic analysis revealed a novel missense c.709G>A mutation in exon 7 of *ALDH1A3* (aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family member A3), causing a substitution of glycine (Gly) to arginine (Arg) at residue 237. This study consolidates the importance of *ALDH1A3* gene screening in autosomal recessive anophthalmia. This variation may also be suggestive of a founder effect in the southeastern area of Iran.

**Key words:** Anophthalmia, *ALDH1A3*, consanguinity, autosomal recessive, SNP array

Anophthalmia (OMIM 206900) is clinically characterized by absence of ocular tissue in the orbit (1). The prevalence of anophthalmia is estimated to be 1 per 30,000 live births (2). The disease can be as an isolated or syndromic form, and have genetic and environmental reasons. In cases with genetic etiology, dominant, recessive, and X-linked inheritance patterns were reported (3), and the genetic causes of severe bilateral cases (anophthalmia or severe microphthalmia; A/M) can

be identified in approximately 80 percent of cases. The most important reported contributing genes are *SOX2*, *OTX2*, *FOXE3*, *PAX6*, *STRA6*, *ALDH1A3*, *RARB*, *VSX2*, *RAX* and *BMP4*, among which *SOX2* is considered as a major gene responsible for the disease (4).

In this study, we report a novel homozygous mutation in three Iranian subjects with non-syndromic bilateral anophthalmia, identified by using genome-wide SNP genotyping and

\* Corresponding author: Medical Genetics Research Center, Shahid Sadoughi Main Hospital, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran. Email: mmvahidi@gmail.com

autozygosity mapping in combination with direct sequencing of the coding region of *ALDH1A3* gene.

**Cases presentation**

**Family 1 (case 1 and case 2)**

A 28-month-old boy (individual 4-1; fig.1b) was referred to our center because of bilateral anophthalmia. He was born as a result of first pregnancy by vaginal delivery at 36 weeks. His birth weight was 2.30 kg, length 49 cm. Her parents were healthy and consanguineous (first cousin). MRI showed that the child had bilateral anophthalmia and deep-set orbits; however, eyelids and eyelashes were normal (Fig. 1a). Absence of the retina and optic nerve function was detected by electroretinogram examination and visual evoked responses. His cognition, motor skills and growth were all normal. Cytogenetic analysis showed that he had a normal karyotype (46, XY). Familial investigation revealed the presence of the same phenotype in his 42-year-old mother's uncle (individual 2-2; Fig. 1b).

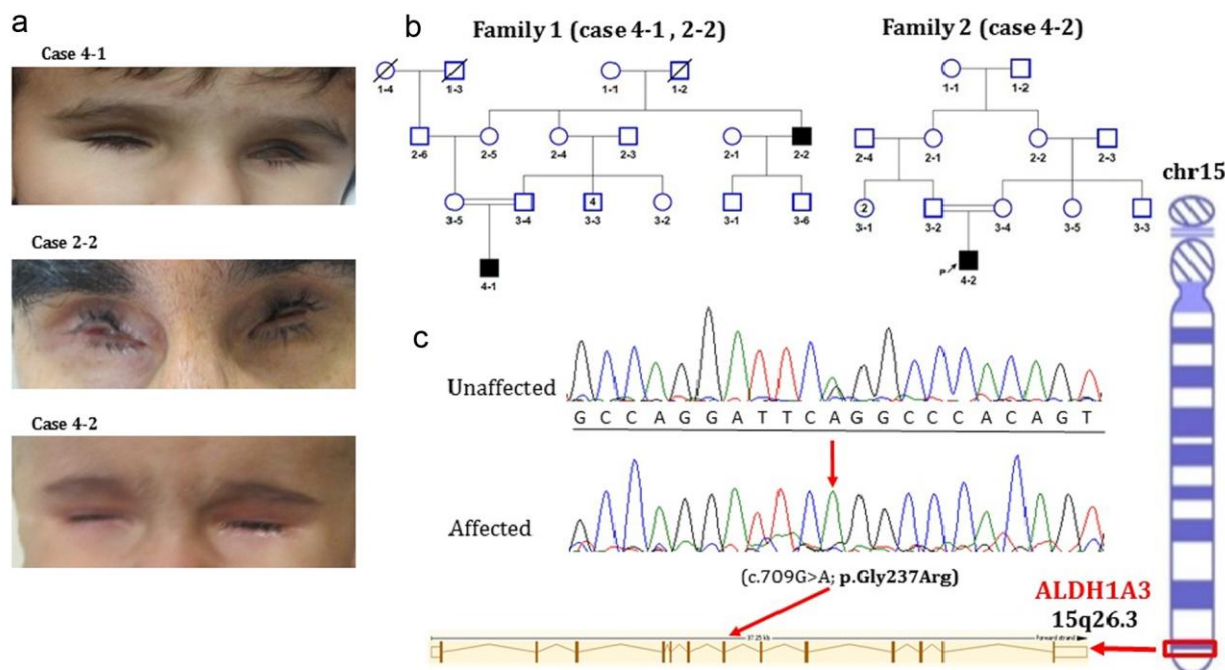
**Case 3**

A 2-year-old male (individual 4-2; Fig. 1b),

was born from consanguineous parents by vaginal delivery. His birth weight and length were 2.8 kg and 51 cm, respectively. Clinical examinations revealed bilateral anophthalmia with the absence of other dysmorphic features (Fig. 1a). He had no retinal and optic nerve function. However, eyelids and eyelashes, growth and his psychomotor development were all normal.

This study was approved by the local committee of our research center and written consent was obtained. Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood samples of all affected and their normal parents. We employed genome-wide single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array analysis, Illumina Human CytoSNP-12 V2.1 beadchip, to identify homozygous regions shared by affected individuals, and performed Sanger sequencing of A/M-associated genes located in the sizeable homozygous region.

A unique homozygosity region was shared between the two affected individuals from family 1 and defining a ~5 Mb region on chromosome 15q26. According to NCBI, this interval contained



**Fig. 1.** Genetic and clinical phenotype of patients. a: facial view of three affected individuals; b: pedigree of family 1 and 2 with three affected individuals by anophthalmia; c: sequence analysis of *ALDH1A3* gene revealed p.Gly237Arg mutation

Downloaded from ijmcmed.org at 18:12 +0430 on Thursday August 17th 2017 [DOI: 10.22088/acadpub.BUMS.6.2.7]

60 annotated genes. One of the seven known non-syndromic A/M gene that localizes within the homozygous locus was *ALDH1A3*. The coding region of *ALDH1A3* was screened via direct sequencing.

A novel missense c.709G>A mutation in exon 7 of *ALDH1A3* at amino acid position 237 (p.Gly237Arg) was identified in two affected individuals from the first family. The variant was absent in population variant databases including NHLBI Exome Sequencing Complete Genomics (February 2012), Project Exome Variant Server (September 2013), 1000 Genomes (May 2012), dbSNP (134–137), and Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC), Cambridge. After the identification of the mutation, we also checked the mutation in family 2, using F-Primer: 5'GGATGAGAAGCCCAGGTC3' and R-primer: 5'GCCTGTCAAAGGAAAAGCTC3'. Segregation analysis demonstrated that variant segregated well with the disease within the families, and parents were all heterozygous carriers. The functional effect of the variant was predicted to be pathogenic, disease causing and damaging using in-silico software tools (SIFT, PolyPhen, Provean and MutationTaster).

## Discussion

A/M is a challenging clinical entity, as it can be caused by mutations in a big variety of genes. *ALDH1A3* gene, which has 13 exons, codes 512 amino acids that are predicted to work as a tetramer enzyme, the key enzyme that has important roles in the early eye development and neural differentiation by the formation of a retinoic-acid gradient (5, 6).

Fares-Taie et al. (2013) reported three mutations including: p.Arg89Cys, p.Ala493Pro and c.475+1G->T in *ALDH1A3* gene that causes A/M (7). Mory et al. (2014) also identified a missense mutation (c.211G4A) causing A/M in nine individuals from an inbred Muslim kindred (8). In

another study, performed by Yahyavi et al. (2013), c.568A>G (p.Lys190\*) mutation in *ALDH1A3* was identified in two Egyptian brothers. The older brother suffered from bilateral anophthalmia, and the younger one presented anophthalmia of the right eye and severe left-sided microphthalmia, posterior coloboma, and detached retina. In addition, they found c.1165A>T (p.Lys389\*) mutation of *ALDH1A3* in a Hispanic girl with bilateral anophthalmia (9). The cases studied by Fares-Taie et al. (2013) showed additional clinical features such as autism and heart anomalies. However, extra ocular abnormalities are rare in patients with mutation in *ALDH1A3* gene (7). Current cases such as cases studied by Mory et al. (2014) showed only eyes anomalies, making it easier for identification of the disease form and the mode of inheritance that is important for appropriate genetic counselling. According to previous studies, it has been implied that the missense mutations of *ALDH1A3* gene, leading to the loss of function of both alleles, can be lethal in humans (10). Yet, our cases with eye anomalies and with no other clinical abnormalities contradicted the hypothesis.

In conclusion, we report a novel missense mutation of *ALDH1A3* associated with autosomal recessive and congenital bilateral anophthalmia. The results indicate the importance of the mutation analysis of *ALDH1A3* gene in patients with non-syndromic bilateral anophthalmia from consanguineous families. This mutation may also be suggestive of the presence of a founder effect in the southeastern area of Iran.

## Acknowledgements

Our research group thank the patients and their families for their cooperation.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of Interest.

## References

1. Verma AS, Fitzpatrick DR. Anophthalmia and microphthalmia. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 2007;2:47.

## Novel ALDH13 Mutation in Anophthalmia

2. Morrison D, FitzPatrick D, Hanson I, et al. National study of microphthalmia, anophthalmia, and coloboma (MAC) in Scotland: investigation of genetic aetiology. *J Med Genet* 2002;39:16-22.
3. Slavotinek AM. Eye development genes and known syndromes. *Mol Genet Metab* 2011;104:448-56.
4. Williamson KA, FitzPatrick DR. The genetic architecture of microphthalmia, anophthalmia and coloboma. *Eur J Med Genet* 2014;57:369-80.
5. Duester G. Keeping an eye on retinoic acid signaling during eye development. *Chem Biol Interact* 2009;178:178-81.
6. Rhinn M, Dolle P. Retinoic acid signalling during development. *Development* 2012;139:843-58.
7. Fares-Taie L, Gerber S, Chassaing N, et al. ALDH1A3 mutations cause recessive anophthalmia and microphthalmia. *Am J Hum Genet* 2013;92:265-70.
8. Mory A, Ruiz FX, Dagan E, et al. A missense mutation in ALDH1A3 causes isolated microphthalmia/anophthalmia in nine individuals from an inbred Muslim kindred. *Eur J Hum Genet* 2014;22:419-22.
9. Yahyavi M, Abouzeid H, Gawdat G, et al. ALDH1A3 loss of function causes bilateral anophthalmia/microphthalmia and hypoplasia of the optic nerve and optic chiasm. *Hum Mol Genet* 2013;22:3250-8.
10. Dupe V, Matt N, Garnier JM, et al. A newborn lethal defect due to inactivation of retinaldehyde dehydrogenase type 3 is prevented by maternal retinoic acid treatment. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2003;100:14036-41.