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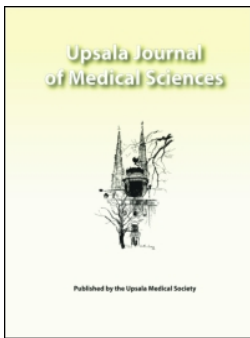
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A novel VARS2 gene variant in a patient with epileptic encephalopathy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mitochondrial disorders are heterogeneous clinical syndromes caused by defective activity in the mitochondrial respiratory chain, resulting in a faulty oxidative phosphorylation system. These inherited disorders are individually rare, and furthermore they are phenotypic variables. The genetically characterized mitochondrial disorders are rarely associated with epileptic encephalopathies.

Case presentation: We present the clinical phenotype, biochemical analysis, and electrographic and neuro-radiological features of a 5-month-old girl with epileptic encephalopathy, microcephaly, severe psychomotor delay, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and abnormal MRI scan. Using whole-genome sequencing technique, compound heterozygous mutations of the VARS2 gene were revealed, with one previously unreported frameshift mutation.

Conclusion: Our report extends the phenotypic spectrum of VARS2-related disorders with an initial presentation of epileptic encephalopathy and early death due to malignant arrhythmia.

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ease; VARS2

Introduction

Mitochondrial disorders are heterogeneous clinical syndromes caused by defective activity in the mitochondrial respiratory chain (MRC), resulting in a faulty oxidative phosphorylation system (OXPHOS) (1), associated with a broad range of nuclear and mitochondrial gene mutations. These inherited disorders are rare and phenotypically variable, and thus generally unfamiliar to clinicians. Epileptic encephalopathies (EE) constitute a heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by intractable seizures with specific abnormalities on electroencephalography (EEG) and severe developmental delay or regression (2); however, a clearly defined aetiology and a diagnostic algorithm for these clinical entities have not been fully established.

In our case study we present a clinical phenotype, a biochemical analysis, as well as electrographic and neuroradiological features of a patient with EE. A genetic analysis revealed an MRC defect.

Methods



Acquisition of a clinical case

We made a comprehensive evaluation of our patient, including molecular genetics investigations. The patient's parents

signed an informed consent in agreement with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Molecular genetics

Genomic DNA from the proband, father, and mother was isolated from peripheral blood samples, and whole-exome sequencing (WES) was completed. WES, bioinformatic analysis, variant confirmation, and segregation analysis was performed in the CeGaT GmbH laboratory (Tübingen, Germany). Coding and flanking intronic regions were enriched using the Agilent in solution technology and were sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq/NovaSeq system (Illumina Inc., San Diego, California, USA). Variants (SNVs/small indels) with a minor allele frequency (MAF) <1.5% were evaluated. Known disease-causing variants (according to HGMD) were evaluated up to 5% MAF. The MAF were taken from the 1000 Genomes, dsSNP, GnomAD, and in-house database. For the index case, 95.61% of the targeted regions were covered by a minimum of 30 high-quality sequencing reads per base. All filtered variants were further analysed using Mutation Taster, fathmm, Mutation Assessor, SIFT, fathmm-MKL coding, LRT, and PROVEAN for pathogenicity prediction. Two algorithms were applied (3) for assessments of the consequences of variants on splicing. WES identified compound heterozygous mutations in the VARS2 gene (NM_001167734.1) in our

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patient. Both parents are heterozygous carriers of variants in VARS2.

Results

A female child was born at term after an uneventful pregnancy and delivery. She was the first child from the first pregnancy of healthy non-consanguineous parents. The family history was unremarkable. The birth weight, length, and head circumference were in accordance with the gestational age (4030 g, 51 cm, and 34 cm, respectively). Computed tomography (CT) was performed at one month of age because of failure of head growth (50th percentile at birth and 10th after neonatal period). Craniosynostosis was excluded, with no other pathological findings. Neurohabilitation was started due to delayed acquisition of milestones.

At 5 months of age she developed infantile spasms consistent with hypersarrhythmia on EEG studies. Clinical examinations showed microcephaly with 'pear-shaped face', hypertelorism, and a wide nasal bridge. Global motor development was delayed by 2–3 months. Language and social skills were in accordance with the patient's age. Laboratory findings revealed an increased concentration of alanine in

plasma (537 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, normal range 100–439 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and cerebrospinal fluid (36.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, normal range 19.9–31.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), as well as mildly elevated concentrations of lactate in plasma (2.0–5.4 mmol/L, normal range 0.33–2.0 mmol/L) and cerebrospinal fluid (3.0 mmol/L, normal range 1.1–2.8 mmol/L) indicative of mitochondrial disorder, while others were normal. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) performed at that time revealed diffuse cerebral atrophy with more prominent hypoplasia of the cerebellum (especially vermis), brainstem, and corpus callosum (Figure 1(A)).

At the age of 6 months multiple seizure types (mastication, eyelid and lip twitching, myoclonic seizures of the trunk and extremities, tonic and clonic seizures) were noticed. Treatment attempts with several antiepileptic drugs including folic acid, cholecalciferol, pyridoxine and modified Atkins diet were not successful. EEG studies showed continuous burst-suppression pattern. All in all, the clinical status of the child developed into EE. Microcephaly, severe global hypotonia, failure to thrive, and feeding and breathing difficulties were more and more pronounced. Pendular nystagmus and oedema of hands and feet were periodically noticed. Echocardiography showed hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy with fast progression, and atenolol treatment was initiated.

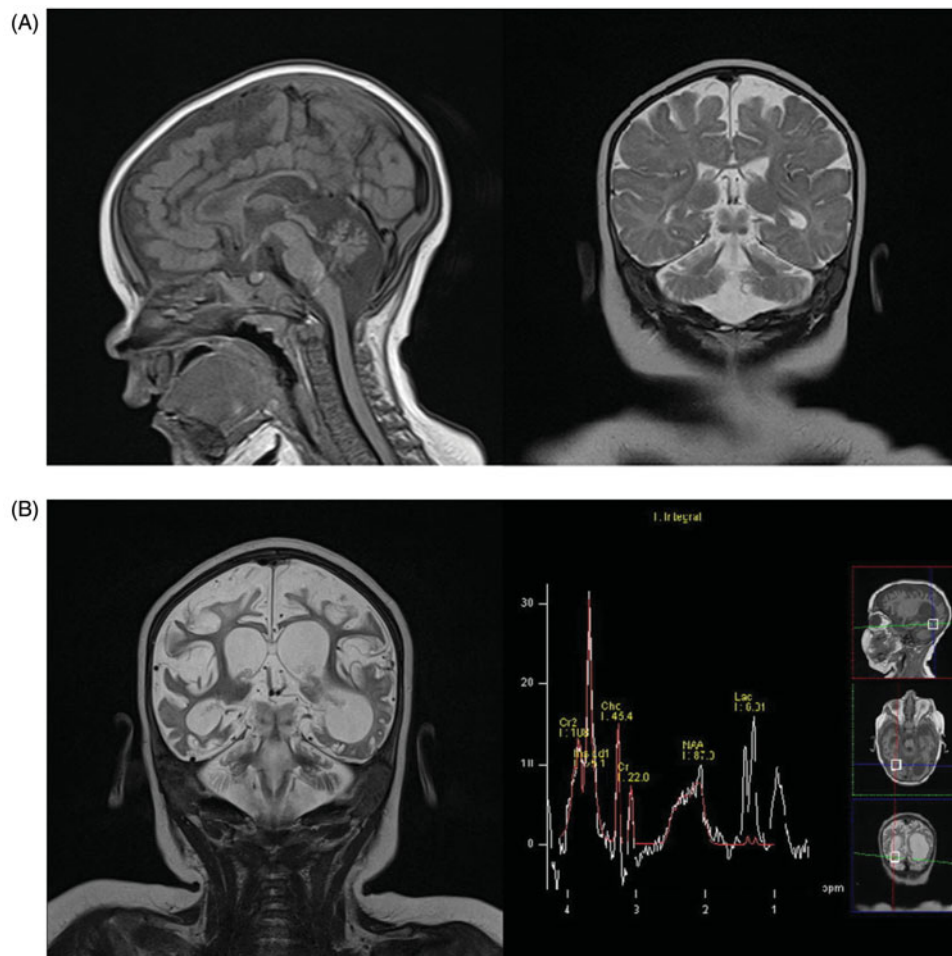


Figure 1. (A) First MRI scan, age 5 months. Sagittal T1-weighted and coronal T2-weighted imaging showing diffuse white matter reduction, marked cerebral and cerebellar atrophy, corpus callosum thinning, and brainstem hypoplasia. (B) MRI scan, age 9 months. Coronal T2-weighted imaging showing marked progression of cerebral and cerebellar atrophy and ventriculomegaly (dominantly left occipital ventricle) due to diffuse white matter necrosis, while MRI spectroscopy showed markedly increased myoinositol peak, increased lactate peak, and reduced N-acetyl aspartate peak.

Table 1. Clinical, biochemical and molecular findings in previously reported patients with VARS2 mutation.

| | Diodato et al. (6); Pereira et al. (7); Bruni et al. (10) | Pronicka et al. (9) | Bruni et al. (10) | Taylor et al. (5) | Baertling et al. (8) | Bruni et al. (10) | Bruni et al. (10) | Bruni et al. (10) | Bruni et al. (10) |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Variant in VARS2 gene | c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile c.603_606dupGATG; p.Arg203Asp/s* 37 | c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile c.1490G>A; Arg497His | c.1258G>A; p.Ala420Thr | c.1135G>A; p.Ala379Thr c.1877C>A; p.Ala626Asp | c.601C>T; p.Arg201Trp c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile | c.257-2A>G; aberrant splicing c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile | c.1546G>T; p.Glu516* c.2239G>A; p.Ala747Thr | c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile c.1150G>A; p.Asp384Asn | c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile c.1490G>A; p.Arg497His |
| Sex | Female (n = 4), Male (n = 2) | Male | Female (n = 1), Male (n = 2) | Male | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| Age of onset | 5 months | Neonatal period | Neonatal period | <1 year | Neonatal period | Neonatal period | Neonatal period | 3 months | Neonatal period |
| First symptom | Seizures (infantile spasms) | Neonatal period Stridor and respiratory failure | Hypotonia, seizures, and feeding difficulties | Hypotonia | Lactacidosis and respiratory failure | Stridor and apnoea | Stridor and poor feeding | Seizures | Stridor, hypotonia, and respiratory failure |
| Neurological symptoms | Seizures, hypotonia, DD, pendular nystagmus | Hypotonia, limb spasticity, seizures | DD, severe hypotonia, seizures | Hypotonia, ataxia, seizures | Spastic movement disorder, seizures | Hypotonia, hyporeflexia, hyperekplexia, seizures | Hypotonia, DD | Hypotonia, DD | Hypotonia, absence of swallowing reflex |
| Facial dysmorphism | Present or absent | N/P | N/P | N/P | N/P | Present | Present | N/P | N/P |
| Cardiac signs | HCM or absent cardiac signs | HCM | HCM | HCM | HCM | HCM | HCM | HCM | HCM |
| Additional clinical signs | MIC, oedema of hands and feet, failure to thrive, feeding and breathing difficulties | MIC, feedings difficulties, Cryptorchidism, chronic pancreatitis | Hepatosplenomegaly | Progressive external ophthalmoplegia and ptosis | MIC | Congenital hip dislocation, MIC | MIC, laryngomalacia | Feeding difficulties, MIC | N/P |
| Laboratory tests | ↑ Ala in plasma and CSF | ↑ Lac in plasma | N/P | N/P | ↑ Lac in plasma | ↑ Lac and Ala in CSF and plasma | ↑ Lac in plasma | ↑ Lac and Ala in plasma | ↑ Lac in plasma |
| EEG | Epileptiform abnormalities | N/P | N/P | N/P | Epileptiform abnormalities | N/P | N/P | Epileptiform | N/P |
| MRI features | Cerebral atrophy with hypoplasia of cerebellum, brainstem, and corpus callosum | Cerebral atrophy and vermian hypoplasia | N/P | Symmetrical basal ganglia calcifications | Corpus callosum and cerebellar atrophy | Cerebral and cerebellar atrophy | N/P | Corpus callosum and cerebellar hypoplasia | N/P |
| Age of death | 10 months | 9 years | n = 2 died before 3 months of age; n = 1 still alive | Alive at age of 18 years | N/P | 3.5 months | 19 months | 5 months | 3 months |

Ala: alanine; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; DD: developmental delay; HCM: hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; Lac: lactate; MIC: microcephaly; N/P: information not provided by the author.

Genetic analysis was performed at the age of 9 months, and it revealed compound heterozygous mutations of the *VAR2* gene: previously reported pathogenic variant (c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile) transmitted from the father and one unreported frameshift mutation (c.603_606dupGATG; p.Arg203Aspfs*37) transmitted from the mother. An additional MRI with spectroscopy showed a further significant loss of the brain parenchyma and a high lactate peak (Figure 1(B)).

A multidisciplinary treatment approach was applied to treat the neurologic, cardiac, respiratory, and gastrointestinal complications. In accordance with the established diagnosis, treatment with L-carnitine and coenzyme Q10 was initiated. Despite multiple supportive and symptomatic treatment regimens, the child died of malignant arrhythmia at the age of 10 months.

Discussion

Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 20 (COXPD20) (OMIM #615917) is an autosomal recessive mitochondrial encephalomyopathy caused by variants in the *VAR2* gene (OMIM #612802) located on chromosome 6p21 (<https://www.omim.org/entry/615917>). The *VAR2* gene contains 30 exons and encodes mitochondrial valyl tRNA-synthetase, which participates in mitochondrial protein synthesis (4). Despite the estimated prevalence of MRC defects being 1 in 5000 live births, it is often difficult to find the molecular basis. The underlying genetic basis is not possible to identify in 40% to 70% of the patients, even though there is biochemical evidence of MRC defects (5). Presently, there are 10 reported pathogenic variants in the *VAR2* gene ([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/?term=VAR2\[all\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/?term=VAR2[all])).

When considering our patient in comparison with previously reported patients with *VAR2* mutations (5–10), it appears that the main phenotypic features are seizures, various degrees of developmental delay, facial dysmorphism, brain atrophy, and cardiomyopathy. The main clinical features, biochemical studies, and molecular findings are shown in Table 1.

Bruni et al. (10) elaborated clinical, biochemical, and molecular features in 13 patients from 9 families diagnosed by WES. Two previously reported cases by Taylor et al. (5) and by Pronicka et al. (9) were also included. Bruni et al. (10) presented a new homozygous (c.1258G>A; p.Ala420Thr) variant and four new compound heterozygous variants, along with already known pathogenic variants (Table 1). The study found the mutant *VAR2* allele c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile the most common—in six patients in homozygous and in five patients in heterozygous states. Laboratory findings implied a mitochondrial disease, while the EEG and brain MRI of these patients did not show any disease-characteristic pattern. The common problem in these patients ($n=11/17$) is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, with only a few patients not being affected. The c.1100C>T; p.Thr367Ile variant is considered to have less of an effect on the heart (10). Alsemari et al. (11) published a study describing four patients with

Angelman-like syndrome and mutation in the *VAR2* gene, providing new insight into genotype–phenotype correlation.

To date, our case is one of the 17 described cases of severe infantile mitochondrial disorder associated with *VAR2* pathogenic variants. The phenotypic spectrum of *VAR2*-related gene variants is complex, and no clear genotype–phenotype correlations have been established. Therefore, a detailed description of phenotype related to specific mutations is of great importance. Our report extends the phenotypic spectrum of *VAR2*-related disorders in the context of EE, severe neurodevelopmental delay, abnormal brain MRI scan, and one novel frameshift mutation (c.603_606dupGATG; p.Arg203Aspfs*37) in *VAR2* (NM_001167734.1). With the exception of supportive care, currently no disease-modifying treatment exists for the disease.

The genetically characterized mitochondrial disorders are rarely associated with EE, with very few clinical reports available (12). A timely evaluation of patients with EE resulting in a specific diagnosis is of great value. We want to emphasize the importance of genetic analysis in the early diagnostic efforts of these patients. WES is a very powerful, non-invasive, accessible, and not overly expensive diagnostic tool. The finding of a specific gene mutation is of exceptional importance to clinicians for further management, and for the family to cope with the diagnosis and prognosis. Genetic counselling about familial risk, as well as for potential prenatal diagnostics, is of great value to the family.

Although the field of mitochondrial encephalomyopathies is highly dynamic, the genetic diagnosis of these disorders, which may offer the possibility to design targeted therapy, remains challenging. In the near future, the WES approach will provide valuable information regarding the genes implicated in MRC defects, which are important in the differential diagnosis of EE.

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Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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