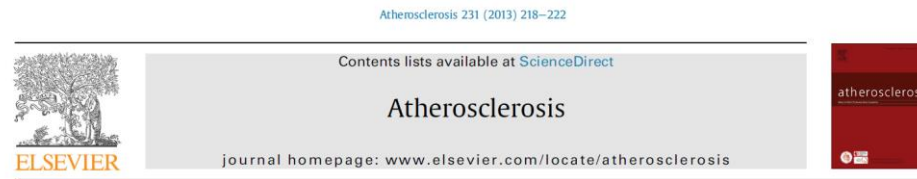




APOE p.Leu167del mutation in familial hypercholesterolemia

Awan *et al.*, 2013



APOE p.Leu167del mutation in familial hypercholesterolemia



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Familial hypercholesterolemia

Autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia - ADH

Cutaneous xanthomas and xanthelasmas

Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (BAD) ↑

Premature coronary artery disease

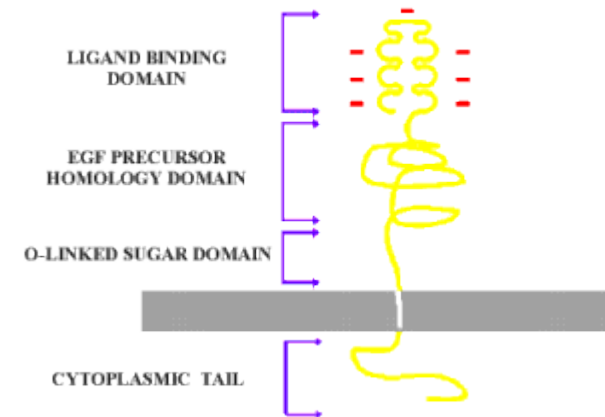
LDLR gene – primary genetic basis of disease

APOB

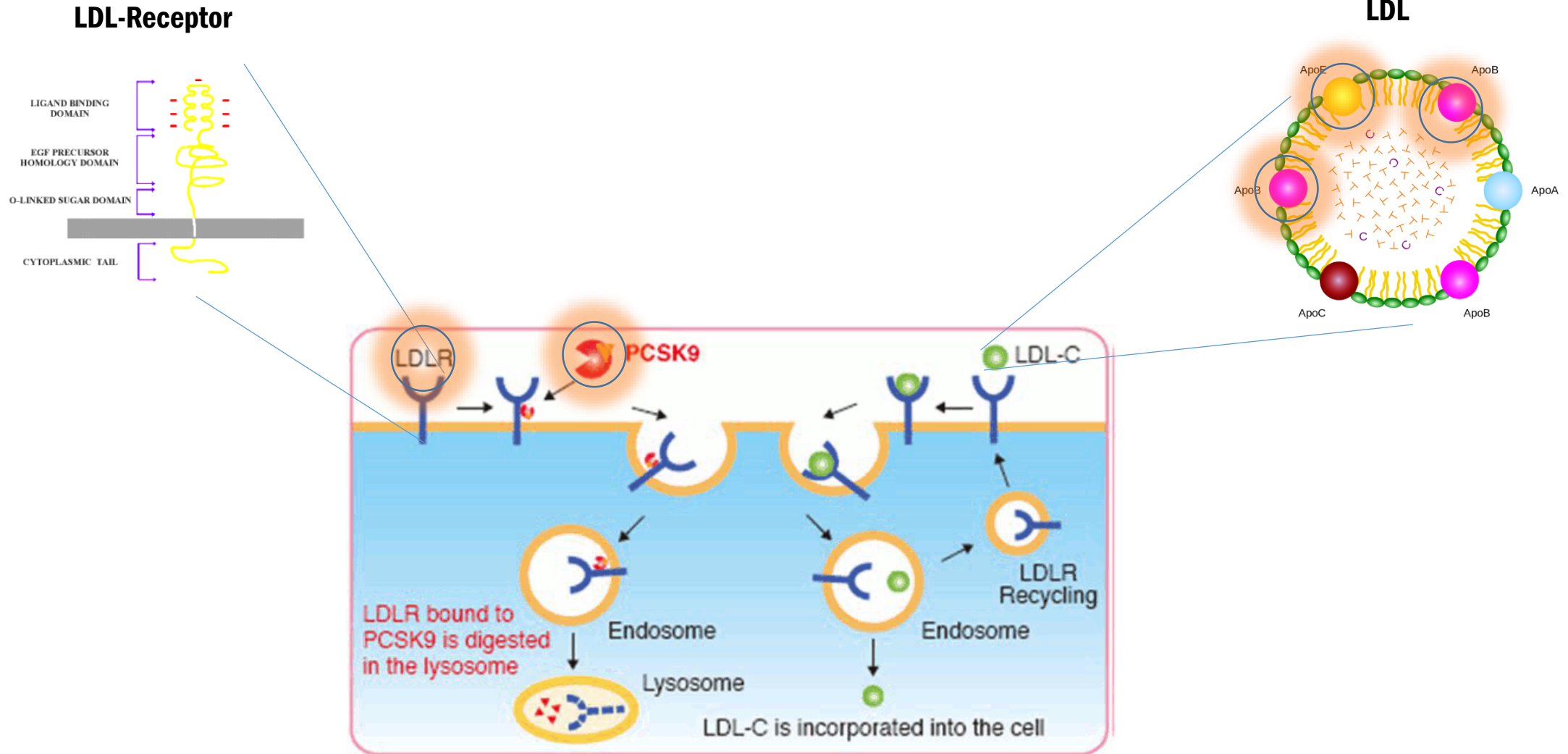
PCSK9

20% of patients do not have identifiable mutations in these genes!

LDL RECEPTOR



LDL intake by cells



APOE

Multi-functional glycosylated protein (34 KDa)

Secreted in brain, liver, kidney, adrenals, adipocytes, macrophages and immune cells

Key component of all lipoproteins, especially:

- **Chylomicrons and chylomicron remnants**

Triglyceride-rich

- **VLDL**

- **IDL**

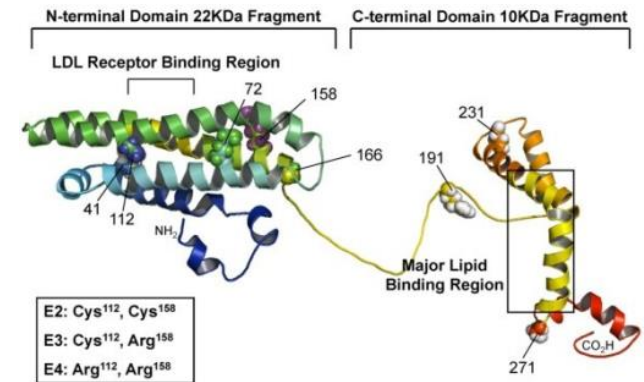
Catabolism by interaction with receptors from LDLR superfamily:

LDLR – also apoB/E receptor

LRP1

LRP8 (apoE receptor 2)

APOE



APOE polymorphisms

3 polymorphisms in APOE gene:

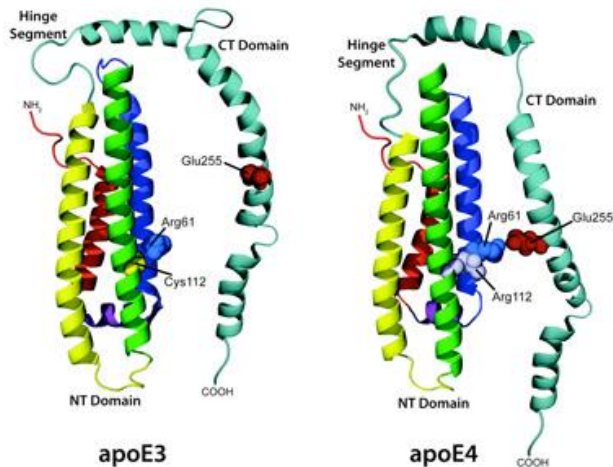
apoE3 Neutral allele (~79% frequency)

apoE4

apoE2

Binds with much less affinity to the LDLR → Type III dyslipidemia

Homozygosity in 0.5 % of population



GWAS – apoE strongly associated with LDL-C levels

Link to p.Leu167del and ADH phenotype

Methods – patient selection

1 Cascade screening:
Patients with FH from McGill University Health Centre (MUHC)

More than:

Total cholesterol 7 mmol/L
LDL-C 5mmol/L
Triglycerides 3 mmol/L



Suspected FH

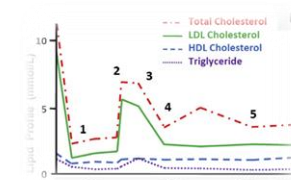


Data collected for 3 years

(and data prior to study from medical records)

2 Plasma samples (150 uL) – HPLC for lipoprotein fractions

Total cholesterol and triglycerides measured



Methods – patient selection

3 Sequencing of all exons from:

- LDLR
- PCSK9
- LDLRAP1
- Part of exon 26 of APOB

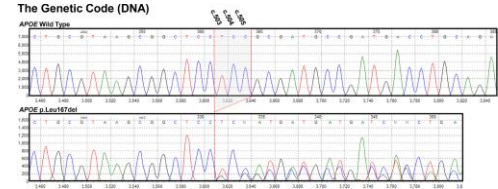
In silico:

- Common CNVs at 5' region of LDLR
- Excluded SNPs in non-coding regions (or not expected to impair function)
PolyPhen-2 and SIFT softwares



FILTERS (Removal):

- Variants unlikely to be causal in the LDL-C GWAS
- Variants with a MAF > 5%
- Synonymous or intronic variants
- Variants not in dominant model of transmission



Selection of **APOE p.Leu167del** mutation
Then found in large French family

Methods – mutation analysis

4

Exome sequencing -> Comparison between:



Proband family

Proband and 2 sisters



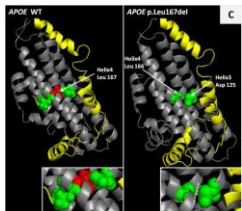
39 patients with ADH from clinic in Ontario

No mutations in ApoE

Excluding mutations in:

- LDLR
- PCSK9
- APOB

In silico:



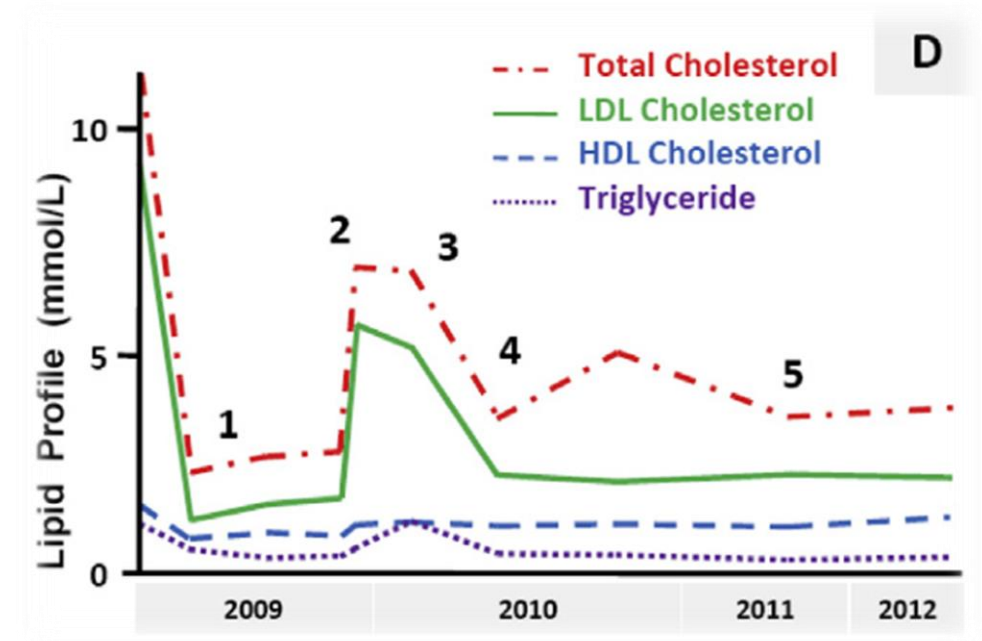
Computer prediction and modeling – impact of mutation on protein function and structure modeling
(PROVEAN, I-TASSER and PyMol)

Proband → (Index case)

43 year-old man, Italian origin

Acute coronary syndrome

Tendinous xanthomas, xanthelasmas, Achilles tendons xanthomas, elevated cholesterol and LDL-C levels



Reference values:

Total cholesterol 7 mmol/L

LDL-C 5mmol/L

Triglycerides 3 mmol/L



Results

Sequencing of LDLR, PCSK9, LDLRAP1 and exon 26 of APOB

- No known mutation was identified
- Polymorphisms found in non-coding regions or not expected to be deleterious

APOE gene was not considered for the initial screening

- Only a report from the same year (Mardual et. al.) identified this gene as causal

Exome sequencing on 3 individuals from the family – index and 2 sisters

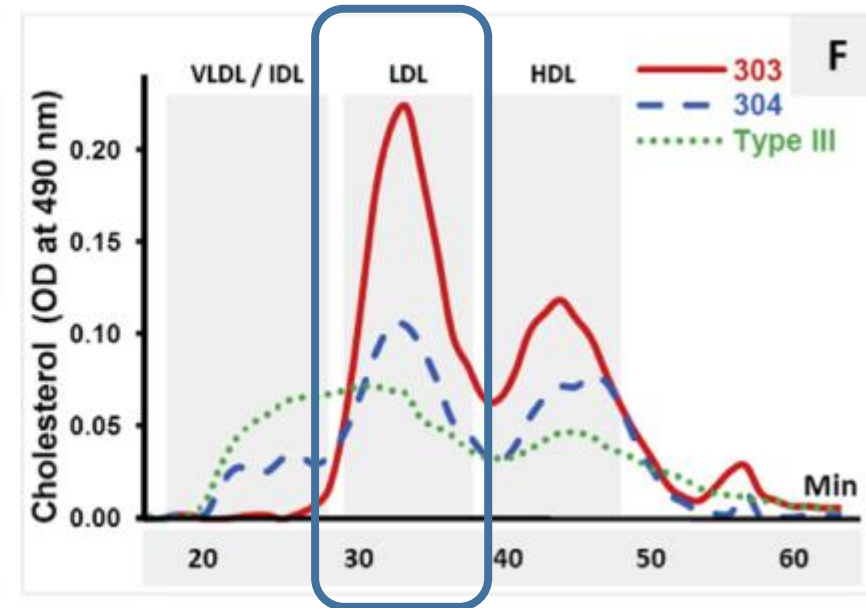
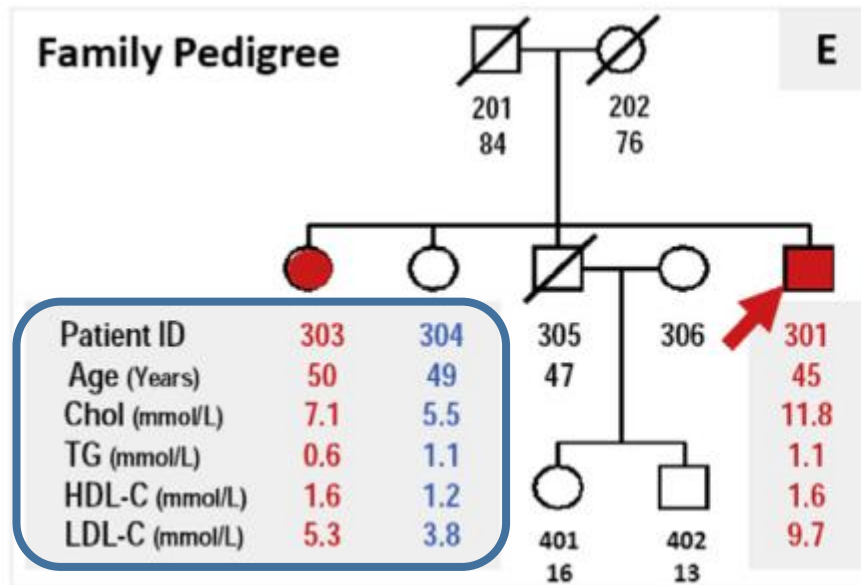
- 54,000 variants identified
- 49 missense mutations, 1 frameshift, 2 in-frame deletions in 52 genes

APOE p.Leu167del

Recently discovered in a large family with FH (in France, previous study)

Family study

Proband and 1 sister (303) were heterozygous for the APOE p.Leu167del mutation

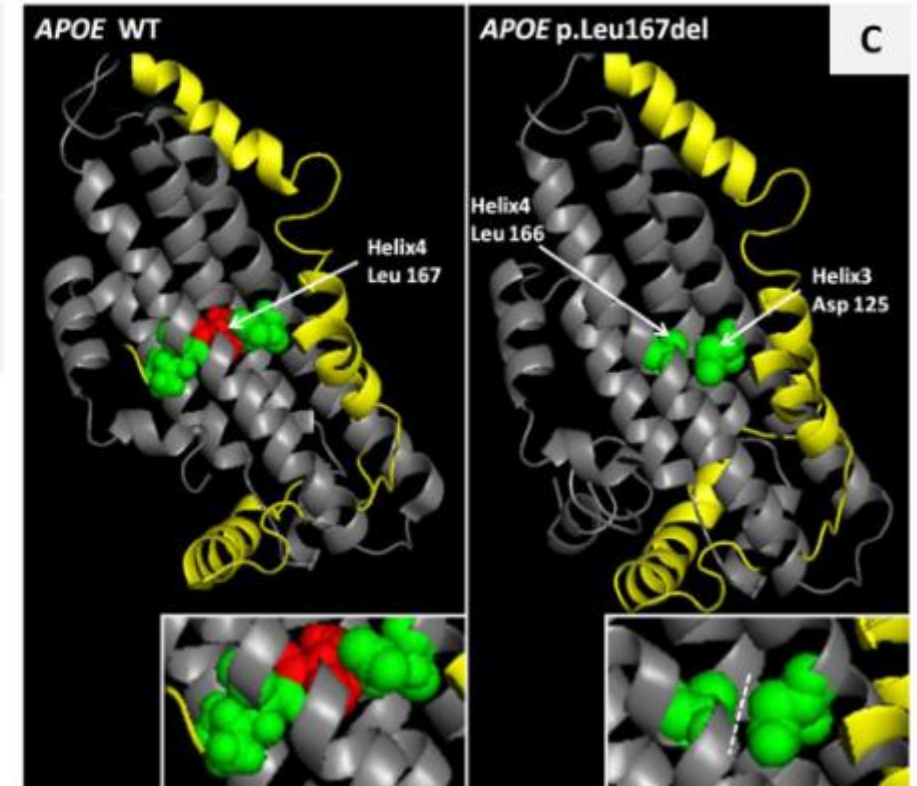


ApoE p.Leu167del

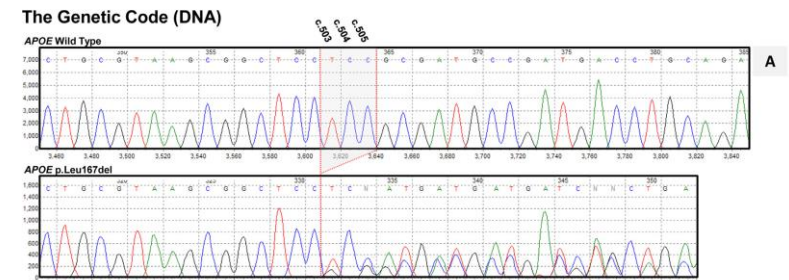
B

NORMAL:	CGG	CTC	CTC	CGC	GAT	GCC
PROTEIN:	R	L	L	R	D	A
		166	167	168	169	

DELETION:	CGG	CTC	CGC	GAT	GCC	GAT
PROTEIN:	R	L	R	D	A	D
		166	168	169		



- In-frame deletion of TCC in exon 4
- Highly conserved motif
- PROVEAN: -7.51 -> deleterious to the protein structure
- Leucine zipper disruption
- Decrease in LDL clearance



Discussion

Ligand for other LDL-R related peptide (LRPs) in the LDLR family that assist in LDL clearance

May also interfere with LDL internalization (binding with LRP6)

Associated with various clinical phenotypes:

- Classical ADH, hypertriglyceridemia with splenomegaly and sea-blue histiocytosis and familial combined hyperlipidemia

Diversity of phenotypes not seen in this case

- Reason unclear: different genetic background gene-gene interactions, gene-environment interactions, epigenetic and other non-mendelian interacting effects

Conclusions

Confirmed 4th locus in ADH

LDLR

APOB

PCSK9

APOE

Association between p.Leu167del and ADH identified by next-generation exome sequencing

Private mutation

Impact on large registries of FH patients, specialized medical care

Cascade gene screening in high risk families to prevent vascular disease



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THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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