



MEETING ABSTRACT

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OR9-001 - Exome sequencing in monogenic Behçet-like disease

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Introduction

A Caucasian family with an affected mother and 2 affected daughters presented with early onset Behçet-like disease, manifesting with arthralgia/arthritis, mouth and genital ulcers, and uveitis. They are negative for *HLA**B51. Their symptoms are significantly ameliorated with TNF-inhibitors.

Objectives

To identify the causative mutation(s) in this family we sequenced the exomes of the 3 affected patients.

Methods

Exome data were filtered for novel variants not present in dbSNP, the 1000 Genomes Pilot Project, NHLBI Exome Sequencing Project (ESP5400), and 124 exomes from in-house data.

Results

We identified 21 putative candidate variants that are both novel and consistent with dominant inheritance. Sanger sequencing validated all 21 variants. Three variants identified in *TNFRSF9*, *MGEA5*, and *TNFAIP3* genes were confirmed to have arisen *de novo* in the affected mother based on the genotyping of the healthy maternal grandmother, the maternal unaffected brother, and the unaffected paternal aunt. The candidate variant in *MGEA5* was predicted as benign by PolyPhen-2. The 2 candidate variants that remained for consideration are p.C78W (*TNFRSF9*; CD137; 4-1BB) and p.L227X (*TNFAIP3*;A20). Haplotype analysis showed that p.C78W occurred *de novo* on the haplotype inherited from the grandmother. The p.L227X mutation-associated haplotype was found on the

grandfather's haplotype; his sample is not available for analysis. Because we reached the limit for further analysis of candidate variants in the family, we studied 6 Turkish familial Behçet cases and 56 sporadic Caucasian cases. All of these individuals were negative for mutations in either candidate gene. Both 4-1BB and A20 are strong candidates and potentially in the same signaling pathway. 4-1BB is a TNF-family receptor that costimulates T cell responses and promotes survival of lymphocytes and dendritic cells; A20 is a negative regulator of NF- κ B activation by TNF and TLR family receptors. Mutant 4-1BB expressed in Jurkat cells was associated with reduced expression on the plasma membrane, and activated T cells from all 3 patients had a marked decrease in surface expression, especially in CD8⁺ T cells. Despite reduced surface expression, the C78W TNFRSF9 mutation could have a gain-of-function phenotype like TNFR1 mutations in TRAPS, leading to intracellular retention of mutant protein and spontaneous signaling, which in this case could amplify immune responses by T cells and other cell types expressing 4-1BB. Patient peripheral blood cells also had lower total A20 protein levels relative to controls and, consistent with A20 lack of function, increased I- κ B degradation after cellular activation.

Conclusion

Behçet-like disease in this family is associated with mutations in 2 genes that affect immune cell survival and production of inflammatory cytokines. Additional functional studies will determine whether 1 or both mutations may contribute to this dominantly-inherited phenotype.

Competing interests

None declared.

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