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Twenty-seven mutations with three novel pathogenic variants causing biotinidase deficiency: a report of 203 patients from the southeastern part of Turkey

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Abstract

Background: Biotinidase deficiency (BD) is an autosomal recessive inborn error of metabolism characterized by neurologic and cutaneous symptoms and can be detected by newborn screening. Newborn screening for BD was implemented in Turkey at the end of 2008.

Methods: In total, 203 patients who were identified among the infants detected by the newborn screening were later confirmed to have BD through measurement of serum biotinidase activity. We also performed *BTD* mutation analysis to characterize the genetic profile.

Results: Twenty-seven mutations were identified. The most commonly found variants were c.1330G>C (p.D444H), c.1595C>T (p.T532M), c.470G>A (p.R157H), and c.198_104delGCGGCTGinsTCC (p.C33Ffs) with allele frequencies of 0.387, 0.175, 0.165 and 0.049, respectively. Three novel pathogenic and likely pathogenic variants were identified: p.W140* (c.419G>A), p.S319F (c.956C>T) and p.L69Hfs*24 (c.192_193insCATC). We also identified three mutations reported in just one patient in the past (p.V442Sfs*59 [c.1324delG], p.H447R [c.1340A>G] and p.198delV [c.592_594delGTC]). Although all of the patients were asymptomatic under the treatment of biotin, only one patient, who had the novel c.419G>A homozygous mutation became symptomatic during an episode of acute gastroenteritis with a presentation of ketosis and

metabolic acidosis. Among the screened patients, 156 had partial and 47 had profound BD.

Conclusions: We determined the mutation spectra of BD from the southeastern part of Turkey. The results of this study add three more mutations to the total number of mutations described as causing BD.

Keywords: biotinidase; novel mutation; partial; profound.

Introduction

Biotinidase deficiency (BD) (MIM #253260) is an autosomal recessive disease in which the cleavage and recycling of biotin from biocytin or biotinylated peptides are impaired [1]. This leads to a deficiency in biotin-dependent enzymes, such as propionyl-CoA carboxylase, beta-methyl-crotonyl-CoA carboxylase, pyruvate carboxylase, and acetyl-CoA carboxylase. It also plays an important role in the biosynthesis of fatty acids, gluconeogenesis, the tricarboxylic acid cycle, anaplerosis and pleiotropic gene regulation, and carbohydrate metabolism [2]. Untreated individuals will likely develop neurological symptoms, such as hypotonia, seizures, ataxia, developmental delay, sensorineural hearing loss and optic atrophy, immune deficiency, and cutaneous symptoms, such as skin rash, conjunctivitis, alopecia with accompanying ketolactic acidosis and organic aciduria [3, 4]. BD is classified as either profound or partial based on the serum biotinyl-hydrolase enzyme activity, <10% and 10–30% of mean normal serum activity, respectively [5]. Long-term follow-up studies indicate that the majority of patients with partial BD do not exhibit symptoms unless stressed by infections, prolonged fasting, etc. [6, 7]. Symptoms can be improved and the progression halted with pharmacological doses of oral biotin. Early treatment with pharmacological doses of oral biotin completely prevents clinical disease and symptoms can be improved; however, some symptoms such as vision and hearing problems and developmental delay may be irreversible [8]. There is still no consensus on the need for the treatment of partial BD [9].

Newborn screening for BD was implemented in the last months of 2008 in Turkey. Our clinic is the main metabolic center in the southeastern part of Turkey. Because

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of the complex ethnic structure of the population in the southeastern part of Turkey, we sought to determine the overall incidence of BD. We also performed BD mutation analysis in search of a possible common genotype. It has also been reported that, in some cases, enzymatic activity does not adequately differentiate partial deficiency from heterozygosity for profound deficiency; therefore, mutation analysis is necessary to confirm the diagnosis [9].

The human biotinidase gene is located on chromosome 3p25 and consists of four exons with a total length of 1629 bp and encodes a mature protein of 543 amino acids [10]. To date, more than 140 mutations causing profound BD have been described [11]. Genotype-phenotype correlation is still not well established. This report summarizes the results of newborn biotinidase screening from April 2013 through April 2016, and BD mutation analysis results for 203 Turkish cases.

Subjects and methods

Subjects

In total, 203 newborns from the southeastern part of Turkey were diagnosed as BD according to the newborn screening conducted between April 2013 and April 2016.

Biotinidase activity measurement

Biotinidase activity was initially measured in dried blood spots (DBS) via colorimetric enzyme assay on Guthrie cards. A serum sample was requested if the initial sample showed a positive result, which means that biotinidase activity was under 30% of the mean of normal controls. Quantitative biotinidase activity measurement and molecular analysis of the *BTD* gene were performed on these subjects.

Biotinidase activity was measured in DBS (initial sample) on Guthrie cards as reported previously [12]. If the initial sample showed a positive result, the enzyme activity was measured in the serum of positive cases using a colorimetric enzyme activity method with biotin 4-aminobenzoic acid as the substrate. A Biotek Synergy H1 spectrophotometer (BioTek Instruments, Winooski, VT, USA) was used at 546 nm for the measurement of biotinidase activity. The cut-off level for biotinidase enzyme activity is 3.5–13.8 U/L in our laboratory. BD is classified as profound and partial deficiency based on the serum biotinidase enzyme activity, <10% and 10–30% of mean normal serum activity, respectively.

After obtaining an informed consent from both parents, blood samples were collected from BD patients.

Molecular analysis

Molecular analysis of the *BTD* gene was done at Intergen Genetics Laboratory, Ankara by the next-generation sequencing (NGS)

method using an MiSeq instrument (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) and in-house designed primers. After polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification, the libraries were prepared with the NexteraXT kit (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Sequences were aligned to the hg19 genome within MiSeq Reporter software (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Visualization of the data was performed with IGV 2.3 (Broad Institute, CA, USA) software. NM_001281724.2 was used for naming of the mutations. HGMD, ClinVar, LOVD mutation databases and a PubMed search was done for all mutations and a mutation that was not present in those databases was classified as “novel”. In silico analysis was done using Mutation Taster, Mutation Assessor, FATHMM, FATHMM-MKL, MetaSVM, MetaLR, Polyphen2, Provean, LRT, GM12878, SIFT, phyloP20way, phyloP100way, phastCons20way, phastCons100way, SiPhy29way online tools.

Results

Neonates from the southeastern part of Turkey were screened for BD in the pediatric metabolism and nutrition clinic of the Cukurova University between April 2013 and April 2016. Two hundred and three patients with BD were included in the study. Although 125 patients (61.5%) had consanguineous parents, only 114 families have homozygote mutations. In nine consanguineous families, we detected compound heterozygote mutations. In total, we detected compound heterozygote mutations in 89 of 203 patients. This is one of the most important presentations of a very high carrier frequency rate in the population. We have identified four patients with three novel mutations in the *BTD* gene (p.W140* [c.419G>A], p.S319F [c.956C>T], p.L69Hfs*24 [c.192_193insCATC]). We also identified three mutations reported in just one patient in the past (p.V442Sfs*59 [c.1324delG]/p.H447R [c.1340A>G]/p.198delV [c.592_594delGTC]). p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG) mutation was reported in another Turkish patient [13].

While 47 patients have a profound deficiency, 156 of them have partial enzyme deficiency. The mutational screening revealed 27 different mutations, 24 of them were reported in the previous studies, three were novel (Table 1). Demographic and enzymatic features of the patients with novel and rarely reported mutations are shown in Table 2. Their references and definitions in the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) standards and guidelines are given in Table 3.

According to the distribution of mutations, 19 were missense, two were frameshift insertions, one was a frameshift deletion, one was an in-frame deletion, two were nonsense mutations and one was a gross deletion. The details are given in Table 1.

All patients except one, identified as having BD by newborn screening and who were immediately started

Table 1: Mutations causing biotinidase deficiency (NM_001281724.2).

Protein change	Nucleotide change	Note	Exon	Allele no	Type of mutation	Allele frequency	%	Number of newborns
p.D444H	c.1330G>C		4	157	Missense	0.387	38.7	115
p.T532M	c.1595C>T		4	71	Missense	0.175	17.5	71
p.R157H	c.470G>A		4	67	Missense	0.165	16.5	47
p.C33Ffs*36	c.98-104delGCGGCTGinsTCC		2	20	Frame-shift insertion	0.049	4.9	16
p.R79C	c.235C>T		2	14	Missense	0.034	3.4	10
p.C418S	c.1253G>C		4	12	Missense	0.030	3.0	8
p.Q456H	c.1368A>C		4	11	Missense	0.027	2.7	6
p.C186Y	c.557G>A		4	10	Missense	0.025	2.5	7
p.V442Sfs*59	c.1324delG	Rarely reported	4	6	Frame-shift deletion	0.015	1.5	6
	Exon1 deletion		1	6	Gross deletion	0.015	1.5	3
p.Y454C	c.1361A>G		4	5	Missense	0.012	1.2	5
p.Y57*	c.171T>G		4	4	Nonsense	0.010	1.0	3
p.W140*	c.419G>A	Novel	3	3	Nonsense	0.007	0.7	2
p.R209C	c.625C>T		4	3	Missense	0.007	0.7	3
p.L69Hfs*24	c.192_193insCATC	Novel	4	3	Frame-shift insertion	0.007	0.7	3
p.S319F	c.956C>T	Novel	4	2	Missense	0.005	0.5	1
p.G445R	c.133G>A		2	2	Missense	0.005	0.5	1
p.G114V	c.341C>T		3	2	Missense	0.005	0.5	2
p.Y93C	c.278A>G		2	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.R211C	c.631C>T		4	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.Q511E	c.1531C>G		6	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.P497S	c.1489C>T		4	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.P369L	c.1106C>T		4	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.H447R	c.1340A>G	Rarely reported	4	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.A171T	c.511G>A		4	1	Missense	0.002	0.2	1
p.198delV	c.592_594delGTC	Rarely reported	4	1	In-frame deletion	0.002	0.2	1

Table 2: Demographic features and enzyme levels of the patients with novel and rarely reported mutations.

Patient no	Enzyme activity	Allele 1	Allele 2
1	<0.5	p.S319F (c.956C>T)	p.S319F (c.956C>T)
2	1.92	p.198delV (c.592_594delGTC)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
3	0.5	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
4	1.9	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
5	2.01	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
6	1.3	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
7	2.1	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
8	1.4	p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
9	0.9	p.W140* (c.419G>A)	p.W140* (c.419G>A)
10	1.75	p.W140* (c.419G>A)	p.R157H (c.470G>A)
11	2.2	p.L69Hfs*24 (c.192_193insCATC)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
12	2.3	p.L69Hfs*24 (c.192_193insCATC)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
13	2.1	p.L69Hfs*24 (c.192_193insCATC)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)
14	2.3	p.H447R (c.1340A>G)	p.D444H (c.1330G>C)

on biotin supplementation have been asymptomatic on biotin therapy. One patient who was homozygous for the novel p.W140* mutation presented with metabolic acidosis and ketosis during an episode of acute gastroenteritis under biotin treatment. With biotin dose increment, the symptoms disappeared and an asymptomatic course of treatment was provided.

Discussion

BD is a rare recessive inherited metabolic disease characterized by phenotypic and genotypic heterogeneity. The incidence of profound BD patients is 1:112,271 births and the incidence of partial BD cases is 1:129,281 births [14]. The estimated combined incidence of profound and

Table 3: Novel and rarely reported mutations in our study.

			Reference	ACMG standards and guidelines (http://www.nature.com/gim/journal/v17/n5/full/gim201530a.html)
p.W140*	c.419G>A	Novel		Very strong: PVS1
p.L69Hfs*24	c.192_193insCATC	Novel		Very strong: PVS1
p.S319F	c.956C>T	Novel		In silico analysis data were given below
p.V442Sfs*59	c.1324delG	Rarely reported	http://www.turkiyeklinikleri.com/article/tr-yenidogan-tarama-testinde-biotinidaz-eksikligi-saptanan-bir-olgu-68569.html	Very strong: PVS1
p.H447R	c.1340A>G	Rarely reported	http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/806/art%253A10.1186%252Fs12859-016-1286-0.pdf?originUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fbmcbioinformatics.biomedcentral.com%2Farticle%2F10.1186%2Fs12859-016-1286-0&token2=exp=1485932350~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F806%2Fart%25253A10.1186%25252Fs12859-016-1286-0.pdf*~hmac=4f3264ecd7370018e1e0e59d557fcf1b0663a0d1ddd13954327e89832b960dce	
p.198delV	c.592_594delGTC	Rarely reported	rs397514373 ClinVar RCV000021945	

partial BD is 1:60,089 births [15]. The incidence of BD in Turkey is 1:7116 [16]. It is expected that the incidence will be even higher in our clinic in the southeastern part of Turkey due to the relatively higher frequency of consanguineous marriages.

Currently, 165 mutations of the *BTD* gene have been reported [17]. As was recently reported, the association between the *BTD* genotype and biotinidase activity is not certain [2, 18]. As established, p.D444H is the most common mutation in our patients and as reported in the previous studies [19], the majority of children with partial deficiency had at least one allele with the p.D444H mutation [20]. In the present study, there is a contradiction between the observed and expected biochemical phenotype in the same cases; in this context we would like to highlight patients who were compound heterozygous or homozygous for the D444H mutation with lower residual biotinidase activity levels. This controversy suggests that there are some other epigenetic and biochemical factors involved. It should be considered that the biotinidase activity expressed in vitro might be different from that in vivo, so it is better to make an estimation by the study of protein expression.

The measurement of enzyme activity is important in the diagnosis of BD. However, mutation screening may confirm the diagnosis, may prevent the misdiagnosis due to biochemical and analytical methods and may explain

the possible effects of homozygous mutations on enzyme activity especially in the populations with higher consanguinity rates, which could enhance the understanding of genotype-phenotype correlation.

As newborn screening for BD is incorporated into the newborn screening program in Turkey, very rare symptomatic children with the disorder have been identified. It has been proposed that children with some residual enzyme activity may have a milder clinical course than those with no measurable biotinidase activity and may have a lower requirement for biotin supplementation for treatment [7]. In this report, only one patient was symptomatic under biotin treatment during an acute gastroenteritis episode. Clinical symptoms disappeared with an increase in biotin dosage. It is important that all children, even with profound BD, should be treated with adequate biotin therapy [21].

In conclusion, we determined the mutation spectrum causing BD combined with biochemical analysis in patients from the southeastern part of Turkey. The results of this work add three novel mutations (c.956C>T [p.S319F], c.192_193insCATC [p.L69Hfs*24], c.419G>A [p.W140*]) to the number of mutations described previously. We also detected three mutations reported in just one case previously (p.V442Sfs*59 [c.1324delG]/p.H447R [c.1340A>G]/p.198delV [c.592_594delGTC]). p.V442Sfs*59 (c.1324delG) mutation was reported in another Turkish patient (Table 3).

This provides a clinical support for those variations for a description as disease-causing variants. The results of this study strongly support the existing information on DNA variation among populations and ethnic groups.

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