

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Study of variants in genes implicated in rare familial migraine syndromes and their association with migraine in 200,000 exome-sequenced UK Biobank participants

Katherine Alexis Markel¹ | David Curtis^{1,2}

¹UCL Genetics Institute, University College London, London, UK

²Centre for Psychiatry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

Correspondence

David Curtis, UCL Genetics Institute, University College London, Darwin Building, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK.

Email: d.curtis@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

Background: A number of genes have been implicated in rare familial syndromes which have migraine as part of their phenotype but these genes have not previously been implicated in the common form of migraine.

Methods: Among exome-sequenced participants in the UK Biobank, we identified 7194 migraine cases with the remaining 193,433 participants classified as controls. We investigated rare variants in 10 genes previously reported to be implicated in conditions with migraine as a prominent part of the phenotype and carried out gene- and variant-based tests for association.

Results: We found no evidence for association of these genes or variants with the common form of migraine seen in our subjects. In particular, a frameshift variant in *KCNK18*, p.(Phe139Trpfs*24), which had been shown to segregate with migraine with aura in a multiply affected pedigree, was found in 196 (0.10%) controls as well as in 10 (0.14%) cases ($\chi^2 = 0.96$, 1 df, $p = 0.33$).

Conclusions: Since there is no other reported evidence to implicate *KCNK18*, we conclude that this gene and its product, TRESK, should no longer be regarded as being involved in migraine aetiology. Overall, we do not find that rare, functional variants in genes previously implicated to be involved in familial syndromes including migraine as part of the phenotype make a contribution to the commoner forms of migraine observed in this population.

KEYWORDS

exome, genetic variant, *KCNK18*, migraine, TRESK

1 | INTRODUCTION

Migraine is a disabling primary headache disorder affecting 15%–20% of the population, characterised by severe pain and sometimes accompanied by neurosensory aberrations known as aura and symptoms including nausea, vomiting, photophobia, phonophobia, tiredness, irritability, reduced concentration, and problems with cognition

(Goadsby et al., 2017; Sutherland et al., 2019). Attacks are largely episodic and have major socio-economic impacts on individuals' quality of life, their families, and society due to their greater healthcare needs and reduced work productivity (Becker et al., 2007; Ferrari et al., 2015).

Migraine has been shown to have a strong genetic component, with heritability estimates ranging from 34% to 64%, with common genetic variants with small

This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2022 The Authors. *Annals of Human Genetics* published by University College London (UCL) and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

effect sizes contributing to risk of the common form of the disease, while some rare monogenic conditions can include migraine as part of the phenotype (Bron et al., 2021; Honkasalo et al., 1995; Mulder et al., 2003; Russell & Olesen, 1995). A recent genome-wide association study (GWAS) of self-reported migraine using common variants implicated 123 risk loci (Hautakangas et al., 2022). Gene-based collapsing analyses of 281,104 UK Biobank exomes using a variety of individual migraine-related phenotypes, based on both self-report and clinical records, and combinations of them failed to implicate any genes with exome-wide significance (<https://azphewas.com/>) (Wang et al., 2021).

Monogenic conditions which can present with migraine as part of the phenotype include familial hemiplegic migraine (FHM), sporadic hemiplegic migraine (SHM), retinal vasculopathy with cerebral leukoencephalopathy and systemic manifestations (RVCL-S), familial advanced sleep-phase syndrome (FASPS), and cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL). In FHM and SHM, migraine is a core feature of the phenotype, whereas in the other conditions migraine can appear before other symptoms emerge.

A number of ion-regulating genes have been implicated in FHM, which is a rare monogenic form of migraine with aura that also includes motor disturbances and hemiparalysis (Goadsby et al., 2017). These include *CACNA1A*, *ATPIA2*, *SCN1A*, and *PRRT2* (De Fusco et al., 2003; Dichgans et al., 2005; Ophoff et al., 1996; Pelzer et al., 2014; Riant et al., 2012, 2022). Variants which have been implicated in FHM differ in their predicted effects, with *ATPIA2* and *PRRT2* having loss-of-function (LOF) variants, *CACNA1A* having gain-of-function variants, and *SCN1A* variants having a complex impact on protein function (Pietrobon & Moskowitz, 2013; Sutherland et al., 2019). Paroxysmal non-kinesigenic dyskinesia (PNKD) is an autosomal dominant episodic movement disorder caused by variants in the *PNKD* gene (Shen et al., 2011, 2015). There is a report of a family with PNKD accompanied by FHM associated with a frameshift variant in *PNKD* (Gardiner et al., 2015).

SHM is similar to FHM, except that it develops in the absence of a family history of hemiplegic migraine (Kovermann et al., 2017). Variants in *SLC1A3* have been identified in individuals with SHM and are thought to induce the migraine phenotype via a LOF mechanism that disrupts glutamate reuptake and leads to neuronal hyperexcitability (Jen et al., 2005; Kovermann et al., 2017; Paucar et al., 2020; Sutherland et al., 2019).

With respect to the other conditions, variants in *TREX1* have been implicated in RVCL-S (Richards et al., 2007; Stam et al., 2009), variants in *CSNK1D* in FASPS (Brennan

et al., 2013), and variants in *NOTCH3* in CADASIL (Joutel et al., 1996).

Two previous studies have specifically looked at *NOTCH3* variants associated with CADASIL in UK Biobank participants. Masoli and colleagues studied the imputed data of 451,424 UKBB participants of European descent for two missense variants predicted to be pathogenic by VEP (Variant Effect Predictor), p.(Arg1231Cys) and p.(Ala1020Pro), and found that individuals with the former variant had higher diastolic and systolic blood pressure and an increased rate of incident stroke, while individuals with the latter variant only had higher diastolic blood pressure (Masoli et al., 2019). Since almost all pathologic variants in *NOTCH3* involve alterations in the number of cysteines in the protein's epidermal growth factor-like repeat domains, Rutten and colleagues examined these variants in 50,000 UKBB participants and found that these factors were associated with a very broad range of phenotypes from normal to CADASIL, with migraines often presenting decades before other symptoms (Rutten et al., 2020).

A single pedigree has been reported in which migraine with aura segregated with a frameshift variant (p.(Phe139Trpfs*24)) in the *KCNK18* gene which encodes the TRESK two-pore potassium channel protein (Lafrenière et al., 2010). Subsequent studies suggested another frameshift variant (p.(Tyr121Leufs*44)) may impair protein function in a similar manner (Royal et al., 2019). These variants produce an additional start codon (ATG) within the reading frame, which may lead to the production of TRESK protein fragments that are thought to downregulate *KCNK18* expression via a feedback loop and also interfere with normal channel activity in a dominant negative fashion (Andres-Enguix et al., 2012; Lafrenière & Rouleau, 2011, 2012; Lafrenière et al., 2010; Royal et al., 2019).

We sought to investigate whether variants impacting the function of these 10 genes might contribute to risk of developing commoner, less familial forms of migraine in the general population. In order to do this, we investigated whether functional variants were associated with a clinically defined migraine phenotype in 200,000 exome-sequenced UK Biobank participants.

2 | METHODS

The approach used was similar to that previously described for other phenotypes (Curtis, 2022). The UK Biobank consists of 500,000 volunteers who have undergone extensive phenotyping and who have provided biological samples. They are on average somewhat older and healthier than the British population as a whole. Exome sequence data have been released for 200,627

participants and these variant call files were downloaded after genotype calling by the UK Biobank Exome Sequencing Consortium using the GRCh38 assembly with coverage 20× at 95.6% of sites on average (Szustakowski et al., 2020). UK Biobank had obtained ethics approval from the North West Multi-Centre Research Ethics Committee which covers the United Kingdom (approval number: 11/NW/0382) and had obtained written informed consent from all participants. The UK Biobank approved an application for use of the data (ID 51119) and ethics approval for the analyses was obtained from the UCL Research Ethics Committee (11527/001). All variants were annotated using the standard software packages VEP, PolyPhen, and SIFT (Adzhubei et al., 2013; Kumar et al., 2009; McLaren et al., 2016). As described previously, population principal components were obtained using version 2.0 of *plink* (<https://www.cog-gemonics.org/plink/2.0/>) with the commands `-maf 0.1 -pca 20 approx` (Chang et al., 2015; Curtis, 2022; Galinsky et al., 2016).

In order to define participants as cases, we used a similar approach as that described previously and combined information about recorded diagnoses and about medication (Curtis, 2020a). Participants who self-reported experiencing migraine had an ICD-10 diagnosis code of G43.*, and/or who reported taking one of a number of medications which are specifically indicated as treatments for migraine were classified as cases, while the remainder were taken to be controls. The self-report diagnosis was based on information elicited by trained staff in a verbal interview completed at a UK Biobank Assessment Centre and may be regarded as relatively specific, since staff could alternatively record non-migraine headache as a diagnosis. ICD-10 diagnoses were based on codes formally recorded during hospital admissions or as the underlying (primary) cause of death. The list of the medications used to define cases is provided in Table S1. These are used to treat migraine but are not usually used for other headache disorders.

Tests for association were carried out at the level of the gene, of categories of variant within each gene, and at the level of individual variants. In order to test for association at the level of the gene, weighted burden analysis was carried out using the SCOREASSOC program (Curtis, 2018, 2012). For each variant, a weight was assigned according to its predicted effect on gene function, with variants with a more severe impact being allocated a higher weight so that, for example, stop gained variants were assigned a weight of 100, while missense variants were assigned a weight of 5. The full set of variant types and weights is presented in Table S2. Attention was restricted to rare variants with minor allele frequency (MAF) ≤ 0.01 in both cases and controls. As previously described, variants were also weighted by MAF so that variants with MAF = 0.01 were given a

weight of 1, while very rare variants with MAF close to zero were given a weight of 10 (Curtis, 2020b). For each variant, the functional weight was multiplied by the frequency weight to produce an overall weight and then for each subject the weights of the variants carried by that subject were summed to produce a weighted burden score which was included in a logistic regression analysis with sex and 20 principal components as covariates. We have previously shown that this process adequately controls test statistic inflation in this population (Curtis, 2022). The statistical significance for association between migraine and the weighted burden score for each gene was summarised as a signed log *p*-value (SLP), which is the log base 10 of the *p*-value given a positive sign if the score is higher in cases and negative if it is higher in controls.

The variant types were also grouped into broader categories such as intronic, splice site, and protein altering, as shown in Table S2, in order to test whether any particular category of variant within a gene was associated with migraine risk. As described previously, logistic regression analyses were performed using the counts of the separate categories of variant as predictor variables, again including principal components and sex as covariates, to estimate the effect size for each category (Curtis, 2022). The odds ratios associated with each category were estimated along with their standard errors and the Wald statistic was used to obtain a *p*-value, except for categories in which variants occurred fewer than 50 times in which case Fisher's exact test was applied to the variant counts. The associated *p*-value was converted to an SLP, again with the sign being positive if the mean count was higher in cases than controls.

We also examined specific missense variants which had previously been reported in subjects with the migraine-associated syndromes listed above. After a thorough literature review, we compiled a list of 220 such variants in the 10 genes included for this study, as listed in Table S3. For variants observed in 20 or more subjects, counts were compared between cases and controls. For rarer variants, the pooled counts for each gene were compared.

Additionally, because of the report implicating a *KCNK18* frameshift variant we compared the counts of all frameshift variants in this gene individually and collectively.

Data manipulation and statistical analyses were performed using GENEVARASSOC, SCOREASSOC, and R (R Core Team, 2014).

3 | RESULTS

Using the process described to define cases based on self-reported migraine, assigned ICD10 diagnosis, and/or

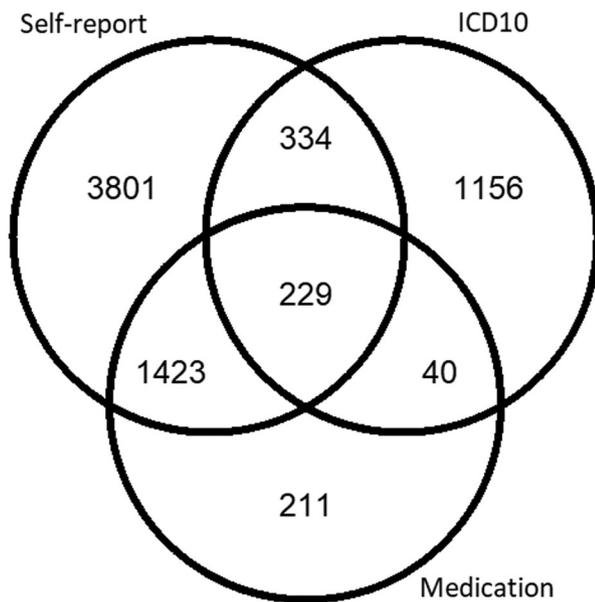


FIGURE 1 Breakdown of UK Biobank participants with the migraine phenotype as determined by self-reported cases, ICD-10 diagnosis code, and/or migraine medication use

TABLE 1 Results of weighted burden analysis testing for association with migraine

| Gene | SLP |
|----------------|-------|
| <i>ATPIA2</i> | 1.58 |
| <i>CACNA1A</i> | 0.33 |
| <i>CSNK1D</i> | -0.05 |
| <i>KCNK18</i> | 0.85 |
| <i>NOTCH3</i> | -0.17 |
| <i>PNKD</i> | 0.99 |
| <i>PRRT2</i> | -0.19 |
| <i>SCN1A</i> | -0.59 |
| <i>SLC1A3</i> | -0.37 |
| <i>TREX1</i> | -0.08 |

Note: Statistical significance is expressed as the signed log *p*-value (SLP), with positive values indicating that rare, functional variants in the gene are associated with increased risk of migraine. None of these values is significant after correction for multiple testing of 10 genes.

migraine specific medication, there were 7194 cases, of whom 78.2% were female with mean age 55.2 (SD = 7.9), and 193,433 controls, of whom 54.2% were female with mean age 56.5 (SD = 8.1). Specific numbers of participants who fall into each of these categories are shown in Figure 1.

Gene-wise weighted burden analysis did not find evidence for association of rare, functional variants with migraine for any of the 10 genes tested. Table 1 shows the SLP obtained for each gene of which the highest is 1.58 for *ATPIA2*, equivalent to $p = 0.026$. This result is not statistically significant after correction for multiple testing of

10 genes and none of the SLPs for the remaining genes approaches significance.

Likewise, there was no category of variants within any gene that produced significant evidence of association with the migraine phenotype. Detailed results are provided in Table S4.

Of the individual missense variants identified from the literature, 13 were observed in 20 or more participants. Results for these variants are shown in Table 2 and it can be seen that none of them is markedly more common in cases than controls. The p.(Glu492Lys) variant in *ATPIA2* occurs in 18 cases versus 298 controls, a result which is nominally significant at $p = 0.04$, but again this is not statistically significant after correction for multiple testing. The cumulative totals for rarer variants in each gene are shown in Table 3 and again it can be seen that these are not commoner among cases.

The frameshift variant in *KCNK18* which had been reported to segregate with migraine with aura, p.(Phe139Trpfs*24), was found in 196 (0.10%) controls and 10 (0.14%) cases ($\chi^2 = 0.96$, $p = 0.33$). The p.(Tyr121Leufs*44) frameshift variant was found in 205 (0.11%) controls and six (0.08%) cases ($\chi^2 = 0.34$, $p = 0.56$). We identified an additional 20 controls and zero additional cases with other frameshift variants in *KCNK18*, bringing the overall numbers to 421 (0.22%) controls and 16 (0.22%) cases ($\chi^2 = 0.01$, $p = 0.93$).

4 | DISCUSSION

Overall, we do not observe an association between migraine risk and an excess of rare variants predicted to impact function in any of the 10 genes previously implicated in rare familial disorders with migraine as part of the phenotype. This applies to the four canonical FHM genes (*CACNA1A*, *ATPIA2*, *SCN1A*, and *PRRT2*), as well as the other genes reported to cause syndromes which may present with migraine. These findings contrast with those we obtained from a similar study of hyperlipidaemia in the same UK Biobank sample, in which we found that for genes known to cause rare, severe forms of familial hypercholesterolaemia there were very rare variants with large effects on risk but also less rare variants which made a wider contribution to hyperlipidaemia in the general population (Curtis, 2022).

Even when we focus on specific variants previously reported to be associated with migraine syndromes, we do not observe a significant excess among our cases. Of course, it is possible that our control samples will include some participants with migraine who have not had a formal diagnosis recorded, are not taking a migraine-specific medication, and have not self-reported that they

TABLE 2 Counts of missense variants previously reported to be implicated in migraine phenotypes for variants observed in 20 or more participants

| Gene (canonical transcript) | Amino acid change | Control carriers (frequency) | Case carriers (frequency) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>CACNA1A</i> (ENST00000638029) | p.(Glu1018Lys) | 2442 (0.01262) | 88 (0.01223) |
| <i>ATPIA2</i> (ENST00000361216) | p.(Tyr9Asn) | 1465 (0.00757) | 58 (0.00806) |
| | p.(Arg65Trp) | 33 (0.00017) | 2 (0.00028) |
| | p.(Glu492Lys) | 298 (0.00154) | 18 (0.00250) |
| <i>SCN1A</i> (ENST00000303395) | p.(Thr1174Ser) | 438 (0.00226) | 14 (0.00195) |
| | p.(Arg1928Gly) | 684 (0.00354) | 18 (0.00250) |
| <i>PRRT2</i> (ENST00000567659) | p.(Glu23Lys) | 1041 (0.00538) | 25 (0.00348) |
| | p.(Leu372Phe) | 62 (0.00032) | 2 (0.00028) |
| <i>NOTCH3</i> (ENST00000263388) | p.(Arg1143Cys) | 67 (0.00035) | 1 (0.00014) |
| | p.(Arg1201Cys) | 19 (0.00010) | 1 (0.00014) |
| | p.(Cys1222Gly) | 82 (0.00042) | 3 (0.00042) |
| | p.(Arg1231Cys) | 116 (0.00060) | 5 (0.00070) |
| <i>SLCIA3</i> (ENST00000265113) | p.(Arg499Gln) | 50 (0.00026) | 3 (0.00042) |

TABLE 3 Cumulative counts of missense variants previously reported to be implicated in migraine phenotypes for variants observed in fewer than 20 participants

| Gene (canonical transcript) | Control carriers (frequency) | Case carriers (frequency) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>CACNA1A</i> (ENST00000638029) | 13 (0.00007) | 1 (0.00014) |
| <i>ATPIA2</i> (ENST00000361216) | 5 (0.00003) | 3 (0.00042) |
| <i>SCN1A</i> (ENST00000303395) | 0 (0.00000) | 0 (0.00000) |
| <i>PRRT2</i> (ENST00000567659) | 6 (0.00003) | 0 (0.00000) |
| <i>CSNK1D</i> (ENST00000398519) | 0 (0.00000) | 0 (0.00000) |
| <i>NOTCH3</i> (ENST00000263388) | 111 (0.00057) | 6 (0.00083) |
| <i>SLCIA3</i> (ENST00000265113) | 35 (0.00018) | 0 (0.00000) |

experience migraines. The ICD10 codes used were only assigned during hospital admissions or as a cause of death. Even for those subjects who had at some point been admitted to hospital, it is quite likely that a migraine code would not have been assigned unless it was regarded as being directly relevant to the cause of admission. Likewise, many patients with migraine treat their illness entirely with generic pain-killers and anti-epileptic medications rather than migraine-specific medications. It is also possible that some cases who self-reported having migraine would not have been diagnosed with migraine using more formal criteria, although self-report has been used in previous studies and our approach did not result in an especially

high prevalence rate. Nevertheless, it is also possible that not all of the previously reported variants do in fact raise migraine risk.

Our findings for *KCNK18* are particularly noteworthy. The only evidence ever published to support the claim that this gene has an aetiological role in migraine was the observation that a frameshift variant, p.(Phe139Trpfs*24), perfectly segregated with the phenotype of migraine with aura in a single large pedigree (Lafrenière et al., 2010). This variant has been the subject of several functional studies, most of which were conducted on cultured cells or in animal models (Andres-Enguix et al., 2012; Guo et al., 2014, 2019; Lafrenière & Rouleau, 2011; Lafrenière et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2013; Royal et al., 2019). However, we cannot find any report that this variant or other functional variants in *KCNK18* have been observed in other migraine patients. We observe this specific variant in 196 controls as well as in 10 cases and overall frameshift variants in this gene occur at equal frequency in controls and cases. These findings are not compatible with the notion that p.(Phe139Trpfs*24) causes a very rare quasi-mendelian form of migraine and hence we conclude that *KCNK18* and its product TRESK should no longer be regarded as influencing migraine susceptibility. We note that the haplotype segregating with migraine in the original pedigree extends over 10 megabases and harbours dozens of genes. While we can appreciate that a frameshift variant would have appeared to be a plausible candidate, our new results rule out a role for this variant and we speculate that perhaps another gene within this haplotype is actually responsible for the migraine cases observed in the pedigree.

Using an exome-sequenced sample of 200,000 participants, we have been unable to identify a role for previously

identified genes implicated in rare familial disorders as contributing to the risk of the more common migraine phenotype. Sequence data for the remaining 300,000 participants will be made available in due course and with the increased sample size it will become feasible to systematically study all genes in order to attempt to identify some which do influence migraine risk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the staff of University College London's Computer Science Department and their High Performance Computing Cluster. We would also like to thank the participants of the UK Biobank study who provided the data for this study. This research has been conducted using the UK Biobank Resource, application number 51119. This work was carried out in part using resources provided by BBSRC equipment grant BB/R01356X/1. KM would like to thank The Migraine Trust for awarding her a Susan Haydon Bursary.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

DC conceived the methods, developed the programs, and contributed to the analysis and writing of this paper. KM helped adapt the methods for the migraine phenotype, selected the genes and variants included in the study, contributed to the analysis of the data, and wrote the paper.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Raw data are available on application from UK Biobank. Relevant derived variables will be deposited in UK Biobank. The scripts and software used to carry out the analyses are available at <https://github.com/daveno/middlenamecurtis>.

REFERENCES

- Adzhubei, I., Jordan, D. M., & Sunyaev, S. R. (2013). Predicting functional effect of human missense mutations using PolyPhen-2. *Current Protocols in Human Genetics*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/0471142905.hg0720s76>
- Andres-Enguix, I., Shang, L., Stansfeld, P. J., Morahan, J. M., Sansom, M. S. P., Lafrenière, R. G., Roy, B., Griffiths, L. R., Rouleau, G. A., Ebers, G. C., Cader, Z. M., & Tucker, S. J. (2012). Functional analysis of missense variants in the TRESK (KCNK18) K⁺ channel. *Scientific Reports*, *2*, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep00237>
- Becker, C., Brobert, G., Almqvist, P., Johansson, S., Jick, S., & Meier, C. (2007). Migraine incidence, comorbidity and health resource utilization in the UK. *Cephalalgia*, *28*(1), 57–64. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-2982.2007.01469.X>
- Brennan, K. C., Bates, E. A., Shapiro, R. E., Zyuzin, J., Hallows, W. C., Huang, Y., Lee, H. Y., Jones, C. R., Fu, Y. H., Charles, A. C., & Ptáček, L. J. (2013). Casein kinase Iδ mutations in familial migraine and advanced sleep phase. *Science Translational Medicine*, *5*, 183ra56. <https://doi.org/10.1126/scitranslmed.3005784>
- Bron, C., Sutherland, H. G., & Griffiths, L. R. (2021). Exploring the hereditary nature of migraine. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment Volume*, *17*, 1183–1194. <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S282562>
- Chang, C. C., Chow, C. C., Tellier, L. C. A. M., Vattikuti, S., Purcell, S. M., & Lee, J. J. (2015). Second-generation PLINK: Rising to the challenge of larger and richer datasets. *GigaScience*, *4*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13742-015-0047-8>
- Curtis, D. (2012). A rapid method for combined analysis of common and rare variants at the level of a region, gene, or pathway. *Advances and Applications in Bioinformatics and Chemistry*, *5*, 1–9.
- Curtis, D. (2018). A weighted burden test using logistic regression for integrated analysis of sequence variants, copy number variants and polygenic risk score. *European Journal of Human Genetics*, *27*, 114–124. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-018-0272-6>
- Curtis, D. (2020a). Analysis of exome-sequenced UK Biobank subjects implicates genes affecting risk of hyperlipidaemia. *Molecular Genetics and Metabolism*, *131*, 277–283.
- Curtis, D. (2020b). Multiple linear regression allows weighted burden analysis of rare coding variants in an ethnically heterogeneous population. *Human Heredity*, *85*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000512576>
- Curtis, D. (2022). Analysis of 200 000 exome-sequenced UK Biobank subjects illustrates the contribution of rare genetic variants to hyperlipidaemia. *Journal of Medical Genetics*, *59*(6), 597–604. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jmedgenet-2021-107752>
- De Fusco, M., Marconi, R., Silvestri, L., Atorino, L., Rampoldi, L., Morgante, L., Ballabio, A., Aridon, P., & Casari, G. (2003). Haploinsufficiency of ATP1A2 encoding the Na⁺/K⁺ pump α2 subunit associated with familial hemiplegic migraine type 2. *Nature Genetics*, *33*, 192–196. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ng1081>
- Dichgans, M., Freilinger, T., Eckstein, G., & Babini, E. (2005). Mutation in the neuronal voltage-gated sodium channel SCN1A in familial hemiplegic migraine. *The Lancet*, *366*, 371–377.
- Ferrari, M. D., Klever, R. R., Terwindt, G. M., Ayata, C., & van den Maagdenberg, A. M. J. M. (2015). Migraine pathophysiology: Lessons from mouse models and human genetics. *Lancet Neurology*, *14*, 65–80. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422\(14\)70220-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(14)70220-0)
- Galinsky, K. J., Bhatia, G., Loh, P. R., Georgiev, S., Mukherjee, S., Patterson, N. J., & Price, A. L. (2016). Fast principal-component analysis reveals convergent evolution of ADH1B in Europe and East Asia. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, *98*, 456–472. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2015.12.022>
- Gardiner, A. R., Jaffer, F., Dale, R. C., Labrum, R., Erro, R., Meyer, E., Xiromerisiou, G., Stamelou, M., Walker, M., Kullmann, D., Warner, T., Jarman, P., Hanna, M., Kurian, M. A., Bhatia, K. P., & Houlden, H. (2015). The clinical and genetic heterogeneity of paroxysmal dyskinesias. *Brain*, *138*, 3567–3580. <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awv310>
- Goadsby, P. J., Holland, P. R., Martins-Oliveira, M., Hoffmann, J., Schankin, C., & Akerman, S. (2017). Pathophysiology of migraine: A disorder of sensory processing. *Physiological Reviews*, *97*, 553–622. <https://doi.org/10.1152/physrev.00034.2015>
- Guo, Z., Liu, P., Ren, F., & Cao, Y.-Q. (2014). Nonmigraine-associated TRESK K⁺ channel variant C110R does not increase the

- excitability of trigeminal ganglion neurons. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, *112*, 568–579. <https://doi.org/10.1152/JN.00267.2014>
- Guo, Z., Qiu, C.-S., Jiang, X., Zhang, J., Li, F., Liu, Q., Dhaka, A., & Cao, Y.-Q. (2019). TRESK K⁺ channel activity regulates trigeminal nociception and headache. *eNeuro*, *6*(4), ENEURO.0236–19.2019. <https://doi.org/10.1523/ENEURO.0236-19.2019>
- Hautakangas, H., Winsvold, B. S. S., Ruotsalainen, S. E. E., Bjornsdottir, G., Harder, A. V. E. V. E., Kogelman, L. J. A. J. A., Thomas, L. F. F., Noordam, R., Benner, C., Gormley, P., Artto, V., Banasik, K., Bjornsdottir, A., Boomsma, D. I. I., Brumpton, B. M. M., Burgdorf, K. S. S., Buring, J. E. E., Chalmer, M. A. A., de Boer, I., ... Pirinen, M. (2022). Genome-wide analysis of 102,084 migraine cases identifies 123 risk loci and subtype-specific risk alleles. *Nature Genetics*, *54*, 152–160. <https://doi.org/10.1038/S41588-021-00990-0>
- Honkasalo, M. -L., Kaprio, J., Winter, T., Heikkilä, K., Sillanpää, M., & Koskenvuo, M. (1995). Migraine and concomitant symptoms among 8167 adult twin pairs. *Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain*, *35*, 70–78. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1526-4610.1995.HED3502070.X>
- Jen, J. C., Wan, J., Palos, T. P., Howard, B. D., & Baloh, R. W. (2005). Mutation in the glutamate transporter EAAT1 causes episodic ataxia, hemiplegia, and seizures. *Neurology*, *65*, 529–534. <https://doi.org/10.1212/01.WNL.0000172638.58172.5A>
- Joutel, A., Corpechot, C., Ducros, A., Vahedi, K., Chabriat, H., Mouton, P., Alamowitch, S., Domenga, V., Cécillion, M., Maréchal, E., Maciazek, J., Vayssière, C., Cruaud, C., Cabanis, E.-A., Ruchoux, M. M., Weissenbach, J., Bach, J. F., Bousser, M. G., & Tournier-Lasserre, E. (1996). Notch3 mutations in CADASIL, a hereditary adult-onset condition causing stroke and dementia. *Nature*, *383*, 707–710. <https://doi.org/10.1038/383707a0>
- Kovermann, P., Hessel, M., Kortzak, D., Jen, J. C., Koch, J., Fahlke, C., & Freilinger, T. (2017). Impaired K⁺ binding to glial glutamate transporter EAAT1 in migraine. *Scientific Reports*, *7*, 13913. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-14176-4>
- Kumar, P., Henikoff, S., & Ng, P. C. (2009). Predicting the effects of coding non-synonymous variants on protein function using the SIFT algorithm. *Nature Protocols*, *4*, 1073–1082. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nprot.2009.86>
- Lafrenière, R. G., Cader, M. Z., Poulin, J.-F. F., Andres-Enguix, I., Simoneau, M., Gupta, N., Boisvert, K., Lafrenière, F., McLaughlan, S., Dubé, M.-P. P., Marcinkiewicz, M. M., Ramagopalan, S., Anson, O., Brais, B., Sequeiros, J., Pereira-Monteiro, J. M., Griffiths, L. R., Tucker, S. J., Ebers, G., & Rouleau, G. A. (2010a). A dominant-negative mutation in the TRESK potassium channel is linked to familial migraine with aura. *Nature Medicine*, *16*, 1157–1160. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.2216>
- Lafrenière, R. G., & Rouleau, G. A. (2011). Migraine: Role of the TRESK two-pore potassium channel. *The International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology*, *43*, 1533–1536. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.BIOCEL.2011.08.002>
- Lafrenière, R. G., & Rouleau, G. A. (2012). Identification of novel genes involved in migraine. *Headache*, *52*(2), 107–110.
- Liu, P., Xiao, Z., Ren, F., Guo, Z., Chen, Z., Zhao, H., & Cao, Y.-Q. Q. (2013). Functional analysis of a migraine-associated TRESK K⁺ channel mutation. *Journal of Neuroscience*, *33*, 12810–12824. <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1237-13.2013>
- Masoli, J. A. H., Pilling, L. C., Kuchel, G. A., & Melzer, D. (2019). Clinical outcomes of CADASIL-associated NOTCH3 mutations in 451,424 European ancestry community volunteers. *Translational Stroke Research*, *10*, 339–341. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S12975-018-0671-6>
- McLaren, W., Gil, L., Hunt, S. E., Riat, H. S., Ritchie, G. R. S., Thormann, A., Flicek, P., & Cunningham, F. (2016). The Ensembl variant effect predictor. *Genome Biology*, *17*, 122. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-016-0974-4>
- Mulder, E. J., Baal, C. v., Gaist, D., Kallela, M., Kaprio, J., Svensson, D. A., Nyholt, D. R., Martin, N. G., MacGregor, A. J., Cherkas, L. F., Boomsma, D. I., & Palotie, A. (2003). Genetic and environmental influences on migraine: A twin study across six countries. *Twin Research and Human Genetics*, *6*, 422–431. <https://doi.org/10.1375/TWIN.6.5.422>
- Ophoff, R. A., Terwindt, G. M., Vergouwe, M. N., Eijk, R. v., Oefner, P. J., Hoffman, S. M. G., Lamerdin, J. E., Mohrenweiser, H. W., Bulman, D. E., Ferrari, M., Haan, J., Lindhout, D., Ommen, G.-J. B. v., Hofker, M. H., Ferrari, M. D., & Frants, R. R. (1996). Familial hemiplegic migraine and episodic ataxia type-2 are caused by mutations in the Ca²⁺ channel gene CACNL1A4. *Cell*, *87*, 543–552. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674\(00\)81373-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674(00)81373-2)
- Paucar, M., Granberg, T., Lagerstedt-Robinson, K., Waldenlind, E., Petersson, S., Nordin, L., & Svenningsson, P. (2020). SLC1A3 variant associated with hemiplegic migraine and acetazolamide-responsive MRS changes. *Neurology: Genetics*, *6*(4), e474. <https://doi.org/10.1212/NXG.0000000000000474>
- Pelzer, N., De Vries, B., Kamphorst, J. T., Vijfhuizen, L. S., Ferrari, M. D., Haan, J., Van Den Maagdenberg, A. M. J. M., & Terwindt, G. M. (2014). PRRT2 and hemiplegic migraine: A complex association. *Neurology*, *83*, 288–290. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000000590>
- Pietrobon, D., & Moskowitz, M. A. (2013). Pathophysiology of migraine. *Annual Review of Physiology*, *75*, 365–391. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-physiol-030212-183717>
- R Core Team. (2014). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <http://www.r-project.org>
- Riant, F., Roos, C., Roubertie, A., Barbance, C., Hadjadj, J., Auvin, S., Baille, G., Beltramone, M., Boulanger, C., Cahn, A., Cata, F., Cheuret, E., Cuvellier, J.-C., Defo, A., Demarquay, G., Donnet, A., Gaillard, N., Massardier, E., Guy, N., ... Ducros, A. (2022). Hemiplegic migraine associated with PRRT2 variations: A clinical and genetic study. *Neurology*, *98*, e51–e61. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000012947>
- Riant, F., Roze, E., Barbance, C., Méneret, A., Guyant-Maréchal, L., Lucas, C., Sabouraud, P., Trébuchon, A., Depienne, C., & Tournier-Lasserre, E. (2012). PRRT2 mutations cause hemiplegic migraine. *Neurology*, *79*, 2122–2124. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182752cb8>
- Richards, A., Van Den Maagdenberg, A. M. J. M., Jen, J. C., Kavanagh, D., Bertram, P., Spitzer, D., Liszewski, M. K., Barilla-Labarca, M. L., Terwindt, G. M., Kasai, Y., McLellan, M., Grand, M. G., Vanmolkot, K. R. J., De Vries, B., Wan, J., Kane, M. J., Mamsa, H., Schäfer, R., Stam, A. H., ... Atkinson, J. P. (2007). C-terminal truncations in human 3′-5′ DNA exonuclease TREX1 cause autosomal dominant retinal vasculopathy with cerebral leukodystrophy. *Nature Genetics*, *39*, 1068–1070. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ng2082>
- Royal, P., Andres-Bilbe, A., Ávalos Prado, P., Verkest, C., Wdziekonski, B., Schaub, S., Baron, A., Lesage, F., Gasull,

- X., Levitz, J., & Sandoz, G. (2019). Migraine-associated TRESK mutations increase neuronal excitability through alternative translation initiation and inhibition of TREK. *Neuron*, *101*, 232.e6–245.e6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2018.11.039>
- Russell, M. B., & Olesen, J. (1995). Increased familial risk and evidence of genetic factor in migraine. *BMJ*, *311*, 541–544. <https://doi.org/10.1136/BMJ.311.7004.541>
- Rutten, J. W., Hack, R. J., Duering, M., Gravesteijn, G., Dauwerse, J. G., Overzier, M., van den Akker, E. B., Slagboom, E., Holstege, H., Nho, K., Saykin, A., Dichgans, M., Malik, R., & Lesnik Oberstein, S. A. J. (2020). Broad phenotype of cysteine-altering NOTCH3 variants in UK Biobank: CADASIL to nonpenetrance. *Neurology*, *95*, e1835–e1843. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.00000000000010525>
- Shen, Y., Ge, W.-P., Li, Y., Hirano, A., Lee, H.-Y., Rohlmann, A., Missler, M., Tsien, R. W., Jan, L. Y., Fu, Y.-H., & Ptáček, L. J. (2015). Protein mutated in paroxysmal dyskinesia interacts with the active zone protein RIM and suppresses synaptic vesicle exocytosis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, *112*, 2935–2941. <https://doi.org/10.1073/PNAS.1501364112>
- Shen, Y., Lee, H.-Y., Rawson, J., Ojha, S., Babbitt, P., Fu, Y.-H., & Ptáček, L. J. (2011). Mutations in PNKD causing paroxysmal dyskinesia alters protein cleavage and stability. *Human Molecular Genetics*, *20*, 2322–2332. <https://doi.org/10.1093/HMG/DDR125>
- Stam, A. H., Haan, J., Van Den Maagdenberg, A. M. J. M., Ferrari, M. D., & Terwindt, G. M. (2009). Migraine and genetic and acquired vasculopathies. *Cephalalgia*, *29*(9), 1006–1017. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2982.2009.01940.x>
- Sutherland, H. G., Albury, C. L., & Griffiths, L. R. (2019). Advances in genetics of migraine. *Journal of Headache and Pain*, *20*, 72. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s10194-019-1017-9>
- Szustakowski, J. D., Balasubramanian, S., Sasson, A., Khalid, S., Bronson, P. G., Kvikstad, E., Wong, E., Liu, D., Davis, J. W., Haefliger, C., Loomis, A. K., Mikkilineni, R., Noh, H. J., Wadhawan, S., Bai, X., Hawes, A., Krasheninina, O., Ulloa, R., Lopez, A., ... Reid, J. G. (2020). Advancing human genetics research and drug discovery through exome sequencing of the UK Biobank. *medRxiv*, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.11.02.20222232>
- Wang, Q., Dhindsa, R. S., Carss, K., Harper, A. R., Nag, A., Tachmazidou, I., Vitsios, D., Deevi, S. V. V., Mackay, A., Muthas, D., Hühn, M., Monkley, S., Olsson, H., Angermann, B. R., Artzi, R., Barrett, C., Belvisi, M., Bohlooly-Y, M., Burren, O., ... Petrovski, S. (2021). Rare variant contribution to human disease in 281,104 UK Biobank exomes. *Nature*, *597*, 527–532. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03855-y>

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: Markel, K. A., & Curtis, D. (2022). Study of variants in genes implicated in rare familial migraine syndromes and their association with migraine in 200,000 exome-sequenced UK Biobank participants. *Annals of Human Genetics*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ahg.12484>