

Pathogenic non-coding variants in inherited retinal disease from 100KGP

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Inherited retinal disease (IRD)

- broad spectrum of disorders characterised by retinal cell dysfunction and/or cell death
- commonest cause of blindness in working age adults across the UK
- affects ~1 in 3000 individuals and over 2 million people worldwide

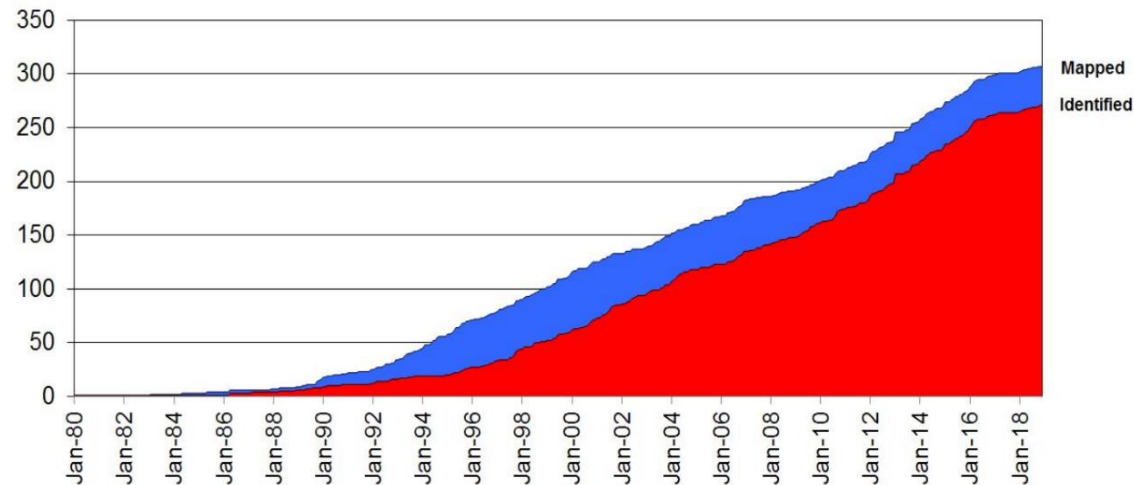


<https://www.webmd.com/eye-health/what-is-retinitis-pigmentosa#1>

<https://stargardtisease.weebly.com/what-its-like.html>

Missing heritability of IRD

- Diagnostic rate is ~50-60%
- Main challenges
 - >250 genes
 - genetic, allelic and phenotypic heterogeneity
 - All inheritance patterns

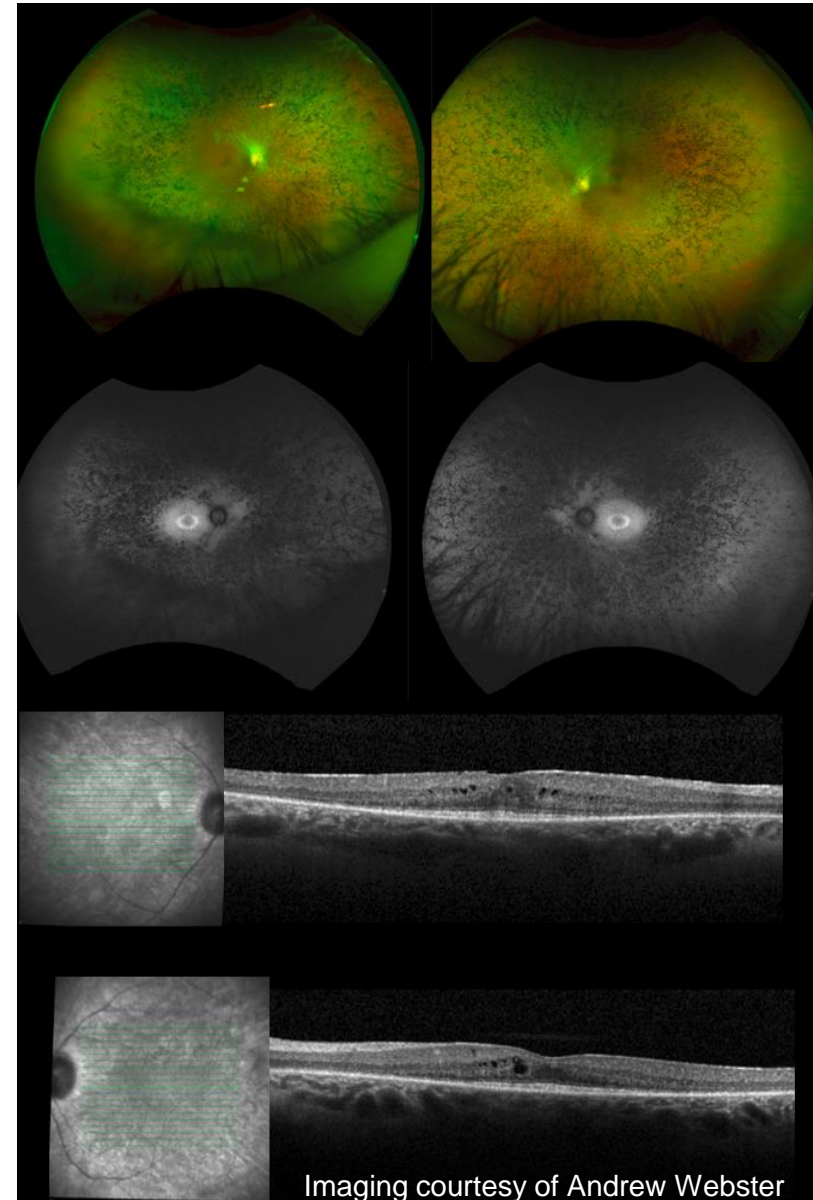


<https://sph.uth.edu/retnet/sum-dis.htm#D-graph>

- **Unsolved cases?**
 - Non-coding variants
 - Structural variants
 - Novel genes
 - Mosaicism
 - Regulatory variants *in cis*
 - Hypomorphic alleles
 - Epigenetic
 - Non-mendelian inheritance patterns
 - Non-genetic phenocopies

- 1459 patients recruited to 100KGP by MEH
- Passed through the diagnostic pipeline
 - WGS by Illumina
 - Automated bioinformatics analysis of **313 virtual gene panel** for posterior segment abnormalities
 - Screening/ scoring of selected variants by Clinical Scientists in North Thames GMC
 - Discussion at MDT
- Moorfield's diagnostic rate → 50-55%
- Unsolved cases who were heterozygous for a coding *USH2A* variant with corresponding phenotype and family history.

- *USH2A* is the commonest cause of recessive RP
- Also causes type 2 Usher's syndrome (USH2)- sensorineural HL and RP
- 47YO Female
- Diagnosis of USH2
- Non consanguineous parents
- No FHx of hearing impairment or retinal disease



- Recruited as trio with unaffected mother and unaffected brother
- Clinical pipeline identified *USH2A* c. 1036A>C, p.Asn346His (heterozygous)- previously identified
 - sibling- carrier of p.Asn346His
 - mother- not a carrier

→ Asn346His paternally inherited

Missing maternal allele

Filters applied:

- Heterozygous variants in *USH2A* shared between proband and mother
- Rarer than 1% in control datasets (GEL, EXAC, 1KGP)

→ 9 variants. 3 excluded as they were in low complexity regions of highly polymorphic repeats

→ 6 variants analysed using human splice finder

→ 1 variant was absent from gnomAD and predicted to strongly alter splicing **c.4885+375A>G**

In silico prediction

| Splice site type | Motif | New splice site | Wild Type | Mutant | Variation (%) |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| Donor | aaagtaa a t | AAAgtaa g t | 76.3 | 88.47 | +15.95 |

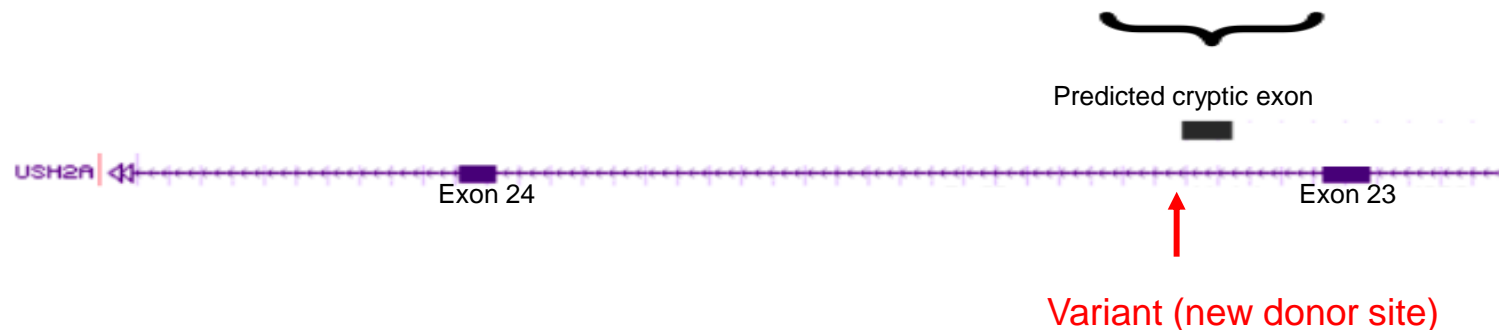
Human Splicing Finder

Acceptor site predictions

| Score | Intron | Exon |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 0.47 | accagtttttcatccatga | aggtccttttggtaaagaaaaaaa |
| 0.86 | agtcacctatgtcttttac | agttcctttacaattcgtgtgga |

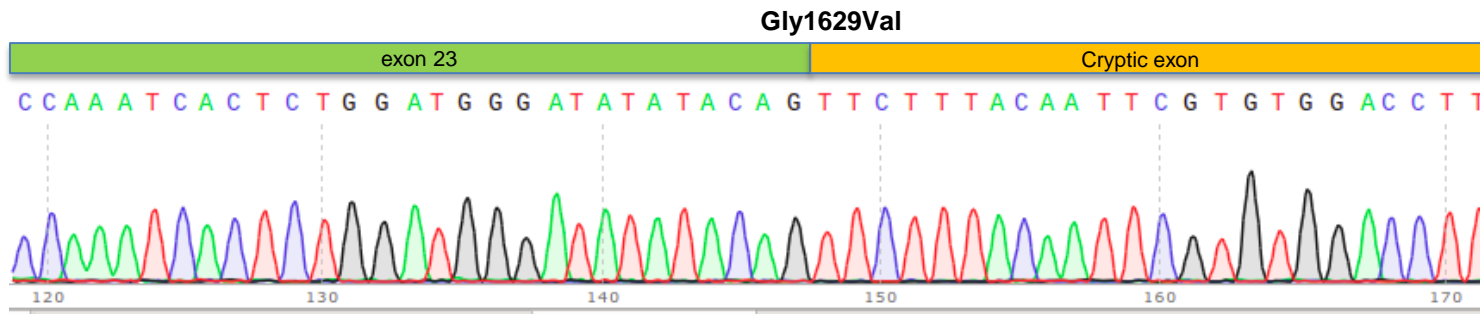
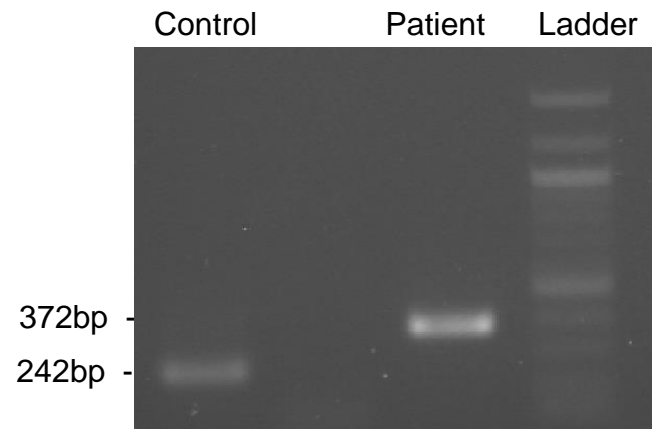


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RT-PCR transcript analysis

- *USH2A* transcripts isolated from nasal epithelial cells
- Nasal cell RNA extraction
- Reverse transcription-PCR
- Nested PCR Ex 23-24
- Pseudoexon- 130bp
- p.Gly1629ValfsTer52



- Non-coding variants are emerging as one of the causes unsolved IRD cases
- Unable to analyse these on a genome-wide scale, but they can be identified through careful case selection
- Simplex RP accounts for the highest proportion of unsolved IRDs
- *USH2A* is the commonest cause of recessive RP/ USH2
- *USH2A* is a useful model for the non-coding mutation hypothesis
- Could inform development of new bioinformatics pipelines

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