

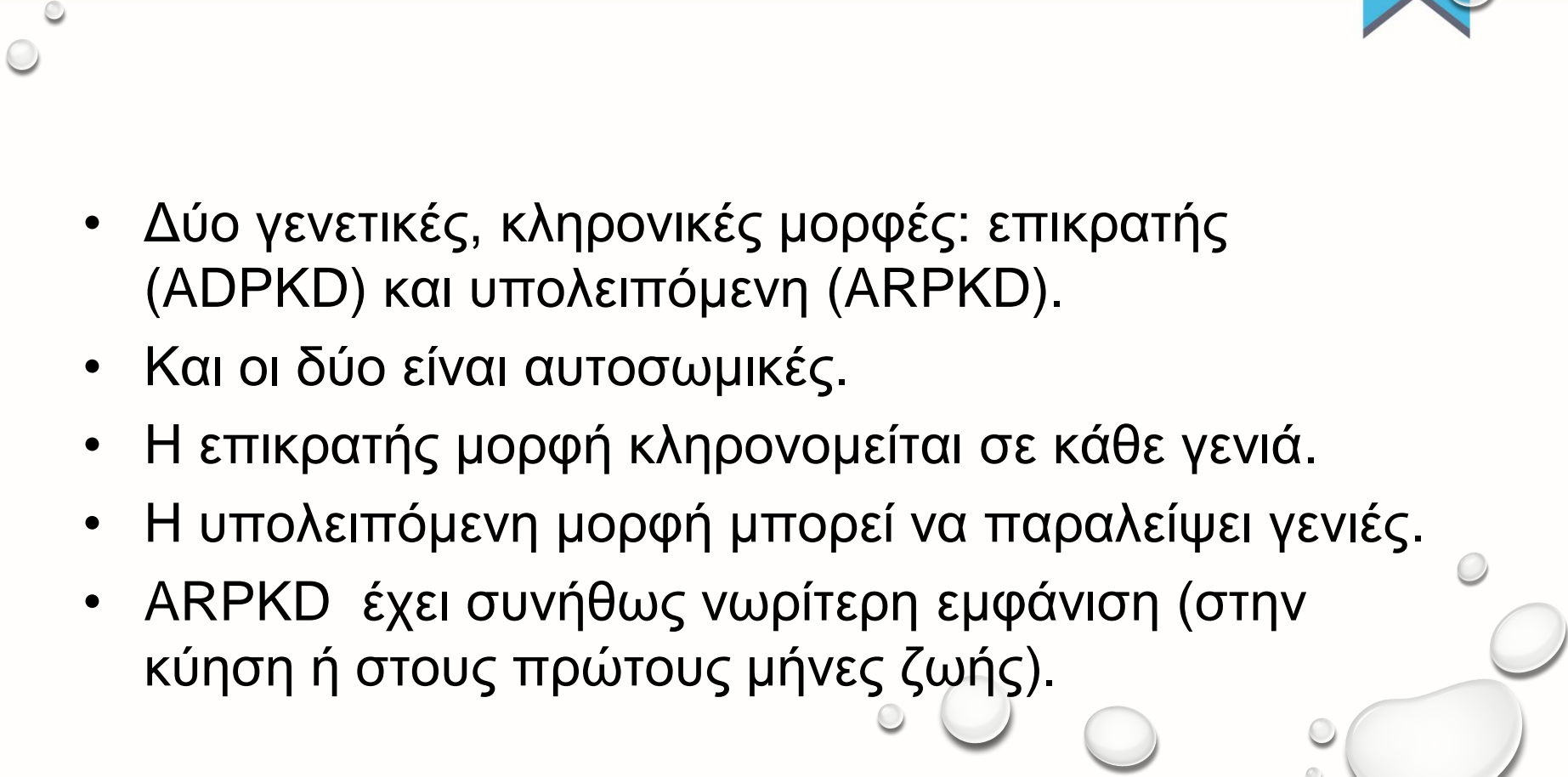


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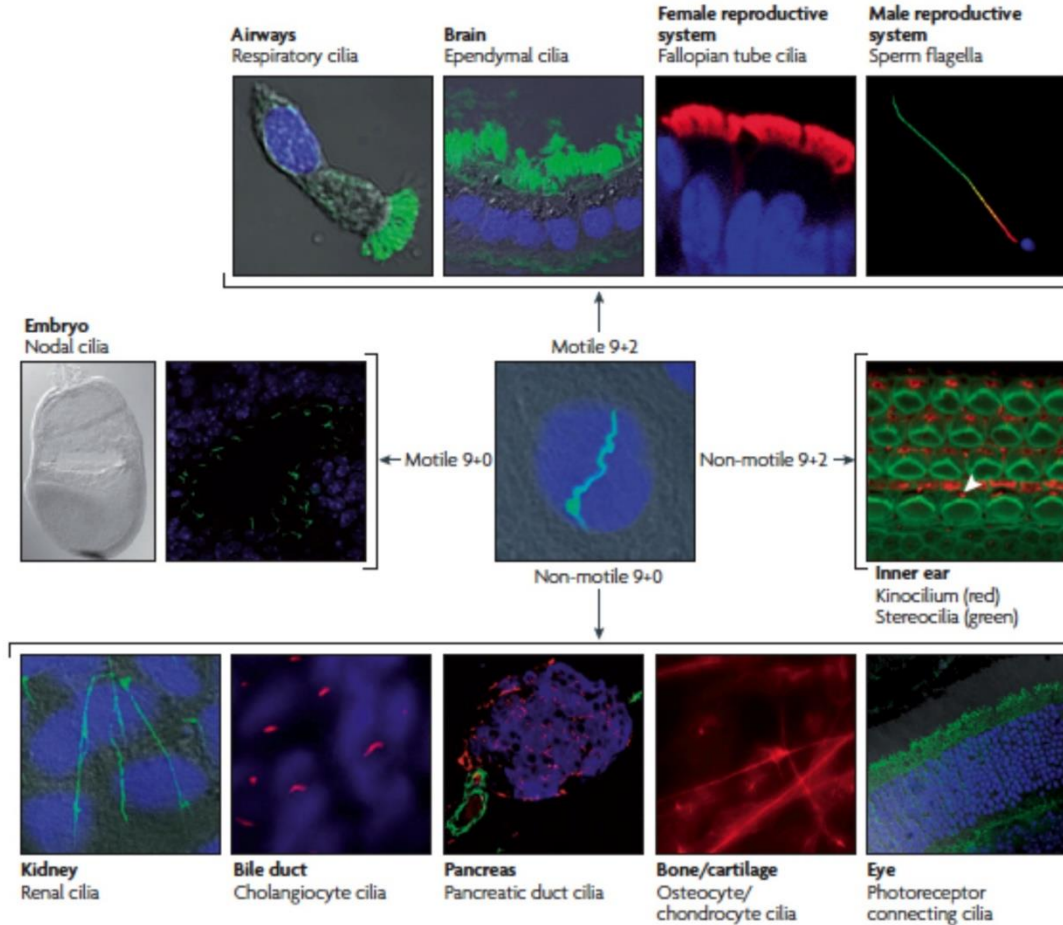
Συσχέτιση της γενετικής και των ανευρυσμάτων του εγκεφάλου στην πολυκυστική νόσο

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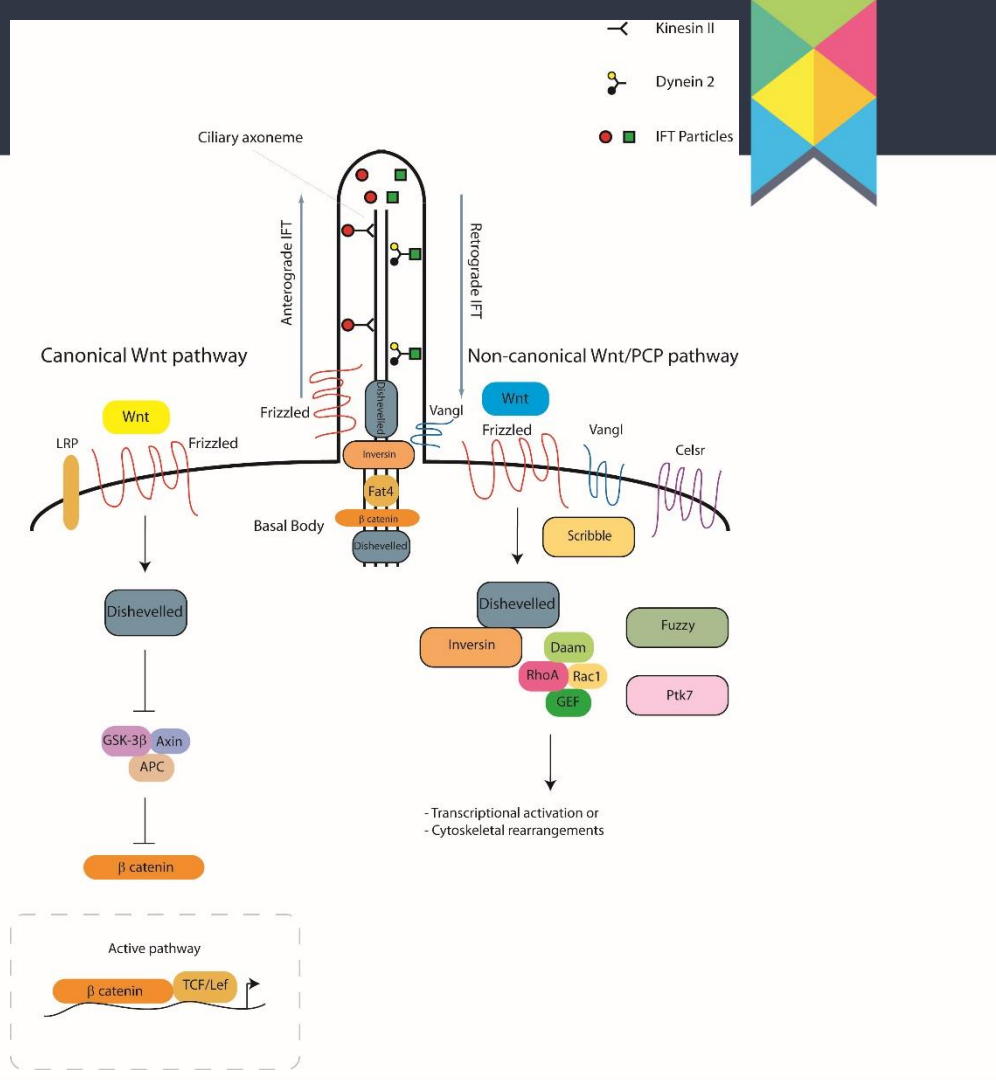


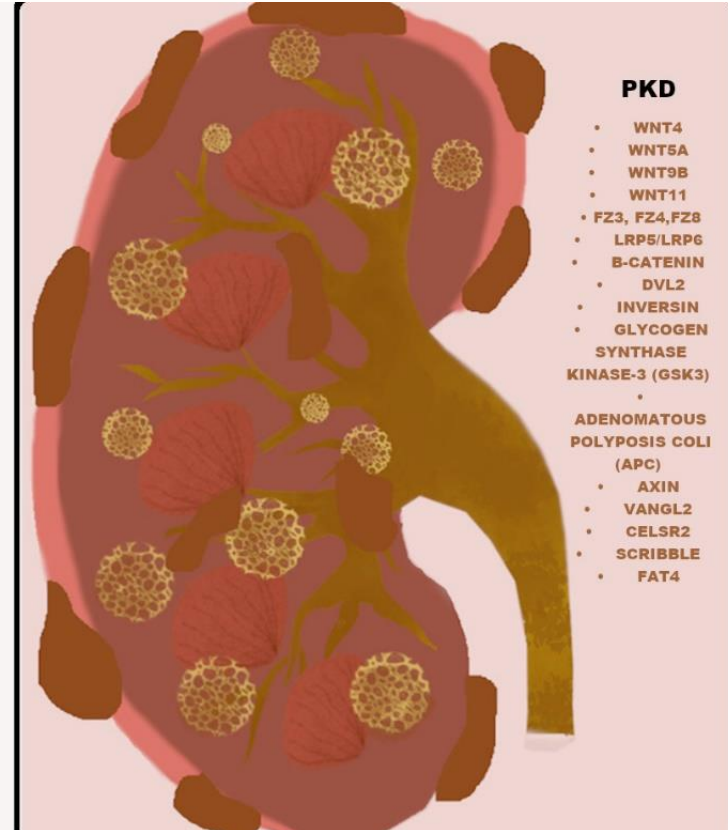
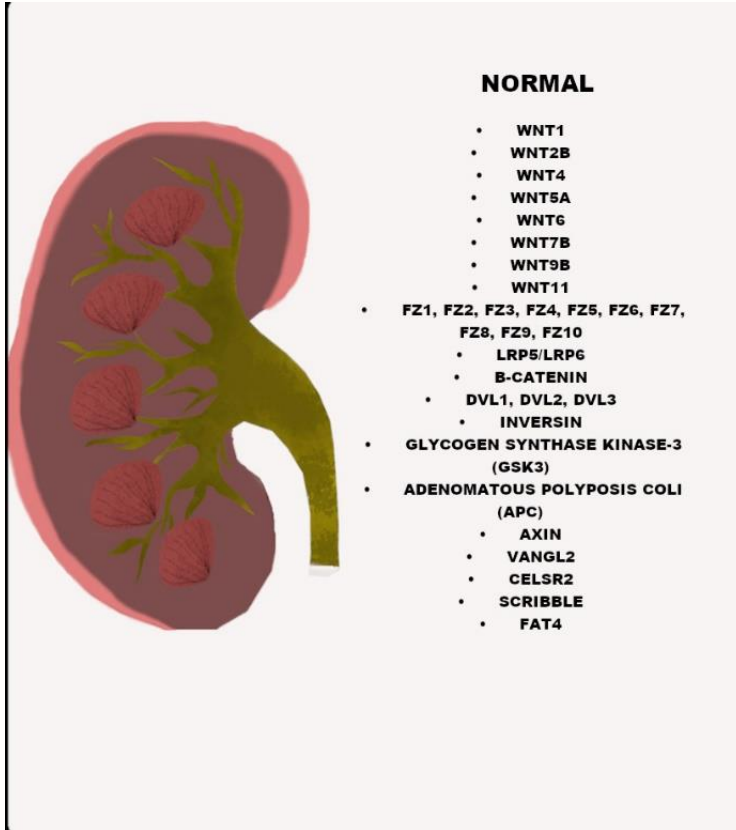
- Δύο γενετικές, κληρονικές μορφές: επικρατής (ADPKD) και υπολειπόμενη (ARPKD).
 - Και οι δύο είναι αυτοσωμικές.
 - Η επικρατής μορφή κληρονομείται σε κάθε γενιά.
 - Η υπολειπόμενη μορφή μπορεί να παραλείψει γενιές.
 - ARPKD έχει συνήθως νωρίτερη εμφάνιση (στην κύηση ή στους πρώτους μήνες ζωής).
- 

Κυτταρικές βλεφαρίδες



Κυτταρικές βλεφαρίδες του νεφρού







- Η πιο συνηθισμένη γενετικώς μεταδιδόμενη ΧΝΝ.
- 1 σε 800 και 1 σε 1000 επικράτηση – 12.5 εκατομμύρια παγκοσμίως, **60-75,000 στο UK.**
- Εμφανίζεται εξίσου και στα δύο φύλα, καμία γνωστή φυλετική προδιάθεση.
- 10% του πληθυσμού διάλυσης <65 χρονών.



- Κύστες με υγρό και στα δύο νεφρά.
- Προκαλεί προοδευτική νεφρική ανεπάρκεια – 30s to 50s – με πρόωρη υπέρταση.
- ERF στο 50% των ασθενών.
- Επηρεάζει και άλλα όργανα - συκώτι, πάγκρεας, σπλήνα, εγκέφαλος, έντερο.



Out of every 100 people with ADPKD...



About 78 have a
PKD1 gene alteration



About 14 have a
PKD2 gene alteration



About 6 don't have a gene
alteration found during testing



The rest have alterations in other genes linked to
ADPKD (*IFT140*, *GANAB*, *ALG9*, *ALG5*, or *DNAJB11*)



The impact of the project

The 100,000 Genomes Project was a British initiative to sequence and study the role our genes play in health and disease. Recruitment was completed in December 2018, although research and analysis is still ongoing.

Our participants have already helped us find actionable results for many patients with rare diseases and cancer.

Key facts



18.5%

of data from the
Project turned
into actionable
findings



85K+

participants'
genomes
sequenced for the
Project



100K+

genomes
sequenced by
December 2018



Why focus on rare diseases?

Knowledge of the whole genome sequence may identify the cause of some rare diseases and help point the way to new diagnoses and possible treatments for these conditions - vital progress for these families and others like them given that some rare diseases take two or more years just to identify.

Over 190 rare diseases were included in the Project. People invited to take part were thought to have one of these conditions.

By knowing more about rare conditions, we can often find answers about more common ones, too.

80% of rare diseases
are genomic

1/2 of new cases
found in children

190 rare disease
included in the
project

~25% of patients
have
received
actionable
findings



- Στο 4-42%, ανάλογα με τη μελέτη, σε σχέση με 1% στο γενικό πληθυσμό.
- Σε βάθος 18 μηνών-10 χρόνων 2.6-13.3% εμφάνιση χωρίς προηγούμενα ευρήματα και 25% σε ασθενείς με ιστορικό.
- Συνηθισμένες μορφές-μέση εγκεφαλική αρτηρία (45%), εσωτερική καροτίδα (40.5%), πρόσθια αρτηρία επικοινωνίας (35.1%).



Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease patients

With a family history of intracranial hemorrhage or aneurysm in an affected first-degree relative

With a history of sudden onset of severe headache or neurologic symptoms

At risk of adverse outcome if intracranial aneurysm ruptures—
eg, undergoing major elective surgery, with uncontrolled blood pressure, on anticoagulation, with history of smoking, and airline pilots



Time-of-flight magnetic resonance angiography without gadolinium (imaging test of choice)

Computed tomographic angiography or magnetic resonance angiography with gadolinium can be considered if renal function is normal



Intracranial aneurysm present



Neurosurgery referral and repeat imaging every 6–24 months



Intracranial aneurysm absent



Repeat imaging in 5–10 years unless patient has sudden onset of severe headache or neurologic symptoms



What are the characteristics and distribution of intracranial aneurysms in ADPKD-patients compared to the general population?

Kidney360

Methods and Cohort



Meta-Analysis
Data from 2016-2020



ADPKD
N=1184

VS



ADPKD*
VS
No ADPKD



Intracranial Aneurysms (IA) location



NO ADPKD
N=21040

*ADPKD : Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

Baseline characteristics

78.6% 32.4% 30.1%



Hypertension

Smokers

Family History for IA

Results

Internal Carotid

OR 1.90 (1.10-3.29)

&
Middle Cerebral

OR 1.18 (1.02-1.36)

33.2%

Intracranial Aneurysms location



A B C

IA Multiplicity

39.2% 31.5% 15.8%

Posterior Communicating

OR 0.21 (0.11-0.88)

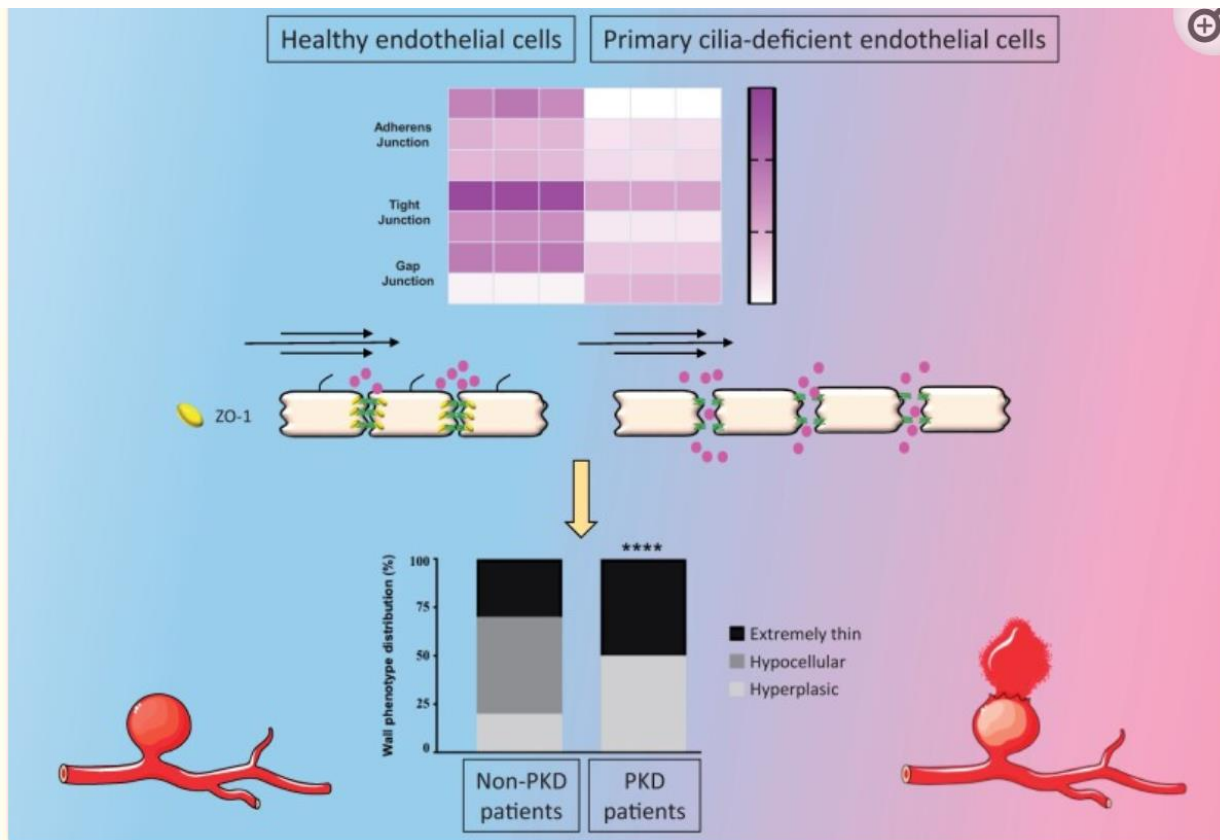
23.1%

Conclusions This analysis shows that IAs diagnosed in ADPKD-patients are more often localized in large caliber arteries from the anterior circulation in comparison to IAs in non-ADPKD-patients. It shows that primary cilia driven wall shear stress vessel remodeling to be more critical in cerebral anterior circulation large caliber arteries.

Julien Haemmerli, Sandrine Morel, Marc Georges, *et al.* *Characteristics and distribution of intracranial aneurysms in ADPKD-patients compared to the general population: a meta-analysis. Kidney360.* DOI: 10.34067/KID.0000000000000092

Visual Abstract by Verner Venegas MD

Ρόλος των
κυτταρικών
βλεφαρίδων?



Diagbouga et al., 2022



The GenCyst cohort

- 26 Νεφρολογικά κέντρα στη Δυτική Γαλλία
- 2449 ασθενείς
- 114 με διάγνωση ανευρύσματος και 47% εξ αυτών με οικογενειακό ιστορικό.



Diagnosis and risk factors for intracranial aneurysms in autosomal polycystic kidney disease

Background



Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is associated with an increased risk for developing intracranial aneurysms (IAs)



Evaluate the risk factors associated with the occurrence of IAs in ADPKD patients

Methods



Genkyst Consortium



n = 2499



48.4%

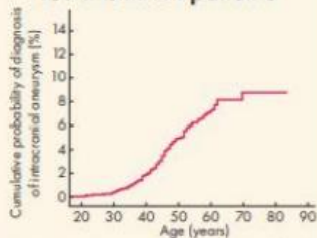


PKD1 variants = 67.6%

PKD2 variants = 19%

Results

159 IAs in 114 patients



Ruptured or unruptured IAs

Risk factors for IAs

(HR, 95% CI)

Female vs. male

1.8

(1.2–2.7)

p = 0.005



Past/active smoker (> 20 pack-year) vs. non-smoker

2.1

(1.2–3.7)

p = 0.009



Hypertension, age < 35yrs

2.2

(1.5–3.2)

p ≤ 0.001



PKD2 vs. PKD1

0.4

(0.2–0.8)

p = 0.009



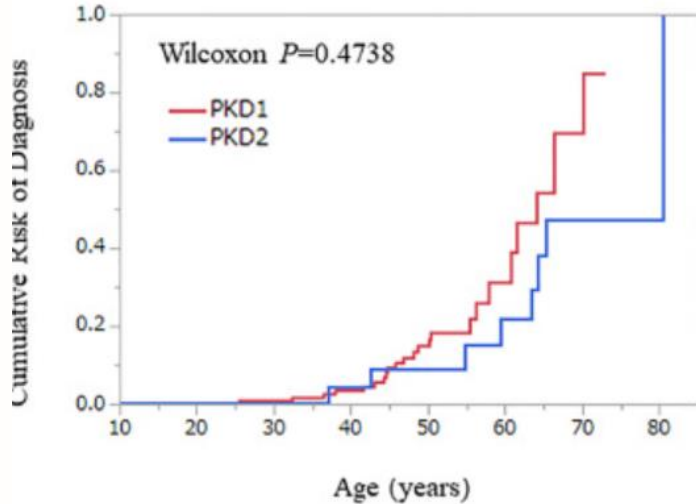
Conclusion

Female sex, PKD1 genotype, early-onset hypertension, smoking exposure and positive familial history for IAs are associated with a higher risk for diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms.

PKD1 mutation increases risk irrespective of mutation type or location.



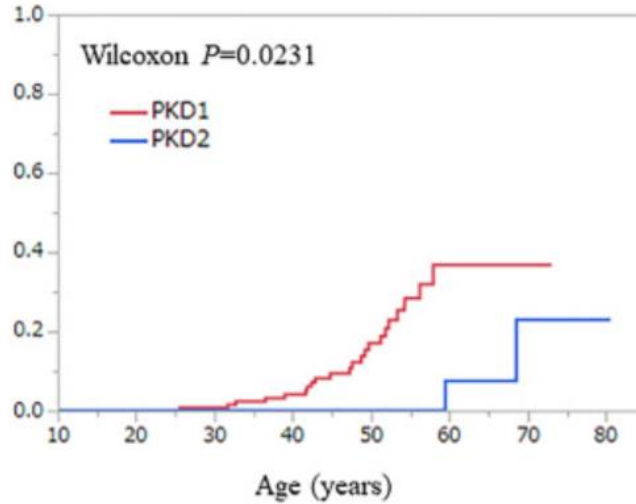
Intracranial Aneurysm



Number of subjects at risk

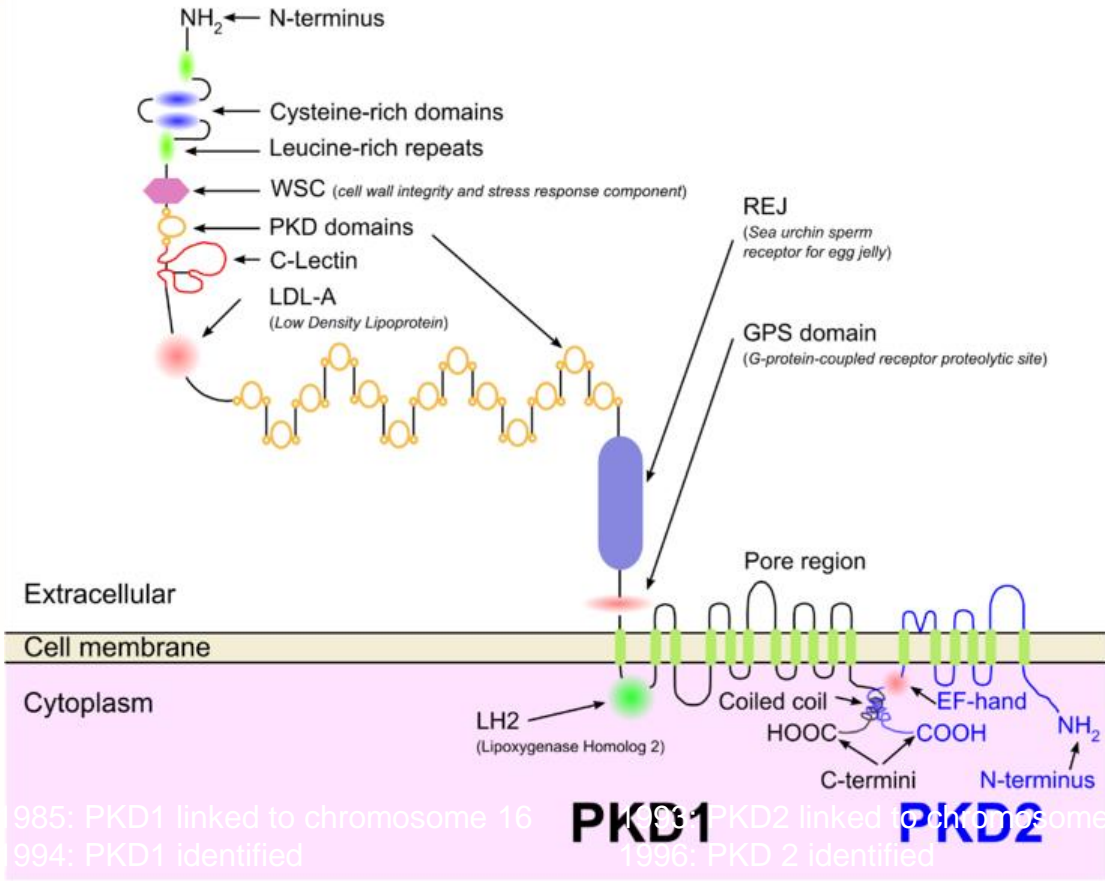
Age (years)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
PKD1	134	131	102	53	10	3	1
PKD2	24	24	22	17	13	5	2

Arachnoid Cyst



Number of subjects at risk

Age (years)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
PKD1	134	131	102	53	10	3	1
PKD2	24	24	22	17	13	5	2



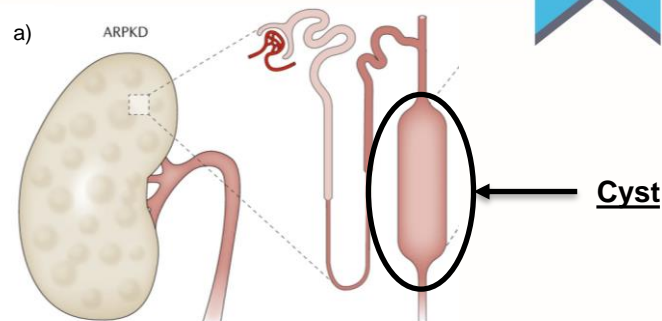
985: PKD1 linked to chromosome 16
994: PKD1 identified

993: PKD2 linked to chromosome 16
1996: PKD 2 identified



Τι είναι το ARPKD?

- Σπάνια πάθηση των κυτταρικών βλεφαρίδων.
- Εκδήλωση= Πολυκυστικά, υπερμεγέθη νεφρά, Υπέρταση και Ηπατική ίνωση.
- Πρόσπτωση = 1:20,000.
- Απαντάται εξίσου και στα δύο φύλα.
- 40% θνησιμότητα στα νεογνά.
- Επιβίωση τον 1^ο χρόνο: 85%.
- Επιβίωση τα πρώτα 10 χρόνια: 82%.



A diagram showing the location of cyst formation in ARPKD and the outcome of cyst development in PKD. A) Schematic¹. B) Photo of Polycystic Kidney Disease².



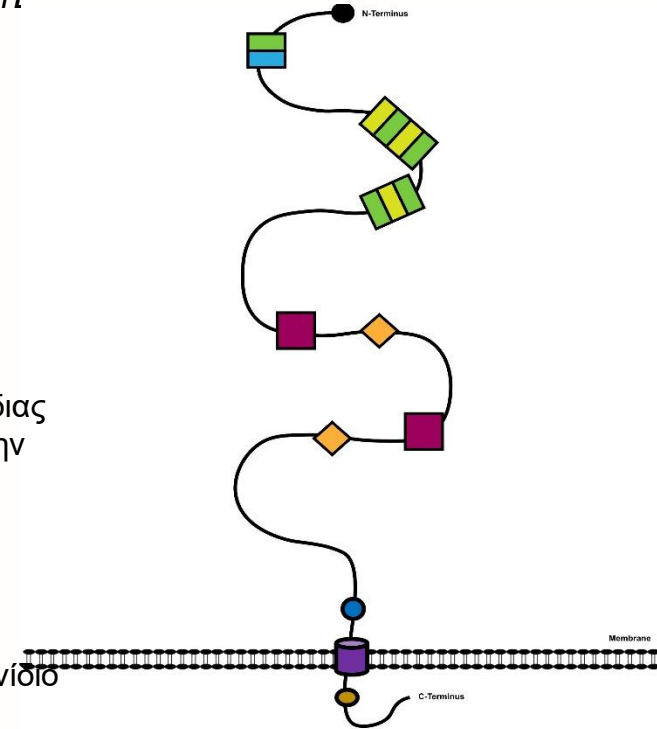
- Μεταλλάξεις σε δύο γονίδια προκαλούν ARPKD; *PKHD1* and *DZIP1L* ¹
- Και οι 2 πρωτεΐνες εκφράζονται στις κυτταρικές βλεφαρίδες.

PKHD1

- Προς το παρόν, μόνο ένα τύπος μετάλλαξης επηρεάζει την εκδήλωση της ασθένειας.
- Δύο περικοπές (truncations) = σοβαρότερη εκδήλωση ασθένειας.
- Δύο αστοχίες (missense) = ήπια εκδήλωση στις περισσότερες περιπτώσεις
- Παρούσα ενδοοικογενειακή μεταβλητότητα, όπως παρατηρείται σε μέλη της ίδιας οικογένειας που φέρουν τις ίδιες μεταλλάξεις αλλά εκδηλώνουν διαφορετικά την ασθένεια.

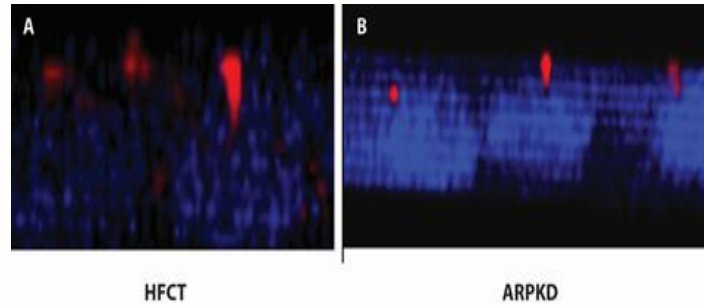
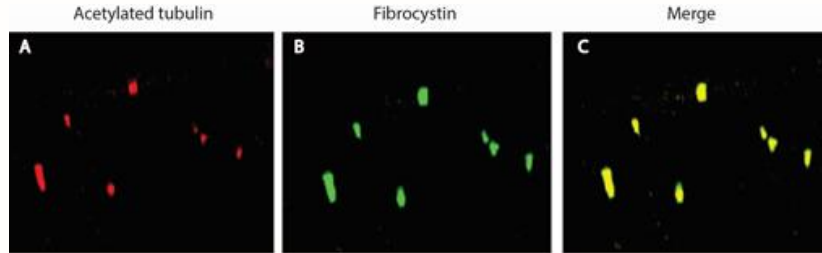
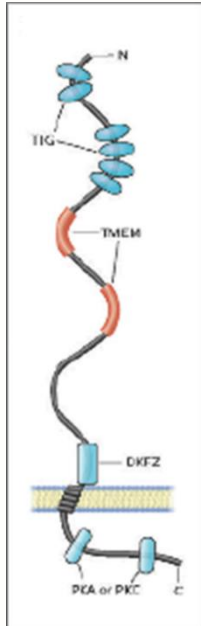
DZIP1L

- Εντοπίστηκε σε περιπτώσεις ARPKD που δεν εμφανίζουν μεταλλάξεις στο γονίδιο *PKHD1*.
- Προκαλεί μέτριας σοβαρότητας ασθένεια.



Schematic of Fibrocystin, the protein encoded by *PKHD1*.

Το ARPKD είναι πάθηση των ΚΥΤΤΑΡΙΚΩΝ ΒΛΕΦΑΟΪΔΩΝ



PKHD1

6p21-23

16.2kb

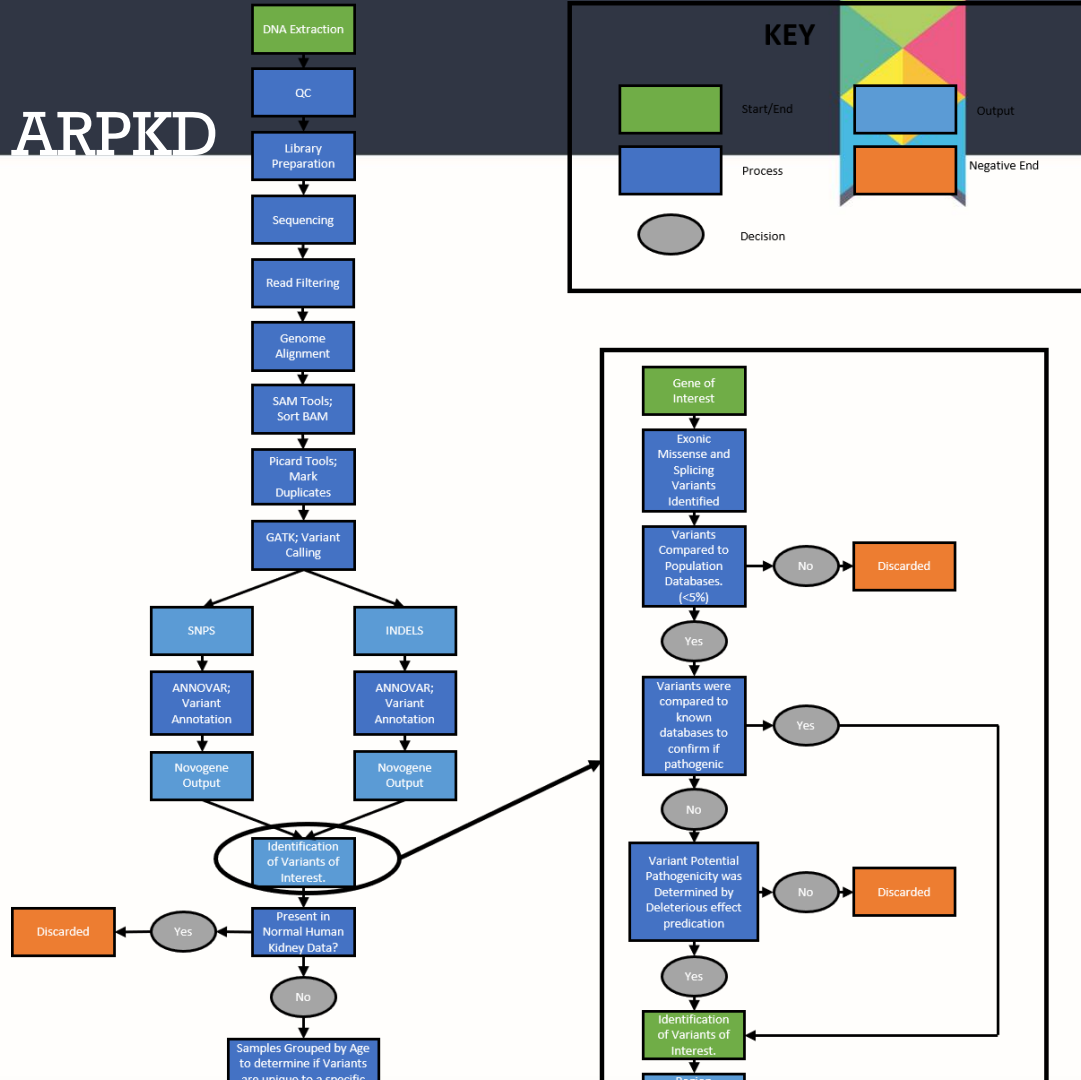
Fibrocystin

447kDa

- WES conducted on 10 Normal and 10 ARPKD kidneys (newborn-18 years)
- Variant Identification and Annotation was carried out by Novogene.

Variants of interest were determined by;

1. A population score of less <5% (Rare variants).
2. Whether the variant had previously been identified as pathogenic (Appearance in ClinVar and HGMD databases).
3. Failing Step 2; whether 20% of the programs used predicted a deleterious effect caused by mutation.
4. Change not present within the control set.



WES allows for *PKHD1* mutation determination



- WES allowed for characterisation of all ARPKD samples.
- All ARPKD samples showed at least two mutations in *PKHD1*.
- No mutations present in *DZIP1L*.
- No sample shows the presence of two truncating mutations in *PKHD1*.
- Two samples have the same genotype but differing Phenotype (~2 year difference in End Stage Renal disease (ESRD)).

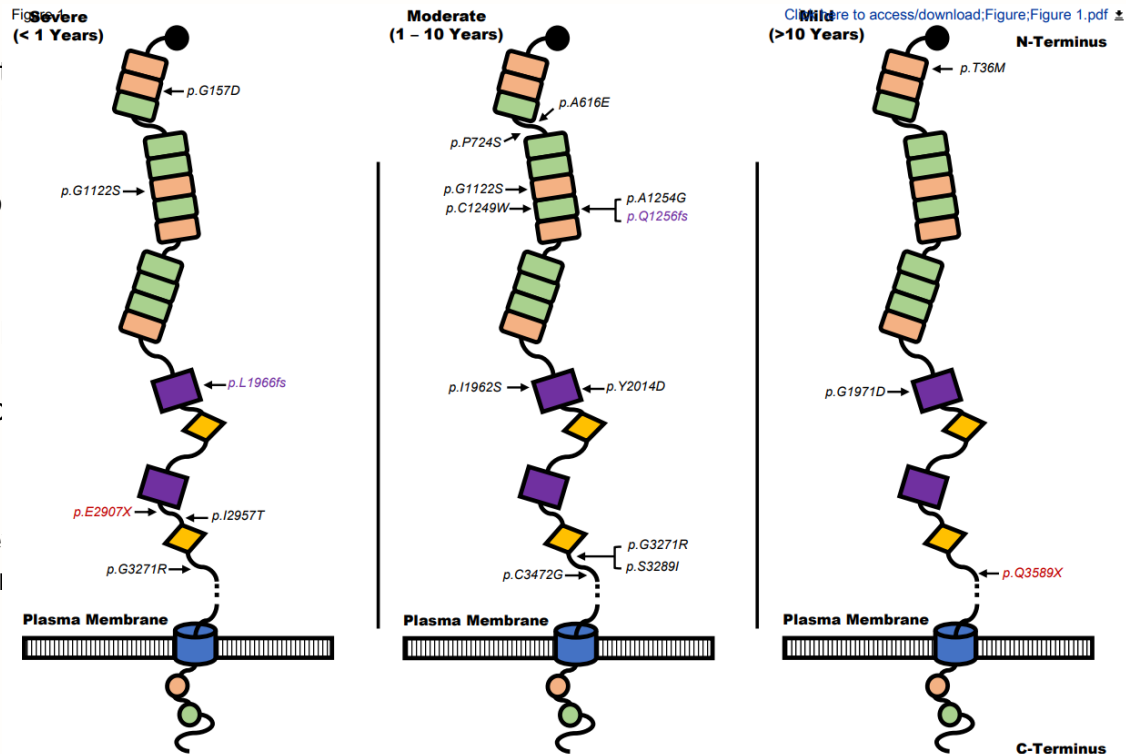
Table detailing information obtained from ANNOVAR on the mutations for *PKHD1*.

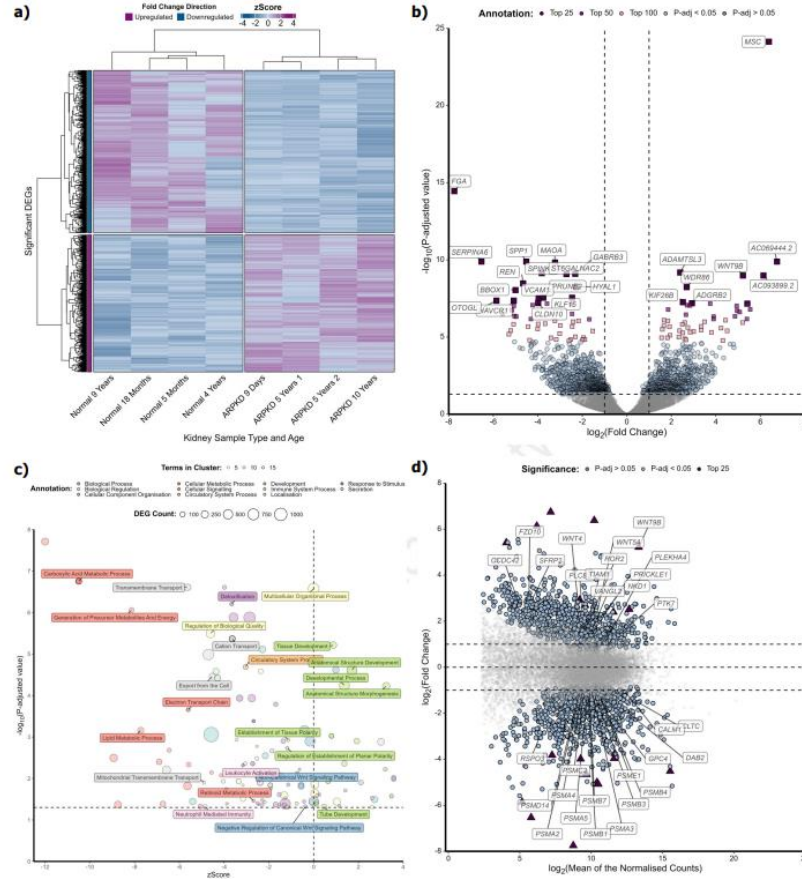
Mutation Type	Exon	DNA	Protein	Population Frequency	Pathogenic	Conserved	Inheritance	Reported in HGMD	Reported in ARPKD/PKHD1 mutation database
missense SNV	3	C107T	T36M	0.000333227	100.00%	66.67%	HET	Y	Y
missense SNV	7	G470A	G157D	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	N
splicing	9	528-1G>A	NA	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	Y	N
missense SNV	20	C1847A	A616E	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	N
missense SNV	22	C2170T	P724S	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	Y
missense SNV	29	G3364A	G1122S	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	Y	Y
missense SNV	32	T3747G	C1249W	0.00002487	100.00%	0.00%	HET	Y	Y
missense SNV	32	C3761G	A1254G	0.0004	33.33%	66.67%	HET	N	Y
frameshift deletion	32	3766delC	Q1256fs	0.0004	NA	NA	HET	N	Y
missense SNV	36	T5885G	I1962S	x	33.33%	33.33%	HET	N	N
frameshift insertion	36	5895dupA	L1966fs	0.00004123	NA	NA	HET	Y	Y
missense SNV	37	T6040G	Y2014D	x	83.33%	0.00%	HET	N	N
missense SNV	37	G5912A	G1971D	0.0001106	100.00%	66.67%	HET	Y	Y
stopgain	56	G8719T	E2907X	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	N
splicing	56	8642+1G>A	NA	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	Y
missense SNV	57	T8870C	I2957T	0.00008244	83.33%	66.67%	HET	Y	Y
missense SNV	58	G9811A	G3271R	x	100.00%	66.67%	HET	N	N
missense SNV	61	T10414G	C3472G	x	83.33%	66.67%	HET	N	Y
stopgain	61	C10765T	Q3589X	x	50.00%	66.67%	HET	Y	Y

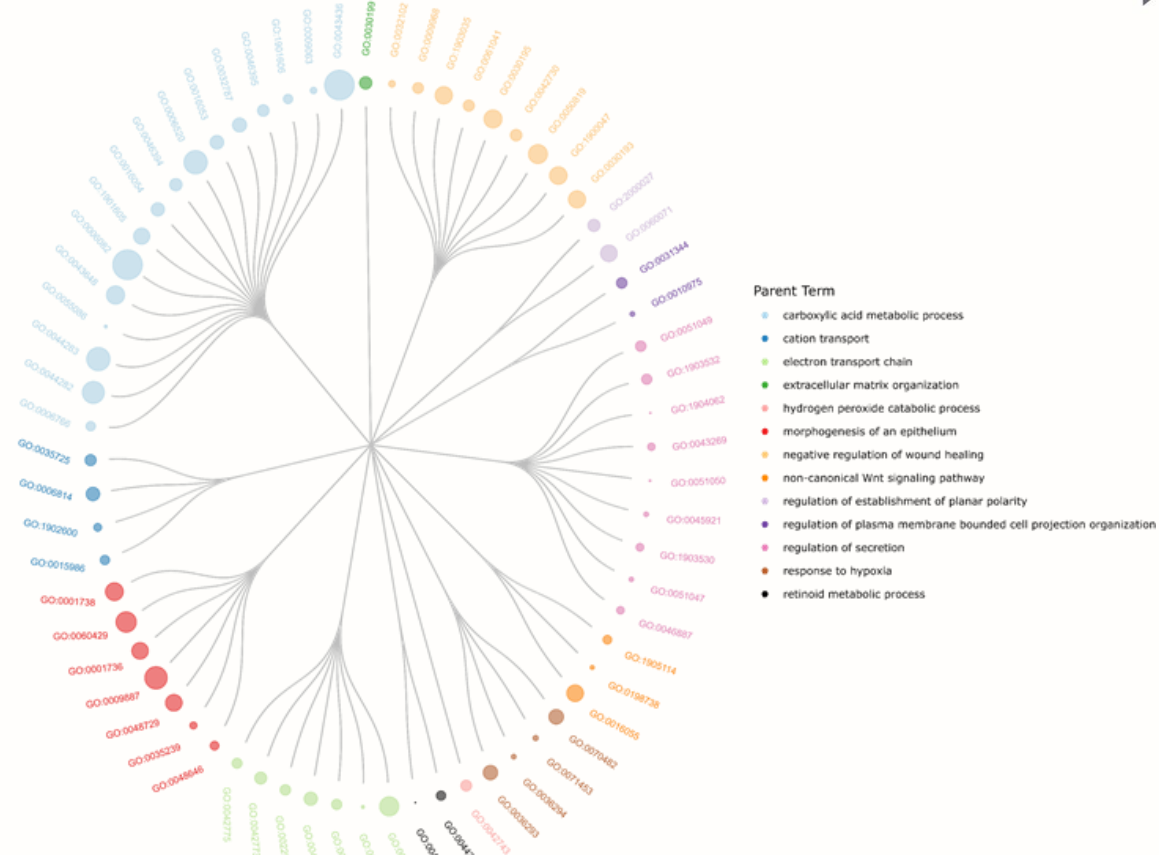
No hotspot of *PKHD1* mutations in our cohort



- All of the mutations within this study span the extracellular domain with no mutations present within the transmembrane or C-terminal domain
- In this small cohort exon 32 contains at 17% of mutations.
- Cumulatively majority of mutations located in the middle of the protein within this cohort (Exons 37; 42.86%). However, these are also some of the largest exons.
- Looking at the distribution of mutations, as they relate to their exon position, does not favour any particular group.
- No clear genotype-phenotype relationship for ESRD.







Acknowledgements

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- Raaghavi Aravindan
- Patricia Wilson
- Jill Norman
- Charlotte Dean
- Mary Lyon Centre





- Κυστική εκφύλιση των νεφρών το 1841.
- Πρώτη κλινική διάγνωση νόσου πολυκυστικών νεφρών το 1888.
- Επικρατής μετάδοση το 1899.
- **1985 μεγάλη γενετική ανακάλυψη**—
σύνδεση με το *PKD1*.

