Variant Curation is Crucial to Claim Digenic Inheritance in Juvenile Open Angle Glaucoma

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The genetics of juvenile open angle glaucoma (JOAG) is heterogeneous in association with multiple loci.1–4 A recent case report described a family in which multiple members were affected by JOAG with autosomal dominant (AD) inheritance.5 In the study, the causative genetic variants were first elucidated by whole exome sequencing in the proband and her affected father, and were further confirmed by targeted Sanger sequencing in her two siblings with ocular hypertension. Pathogenic variants in the MYOC gene cause an AR form of JOAG.6,7 In this family, the MYOC p.Pro370Leu variant, which is known a pathogenic variant,8,9 was found in all affected family members. An additional missense variant, p.Pro370Leu in the LTBP2 gene, was also observed to co-segregate with MYOC p.Pro370Leu. Interestingly, digenic inheritance of the MYOC and LTBP2 genes located at 1q24.3 and 14q24.3, respectively, was proposed by the authors to delineate the genetic cause of JOAG in this family.

Suggestion of digenic inheritance in JOAG is not new. A heterozygous variant in CYP1B1, which is known to cause an autosomal recessive (AR) form of JOAG,10 was reported as a modifier gene when inherited together with a MYOC pathogenic variant, predisposing the affected family members to earlier disease onset.11 Similarly, biallelic variants in the LTBP2 gene cause an AR form of JOAG.12 The authors postulated that MYOC p.Pro370Leu might be necessary for disease manifestation in one of the healthy family members who only carries heterozygous LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu. It was also hypothesized that with LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu alone, the carrier may have late disease onset since manifestation of JOAG can be progressive. When co-inherited with MYOC p.Pro370Leu, the LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu was also deduced to act as a modifier allele instead of being disease-causing on its own.

Digenic inheritance occurs in a disease context when variant genotypes at two loci explain the phenotypes of some patients more clearly than the genotypes of one locus alone.13 While the MYOC p.Pro370Leu variant in comparison with other MYOC variants is associated with early onset, severe disease, and having a penetrance of more than 75% by the age of 25, the authors argue that the family members with both the MYOC and LTBP2 variants have a penetrance of 100% by the age of 15 suggesting the LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu enhances the pathogenicity of the MYOC variant. The evidence of pathogenicity of the LTBP2 variant was substantiated by the authors based on computational prediction by DEOGEN-2 and FATHMM-MKL although other predictors including SIFT and PolyPhen-2 did not predict it to be deleterious. These postulations prompted us to further curate the LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu variant to classify its pathogenicity.

Although classified as a disease mutation in Human Gene Mutation Database Professional 2020,14 Abouelhoda et al found LTBP2 p.Pro432Leu in homozygosity in normal individuals from Saudi Arabian populations enriched for homozygosity due to inbreeding.15 The variant has a relatively high minor allele frequency (2%) in the Indian ethnicities according to 1,000 genomes project phase III. The latest classification in ClinVar interpreted this variant with conflicting interpretations of pathogenicity, which are aggregated from four submissions including two “benign” and two “uncertain significance”. Finally, we applied the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics/Association for Molecular Pathology criteria16 using VarSome version 9.2.017 and found that it was predicted to be “likely benign” since only PM2, BPI, and BP4 criteria are met.

Collectively, the clinical significance of p.Pro432Leu variant remains unclear. In view of the conflicting evidence, the involvement of LTBP2 in digenic inheritance of JOAG warrants further investigation. Reporting additional variants with conflicting interpretations of pathogenicity may complicate genetic counseling or raise unnecessary anxiety in the carriers of this variant on the risk of developing genetic eye diseases.
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Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References
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