A nonsense mutation in *B3GALNT2* is concordant with hydrocephalus in Friesian horses

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Introduction

Friesian horse breed

- Inbreeding rate >1%
- Higher incidence of genetic defects



Hydrocephalus

- Communicative external impaired absorption
- Often stillborn, dystocia in dams

Incidence expected to be a few percent!







Introduction

In humans, ~40% cases known genetic cause

- X-linked recessive: L1CAM
- Autosomal recessive: *CCDC88C* (HSA14) and *MPDZ* (HSA9)

Our aims

- Investigate mode of inheritance
- Develop DNA assay
- Identify causal mutation





Materials and Methods

Materials

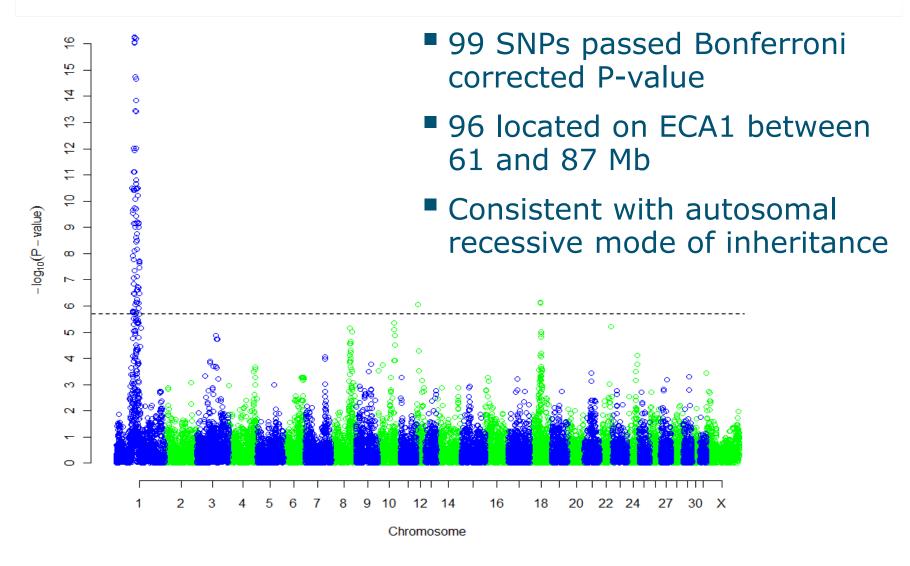
- 13 cases and 69 controls
- Illumina® EquineSNP50 Genotyping BeadChip

Methods

- After QC: 29,720 SNPs
- Single SNP association
- χ^2 test 2 × 3 (genotypic) tables
- Bonferroni corrected significance level: 1.68×10⁻⁶
- Regions of homozygosity



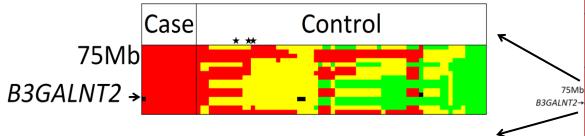
Results - GWAS





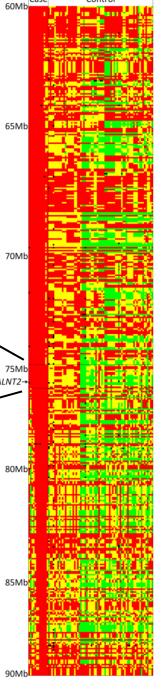
Results - homozygosity

- Homozygosity extended for at least 10.5Mb in 12 out of 13 cases
- All 13 cases homozygous with shared alleles and 1.47Mb in length



 Sequence sufficiently large region surrounding associated SNPs





Methods and Results - NGS

NGS of 4 cases and 6 controls

Exons and adjacent 20bp of genes in region of interest

3 variants fitted case-control model recessive disorder

- 2 known (missense) variants in LYST and NID1
- variant in *B3GALNT2* very likely candidate

Mutation in B3GALNT2

	Nonsense	al	lele	T	(c.1	423C	>T)
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• ECA1:75,907,505 ((exon 12)
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Effect on protein (p.Gln475*)

	TT	TC	CC
Cases	4	0	0
Controls	0	1	5



Methods and Results - validation

Validation: genotyping mutation Sanger sequencing

Population screening: Friesian horses DNA tested mutation

	TT	TC	CC	Total
Validation				
Cases	16	0	0	16
Controls	0	32	36	68
Population screening				
Controls ♂	0	8	52	60
Controls ♀	0	139	666	805

Estimate frequency T allele is 0.085



Discussion

- Hydrocephalus recognized in many species: livestock, laboratory animals and pets
- In humans, genetic heterogeneity
 - → the American Journal of Human Genetics (2013)

B3GALNT2

ns in Congenital Mand Hypogly

MDDGA11:

muscular dystrophy-dystroglycanopathy with brain and eye anomalies, type A, 11

B3GALNT2 knockdown zebrafish embryos: hydrocephalus phenotype

rak,¹ A. Reghan Foley,¹ Silvia Torelli,¹
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Walsh,
ole,² Yi
including hydrocephalus

glycosyration defects in σ -dystrogrycan (σ -DG), an integral value of reduces the ability of α -DG (σ -DG)

extracellular matrix ligands and is responsible for the pathogenesis of an inherited subset of muscular dystro glycanopathies. By exome and Sanger sequencing we identified two individuals affected by a dystroglycan

mutation patient 7 (with hydrocephalus): exon 12 c.1423C>T (homozygous)



Discussion – muscular dystrophy

In Friesian horses muscular dystrophy never considered

Affected foals stillborn, no clinical observation

Exact same nonsense mutation as in humans

Same complex might underlie the phenotype

observed in Friesian horses

Subsequent immunohistochemical examination of muscle biopsies





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With an application in practice! A direct DNA assay for hydrocephalus in Friesian horses is now available.





