

Mutations in *TGFBR2* gene cause spontaneous cervical artery dissection

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Received 7 October 2010
Revised 9 December 2010
Accepted 15 December 2010
Published Online First
26 January 2011

ABSTRACT

Mutations in the genes encoding transforming growth factor β receptors 1 and 2 (*TGFBR1* and *TGFBR2*) have recently been associated with hereditary connective tissue disorders with widespread vascular involvement, including arterial dissection. To determine whether mutations in these genes cause spontaneous cervical artery dissection (sCAD), all coding exons of *TGFBR1* and *TGFBR2* were sequenced in 56 consecutive patients with sCAD. Novel *TGFBR2* disease causing mutations were found in two patients. The two mutations were the pK327R substitution affecting the kinase domain of *TGFBR2* and the pC138R substitution falling in the extracellular domain of the protein, involved in TGF β binding and signalling. No *TGFBR1* mutation was found. The findings indicate that *TGFBR2* gene mutations are responsible for sCAD in 3.6% (95% CI 0.0 to 8.4) of cases, have implications in understanding the role of TGF β signalling in the pathogenesis of sCAD and emphasise the importance of considering molecular characterisation of the *TGFBR2* gene in these patients, regardless of the presence of clinical features suggestive of hereditary connective tissue disorders.

Spontaneous cervical artery dissection (sCAD) is a common phenotype, accounting for up to 20% of ischaemic strokes at a young age. Although its pathogenesis is poorly understood, it is commonly assumed that subtle underlying defects of the connective tissue elements of the extracellular matrix (ECM) might lead to structural instability of the vessel wall and impair its resistance, predisposing to dissection.¹ Recently, the prominent role of transforming growth factor β (TGF β) signalling in the pathogenesis of arterial disease has been established. In particular, mutations of the TGF β receptor type 1 and 2 genes (*TGFBR1* and *TGFBR2*) have been found in patients with overlapping connective tissue disorders—namely, Loeys–Dietz syndrome (LDS), thoracic aneurysm and dissection, Furlong syndrome and Shprintzen–Goldberg syndrome. The phenotypic spectrum of these disorders includes widespread cardiovascular involvement and, especially in LDS, an aggressive vascular disease, with arterial tortuosity and strong predisposition for aneurysms and dissection through the arterial tree,^{2,3} combined with typical craniofacial and skeletal features (LDS type I), or similar to that observed in vascular Ehlers–Danlos syndrome (LDS type II). To date, disease causing mutations in *TGFBR* genes have

been detected in three patients with sCAD⁴ and no information is available on their prevalence in this vascular disorder.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Patients consecutively admitted to our department between March 2008 and February 2010 were included. The diagnosis of CAD was confirmed by MRI/MR angiography or conventional angiography. The presence of the double lumen sign (a false lumen or an intimal flap), luminal narrowing with the ‘string sign’ and gradual tapering ending in total occlusion of the lumen (flame-like occlusion) were considered reliable angiographic findings of CAD whereas a narrowed lumen surrounded by a semi-lunar shaped intramural haematoma on axial T1 weighted images was considered a pathognomonic MR sign. Dissections occurring as an immediate consequence of a major trauma were labelled ‘traumatic’ and excluded.⁵ Mutations search was also conducted in 500 control chromosomes of Italian healthy blood donors. Informed consent was obtained in agreement with the Italian bioethic laws.

Phenotype analysis

Clinically detectable signs and family history of connective tissue abnormalities, including craniofacial, skeletal and cutaneous manifestations, were systematically investigated in each subject. Data were collected by two physicians (BD, EDZ) to ensure a homogeneous evaluation.

Mutation analysis

The molecular analysis of *TGFBR1* (reference sequence NM_004612.2) and *TGFBR2* (reference sequence NM_003242.5) genes was performed on genomic DNA purified from whole blood using Wizard Genomic DNA purification KIT (Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, USA), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. In particular, the exons and intron flanking regions of the *TGFBR1* and *TGFBR2* genes were amplified by PCR and sequence analysis was performed in both orientations using the BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit on the ABI PRISM 3100 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA).⁶

RESULTS

The study group consisted of 56 subjects (table 1). Connective tissue abnormalities were observed in 18 patients (32.1%; see online supplementary table 1

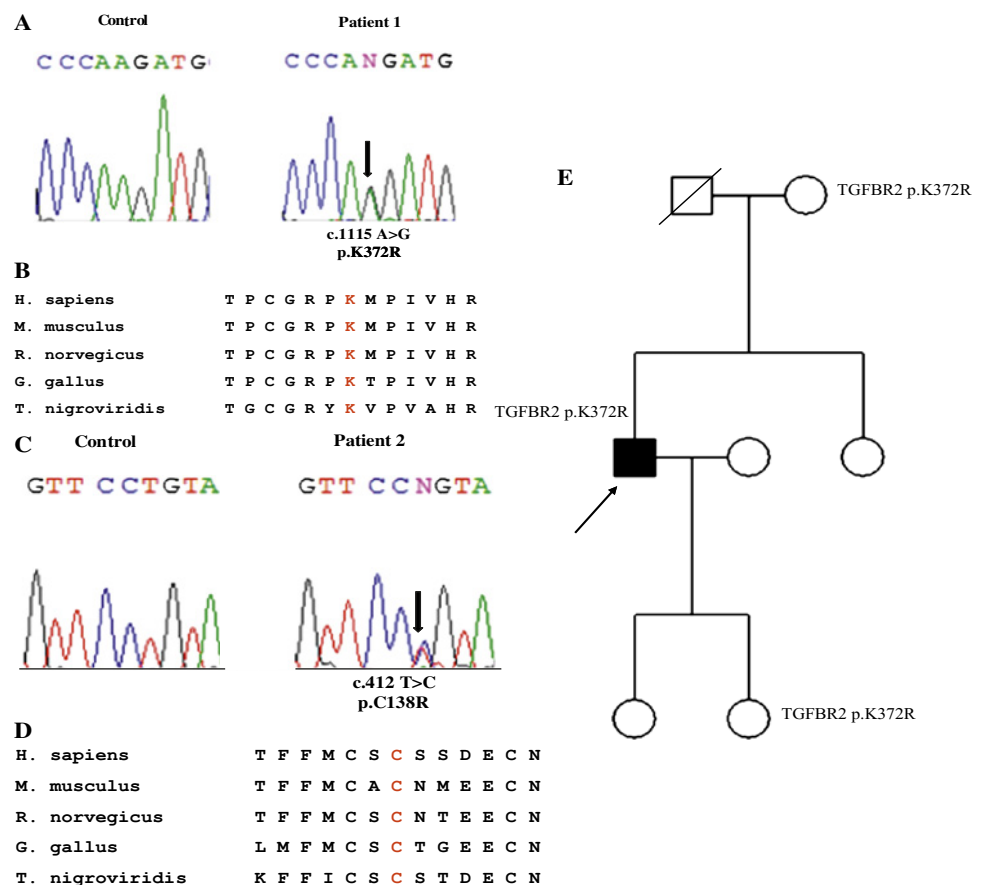
Table 1 Demographics and clinical characteristics of the study group

Characteristic	
Age (mean±SD)	41.4±7.2
Body mass index (kg/m ²) (mean±SD)	24.3±3.0
Sex, female (n (%))	19 (33.9)
Hypertension (n (%))	18 (32.1)
Diabetes mellitus (n (%))	1 (1.8)
Smoking (n (%))	13 (23.2)
Hypercholesterolaemia (n (%))	16 (28.6)
Oral contraceptive (n (%))	6 (31.6)
Migraine (n (%))	
Any migraine	33 (58.9)
Migraine without aura	23 (41.0)
Migraine with aura	7 (12.5)
Carotid artery dissection (n (%))	30 (53.6)
Vertebral artery dissection (n (%))	16 (28.6)
Multiple vessel dissection (n (%))	10 (17.8)
Cerebral ischaemia (n (%))	
Infarction	29 (51.8)
Transient ischaemic attack	16 (28.6)
Local signs* (n (%))	21 (37.5)

*Headache, neck pain, pulsatile tinnitus, cranial nerves involvement or cervical radiculopathy on the side of the dissection.

available online only). Apart from six known and two novel *TGFBR1* polymorphisms, and eight known and one novel *TGFBR2* polymorphism (see online supplementary table 2 available online only), we identified *TGFBR2* disease causing mutations in two patients (3.6%, 95% CI 0.0 to 8.4).

Figure 1 Molecular characterisation of patient No 1 and patient No 2 by genomic DNA sequencing. Sequence chromatogram of patient No 1 (A), showing the position of the heterozygous c1115A→G transition in *TGFBR2* exon 4, leading to the novel pK372R missense mutation (substitution of a lysine in the kinase domain of the receptor with an arginine), and patient No 2 (C), showing the position of the heterozygous c412T→C transition in *TGFBR2* exon 3, leading to the novel pC138R missense mutation. The lysine at position 372 (B) and the cysteine at position 138 (D) in the extracellular domain of the protein are evolutionary conserved in *TGFBR2* orthologues. Multiple sequence alignment was performed using CLUSTALW and PolyPhen. (E) Segregation of the pK372R *TGFBR2* mutation in the patient's family pedigree. *TGFBR1* and *TGFBR2*, transforming growth factor β receptor type 1 and 2 genes.



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TGFBR2 gene (figure 1C), leading to the substitution of cysteine with arginine in position 138 of the amino acidic sequence (pC138R) in the extracellular domain of the protein. This missense mutation was not detected in the proband's parents, suggesting it arose as a de novo event.

Several arguments support the disease causing effect of the mutations we found: (1) they were not detected in 500 chromosomes of control Italian blood donors; (2) they substitute a highly conserved residue in the orthologues of the receptor (figure 1B, 1D); and (3) both mutations are predicted to influence protein function with high probability by PolyPhen tool bioinformatic analysis: the pK372R missense mutation affects a residue in the *TGFBR2* kinase domain like the majority of LDS mutations identified to date while the pC138R missense mutation is the first reported to affect one of the cysteins needed to stabilise the *TGFBR2* protein by disulfide bonds between pCys138 and pCys143.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that *TGFBR2* mutations may be a cause of sCAD, being responsible for ~3.6% of the cases in the present cohort and, indirectly, prompt speculation on several pathogenic mechanisms of this disease. Firstly, our findings are in line with the hypothesis that TGF β is involved in sCAD specific pathways. A number of histological analyses have consistently shown a severe defect in elastogenesis with loss of elastin content and disarrayed elastic fibres in patients with dysregulation of TGF β signalling,^{2, 7} similar to the ultrastructural abnormalities observed in skin biopsies⁸ and arterial wall specimens⁹ of sCAD patients. It is conceivable that *TGFBR2* mutations may result in altered structure and composition of vascular ECM, predisposing to dissection. Secondly, they reinforce the prevailing idea that sCAD represents one phenotypic expression of a systemic inherited disorder of the ECM, even in sporadic cases with no other obvious signs of connective tissue abnormalities. In line with this hypothesis, the mutation carriers we identified showed only subtle signs of connective tissue involvement. As in the case of familial thoracic aneurysm and dissection, in which carriers of the defective gene show isolated involvement of the aorta,¹⁰ we can assume a clinical presentation limited to cervical arteries as part of the phenotypic spectrum of *TGFBR2* mutations.

Although mutations in *TGFBR2* appear to be an infrequent cause of sCAD, the identification of subjects who carry the defective gene has important clinical implications as regards individual and familial counselling. Because of the aggressive nature of their arteriopathy, mutation carriers require close monitoring of the arterial tree and should be advised of the risk of other life threatening manifestations, such as cervical spine

instability and organ rupture.^{2, 3} As our findings indicate, *TGFBR2* screening is likely to be recommended only in selected sCAD cases. Unfortunately, defining which sCAD patients should be screened is not straightforward. Familial clustering of dissection is evident when the disease involves the thoracic aorta while it is a very rare finding in sCAD.¹¹ Furthermore, the wide intra-familial variability of *TGFBR2* mutation related phenotypes, the incomplete penetrance of the mutations and the lack of genotype–phenotype correlations³ make it difficult to determine what subgroup of sCAD patients is more likely to carry the defective gene and should undergo molecular characterisation. In particular, it is uncertain whether searching for connective tissue abnormalities or specific vascular phenotypes might increase the probability of identifying mutations carriers. As a consequence, awaiting confirmation of our findings in larger series and further data on what specific phenotypes, if any, may be of help in patient selection, it seems advisable to consider the possibility of performing molecular characterisation in all patients with sCAD, regardless of the presence of clinical features suggestive of *TGFBR2* mutation.

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2011 82: 1372-1374 originally published online January 26, 2011

doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2010.231902

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