SPTLC1 and RAB7 mutation analysis in dominantly inherited and idiopathic sensory neuropathies

C J Klein, Y Wu, K E Kruckeberg, S J Hebring, S A Anderson, J M Cunningham, P J B Dyck, D M Klein, S N Thibodeau, P J Dyck

**Background:** The variable clinical features of hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy (HSAN I) suggest heterogeneity. Some cases of idiopathic sensory neuropathy could be caused by missense mutations of SPTLC1 and RAB7 and not be recognised as familial.

**Objective:** To screen persons with dominantly inherited HSAN I and others with idiopathic sensory neuropathies for known mutations of SPTLC1 and RAB7.

**Patients:** DNA was examined from well characterised individuals of 25 kindreds with adult onset HSAN I for mutations of SPTLC1 and RAB7. 92 patients with idiopathic sensory neuropathy were also screened for known mutations of these genes.

**Results:** Of the 25 kindreds, only one had a mutation (SPTLC1 399T→G). This kindred, and 10 without identified mutations, had prominent mutilating foot injuries with peroneal weakness. Of the remainder, 12 had foot insensitivity with injuries but no weakness, one had restless legs and burning feet, and one had dementia with hearing loss. No mutation of RAB7 was found in any of these. No known mutations of SPTLC1 or RAB7 were found in cases of idiopathic sensory neuropathy.

**Conclusions:** Adult onset HSAN I is clinically and genetically heterogeneous and further work is required to identify additional genetic causes. Known SPTLC1 or RAB7 mutations were not found in idiopathic sensory neuropathy.

**Subjects:**

**HSAN kindreds**

With institutional review board approval, we assessed DNA isolated from lymphoblast cell lines of patients diagnosed by us (CJK, PJBD, PJD) with HSAN I or idiopathic sensory predominant neuropathies and evaluated at Mayo Clinic Rochester since 1980. Patients with congenital or childhood onset disease were not included. All patients had clinical and electrophysiological studies consistent with HSAN I’ along with extensive clinical review and studies to exclude alternative causes of sensorimotor polyneuropathy. Only families with confirmatory examination or testing of an additional family member in a different generation were included. DNA was available from 25 kindreds. The number of individuals known to be affected within a family ranged from two to 28. In nine families, male to male transmission was documented. Sural nerve biopsies had been obtained from persons in six families, and in these biopsy specimens there was axonal loss with no specific interstitial pathological abnormality to suggest another cause for the neuropathy. Male probands were all examined and found not to have α-galactosidase deficiency, the enzyme deficiency responsible for Fabry’s disease.

Among 25 HSAN I families, 11 also had peroneal atrophy and mutilating acropathy with foot fractures and ulcers of the feet including amputations; 12 had similar foot injuries without peroneal atrophy or weakness; one had restless legs and burning feet with neuropathy; and one had dementia, hearing loss, and mutilating sensory polyneuropathy.

**Idiopathic sensory predominant neuropathies**

We studied 92 patients with idiopathic sensory polyneuropathy. Pain (often burning or lancinating associated with paraesthesiae) occurred in 77 of them. All had electrophysiological evidence of sensory nerve involvement. Sensory loss was much more prominent than weakness. In the 25 patients who had weakness, it was mild, affecting intrinsic...
foot muscles or plantar dorsiflexors. High arches or hammer toes, usually mild in degree, were noted in 20 patients. Charcot joints with radiological confirmation of bone fractures were found in 15 persons including painless foot ulcers in five. The family history was reviewed in all cases and for 13 families it was reported that there were other family members with foot pain or previous foot surgery. Testing of relatives for neuropathy was not carried out. Sural nerve biopsies were done in 18 cases and showed prominent axonal degeneration or fibre loss but no interstitial pathological abnormalities. Male cases (n = 40) had negative examination for α-galactosidase deficiency (that is, for Fabry’s disease), and all had extensive testing for acquired causes of neuropathy.

**DNA SEQUENCING OF SPTLC1 AND RAB7**

DNA samples from the probands of each of the studied kindreds were examined by mutation analysis of the entire open reading frame of SPTLC1 and RAB7 by conventional fluorescent sequencing, using polymerase chain reaction and the primers shown in table 1. Among our idiopathic sensory neuropathy patients, the known mutations of SPTLC1 (398G→A C133Y, 399T→G C133W, and 431T→A V144D) and RAB7 (484G→A V162M and 385C→T, L129P) were screened for, using the appropriate primer sets in table 1. Pyrosequencing (PSQ 96 SNP reagent kit, Pyrosequencing AB, Uppsala, Sweden) of the known mutations of SPTLC1 and RAB7 was also done in all kindred and all patients with idiopathic sensory neuropathy, employing conventional sequencing data.

**RESULTS**

Of our 25 kindred, only one kindred (or person) had a mutation in the SPTLC1 gene 399T→G (C133W) (fig 1). This kindred from Newfoundland, Canada, had prominent mutilating foot injuries with peroneal muscle atrophy and weakness. Two of the family members had amputations of the toes or feet and male to male transmission. The mother of our proband at the time of his initial visit had no reported symptoms, but latter developed positive sensory symptoms and reported mild sensory loss in her six decade of life. RAB7 mutations were not found in our studied kindreds. The known SPTLC1 and RAB7 mutations were not found in our group of patients with idiopathic sensorimotor polyneuropathy. Four kindreds had RAB7 polymorphism of C to G at nucleotide position 207, which is not predicted to alter the amino acid leucine and has been described previously (http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway? SNP entry RS11549749).

**DISCUSSION**

On the basis of this study, mutations in SPTLC1 and RAB7 appear to be an uncommon cause of HSAN I among our American kindreds with patterns of inheritance and clinical features typical of HSAN I. Also, known mutations of these genes were not found in our patients with idiopathic sensory polyneuropathies. Only one of 25 HSAN I kindreds had an SPTLC1 mutation 399T→G (C133W) and was from Newfoundland, Canada. This kindred had mutilating acropathy leading to amputations with peroneal atrophy and weakness similar to those reported previously with SPTLC mutation.2 Also of note is the extent of variable expression in that family, wherein the patient’s mother was clinically very mild and only presented late in life. Ten other kindreds with a similar phenotype (that is, HSAN with or without mutilating acropathy and peroneal muscle atrophy) did not have mutations of either gene. None of the other phenotypes of HSAN I had mutations. These results strengthen the suggestion that genetic heterogeneity exists for the varieties of adult onset, dominantly inherited sensory neuropathies. Second, known mutations of SPTLC1 and RAB7 were not responsible for any of our cases of cryptogenic sensory predominant neuropathy. Because we did not examine the entire open reading frame for SPTLC1 and RAB7 mutations in the idiopathic sensory cases, we cannot exclude other mutations.

Among some of the familial cases, our results were predicted on clinical grounds. Specifically, a single molecular genetic mechanism is unlikely to have caused the degree of clinical variability observed:

- HSAN with or without mutilating acropathy and peroneal muscle atrophy;

---

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exon</th>
<th>F 5′-CTCGGGAATGGAATTGCACAC-3′</th>
<th>R 5′-AGACGCTTCTCGTGGCCAC-3′</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exon 2</td>
<td>F 5′-AGGAGAATGGCTGCAGATT-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-TTCCCTATITTGCTGCTTA-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 3</td>
<td>F 5′-TAAAGTGACAGAGACTGTA-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GGTTAACAGTGAGCAAAAT-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 4</td>
<td>F 5′-CCACCAAGTTATATATGACGC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GGAAAAAATCTCAGATGCG-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 5</td>
<td>F 5′-ATGGGATGTTGCTGATACAG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CTCTGACCTCTGCTCTACGC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 6</td>
<td>F 5′-AGATGCTGACTGTTAATCAG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-ATGACTATAGACACCAGCTGAAG-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 7</td>
<td>F 5′-TATGTGAAAGAAGCTAGTGG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GCAATGAAAGCAGCGAAC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 8</td>
<td>F 5′-AAGTGCTGCTGAAAAATGTA-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CACAAAGACCCGCAAAAACA-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 9</td>
<td>F 5′-GCCATGAAAGGAGTATGCGG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GGGACACTGTGTTGGCTCTAT-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exons 10–11</td>
<td>F 5′-CTCTTTTCCCGCAGGCATAATG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CCTGGGAGCAGAAGATGCTC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 12</td>
<td>F 5′-CTGGCTCTGTAATGTATAGTG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CTTACGGAAATCTGGGAT-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 13</td>
<td>F 5′-GCCAAGCTCTGACTGTTA-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-AGACATCTGCCCTTCCTCCTC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 14</td>
<td>F 5′-GCCAAGTTCAGGCTC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CTTCCAGATCTGGGCGAC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 15</td>
<td>F 5′-CTTACTGTCTGACATTGC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GAAAGCTGTTTATATTCAAG-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAB7 Exons 1–2</td>
<td>F 5′-GCCGGAACGTGACGCAAGGC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-TGAAGAAGCCGGGAGTCACG-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 3</td>
<td>F 5′-TAGTCTCAATATTTGCAATC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-TCAAAGCTGCATCCGTTCC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 4</td>
<td>F 5′-GCTCGGAAAGGCTACTG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-TGAAGTACGCGCAATATTCA-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 5</td>
<td>F 5′-GCACCTCTGAGTGCTAATGCTG-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-CCACACGACATCCCTCAGGGAC-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 6</td>
<td>F 5′-CTGCAAGGACGAGATTGGAGAGC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GGGCCAGCTCAGACTTCA-3′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exon 7</td>
<td>F 5′-GTCTTATTCTCCGTTAGAATC-3′</td>
<td>R 5′-GGGGTATAAAGGACCACAGAGAC-3′</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
missense mutations. Whereas the previous investigators identified it from 24 step in the identification of new causative genes. That linkage analysis will continue to be an important first the regulation of sphingolipids or endosomal trafficking may even those with similar phenotypes may be genetically heterogeneous.

Compared with the earlier investigations, we found far fewer SPTLC1 and RAB7 mutations in similarly affected HSAN I families—that is, with peroneal atrophy and mutilating foot injuries. Our data might suggest that the founder effect described in patients from southern England and Europe, from where our Newfoundland family may have originated, does not exist among the American patients. We did not identify any patients with RAB7 mutation, whereas the previous investigators identified it from 24 unrelated kindreds, two with V162M and one with L129P missense mutations.

Mutation analysis of the heterodimer molecule of SPTLC1 (that is, SPTLC2) has been excluded as a causative factor in several families with HSAN I. Other pathways important in the regulation of sphingolipids or endosomal trafficking may be implicated in candidate gene approaches, but it is likely that linkage analysis will continue to be an important first step in the identification of new causative genes.

**Figure 1** (A) Pedigree of the Newfoundland kindred with the described mutation. II-4 and II-5 had both undergone foot amputations, and the former had those amputations after having burned her feet against an oven without recognising pain. The mother of the propositus II-1 was asymptomatic at the time of her son’s initial examination. She was later reported to have developed positive prickling tingling of her feet and sensory loss in her sixth decade without mutilating foot injuries. Her son had no foot ulcerations and initially presenting with painful dysesthetic shooting extremity pain by age 12 years evolving to anaesthesia with peroneal atrophy at age 22 years. (B) The forward complementary missense mutation 399T→G(C133W) within exon 5 of serine palmitoyltransferase, long chain base subunit-1 (SPTLC1). (C) Confirmatory reverse strand pyrosequencing analysis of the same mutation (above) and normal (below) showing evidence of the heterozygous A and C base pair population at position 399. Each peak (y axis) represents the luminescent reaction with successful incorporation of the specific purine or pyrimidine base released for incorporation (x axis).

**Authors’ affiliations**

C J Klein, P J B Dyck, D M Klein, P J Dyck, The Peripheral Neuropathy Research Laboratory, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota, USA

Y Wu, K E Kruckeberg, S J Hebbring, S A Anderson, J M Cunningham, S N Thibodeau, The Molecular Genetics Research Laboratory, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

Competing interests: none declared

Correspondence to: Dr Christopher J Klein, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905, USA; klein.christopher@mayo.edu

Received 16 July 2004

In revised form 13 September 2004

Accepted 13 October 2004

**REFERENCES**


SPTLC1 and RAB7 mutation analysis in dominantly inherited and idiopathic sensory neuropathies


*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2005 76: 1022-1024
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2004.050062

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/76/7/1022

These include:

References

This article cites 8 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/76/7/1022#BIBL

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Dementia (1020)
- Injury (478)
- Memory disorders (psychiatry) (1390)
- Sleep disorders (143)
- Sleep disorders (neurology) (151)
- Trauma (479)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/