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The Many Faces of Mosaicism in TSC

David J. Kwiatkowski, MD, PhD

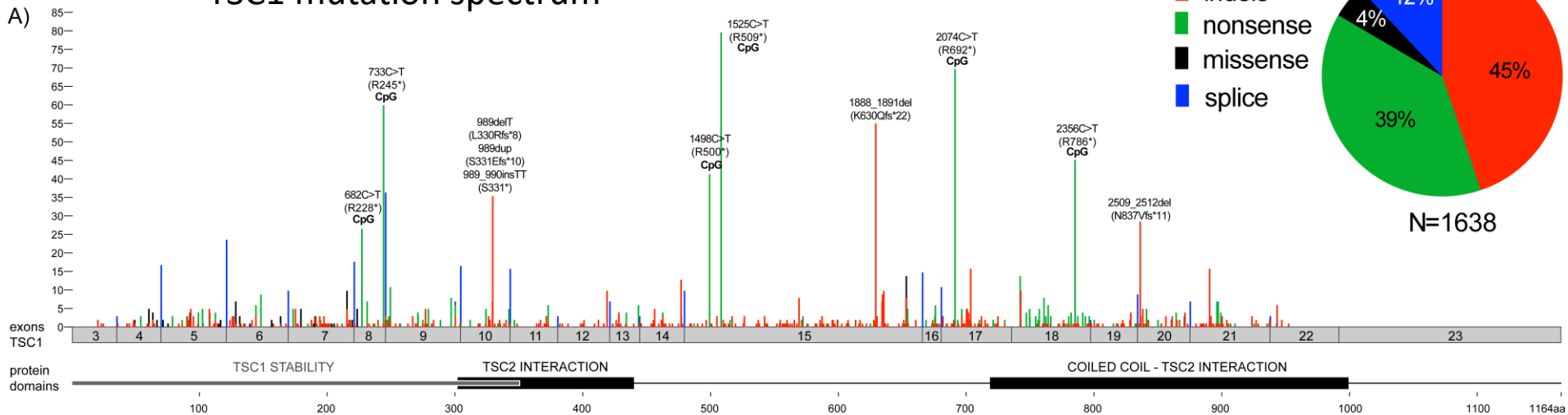
Thomas Darling, MD, PhD



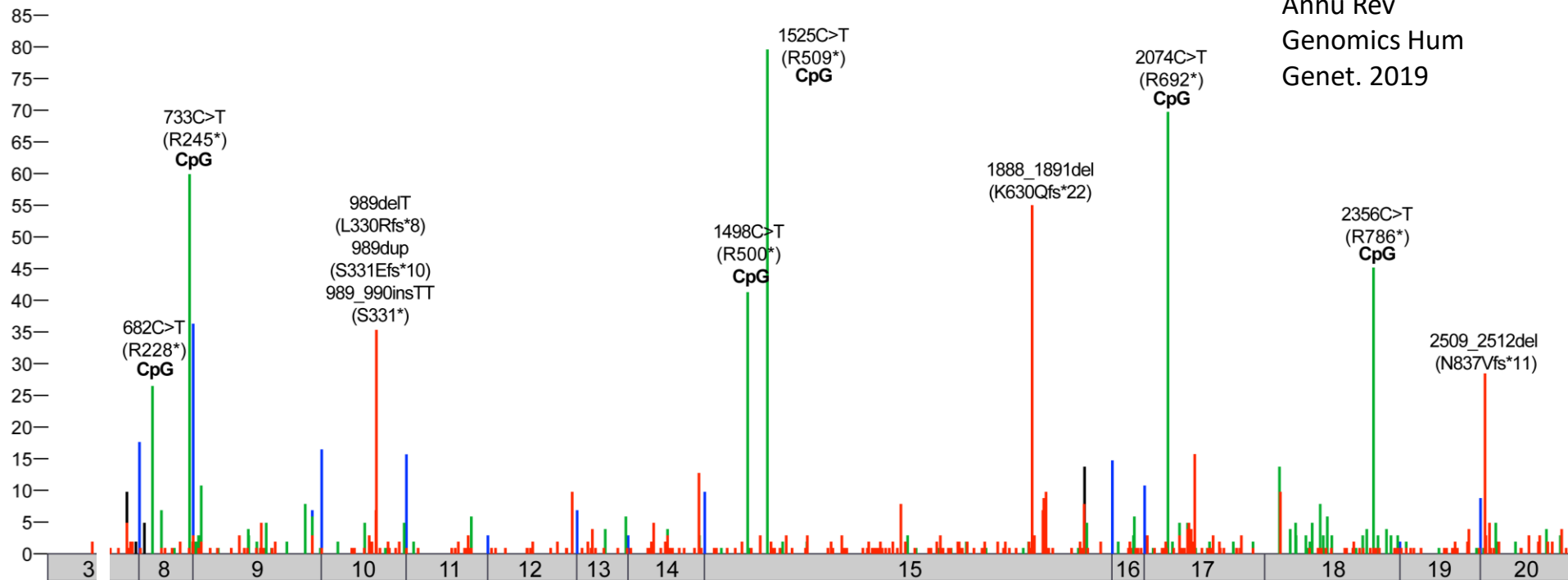
TSC clinical genetics

- Incidence - 1 in 6-10,000;
-> ~40,000 Americans with TSC
- Autosomal dominant inheritance – means each TSC individual (without mosaicism) has a 50% chance of transmitting TSC to each of their children
- Variable expression of the disease
 - but very rarely skips a generation
 - some rare families have mild features
- Sporadic cases (no family history) account for about 2/3 of all patients

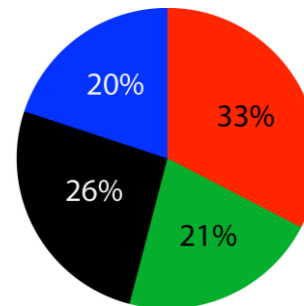
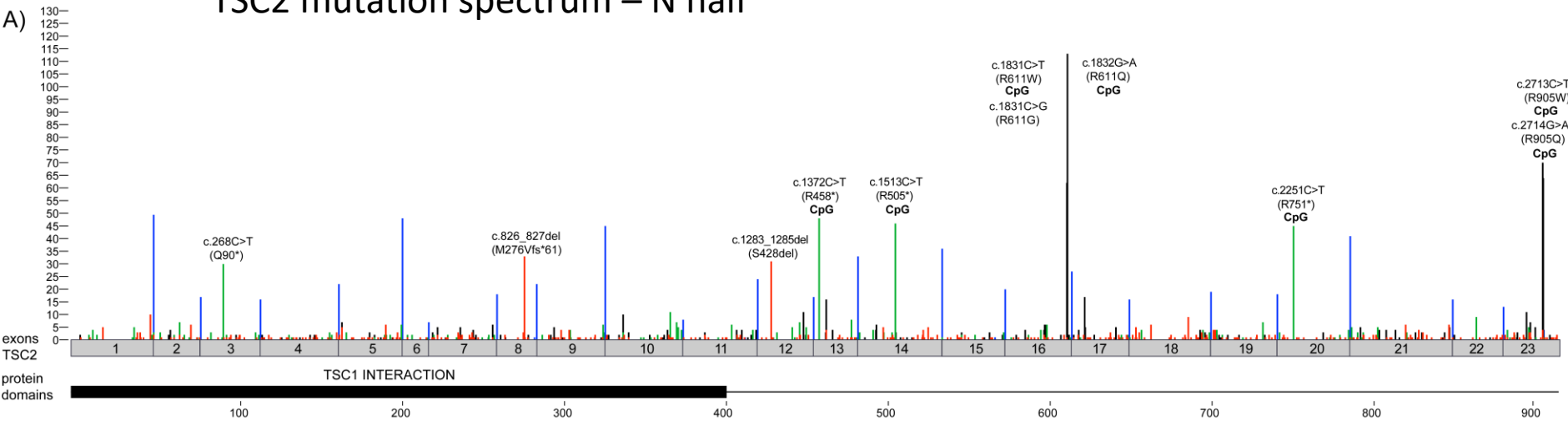
TSC1 mutation spectrum



Klonowska et al.
Annu Rev
Genomics Hum
Genet. 2019



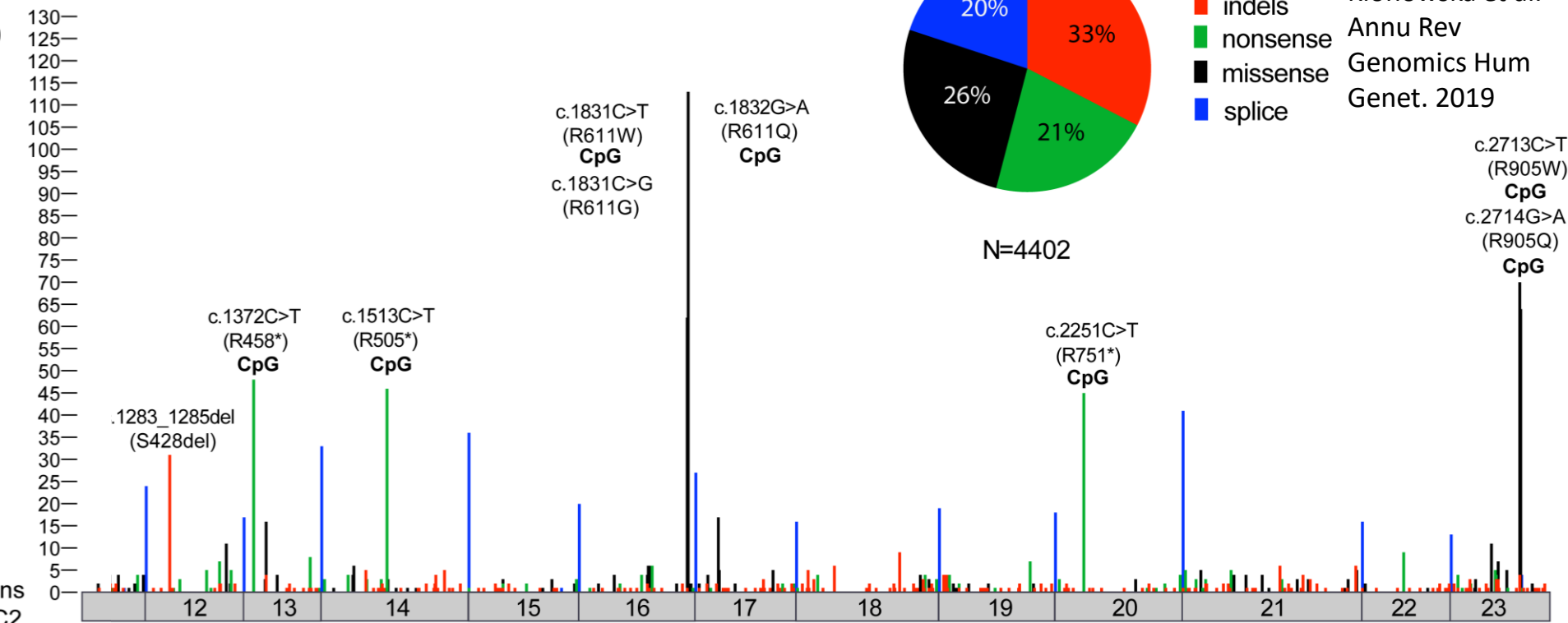
TSC2 mutation spectrum – N half



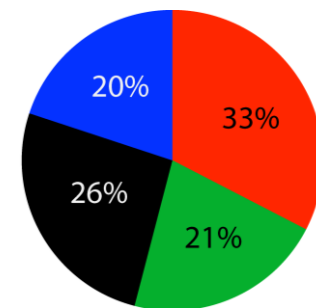
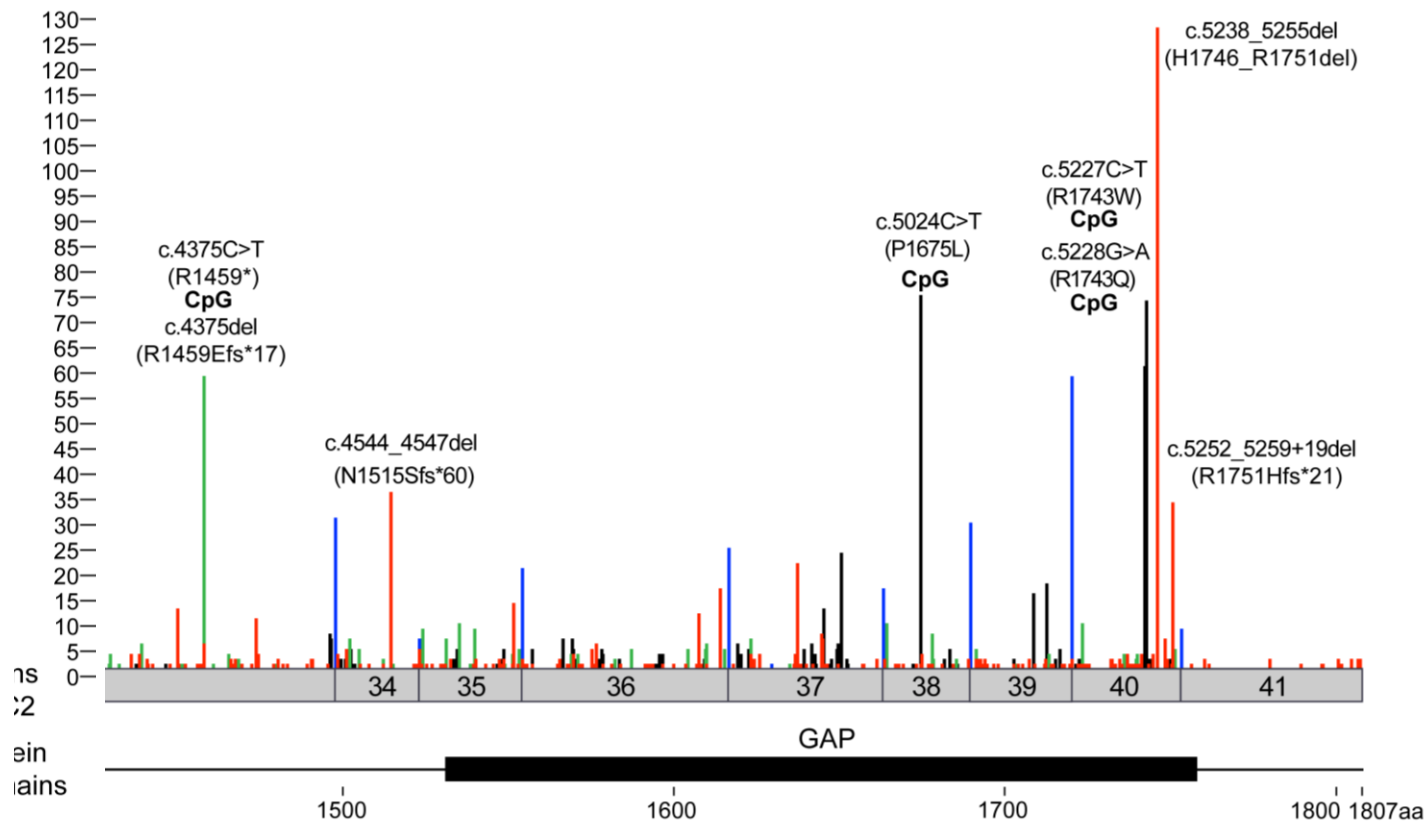
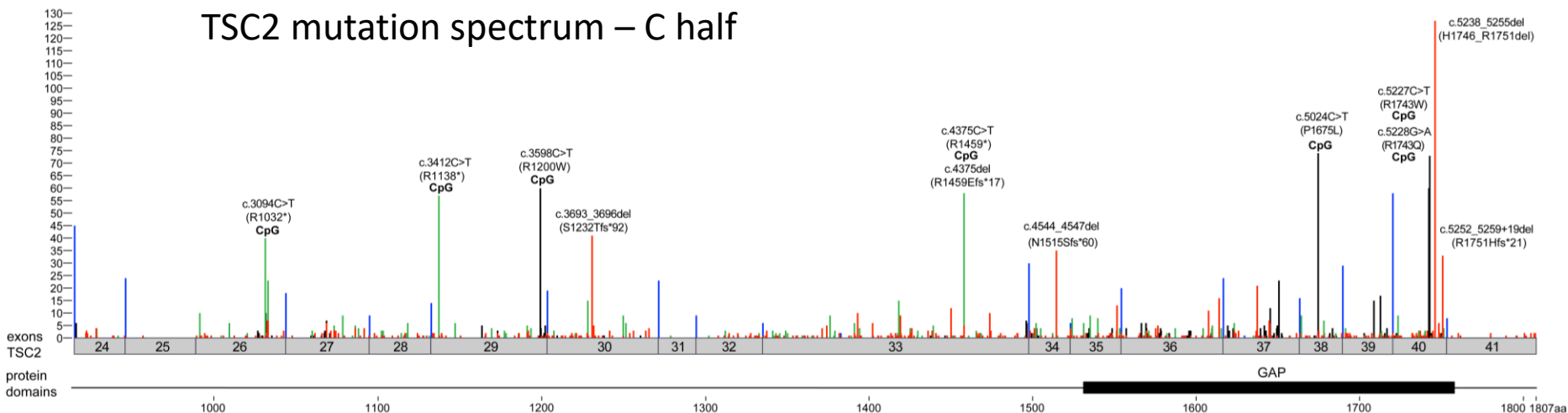
N=4402

- indels
- nonsense
- missense
- splice

Klonowska et al.
Annu Rev
Genomics Hum
Genet. 2019



TSC2 mutation spectrum – C half

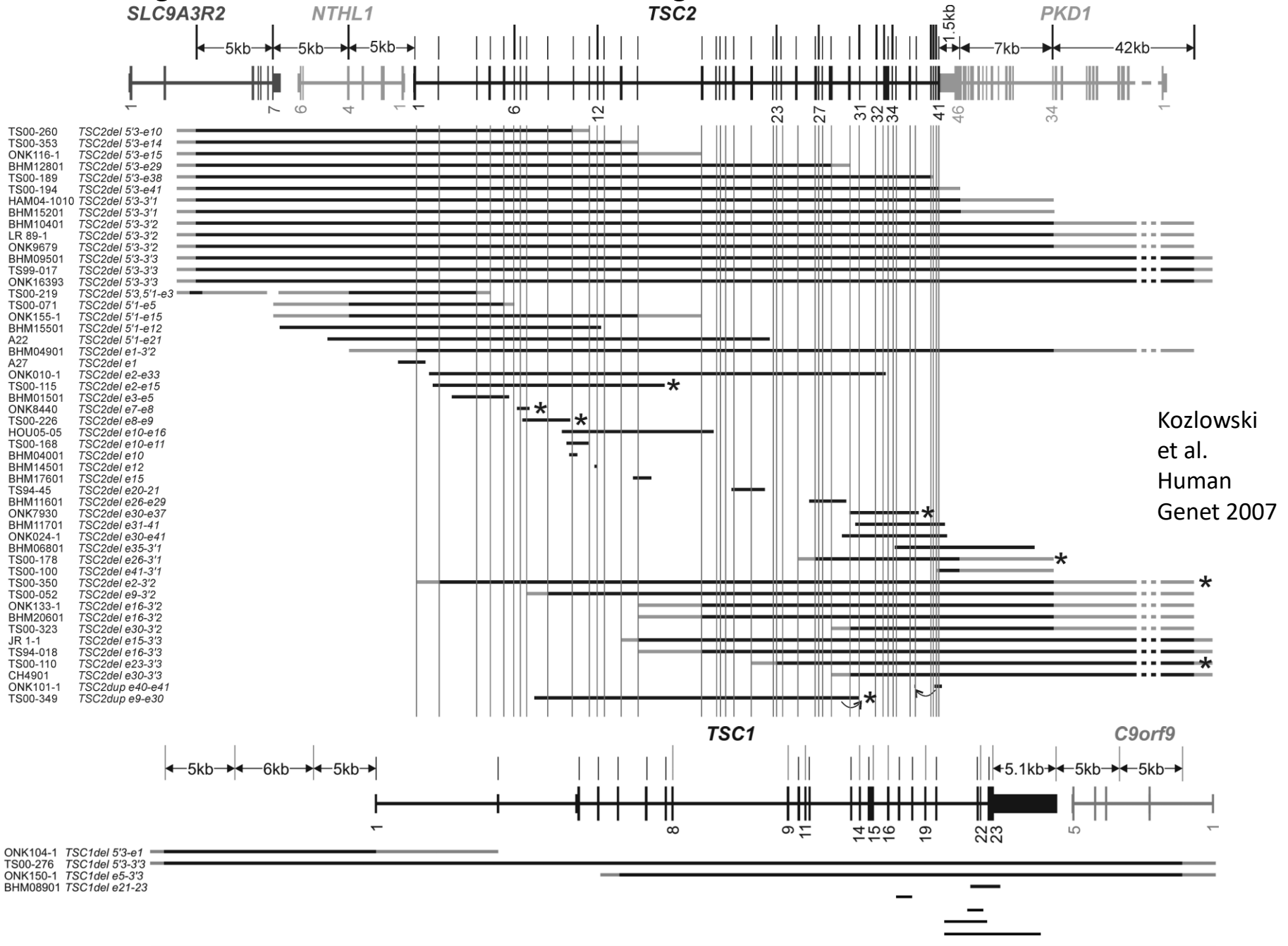


N=4402

- indels
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Klonowska et al.
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TSC2 genomic deletions ~5%, TSC1 genomic deletions ~1%, of all TSC



Fertilization leads to the first cell of a new embryo



Fertilization is followed by serial divisions that lead to all the cells in the body

1 cell



2 cells



4 cells



8 cells

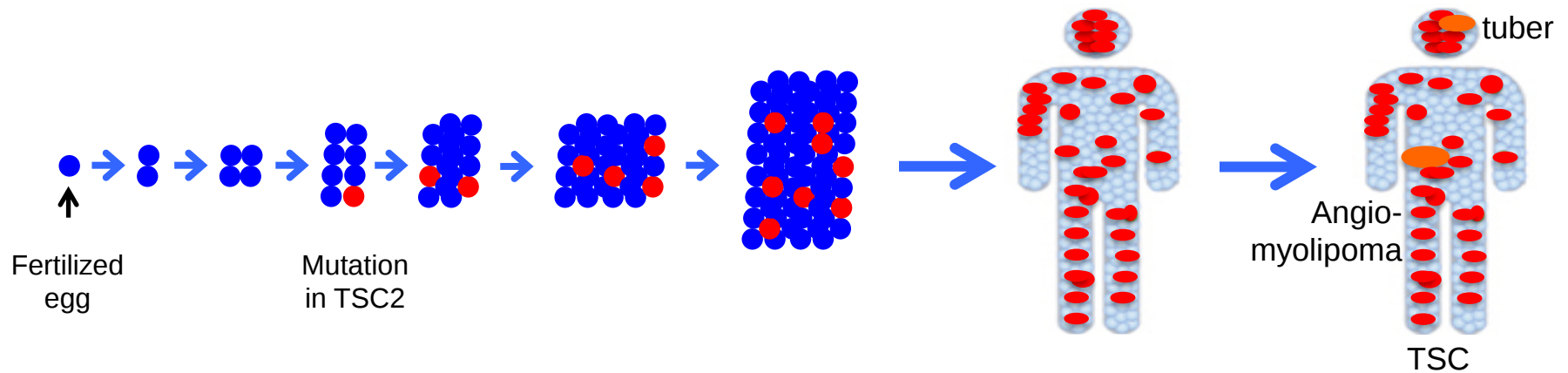


~15 cells



~100 cells

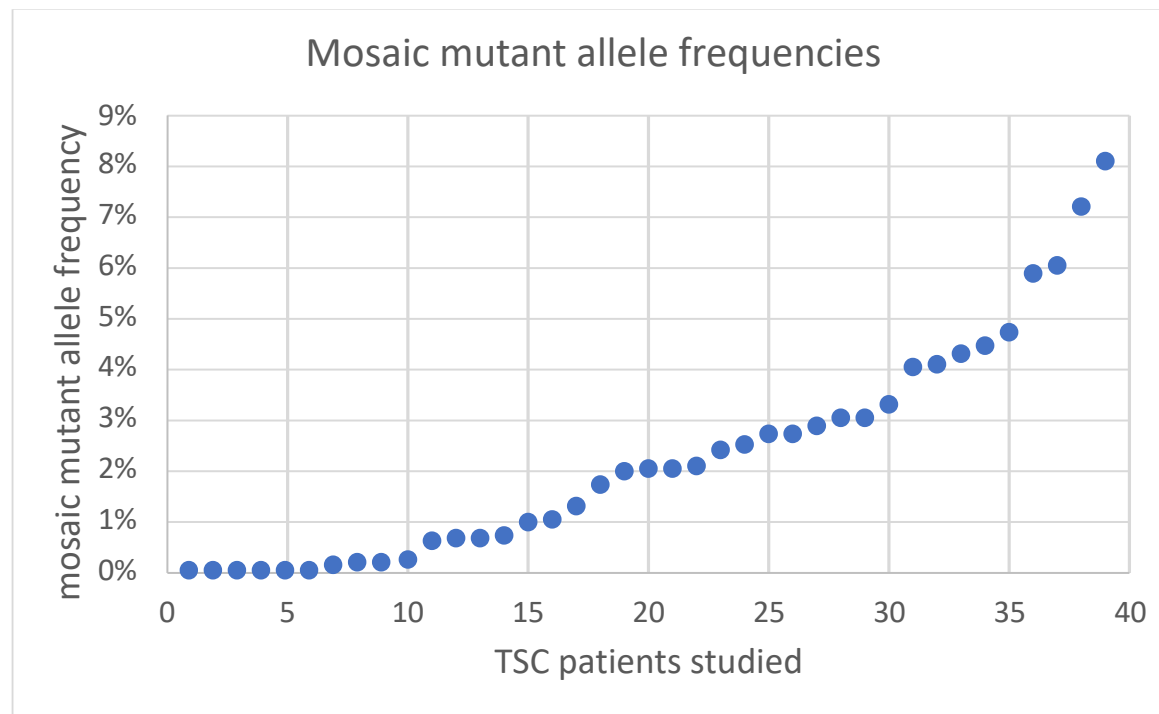
Mosaicism is common both in general and in TSC



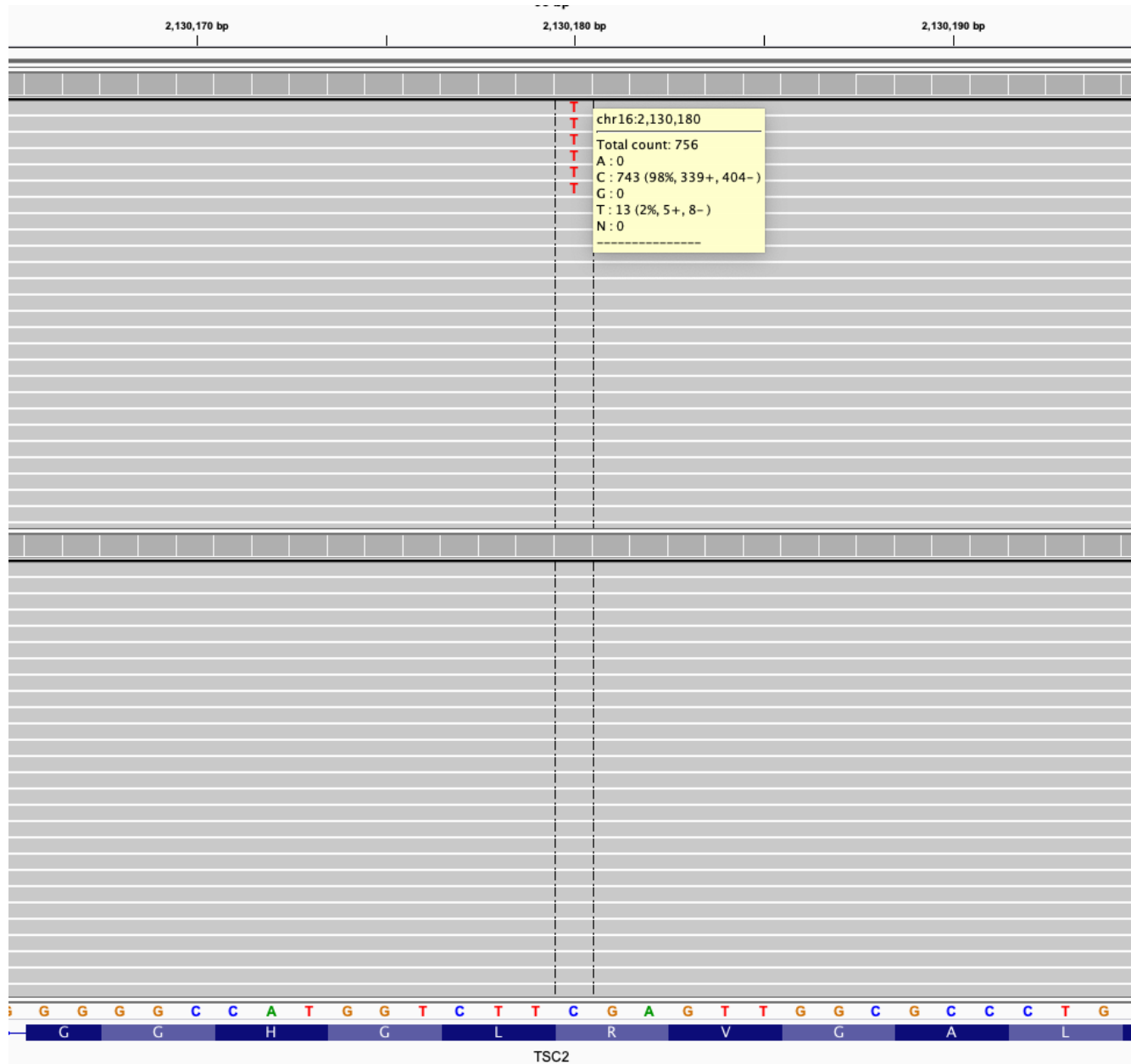
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mosaic and Intronic Mutations in *TSC1/TSC2* Explain the Majority of TSC Patients with No Mutation Identified by Conventional Testing

Magdalena E. Tyburczy¹, Kira A. Dies², Jennifer Glass³, Susana Camposano⁴, Yvonne Chekaluk¹, Aaron R. Thorner⁵, Ling Lin⁵, Darcy Krueger⁶, David N. Franz⁶, Elizabeth A. Thiele⁴, Mustafa Sahin², David J. Kwiatkowski^{1*}



How do we find mosaic variants?



Sample from a TSC individual
Note 756 total reads
13 of them (1.7%)
show a sequence
variant
C>T
Which creates a stop
codon, TGA

Similar analysis of a
control shows no
reads with this
sequence variant

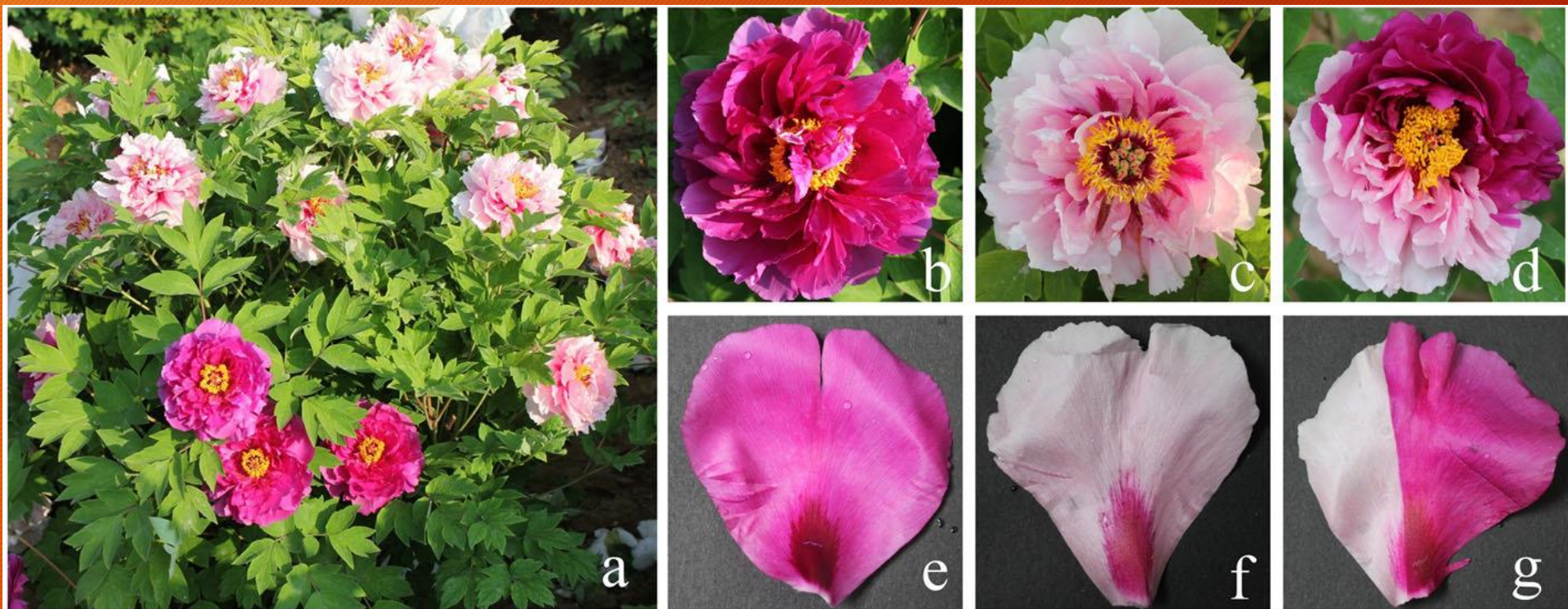
The Appearance of Mosaicism

Thomas Darling, MD PhD
Dermatology
Uniformed Services University

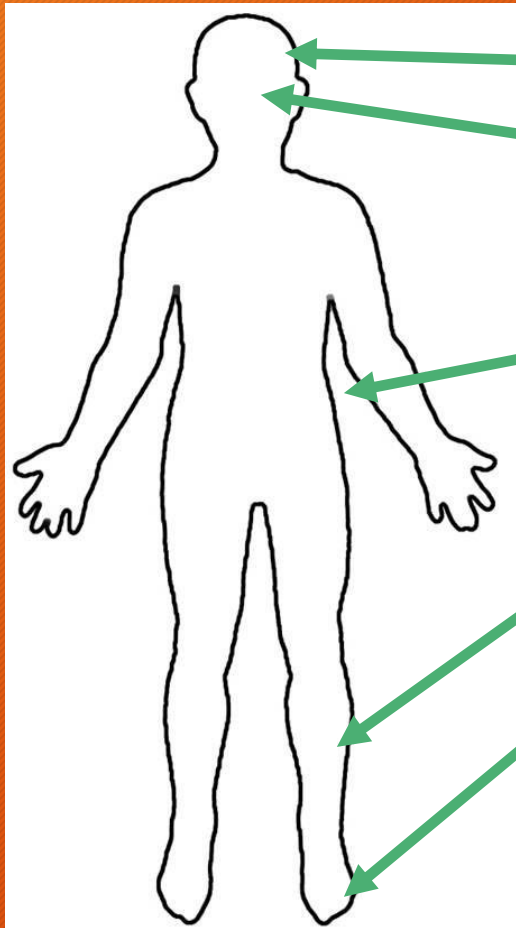
Disclaimer

- The opinions and assertions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Uniformed Services University or the Department of Defense.
- Neither I nor my family members have a financial interest in any commercial product, service, or organization providing financial support for this research.

Mosaicism in plants

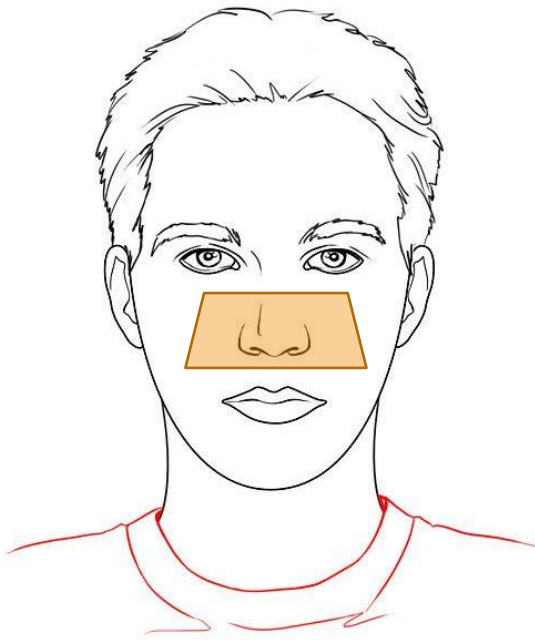


Changes in the skin in TSC

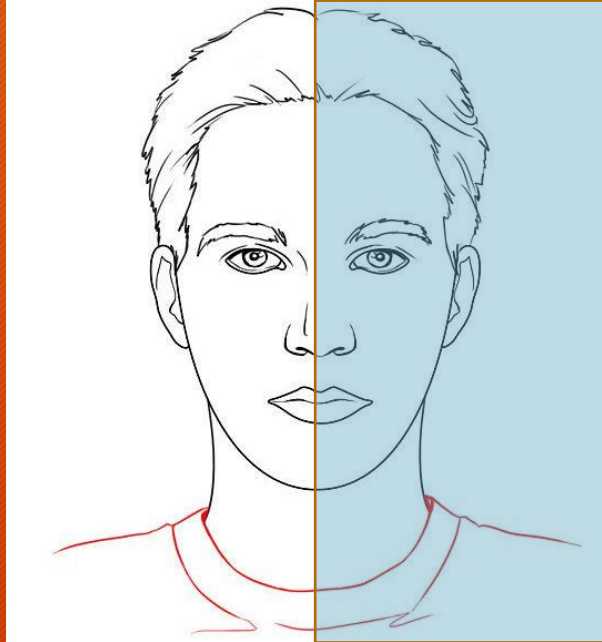


- Fibrous Cephalic Plaque
- Angiofibromas
- Shagreen Patch
- Hypomelanotic macules
- Ungual fibromas

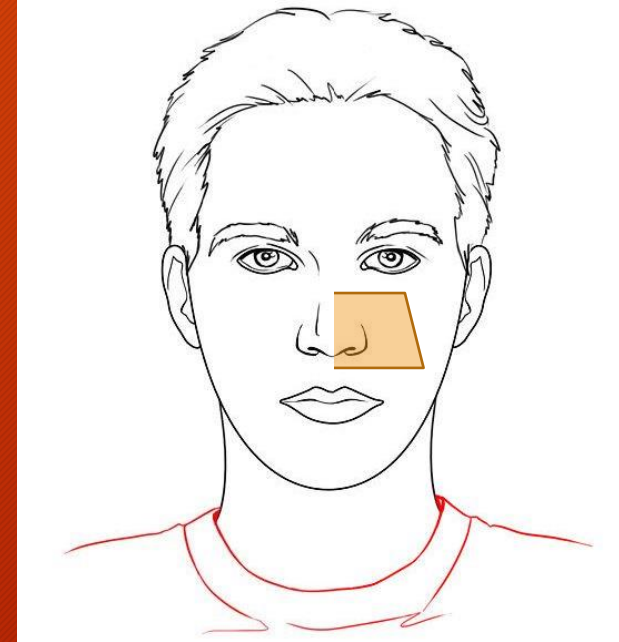
Asymmetrical Facial Angiofibromas



Germline

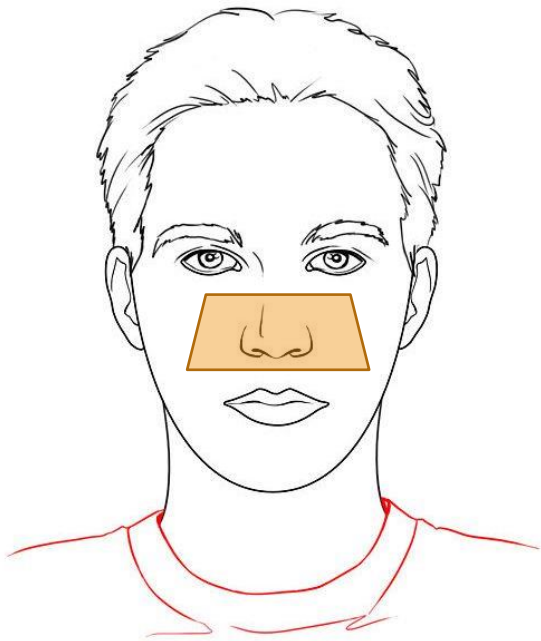


Left sided
Mosaicism

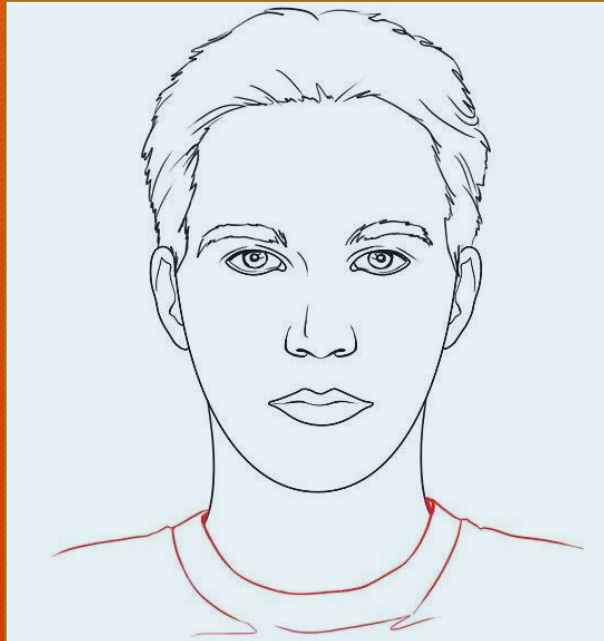


Mosaic

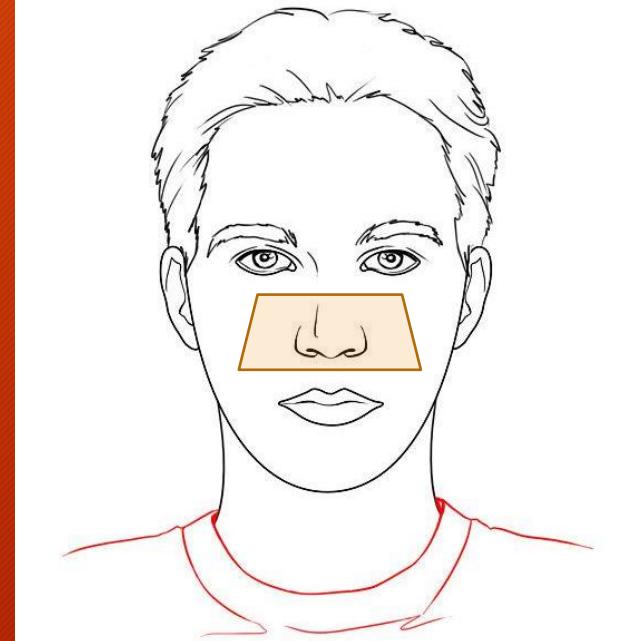
Symmetrical Facial Angiofibromas



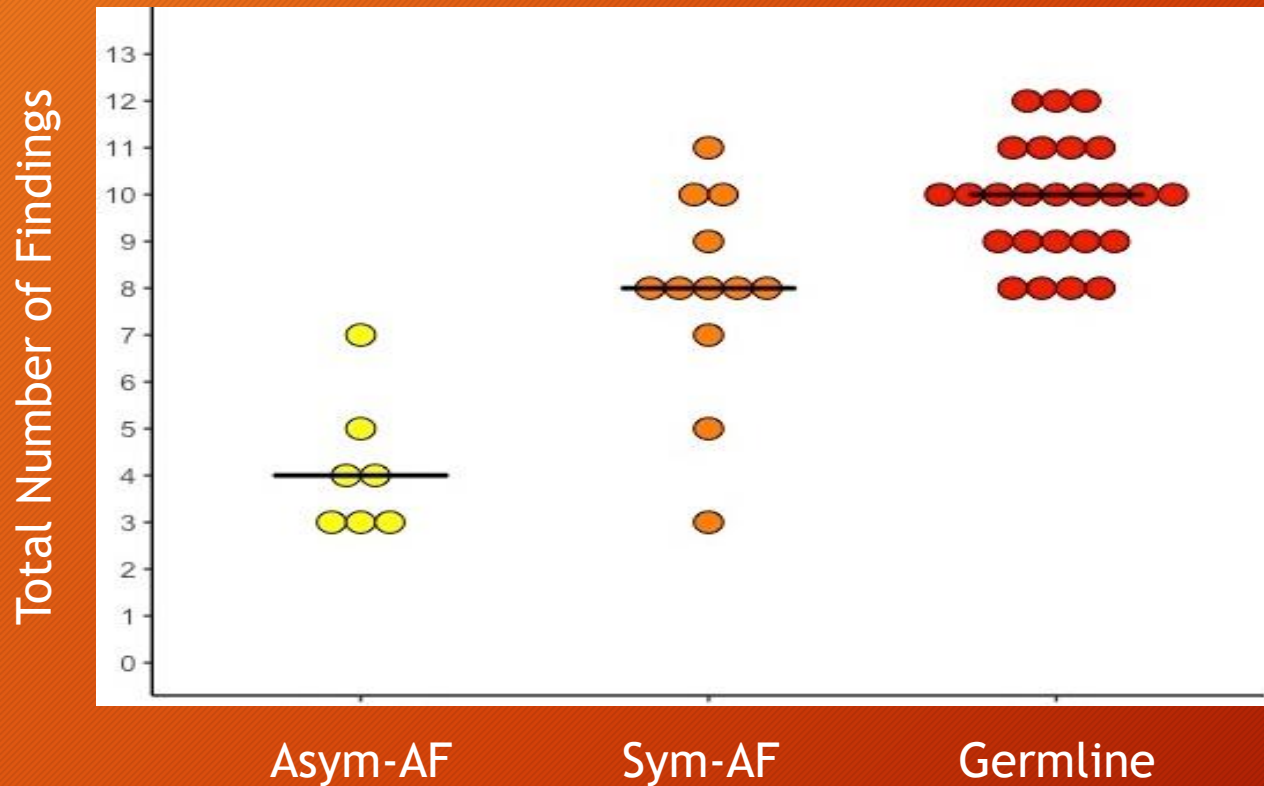
Germline



Generalized
Mosaicism

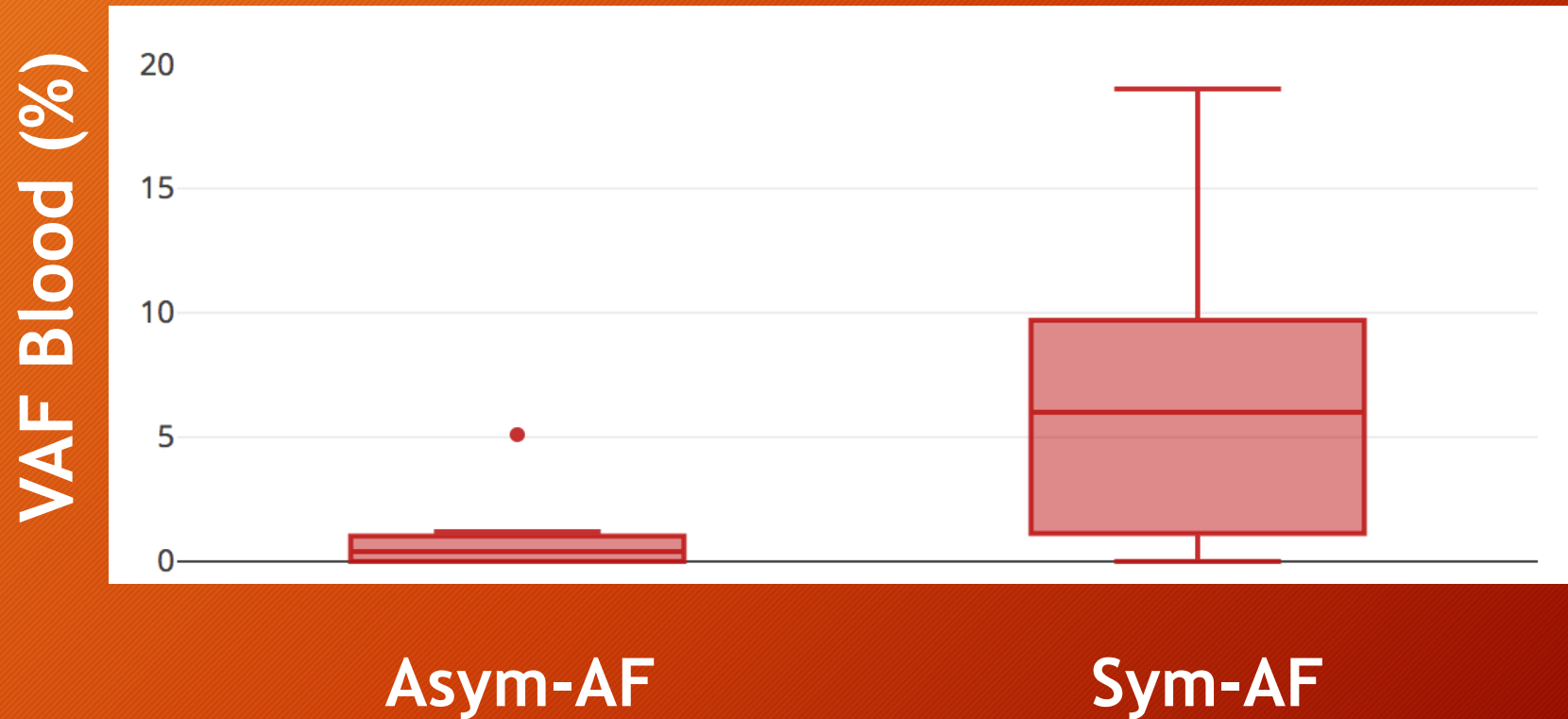


Mosaic



Also later onset:
Asym-AF - 24 yrs
Sym-AF- 10 yrs
Germline - 4 yrs

Mosaicism detection in blood



Skin samples for genetic analysis

- First demonstration of mosaicism in TSC using a skin sample was in 2011
Nat Commun. 2011;2:235
- Done initially using cells grown in the laboratory
Hum Mol Genet. 2014 ;23(8):2023-9
- More readily done with DNA extracted directly from skin biopsy
PLoS Genet. 2015;11(11):e1005637
Genet Med. 2019;21(11):2594-2604
Genet Med. 2019 ;21(11):2639-2643

Other findings that may suggest mosaicism

- No tubers or subependymal nodule (SEN)

- 11 patients with TSC and no tubers or SEN. 10 had *TSC1/TSC2* mutational analysis, which was negative. Hypothesized mosaicism.

Clin Genet. 2014;86(2):149-54

- 3 patients with no tubers or SEN, all mosaic.

Genet Med. 2019;21(11):2594-2604

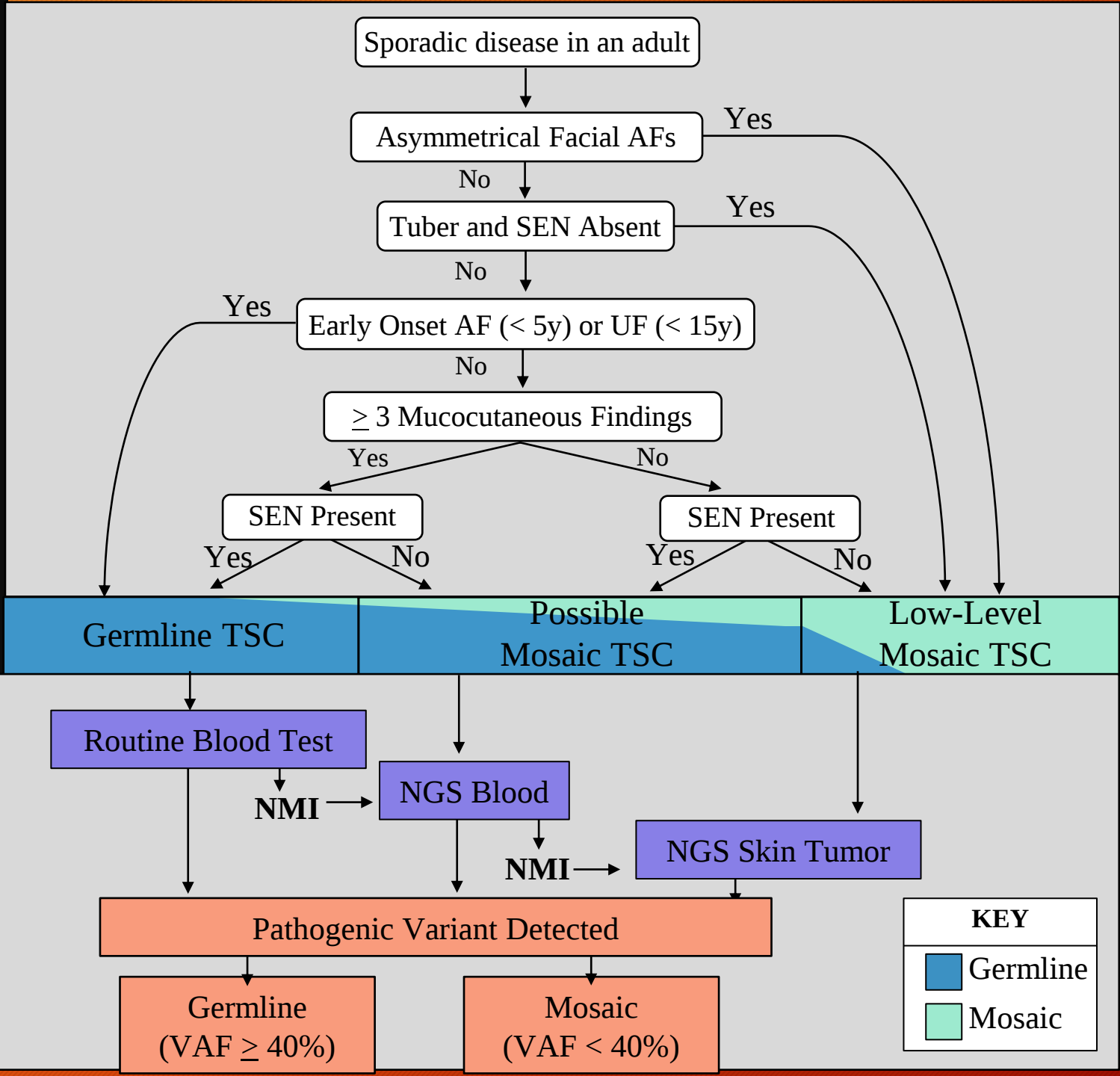
- No sclerotic bone lesions (SBL)

- 92 adult patients with TSC. SBL in 82 (89%). Patients without bone lesions had negative mutational studies of *TSC1/TSC2* in 86%.

Am J Med Genet A. 2017;173(7):1891-1895

Phenotype

Genetic Workup



Summary

- Skin samples are useful for genetic analysis, particularly in those with clinical features of TSC but negative results using blood
- Some with mosaicism may be indistinguishable from those with germline disease
- Asymmetrical AFs are a marker of mosaicism
- Those with asymmetrical AFs are likely to have milder disease

Unanswered questions about skin and mosaicism

- Are there additional skin findings that may serve as markers?
 - Combinations of unilateral lesions
 - Hypomelanotic macules
- Which type of skin sample is most useful for genetic testing?
 - Angiofibromas, fibrous cephalic plaque, shagreen patch, ungual fibroma
 - Shave biopsy or punch biopsy
- Can someone have mosaicism only in the skin (or another organ)?

Acknowledgements

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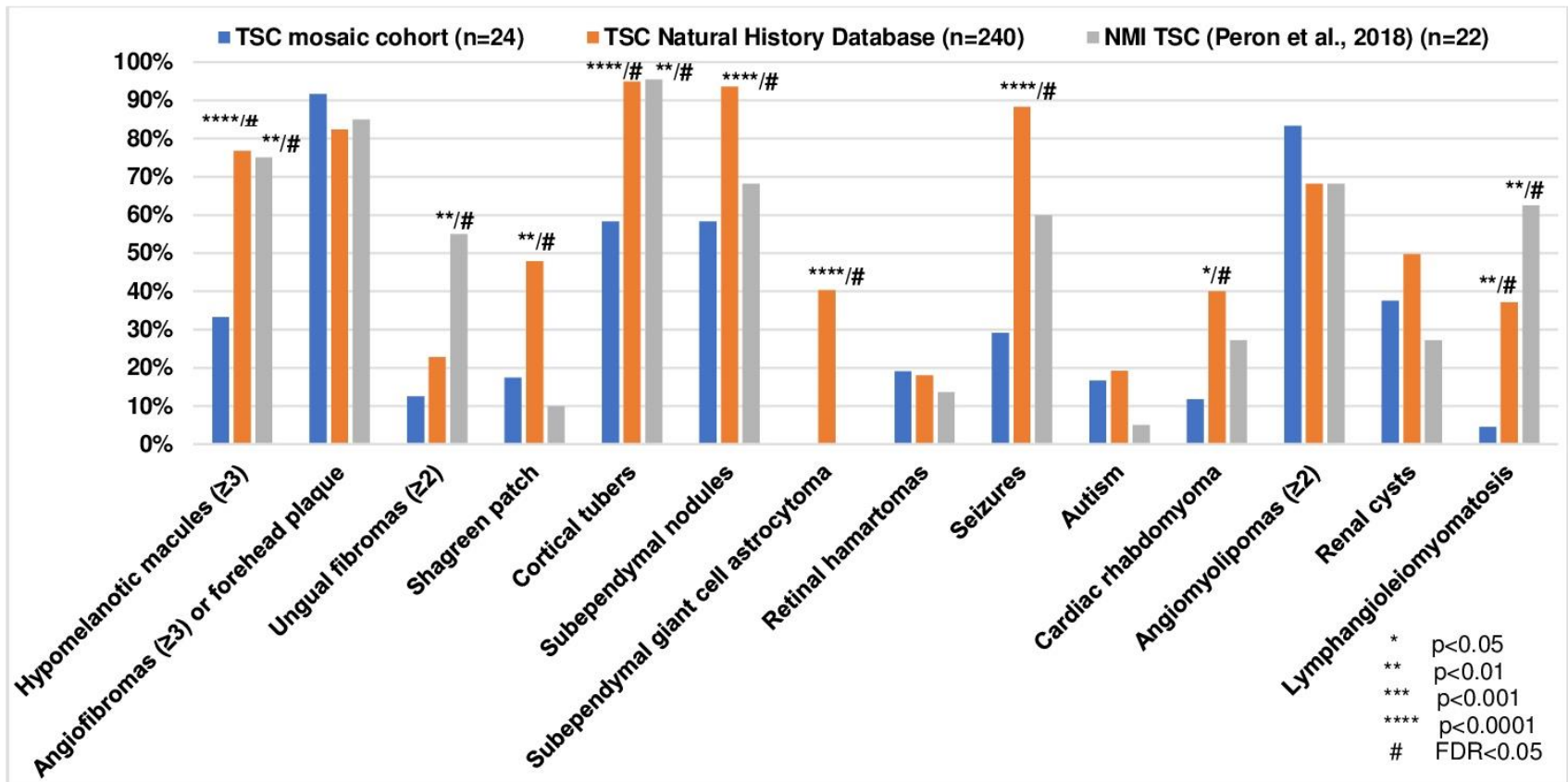
NIAMS

Dermatology Foundation

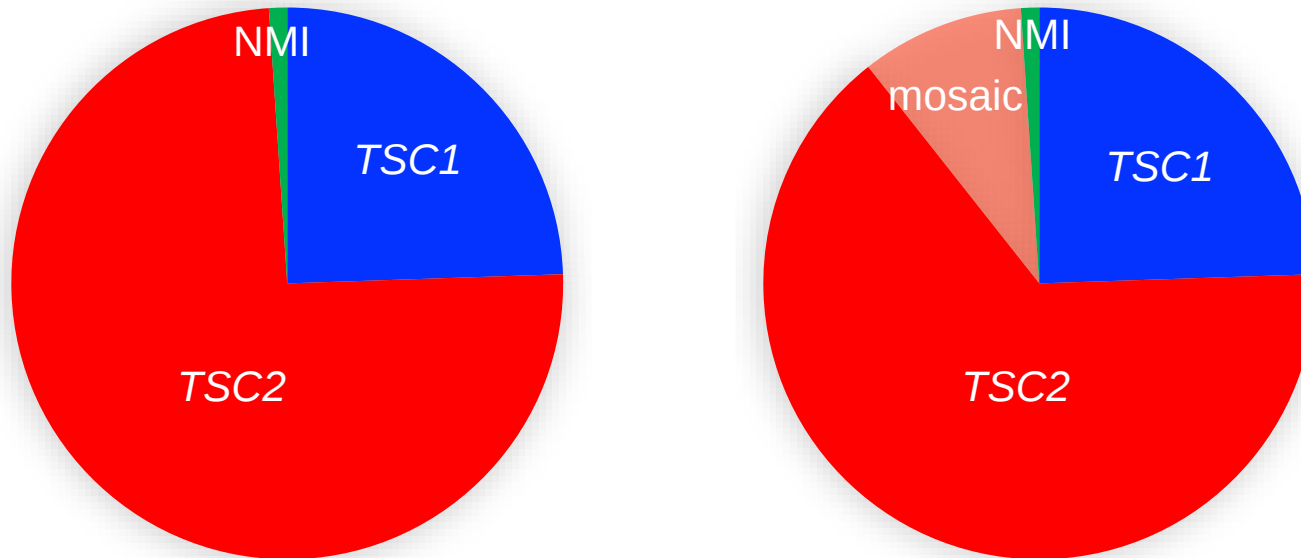
Doris Duke Charitable
Foundation

Congressionally Directed
Medical Research
Programs

Analysis of clinical features of 39 mosaic TSC individuals have a distinct clinical picture from those with classic TSC



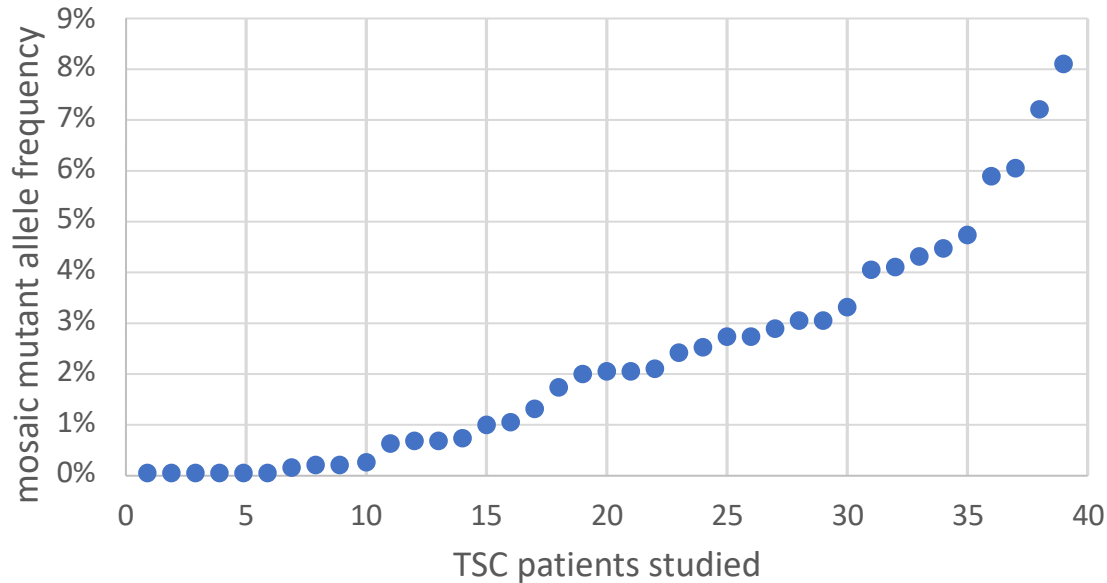
Mosaicism for a *TSC1*/*TSC2* gene variant is surprisingly common in EPISTOP TSC infants (n=94)



Level of mosaicism is much higher in the TSC infants than the adults

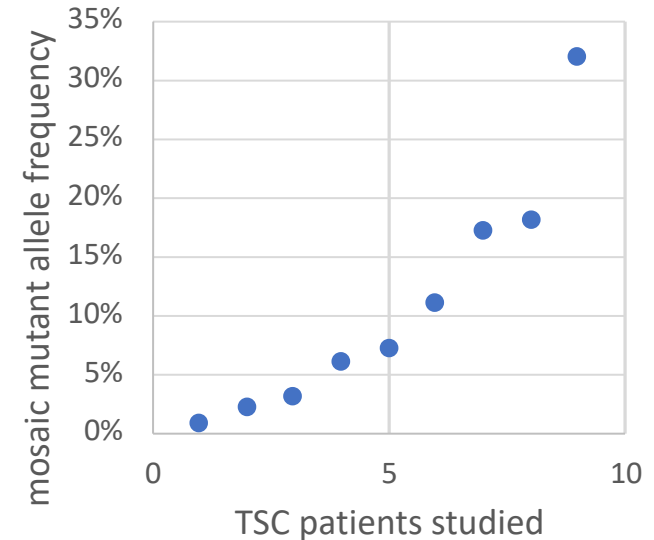
39 subjects, mainly young adults

Mosaic mutant allele frequencies



8 infants

Mosaic mutant allele frequencies



Mosaicism in TSC infants predicts a lower risk of epilepsy, as well as other clinical features

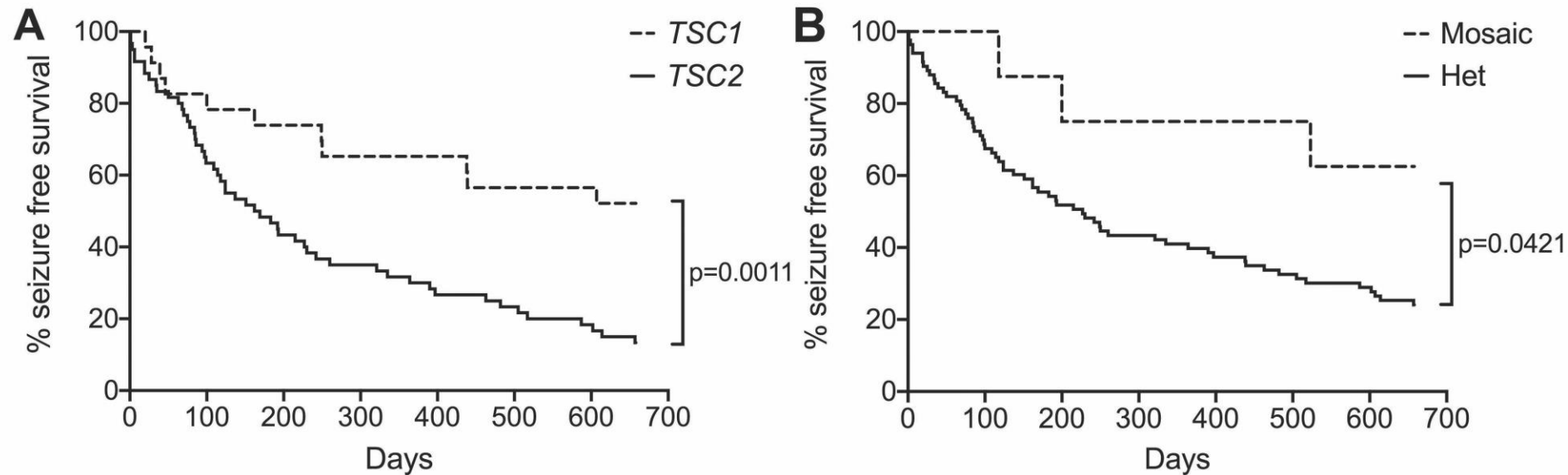


Fig.4A-B

Genetics of TSC and mosaicism conclusions

- Mosaicism in TSC is common (10-15%), necessitating MPS for comprehensive mutation detection. This is now standard, but most labs have an allele frequency cut-off of 2% or higher for reporting a variant
- Biopsies of skin lesions are more likely to yield a mutation finding than normal tissue samples.
- Facial angiofibroma, ungual fibromas, shagreen patch, cephalic plaque, and renal angiomyolipoma biopsies can all be used for mutation analysis, including old biopsies in many cases.
- The mosaic allele frequency in gonadal cells determines the risk of transmission of TSC for mosaic individuals. Allele frequency in gonadal cells can be assessed in men with mosaic TSC, but this is impossible in women at this point in time.
- We're all mosaics for TSC1, TSC2, and many other gene mutations to some extent. This is likely to underlie sporadic cancer development.

Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) – a spectrum of disease



More severe

Not mosaic

TSC2 mutation

>90% seizures

infantile spasms

> 50% autism/neurocognitive issues

73% intellectual disability

93% SENs

92% tubers

80% angiomyolipomas

LAM

> 98% skin lesions

> 50% cardiac rhabdomyomas

Less severe

Mosaicism or

TSC1 or missense* TSC2 mutation

<50% seizures

Seizures easy to control

No autism/neurocognitive issues

No intellectual disability

few SENs, few tubers

70% angiomyolipomas

less LAM

Asymmetric facial angiofibroma

Few white spots, Shagreen patch

Few cardiac rhabdomyomas

Kwiatkowski lab

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Kathryn Lasseter
Katarzyna Klonowska
Yan Tang
Amin Nassar
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Mount Hancock Aug 2018

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