

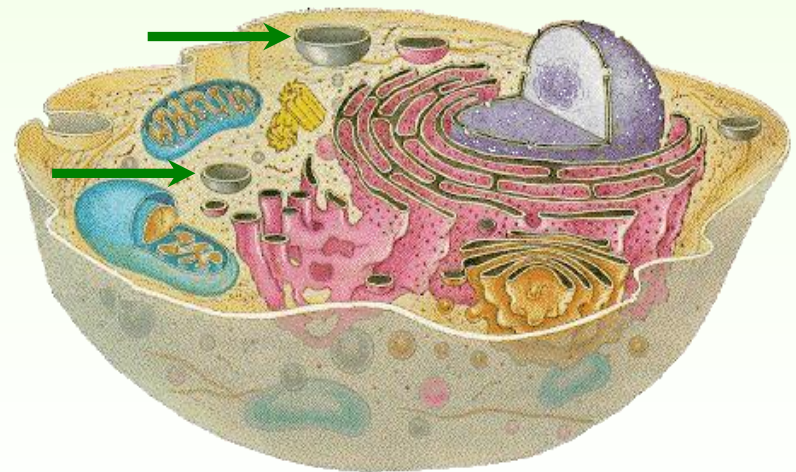
# ***Molecular Characterization of Portuguese Patients with pathologies related to the Lysosomal Multienzymatic Complex: Sialidosis and Galactosialidosis***

# I. Introduction

## 1. Lysosomes

- Cytoplasmic organelles
- 50 - 60 hydrolytic enzymes

- Major function -  
**intracellular digestion**

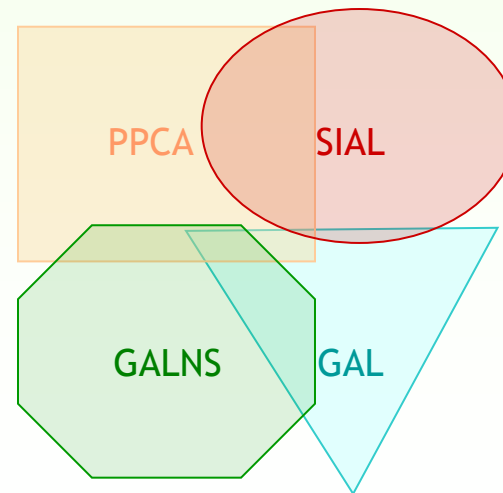


Eukaryotic cell structure with several lysosomes indicated.  
<http://www.prof2000.pt/users/pjgameiro/ESMCBiologia/celula.gif>

## 2. The Lysosomal Multienzyme Complex (LMC)

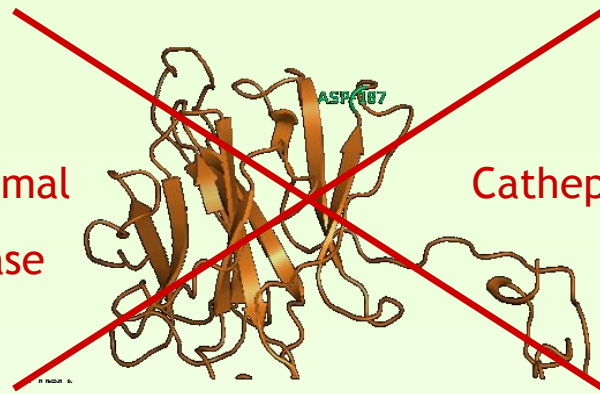
Functional association of four enzymes:

- Cathepsin A (PPCA)
- Sialidase (SIAL)
- $\beta$ -galactosidase (GAL)
- N-acetylamino-galacto-6-sulfate sulfatase (GALNS)





Lysosomal  
sialidase



Cathepsin  
A

Intralysosomal storage of these enzyme's substrates

Sialidosis

Pathological condition

Galactosialidosis

▪ Clinical phenotypes:

▪ Early infantile

▪ Late infantile

▪ Juvenile/adult

↑  
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## II. Objectives



- identify and characterize the mutations present in the Portuguese patients with each one of these pathologies;
- develop methods for detection of S and GS alleles
  - molecular diagnosis strategies
  - pre-natal diagnosis
  - carrier detection
- study the effect of each mutations at mRNA level;
- evaluate the impact of each mutation on the structure/function of the respective protein.
- establish a genotype-phenotype correlation.

## **III. Methods**

### **Studied patients**

7 Portuguese patients,



Galactosialidosis - 4;

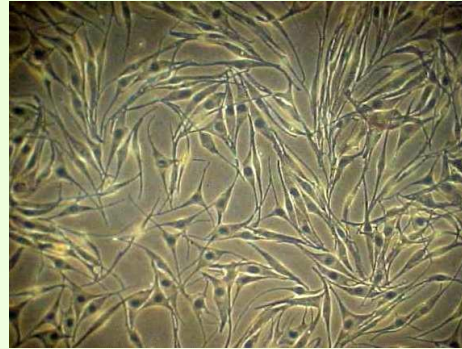


Sialidosis - 3.

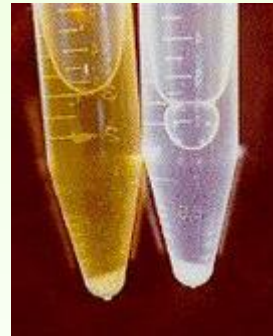
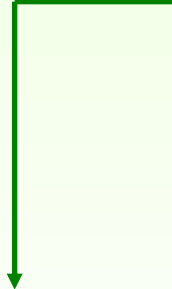
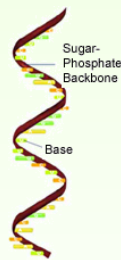


Diagnosis previously confirmed through **biochemical methods**

# Fibroblasts cell culture and pelletization



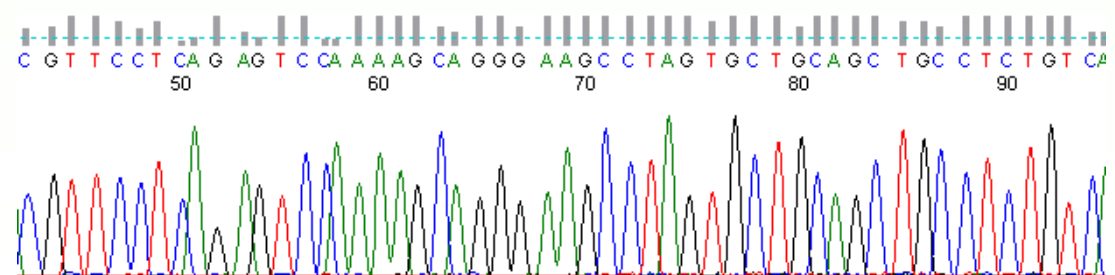
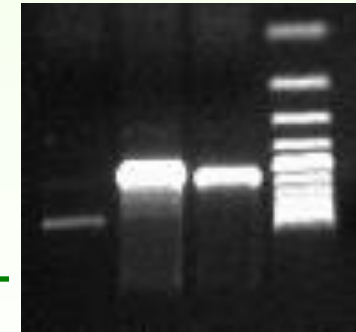
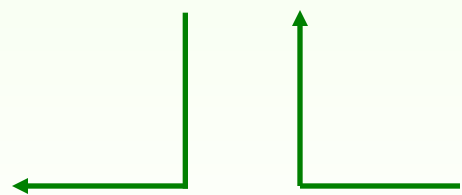
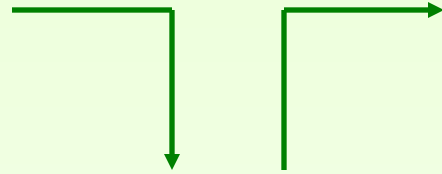
## RNA extraction



## DNA extraction



# Mutational analysis of *NEU1* and *PPGB* genes

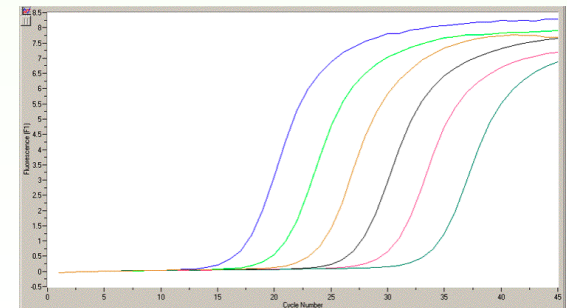


# Expression studies of *NEU1* and *PPGB* genes (mRNA quantification)

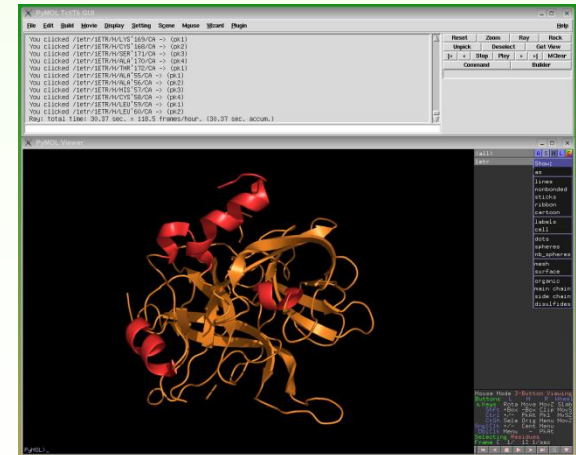
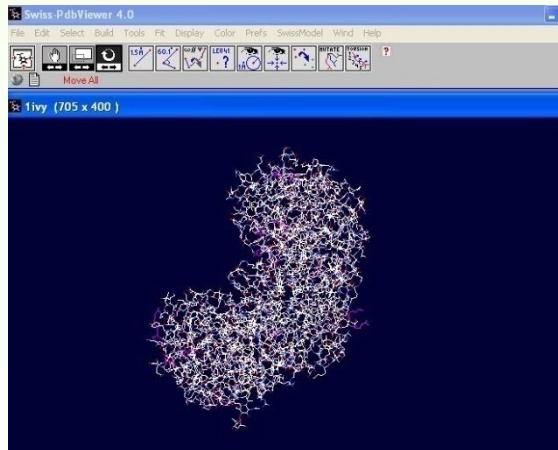
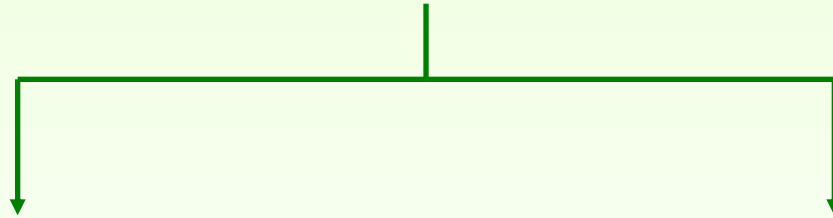
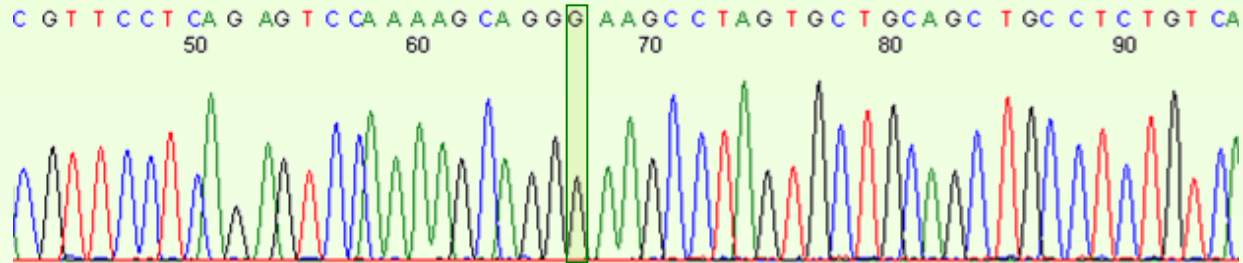


## qtRT-PCR

(quantitative real time PCR)

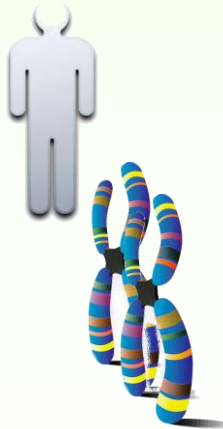
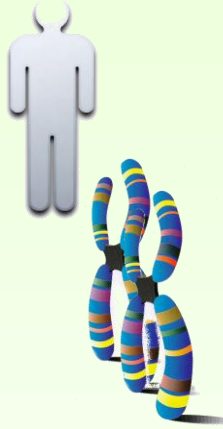


# Three-dimensional analysis of the novel missense mutations found in the *NEU1* and *PPGB* genes



# IV. Results and Discussion

## 1. Mutations found in the *NEU1* and *PPGB* genes



### ▪ Sialidosis Patients

- 3 novel **missense** mutations  
(D187N; P153L; Q235H)
- 1 novel **nonsense** mutation  
(R341X)

### ▪ Galactosialidosis Patients

- 2 novel **deletions**  
(c.228-229delC; c.991-992delT)
- 1 novel **missense** mutation  
(G57V)
- 1 reported missense mutation  
(V104M)

## 2.1. Mutations found in the *NEU1* gene

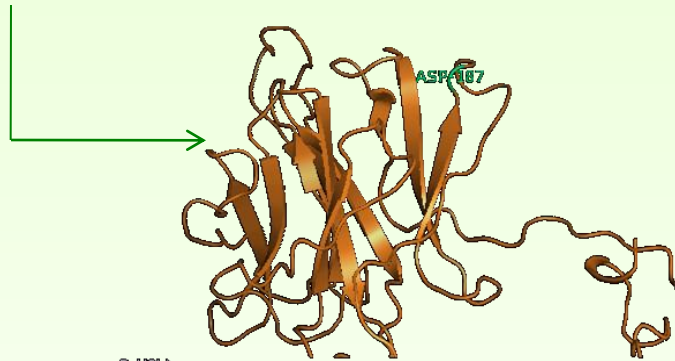
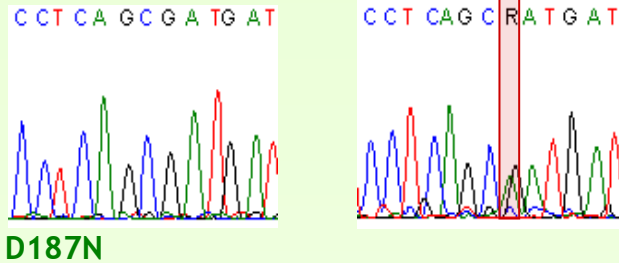
**3 missense mutations + 1 nonsense mutation**



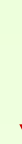
- All these mutations were analysed through **bioinformatic tools**
- In order to get a first insight on the significance of missense alterations in protein function
  - **PolyPhen**
  - **SIFT.**

▪ **Multiple sequence alignments** were performed in order to verify the degree of conservation of the affected residues

VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGV  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHRTLEQDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGD  
 VCGHGTLERDGVFCLLSDDHGA  
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 VCGHGTLKRDGVSCLISDDKGA  
 VCGHGTLIAGDGVFCILSDDHGR



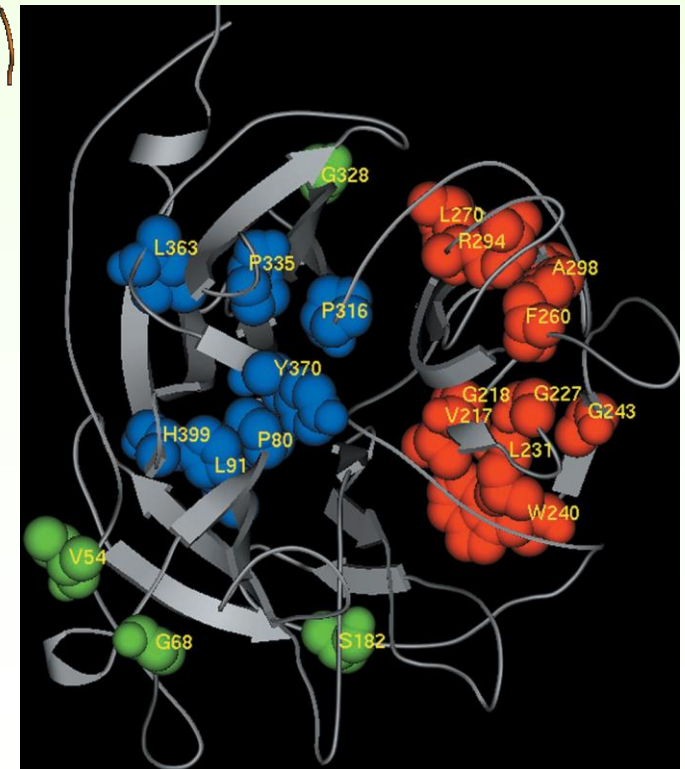
Hard to understand!



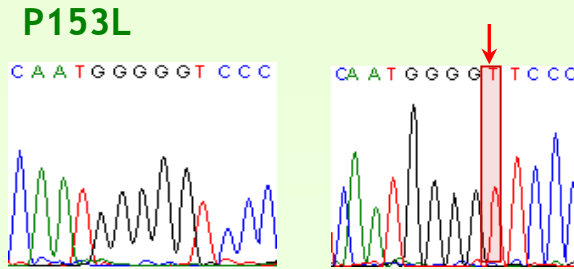
Absence of 3D modeling in the surrounding regions

However...

This mutation seems similar to a group of genetic alterations already mentioned by Lukong *et al.* (2001), when they analyzed the impact of several sialidosis-causing mutations: the ones that **do not cause obvious structural changes**.



(figure: represented *in green*)



Both residues are located in one region on the **surface** of the molecule



sialidase binding interface with  
cathepsin A

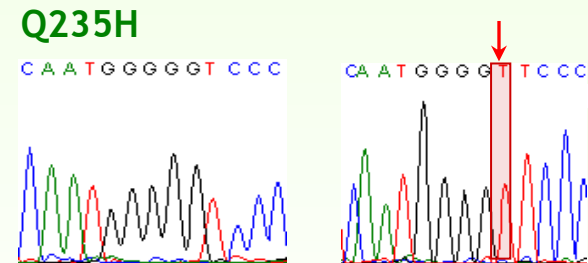
**- crucial -**



Mutations located in this region are associated with a **dramatic reduction of the enzyme activity**

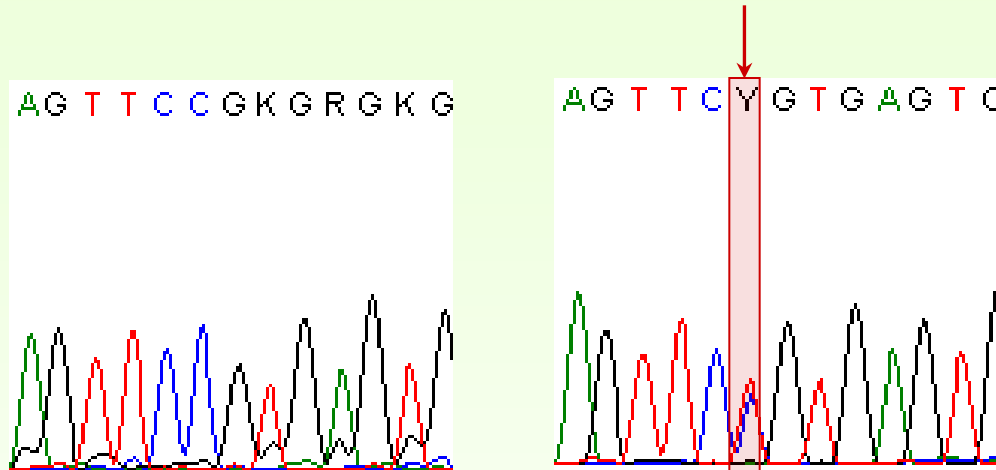


**pathological condition**



**Misense**

## Nonsense mutation (R341X)



Consequence: formation of a truncated protein



- introduction of a premature **STOP** codon downstream
- - 74 aa less than the normal protein

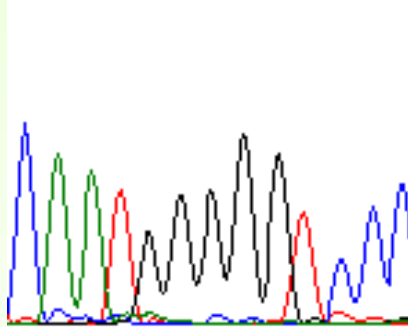
## 2.1. Mutations found in the *PPGB* gene

2 deletions + 1 missense mutation

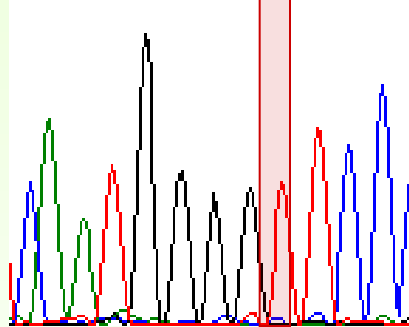


G57V

C A A T G G G G G T C C C



C A A T G G G G T T C C C



▪ c.254 G → T

▪ Conserved region →

▪ Bioinformatic predictions - deleterious

▪ SIFT - 0,00 (non tolerated)

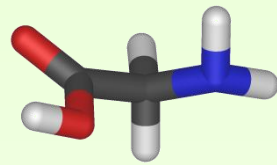
▪ PolyPhen - probably deleterious

```

ENSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
ENSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
ENSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
ENSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
KSSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
KSSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
KSSPLVLWLNGPGCSSLDGFI
KSSPVELWLNGPGCSSLDGFI
KTSPLVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
KNSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
KSSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGX
QSSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
NNSPVVLWLNGPGCSSLDGLI
VSSPVVLWLNGPGCSSMDGLI
STDPVLLWLTGPGCSGLSALI
    
```

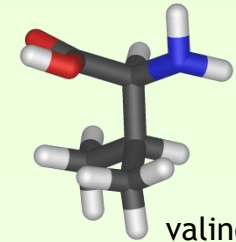
Missense

## Three-dimensional analysis of the effect of mutation G57V



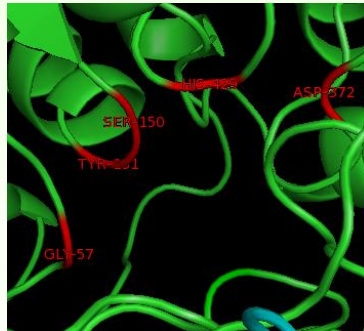
glycine

- very unique amino acid
- > conformational flexibility



valine

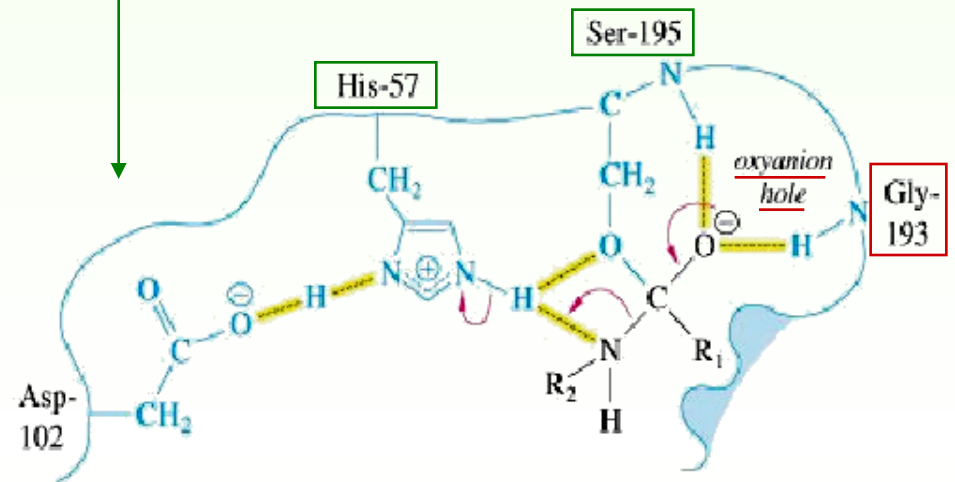
But...



Cathepsin A  
active site

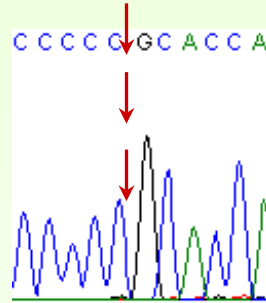
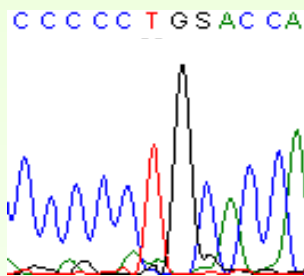


E-TI<sub>1</sub>

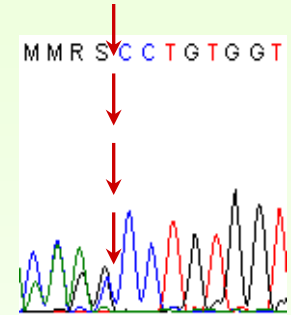
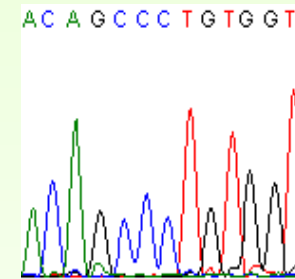


## Deletions (c.228-229delC; c.991-992delT)

c.228-229delC



c.991-992delT



Consequence: frameshift mutation



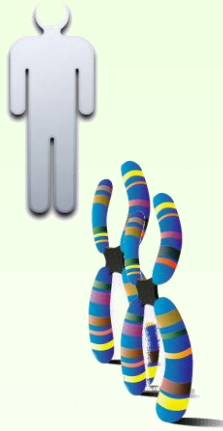
formation of a truncated protein



• premature **termination** codon

## 3. Impact of deletions on mRNA *PPGB* levels

### 3.1. General Conclusions



**Patient GS3: homozygous c.991-992delT**

Reduced levels of mRNA *PPBG*

Why?!

c.991-992delT



*Premature Termination Codon*



*Nonsense mediated mRNA decay*

## 4. Genotype-phenotype correlation

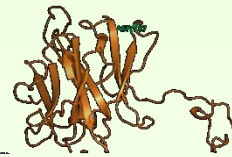
### 4.1. Sialidosis Patients



**S1**

D187N/  
R341X

Doesn't cause obvious



structural changes

Truncated protein



NMD

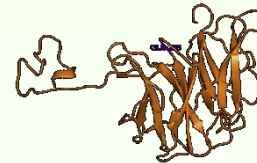
**Sialidosis type I**



**S3**

Q235H/  
Q235H

Bioinformatic prediction: tolerated



NEU1/cathepsin binding site



**S2**

P153L/  
P153L

NEU1/PPCA



sinding site

**Sialidosis type II**

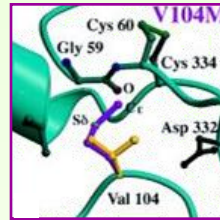
## 4. Genotype-phenotype correlation

### 4.1. Galactosialidosis Patients



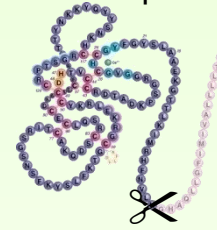
**GS1**  
 V104M/  
 228-229delC

Severe form of the disease



(Zhou *et al.*, 1996)

Truncated protein



NMD



**GS3**  
 991-992delT/  
 991-992delT

Truncated protein



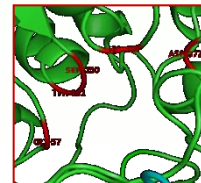
NMD

**Early infantile type**



**GS4**  
 G57V/  
 G57V

G57V



Cathepsin A active site

# V. Conclusions

In conclusion, it was possible to:



- identify and characterize the mutations present in the Portuguese patients with both pathologies;
- contribute to a better diagnosis of sialidosis and galactosialidosis;
- evaluate the impact of each mutation not only in the function but also in the three dimensional structure of each protein;
- get an insight on the impact of deletions on mRNA levels;
- establish a genotype-phenotype correlation.



*Thank you  
very much!*