Identification of a Missense *MAP3K1* Mutation in a Patient with Hypospadias

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Background

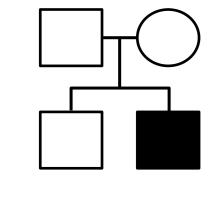
Mitogen activated protein kinase kinase kinase 1 (MAP3K1) encods a serin/threonine kinase involved in mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway.

Recently, eight *MAP3K1* mutations have been identified in patients with 46,XY disorder of sex development (DSD), although detailed clinical findings of the mutation-positive patients remain to be investigated.

We performed mutation screening of *MAP3K1* in 37 patients with 46,XY DSD, and identified a heterozygous nucleotide change (c.745C>T, p.R249C) in a patient with hypospadias.

Clinical information of the mutation-positive patient

A male patient was born to non-consanguineous Japanese parents at 38 weeks gestation. His parents and elder brother were clinically normal.



At birth, the patient manifested bifid scrotum and hypospadias. He had normal penile length (2.5 cm) and testicular volume (1 ml). Abdominal ultrasound analysis detected no abnormalities. He has normal karyotype (46,XY) and SRY.

Endocrinological data at 5 days after birth

GnRH stimulation test

Slightly elevated gonadotropin levels

LH: 1.4 to 14.2 mIU/ml FSH: 0.7 to 3.17 mIU/ml

•hCG stimulation test

Normal function of testis

T: 3.49 to 8.05 nmol/L

Androstenedine: 10.76 to 7.98 nmol/L

DHT: 0.62 to 2.64 nmol/L

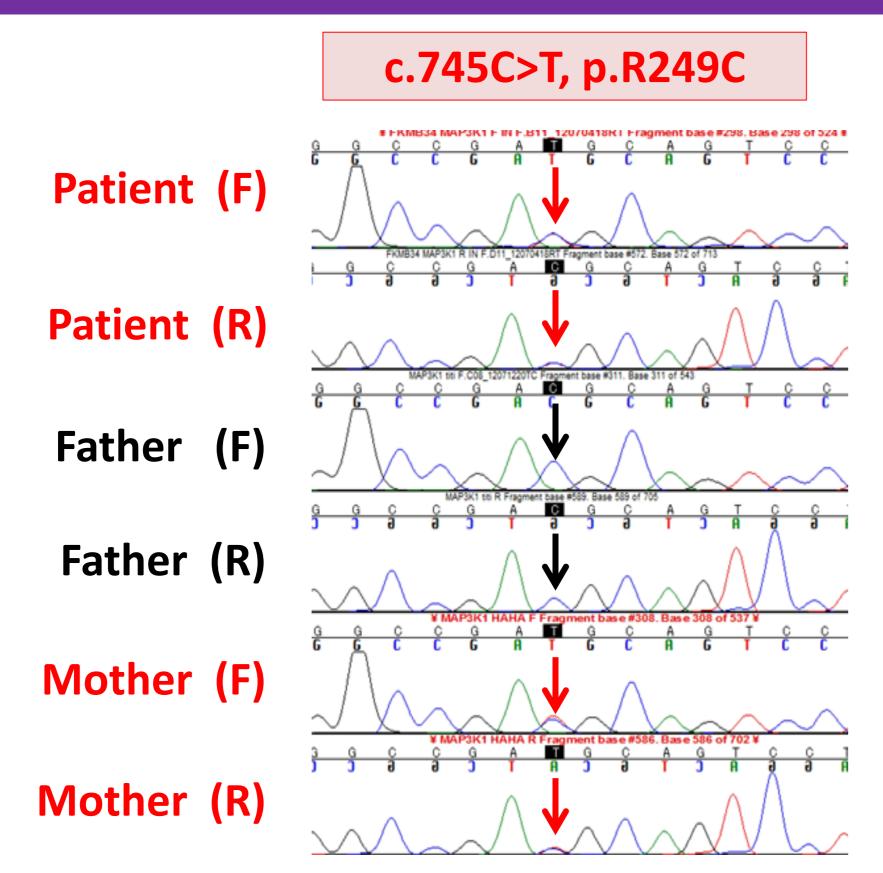
-ACTH: 58.7 pg/ml -170HP: 1.2 ng/ml Normal function of pituitary gland

Normal function of adrenal gland

He had normal function of testis, pituitary gland and adrenal gland.

Gonadotropin levels was slightly elevated.

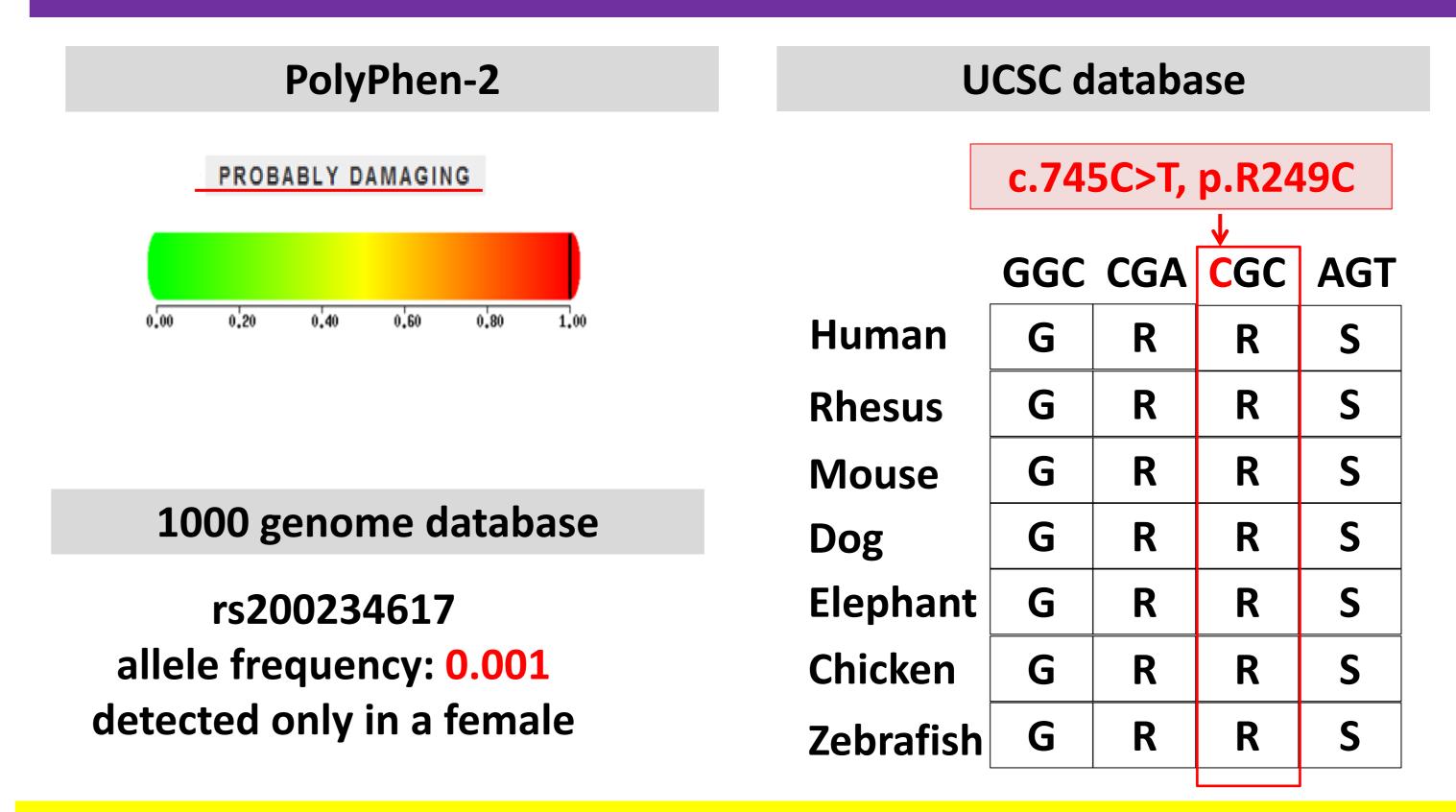
Mutational analysis of MAP3K1



*He had no mutations in AR, DMRT1, NR5A1, SOX9, SRD5A2 or SRY.

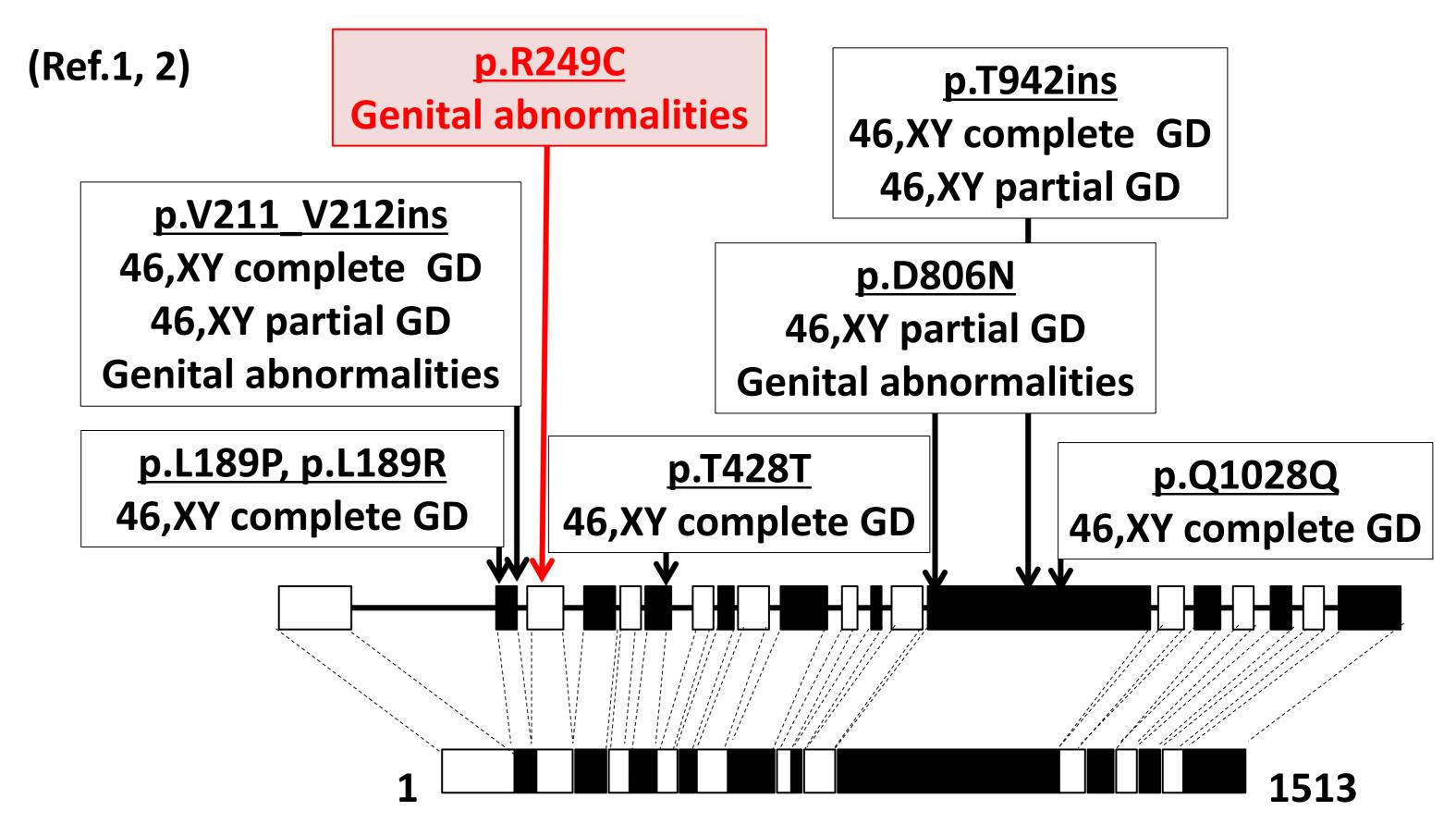
MAP3K1 p.R249C variation derived from maternal origin was identified the patient with hypospadias.

In silico and database analysis



p.R249C variation is predicted to be a causative mutation of hypospadias.

Previous and present mutations of *MAP3K1* in patients with 46,XY DSD



Phenotypic diversity was observed in the *MAP3K1* mutation-positive patients.

Discussion

- Previous studies revealed that Map3k4 was essential for testis development in mice (Ref. 3)
- •In human, MAP3K1 is important for male sex determination (Ref. 1). It is anticipated that MAP3K1 in human has a similar function of Map3k4 in mice.
- This study showed that testicular function was normal in the *MAP3K1* mutation-positive patient.
- •Our findings, together with previous data, indicate that testicular abnormalities occur in the *MAP3K1* mutation-positive patients at embryonic stage.

Conclusion

- The results indicate a possible association between the p.R249C variant and hypospadias.
- Endocrine data of the patient suggest that MAP3K1 mutations permit apparently normal testicular function after birth.

Refernce

- (1) Pearlman A. et al., The American Journal of Human Genetics, 2010.
- 2) Das DK., et al., Indian Journal Human Genetics, 2013.
- (3) Warr N., et al., Cell, 2012