

46,XY DSD due to isolated AMH deficiency resulting in Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome (PMDS) as a consequence of a single-base deletion in a SF1-response element of the AMH promoter

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Introduction

PMDS

- Isolated persistence of Müllerian ducts
- Otherwise normally virilised 46,XY newborn
- DSD → defect in AMH secretion or action

Case report

- Full-term (39 wk), normal weight (3.54 kg) and length (51 cm)
- Non dysmorphic
- Normal penis – Empty, underdeveloped scrotum

Bilateral cryptorchidism

Genetic testing

Karyotype: 46,XY

Hormonal Lab work

Day 4 of life

- 17-hydroxy progesterone 61 ng/dL
- FSH 4.2 mIU/mL
- LH 14 mIU/mL

hCG test: 1500UI/m²/day for 3 days

| | Testosterone ng/dL | Δ4 androstenedione ng/dL | DHT ng/dL |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Day 1 | 358 | 21 | 50 |
| Day 5 | 783 | 66 | 146 |

AMH:

1.1 ng/mL (Ref. for age: 15.5 - 48.37 ng/mL)
or
7.8 pmol/L (Ref. for age: 110 – 345 pmol/L)

Imaging studies

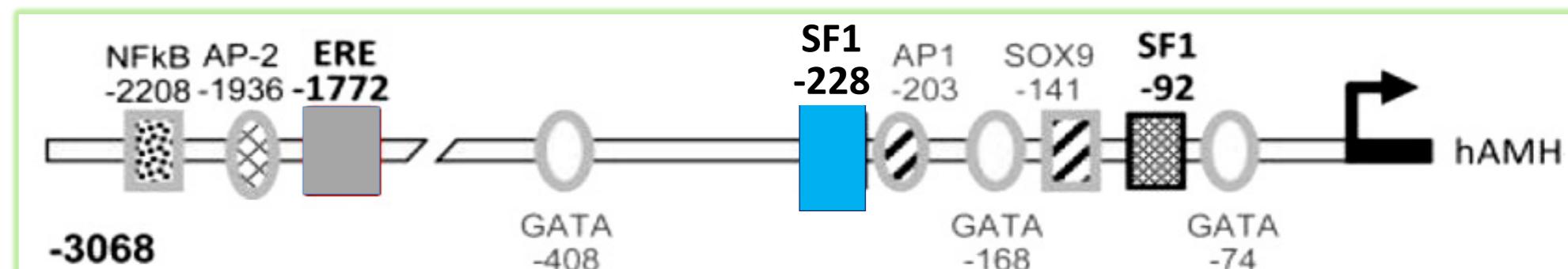
- Pelvic Sonogram: normal neonatal uterus 5 x 1.4 x 1.9 cm, and without gonads visualized in the scrotum or pelvis
- VCUG: normal male urethra without a urogenital sinus
- MRI: did not identify gonads, and again showed normal neonatal uterus with a fluid filled, blind ending vagina

Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome PMDS with very low AMH

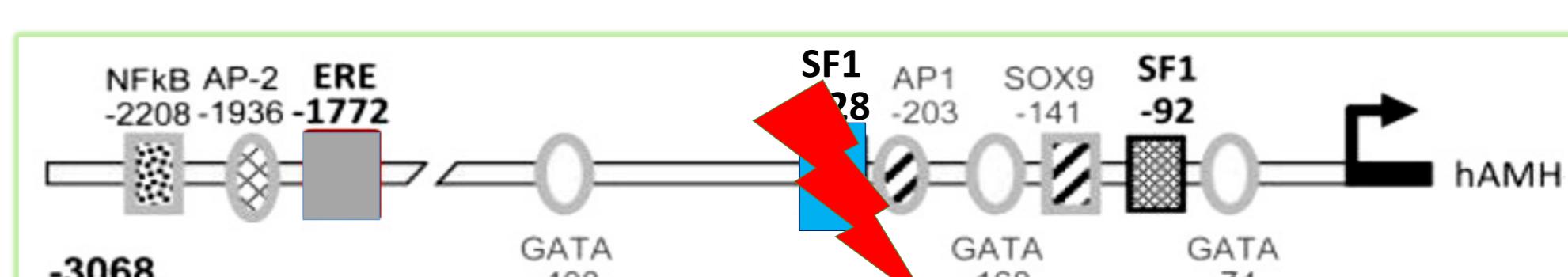
Sequencing of AMH promoter gene

- Normal coding sequences (exons, intron boundaries)
- Homozygous mutation in the proximal promoter
- 1-bp deletion at -225, belonging to a presumptive -228 SF1-binding site

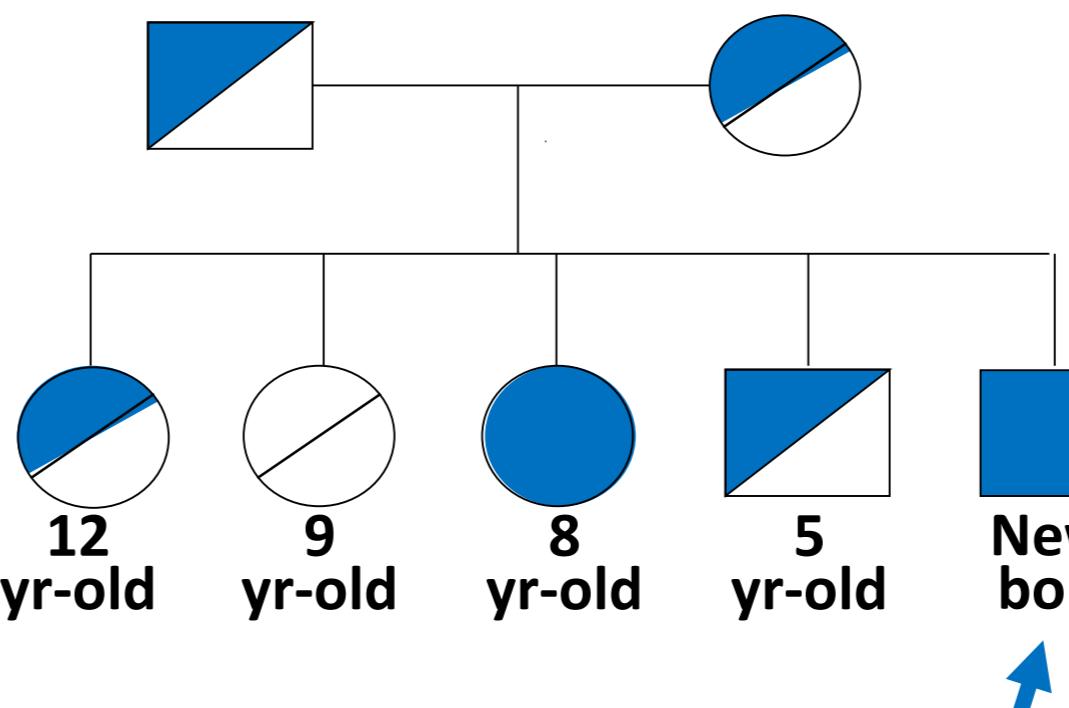
➤ Normal: tcaaggacag



➤ Patient: tcaggacag



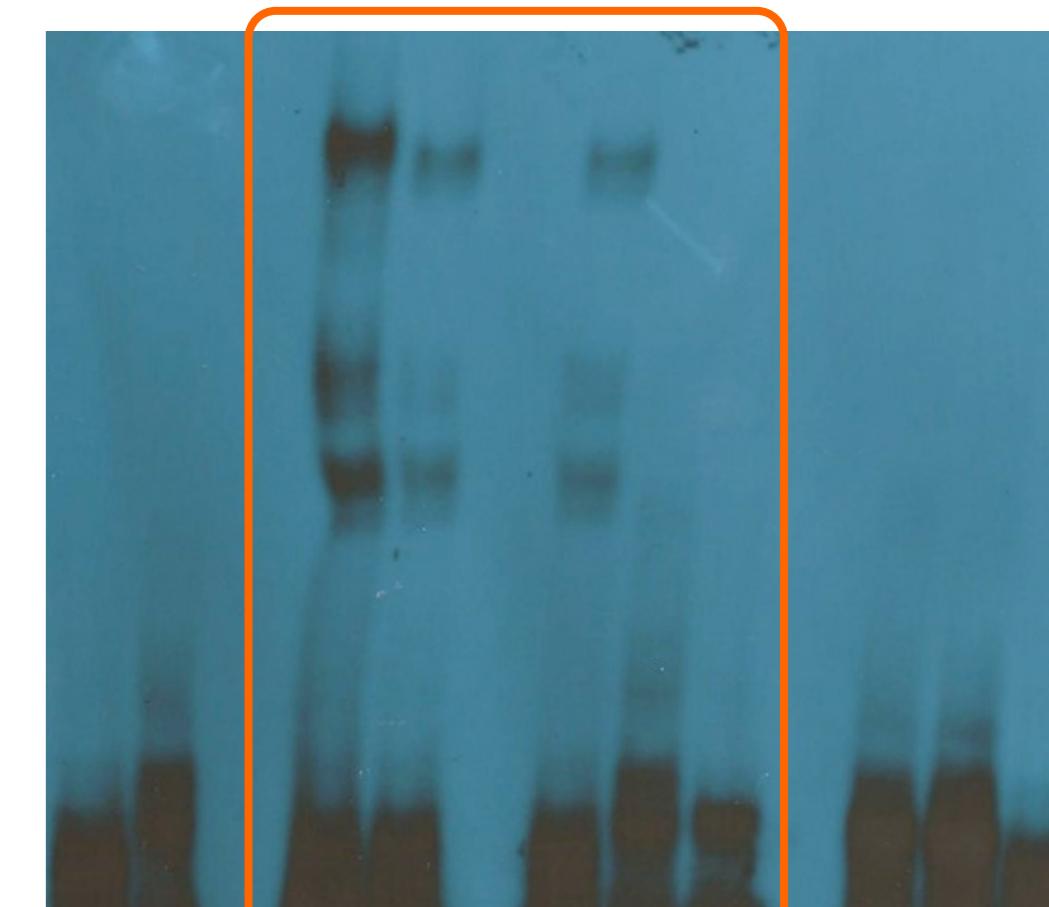
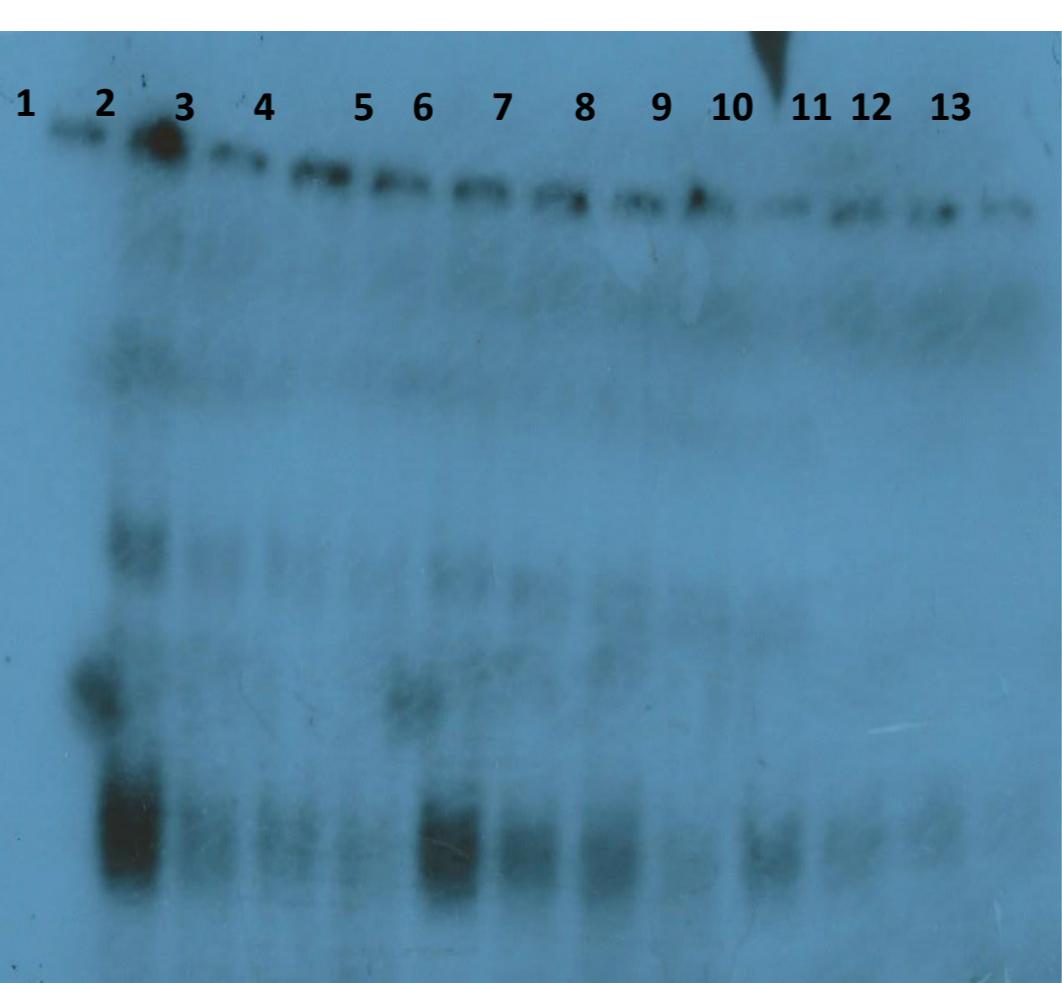
Family pedigree



AMH gene mutation c.-225delA

Mexican origin

EMSA : SF1 binding to -228 site on AMH promoter

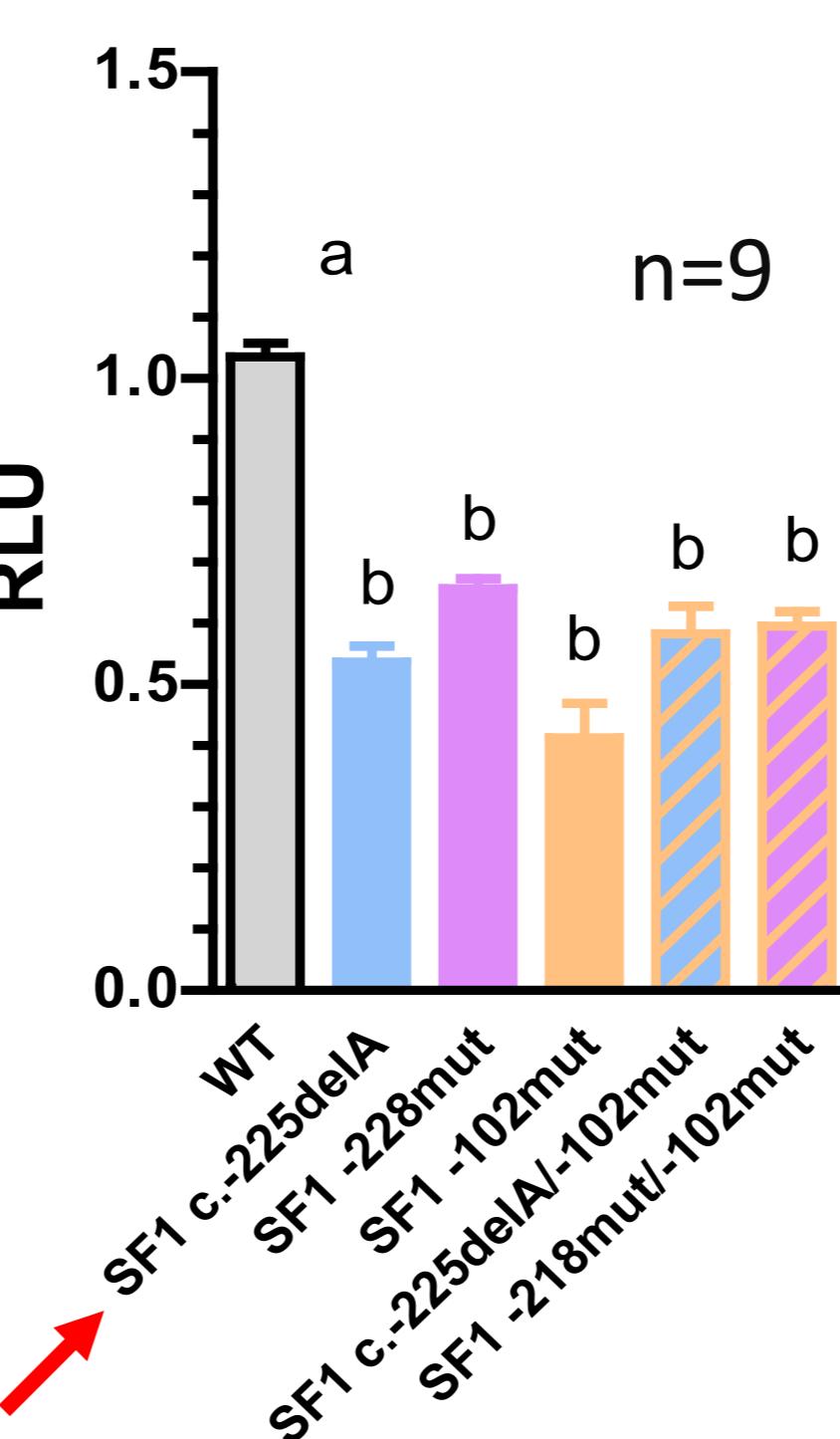


| | 3 ² P SF1 228 WT | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuclear extract 10 µg | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear extract 5 µg | | | | | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| Nuclear extract 1 µg | | | | | | | | | + | + | + | + | + |
| SF1 228 WT 50x | | + | | | | + | | | | + | | | |
| SF1 228 WT 100x | | | + | | | | + | | | | + | | |
| SF1 228 WT 250x | | | | + | | | | + | | | | + | |

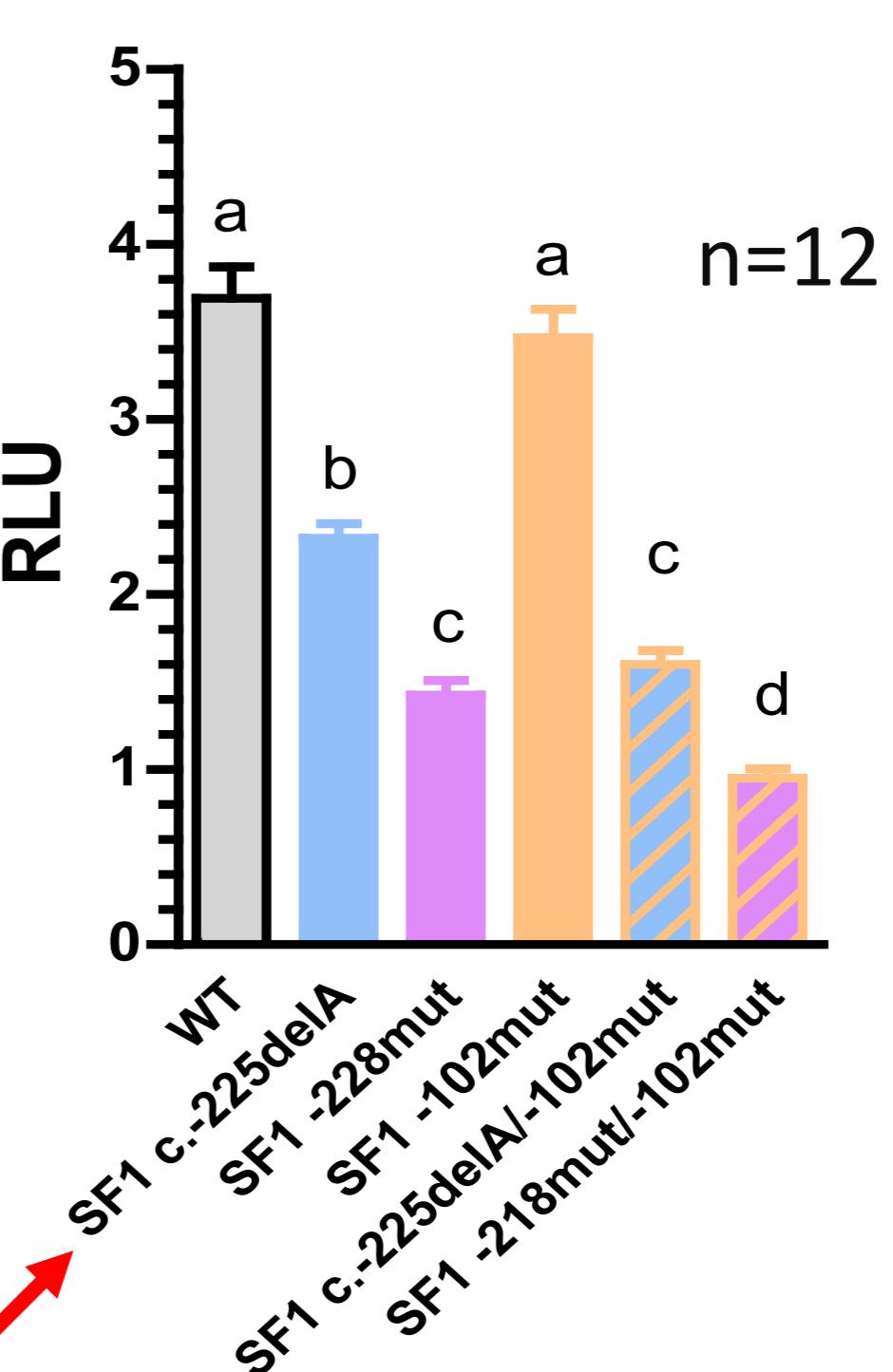
| Nuclear extract | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 ² P SF1 228 WT | + | | | | | | | |
| 3 ² P SF1 c.-225delA | | + | | | | | | |
| 3 ² P SF1 228mut | | | | | | | | |
| SF1 228 WT 250x | | | | | | | | + |
| SF1 228 WT 500x | | | | | | | | + |
| SF1 c.-225delA 500x | | | | | | | | + |
| Anti-SF1 Ab | | | + | | | | | |
| Normal IgG | | | | + | | | | |

Luciferase Assays : Transactivation capacity of AMH promoter SF1 site

pGL2B-5'hAMH-423



pGL2B-5'hAMH-3063



- SF1 c.-225delA** impairs AMH promoter activity in both the 423-bp and 3063-bp promoters.
- Same for artificial mutations at -228 and combinations.
- Artificial mutation at -102 SF1 site impairs the 423-bp but not the 3063-bp promoter activity.

Conclusion: The single base deletion c.-225delA within the -228 SF1 site of the *AMH* promoter impairs SF1 binding to and transactivation of the *AMH* promoter, resulting in extremely decreased AMH production.
This is the first description of an *AMH* promoter mutation leading to PMDS.