

# ESTIMATION OF MODY FREQUENCY AND PREVALENT SUBTYPES IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS BY TARGETED NGS

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## INTRODUCTION:

- Monogenic diabetes: > 30 genes described.
  - DM MODY: 14 subtypes.
  - Neonatal Diabetes.
  - Mitochondrial Diabetes.
- Frequency and prevalence in pediatric patients?.

## Materials/Methods

Cohort:

60 patients fulfilling MODY clinical criteria:

- < 25 years.
- AD.
- No obesity.
- Negative autoimmunity.
- Partial beta cell function preservation.

2 ND patients.

## Materials/Methods

Molecular analysis: NGS (MonDIAB\_V1):

173 genes:

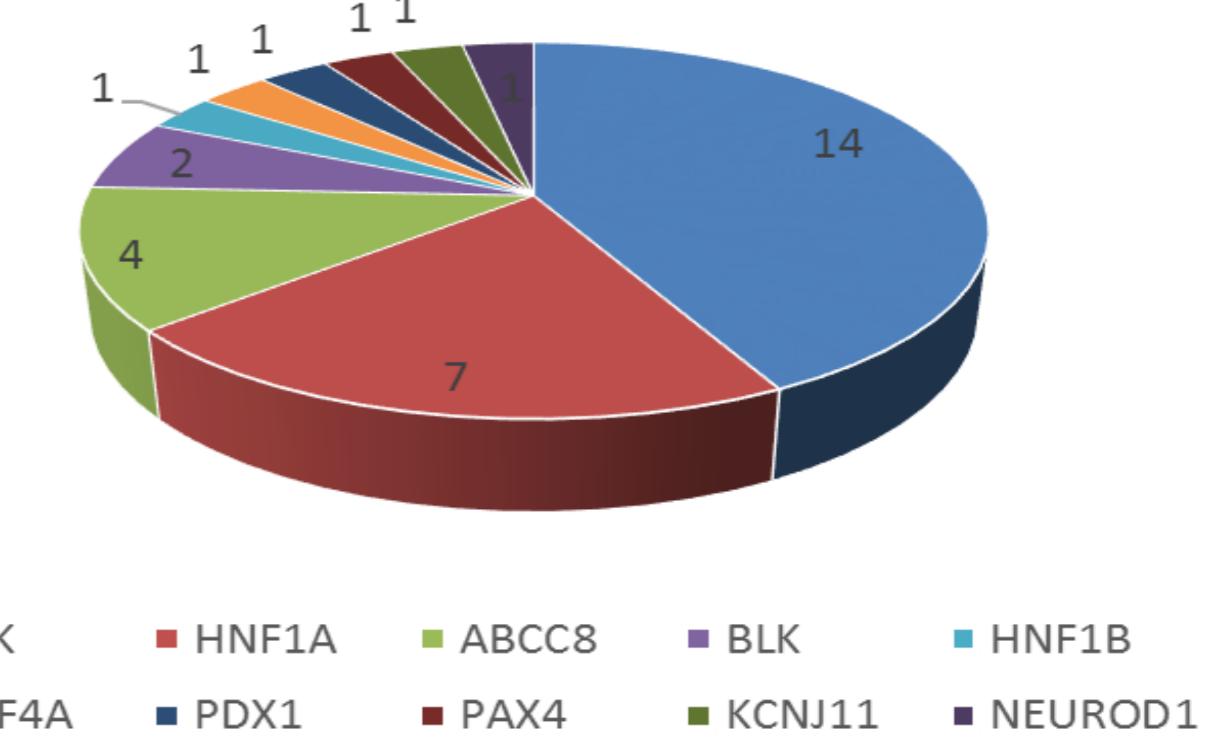
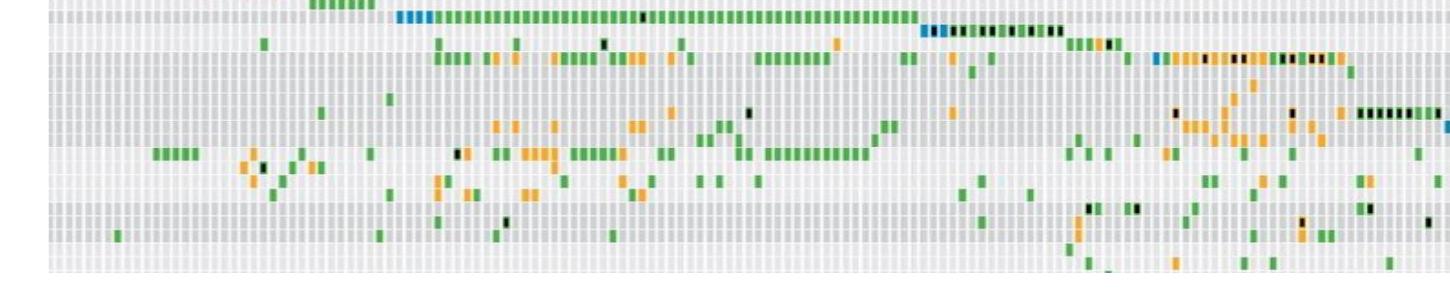
Glucose homeostasis.

Dysglycemia.

➤ Average coverage >100x;

➤ % bases with coverage >20x= >90%;

➤ Variant prioritization using VarSeqV2.1.0 (GoldenHelix).



## Results:

- 33 potentially pathogenic heterozygous variants (bioinformatic predictors CADD>20; DANN>0.98).
- In 26/60 (43,3%).

Gene Name	Sequence Ontology (Continued)	MODY 1 (Clinical Relevance)	MODY 2 (Clinical Relevance)	Description	PATO Score	Category
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.300G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg101Gln	SI	23.3	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.480C>T	NP_000513.3:p.Thz229Met	SI/F	28.1	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.490G>A	NP_000513.3:p.V492MAsn	SI/F	29.3	Heterozygous
GCK	stop_gained	NM_000513.3:c.807T>G	NP_000513.3:p.Ty-100Ter	SI	35	Heterozygous
GCK	stop_gained	NM_000513.3:c.809C>T	NP_000513.3:p.Gln100Ter	SI	44	Heterozygous
GCK	frameshift_variant	NM_000513.3:c.737T>A	NP_000513.3:p.Ala249Ter*16	SI	35	Heterozygous
GCK	stop_gained	NM_000513.3:c.1070T>C	NP_000513.3:p.Arg357Ter	SI	36	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_001404.0(c.481A>G)	P(c.481A>G)	NOVEL (ALL:0.002%; AAF:0.002%; EAS:0.10%)	23.7	Heterozygous
PAX4	missense_variant	NM_000613.3:c.496G>T	NP_000613.3:p.Arg169Ter	NOVEL (ALL:0.002%; AAF:0.002%; EAS:0.004%)	21	Heterozygous
ACVR2A	t_prime_UTR_variant	NM_000513.3:c.467C>T	?	This variant is known to ClinVar (On 01/2018)	16.9	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.490G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg164Asn	SI	23.3	Heterozygous
ABCC8	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.496G>T	NP_000513.4:p.Ala169Ter	NOVEL (ALL:0.002%; AAF:0.003%; EAS:0.01%; NFE:0.001%)	20.2	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.502G>A	NP_000513.4:p.Gly171Asp	NO (Unpublished)	22.4	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.486G>A	NP_000513.4:p.Arg162Gln	SI/F	24.8	Heterozygous
NEUROD2	synonymous_variant	NM_002052.4:c.215G>A	NP_002052.4:p.Gly72=Gly72 (new branching point)	NOVEL (Known from database)	16.06	Heterozygous
PDX1	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.490G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg164Asn	NO	24.2	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.1340G>T	NP_000513.3:p.Pro447Ter	SI/F	28.2	Heterozygous
GCK	stop_gained	NM_000513.3:c.807T>G	NP_000513.3:p.Arg100Ter	SI	35	Heterozygous
ACVR2A	t_prime_UTR_variant	NM_000513.3:c.467C>T	?	This variant is known to ClinVar (On 01/2018)	16.9	Heterozygous
HNF1A	initiator_codon_variant	NM_000513.4:c.217C>T	NP_000513.4:p.Met73Ter	NOVEL	24.1	Heterozygous
PDX1	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.1714G>C	NP_000513.3:p.Gly571Ter	NOVEL (Known in HGMD)	26	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.1212T>C	NP_000513.3:p.Ala404Ter	SI	22	Heterozygous
NR5A2	missense_variant	NM_177002.3:c.1452G>C	NP_177002.3:p.Lys483Ter	NOVEL (ALL:0.012%; AAF:0.002%; EAS:0.01%; NFE:0.002%)	26.2	Heterozygous
KCNJ11	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.1005G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg335Ter	SI/F	25.1	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.807T>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg100Ter	SI/F	24	Heterozygous
ACVR2A	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.1952G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg651Ter	NOVEL (ALL:0.002%; AAF:0.002%; EAS:0.002%; NFE:0.002%)	22.1	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.486G>A	NP_000513.4:p.Arg162Gln	NOVEL (Known from database)	23.6	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.480C>T	NP_000513.3:p.Thz229Met	SI/F	28.1	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.809C>T	NP_000513.3:p.Gln100Ter	NOVEL (Known from database)	32	Heterozygous
ACVR2A	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.217C>T	NP_000513.4:p.Arg73Ter	NOVEL (ALL:0.002%; AAF:0.002%; EAS:0.002%; NFE:0.002%)	23.9	Heterozygous
HNF1A	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.495C>T	NP_000513.4:p.Arg166Ter	SI	25.2	Heterozygous
NR5A2	missense_variant	NM_177002.3:c.1452G>C	NP_177002.3:p.Lys483Ter	Not in HGMD	19.38	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.4:c.502G>A	NP_000513.4:p.Gly171Asp	NOVEL (Known from database)	25	Reference
HNF1A	frameshift_variant	NM_000513.4:c.470C>T	NP_000513.4:p.D159Ter	SI	28.5	Heterozygous
GCK	missense_variant	NM_000513.3:c.490G>A	NP_000513.3:p.Arg164Asn	SI/F	24	Heterozygous
GCK	stop_gained	NM_177002.3:c.1714G>C	NP_177002.3:p.Gly571Ter	NOVEL (Known from database)	17.39	Heterozygous

Regarding the prevalent MODY subtypes:

- MODY 2 (GCK): 14/33 (42,4%):** 4 nonsense, 1 frameshift, and 9 missense variants (2 novel).
- MODY 3 (HNF1A): 7/33 (21,2%):** 1 frameshift and 6 missense variants (1 non previously described).
- MODY 12 (ABCC8): 4/33 (12,1%):** 1 proximal promoter variant in 2 patients and 2 missense variants (1 non previously described).
- MODY 11 (BLK): 2/33 (6,1%):** 2 novel missense variants.
- Regarding 14 MODY subtypes:
  - 5 missense novel variants in:
    - HNF1B (MODY 5).
    - HNF4A (MODY 1).
    - PDX1 (MODY 4).
    - PAX4 (MODY 9).
    - KCNJ11 (MODY 13).
  - 1 novel splicing alteration variant in **NEUROD1** (MODY 6).

• **Combinations:** **7 cases (26,9%)** apparent **digenic inheritance** (2 relevant MODY genes variants).

- 3 cases: **HNF1A (MODY 3) + ABCC8 (MODY 12)**.
- HNF4A (MODY 1) + PAX4 (MODY 9)**.
- GCK (MODY 2) + ABCC8 (MODY 12)**.
- GCK (MODY 2) + KCNJ11 (MODY 13)**.
- ABCC8 (MODY 12) + HNF1A (MODY 3) + NR4A3**.

## Conclusions:

- Targeted NGS analysis: Variantes Potentially pathogenic variants in known MODY genes in 43,3% of the examined patients.
- Up to 26,9% of the patients with relevant variants in MODY genes (11,7% of the examined cohort) presented an apparent digenic inheritance with 2 relevant variants in MODY genes.
- 56,7% of patients fulfilling MODY clinical criteria examined, do not present relevant variants in the known 14 MODY genes: Other genes involved, still remain unknown.

