FMR1 Methylation PCR: Eliminating the need for Southern Blot testing

Elaine Lyon, PhD, FACMG Associate Professor of Pathology University of Utah School of Medicine Medical Director, Genetics Division ARUP Laboratories Do you agree with this statement?

"Southern blot analysis will be replaced by faster and simpler methods such as methylation PCR."





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Department of Pathology

FMR1 Methylation PCR: Eliminating the need for Southern Blot testing

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Objectives and Disclosure

- To understand the diagnostic value of determining FMR1 methylation
- To review Southern blot challenges and limitations
- To learn about new approaches with PCR based assays, capable of improving the throughput and resolution of FMR1 molecular diagnostics
- Disclosures:
 - Receive commercial reagents for studies
 - Honorarium

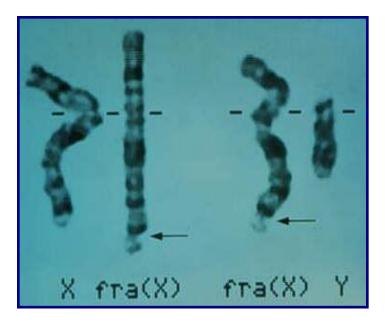
Fragile X Syndrome

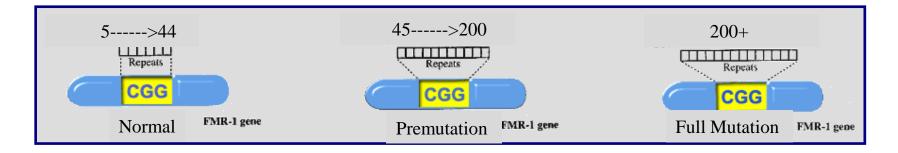
- Most common inherited form of mental retardation.
- Incidence 1:4000 males and 1:8000 females.
- Affected males have mental retardation, characteristic physical features and behavior.
- Affected females exhibit a less severe phenotype.
- Found in all populations.



Fragile X: Molecular Defect

- Tri Nucleotide Repeat (CGG) at the 5' Untranslated Region (UTR).
 - A small expansion (pre-mutation) associated with increased mRNA
 - FX Ataxia, POI
 - A large expansion associated with methylation, inactivating gene expression.





Repeat Number Classification

- Normal: 5-44 repeats: Rules out diagnosis of Fragile X syndrome/carrier status.
- Intermediate: **45-54 repeats**: Not affected but unstable, could eventually expand to a pre-mutation, then full mutation.
- Pre-mutation: **55-200 repeats**: Carrier and at risk for expansion in next generation (females). At risk for premature ovarian insufficiency (POI) or ataxia.
- Full mutation: >200-230 repeats: Gene is methylated and inactive; confirms diagnosis of Fragile X syndrome.
- Mosaic: Both pre-mutation (un-methylated) and full mutation (methylated) present. Severity of symptoms cannot be predicted, but may be milder.

Methylation

- Variable expression of FXS
- Full mutations (>200-230 CGG repeats)
 - Mostly fully methylated
 - >230 CGG repeats without methylation
 - High functioning males (5%)
- Mosaics may modify phenotype
 - Pre-mutation/full mutation
 - Intermediate (normal)/ full mutation
 - Contraction?
- Testing reflects status in blood

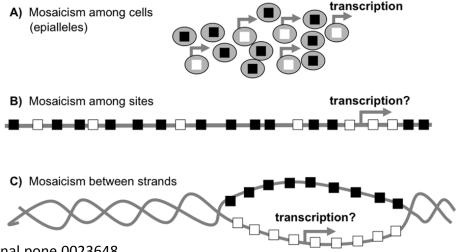
Methylation in Females

- Varible phenotype
 - <50% females with full mutations have intellectual disability</p>
 - Other symptoms may be present
 - Avoidance personality, mood, stereotypic disorders
 - Not proven to be due to FMR1 full mutation or methylation
- X inactivation
 - Random vs skewing
- Degree of methylation not necessarily correlated with intellectual disability

Mosaicism

- Size mosaicism
- Methylation mosaicism
 - Unmethylated pre-mutation (intermediate or normal)/methylated full mutation
 - Unmethylated and methylated full mutation size range
 - Possible mechanisms
- Possible types

Three possible types of methylation mosaicism at *FMR1*:



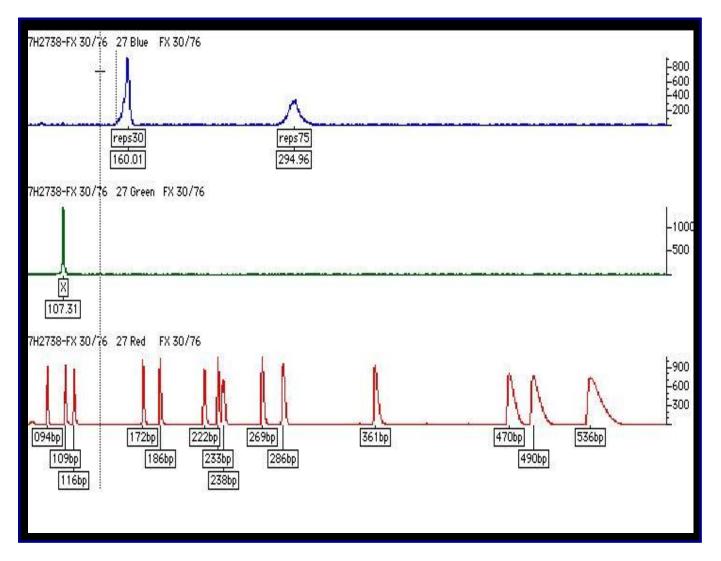
Methylation in Newborn Screening

- FXS screening in newborns currently not recommended
- Studies use methylation to identify only full mutations
 - Will not identify pre-mutations
 - Reduces concern for adult onset FXTAS or FXPOI
- High sensitivity/specificity in males
- Reduced sensitivity/specificity in females
- Screen males only or males and females?

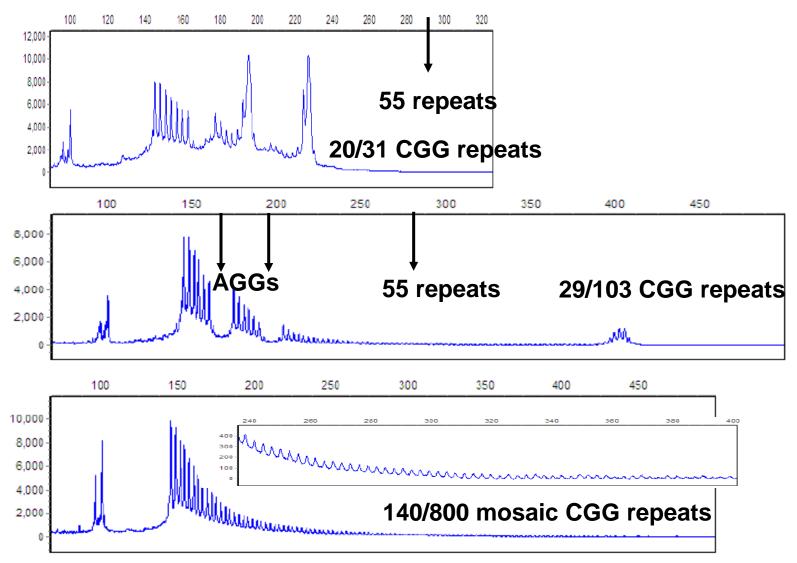
Fragile X Testing

- PCR
 - Sizes normal/pre-mutation allele
 - Amplification into CGG repeat full mutation range possible
 - Preferential amplification of normal allele in females
 - Difficult to distinguish: One allele/undetected expanded allele from two normal homozygous alleles in females
- Methylation:
 - Southern blot analysis (concurrently or reflexed)
 - 80-1000+ repeats
 - Full mutations
 - Methylation
 - Sizing not accurately (<u>+</u> 50 CGGs)
 - mPCR

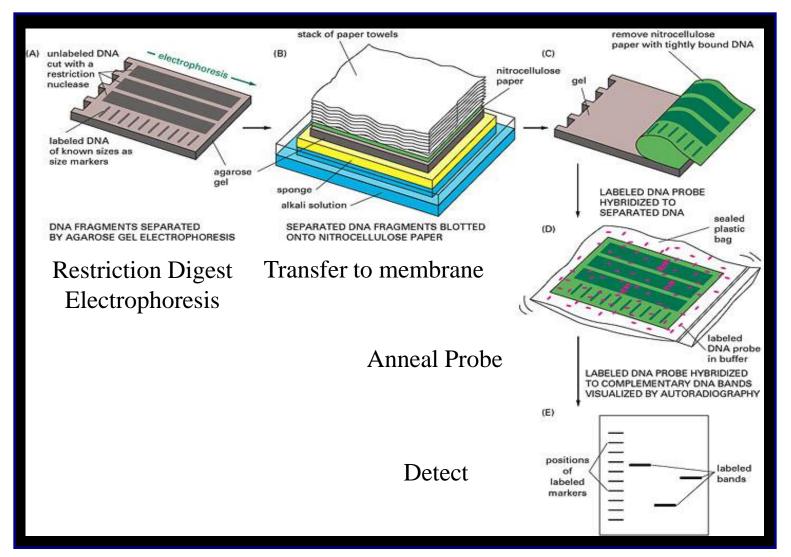
PCR Electropheragram



Chimeric PCR

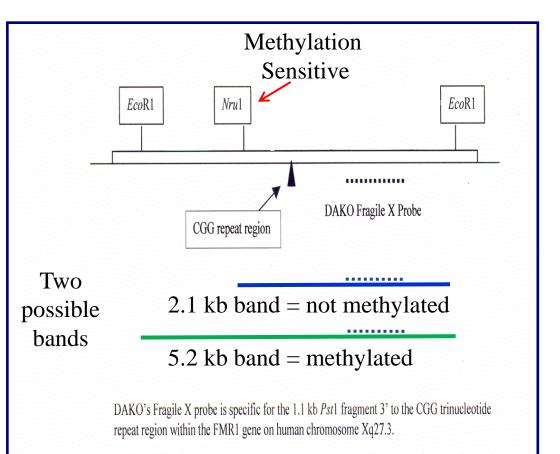


Southern Blot



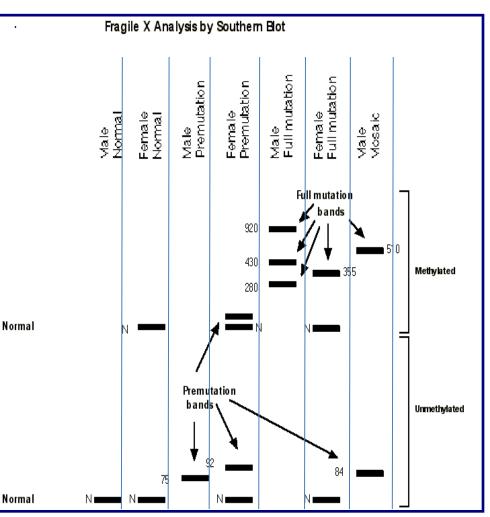
Restriction Diagram

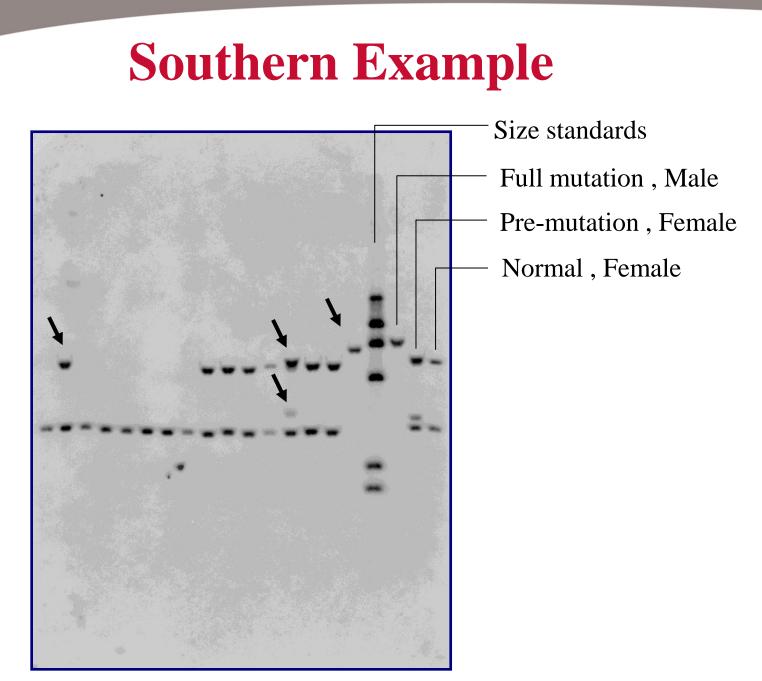
- The FMR-1 gene region with the CGG trinucleotide repeats is flanked by *Eco RI* sites and a methylation sensitive enzyme site (*Nru* 1).
- Full mutation has been shown to methylate the gene and prevent enzyme restriction of DNA.



Southern Schematic

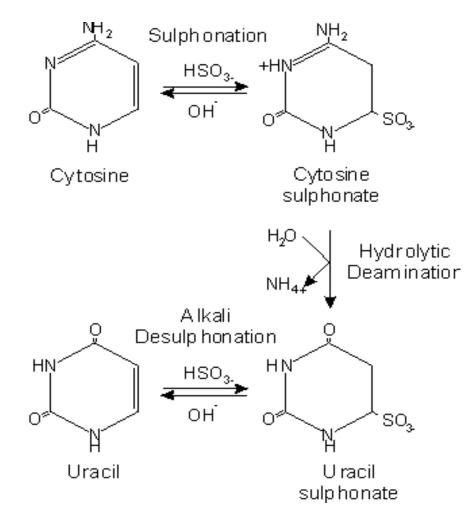
- Normal females show
 - one methylated allele (5.2 kb)
 - one un-methylated allele (2.1 kb)
- Normal males
 - one un-methylated allele (2.1 kb)



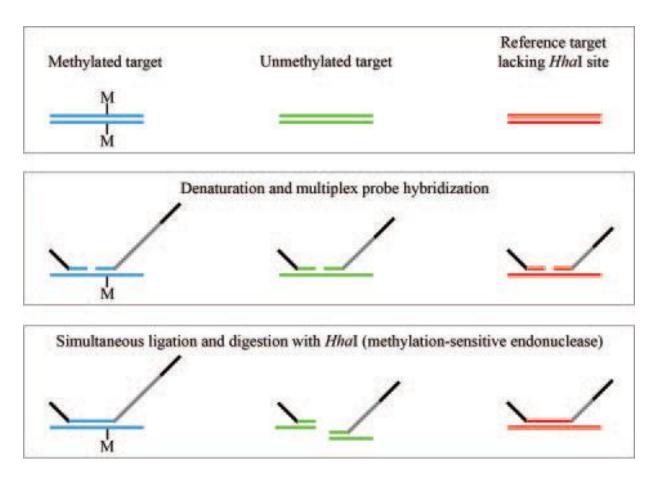


Simplify Methylation Analysis

- Methylation PCR (mPCR)
 - Sodium Bisulfate Methylation Modification
 - Restriction digest
- Approaches
 - MLPA
 - Real-time PCR
 - Mass Spectrometry
 - Capillary Electrophoresis

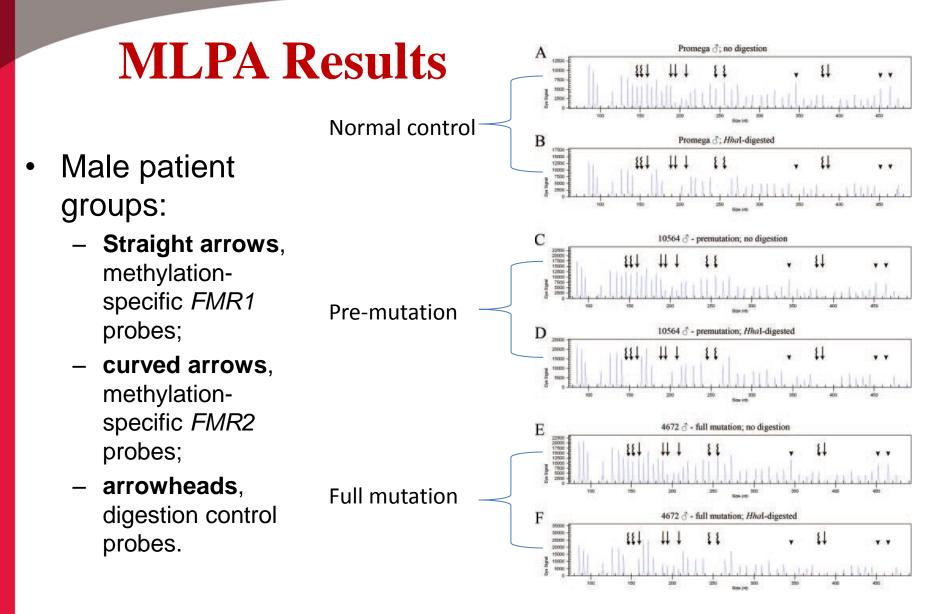






PCR using one universal primer pair; only undigested and ligated probes are exponentially amplified

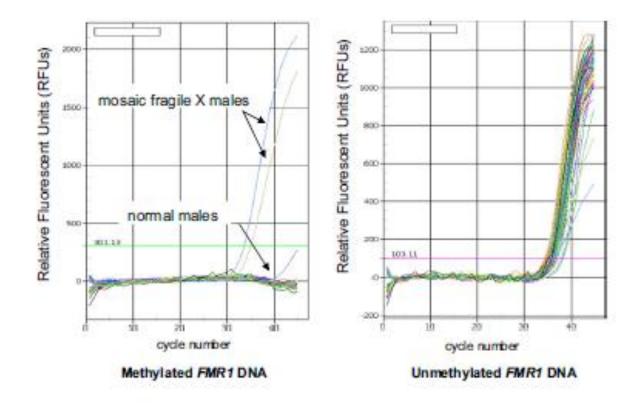
Nygren AOH et al. JMD 2008; 10 (6):496-501



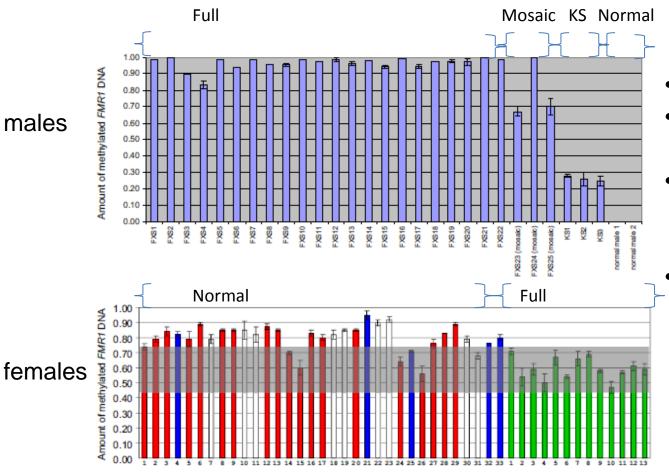
Nygren AOH et al. JMD 2008; 10 (6):496-501

Real-Time PCR

- TaqMan
 - Methylated
 - Unmethylated
- Melt curves



Real-Time PCR Results



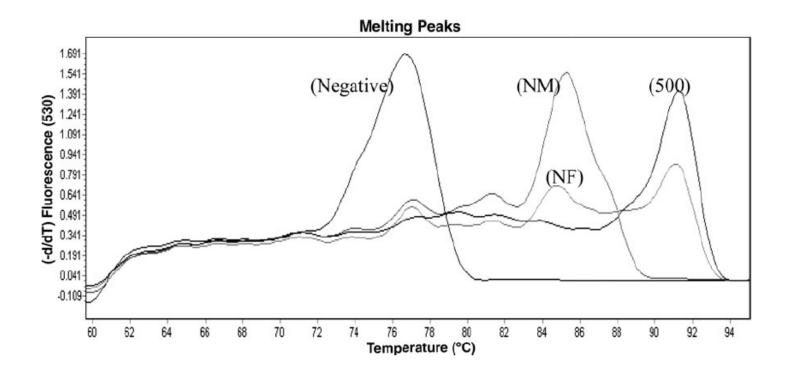
Inexpensive

 Sensitive/specific for males

- 82% sensitive for females (PPV: 97%) for genotype
- Unable to predict
 phenotype
 (intellectual
 disability)

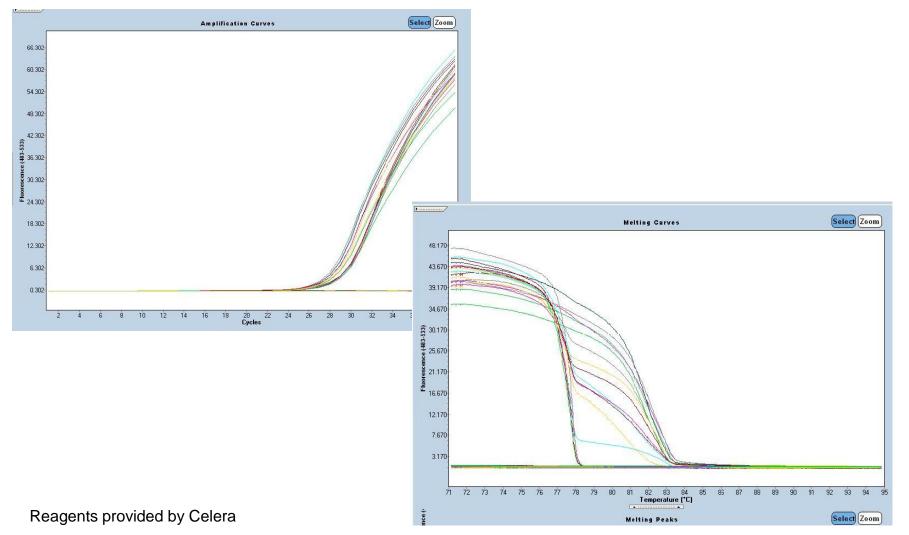
Coffee B et al. AJHG 2009; 85:503-514.

Melt Analysis



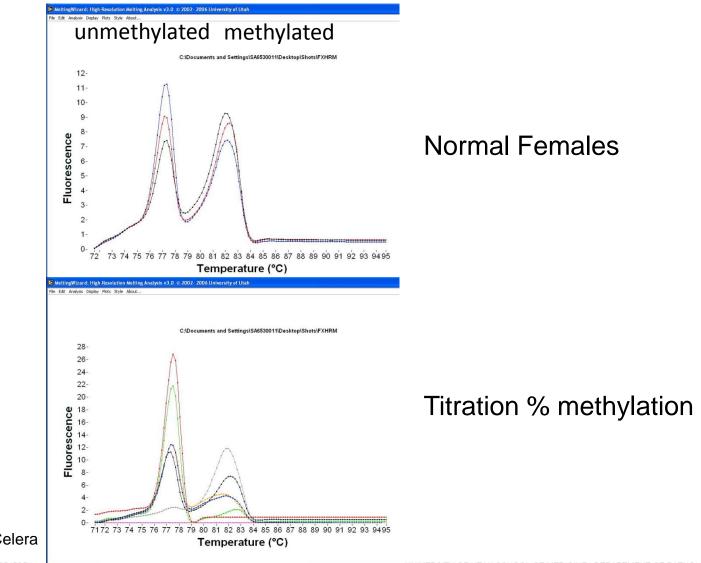
Elias MH et al. Genet Test Molec Bio 2011; 15(6):387-393.

Real-time PCR – Melt Analysis



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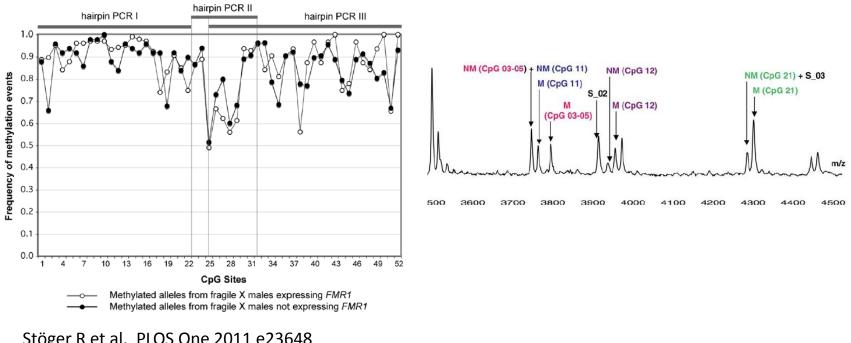
'Melting Peaks'



Reagents provided by Celera

Site Specific Analysis

- Hairpin bisulfite modification
- MALDI TOF
- Compare to levels of mRNA or protein

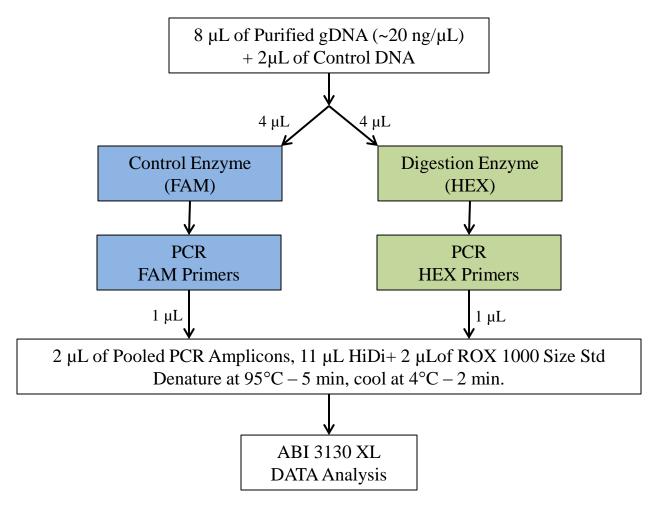


Stöger R et al. PLOS One 2011 e23648 Godler et al. Human Molecular Genetics 2010; doi:10.1093/hmg/ddq037 1-15

mPCR and Capillary Electrophoresis

- Results visually similar to Southern blots
- Methylation status of each CGG-repeat subpopulation
- Restriction digest followed by PCR
- Digestion controls with each sample
- Reference range (categories)
 - <20% unmethylated</p>
 - 20-80% partially methylated
 - >80% fully methylated

mPCR Workflow Overview (CE)

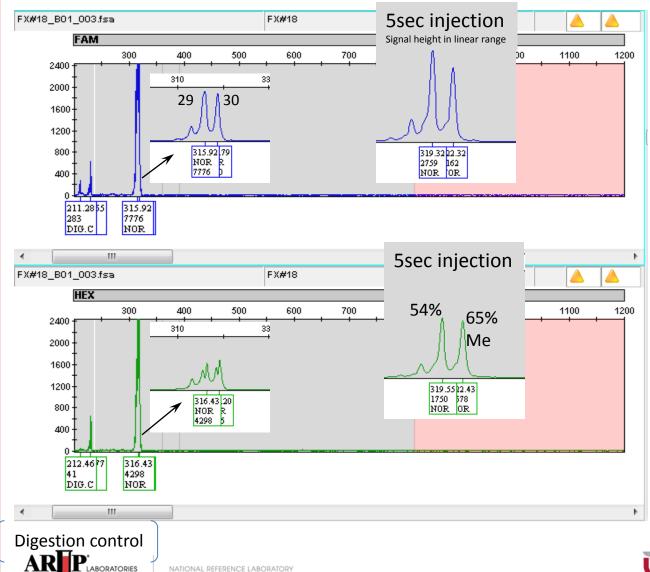


From http://www.asuragen.com/Diagnostics/US/Products/Methylation_PCR_FragileX/

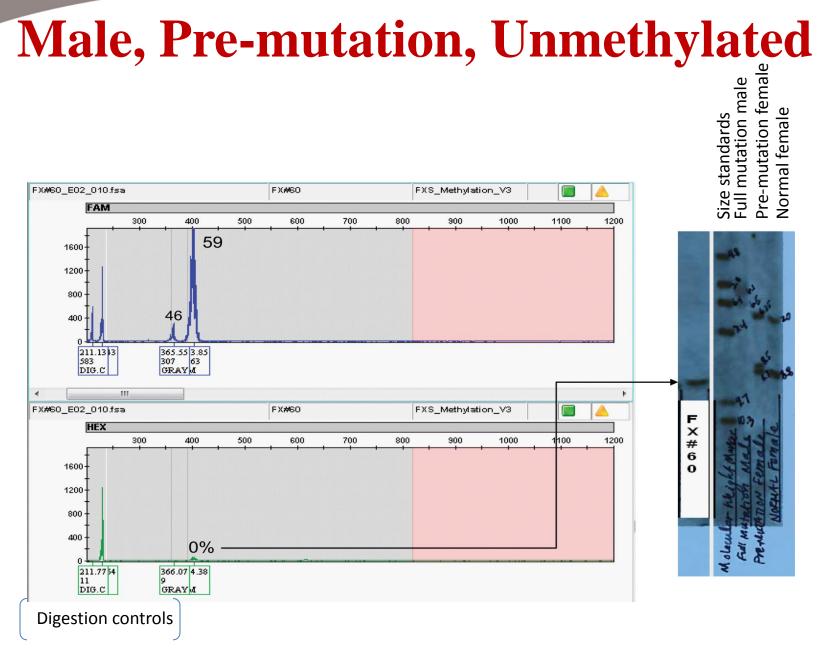
Pilot Sample Study Summary

- 25 Pilot clinical samples were prepared and run at ARUP and sent to Asuragen.
- The Pilot Sample results were in high agreement for size and methylation status.
 - 23/25 concordant with 2 technical issues
 - 1 sample had no Hex reference peak
 - 1 sample had a technical issue, 1 sample (FX#35) with an under call on % methylation
 - Both samples were resolved at Asuragen

Normal Female



- mPCR: Normal allele, 29/30
- Note: Blue signal saturated (as expected for alleles in the normal range).
- Need 5 sec injection data for accurate determination of methylation status for NOR alleles.

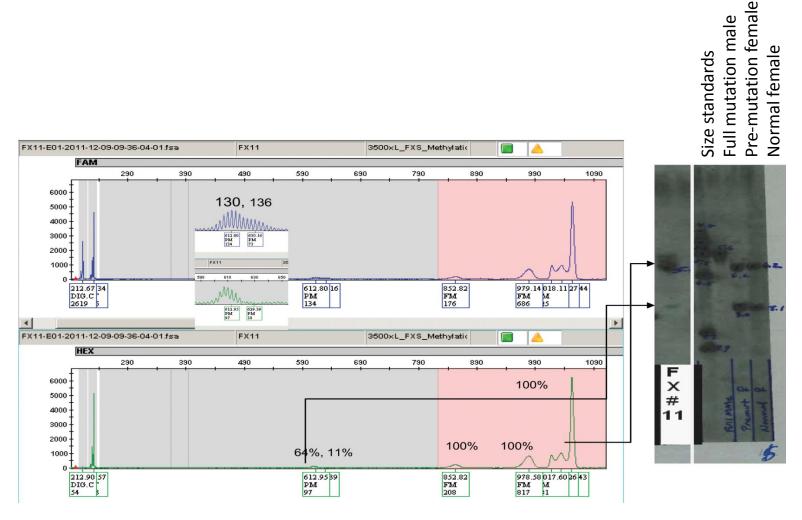


Female, Full Mutation, Fully Methylated

Size standards Full mutation male Pre-mutation female Normal female



Male, Full mutation, Mosaic



250 repeats

Comparison between mPCR and Southern

Background Information		ARUP - mPCR, Methylation Comparison		Agreement
Sample ID	Sex	ARUP - mPCR	ARUP - SB Results	
FX#1	F	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM- size mosaic	Yes
FX#3	F	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM	Yes
FX#5	М	Normal	N/A	Yes
FX#8	М	Unmethylated PM	Premutation unmethylated PM	Yes
FX#11	М	Mostly methylated, maybe some indication of partial	Methylated - may have low level unmethylated mosaic	Yes
FX#15	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	methylated/ unmethylated PM	Yes
FX#17	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	methylated/ unmethylated PM	Yes
FX#18	F	Normal	N/A	Yes
FX#21	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	methylated/ unmethylated PM	Yes
FX#26	F	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM	Yes
FX#28	М	Unmethylated PM	Premutation unmethylated PM	Yes
FX#29	М	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM- size mosaic	Yes
FX#33	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	Skewed, premutation mostly unmethylated PM	Yes

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Comparison between mPCR and Southern

Background Information		ARUP - mPCR, Methylation Comparison								
Sample ID	Sex	ARUP - mPCR	ARUP - SB Results							
FX#34	F	Normal	N/A	Yes						
FX#35	М	Possible mosaic with partial methylation in FM allele, likely undercalled as a technical error	Fully methylated FM- size mosaic	Yes						
FX#37	М	Mostly methylated PM with unmethylated FM	tly methylated PM with unmethylated FM unmethylated/size mosaic							
FX#38	F	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM	Yes						
FX#39	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	Premutation	Yes						
FX#48	F	Fully methylated FM (maybe some indication of partial)	Yes							
FX#54	М	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM	Yes						
FX#55	М	No Reference Peak in HEX (technical) Fully methylated								
FX#60	М	Unmethylated PM	Premutation unmethylated PM	Yes						
FX#74	F	Partial Methylation (Female PM)	Possibly skewed pre- mutation mostly unmethylated PM	Yes						
FX#85	М	Unmethylated	Premutation unmethylated	Yes						
FX#165	F	Fully methylated FM	Fully methylated FM - size mosaic	Yes						
ARUP-NTC										
Neg		ND								
NegsizenStd		ND	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SCHOOL OF MED							

Summary Report

Missing/Mismatched Peak Information

Dig Ctrl. < Digestion Control Cutoff

* Missing Dig.Ctrl information and/or

invalid Size ranges.

AmplideX® FMR1 mPCR Summary Sheet

Color Key:

Signal > Saturation Limit (FAM)

Signal < Threshold

Job ID: mPCR-4-25-2012

Operator: Jama

Date Processed: 07/21/2012

Samples: 24 Source File: mPCR-5-20-

2012_AlleleReport.XLS

H_____H

ID		Sample Metrics		Allele Ranges Detected			Peak 1		Pe	Peak 2		Peak 3		Peak 4		Peak 5		Peak 6		Peak 7		Peak 8	
Sample File	Dig. Ctrl	Ref. Ratio	Nor	Int	PM	FM	Size 1	%Me 1	Size 2	%Me 2	Size 3	%Me 3	Size 4	%Me 4	Size 5	%Me 5	Size 6	Me 6	Size 7	%Me 7	Size 8	%Me 8	
FX#104_A01_001.fsa	93%	0.99		•			49	9%															
FX#109_A03_001.fsa	90%	1.33	•	•			30	33%	47	90%													
FX#110_B03_003.fsa	92%	2.38		•	•		51	52%	95	100%	111	100%	116	7%									
FX#114_B01_003.fsa	93%	1.05	•	•			29	41%	46	34%													
FX#119_C03_005.fsa	89%	0.94	•				30	44%											ĺ				
FX#120_D03_007.fsa	96%	0.8	•		•	•	32	46%	61	100%	>200	15%	>200	89%	>200	86%							
FX#122_C01_005.fsa	95%	0.98	•				23	36%	33	61%													
FX#123_D01_007.fsa	100%	1.01			•		65	2%															
FX#129_E03_009.fsa	95%	0.78	•			•	30	11%	>200	100%	>200	100%	>200	93%									
FX#130_F03_011.fsa	81%	1.19	•				30	4%															
FX#131_E01_009.fsa	99%	0.99	•				20	5%															
FX#132_F01_011.fsa	94%	1.08	•			•	30	40%	>200	73%	>200	72%	>200	85%									
FX#139_G03_013.fsa	91%	0.8	•		•	C	30	59%	85	90%													
FX#140_H03_015.fsa	92%	0.96	•	•	CT.		23	29%	47	100%													
FX#141_G01_013.fsa	92%	0.97	•				23	12%															
FX#149_A04_002.fsa	95%	1.22	•		•		23	68%	85	22%													

ARUP Study: mPCR/CE

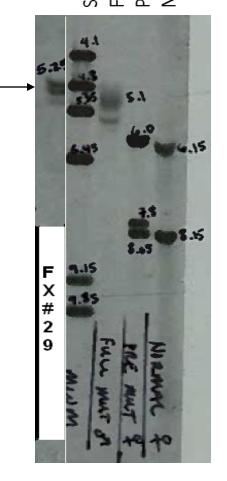
- 200 clinical samples submitted for FXS analysis and enriched for pre-mutations/full mutations
 - 88 males, 112 females
 - 36 normal, 36 intermediate, 65 pre-mutation, 63 full mutations
- Test set ARUP/Asuragen comparison
 - 25 samples: tested at Asuragen/ARUP
 - Reproducibility: 2X (ARUP)
- Accuracy 175 additional samples
 - 90 analyzed to date
 - Switching from GeneMapper to GeneMarker
 - Southern analysis available for pre-mutations/full mutations
- Reproducibility
 - 2X for all full mutations
 - In progress: precision studies with full/pre/intermediate and normal alleles

Male Full Mutation

Fully Methylated

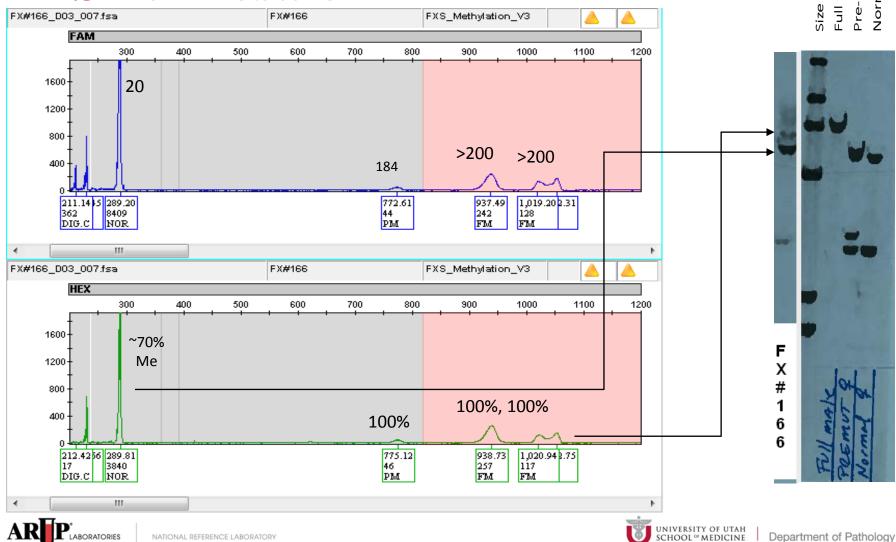


Size standards Full mutation male Pre-mutation female Normal female



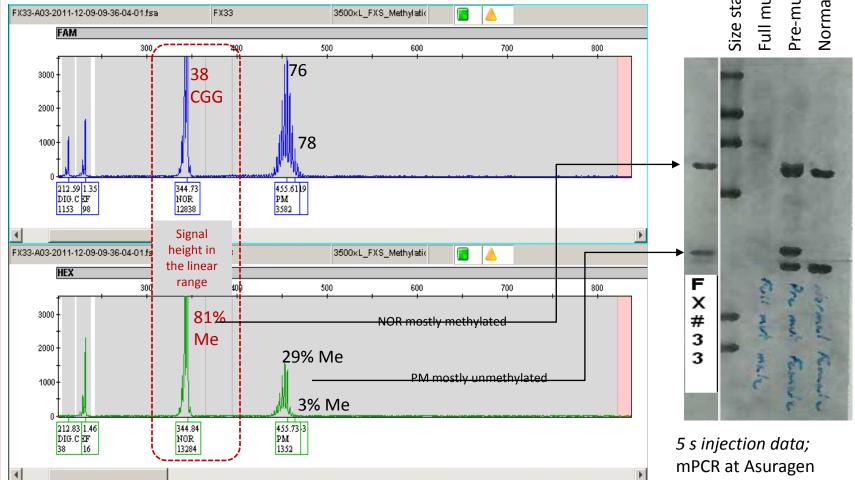
Female, Fully Methylated

Size Mosaic



Size standards Full mutation male Pre-mutation female Normal female

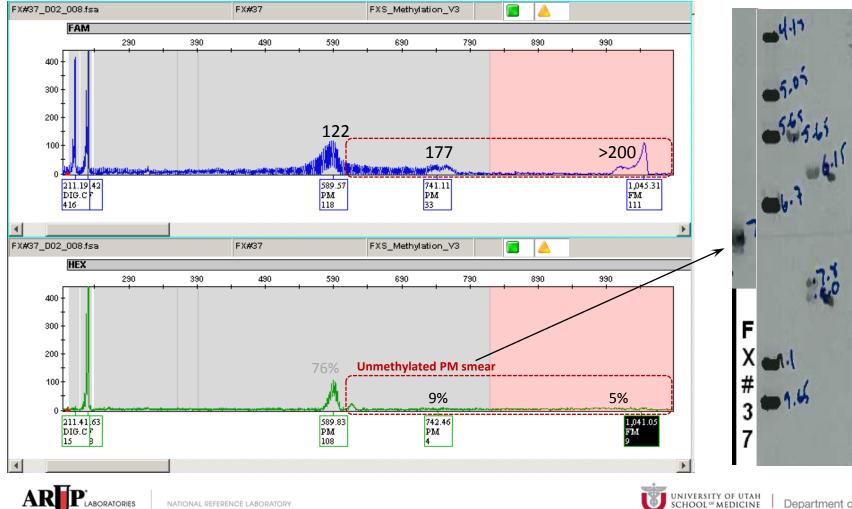
Skewed X Inactivation



Size standards Full mutation male Pre-mutation female Normal female

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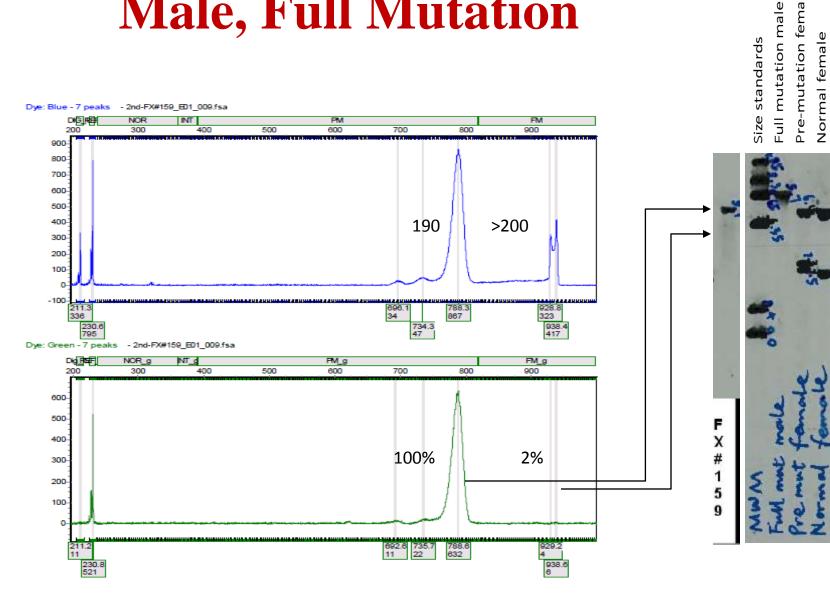
Male, High Repeats



Pre-mutation female mutation male Normal female Size standards Full

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Male, Full Mutation



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female

Next Steps

- Continue reproducibility study
 - between run, within run
- Confirm reference range
- Evaluate skewed X inactivation
 - Normal allele, pre-mutation alleles
- Side-by-side with clinical samples

Conclusions

- mPCR for FX
 - Several methods available
 - Overall methylation status
 - MLPA
 - Real-time PCR
 - Specific subpopulations
 - CE (validation nearly complete)
 - Standardize methylation percentages
 - Improve understanding of methylation patterns to clinical severity
 - Reduce/replace Southern analysis

Thanks to

ARUP

- Mohamed Jama, MS
- Serene Gibson
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- Ping Yu, MS
- Cindy Meadows, BS, MB(ASCP)^{CM}
- Samuel Egbert

- Asuragen
 - Stela Filipovic-Sadic, MS
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 - Andrew Hadd, PhD
 - Gary J. Latham, PhD
- Celera
 - Aaron Hamilton, PhD



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