


TOKYO SCIENTIFIC MEETING, 18-19 NOVEMBER 2019

SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON THE
**RARER TYPES
OF EHLERS-DANLOS
SYNDROMES**
TOKYO, JAPAN • NOVEMBER 18-19, 2019

FROM GENETICS TO MANAGEMENT

TOKYO ACTUAL CONFERENCE CHAIR




Tenascin-X: a causative gene of classical-like EDS

Ken-ichi Matsumoto
Shimane University

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Classification of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome						
	EDS subtype	Abbreviation	Prevalence	Inheritance pattern	Protein	Gene
* 1	Classical	cEDS	1/20 000	AD	Type V collagen	COL5A1/COL5A2
* 2	Classical-like	cIEDS	24	AR	Tenascin-X (Complete deficiency)	TNXB
* 3	Cardiac-valvular	cvEDS	4	AR	Type I collagen	COL1A1
* 4	Vascular	vEDS	1/50 000-250 000	AD	Type III collagen	COL3A1
* 5	Hypermobile	hEDS	1/5000-20 000	AD	Unknown	Unknown
* 6	Arthrochalasia	aEDS	49	AD	Type I collagen	COL1A1/COL1A2
* 7	Dermatosparaxis	dEDS	8	AR	ADAMTS-2	ADAMTS2
* 8	Kyphoscoliotic	kEDS	1/100 000	AR	Lysyl hydroxylase-1, FKBP14	PLOD1, FKBP22
* 9	Brittle Cornea syndrome	BCS	11	AR	ZNF469, PRDM5	ZNF469, PRDM5
* 10	Spondylodysplastic	spEDS	8	AR	β4GalT7, β3GalT6	B4GALT7, B3GALT6
* 11	Musculocontractural	mcEDS	31	AR	CHST14, DSE	CHST14, DSE
* 12	Myopathic	mEDS		AD or AR	Type XII collagen	COL12A1
* 13	Periodontal	pEDS		AD	C1r, C1s	C1R, C1S

Malfait F. *et al.*, *Am. J. Med. Genet. Part C* 175C, 8-26, 2017.
Kosho T. *et al.*, *Pediatr. Int.* 58, 88-99, 2016.



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Clinical feature of TNX-deficient type EDS (clEDS)

Typical clinical feature

- Generalized joint hypermobility (with or without (sub)luxations)
- Skin hyperextensibility
- Easy bruising


Other common clinical feature

- Foot and hand deformities
 - * Piezogenic papules
 - * Pes planus
 - * Hallux valgus
 - * Broad forefeet
 - * Brachydactyly
 - * Acrogeric skin of hands
- Neurological symptoms
 - * Muscle weakness
 - * Chronic back pain, myalgias, arthralgias → **Prof. Emiko Ashitaka**
 - * Severe fatigue
- Cardiovascular abnormality (valvular problems)
- Gastrointestinal manifestation → **Dr. Hiroaki Hanafusa**

In contrast to the classical type EDS (cEDS)

- Inheritance pattern: Autosomal recessive
- Without atrophic scarring

Demirdas *et al.*, *Clinical Genet.* 91, 411-425, 2017.
Malfait *et al.*, *Am. J. Med. Genet. Part C Semin. Med. Genet.* 175C, 8-26, 2017.

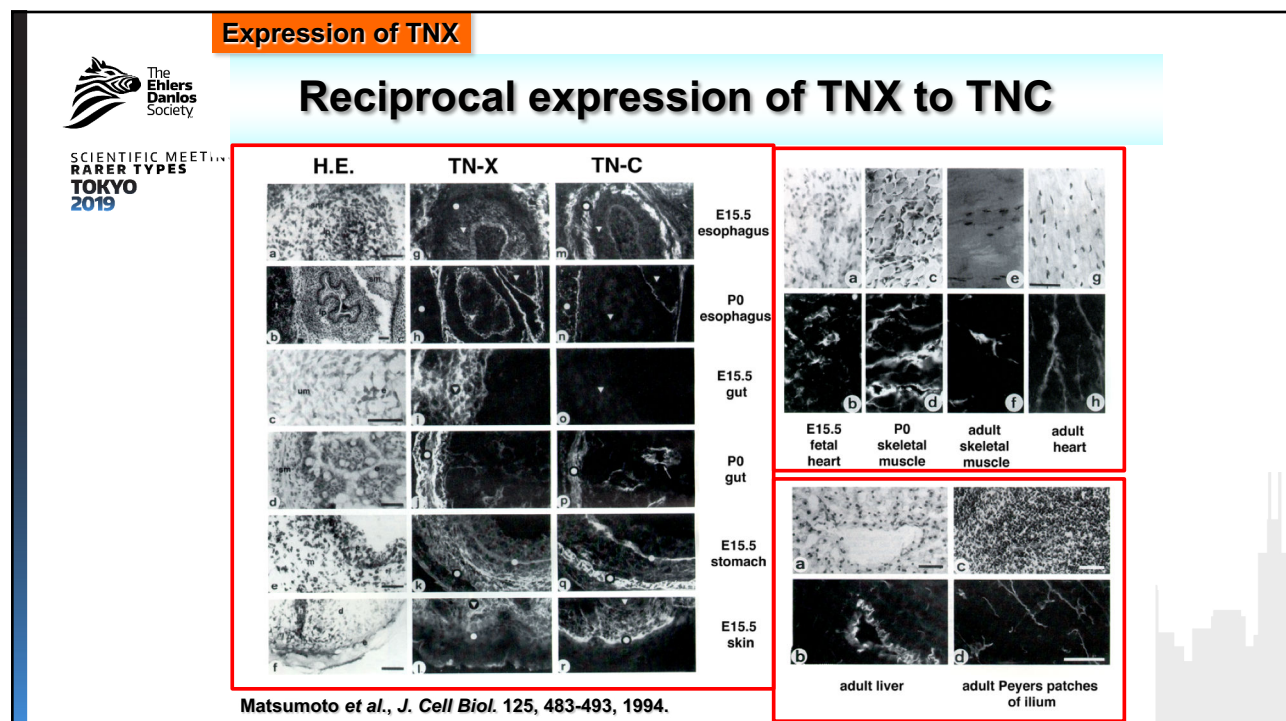
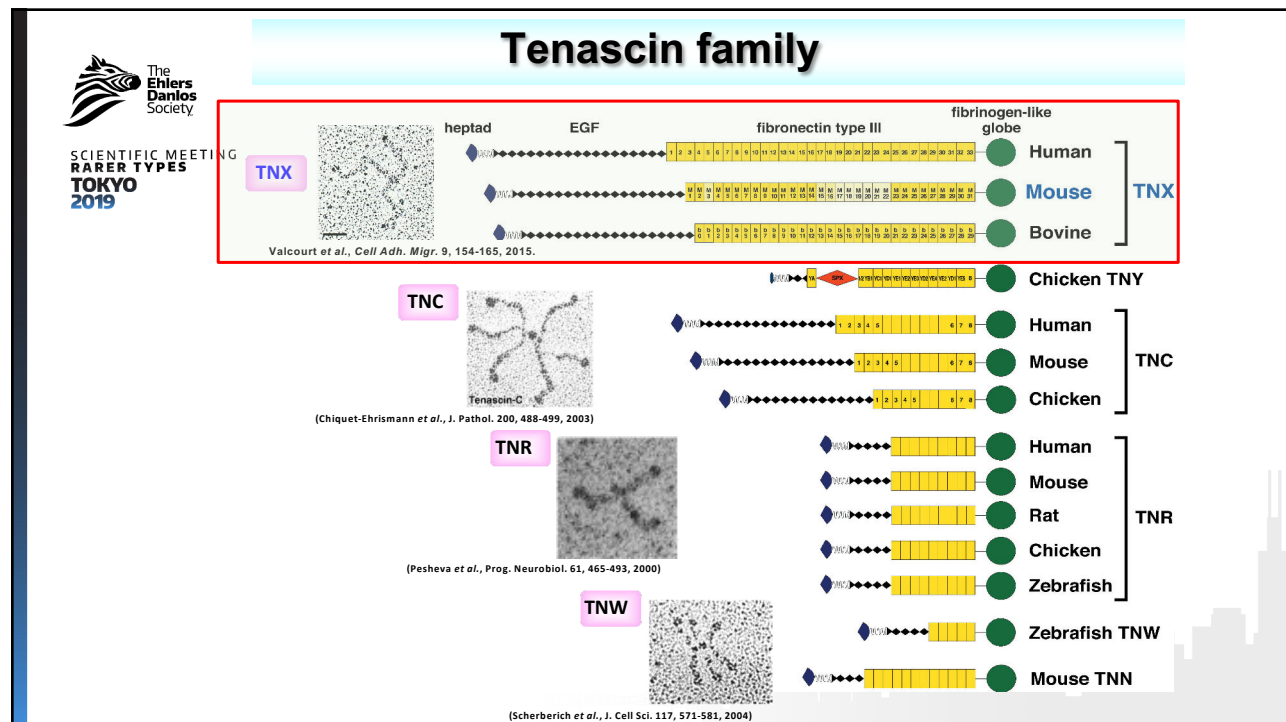


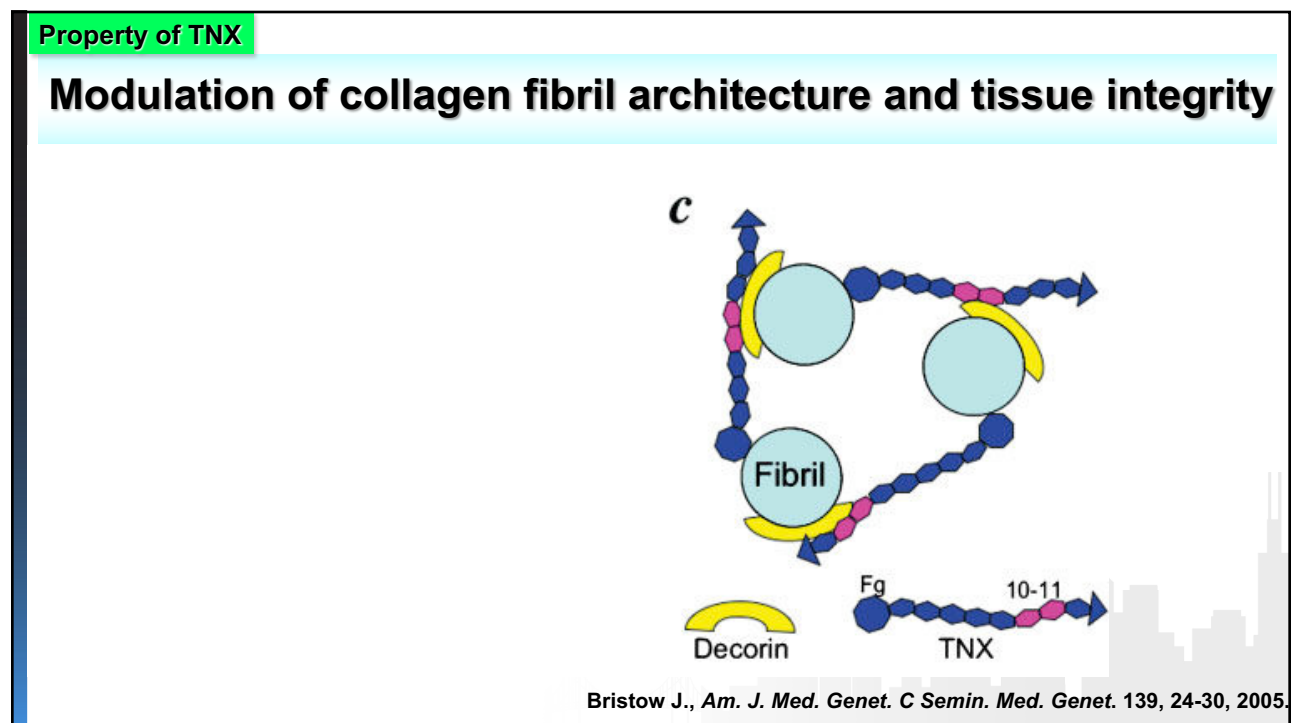
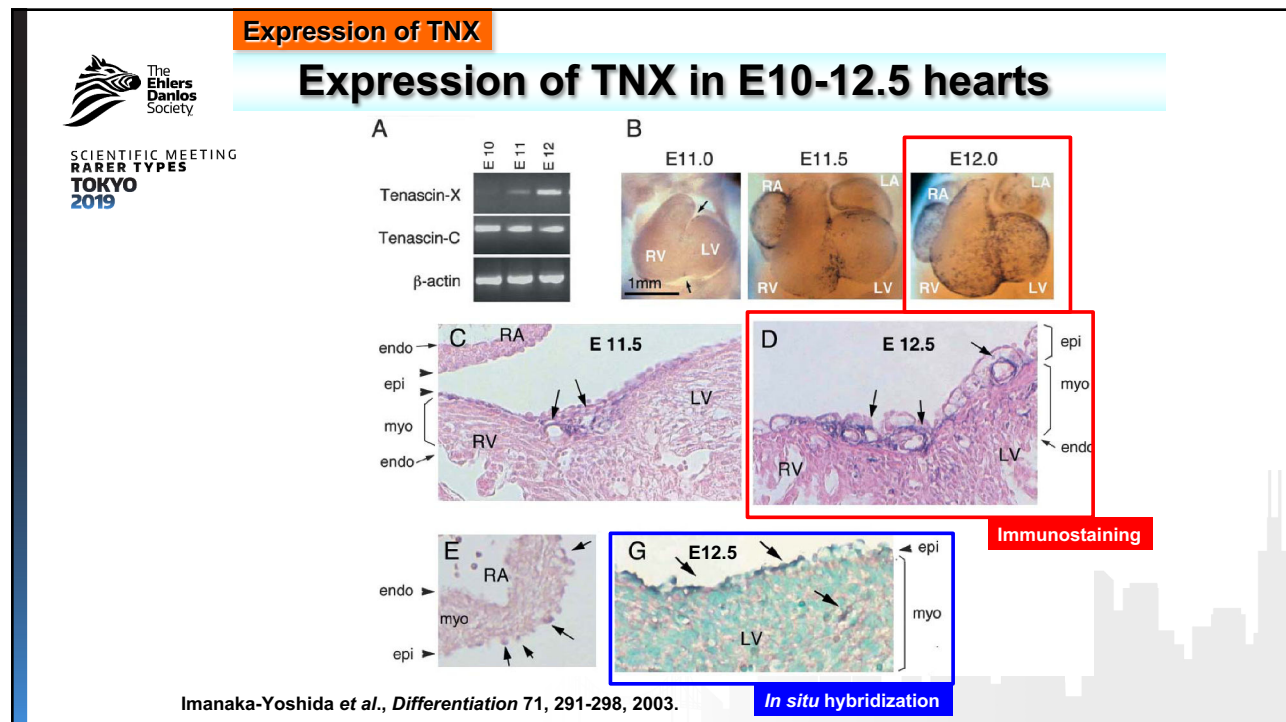
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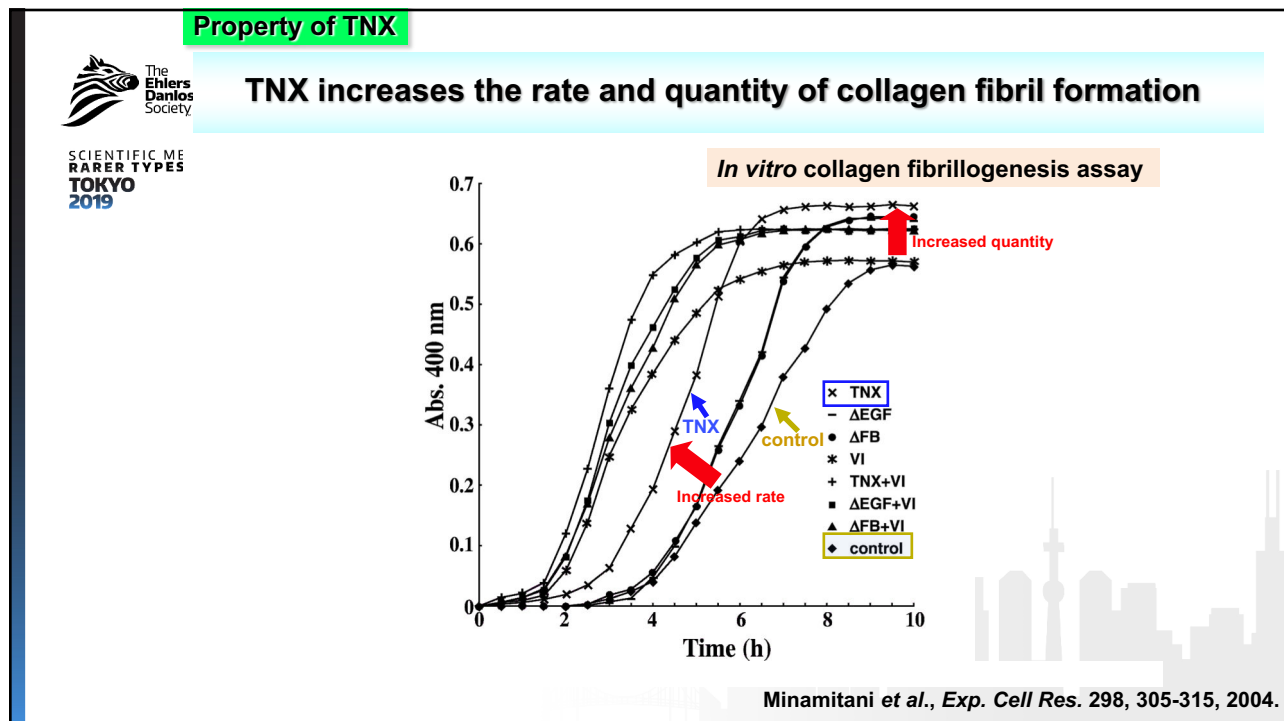
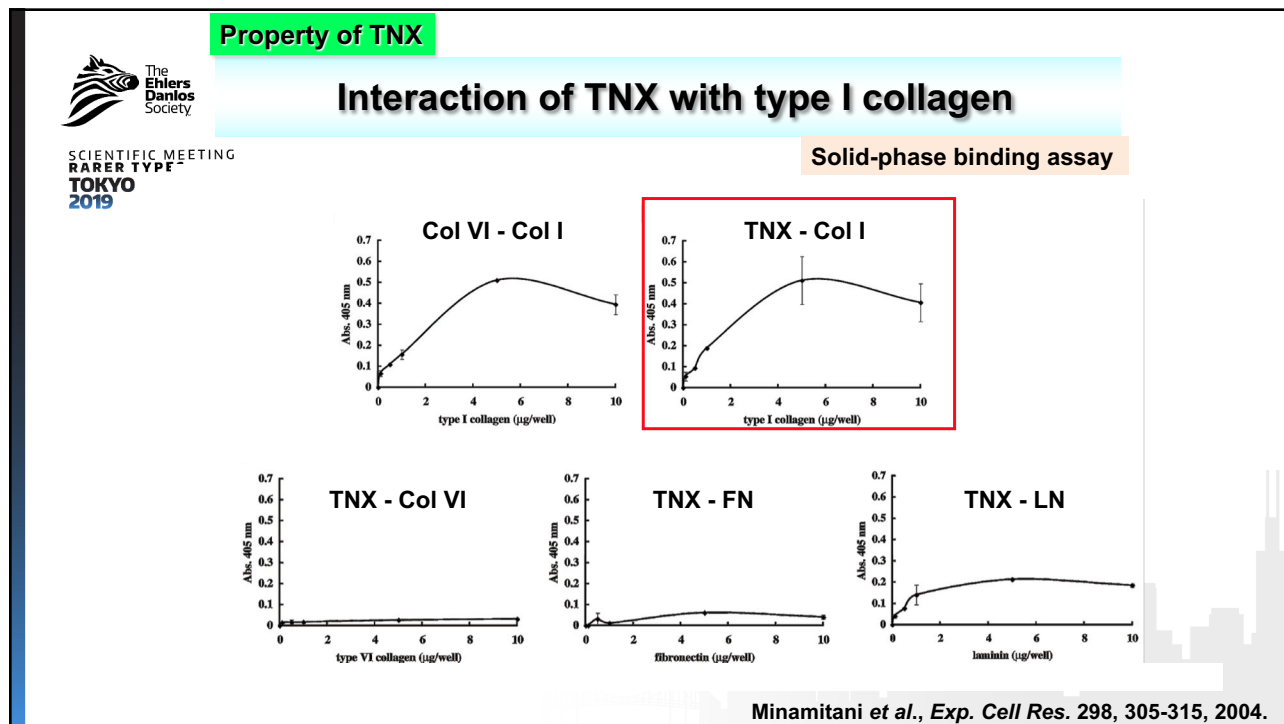
Genetic analysis of TNX-deficient patients

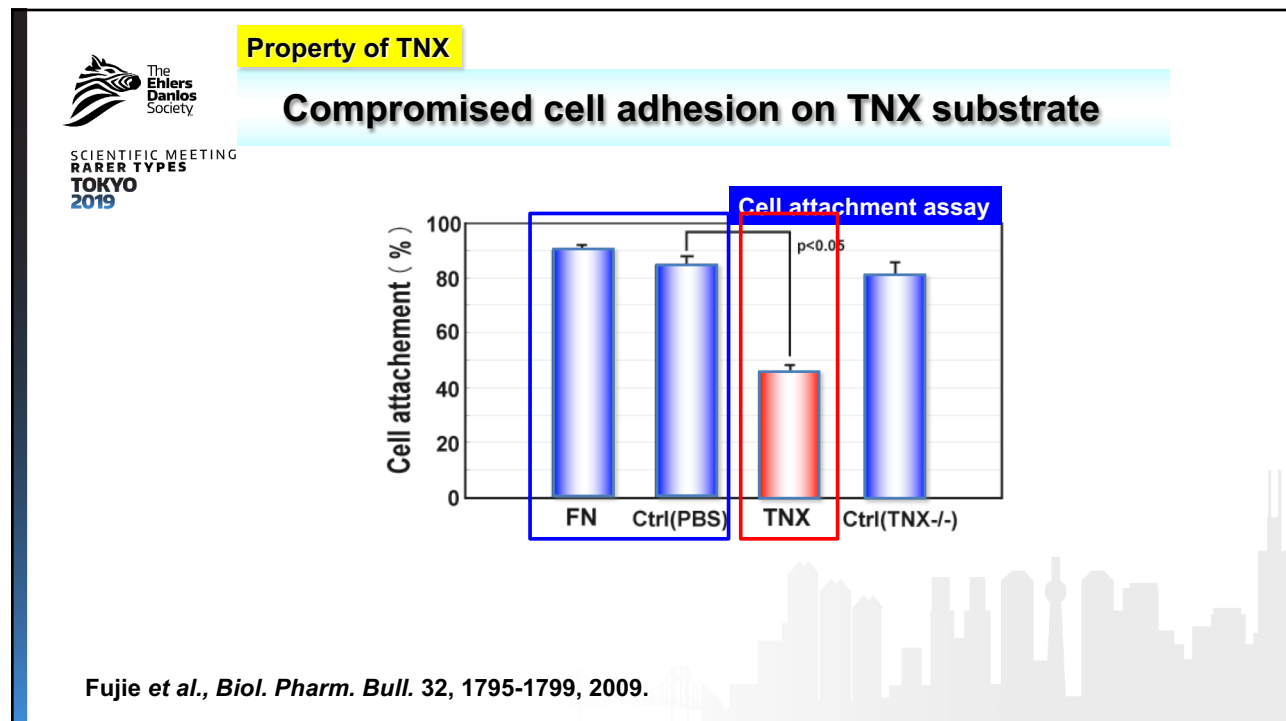
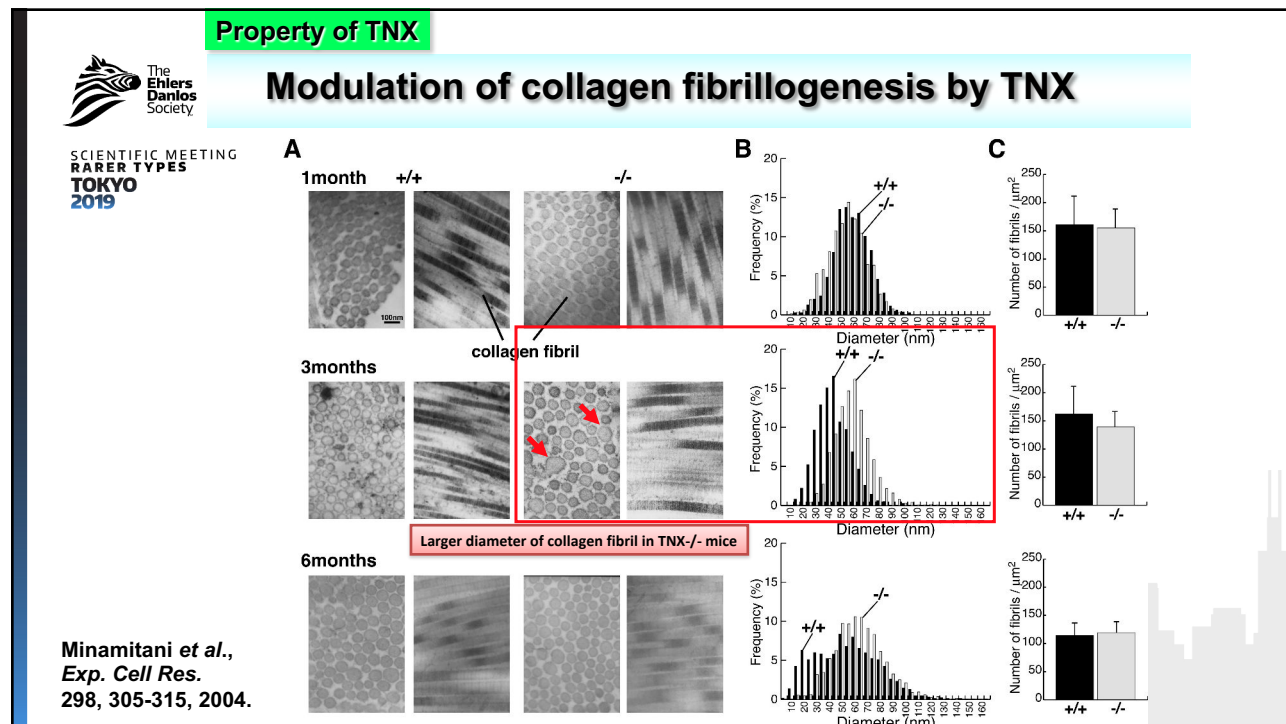
- A 2 bp deletion (c.3290_3291del)
- Two different 30 kb deletions both generating a TNXB/TNXA fusion gene, and pseudogene-derived missense variant [c.12174C>G p.(Cys4058Trp)]
- Premature stop codon [c.903del p.(Tyr301*)], [c.12553C>T p.(Arg4185*)], [c.2461C>T p.(Arg821*)], [c.2590C>T p.(Gln864*)]
- Splice site mutation [c.7826-1G>C p.(?)], [c.12464-1G>A p.(?)]
- A small deletion/insertion [c.107_108delinsA p.(Ala36Aspfs*68)]
- A pseudogene-derived 120 bp deletion (c.11435_11524+30del)

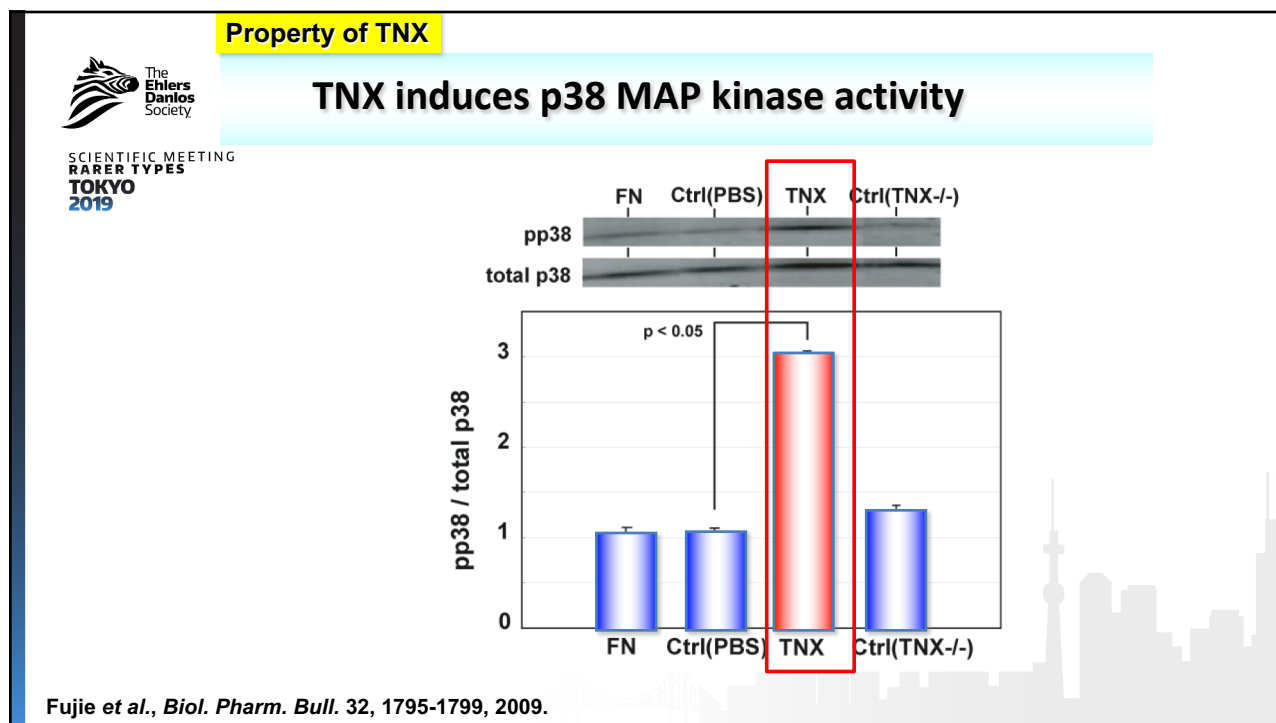
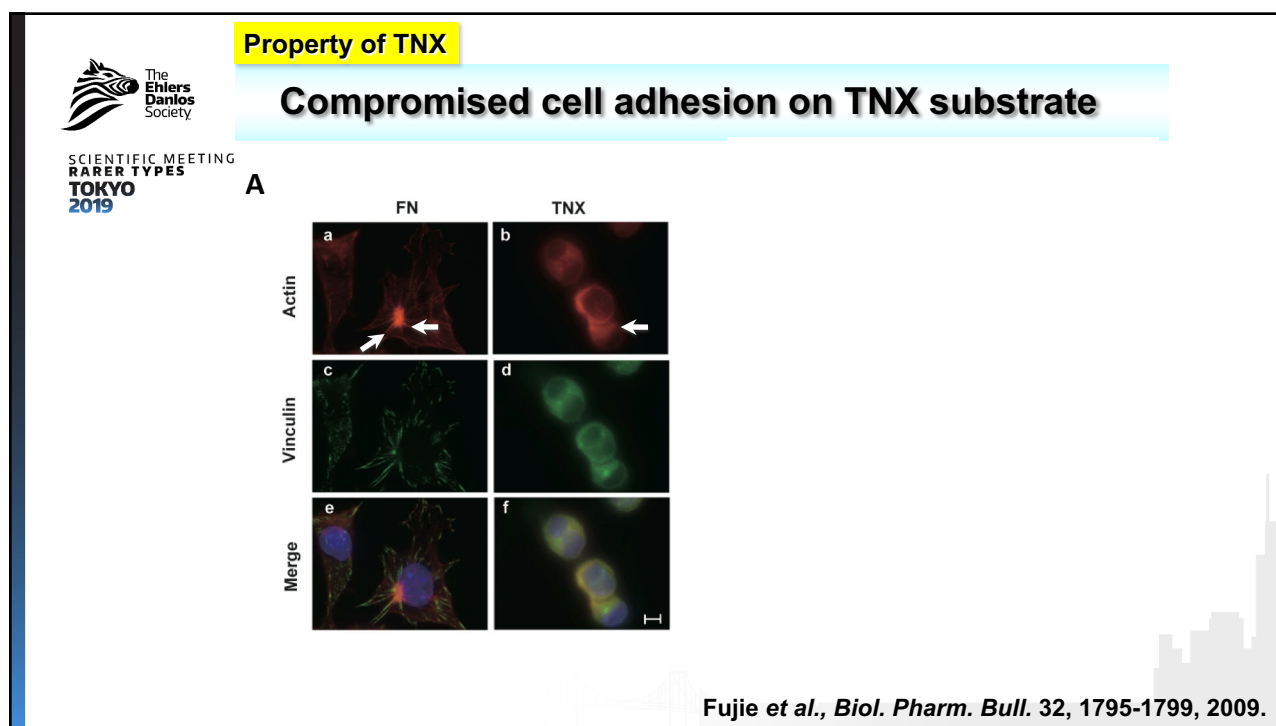
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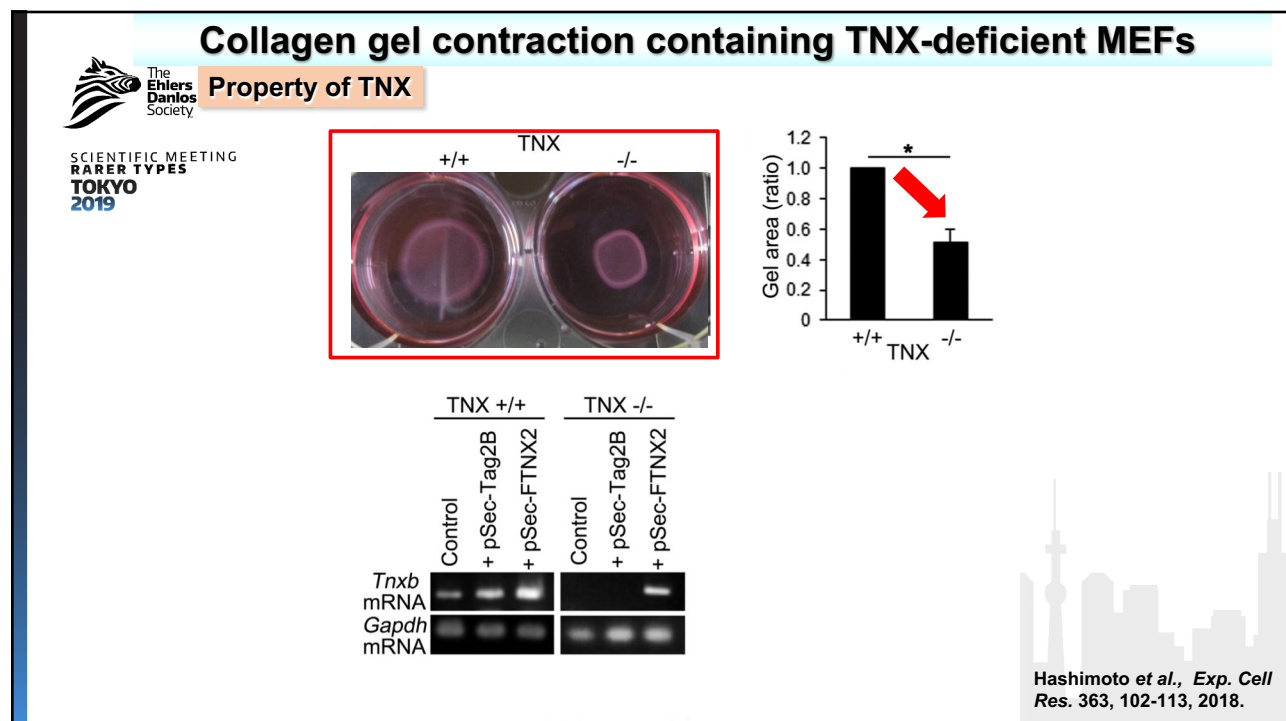
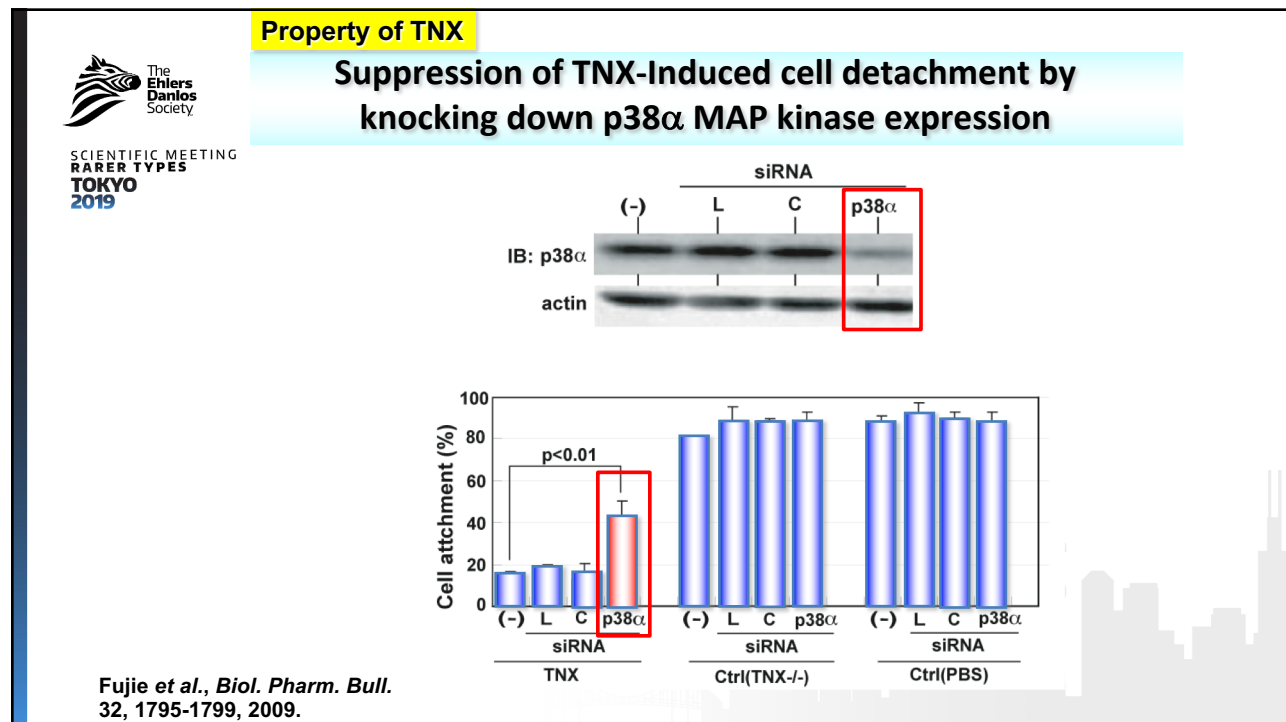


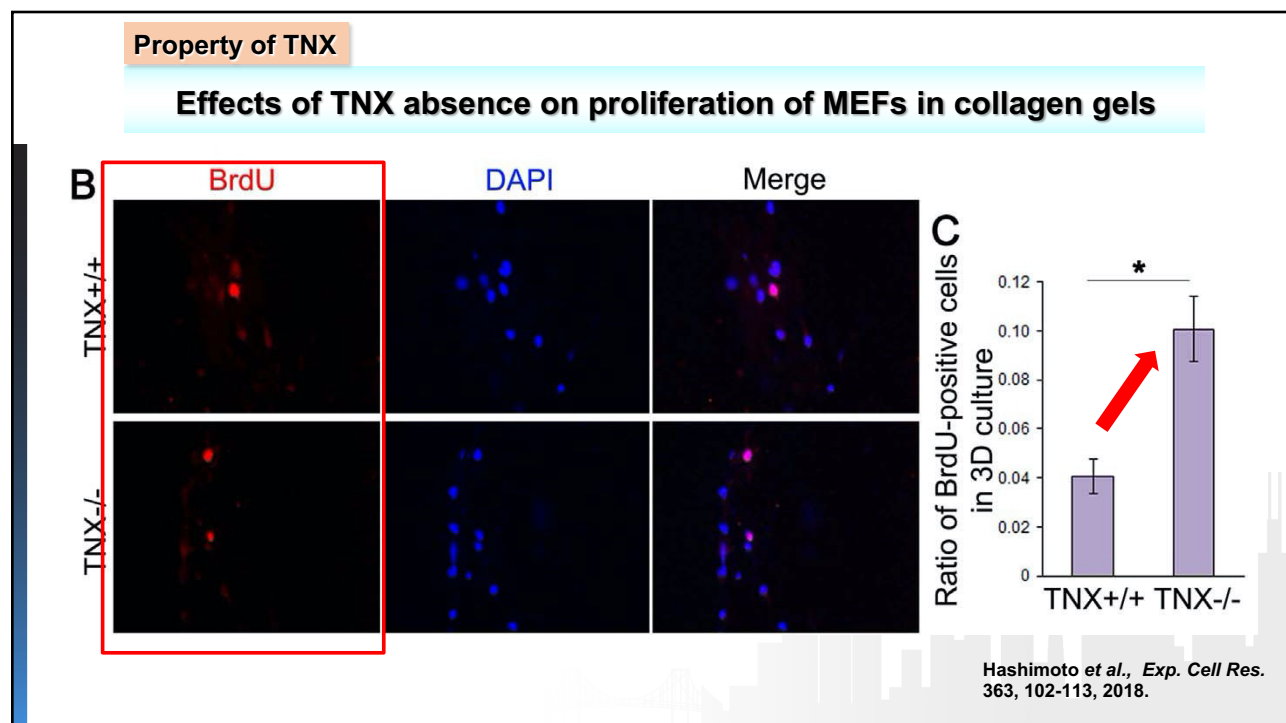
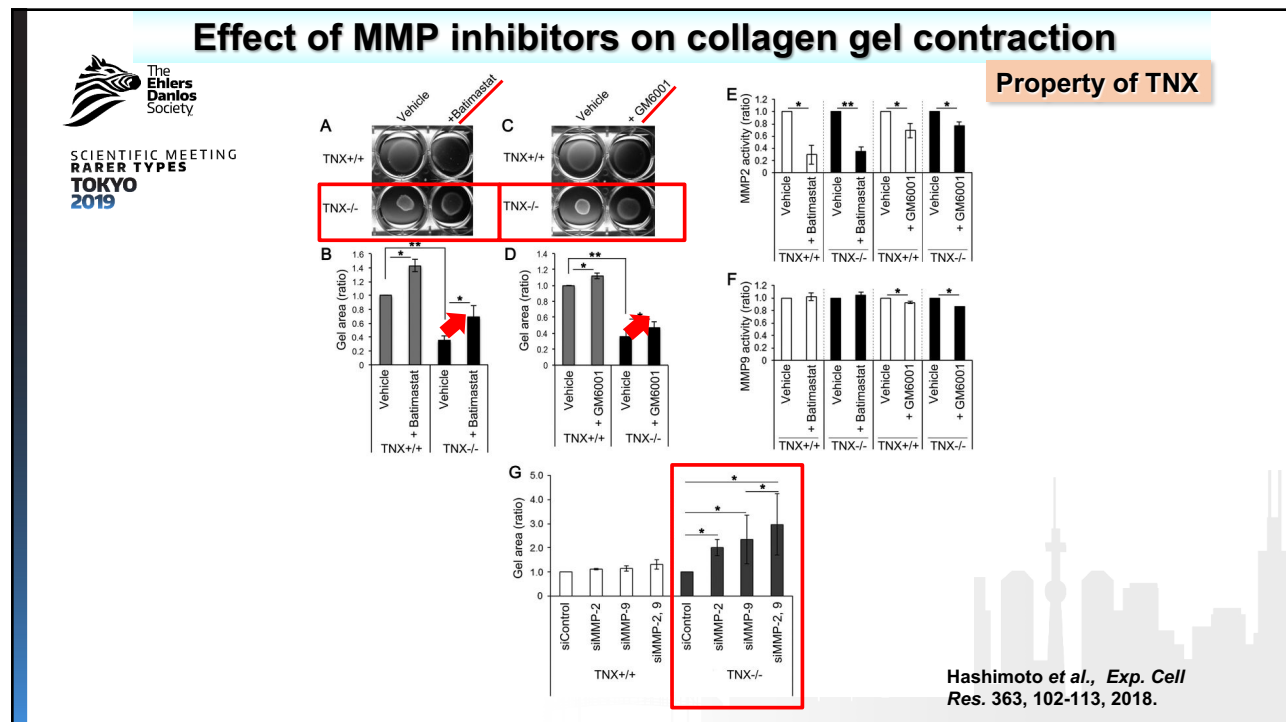












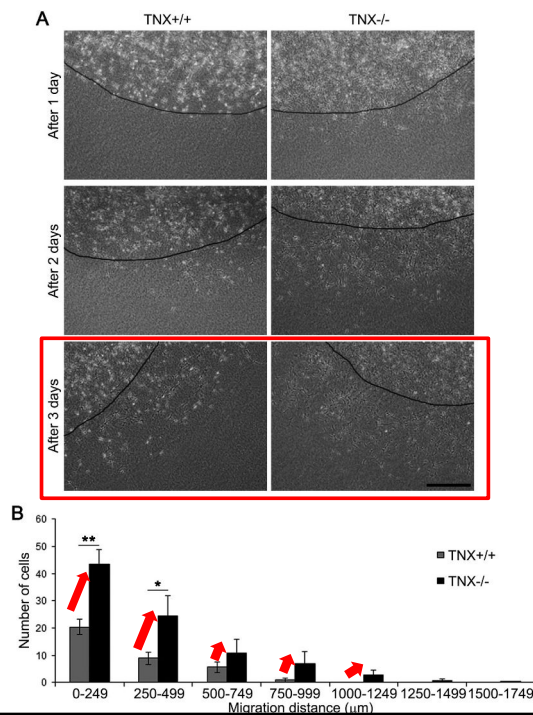


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Property of TNX

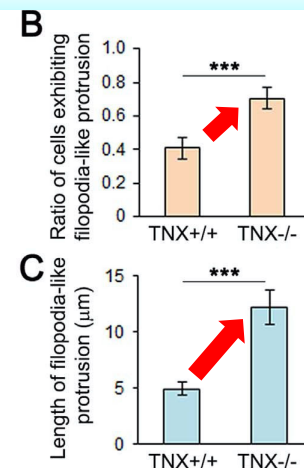
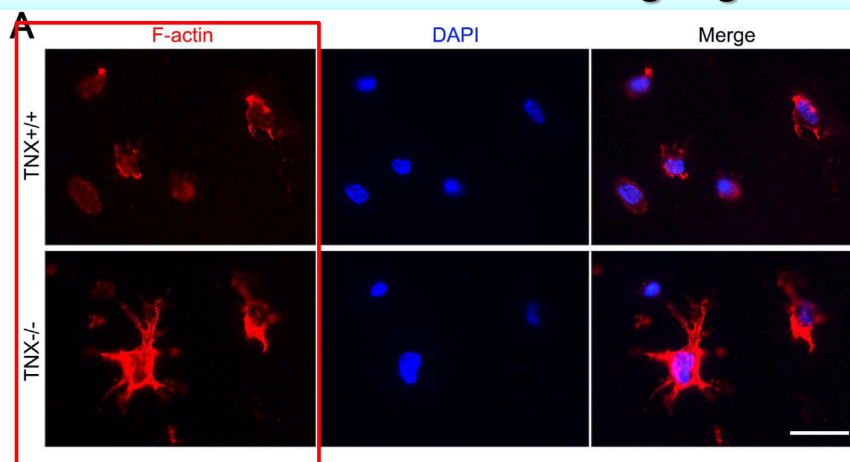
Effects of TNX absence on migration of MEFs in collagen gels

Hashimoto et al., *Exp. Cell Res.*
363, 102-113, 2018.

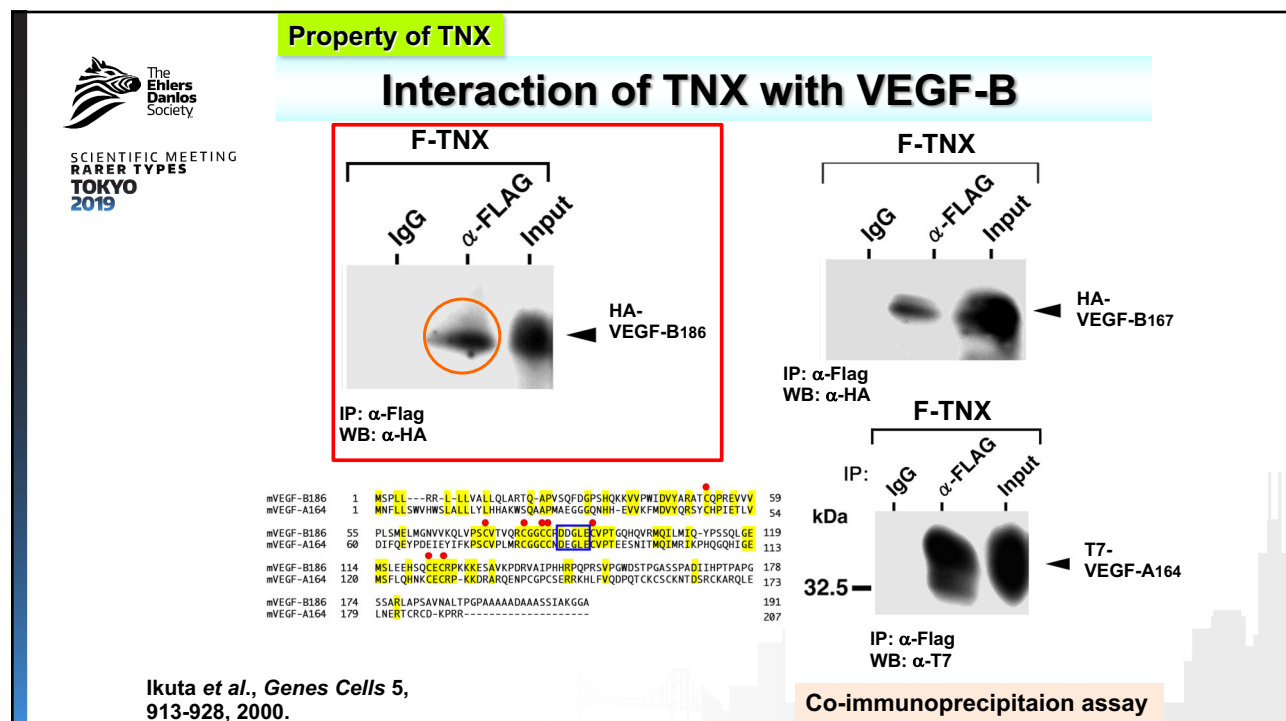
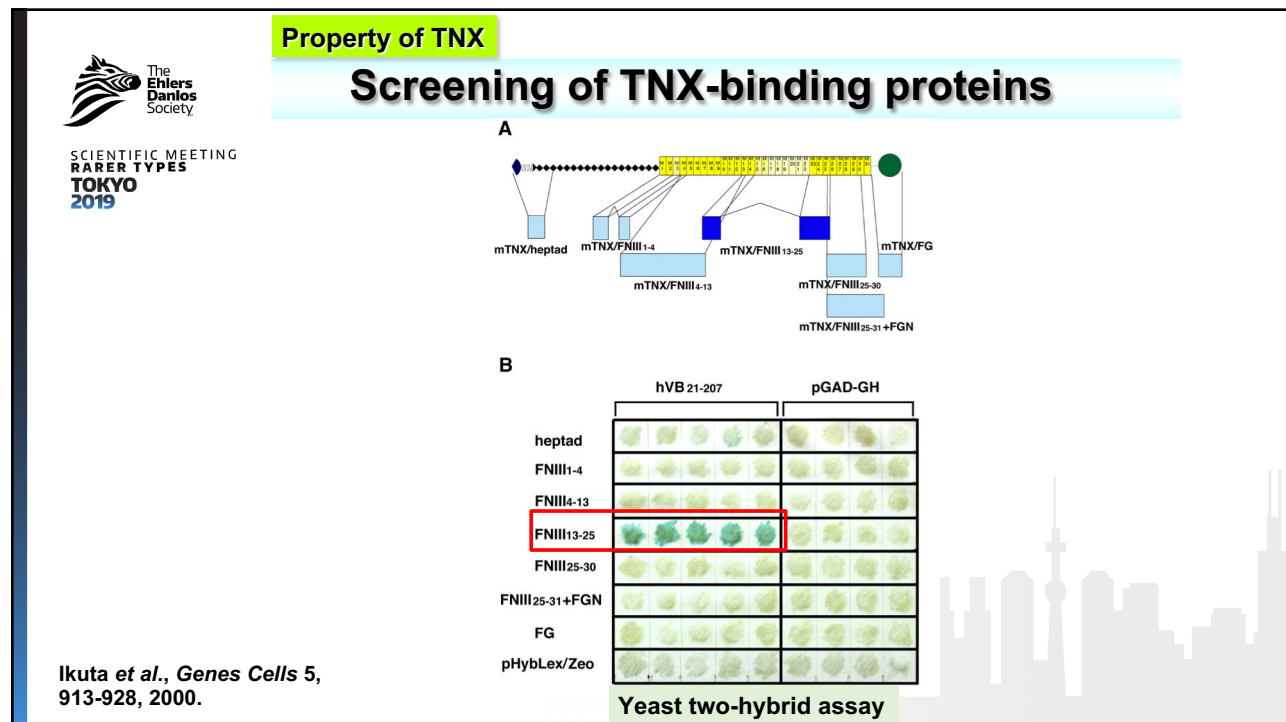


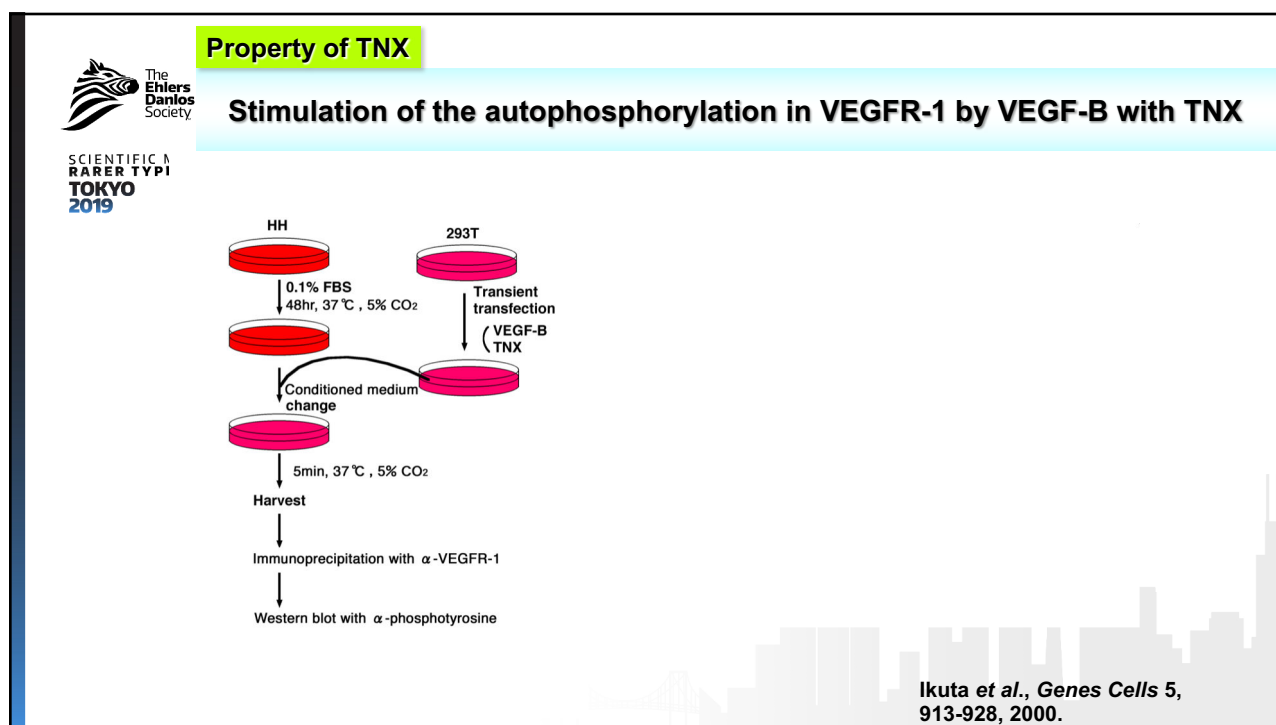
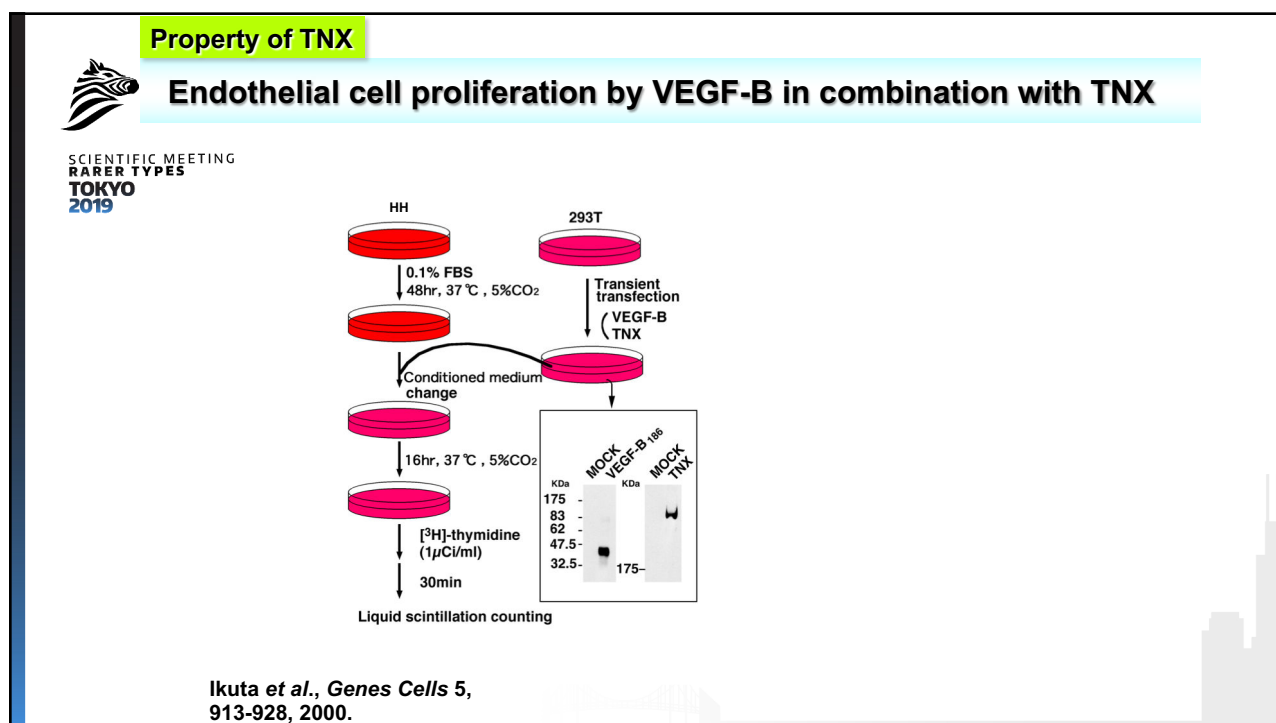
Property of TNX

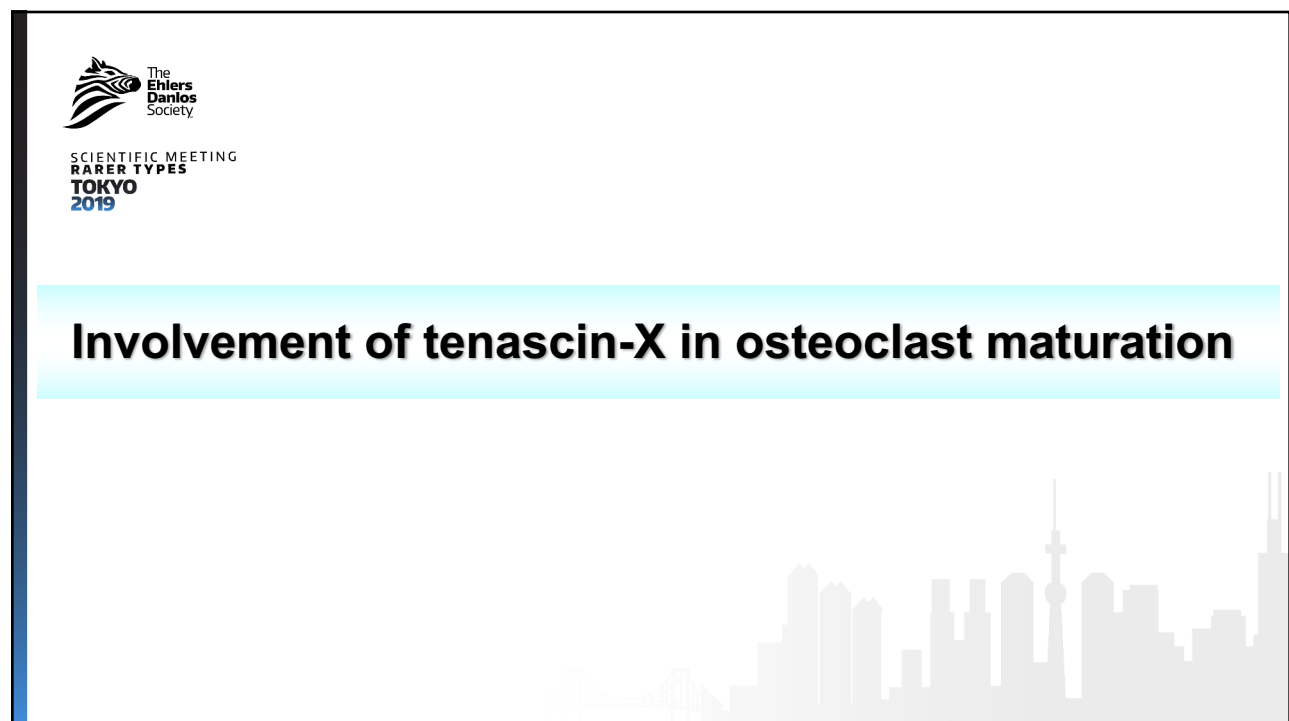
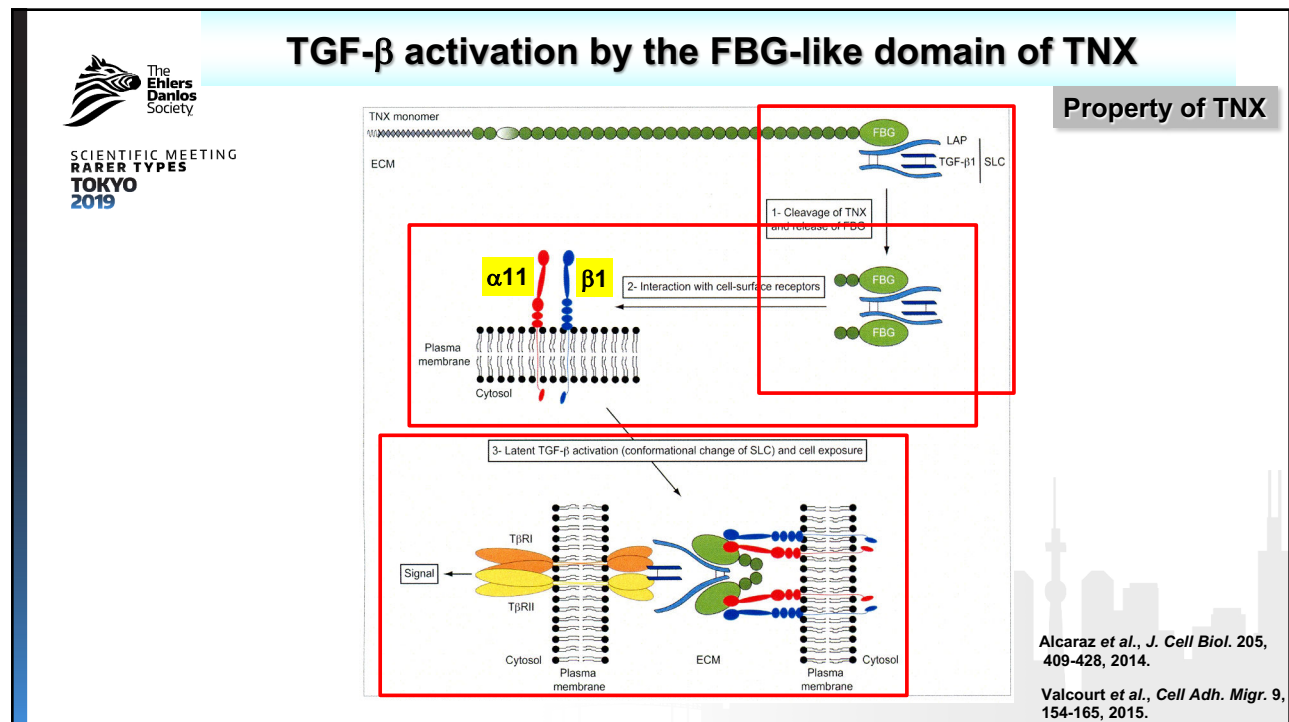
Effect of TNX absence on the formation of filopodia-like protrusions of MEFs cultured in contracted collagen gels

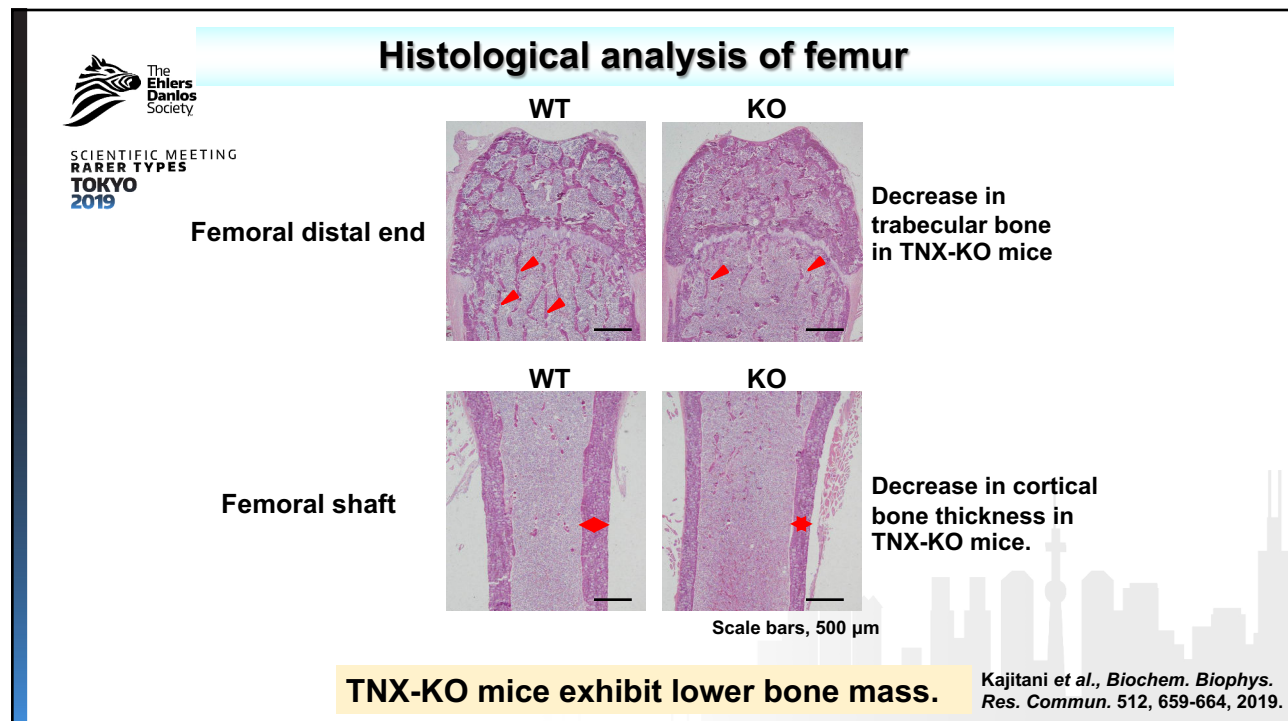
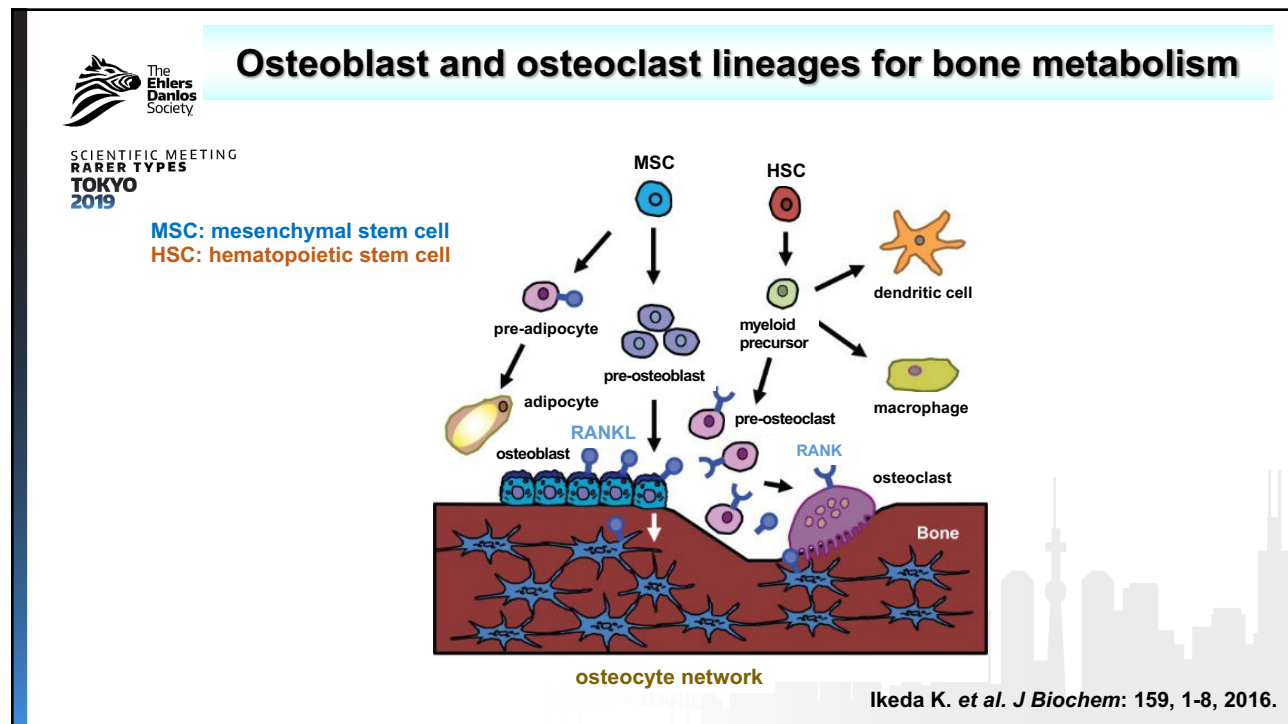


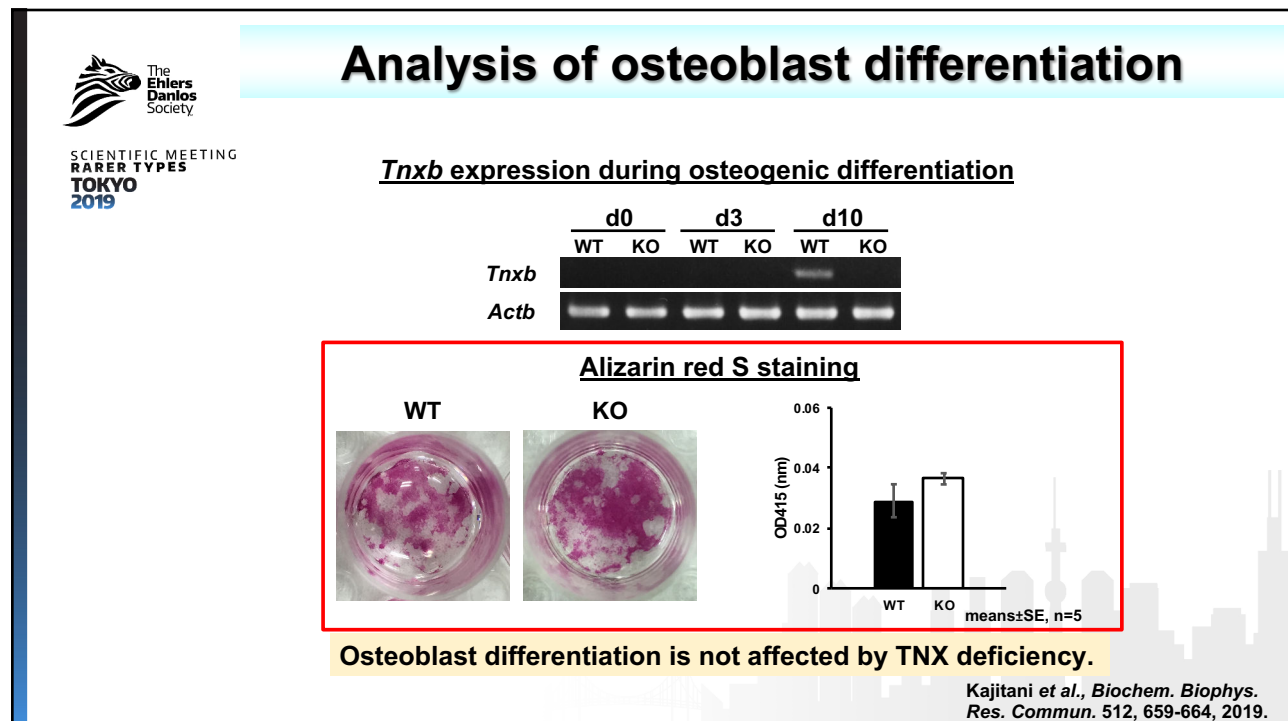
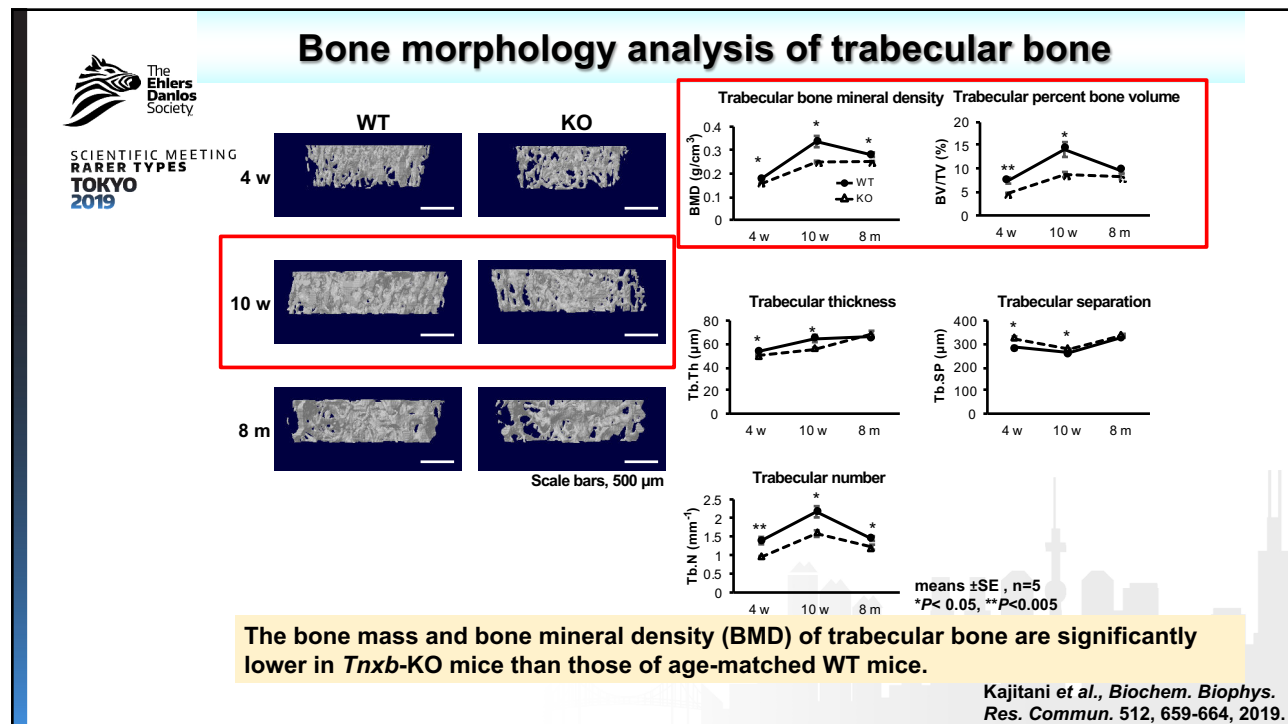
Hashimoto et al., *Exp. Cell Res.*
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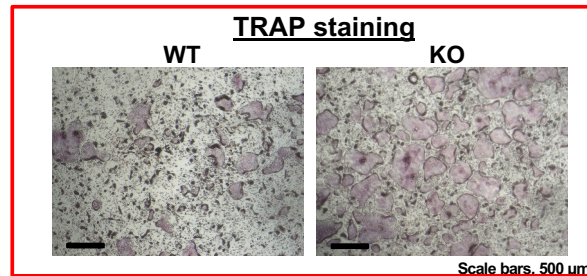




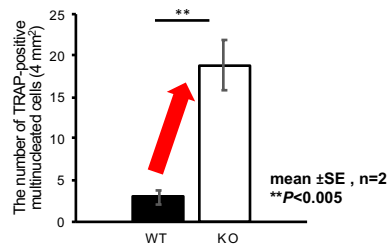


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Analysis of osteoclast differentiation



The number of multinucleated cells



The number of TRAP-positive multinucleated cells were significantly increased in *Tnxb*-KO cells compared with WT.

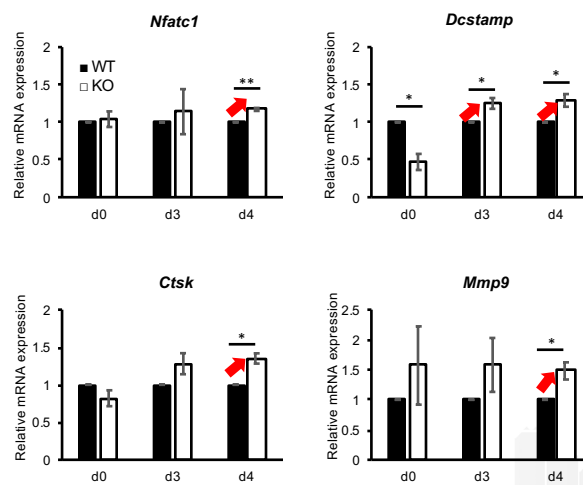
Osteoclast differentiation is enhanced in *Tnxb*-KO mice.

Kajitani et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 512, 659-664, 2019.



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Expression of osteoclast markers



The expression of osteoclast markers was higher in *Tnxb*-KO cells at day 4 than in WT.

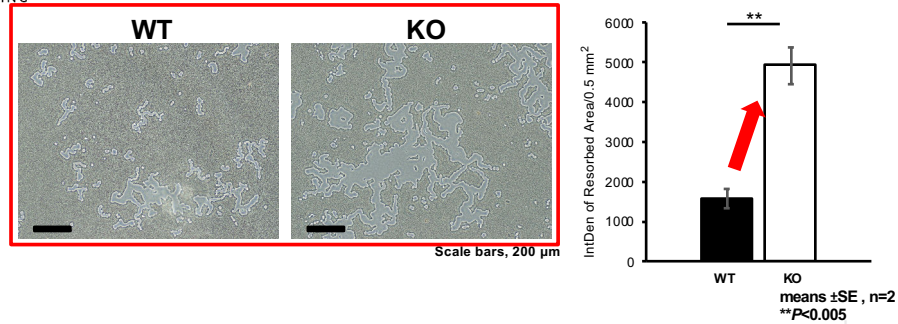
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Bone resorption activity assay



The bone resorption pits were significantly increased in *Tnxb*-KO osteoclasts compared with WT.

Osteoclast function is enhanced in *Tnxb*-KO mice.

Kajitani et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 512, 659-664, 2019.



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Measurement of serum tenascin-X in joint hypermobility syndrome (JHS)/ EDS (hEDS) Patients



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Hypermobility EDS (hEDS)

- * Generalized joint hypermobility
- * Two or more among the following features
 - A. Generalized connective tissue disorder
 - e.g.,
 - Unusually soft or velvety skin
 - Mild skin hyperextensibility
 - Unexplained striae
 - Bilateral piezogenic papules of heel
 - Recurrent or multiple abdominal hernia
 - B. Positive family history
 - C. Musculoskeletal complications
- * All the following prerequisites must be met
 - e.g.
 - Absence of unusual skin fragility
 - Exclusion other heritable connective tissue disorders

Beighton *et al.*, *Am. J. Med. Genet.* 77, 31-37, 1998.

Malfait *et al.*, *Am. J. Med. Genet. Part C Semin. Med. Genet.* 175C, 8-26, 2017.

In 2003, Zweers was reported that there is a small subset of patients with JHS/hEDS who have **haploinsufficiency of tenascin-X (TNX)**.

However, the relationship between TNXB and JHS/hEDS has not been reported at all afterwards.

At present, the causative gene of hEDS remained to be identified.

Zweers *et al.*, *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 73, 214-217, 2003.

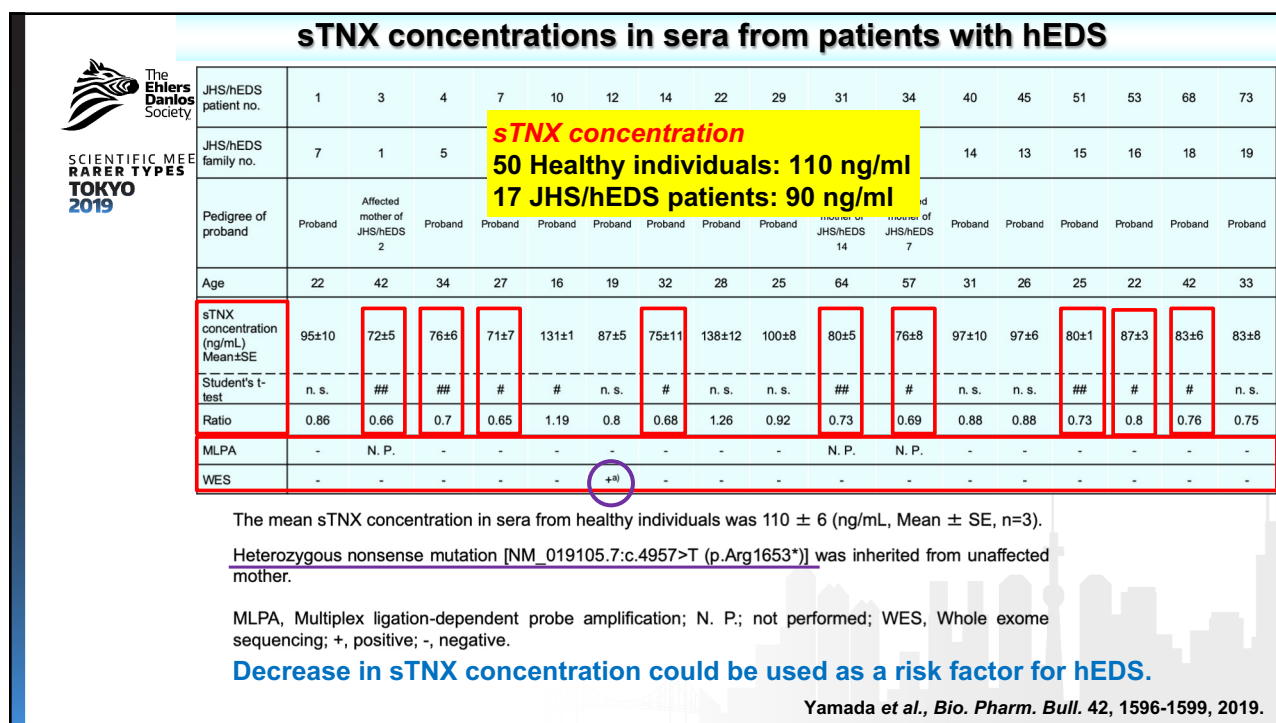


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Clinical profiles of patients with JHS/hEDS in this study

	Number (%)	(n=18)
Family history of JHS	9	(50%)
Joint dislocations (any)	18	(100%)
Shoulders	16	(89%)
Fingers	15	(83%)
Knees	10	(56%)
Wrists	7	(39%)
Elbows	6	(33%)
Ankles	6	(33%)
Pain (any)	18	(100%)
Joint pain	17	(94%)
Back pain	16	(89%)
Muscle pain	14	(78%)
Skin manifestation (any)	7	(39%)
Skin hyperextensibility	7	(39%)
Fragile skin	3	(17%)
Chronic fatigue	18	(100%)
Easy bruising	12	(67%)
Postural hypotension	18	(100%)
Headache	14	(78%)
Temporomandibular disorder	13	(72%)
Recurrent caries	9	(50%)
Gum fragility	11	(61%)
Temporomandibular joint hypermobility	8	(44%)
Gastritis	7	(39%)
Abdominal pain	5	(28%)
Chronic diarrhea	7	(39%)


Watanabe *et al.*, *Int. J. Mol. Med.* 37, 461-467, 2016



Proteins with differential levels in patients with JHS/hEDS and in healthy control individuals

Unused ProtScore ^a	%Coverage ^b	Peptides ^c (95%)	UniProt number	Gene Symbol	Protein name	iTRAQ ratio ^d Average ± SE	p value ^e	Molecular function
3.4	12.8	3	P00736	C1R	* Complement C1r subcomponent	1.40 ± 0.11	0.0100	Complement
211.3	42.8	133	P04114	APOB	Apolipoprotein B-100	1.26 ± 0.05	0.0195	Ligand for LDL receptor
19.8	28.7	12	P04004	VTN	* Vitronectin	1.23 ± 0.06	0.0344	Cell adhesion molecule
6.0	16.3	4	P02748	C9	* Complement component C9	1.15 ± 0.12	0.0402	Complement
10.6	22.8	6	P04003	C4BPA	* C4b-binding protein α chain	1.10 ± 0.09	0.0372	Complement
6.2	52.4	4	P02766	TTR	Transthyretin	1.06 ± 0.10	0.0171	Thyroxine and retinol-binding protein

Watanabe et al., Int. J. Mol. Med. 37, 461-467, 2016



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Collaborators

Expression of TNX	Analysis of cEDS & hEDS patients	
Friedrich Miesher Institute for Biomedical Research <i>Ruth Chiquet-Ehrismann</i> Mie University <i>Kyoko Imanaka-Yoshida</i> <i>Toshimichi Yoshida</i>	Shimane University <i>Kazuo Yamada</i> <i>Gong Ao</i> Nippon Medical University <i>Atsushi Watanabe</i> Shinshu University <i>Tomoki Kosho</i> <i>Hiroaki Hanafusa</i> Keio University <i>Akihiko Kubo</i>	
Function of TNX & Learning from TNX-deficient mice		
Hokkaido University <i>Tomoki Ikuta</i> <i>Takeharu Minamitani</i> <i>Shinpei Fujie</i> <i>Hiroyoshi Ariga</i> Shimane University <i>Naoyo Kajitani</i> <i>Shinsaku Yamaguchi</i>	Ochanomizu University <i>Kei Hashimoto</i> <i>Yasunori Miyamoto</i> Wakayama Medical University <i>Saika Shizuya</i> <i>Takayoshi Sumioka</i>	Osaka Institute of Technology <i>Emiko Okuda-Ashitaka</i>

