

Exome Sequencing Identifies a Novel *SIN3A* Variant in a Patient with Witteveen-Kolk Syndrome

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Established Facts

- Witteveen-Kolk syndrome (WITKOS) is a rare neurodevelopmental syndrome characterized by mild intellectual disability and a recognizable facial gestalt.
- WITKOS is caused by heterozygous loss-of-function variants in *SIN3A*.

Novel Insights

- Here, we report the first patient with Hispanic ancestry affected by WITKOS with a novel truncating variant in the *SIN3A* gene.
- This patient supports the currently described phenotype for WITKOS in more diverse populations.

Keywords

15q24 deletion · Developmental delay · Diverse populations · *SIN3A* · Witteveen-Kolk syndrome

Abstract

Witteveen-Kolk syndrome (WITKOS; OMIM #613406) is a recently described, rare neurodevelopmental syndrome characterized by mild intellectual disability and a recognizable facial gestalt. WITKOS is caused by heterozygous loss-of-function variants in *SIN3A*. It shares some features with 15q24 deletion syndrome but to date has only been described in a limited number of patients mostly of Northern

European ancestry. Here, we report the first patient with Hispanic ancestry to our knowledge diagnosed with WITKOS, who has a novel, truncating variant in the *SIN3A* gene. Clinical exome sequencing performed in-house using a custom bioinformatics pipeline identified a de novo heterozygous, nonsense variant in *SIN3A*, c.1015C>T (p.Gln339Ter) that has not been previously described in the literature. This 3-year-old boy with WITKOS demonstrated classic features including mild developmental delay and triangular facies with hypotelorism and deep-set, hooded eyes. This patient supports the currently described phenotype for WITKOS in more diverse populations.

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Published by S. Karger AG, Basel

Introduction

Witteveen-Kolk syndrome (WITKOS; OMIM #613406) is a rare neurodevelopmental syndrome characterized by mild intellectual disability and a recognizable facial gestalt. WITKOS is caused by *switch-insensitive 3 family member A* (*SIN3A*) haploinsufficiency which is thought to lead to aberrant cortical neurogenesis, as demonstrated by the decrease in cortical progenitors observed in the *Sin3a* mouse model [Witteveen et al., 2016]. The causal role of haploinsufficiency for *SIN3A* is supported by the significant clinical overlap between the phenotypes of WITKOS and of patients with de novo, atypical chromosome 15q24 deletion syndrome [Mefford et al., 2012; Witteveen et al., 2016; Narumi-Kishimoto et al., 2019; Balasubramanian et al., 2021].

SIN3A encodes an epigenetic regulator involved in intellectual disability and autism spectrum disorders [Hassig et al., 1997; Laherty et al., 1997; Chaubal and Pile, 2018; Narumi-Kishimoto et al., 2019]. *SIN3A* interacts with MeCP2, the protein responsible for Rett syndrome, a clinically distinct, well-studied neurodevelopmental condition classically observed in girls [Witteveen et al., 2016; Ip et al., 2018].

To date, less than 50 individuals with WITKOS have been published in the medical literature [Witteveen et al., 2016; Ferrer et al., 2019; Narumi-Kishimoto et al., 2019; Balasubramanian et al., 2021; Ercoskun and Yuce Kahraman, 2021]. Herein, we report the first patient with Hispanic-Caucasian ancestry affected by WITKOS with a novel truncating variant in the *SIN3A* gene.

Case Report

The patient is a 3-year-old male who was born at 31 weeks and 6 days via spontaneous vaginal delivery after premature rupture of membranes and preterm labor. The pregnancy was complicated by oligohydramnios in the 3rd trimester and a shortened cervix at 21 weeks managed with cerclage. Steroid, magnesium sulfate, and antibiotics were administered prior to delivery. His mother had a history of deep venous thrombosis treated with heparin and enoxaparin during pregnancy. He was small for gestational age, with a weight of 1,250 g (9th centile), length 41 cm (38th centile), and head circumference 27 cm (6.5th centile), plotted in Fenton preterm boy curves. Prenatal ultrasounds prior to 32 weeks were reportedly normal. He had Apgar scores of 8 and 9. He was the first child born to a 38-year-old, G1P1 mother of Hispanic ancestry and a 56-year-old father of Caucasian ancestry with healthy 11-year-old fraternal twin half-siblings. There is no family history of developmental delays.

Placental studies revealed a singleton placenta 190 g (5th centile) with acute chorioamnionitis and eccentric cord insertion. In-

fectious workup was unrevealing with negative prenatal group B *Streptococcus* culture, prenatal maternal TORCH serologies, and urine test for cytomegalovirus. Initial head ultrasound at day 7 of life showed echogenicity of the occipital bilateral lateral ventricles and mild ventricular dilation suggestive of a recent intraventricular hemorrhage. Serial head ultrasounds showed still prominent bilateral ventricles but with no evidence of bleeding. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) at 5 weeks of age documented mild ventriculomegaly, tiny amounts of blood product layering within the occipital horns bilaterally, and adequate myelination for age with no migration anomalies or congenital/structural abnormalities identified. He had retinopathy of prematurity with an eye exam at 1 month of age that showed immature vascularization of zone 3 bilaterally. Hearing screen and newborn screen were unremarkable.

He was referred to the genetics clinic for evaluation due to global developmental delay, hypotonia, plagiocephaly, and congenital torticollis. At 6 months of age (adjusted to age 4 months for prematurity) he did not have full head control and was not bringing his hands together to the midline, but he was able to roll and maintain good eye contact. He had truncal hypotonia and slight appendicular hypertonia that was mostly present in the upper extremities.

At 2 years and 6 months of age he remained delayed but with progress in all 4 areas of development. He was pulling to stand, cruising, but not yet walking independently. He could stack 7–8 blocks and had a pincer grasp but was not yet copying a line. He had a few words and had reportedly good eye contact with parents and liked playing with other children. There was no history of seizures, developmental regression, or behavioral abnormalities. He has also had a history of periorificial and atopic dermatitis and his father endorsed similar dermatologic issues in his own childhood.

On first evaluation at 2 years and 6 months of age, growth parameters were weight 11 kg (2nd centile), height 87 cm (12th centile), and head circumference 48.5 cm (26th centile), plotted in CDC growth curves for males 2–20 years and Nellhaus Boys for head circumference. He had closely spaced, deep-set eyes that were mildly hooded, mild bilateral ptosis, and downslanting palpebral fissures (Fig. 1). He had a broad and prominent forehead and a slightly triangular face with proportionately large ears. He had brachydactyly and 5th finger clinodactyly. He had slight hypotonia. There were no ectodermal findings or joint hypermobility.

Investigations prior to exome sequencing included a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array performed on Illumina CytoSNP-850 K platform (genome build hg19) from peripheral blood that was normal (arr(1–22)×2,(X,Y)×1). Fragile X testing showed a normal *FMRI* allele with 29 repeats. Whole exome sequencing (WES) was performed as a trio (proband with both biological parents) as part of the Prenatal and Pediatric Genomic Sequencing Program (P3EGS) at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF). Written informed consent was obtained from legal guardians for WES, publication of this report, and accompanying images. WES was performed as a clinical test using a bioinformatics pipeline developed by the Institute for Human Genetics (IHG) at UCSF as published previously [Mendelsohn et al., 2020]. Findings were evaluated using the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) criteria for variant calling [Richards et al., 2015]. The results of the exome trio showed a heterozygous de novo truncating variant in *SIN3A*, NM_015477.2: c.1015C>T (p.Gln339Ter) (genome build hg19).

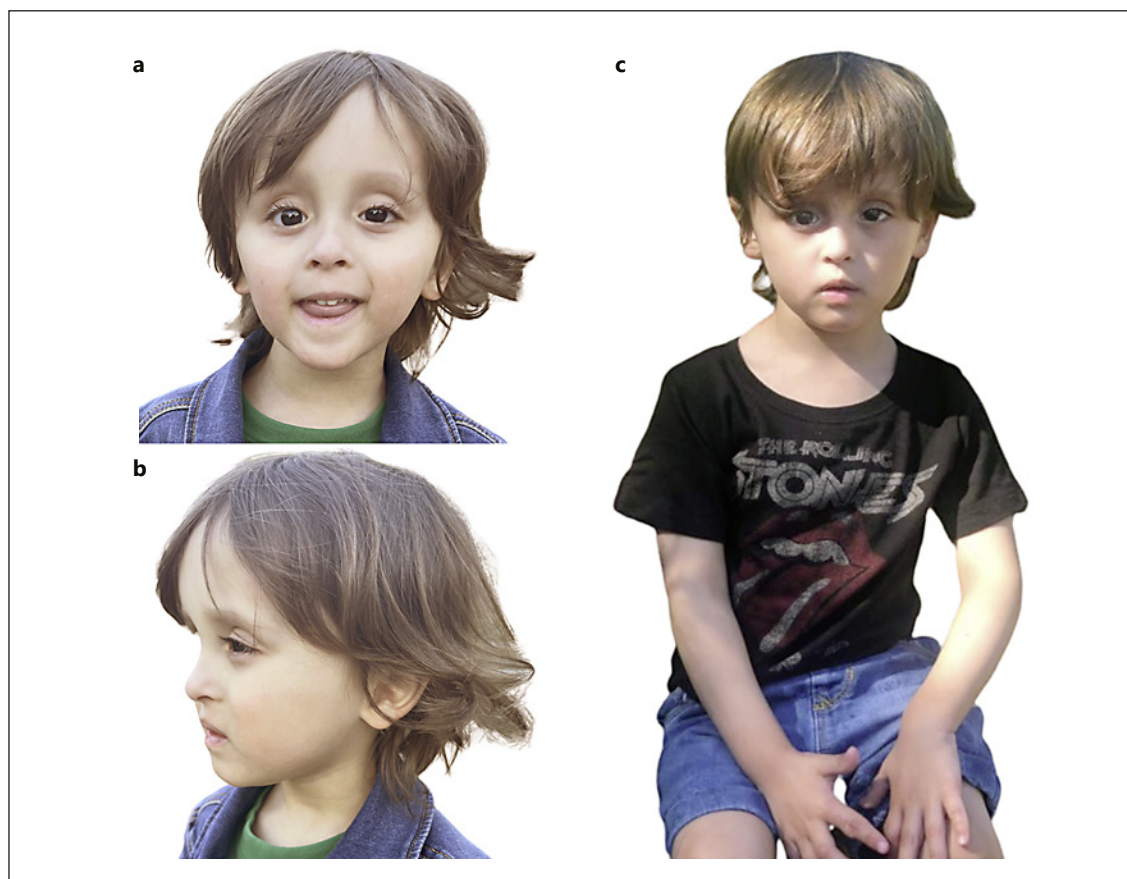


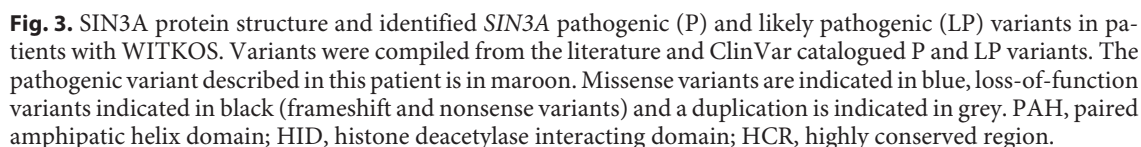
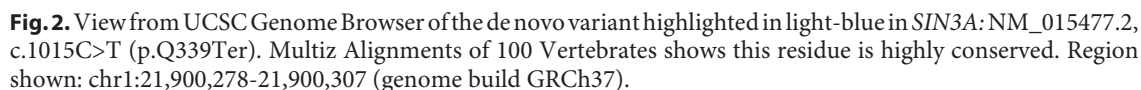
Fig. 1. Clinical photographs of our patient at 3 years of age. **a, b** Broad and prominent forehead and a slightly triangular face with proportionately large ears. Closely spaced, deep-set eyes that are mildly hooded, mild bilateral ptosis, and downslanting palpebral fissures. **c** Fifth finger clinodactyly and brachydactyly.

Discussion

We describe a 3-year-old male with WITKOS with a novel truncating variant in *SIN3A*. To our knowledge this is the first case of WITKOS in a patient of Hispanic ancestry. WITKOS is an autosomal dominant syndrome caused by loss-of-function variation in *SIN3A*, a highly conserved gene intolerant to both missense and loss-of-function variation with pLI = 1 and a missense Z-score = 4.39 [Karczewski et al., 2020].

This variant we report here was considered pathogenic per ACMG criteria [Richards et al., 2015]. It is a truncating variant in a gene where loss-of-function is a known mechanism of disease (PVS1). It is also a de novo variant in an affected patient with no family history of similar developmental delays (PS2) and it is absent from controls in gnomAD (PM2) [Richards et al., 2015; Karczewski et al., 2020]. The variant is predicted to cause a premature stop codon in exon 7 of 21 (Fig. 2) and the transcript is

predicted to be susceptible to nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), consistent with haploinsufficiency as the mechanism of disease. Even if a protein product were produced from transcripts that escape NMD, the variant would truncate the highly conserved paired amphipathic helix domain 2 (PAH2), which plays a critical role in the interaction between core components of the Sin3 scaffold complex [Chaubal and Pile, 2018]. Loss-of-function variants downstream to the variant shown in this case at residue 339 (p.Gln339Ter) have been described in other cases of WITKOS (Fig. 3). Predominantly truncating variants have been ascribed to individuals with WITKOS, yet missense and splice site variants have also been described. Missense variants were predicted to be likely pathogenic given they occurred de novo, were located in a critical functional domain, were absent from controls, and showed deleterious predictions in silico [Balasubramanian et al., 2021].



2019; Narumi-Kishimoto et al., 2019; van Dongen et al., 2020; Ercoskun and Yuce Kahraman, 2021]. A recent series that also evaluated behavior demonstrated differences in attention and social interactions that to date have not been noted in our patient [van Dongen et al., 2020].

Our analysis of the clinical features presented in cases described to date suggest that the most common findings

Table 1. Phenotypic compilation of our patient and previously reported individuals with truncating variants in *SIN3A*

Feature	Our patient	Narumi-Kishimoto et al. [2019]	Witteveen et al. [2016] ^a	Balasubramanian et al. [2021]	Total reported individuals ^b (n = 39)
Developmental delay	+	+	9/9	16/28	27/39 (69%)
Facial features	+	+	9/9	13/13	24/24 (100%)
Abnormal brain MRI	+	NR	5/5	6/28	12/34 (35%)
Behavioral problems	–	+	4/5	12/28	18/34 (53%)
Microcephaly	–	–	3/7	14/26	17/39 (44%)
Short stature	–	–	4/9	6/28	10/37 (27%)
Hypotonia	+	NR	2/9	12/28	15/38 (39%)
Epilepsy	–	–	2/8	4/28	6/38 (16%)
Ectodermal differences	–	–	1/6	NR	1/8 (13%)

^a Nine cases were reported by Witteveen et al. [2016] with loss-of-function variants in *SIN3A*. As not all features were reported in all patients, the denominator represents cases with positive or negative reported findings. ^b Patients reported by Witteveen et al. [2016], Narumi-Kishimoto et al. [2019]. NR, not reported.

of WITKOS are developmental differences, which can be mild as found in this child, characteristic non-familial features, and behavioral differences in agreement with findings from Balasubramanian et al. [2021] (Table 1). To our knowledge, intrauterine growth restriction and polyhydramnios have not been described in other patients with WITKOS. Further studies are required to ascertain a potential clinical correlation in this disorder. Initial recommendations for evaluation based on findings in WITKOS patients should include a developmental assessment, brain imaging, evaluation by ophthalmology and audiology, and continued surveillance for developmental delays or new-onset seizures. Clinically there were no significant differences in the presentation of this patient compared to previously reported non-Hispanic patients, but photographs of patients from diverse backgrounds may help clinicians to better recognize rare conditions in these populations.

In summary, we present a novel *SIN3A* truncating variant in a male with WITKOS characterized by features including mild developmental delays, reduced weight, and triangular facies with protuberant ears and deep-set, hooded eyes. His features support the currently recognized phenotypic spectrum of this emerging condition.

Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to the family for their willingness to share this report with the medical community. We would also like to thank the clinical laboratory at UCSF.

Statement of Ethics

All procedures, including the informed consent process, were conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration. Written informed consent was obtained from the parent/legal guardian of the patient for publication of the details of their medical case and any accompanying images.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding Sources

The authors have no funding sources to declare.

Data Availability Statement

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this article. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Author Contribution

All authors read and approved the manuscript. A.S. designed, coordinated the study, and performed clinical investigations. M.P.P. and C.C. drafted the manuscript. P.M.M. performed molecular analysis. A.S. and P.M.M. provided critical revisions.

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