

# Mycobacterium Intracellulare Infection Associated with TYK2 Deficiency: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

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**Abstract:** Individuals with genetic defects show an increased susceptibility to poorly pathogenic mycobacteria including nontuberculous mycobacteria and *Bacillus Calmette-Guerin* (BCG). In previous studies, defects in multiple genes were identified to be associated with mycobacterium infection including tyrosine kinase 2 (TYK2). The mutations lead to insufficient production of interferon (IFN)- $\gamma$  or an insufficient response to IFN- $\alpha/\beta$ , interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-23. Herein, we describe a case of *Mycobacterium intracellulare* infection in a male with abdominal pain and diarrhea. Whole exome sequencing of the genomes revealed a compound heterozygous mutation (c.3083A>G/c.2590C>T, p.N1028S/p.R864C) in the TYK2 gene. The patient recovered after two years of antimycobacterial treatment and no relapse was observed so far. We also reviewed 24 cases of mycobacterial infection associated with TYK2 deficiency which provides evidence of how personalised genomics can improve outcomes.

**Keywords:** TYK2 deficiency, *Mycobacterium intracellulare* infection, case report, genetic testing, treatment

## Introduction

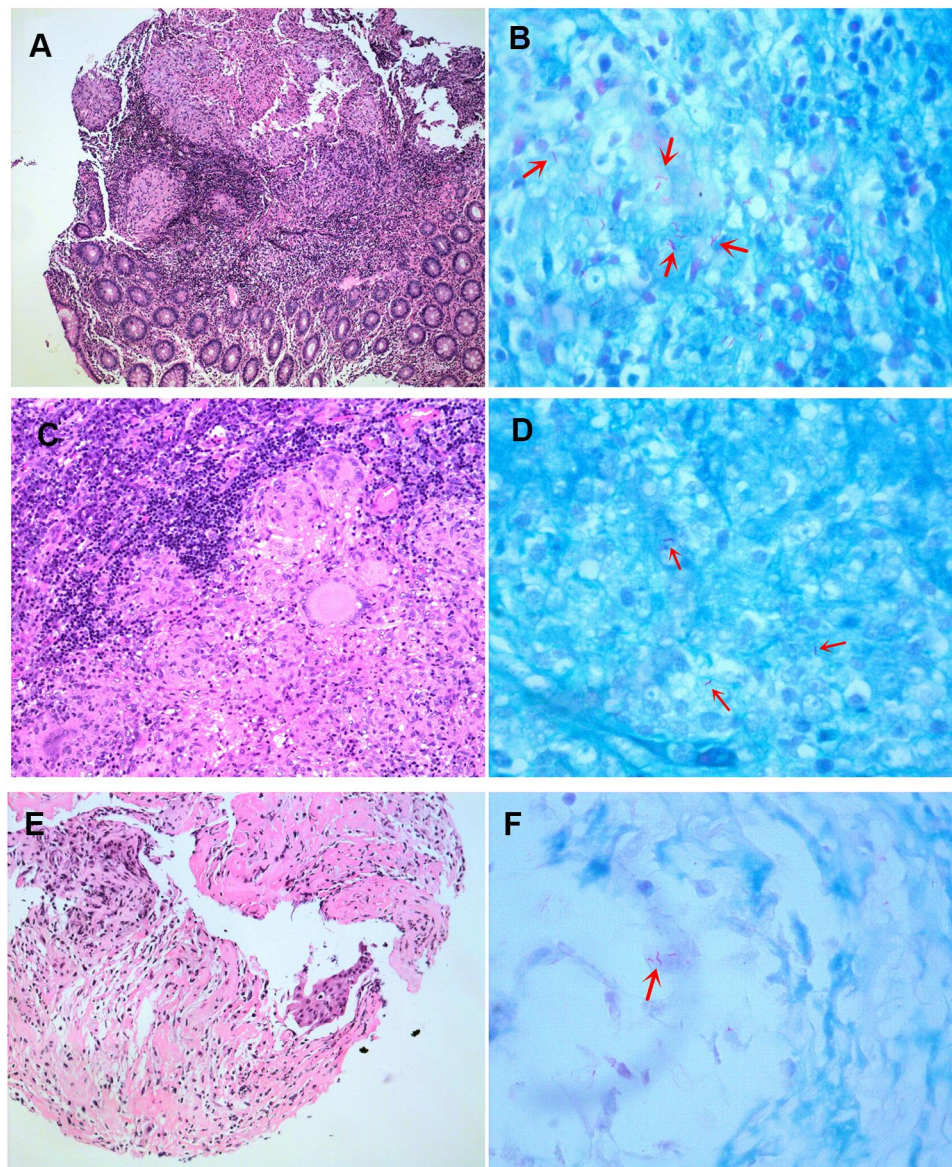
Severe mycobacterial disease is more likely to occur in patients with secondary immunodeficiency due to conditions such as HIV infection, malignancy or immunosuppressive treatments or in patients with inherited defects like T-cell-deficiency.<sup>1,2</sup> However, such infections may also occur in patients with no acquired immunodeficiency. Recent studies revealed that host genetic factors can be associated with the susceptibility to and severity of mycobacterial disease.<sup>3-5</sup> TYK2 is one of the genes that has been identified to be related to mycobacterial disease.<sup>6</sup> TYK2 is a member of the Janus kinase (Jak) family which plays a key role in the pathways involving responses to IFN- $\alpha/\beta$ , IL-6, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-23.<sup>7</sup> Previous studies have shown that IFN- $\gamma$  production by T cells from TYK2-deficient patients was impaired.<sup>8,9</sup> TYK2 mutation impairs IL-12 and IL-23 signaling, weakens the response of NK and T cells to IL-12 and IL-23, resulting in insufficient IFN- $\gamma$  production.<sup>3,8</sup> TYK2 deficiency can lead to an increased susceptibility to mycobacterial or viral infections due to insufficient production of IFN- $\gamma$  or an insufficient response to these cytokines. Here, we present a compound heterozygous mutation in the TYK2 gene in a patient with *Mycobacterium intracellulare* infection. We also briefly reviewed the literature related to cases of TYK2 deficiency.

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## Case Report

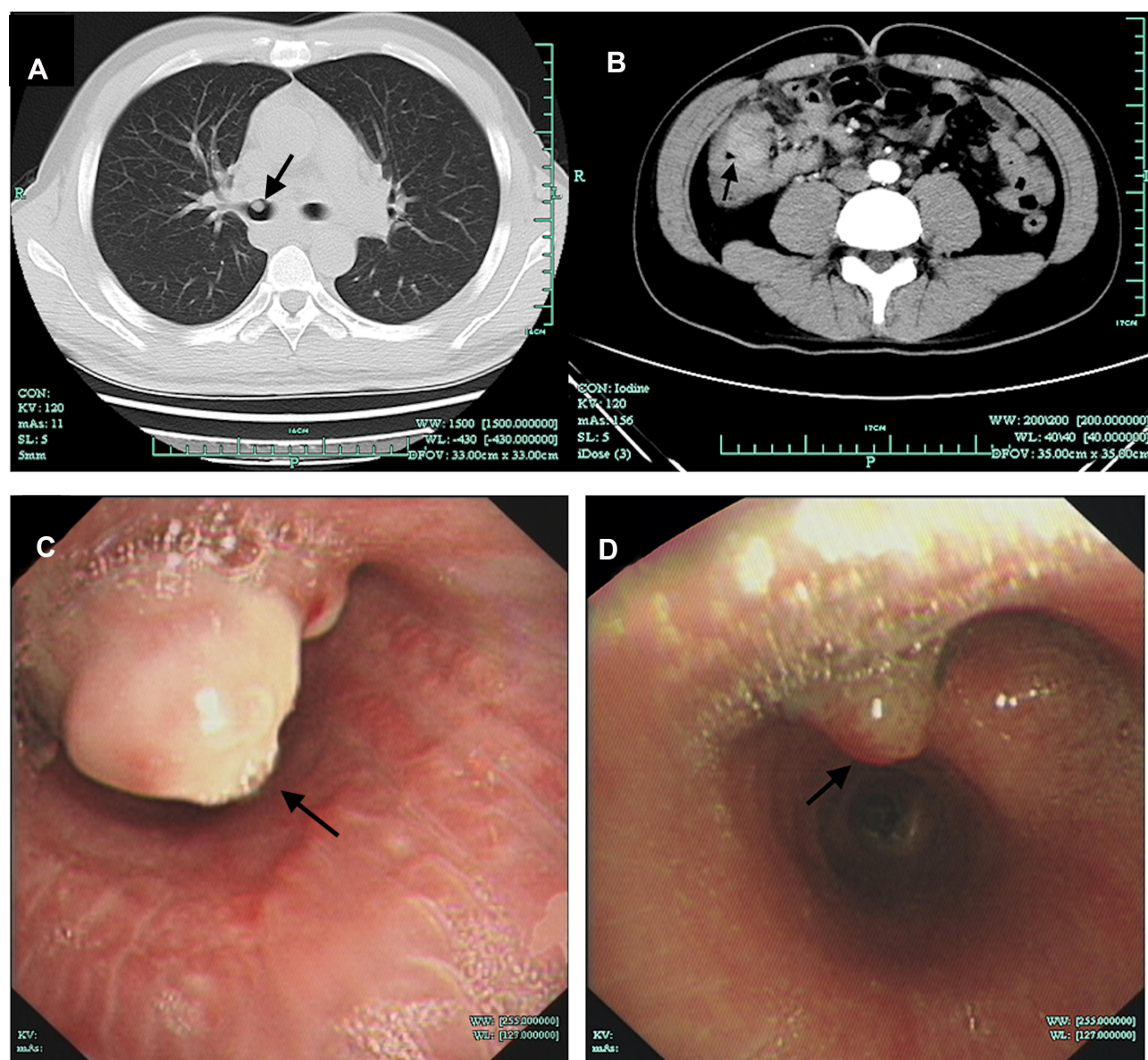
A 24-year-old male was referred to our hospital with symptoms of abdominal pain and diarrhea without hematochezia. The patient had previously been treated with antibiotics in a local hospital with poor treatment outcomes. Then, he had a colonoscopy that indicated colitis (tuberculosis could not be excluded). Pathology showed chronic inflammation with granulomas (Figure 1A and B). The T-SPOT test for tuberculosis infection was positive. The patient was diagnosed with intestinal tuberculosis and was treated with isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol. However, his symptoms did not improve, and he came to our hospital for

further treatment. The patient had no underlying disease or overt immunodeficiency. After admission, physical examination revealed fever (38.5°C). Abdominal examination showed slight tenderness under the xiphoid and the left epigastric, periumbilical and right epigastric. Abdominal auscultation showed reduced bowel sounds. A chest CT scan revealed a nodular lesion in the right main bronchus (Figure 2A). An abdominal CT scan revealed a mass in the right lower abdomen (Figure 2B). Bronchoscopy was performed, which revealed mucosal infiltrate and blockage of the upper left and lower right bronchus (Figure 2C). Puncture revealed granulomatous inflammation in the left cervical



**Figure 1** Hematoxylin and eosin stain (H&E) of biopsy specimens. (A) Intestinal biopsy specimen revealed acid-fast bacilli. (B) Intestinal biopsy specimen showed acid-fast bacilli (arrows). (C) Lymph node biopsy specimen revealed acid-fast bacilli. (D) Lymph node biopsy specimen showed acid-fast bacilli (arrows). (E) Bronchial biopsy specimen revealed acid-fast bacilli. (F) Bronchial biopsy specimen showed acid-fast bacilli (arrow). Original magnifications: (A) 100X; (B, D and F) 1000X; (C and E) 200X.



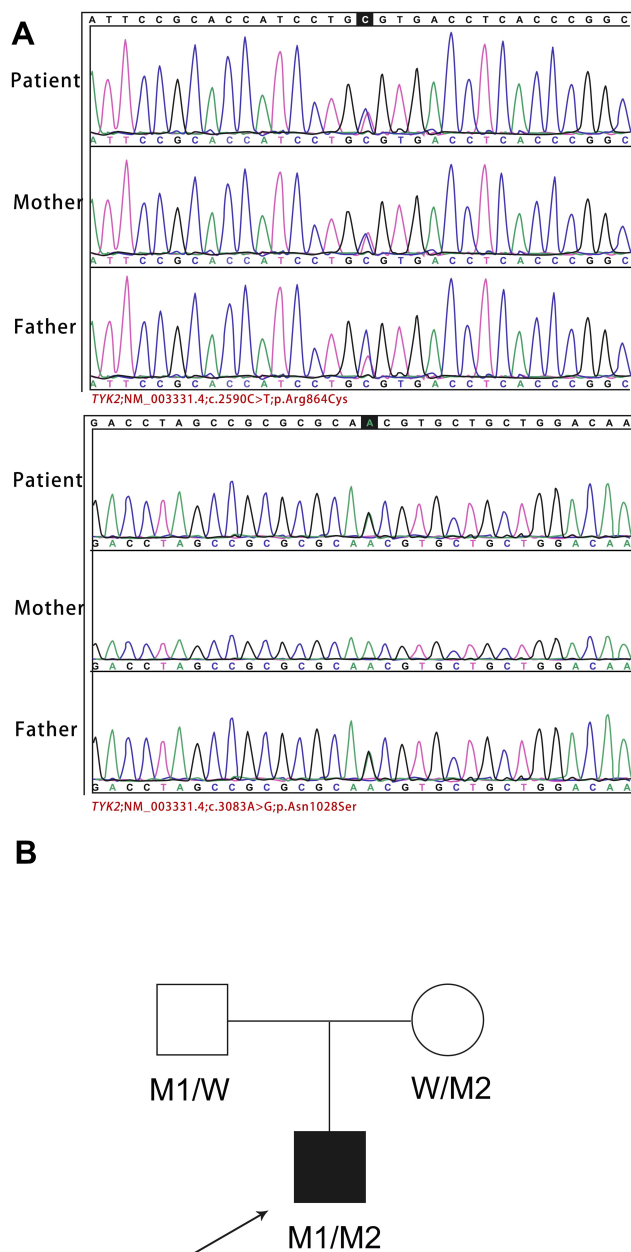


**Figure 2** Computed tomography and Bronchoscopy findings. (A) Chest CT showed a nodular lesion in the right main bronchus (arrow). (B) Abdominal CT showed a mass in the right lower abdomen (arrow). (C) Bronchoscopy showed nodules in the right bronchus (arrow). (D) The nodule in the right bronchus was smaller after five months of treatment (arrow).

lymph nodes and acid-fast staining was positive (Figure 1C and D). Pathological examination of the bronchial biopsy sample revealed many acid-fast stain positive bacteria (Figure 1E and F). Biochip system can be used for species identification of mycobacterium by detecting the difference of 16S rRNA sequence.<sup>10</sup> After sample preparation, chip hybridization, washing, data acquisition and analysis, the biopsy specimen was identified as *Mycobacterium intracellulare* by the Biochip system.

Whole-exome sequencing (WES) is a useful tool for identifying new disease-causing genes. In this method, blood samples are used to prepare the library, and then

DNA is captured and enriched by chip, and finally, mutations are detected through a high-throughput sequencing platform. WES revealed that the patient carried compound heterozygous mutations *c.3083A>G/c.2590C>T* (p. N1028S/p. R864C) in *TYK2* (Figure 3A). We also investigated the *TYK2* gene of the patient's parents by Sanger sequencing. Both parents were heterozygous and healthy (Figure 3B). The mutation *c.2590C>T* (p. R864C) was found in his mother and the mutation *c.3083A>G* (p. N1028S) was carried by his father. The mutation *c.2590C>T* (p. R864C) was inherited maternally and *c.3083A>G* (p.N1028S) was inherited paternally.



**Figure 3** Identification of TYK2 compound heterozygous mutation. **(A)** Validation by Sanger sequencing of the TYK2 mutations in the patient and his parents. **(B)** Pedigree of a family in our case. Squares and circles indicate males and females, respectively. Darkened symbols represent the affected individuals. The proband is indicated by an arrow. W, wild-type; M1, c.3083A>G (p.N1028S); M2, c.2590C>T (p. R864C).

The patient was finally diagnosed with *Mycobacterium intracellulare* infection. Nontuberculous mycobacteria had invaded the intestine, lymph nodes and bronchi. The patient had impaired liver function, we started therapy with iproniazid, ethambutol, moxifloxacin, and linezolid, and replaced iproniazid with meropenem after diagnosis. His clinical condition showed significant improvement. The patient was discharged when his temperature became

normal and the abdominal pain disappeared. Treatment with moxifloxacin, linezolid, ethambutol and faropenem was continued after discharge from hospital, which was effective and with no obvious side effects. After five months of treatment, bronchoscopy showed a narrowing of the nodule in the right bronchus (Figure 2D). The patient recovered after two years of anti-mycobacterial treatment and no relapse is observed so far.

## Discussion and Conclusions

Both mutations we reported are novel, the missense mutation c.3083A>G (p.N1028S) leads the substitution of asparagine to serine at position 1028, affecting the pseudokinase domain of TYK2 protein. The other mutation c.2590C>T (p. R864C) leads the substitution of arginine to cysteine at position 864, affecting the kinase domain of TYK2 protein. TYK2 is one of the JAKs that is considered to play a crucial role in the transduction of signaling by several cytokines including IFN- $\alpha/\beta$ , IL-6, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-23.<sup>9,11,12</sup> It mediates signal transduction via the phosphorylation of signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) proteins.<sup>13</sup> Each mutation may play an inhibition effect on the TYK2 gene and protein expression, which is shown to impair IL-12 and IL-23 signaling. A lack of IL-12 and IL-23 signaling results in impaired IFN- $\gamma$  production, which can eventually lead to a higher susceptibility to mycobacterial infection.<sup>3,14</sup> Impaired responses to IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  can result in viral infections. Additionally, TYK2 is essential for the IL-6 and IL-10 signaling pathways that regulate a broad range of physiological responses.<sup>15</sup> Although it is highly likely that the two novel TYK2 mutations we have identified lead to the mycobacterium disease in our patient, we have no formal evidence to prove it. More studies are needed to fully understand the role of these mutations in TYK2.

We searched the PubMed database for reports of TYK2 deficiency published as of June 2020 and found cases in English-language articles that included clinical details. Additional references were found by checking those quoted in the articles retrieved. Our review of the literature revealed 24 cases, including the present case (Table 1). The patients originated from different countries including Morocco, Iran, Japan, Turkey, Chile, Argentina, Kurdistan, Iran, Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Algeria and China. They involved eighteen males and five females. The male-to-female ratio was 19:5. The patients ranged in age from 1 to 40 years when symptoms first appeared, with the majority under 16 years old (79%). In our review, three patients were

**Table 1** Summary of Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Patient/ Sex/Age (y)	Country	Other Infections	Bacterial Infections	Mutation	BCG Vaccination	Disease	Treatment	Results
P1 <sup>16</sup> /M/1	Japan	HSV, PRV-3, MCV, C. albicans	BCG-itis, <i>Salmonella</i>	C70HfsX2I	Yes	HIES	/	A
P2 <sup>9</sup> /M/1	Turkey	VZV	BCG-osis, <i>Brucella</i>	L767X	Yes	Disseminated BCG disease	Ab	A
P3 <sup>9</sup> /F/13	Morocco	No	M.tuberculosis	T1106HfsX4	Yes	Disseminated tuberculosis	Ab	D
P4 <sup>9</sup> /M/1	Morocco	Yes?	Yes?	T1106HfsX4	Yes	Meningitis	No	A
P5 <sup>9</sup> /M/1	Iran	No	BCG-osis	E154X	Yes	Disseminated BCG disease	Ab	A
P6 <sup>9</sup> /F/1	Iran	Yes	BCG-itis	E155X	Yes	BCG disease	/	A
P7 <sup>9</sup> /F/9	Iran	No	M.tuberculosis	S50HfsXI	Yes	Miliary tuberculosis	/	A
P8 <sup>9</sup> /M/1	Argentina	HSV	No	R638X	Yes	Disseminated HSV disease	Acyclovir	A
P9 <sup>12</sup> /F/5	Kurdistan	No	No	Pro216Argfs*14	No	HIES	/	A
P10 <sup>15</sup> /M/ 12	Japan	EBV	No	Cys70Serfs*21/ R231W	Yes	T-cell lymphopenia, EBV- associated B-cell lymphoma	Chemotherapy, BMT	D
P11 <sup>15</sup> /F/13	Japan	EBV	No	Cys70Serfs*21/ R231W	Yes	T-cell lymphopenia, EBV- associated B-cell lymphoma	Chemotherapy	A
P12 <sup>14</sup> /M/1	Sweden	No	Mycobacterium bovis BCG	P1104A	Yes	BCG osteomyelitis	Ab	A
P13 <sup>14</sup> /M/1	Mexico	No	M.avium complex	P1104A	No	MAC osteomyelitis	Ab	A
P14 <sup>14</sup> /M/2	Iran	No	BCG-osis	P1104A	Yes	Disseminated BCG disease	Ab, IFN- $\gamma$	A
P15 <sup>14</sup> /M/6	Brazil	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P16 <sup>14</sup> /F/40	Algeria	Aspergillus	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P17 <sup>14</sup> /M/ 27	Morocco	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P18 <sup>14</sup> /M/ 15	turkey	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Miliary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P19 <sup>14</sup> /M/ 13	Chile	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P20 <sup>14</sup> /M/ 35	Morocco	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P21 <sup>14</sup> /M/ 33	Chile	No	M.tuberculosis	P1104A	Yes	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Ab	A
P22 <sup>17</sup> /M/1	Iran	HSV, VZV	Mycobacterium bovis BCG	P216Rfs*14	Yes	BCG disease	/	A
P23 <sup>18</sup> /M/1	China	No	Mycobacterium bovis BCG, <i>Salmonella</i>	G799R	Yes	BCG disease	/	A
P24, our case/M/24	China	No	Mycobacterium intracellulare	N1028S/R864C	Yes	Disseminated NTM disease	Ab	A

**Abbreviations:** M, male; F, female; HSV, herpes simplex virus; PRV-3, parainfluenza virus type 3; MCV, molluscum contagiosum virus; VZV, varicella zoster virus; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; HIES, hyper-IgE syndrome; BCG, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin; IFN- $\gamma$ , interferon gamma; NTM, nontuberculous mycobacteria; D, died; A, alive; Ab, antibiotic.

confirmed to have compound heterozygous frame shift and missense TYK2 mutations, and the others were affected by homozygous TYK2 mutations. Among the previously reported patients, twenty demonstrated impaired responses to IFN- $\alpha/\beta$ , IL-12, IL-23 and IL-10, but only the first patient reported (P1) displayed an impaired response to IL-6. Impaired responses to these cytokines can account for the clinical features. All patients but two (P9 and P13) had been vaccinated with BCG. Eight (33%) of them suffered from adverse reactions to BCG and developed localized or disseminated BCG disease. Nine (38%) of them had tuberculosis, two (8%) had non-mycobacterial disease, two (8%) had Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-driven lymphoproliferative diseases, two (8%) had hyper-IgE syndrome, and the other two had meningitis and disseminated herpes simplex virus (HSV) disease. The two patients with EBV-associated B-cell lymphoma displayed approximately normal responses to IL-12, which may be why they did not develop BCG or Salmonella infections. Seven (29%) of the 24 patients also suffered from viral infections, including diseases caused by molluscum contagiosum virus (MCV), HSV, parainfluenza virus type 3 (PRV-3), varicella zoster virus (VZV), and EBV. No lethal viral infections were observed which may have been due to residual responses to IFNs. Fourteen (58%) patients received anti-mycobacterial treatment. Most of the patients were cured without recurrence, and only one patient with disseminated extrapulmonary tuberculosis died (P3), which probably occurred because IFN- $\gamma$  production was insufficient. This indicates that anti-mycobacterial treatment is effective in patients with TYK2 deficiency and other treatment measures need to be adopted for some patients with severe mycobacterial infection. Two patients with EBV-driven lymphoproliferative diseases were treated with chemotherapy or allogeneic bone marrow transplantation: one died during treatment and the other survived.

Severe mycobacterial disease is difficult to cure and can even lead to death. Genetic testing can help to identify individuals at high risk and provide more precise diagnosis and control. At present, the majority of patients with mycobacterial disease are treated with antibiotics. It has been reported that patient with TYK2 mutation recovered after treatment with antibiotics and IFN- $\gamma$ ,<sup>9</sup> so it is probably beneficial for patients to be treated with injected recombinant IFN- $\gamma$  if their IFN- $\gamma$  production is insufficient and their response to IFN- $\gamma$  is not abolished.<sup>19,20</sup> In our study, we did not confirm whether our patient had impaired IFN- $\gamma$  production. The patient in our case responded well to combinational

antibiotic therapy, so recombinant IFN- $\gamma$  treatment was not considered. Transduction of the intact TYK2 gene was also reported to rescue the patient's cells from the cytokine signaling defects,<sup>16</sup> which may be a new option for treatment. Thus, for patients with severe mycobacterial disease, genetic testing should be adopted when necessary to aid in exploring pathogenesis and to determine further treatment.

Genetic testing can also be used to provide genetic counseling for families. Much progress has been made in understanding the genetic predisposition to mycobacterial disease, but the mechanisms remain elusive and many questions remained unanswered: (i) what is the prevalence of genetic-related mycobacterial disease? (ii) how significant the role of gene deficiency in the mycobacterial disease development? It is necessary to conduct further studies to clarify the relationship between genetic variants and mycobacterial infection, which can be significantly important to consider in clinical practice in the future.

## Abbreviations

BCG, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin; TYK2, tyrosine kinase 2; IFN, interferon; IL, interleukin; Jak, Janus kinase; WES, whole-exome sequencing; STAT, signal transducer and activator of transcription; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; HSV, herpes simplex virus; MCV, molluscum contagiosum virus; PRV-3, parainfluenza virus type 3; VZV, varicella zoster virus.

## Ethics and Consent Statement

Written informed consent was provided by the patient to allow the case details and any accompanying images to be published, the patient's parents also provided consent regarding the genetic tests, and this report was approved by the Ethical Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University (reference number is 2020-604).

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## Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

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