


Homozygous Insulin Promotor Gene Mutation Causing Permanent Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus and Childhood Onset Autoantibody Negative Diabetes in the Same Family

Basma Haris¹, Idris Mohammed¹, Sara Al-Khawaga², Khalid Hussain¹ 

¹Department of Pediatric Endocrinology, Sidra Medicine, Education City, Doha, Qatar; ²Department of Dermatology, Hamad General Hospital, Doha, Qatar

Correspondence: Khalid Hussain, Department of Pediatric Medicine, Sidra Medicine, Education City, OPC, C6-340 | PO Box 26999, Al Luqta Street, North Campus, Doha, Qatar, Tel +974-4003-7608, Email khussain@sidra.org

Purpose: To report a family with a homozygous INS promotor gene mutation causing permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM) in one sibling and autoantibody negative childhood onset diabetes in another sibling.

Case Presentation: Patient 1 is a 12-year-old girl born at term with low birth weight to a consanguineous family, diagnosed with PNDM at 26 days of life. She presented with ketoacidosis and has a severe course of disease with high insulin requirement. Patient 2 is a 9-year-old girl born at term with normal weight, who presented with ketoacidosis at 2 years of age. Both subjects have negative type 1 autoantibodies. On genetic testing, a mutation in the promoter region of INS gene c.-331 C>G was found in homozygous state in both subjects and in a heterozygous state in parents.

Conclusion: Homozygous INS gene promotor mutations may present with either PNDM or later onset autoantibody negative diabetes in childhood. This suggests that homozygous INS gene promotor mutations show marked heterogeneity in clinical presentation within individuals in the same family. The pathophysiology of this is not well known but could be related to a number of factors, including the position of the variant, penetrance, other associated genetic defects, HLA etc. Premarital screening and genetic counselling is recommended for highly consanguineous families to reduce occurrence of such conditions.

Keywords: pediatric diabetes, neonatal diabetes mellitus, type 1b diabetes, INS mutation

Introduction

Neonatal diabetes mellitus is defined as hyperglycemia occurring in the first 6 months of life. It is a rare condition with a minimal incidence of 1 in 90,000 live births; however, variations have been reported in various ethnic groups.¹ There are two main types of neonatal diabetes: permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM) and transient neonatal diabetes mellitus (TNDM). The causes of PNDM vary around the world but the most common cause in the Western world is due to mutations in the genes (*ABCC8/KCNJ11*) coding for the SUR1 and KIR6.2 subunits of the potassium ATP channels, respectively.² Insulin promotor gene (INS) mutations are a rare cause of PNDM.³ Both heterozygous and homozygous INS promotor gene mutations may lead to PNDM.

Heterozygous INS promotor gene mutations were first reported to cause neonatal diabetes in 2007 where 10 mutations in 16 probands with neonatal diabetes were reported.³ Subsequently, many more variants have been reported. The mechanism of diabetes in heterozygous mutations is due to improper folding of proinsulin, which leads to endoplasmic reticulum stress and beta cell apoptosis.⁴ In addition, homozygous INS promotor gene mutations were first reported in 2010 in 15 probands with neonatal diabetes.⁵ The mechanism of diabetes in homozygous INS mutations

is thought to be due to the disruption of polyadenylation signal causing disturbed mRNA stability and lack of translation initiation signaling.⁵

Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by insufficient insulin secretion with autoantibody negativity. The MODY subtype 10 is caused by INS gene mutations and the mechanism of the diabetes is also due to improper folding of the proinsulin with intracellular accumulation of proinsulin and defective insulin biosynthesis.⁴

In this study, we report a family with two siblings having the same homozygous INS promoter gene mutation causing PNDM in one subject and autoantibody negative childhood onset diabetes in the other subject with different severity of phenotype.

Case Presentation

We present a consanguineous family of Qatari ethnicity. Patient 1 is now a 12-year-old girl born at term by caesarian section with a birth weight of 1.6kg. There was a history of gestational diabetes during the pregnancy but it was otherwise uneventful. At the age of 26 days she presented to the clinic with fatigue and investigations confirmed hyperglycemia with a blood glucose level of 33mmol/L and c-peptide of 0.29ng/mL. Based on ADA guidelines, she was classified as having neonatal diabetes mellitus since the age of onset of diabetes was less than 6 months. Treatment with insulin was started immediately and HbA1c improved. Thyroid peroxidase and celiac autoantibodies were negative. She is being treated with insulin Glargine 22 units daily and insulin Lispro 10 divided units daily. She has been on insulin treatment continuously for 12 years; however, she has had episodes of diabetic ketoacidosis needing hospitalization, which are mainly due to non-compliance to insulin dosage and diet restrictions as the child is an adolescent now. Current HbA1c is 12.1%.

Patient 2 is a 9-year-old girl born at term with birth weight of 2kg. She first presented to the clinic with dysglycaemia with blood glucose level of 17mmol/L at 2 years of age. She reported a history of polydipsia, polyuria, weight loss and fatigue. She is physically and developmentally within normal limits. Treatment with insulin was started immediately and she has been on insulin therapy for 7 years now. Autoantibody testing was performed to look for Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase 65 (GAD65), Insulin Autoantibody (IAA), Islet Antigen-2 Auto Antibody (IA-2A), and Zinc Transporter 8 (ZnT8A) and these were found to be negative; c-peptide was undetectable <0.08 ng/mL. Thyroid peroxidase as well as celiac autoantibody screening was negative. She is being treated with insulin Glargine 8 units daily and insulin Lispro 5 divided units daily. Current HbA1c is 8.2%. Liver function test and other metabolites were within normal limits. As per ADA guidelines, idiopathic type 1 diabetes is a rare form of type 1 diabetes with permanent insulinopenia without autoimmunity. MODY is classified as onset of DM at an early age due to mutations in 13 genes inherited in autosomal dominant pattern. Since these 2 entities are clinically not distinguishable, genetic testing was performed to accurately classify the patient.

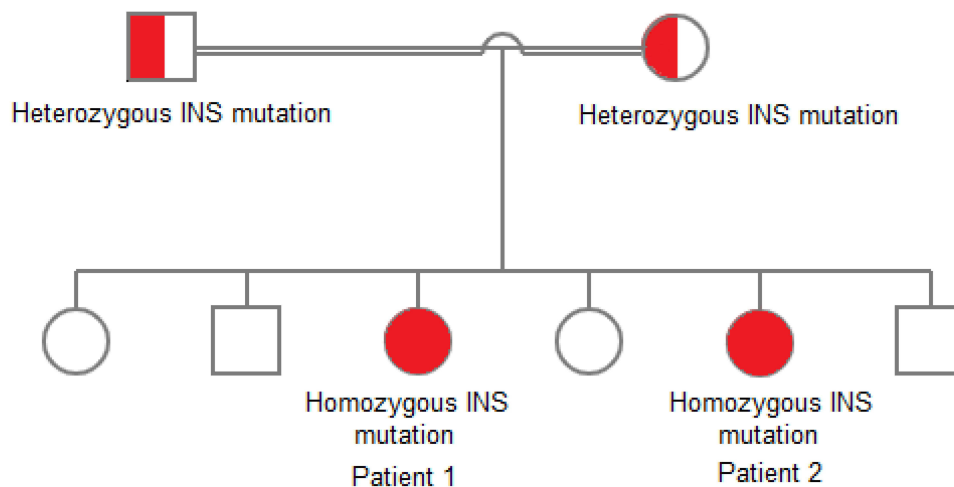
Genetic Analysis

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood of all individuals and whole exome sequencing (WES) was performed on Illumina HiSeq platform using a 150-base paired-end single-index-read format. Genomic variants in genes already known to be implicated in MODY and NDM (Table 1) were extracted. The analysis revealed a homozygous c.-331C > G in INS gene (NM_001185098) in both patients whereas the parents were heterozygous carriers of this mutation. To confirm the variant identified by WES, the genomic DNA was used for polymerase chain reaction (PCR using Sanger sequencing. Specific Primers (forward: 5' GCTGACGACCAAGGAGATCT 3' and reverse: 5' TGCTTGATGGCCTCTTCTGA 3', product size: 226bp) were designed using primer3 software (<http://primer3.ut.ee/>). For PCR, a total of 25ul reaction (12.5uL of Amplitaq Gold master mix, 2uL of DNA, 2uL primer mix and 8.5uL of nuclease free water) was amplified with PCR conditions; 5 min, 95°C initial denaturation, 35 cycles of 30 sec, 95°C denaturation, 30 sec, 55°C annealing, 30 sec, 72°C elongation and 10 min, 72°C for the final elongation. The product was purified with PCR purification kit (Qiagen), followed by cycle sequencing PCR using a BigDye Terminator Sequencing v.3.1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.,) and sequenced using a 96-capillary ABI 3500xl automated genetic analyzer. The results were analyzed using SeqScape (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Sanger sequencing verified

Table 1 Salient Clinical Features Observed

Age of Diagnosis	26 d	2 yrs
Gestation age (weeks)	36	38
Birth weight (g)	1600	2800
Ketoacidosis at diagnosis	Yes	Yes
Diabetes autoantibodies	Negative	Negative
Age of remission	No remission	No remission
Current age (y)	12	10
Latest height	150.8 cm (-0.76 SDS)	127.7 cm (-1.55 SDS)
Latest weight	41.9 kg (-0.12 SDS)	25.05 kg (-1.54 SDS)
Current clinical status	PNDM	MODY
Current treatment	Insulin	Insulin
Current insulin dose	0.78 U/kg/d	0.51 U/kg/d
Latest HbA1c (%)	12.1	8.2
Site of mutation	INS promoter	INS promoter
c.DNA	c.-331C > G	c.-331C > G
Zygoty	Homozygous	Homozygous
Maternal mutation	Heterozygous	Heterozygous
Paternal mutation	Heterozygous	Heterozygous

the c.-331C>G transversion homozygous point mutation in both patients and heterozygous state in both parents. The pedigree and Sanger sequencing electropherogram results of the whole family are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

**Figure 1** Pictorial representation of the pedigree of the family.

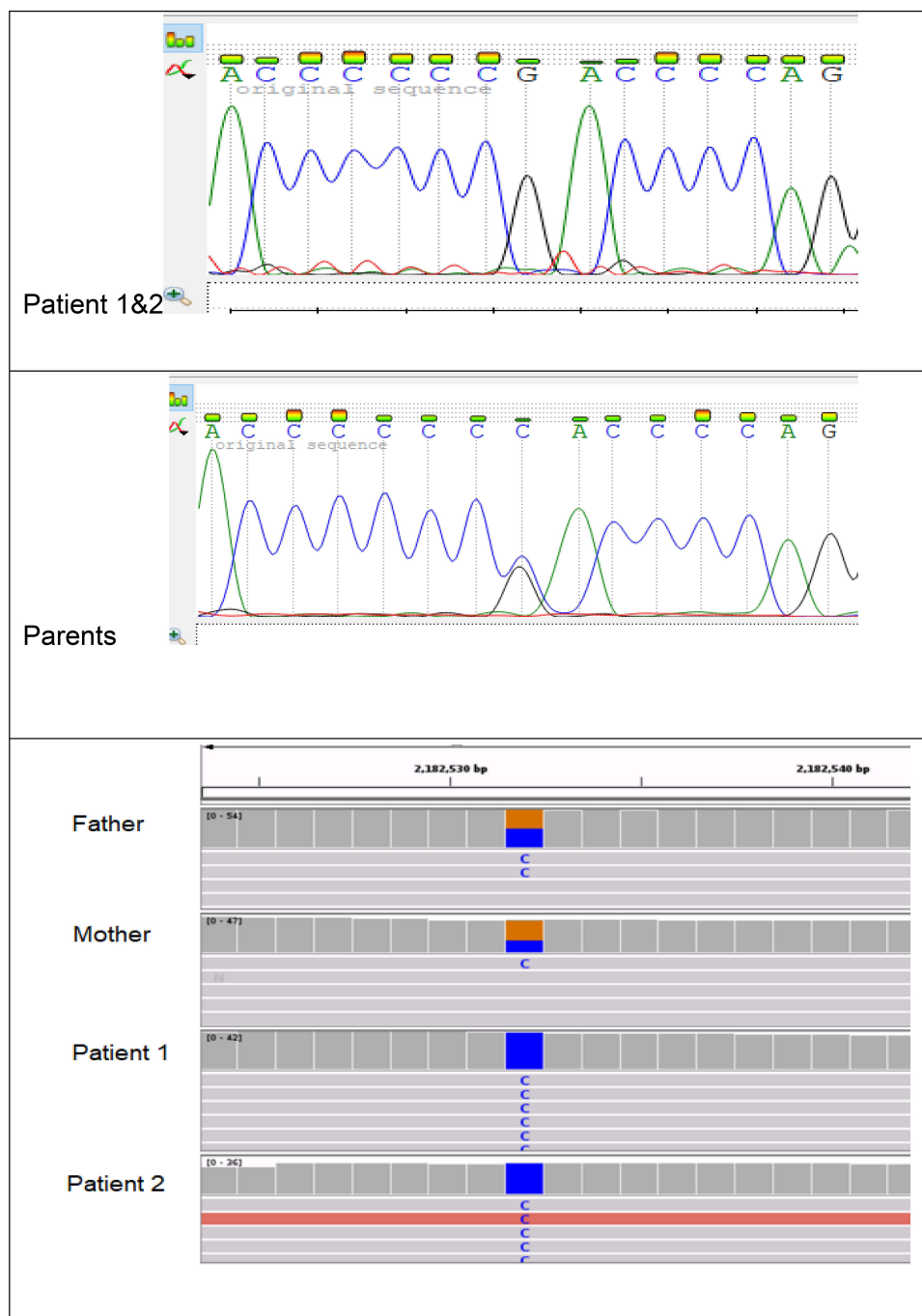


Figure 2 Sanger sequencing and IGV analysis of the family.

Discussion

Mutations in the INS gene promoter can result in defective production of insulin and present as DM. Both homozygous and heterozygous mutations have been described in INS gene with different pathophysiology.⁶ Homozygous mutations are primarily loss of function mutations resulting in absent insulin bio-synthesis by affecting the transcription or translation of the protein.⁶ The commonly observed phenotype in such individuals is early onset PNMD in the neonatal period, presenting with severely low birth weight, insulin deficiency and diabetic ketoacidosis soon after birth.⁷ Homozygous mutations are reported to account for about 20% of INS mutations.⁶

Table 2 Describes All Previous Reports with the Homozygous INS Promoter Mutation and Their Phenotype

Promoter Mutations	Phenotype	Diabetes Autoantibodies
c.-331C>G 4 subjects from Saudi Arabia by Shaikh et al ⁹	-NDM in all 4 subjects -PNDM in 2 subjects and TNDM in 2 subjects -Low birth weight in all subjects	-Islet cell antibody negative for one subject. -Test not done for 3 subjects.
c. -331C>G – 2 subjects c. -331C>A – 1 subject 3 subjects from Turkey by Demiral et al ⁸	c. -331C>G Subject 1- PNDM, on multidose insulin injections at the current age of 6.1 years Subject 2- NDM remitted at 9 months, with no medication or dietary intervention, currently 3 years old c.-331 C>A PNDM remitted at the age of 2 months and relapsed at the age of 2.6 years with severe diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)	-All 3 subjects are negative for autoantibodies
c.-331C>G 7 subjects from United Arab Emirates reported by Deeb et al ¹⁰	NDM with variability in the age of onset, duration of disease and insulin requirement	Not done
c. -331C>A 2 subjects from Turkey reported by Demirbilek et al ¹¹	-1 subject had TNDM (remission at the age of 2 months) -Another subject had PNDM	Not done
c.-331C>G 1 subject from Turkey reported by Yildiz et al ¹²	-1 subject with TNDM -Patient exhibited overt insulin resistance when glibenclamide was added to the treatment	Not done
c.-331C > A c.-331C > G c.-218A > C c. -332C>G c.-366_-343del, 24-base pair deletion c.-370-?_186+?del Reported by Garin et al ⁵	-PNDM and TNDM -Low birth weight -Earlier age of diagnosis (median age at diagnosis – 1 week)	Not done

Abbreviations: PNDM, permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus; TNDM, transient neonatal diabetes mellitus; INS, insulin; MODY, maturity-onset diabetes of the young; GDM, gestational diabetes; GAD65, glutamic acid decarboxylase 65; IAA, insulin autoantibody; IA-2A, islet antigen-2 auto antibody; ZnT8A, zinc transporter 8; WES, whole exome sequencing; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

Heterozygous mutations in INS gene are reported to cause autosomal dominant insulin dependent diabetes in older children and adults.⁷ Although there is 80% reduction in insulin secretion, the remaining is enough to maintain blood glucose levels initially and over the course of time they develop cell stress and beta cell dysfunction which may be the cause for later age of diagnosis in heterozygous mutation carriers.⁶

Here, we present a family with a complex pedigree. The parents of the subjects are heterozygous for the variant; however, they have not developed diabetes yet. Patient 1 presented with severely low birthweight and all features consistent with PNDM. However, patient 2 presented at 2 years of age with a relatively milder version of the disease even though she has the same homozygous variant. This is evident from the course of the disease observed in both subjects, including serial HBA1c measurements and daily insulin requirement. The trigger for the different ages of onset of diabetes is not well understood. However there have been previous reports that there is great variability in the phenotype observed in INS mutations and variable periods of remission have also been observed.⁸ Table 2 describes all the previous reports with the homozygous INS promoter mutation and their phenotype. These studies confirm that the

severity of the phenotype observed in homozygous INS mutations varies from severe intrauterine insulin deficiency to milder forms that resemble type 2 diabetes or MODY.¹³

Our patient 2 is the first patient to be reported with promoter INS mutation causing diabetes with onset after the neonatal period and all 4 autoantibodies negative. The father and mother aged 45 years and 42 years, respectively, are heterozygous for the variant but have not developed diabetes yet. Our study supports the idea that there is clinical heterogeneity in the severity and expression of INS mutation even within families with all the similar characteristics. Although consanguinity is an important factor, the exact mechanism of this variability is not clearly understood. HLA loci reported to increase susceptibility to diabetes in Qatari children such as HLA class II DQB1 and DQA1 genes¹⁴ could be playing a role in the pathophysiology in addition to the INS mutation. Another reason could be the difference in penetrance of mutation affecting each individuals. Motzo et al¹⁵ reported that INS predisposing genotype was less frequent in high-risk HLA genotype positive patients than intermediate risk and low risk groups and proposed an interaction between the proteins of the HLA and INS alleles. However, this has not been studied extensively.

Genetic testing should be considered in all children with onset of diabetes before 6 months of age and in all siblings of such subjects, especially if the parents are of a consanguineous marriage. Genetic testing is also useful in all cases where all autoantibodies are negative and do not display features of type 2 diabetes to accurately classify into different types of monogenic diabetes or idiopathic DM. Accurate genetic classification can help to change the management of diabetes in some subjects. Mutations in certain genes, for example NDM due to ABCC8/KCNJ11, can be treated with oral sulfonylureas only.¹⁶ MODY due to GCK mutations sometimes do not need any treatment at all.¹⁷

As a preventative measure in countries with high degree of consanguinity like Qatar, premarital screening can be offered to all individuals marrying within their family to reduce the occurrence of such debilitating conditions. Genetic screening can be offered to all siblings of subjects with homozygous mutations as followed over time.

Ethics Statement

The protocol for this research project has been approved by the 'Institutional Review Board (IRB) for the protection of human subjects' in Sidra Medicine, Qatar and it conforms to the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent to take part in study and publish findings was obtained from the subject(s) and/or guardian(s) prior to study commencement.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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