

LA HIPERCOLESTEROLEMIA FAMILIAR DESDE UNA PERSPECTIVA GENÉTICA

DRA. VIRGINIA BAÑARES

- 2017 -

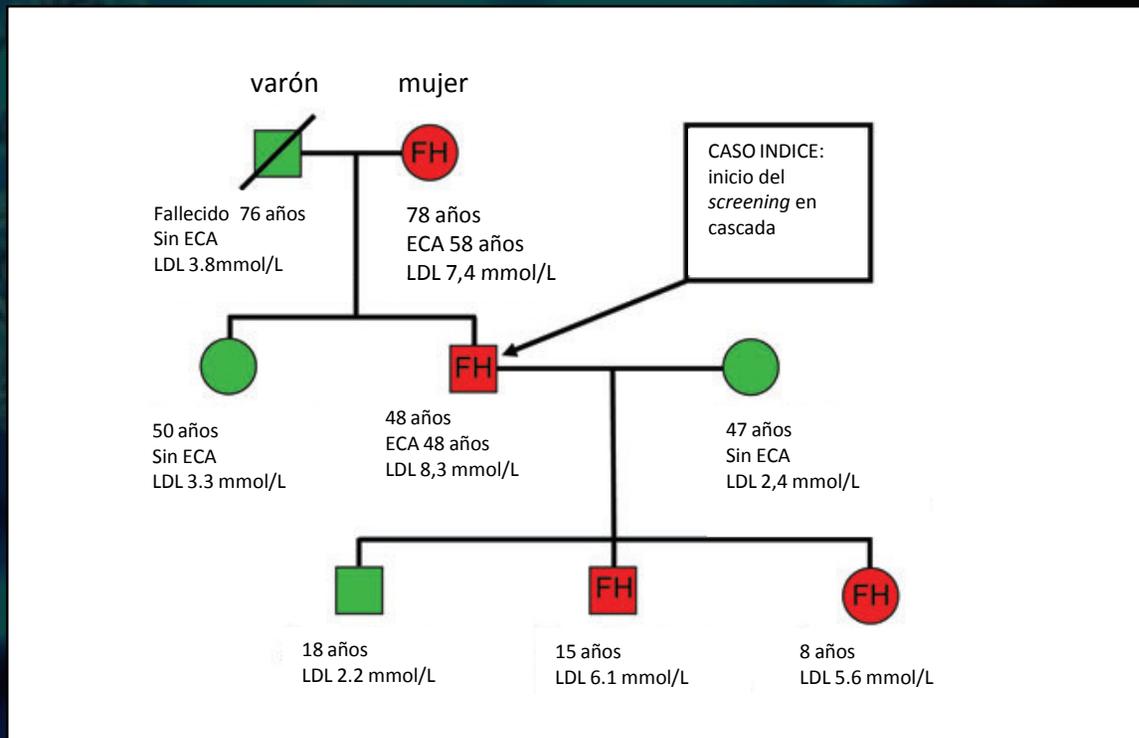




FENOTIPO = GENOTIPO + AMBIENTE

1er. principio de la genética

Hipercolesterolemia familiar

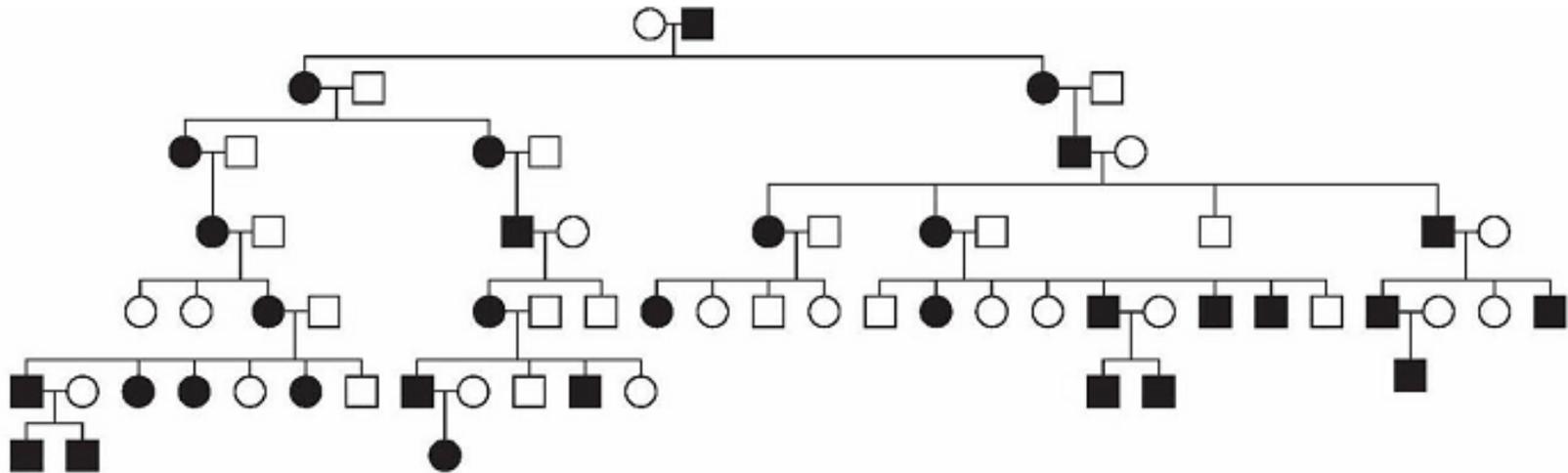
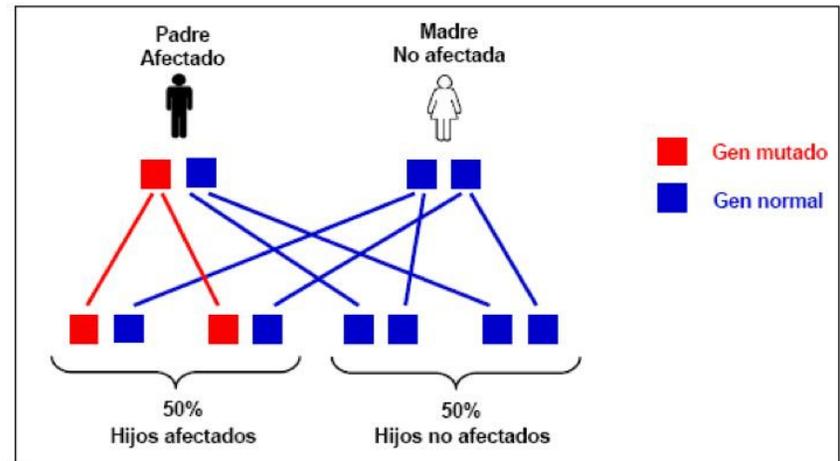


➤ niveles elevados de colesterol plasmático.

➤ antecedentes familiares.

✓ Antecedentes familiares

PATRÓN DE HERENCIA AUTOSÓMICO DOMINANTE



Patrón de herencia

Dominante con un pronunciado efecto de dosis y con una penetrancia de casi el 100%.

Premio Nobel en 1984, Goldstein y Brown
Defecto molecular de la hipercolesterolemia familiar
Describieron las primeras mutaciones
causales de la enfermedad



- ❖ fines años 30, Müller caracteriza una familia con alto colesterol, infartos y xantomas . Propone una enfermedad monogénica.
- ❖ en los 60, Kachadurian, diferencia heterocigotas de homocigotas y propone una herencia dominante confirmando un origen monogénico.
- ❖ al mismo tiempo Fredrickson relaciona el fenotipo con **alteraciones en el metabolismo de las LDL** .
- ❖ 1984 se asocia el fenotipo con **mutaciones en el LDLR, genotipo**.

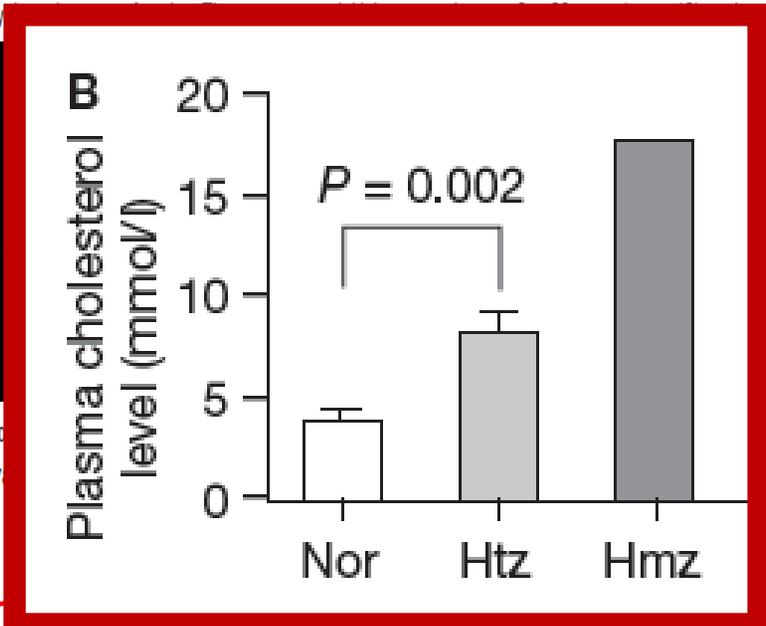
Cardiovascular features of homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia: analysis of 16 patients.

1984

Sprecher DL, Schaefer EJ, Kent KM, Gregg RE, Zech LA, Hoeg JM, McManus B, Roberts WC, Brewer HB Jr.

Abstract

Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is characterized by an autosomal codominant inheritance, an abnormality in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor function, elevated plasma cholesterol levels and premature atherosclerosis. Sixteen patients with homozygous FH were studied to correlate the extent of their atherosclerotic disease with their lipid levels.



Familial Hypercholesterolemia: Adv

Cartier JL¹, Goldberg AC².

Author information

Abstract

Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is an autosomal co-dominant genetic disorder characterized by elevated plasma cholesterol levels and increased risk for premature cardiovascular disease. It is under diagnosed, yet associated with premature atherosclerotic disease. High-intensity statins are the mainstay of treatment, and as soon as the diagnosis of heterozygous FH is made in adults. Can include the addition of ezetimibe and bile acid sequestrants. Lipoprotein apheresis is recommended for those with homozygous FH and some patients with severe heterozygous FH. Mipomersen is a recently approved PCSK9 inhibitor, alirocumab and evolocumab, are also being studied. This article reviews the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of FH.

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KEYWORDS: Alirocumab; cascade screening; ezetimibe; familial hypercholesterolemia; gene therapy; mipomersen; statin; universal screening

2016

Patrón de herencia

También se propone una herencia del tipo codominante.

Send to: ▾

percholesterolemia.

Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, USA.

Diagnosed autosomal codominant genetic condition associated with significantly increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Early diagnosis and treatment decrease the excess risk, and strategies for identification and management should be discussed. From a clinician's perspective, some of the issues involved in identifying

2012

The apolipoprotein B R3500Q gene mutation in Spanish subjects with a clinical diagnosis of familial hypercholesterolemia.

Castillo S, Tejedor D, Mozas P, Reyes G, Civeira F, Alonso R, Ros E, Pocovi M, Mata P.

Departamento de Bioquímica y Biología Molecular y Celular, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza, Plaza San Francisco s/n, 51008, Zaragoza, Spain

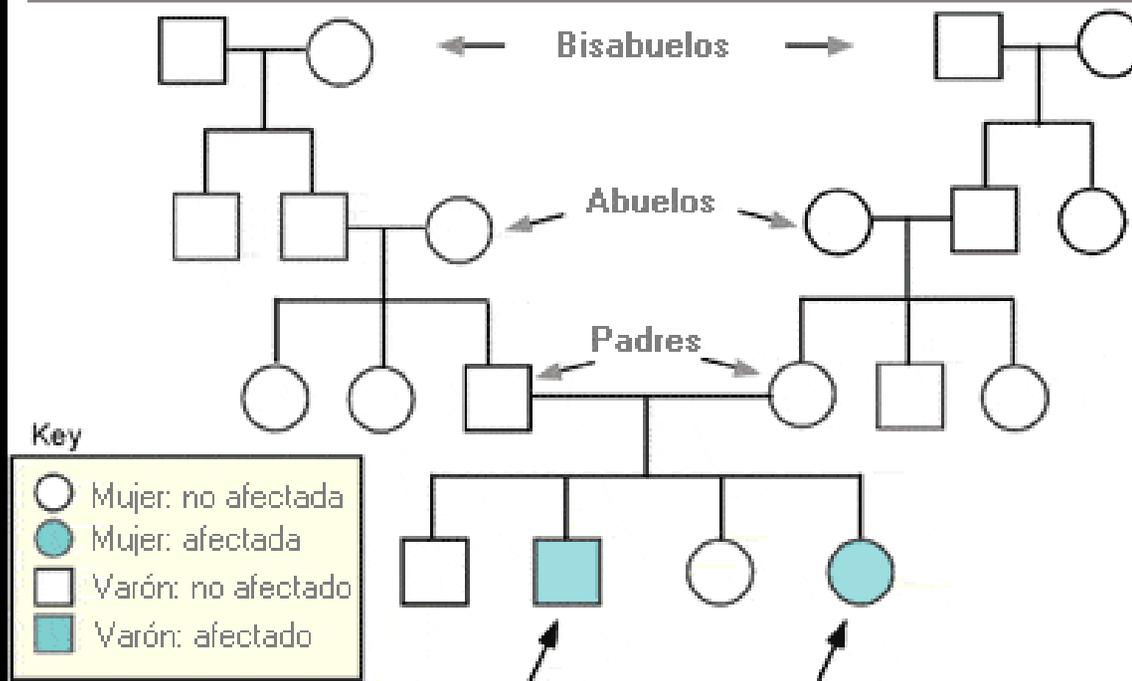
Abstract

Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) and familial defective apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB) are autosomal codominant diseases characterized by elevated LDL cholesterol levels and premature coronary artery disease. Mutations of the LDL-receptor and apolipoprotein B genes, which affect the binding domains of their protein products, are the causal defects. Securing the diagnosis of these conditions by molecular assays is important because it mandates early intervention for coronary risk reduction. DNA screening for apolipoprotein B R3500Q gene mutation was performed in 913 unrelated

2002

Patrón de herencia autosómico recesivo

Las enfermedades autosómicas recesivas se observan normalmente en una sola generación de la familia.
Las madres y los padres tienen las mismas probabilidades de transmitir o heredar la enfermedad



Frecuencias poblacionales



European Heart Journal (2016) **37**, 1384–1394
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw028

CLINICAL RESEARCH
Prevention and epidemiology

Mutations causative of familial hypercholesterolaemia: screening of 98 098 individuals from the Copenhagen General Population Study estimated a prevalence of 1 in 217

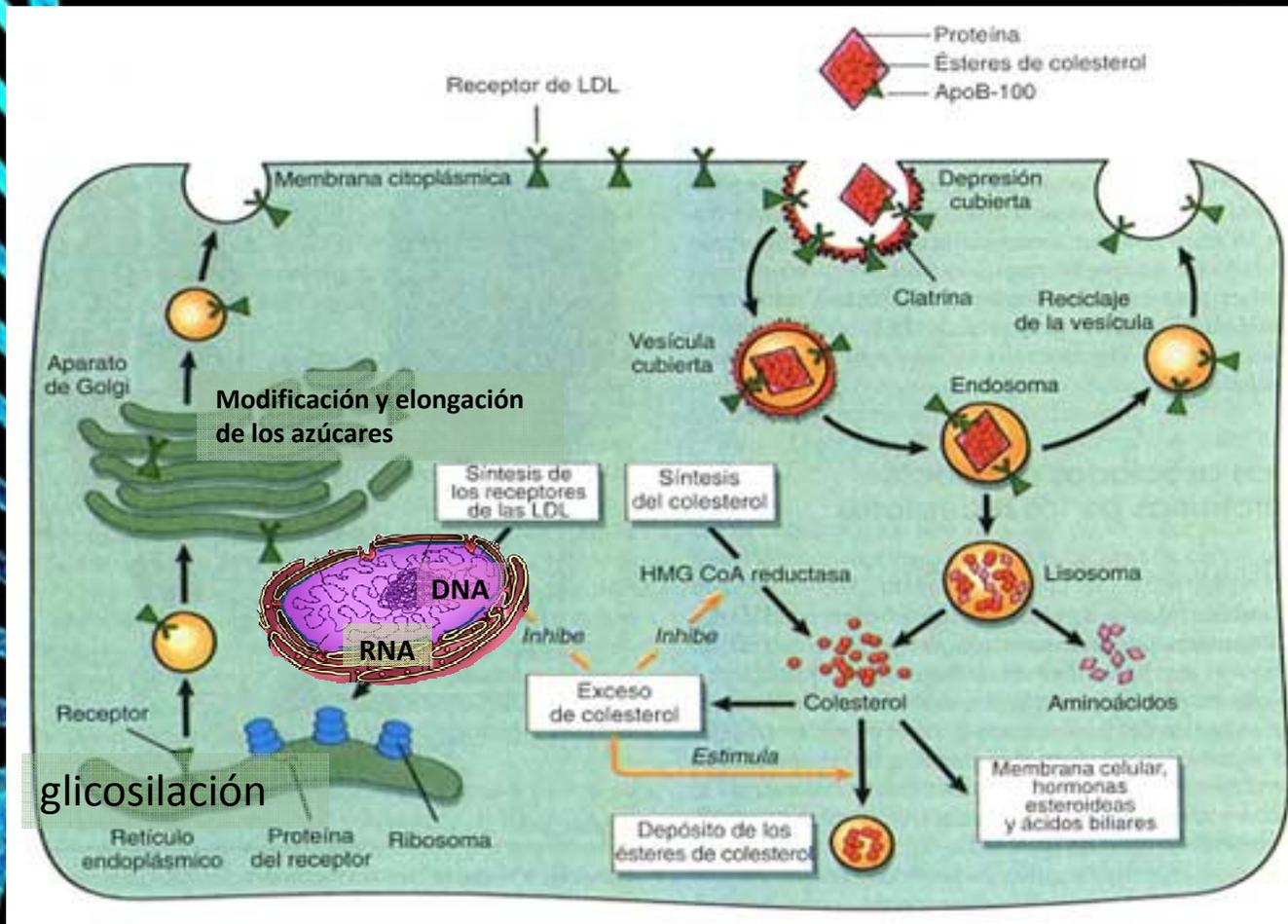
Marianne Benn^{1,2,3*}, Gerald F. Watts⁴, Anne Tybjærg-Hansen^{2,3,5}, and Børge G. Nordestgaard^{2,3,6}

¹Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Gentofte Hospital, Copenhagen University Hospital, Kildegårdsvej 28, DK-2900 Gentofte, Denmark; ²The Copenhagen General Population Study, Herlev Hospital, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; ³Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁴School of Medicine and Pharmacology, Lipid Disorders Clinic, Cardiovascular Medicine, Royal Perth Hospital, University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia; ⁵Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; and ⁶Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Herlev Hospital, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

Received 18 June 2015; revised 6 January 2016; accepted 20 January 2016; online publish-ahead-of-print 22 February 2016

See page 1395 for the editorial comment on this article (doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw130)

Endocitosis de partículas LDL mediada por el rLDL.



El receptor de las LDL se expresa a nivel de la superficie celular .

Se une de manera específica a las partículas LDL.

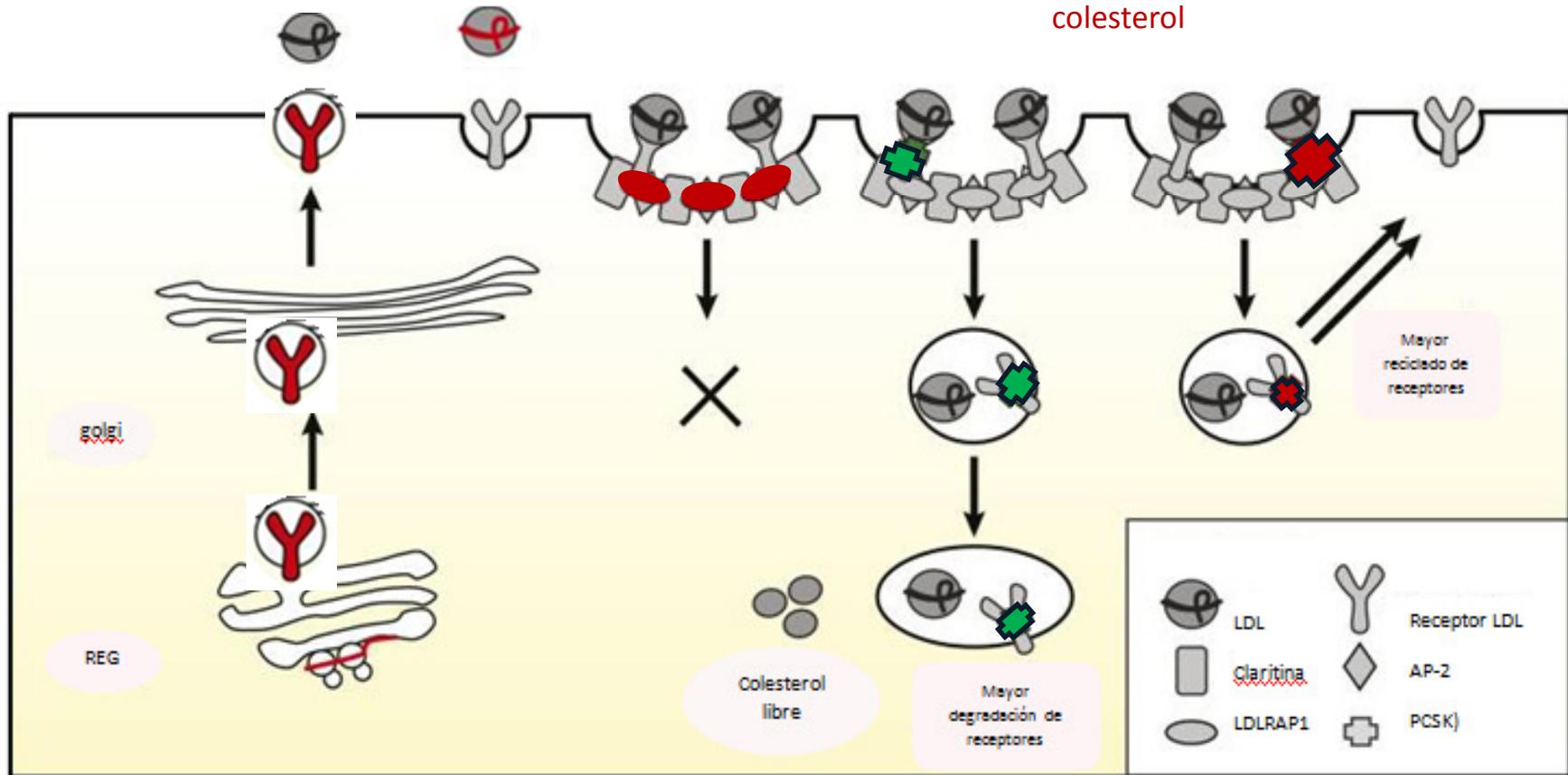
Se produce la internalización del complejo LDL-receptor.

Las enzimas lisosomales provocan la separación del complejo y la liberación del colesterol en el interior celular.

Este proceso está regulado por los niveles intracelulares de colesterol.

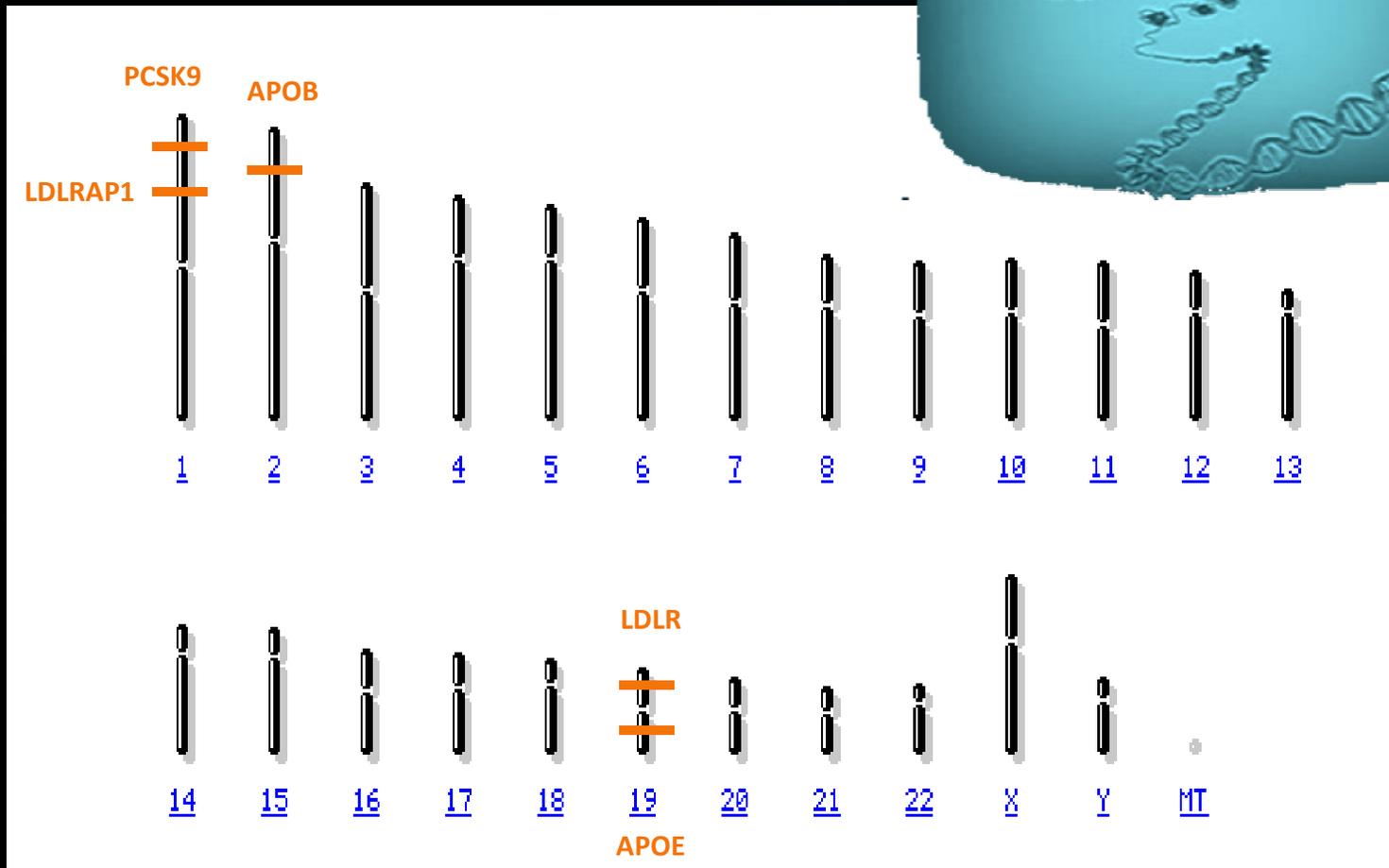
Origen genético de la Hipercolesterolemia Familiar

Estas prevalencias varían geográficamente →



* Hipercolesterolemia autosómica recesiva

Posición de los genes en el genoma humano



SEVERIDAD

✓ **HOMOCIGOTAS VERDADEROS.**

Y la forma recesiva, ARH.

✓ **COMPUESTOS HETEROCIGOTAS,**

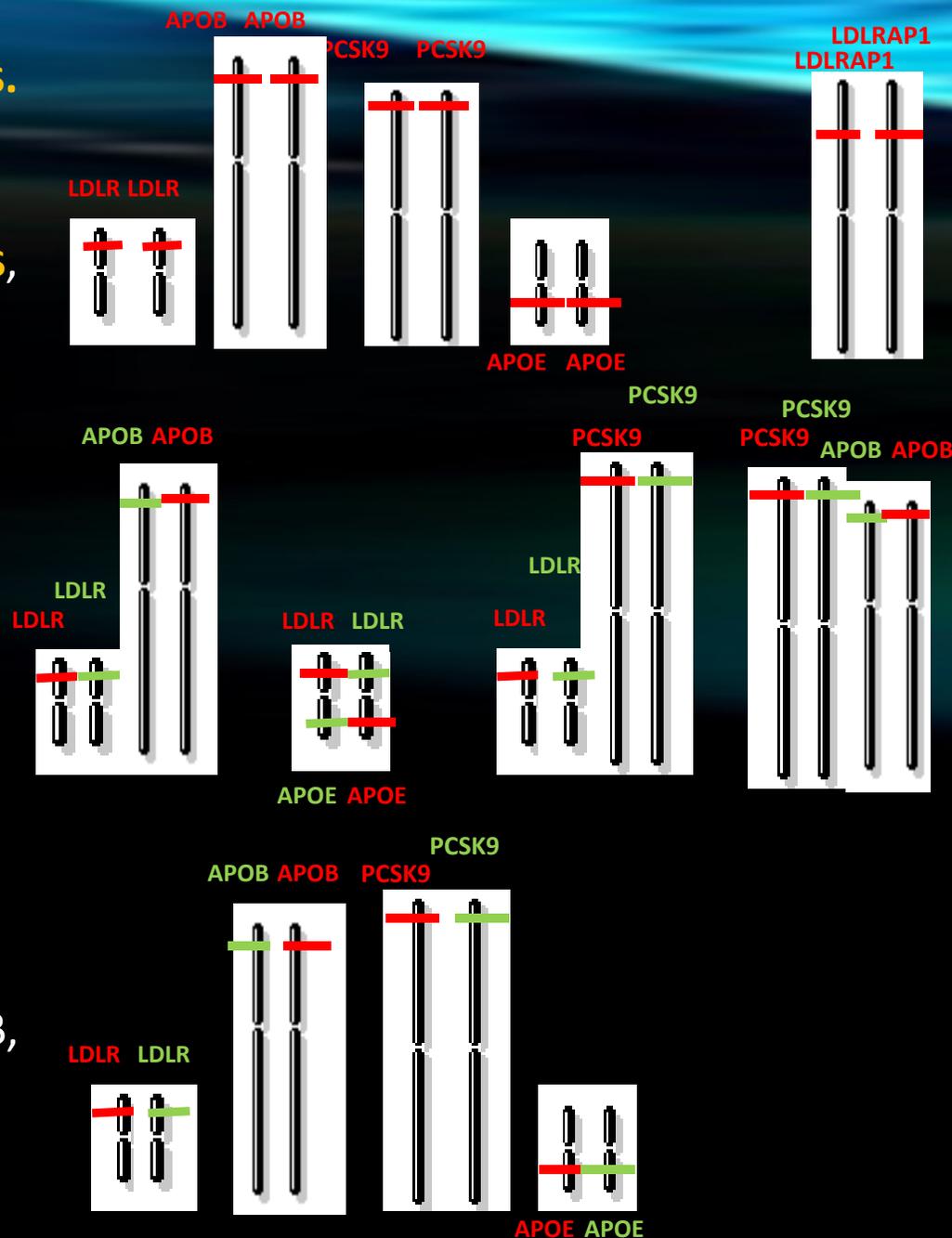
LDLR, PCSK9 o ARH.

✓ **DOBLES HETEROCIGOTAS,**

raros, portan mutaciones en dos de los cuatro genes y el fenotipo suele ser intermedio entre los de los homocigotas y los heterocigotas.

✓ **HETEROCIGOTAS,** LDLR, APOB,

PCSK9 o APOE.



Familial Hypercholesterolaemia in Primary Care: Knowledge and Practices among General Practitioners in Western Australia.

Bell DA, Garton-Smith J, Vickers A, et al.

Gen Fam Dis. 2009;14(1):1-6. doi:10.1007/s10140-008-6736(13)60797-7. No abstract available.

Identification of people with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.

Haase A, Goldberg AC.

Curr Opin Lipidol. 2012 Aug;23(4):282-9. doi:10.1007/s10140-012-0136-1. PMID: 22904360

Decreased Bone Mineral Density in Subjects Carrying Familial Defective Apolipoprotein B-100.

Yeh F, Chen H, Ryan KA, Streeten EA, Shuldiner AR, Mitchell BD.

Global molecular analysis and APOE mutations in a cohort of autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia patients in France.

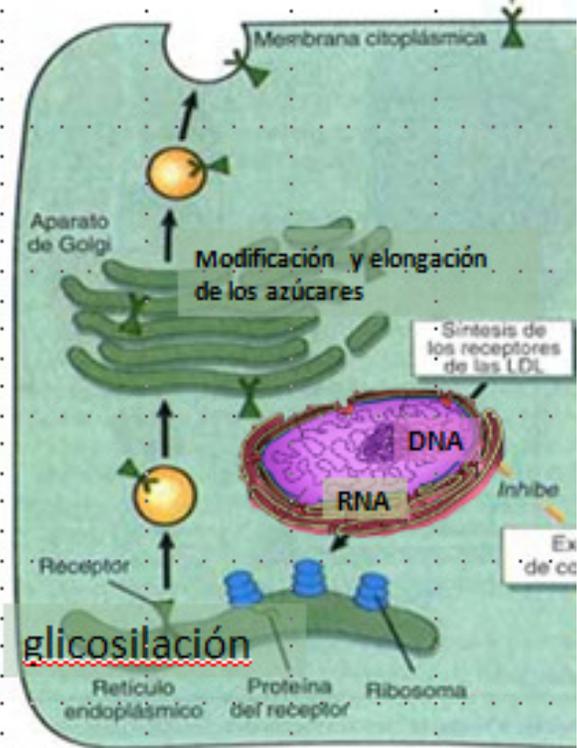
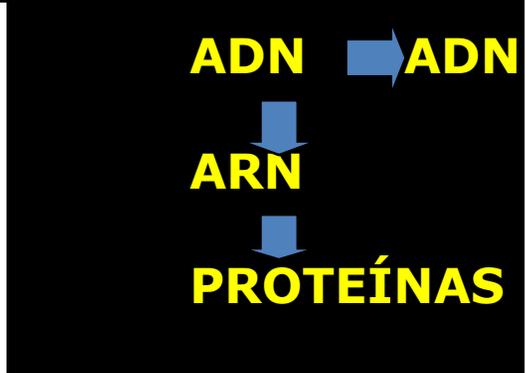
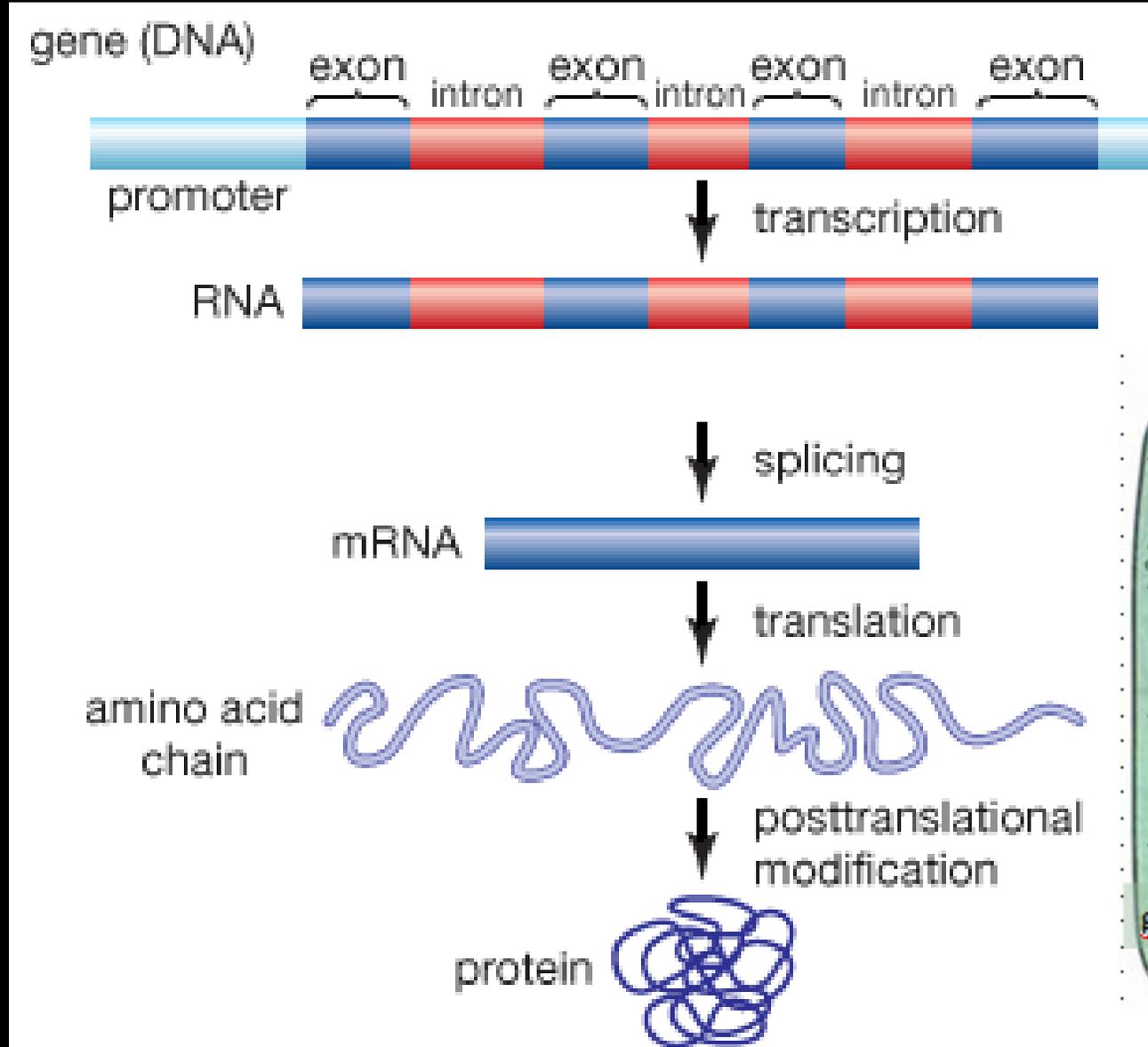
Wintjens R, Bozon D, Belahbach K, et al.

Clinical and biochemical characterisation of patients with autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia (ARH).

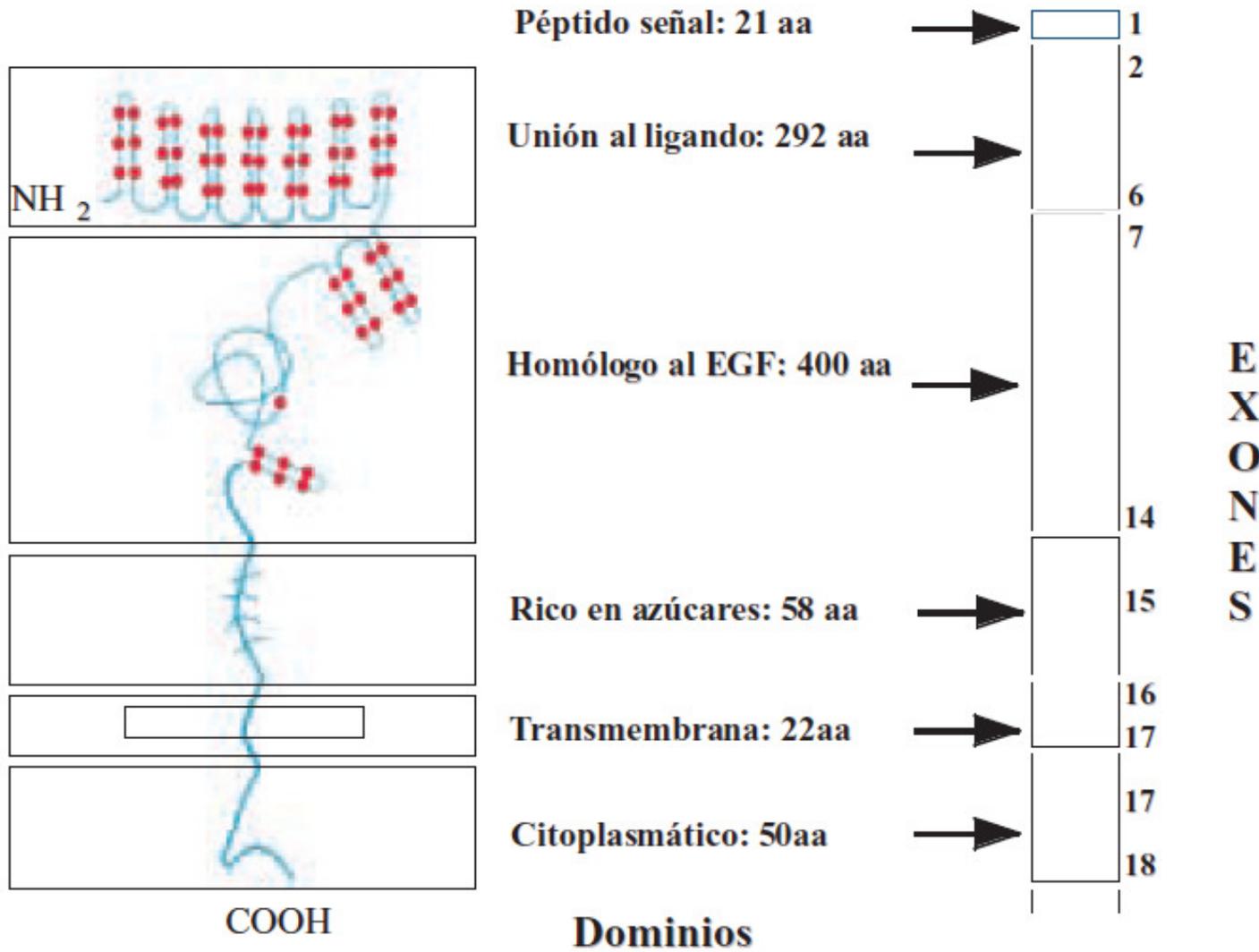
Fellin R, Zuliani G, Arca M, Pintus P, Pacifico A, Montali A, Corsini A, Maioli M.

Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis. 2003 Oct;13(5):278-86. PMID: 14717060 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

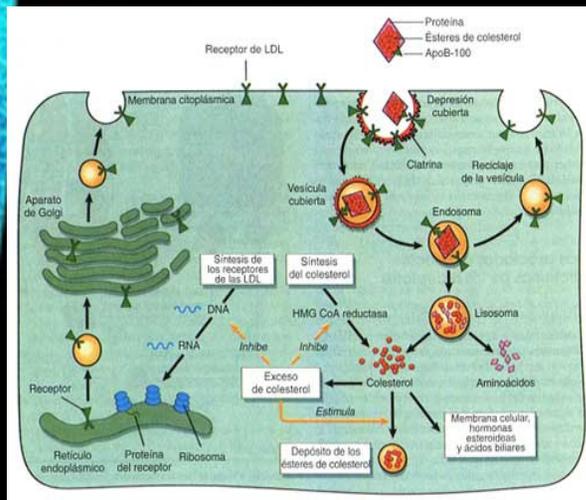
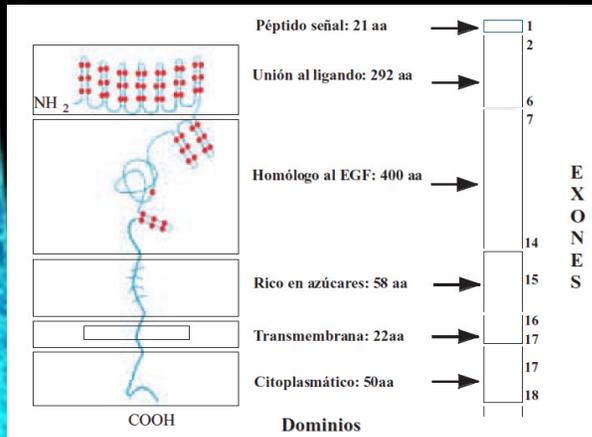
BASES MOLECULARES DE LA VIDA



Ldlr: dominios y exones



Clasificación de las mutaciones de HF según su acción



Clase I, alelo nulo, no se detecta proteína funcional. Mutaciones sin sentido, corrimiento del marco de lectura, grandes deleciones, variantes en la zona del promotor que afectan la transcripción.

Clase II, alelo de transporte defectuoso, bloqueo total o parcial del receptor desde el REG hasta Golgi.

Clase III, alelos con defecto de unión con las LDL.

Clase IV, alelos con defectos en la internalización

Clase V, alelos con defectos en el reciclaje.

Definiciones

Mut
er

Variantes

PUN
CO
19

- *Patogénicas*
- *Neutras*
- *Benignas*

- *Patogénicos*
- *Neutros*
- *Benignos*

Clasificación de las Variantes

© American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics

ACMG STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

**Genetics
inMedicine**

2015

Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology

- **Benigna**
- **Probablemente benigna**
- **Significado incierto, VUS**
- **Probablemente patológica**
- **Patológica**

Clasificación, criterios

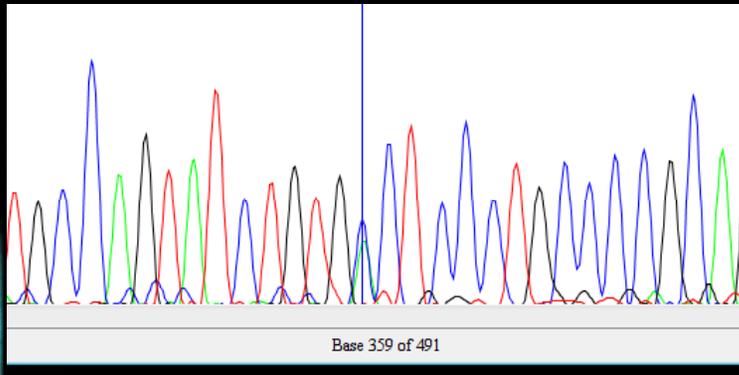
Aplicable a desórdenes con herencia del tipo Mendeliana

- **Bioinformática (*in silico*)**, programas predictivos del efecto que produce la variante.
- **Datos poblacionales**, se observó la variante en la población general o en controles sanos?
- **Datos funcionales**, estudios funcionales, hot spot.
- **Alelo nulo** en enfermedades con origen genético conocido.
- **Datos segregación**, correlación fenotipo/genotipo, en varias generaciones de la genealogía, de varias familias.
- **Otras bases datos**, figurar en otras bases asociado ala enfermedad.

variante genética, ejemplo

c.2043C>A

p.(Cys681*)



low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) - coding DNA reference sequence

Please note that introns are available by clicking on the exon numbers above the sequence.

([upstream sequence](#))

```

                                     ccagggtttc      -61
cagctaggacacagcaggtcgtgatccgggctgggacactgcctggcagaggctgcgagc      -1
ATGGGGCCCTGGGGCTGGAATTCGCTGGACCGTCGCCTTGTCTCTCGCCGGCGGGGG      60
M G P W G W K L R W T V A L L L A A A G      20
ACTGCMG | 2 TGGCGACAGATGCGAAGAAACGAGTTCAGTGCCAAGACGGGAATGCATC      120
T A V | G D R C E R N E F Q C Q D G K C I      40

```

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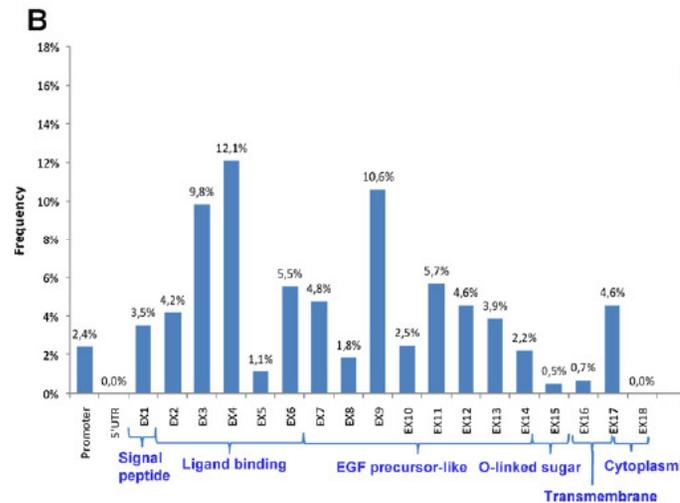
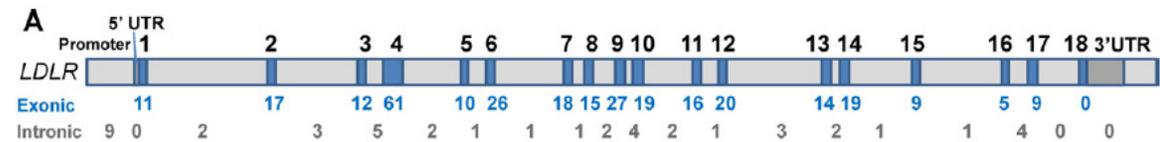
CCAAGAG | 14 GAGTGAACTGGTGTGAGAGGACCACCCTGAGCAATGGCGGCTGCCAGTATCTG      2040
PRR G | V N W C E R T T L S N G G C Q Y L      680
TGCCTCCCTGCCCGCAGATCAACCCCACTCGCCCAAGTTTACCTGCGCCTGCCCGGAC      2100
CLL P A P Q I N P H S P K F T C A C P D      700
GGCATGCTGCTGGCCAGGGACATGAGGAGCTGCCTCACAG | 15 AGGCTGAGGCTGCAGTGGCC      2160
G M L L A R D M R S C L T E | A E A A V A      720

```

LDLR, variantes genéticas

Sin eventos fundadores, salvo entre los finlandeses, franco-canadienses, libaneses y africanos de sudáfrica principalmente.

L. Palacios et al. / Atherosclerosis 221 (2012) 137-142



Heterogeneidad de mutaciones causales.

A- Número de diferentes mutaciones en el gen LDLR, exones, intrones.
 B- Frecuencia de mutaciones puntuales o deleciones / inserciones pequeñas en las distintas regiones o genes.

General information

Gene symbol	low density lipoprotein receptor
Gene name	19
Chromosome	p13.2
Chromosomal band	Unknown
Imprinted	Unknown
Genomic reference	LRG_274
Transcript reference	NM_000527.4
Exon/intron information	NM_000527.4
Associated with diseases	FH
Citation reference(s)	-
Refseq URL	Genomic reference sequence
Curators (1)	Sarah Leigh
Total number of public variants reported	2968
Unique public DNA variants reported	1698
Individuals with public variants	3287
Hidden variants	±
Date created	March 14, 2011
Date last updated	July 08, 2016
Version	LDLR:160708

2016

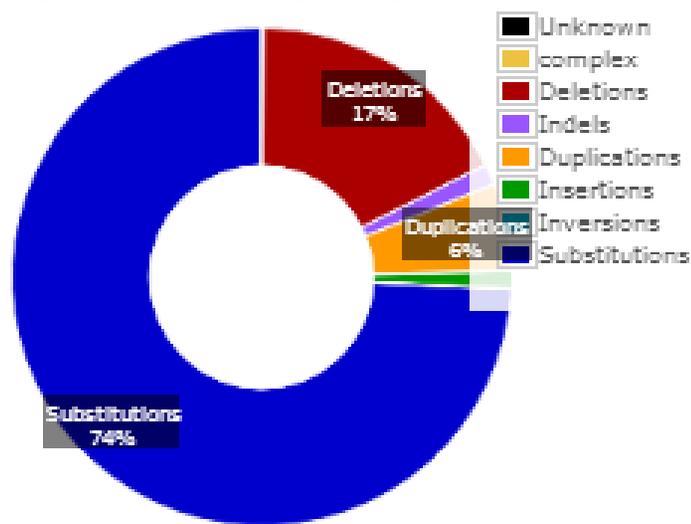


LDLR

Tipos de variantes genéticas

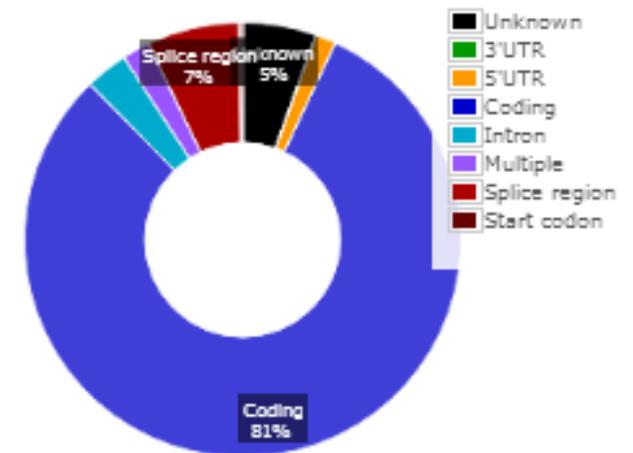
Tipo de variante,
A nivel del ADN

All public variants (2968)



Localizacion
A nivel del ADN

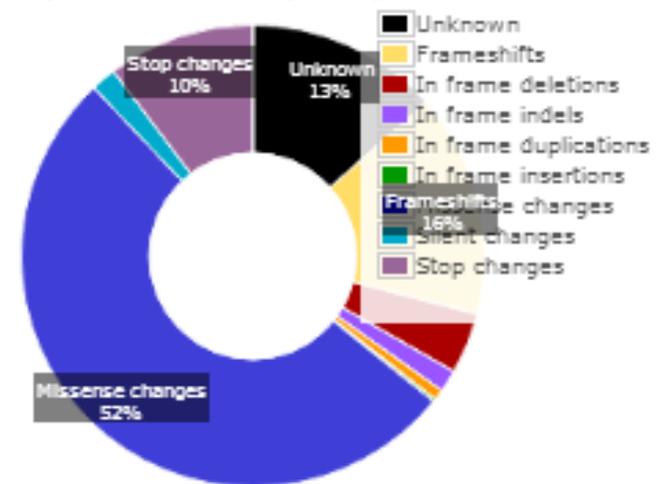
All public variants (2968)



Coding: 2395/2968 (80.7%)

A nivel de proteína

All public variants (2968)

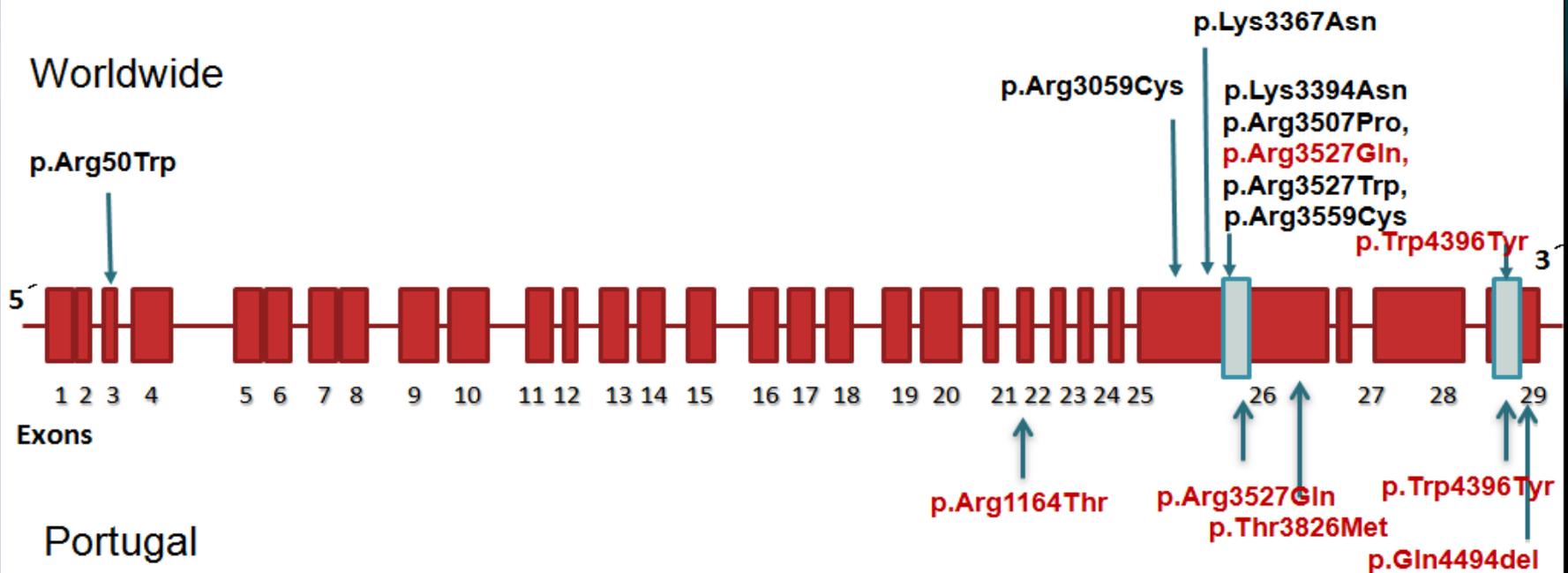


Missense changes: 1548/2968 (52.2%)

APOB

- ❖ R3500Q, hoy R3527Q, más frecuente entre blancos europeos (0,1-4%). No se encontró entre franceses canadienses, finlandeses. Entre los Amish 12%.

APOB mutations in Portugal – 5 mutations



PCSK9

proteína convertasa
subtilisina/kexina tipo 9

➤ Se asoció a la HF en familias francesas en 2003.

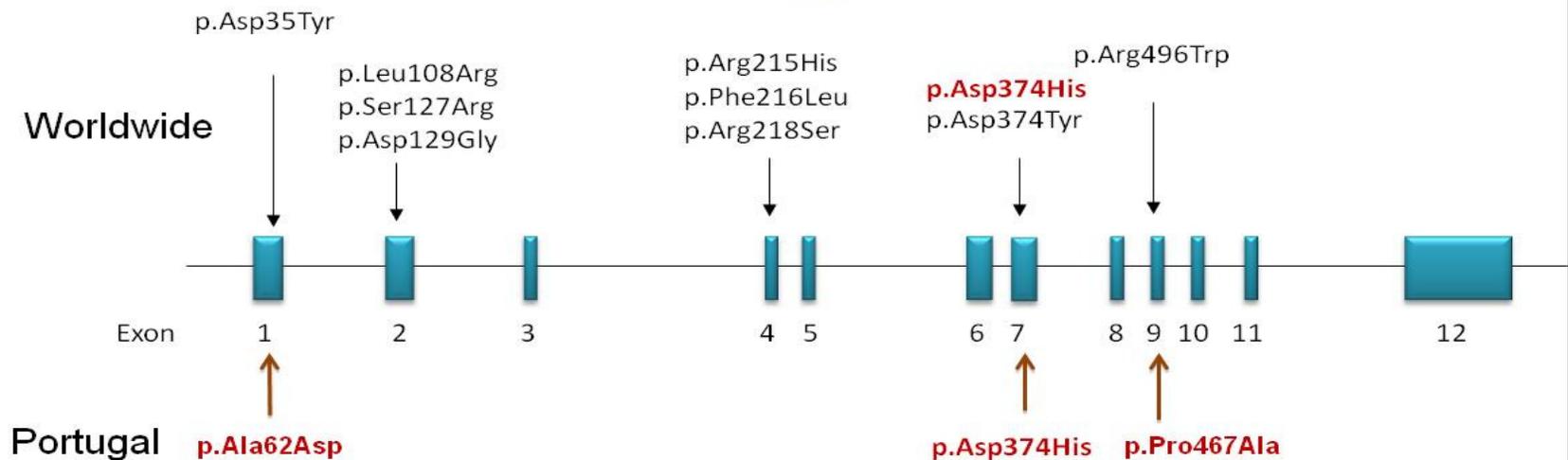
Variantes por exon.

Exon 01 (34):	20.9%	
Exon 02 (17):	10.4%	
Exon 03 (5):	3.1%	
Exon 04 (14):	8.6%	
Exon 05 (22):	13.5%	
Exon 06 (4):	2.5%	
Exon 07 (7):	4.3%	
Exon 08 (12):	7.4%	
Exon 09 (18):	11%	
Exon 10 (9):	5.5%	
Exon 11 (5):	3.1%	
Exon 12 (16):	9.8%	

...sing or discussing
...easy creation of a
...Hum Mutat. 2005 A

First time submitters: [Register here](#)
Coding DNA reference: PCSK9 reference sequence for describing allelic variants
Sequence:
Total number of allelic variants: 163
Number of unique allelic variants: 101

PCSK9 mutations in Portugal – 3 mutations



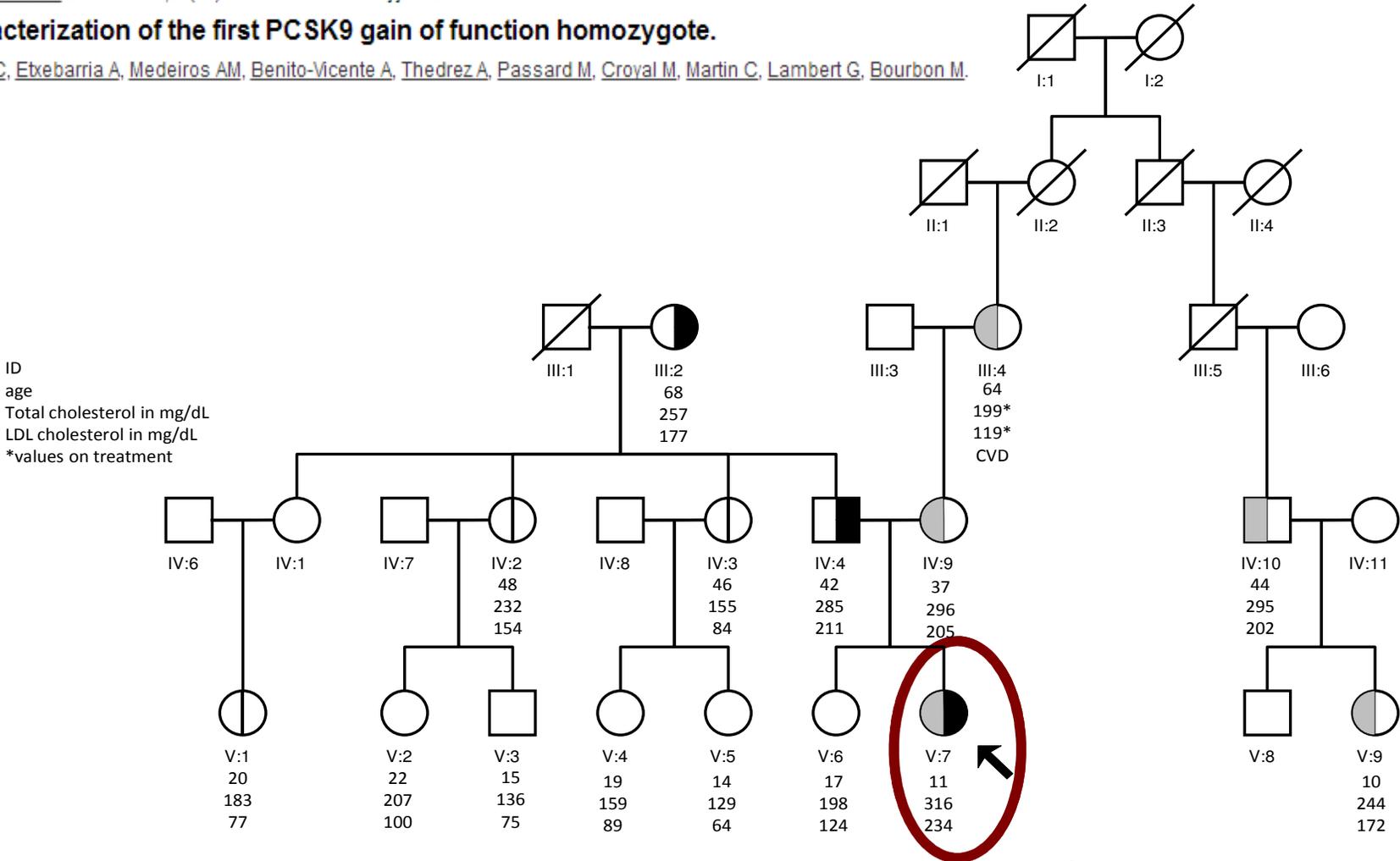
Alves AC, et al. 2015 JACC

PCSK9 – Ala62Asp and Pro467Ala

J Am Coll Cardiol. 2015 Nov 10;66(19):2152-4. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2015.08.871.

Characterization of the first PCSK9 gain of function homozygote.

Alves AC, Etxebarria A, Medeiros AM, Benito-Vicente A, Thedrez A, Passard M, Croval M, Martin C, Lambert G, Bourbon M.



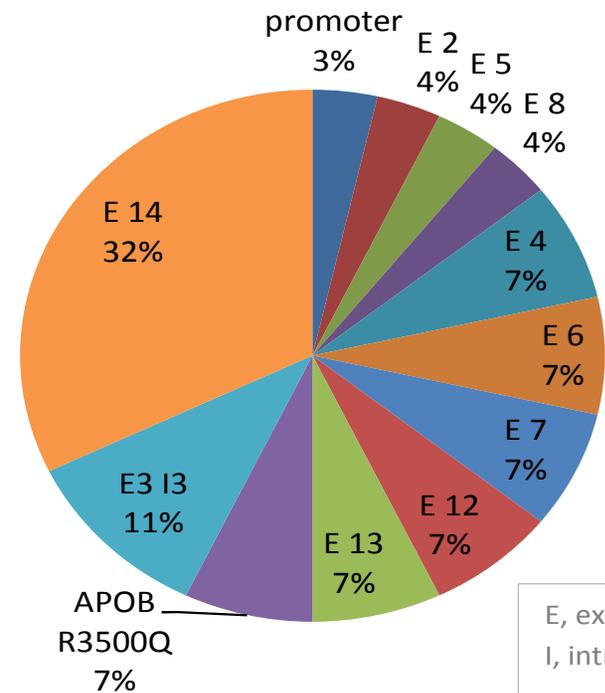
1st PCSK9 hm

-  Carriers of p.Ala62Asp
-  Carriers of p.Pro467Ala
-  individuals in whom p.Pro467Ala was screened and not found

Y en Argentina?



Casos índices, 33
Casos con mutación identificados, 24, 73%
Mutaciones, 20: 95% LDLR y 5% en APOB
Mutación libanesa, 18%.



Preliminary spectrum of genetic variants in familial hypercholesterolemia in Argentina

Virginia G. Bañares, PhD   , Pablo Corral, MD, Ana Margarida Medeiros, PhD, María Beatriz Araujo, MD, Alfredo Lozada, MD, Juan Bustamante, PhD, Roxana Cerretini, PhD, Graciela López, MSci, Mafalda Bourbon, PhD, Laura E. Schreier, PhD

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacl.2017.02.007>

 [Article Info](#)

Y en Iberoamerica?

Journal of Clinical Lipidology (2017)

Clinical and molecular epidemiology of hypercholesterolemia in Ibero-American countries

Raul D. Santos, MD,
 Ada Cuevas, MD, MS,
 Alexandre C. Pereira,
 Ana Margarida Medeiros,
 Laura Schreier, PhD,
 Maria Teresa Magaña,
 Nicolas Dell Oca, MD,
 Virginia G. Bañares,
 of the Ibero-American

Common mutations in the 7 countries of the IBA FH network (based on the 10 most common mutations or only data available in each country)

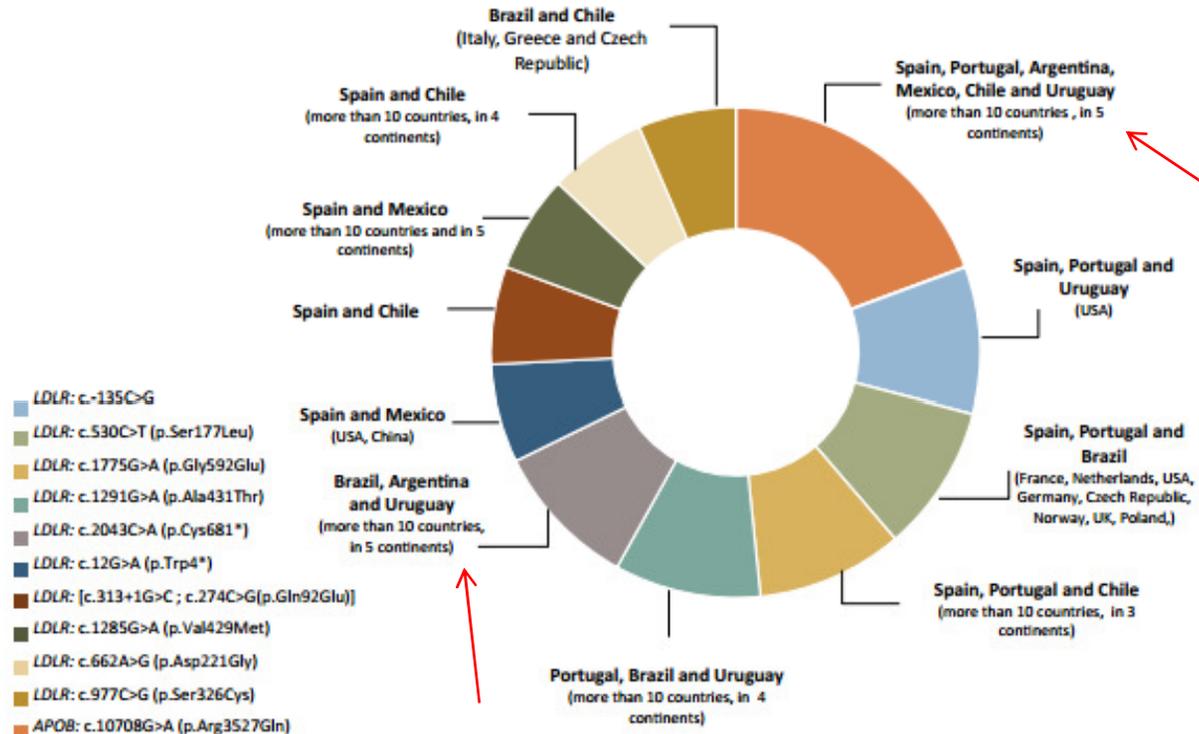


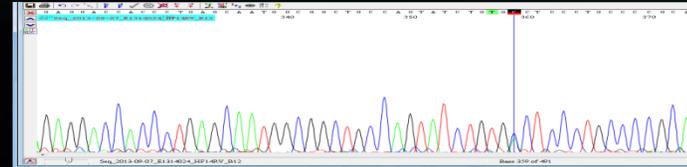
Figure 1 Most common mutations in IBAFH network (in the 7 countries that presently form the network), based on the 10 most common mutations in each country. Only mutations shared by at least by 2 countries are represented. Between brackets are the other countries where these alterations have been described. Data from Colombia are still very incipient. APOB, apolipoprotein B gene; IBFH, Ibero-American FH; LDLR, low density lipoprotein receptor gene.

Lipid Clinic Heart Institute (InCor), University of São Paulo Medical School Hospital, São Paulo, Brazil (Dr Santos); Preventive Medicine Centre and Cardiology Program, Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, Brazil (Dr Santos); Departamento de Promoção da Saúde e Doenças Não Transmissíveis, Unidade I&D, Grupo de Investigação Cardiovascular, Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge, Lisboa, Portugal (Drs Bourbon, Alves, and Medeiros); University of Lisboa, Faculty of Sciences, BioISI—Biosystems & Integrative Sciences Institute, Lisboa, Portugal (Drs Bourbon, Alves, and Medeiros); Departamento de Nutrición, Clínica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile (Drs Alonso and Cuevas); Fundación Hipercolesterolemia Familiar, Madrid, Spain (Drs Alonso, de Isla, N. Mata, and P. Mata); Facultad

Identificación de variantes genéticas

Métodos

Secuenciación → **Sanger**



Secuenciación → **NGS, secuenciación de nueva generación**

MLPA Multiplex
Ligation-dependent
Probe Amplification

NGS

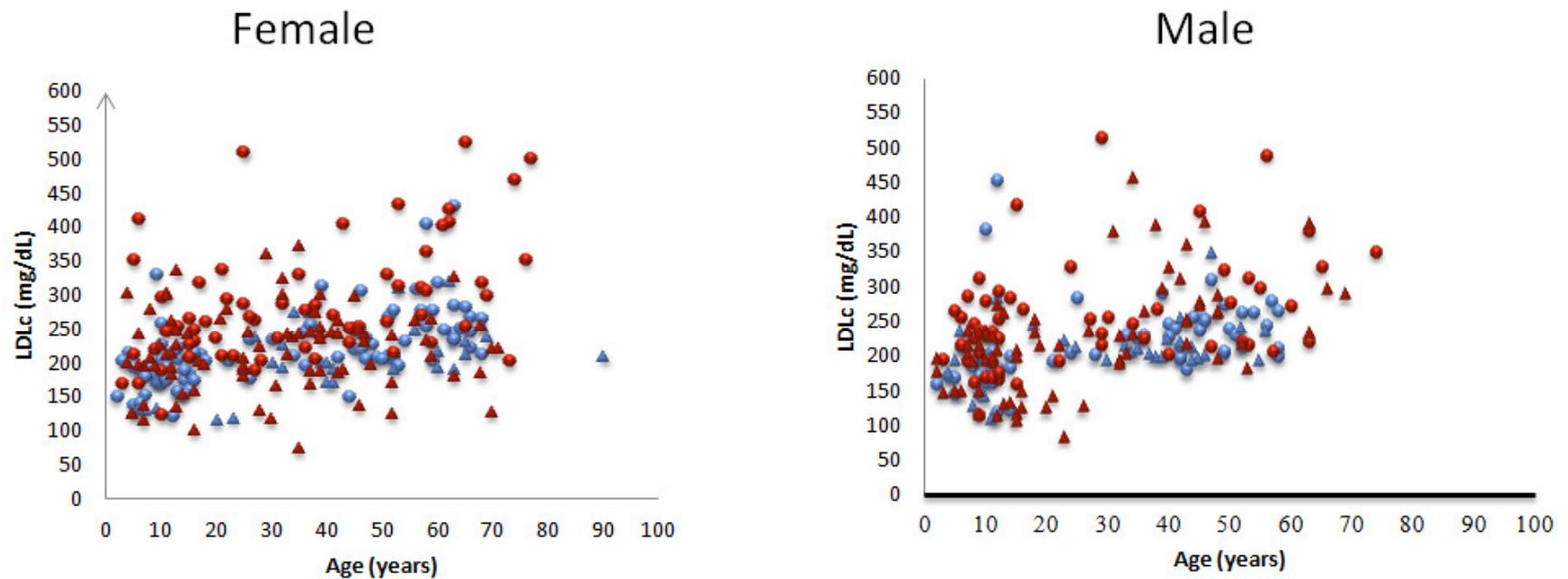


Secuenciación masiva

- Plataformas
- Exoma
- Genoma completo

Diagnóstico clínico vs diagnóstico genético

LDL cholesterol vs Age



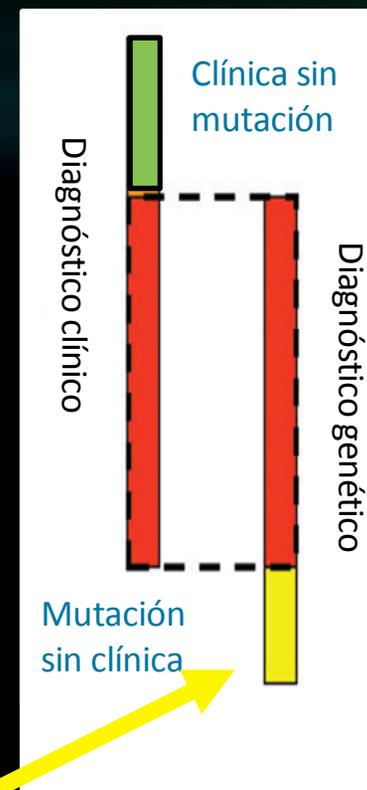
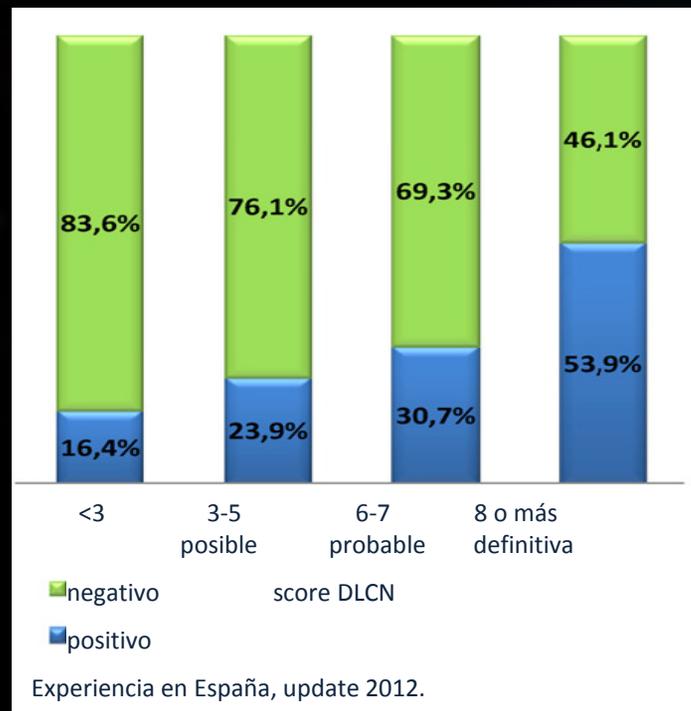
- index with mutation
- index without mutation
- ▲ Relatives with mutation
- ▲ Relatives without mutation

Diagnóstico clínico vs diagnóstico genético

- En el 20-50% (según criterios de referencia) de los individuos con clínica de HF no se identifica la variante genética asociada.



- otros genes claves involucrados.
- Zonas intrónicas no estudiadas
- base poligénica



Genes favorables ? y/o hábitos que reduzcan el impacto de la mutación



➤ otros genes claves involucrados.

➤ Zonas intrónicas no estudiadas

➤ base poligénica

Enfermedad de almacenamiento de éster de colesterol

Sitosterolemia

RSL24D1
COX7B
FLCN
IGHD
TCL1A
IGHD

LIPA

ABCG5

ABCG8

STAP1

SORT1

CYP27A1

DHCR24

.....

LDLR

APOB

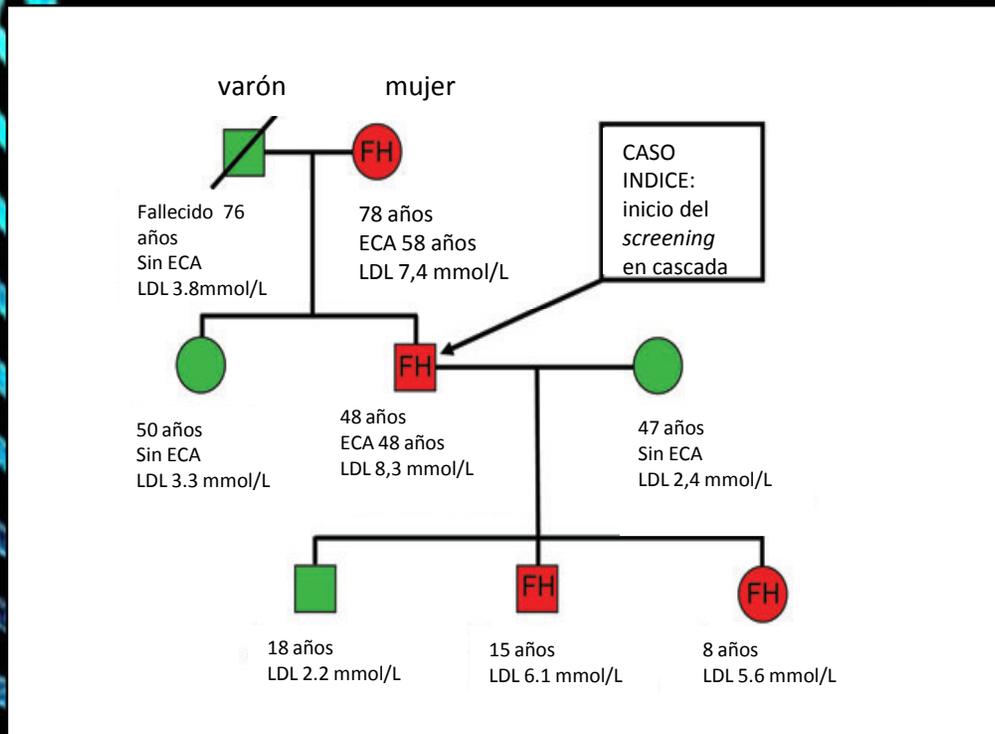
PCSK9

APOE

LDLRAP1

Score de riesgo genético basado en loci asociados a LDLc elevado

Estudio genético



BENEFICIOS Y UTILIDADES

- Confirmar la etiología de la enfermedad.
- Brinda efecto pronóstico en el caso de los alelos nulos.
- Puede inducir mayor motivación al paciente y su familia a cumplir con los tratamientos.
- Permite iniciar el **screening en cascada familiar** e identificar afectados en estados preclínicos .
- **PREVENCION**, de la enfermedad cardiovascular prematura.

gracias por
su atención

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