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LETTER TO JMG

Short-limbed dwarfism with bowing, combined immune deficiency, and late onset aplastic anaemia caused by novel mutations in the RMRP gene

T W Kuijpers, M Ridanpää, M Peters, I de Boer, J M J J Vossen, S T Pals, I Kaitila, R C M Hennekam

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Kyphomelic dysplasia has been described as a generalised skeletal dysplasia characterised by a disproportionate growth, bowing of long bones, mild facial dysmorphism, and normal intelligence, with radiologically flattened vertebrae, short ribs, and metaphyseal flaring. Twenty-one cases have been reported in the literature. However, the diagnosis in several cases from the literature has been disputed. The case described by Maclean and co-workers was reported recently to have Schwartz-Jampel syndrome, and the family reported by Toledo et al in fact had osteogenesis imperfecta. This led Spranger et al to suggest that kyphomelic dysplasia does not exist. However, there is still a group of cases described as kyphomelic dysplasia, which do not fit the profile of these or other disorders that manifest as dwarfism and kyphomelia. The cases can be distinguished from campomelic dysplasia by the extraskeletal manifestations, mental retardation, ambiguous genitalia, severe tubial bowing, and hypoplastic scapulae in the latter, and from femoral hypoplasia-unusual facies syndrome by the hypoplasia of the femur. Several single case reports that show a related but still different phenotype have been described.

Short-limbed dwarfism with normal intelligence does also occur in cartilage-hair hypoplasia (CHH; MIM 250250). Apart from dwarfism, major symptoms include fine, sparse hair, marked hypermobility of the smaller joints with short phalanges, and a variable immunodeficiency. Radiologically, the metaphyses are scalloped and sclerotic, especially around the knees, ankles, and anterior angulation of the entire sternum. The femur can be bowed, but usually only mildly so. There is no platyspondyly. CHH presenting in infancy can be difficult to diagnose. Mutations in the RMRP gene that codes for an RNA subunit of the mitochondrial RNA processing (MRP) RNAse complexes are the cause of CHH, with a common "Finnish" mutation +70A→G (A70G) in many of the known CHH patients. Here we report on a case with short-limb dwarfism diagnosed as having kyphomelic dysplasia in infancy, who developed severe aplastic anaemia,aconcurring with a combined immune deficiency of late onset. She received a successful allogeneic bone marrow transplant. The phenotype gradually changed and became more typical of CHH. Mutation analysis subsequently showed two novel mutations in the RMRP gene.

METHODS

Immunological studies

Lymphocyte phenotyping

Absolute numbers of B cell (CD19+), T cell (CD2+, CD3+, CD4+, CD8+), and NK cell (CD3−, CD16+, CD56+) subsets were determined by standard FACScan procedures, with MAbs being produced by the Central Laboratory of the Netherlands Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service. CD3, CD4, CD8, CD19, TcRγδ and TcRγδ MAbs conjugated with FITC and PerCP were all purchased from Becton-Dickinson (San Jose, CA, USA). Using PE conjugated CD45RA and CD45RO MAbs from Coulter Immunology (Hialeah, FL, USA), and PE conjugated CD20 and CD79A (mature B cells), CD25 (IL-2Rα), CD68 (pan macrophages), CD20 and CD79A (mature B cells), CD25 (IL-2Rα), and PerCP were all purchased from Becton-Dickinson (San Jose, CA, USA). Using PE conjugated CD45RA and CD45RO MAbs from Coulter Immunology (Hialeah, FL, USA) for staining, CD3+ lymphocytes allowed further subtyping into functional CD4+ and CD8+ T cell subpopulations, and naive and memory cells, respectively). After lysing the erythrocytes, lymphocytes were fixated using Cellfix (Becton-Dickinson) and analysed on a FACScan (Becton-Dickinson) with Cellquest software, using a lymphocyte gate.

Histology

Histology and immunophenotypical analysis of the thymus and lymph nodes was carried out with the use of standard staining procedures and a streptavidin-biotin complex method on paraffin embedded sections, and a three step indirect immunoperoxidase method with AEC as a substrate on frozen sections. Primary antibodies used were CD3 (pan T cell), CD4 and CD8 for T cells (thymocytes and mature T helper cells/cytotoxic T cells), CD68 (pan macrophage), CD20 and CD79A (mature B cells), CD25 (IL-2Rα, thymocytes and activation of mature T cells), Ki67 (proliferating cells) and immunoglobulin heavy chains (IgA, IgM and IgG).

Molecular studies

Genomic DNA from a fibroblast cell line established from the patient’s cells was extracted using standard methods. The

Key points

- A female patient was diagnosed with kyphomelic dysplasia in infancy, because of her short limbed dwarfism and kyphomelia, especially of the femurs.
- She developed a combined aplastic anaemia and immunodeficiency of late onset that responded well to allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, although growth remained extremely retarded.
- Clinical and radiological symptoms gradually changed and became more typical for cartilage-hair hypoplasia, as was confirmed by two novel mutations in the RMRP gene (insT195/C63T).
- Kyphomelic dysplasia constitutes a heterogeneous group of different disorders, which includes cartilage-hair hypoplasia.

Abbreviations: BMT, bone marrow transplantation; CHH, cartilage-hair hypoplasia; MRP, mitochondrial RNA processing.
whole RNA coding region of \textit{RMRP} (Genbank accession number M29916) was amplified in two separate PCRs using primers RMF 5’-CCAACTTTCTCACCATACCA-3’ and RMR 5’-AAGGCCAAGAACACCGTAAA-3’. PCR products were run on 1% SeaKem (FMC BioProducts) gels, purified using Qiagen Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, USA) and sequenced automatically (ABI3100; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, LA, USA).

\textbf{CLINICAL REPORT}

The proband is the first child of a non-consanguineous couple, with no family history of congenital abnormalities. Her 26 year old mother is white and her 39 year old father is of African-American descent; both are healthy. She has a healthy younger brother. Intrauterine growth retardation was observed from the 24th week of gestation. Ultrasound examination showed skeletal abnormalities, including shortening and bowing of the limbs. Campomelic dysplasia was suspected. The girl was born by vaginal delivery after 40 weeks and 4 days gestation, birth weight 2790 g (10th percentile), length 38 cm (<3rd percentile), OFC 35 cm (10th percentile). APGAR scores after 1 and 5 min were 9 and 10, respectively. Physical examination showed abnormal, short, curved limbs, most striking in the femur, and a small chest. Hands and feet appeared normal at that time. Radiographs showed short, flared ribs, vertebral flattening, and bowed femur, humerus, tibia and radius. No firm diagnosis was made at that time. The child was re-evaluated at 1 year of age, when the diagnosis of kyphomelic dysplasia was made (figs 1A and B).

During the first 2 years, she suffered from recurrent upper respiratory infections and diarrhoea, twice necessitating admission. She recovered following rehydration and antibiotics. Laboratory findings were normal at that time.

At the age of 2 years and 5 months, she was admitted for the third time because of loss of appetite while having chronic diarrhoea. There were no signs of infections or haemorrhagic diathesis. Examination on admission showed a pale, dystrophic and tachypnoeic girl (fig 2), with a weight of 7.3 kg (percentile ±4SD) and a height of 60 cm (percentile ±4SD). Tonsils were present; lymph nodes were not enlarged. There was hepatomegaly in the absence of splenomegaly or clinical jaundice. Haematological studies were compatible with aplastic anaemia, as described in table 1. No proof for a recent (viral) infection was obtained. Bone marrow was hypocellular without erythropoiesis, and the myeloid lineage was hypoplastic; number and morphology of megakaryocytes was normal. Clonal derangements or myelodysplasia were excluded by morphology, immunophenotyping, and cytogenetic studies for chromosomal abnormalities (such as monosomy 7); the chromosomes were 46XX.

Immunological studies showed defects as described in table 1. Lymphocyte proliferation tests were severely impaired upon activation with mitogens or combined CD3/CD28 receptor signalling (not shown). A normal sized thymus was present on computerised tomography scanning. Pathological studies showed a hypocellular biopsy specimen lacking Hassal’s bodies (fig 3A). Lymph node biopsy showed hypocellularity with depleted T cell areas, and some follicular structures with extremely small numbers of IgA and IgG positive plasma cells (fig 3B). It was concluded that the patient had a combined immune deficiency of late onset. An infection was ruled unlikely because of negative microbiological cultures and PCR tests for several viruses (cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, HIV, parvovirus B19) in nose washings, faeces, urine, blood, and bone marrow.

The patient had borderline malabsorption, as indicated by the low serum levels of fat soluble vitamins A and E (0.7 nmol/L and 7.3 mol/L, respectively). However, 25OH-vitamin D was normal (21 nmol/L), as were the levels of water soluble folic acid and vitamin B12. From stool collection over 72 hrs, the fat absorption coefficient was calculated at 85% (low–normal), with unaltered pancreatic function as demonstrated by normal levels of faecal chymotrypsin (3.0 g/g faeces), and serum amylase and lipase. Faeces were negative
for known pathogens, in particular *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*, and microsporidial species. Duodenal biopsies did not reveal any abnormality (such as mucosal flattening or absence of mucosal/intraepithelial lymphocytes). Liver and kidney functions were normal as determined by plasma levels of bilirubin, ALAT, ASAT, and creatinine. However, alkaline phosphatase, which had been normal at birth, fluctuated between 7000 and 11000 U/L in the presence of normal levels of parathormone (2.8 pmol/L), calcitonine (0.14 g/L), serum calcium (2.30 mmol/L) and phosphate (1.85 mmol/L). Further endocrinological studies excluded any defect in thyroid function or the GH/IGF-1 or hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis.

At 3 years of age the patient was referred for allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT) from her HLA identical brother. The conditioning regimen consisted of busulphan (20 mg/kg total dose) on days −9 to −6 and cyclophosphamide (200 mg/kg/dose) on days −5 to −2. The patient received $2.5 \times 10^6$ nucleated cells/kg (recipient body weight). Graft-v-host disease prophylaxis consisted of methotrexate on day +1, +3, and +6 and ciclosporin A from day −1 to +337. Post-transplantation supportive care consisted of total gastrointestinal decontamination in a strict protective (sterile) environment. Haematological engraftment was achieved on day +17; platelet transfusion independence on day +28. One day later, she was discharged. At 6 months post-transplantation, complete immunological engraftment, with normal T and B cell function, was present. Donor chimerism was complete. She has recently had chickenpox, as has her healthy brother; her condition up to now is excellent without medication.

Her growth remained unaltered by the BMT. A biochemical decrease in alkaline phosphatase was seen during the preconditioning period, reaching normal levels at day +10 post-BMT. Bone age has a considerable lag of about 4 years. She was last evaluated at the age of 8 years. She had mild constipation treated with dietary regiments but did not need any medication. Growth and implantation of her hair was considered to be normal considering her ethnic descent. In addition, eyebrows, eyelashes, and nails were normal. She had a short thorax, mild asymmetric pectus carinatum, prominent abdomen caused by her expressed hyperlordosis, and mild scoliosis. There were three café-au-lait spots on her thorax. Her hands, fingers, feet, and toes had become much shortened compared with earlier ages. Joint mobility was normal. The upper arms were mildly bowed, the upper legs were severely bowed. Radiologically, she had expressed metaphyseal widening and sclerosis, especially in the upper femur, and around the knees and ankles. The metaphyses...
showed cystic radiolucencies, especially around the knees and ankles. There was mild bowing of the humerus and tibia, and extensive bowing of the femur. The tibia was larger than the fibula. The height of the vertebral bodies was normal, as was the caudal widening of the interpediculate distances. The hand radiographs showed short phalanges and metacarpals, sclerotic epiphyses of the distal phalanges, cupped epiphyses of all middle phalanges but not of the proximal phalanges, and irregular epiphyses and metaphyses of the distal radius and ulna.

Sequence analysis showed the patient to be compound heterozygous for two mutations in the transcript of RMRP. The first mutation was a base substitution of T for C at nucleotide 63. This mutation was previously found in an Australian CHH patient (unpublished results). The other mutation was a novel duplication of T at nucleotide 195. Both mutations resided in evolutionarily conserved nucleotides and were not found in healthy controls. Molecular studies in the parents showed the father to have the insT195 and the mother to have the C63T mutation. Thus, molecular gene analysis to verify for CHH now demonstrated two novel mutations in the RMRP gene.

DISCUSSION

There are several short limb/skeletal dysplasias that can be associated with variable degrees of immune deficiency. In the present case the diagnosis kyphomelic dysplasia was made at the age of 1 year because of the expressed bowing of the femur, the platyspondyly, and only mild metaphyseal dysplasia. With time, the shortening of the thorax, hands and feet, metaphyseal changes especially around the knees, cystic radiolucencies, and normal height of the vertebral bodies became clear, all pointing to CHH. However, several other clinical findings were present in the patient, such as fine hair, hypermobility of the finger joints, nail anomalies, or short stature. With time, most of these symptoms usually present in CHH, such as fine hair, hypermobility of the finger joints, nail anomalies, or short stature, were not present, while the femoral bowing was unusually severe. The mutations in the RMRP gene proved that CHH was the correct diagnosis.

Some of the earlier reports on cases diagnosed as kyphomelic dysplasia or reminiscent of the diagnosis may have been CHH instead, as they demonstrated haematological defects, a clear cut immunodeficiency, or mortality at an early age caused by infection. Molecular studies for mutations in the RMRP gene in other cases diagnosed as kyphomelic dysplasia are essential, as are careful analyses for other, similar entities (for instance, plasma levels of alkaline phosphatase and molecular studies of collagen type I mutations for hypophosphatasia and osteogenesis imperfecta, respectively). It remains uncertain whether all cases described as having kyphomelic dysplasia will be found to have symptoms fitting other known entities, or whether it will be confirmed as a separate entity characterised by short-limbed dwarfism and kyphomelia.

The present case suffered from a highly unusual form of aplastic anaemia and combined immune deficiency, both of a late onset type, without the typical red cell abnormalities usually observed in CHH. The immune defect was most notable in her T cell compartment, similar to the immune defect most commonly found in CHH. Under normal conditions, the thymus generates sufficient numbers of naïve CD45RA+ T lymphocytes (both CD4+ and CD8+) for early development and continuous maintenance of the immune system to enable the host to respond to newly encountered antigens during life. In this patient, thymic output had been progressively lost. First, circulating naïve CD45RA+ T cells were no longer present. Secondly, the ability to show a memory response to tetanus toxoid by the remaining CD45RO+ T cells was still intact, but the ability to respond to a so-called primary or neo-antigen, keyhole limpet antigen (KHL; see table 1), was completely absent. The exhaustion of the thymic function was further indicated by a specimen of the thymus, showing a complete absence of the so-called Hassal’s bodies (fig. 3A). The normal size argues against a primary thymus dysplasia in our patient. Moreover, complete restoration upon HLA identical allogeneic BMT is further support for a normal thymus anlage and function. To our knowledge, these findings have not been reported previously in CHH.

The patient’s haematological and immunological course is highly unusual for its late onset. The symptoms could be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Haematological and immunological blood values of the propositus</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hematology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb (g/dL)</td>
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<td>Ht (L/L)</td>
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<td>Reticulocytes (10⁶/μL)</td>
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<td>MCV (fL)</td>
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<td>Platelets (10⁹/μL)</td>
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<td>IgM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes (10⁹/L)</td>
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<td>CD3+ T cells</td>
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<td>CD4+ T cells</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD8+ T cells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Th1/Th2</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD3+/4+ Th cells</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD45RA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD45RO</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD3+/8+ Tc cells</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD45RA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD45RO</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD19+ B cells</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD16/56+ NK cells</td>
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*Outside the normal range of values. †Post-BMT transfusion values.
RNA in mitochondrial DNA synthesis and nucleolar cleaving

RNase MRP consists of an RNA molecule bound to several other proteins. It has at least two functions, namely, cleavage of RNA in mitochondrial DNA synthesis and nucleolar cleaving of pre-rRNA. A role of RNase MRP in cell cycle progression at the end of mitosis has been suggested to explain several of the CHH symptoms. However, the late onset appearance in our patient is more likely, and was proven by the mutated RMRP gene. The neonatal presentation and the immunological characteristics of CHH are therefore even more variable than earlier thought.

Variation in clinical severity is wide, even within affected families. Only heterozygosity of insertion and duplication mutations has been detected, suggesting that expression of the RNA molecule is essential for life. To date, no mutations has been detected, suggesting that expression of the RNA molecule is essential for life.

In conclusion, the female patient with short-limb dwarfism did not improve upon BMT, as has been observed before in CHH. The bone dysplasia in our patient is more likely, and was proven by the mutated RMRP gene. The neonatal presentation and the immunological characteristics of CHH are therefore even more variable than earlier thought.

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