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**BAP1 Germline Mutations in Finnish Patients with Uveal Melanoma**

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**Purpose:** Germline mutations of the BRCA1-associated protein-1 gene (BAP1) predispose carriers to uveal melanoma. We report the population-based frequency of germline pathogenic variants of BAP1 in Finnish patients with uveal melanoma who live in a high-risk region for this cancer.

**Design:** Cohort study.

**Participants:** In Finland, uveal melanomas are treated centrally in the Ocular Oncology Service, Helsinki University Hospital. We collected clinical data and genomic DNA from 148 of 188 consecutive patients diagnosed from January 2010 through December 2012. Seven of these patients from 6 families had a history of uveal melanoma in 1 relative, and 2 patients from 2 additional families had such a history in 2 relatives.

**Methods:** Sequencing BAP1.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Pathogenic variants in BAP1.

**Results:** We found 2 different pathogenic variants in BAP1 in 3 patients. Two patients had a single nucleotide insertion in exon 14 resulting in a shift of reading frame. Both had a family history of uveal melanoma in at least 1 relative. One patient without a family history of uveal melanoma had a single nucleotide substitution in the conserved splice donor site of intron 2. BAP1 cancer predisposition syndrome-related cancers were present in all 3 families. The overall frequency of BAP1 pathogenic variants was 2.0% (3/148; 95% confidence interval, 0.4–5.8), the frequency among patients 50 years of age or younger was 3.6% (1/28; 95% confidence interval, 0.1–18), and a pathogenic variant was detected in 2 of 8 families with a history of uveal melanoma.

**Conclusions:** The frequency of BAP1 germline pathogenic variants in consecutive Finnish patients with uveal melanoma who come from a high-risk region for the development of this cancer is comparable with reports from other populations.

melanoma from January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2012. Patients were invited to participate beginning on November 5, 2012.

During the study period, 193 new patients were diagnosed with primary uveal melanoma. Five patients were excluded because they were not originally from Finland. In addition, 13 patients did not respond to the invitation, 4 patients elected not to participate in the study, and 23 patients had died before they could be enrolled, 18 of them of metastatic uveal melanoma and 1 patient of a cytologically confirmed oat-cell lung carcinoma.

We collected clinical data and peripheral blood samples from the 148 consecutive patients who consented to participate in the study. This included 7 patients with a history of uveal melanoma in 1 relative and 2 patients with 2 such relatives, representing 8 different families. The inclusion rate was 79% of all 188 eligible patients and the participation rate was 90% of the 165 patients who could be invited to participate. The clinical characteristics of the patients at the time of diagnosis are presented in Table 1. The project was approved by the appropriate institutional review board and followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Sequencing and Sequence Analysis

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood using standard methods. All 17 coding exons and exon—intron junctions of BAP1 (reference sequence, ENSG00000163930; available at: www.ensembl.org) were sequenced from polymerase chain reaction—amplified fragments. The polymerase chain reaction conditions and primer sequences are available from the authors upon request. The BigDye Terminator version 3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and an ABI 3730 DNA Analyzer (Applied Biosystems) were used to sequence the purified polymerase chain reaction products. Sequence analysis was performed with the Sequencer 5.1 program (Genes Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, MI). Two authors masked to each other (J.A.T. and S.M.) independently read sequences. All found mutations were compared with the human reference sequence (GRCh37) and variation database using the University of California Santa Cruz Genome Browser (available at: genome.ucsc.edu). Variant allele frequencies were determined using the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) database version 0.2 (available at: exac.broadinstitute.org) containing whole-exome variant information for 61 748 individuals worldwide, including more than 3300 Finnish individuals from the Sequencing Initiative Suomi project (http://www.sisuproject.fi). In silico predictions regarding function were performed with PolyPhen2,16 MutationAssessor,17 SIFT,18 PROVEAN,19 and MutationTaster,20 and regarding splice alterations with NNSPLICE.9 21 and NetGene2.22 The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics guidelines were applied to the interpretation of sequence variants.23

Results

The median age at diagnosis of the 148 patients was 62 years, and 28 (19%) of them were 50 years of age or younger; the median age of 40 patients who could not be enrolled was 68 years. None had bilateral uveal melanoma. The location of the tumor was the choroid or ciliary body in 143 eyes and the iris in 5 eyes. The tumor—node—metastasis stage distribution was essentially similar to that previously published.24 25 The median tumor thickness and largest basal diameter were 6.2 and 12.9 mm, respectively.

A pathogenic variant in BAP1 was identified in 3 patients (Fig 1), giving a frequency of 2.0% (3/148; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.4—5.8) in this population-based Finnish cohort of patients with uveal melanoma. Calculated for patients 50 years of age or younger or those with bilateral uveal melanoma, the BAP1 pathogenic variant frequency was 1 of 28 patients (3.6%; 95% CI, 0.1—18). Of the 9 patients from 8 families with a positive family history of uveal melanoma, 2 patients from 2 families carried a BAP1 germline pathogenic variant. The pathogenic variant frequency among the 135 patients with sporadic uveal melanoma was 0.7% (95% CI, 0.0—4.1). Of 141 patients with no BAP1 germline mutation, so far 17 have demonstrated metastatic uveal melanoma. Their median age was 66 years, the median tumor thickness was 9.5 mm, and the median largest basal tumor diameter was 14.0 mm.

Two patients (Table 2) carried an identical single nucleotide insertion (T) in exon 14 (c.1780_1781insT). The insertion leads to a frame shift and a premature stop codon after 49 amino acids. These 2 patients were not known to be related, but they come from the same geographic region of Finland. The first proband (UMG10-66) had a son (UMG08-58) diagnosed in 2008 at the age of 26 years with a T1a choroidal melanoma that later metastasized (Fig 2, family FUMH-03). The son was tested and also found to carry the c.1780_1781insT mutation. His brother was diagnosed with sarcoma at the age of 63 years and died without being tested. Another brother was diagnosed with renal cancer at the age of 60 years and with prostate cancer at 68 years. The mother of the proband had breast cancer diagnosed at the age of 68 years, and the grandmother had a history of uveal melanoma at the age of 67 years with later metastases; her chart had been discarded, however, so details were not available. The family of the second proband (UMG11-51) also revealed other cancers (Fig 2, family FUMH-03). The son was tested and also found to carry the c.1780_1781insT mutation. His deceased father had mesothelioma at the age 61 years, and his grandfather had a T2a choroidal melanoma enucleated at the age of 56 years that later also metastasized. The c.1780_1781insT mutation was not present in the ExAC database. The mutation has not been described previously.

The third patient (UMG12-01; Table 2) identified with a BAP1 pathogenic variant had a heterozygous G-to-T transversion in the canonical splice donor in intron 2 (c.67+1G→T), potentially

Table 1. Characteristics of the 148 Enrolled Patients with Uveal Melanoma at the Time of Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No. (%) or Median (Range)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>148 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>69 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age, yrs</td>
<td>63 (20—89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median thickness, mm</td>
<td>4.1 (0.3—18.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median LBD, mm</td>
<td>11.7 (1.5—20.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNM category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>55 (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>42 (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>40 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>11 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNM stage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>53 (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>35 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>29 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIA</td>
<td>18 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIB</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIC</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not defined*</td>
<td>5 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LBD = largest basal diameter; TNM = tumor—node—metastasis.

*TNM stage is not defined for iris melanoma.
leading to incorrect splicing of \textit{BAP1} mRNA and, consequently, a nonfunctional protein. Using prediction software, the mutation was predicted to result in loss of the splice donor site with no new donor splice site predicted nearby. The patient also had been diagnosed with bladder cancer at the age of 55 years, and has now demonstrated metastatic uveal melanoma. His family history showed other cancers (Fig 2, family BUMH-01). One deceased brother was diagnosed with bladder cancer and lung cancer, both at the age of 61 years. Another deceased brother was diagnosed with mesothelioma at the age of 47 years. His daughter was diagnosed with renal cancer at 45 years of age and with a neuroendocrine carcinoma of the appendix at 61 years of age. One sister of the proband had breast cancer and the mother had cutaneous melanoma. The c.67$+1$G$\rightarrow$T variant was not present in the ExAC database. The variant has not been described previously.

In addition to the 2 pathogenic variants, we found a nonsynonymous coding variant (c.1689C$ \rightarrow $A; p.His563Gln) of uncertain significance in 1 65-year-old patient with sporadic uveal melanoma. Four programs (PolyPhen, SIFT, PROVEAN, and MutationAssessor) predicted in silico that the variant is nondeleterious to the protein function, although MutationTaster software predicted it to be possibly disease causing. The patient’s family history did not reveal any malignancies in close relatives: his father, mother, and only brother did not have any cancers. The variant was not present in the dbSNP (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/SNP/), but 1 Finnish carrier was found in the ExAC database (allele frequency, 0.00015).

Figure 1. Sequence chromatograms of the 2 \textit{BAP1} pathogenic variants. The arrows show the mutations. \textbf{A}, Frameshift mutation in 2 patients (UMG10-66 and UMG11-51) and a control sequence. UMG08-58 is the son of UMG10-66, also with the pathogenic variant. \textbf{B}, Splice donor site mutation (UMG12-01) in intron 2 (c.67$+1$G$\rightarrow$T) and control sequence.

Discussion

Herein we report sequencing analysis of the \textit{BAP1} gene in 148 Finnish uveal melanoma patients drawn from a population-based, consecutive cohort treated from January 2010 through December 2012. The inclusion and participation rates were high at 79% and 90%, respectively. Altogether, we found 2 different germline pathogenic variants in \textit{BAP1} in 3 patients, 1 of whom was 50 years old or younger. Two of them had a family history of uveal melanoma. All 3 patients were younger than the median age of our consecutive series. The overall pathogenic variant

Table 2. Characteristics of the Germline \textit{BAP1} Pathogenic Variant Carriers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>Thickness (mm)</th>
<th>Largest Basal Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Tumor–Node–Metastasis Category</th>
<th>Tumor–Node–Metastasis Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UMG10-66</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>T2b</td>
<td>IIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMG11-51</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>T3b</td>
<td>IIIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMG12-01</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>T2a</td>
<td>IIa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
frequency of 2.0% is comparable with that in a referral-based study of North American patients, with a frequency of 1.6% (95% CI, 0.7–3.1). Moreover, the frequency of 3.6% among patients 50 years of age or younger or with bilateral uveal melanoma was comparable with a population-based Australian study of 66 such patients with a frequency of 3.0% (95% CI, 0.4–10.5). Finally, among 14 selected American patients 30 years of age or younger, a germline BAP1 pathogenic variant was found in 1 patient (7%; 95% CI, 0.2–34) as compared with neither of the 2 patients of this age group in our series; however, a relative of 1 of the 3 BAP1 pathogenic variant carriers had been diagnosed with uveal melanoma at 26 years of age. The mutation frequencies consequently were not notably higher in our population that comes from a higher-incidence region for uveal melanoma than Northern America, comparable with Australia, where a mean age-standardized incidence of 7 per 1 million has been reported. In families with 2 or more patients with uveal melanoma, a germline BAP1 mutation was reported variably in 4 of 6 Danish families, as well as in 1 of 5 and in 2 of 11 families in 2 North American series, as compared with 2 of 8 Finnish families in our series. The strength of our study is its good coverage of Finnish uveal melanoma patients between 2010 and 2012, because all patients are treated centrally in Helsinki University Hospital, a national referral center for this cancer. Furthermore, the participation rate was good. However, our estimate of pathogenic variant frequency may be biased downward because 23 patients had died before they could give consent to this study. Eighteen of these patients had an aggressive form of uveal melanoma with metastasis and could potentially harbor BAP1 germline mutations more often than average. Indeed, in 1 study, mutations were detected in 4 of 50 patients (8%; 95% CI, 2–19) in whom metastatic uveal melanoma had developed, as opposed to
none of 50 matched patients (95% CI, 0–7) with comparable tumors and follow-up but no metastases. If we accept an 8% frequency among patients with metastases, we would have missed up to 2 germline mutations, which would have given an overall pathogenic variant frequency of 5 in 165 patients (3.0%; 95% CI, 1.0–6.9). However, of the 3 BAP1 pathogenic variant carriers that we detected, only 1 so far has demonstrated metastases, whereas 18 patients without a germline BAP1 mutation by now have been diagnosed with metastatic uveal melanoma.

A second potential limitation is that we sequenced only the coding regions and nearby intronic areas. We could have missed intronic, promoter, and other regulatory area mutations. To date, all published germline BAP1 pathogenic variants similarly have been in coding regions or nearby intronic splice sites. No studies so far have sequenced the whole genomic region of the BAP1 gene.

The novel insertion mutation in exon 14 (c.1780_1781insT) results in an abnormal protein product with an incorrect and truncated amino acid sequence at the C-terminus. Many important BAP1 protein structures are located downstream from the altered reading frame, including the BRCA1-binding domain, the Yin and Yang 1–binding domain, and nuclear localization signal. To function properly as a tumor suppressor, BAP1 needs the nuclear localization signal. Further, BAP1 forms a protein complex with the host cell factor 1 and Yin and Yang 1. The depletion of the Yin and Yang 1–binding domain could interrupt the function of this protein complex as a cell cycle regulator. Deletion of the BRCA1-binding domain abolishes the BAP1–BRCA1 interaction. It is also possible that the quality control system of the cell recognizes the misfolded BAP1 protein and degrades it.

The splice donor site mutation in intron 2 (c.67+1) also was novel. The splice donor site includes an almost invariant sequence GU at the S′ end of the intron. Normally, the spliceosome recognizes the canonical sequence. The mutation likely leads to incorrect splicing of the BAP1 mRNA with a possible consequence of deletion of exons. This presumably also leads to degradation of the mRNA, protein product, or both.

However, we classified 2 nonsynonymous coding variants (c.1689C→A; p.His563Gln and c.1727C→T; p.Thr576Ile) as variants of uncertain significance according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics guidelines. The former was detected in a 65-year-old patient without any history of cancer in close relatives, and only 1 of 5 prediction programs considered it as possibly disease causing. The latter occurred in a patient carrying a pathogenic variant so that the family history was not informative, but only 1 of 5 prediction programs considered it as possibly disease causing.

A recent review of cancers of BAP1 mutation carriers identified uveal melanoma, mesothelioma, cutaneous melanoma, and renal cell cancer as the 4 most common types. In support of their role in causing disease, the family histories of the BAP1 pathogenic variant carriers revealed at least 2 of these malignancies in each of their families, but we also found additional cancers (e.g., sarcoma and neuroendocrine tumor) that currently are not considered to be core components of the syndrome. In future, we will gain a more precise picture of the BAP1 cancer predisposition syndrome when more patients with pathogenic variants are found and followed up over the long term. In clinical practice, sequencing the BAP1 gene in patients who have a family history of uveal melanoma or other typical BAP1 syndrome—related cancers is rational and also is supported by our data. However, the frequency of germline BAP1 pathogenic variants among patients with sporadic uveal melanoma without family history is 3 times lower.

In conclusion, we show herein that the germline BAP1 pathogenic variants are not present in a Finnish population-based sample of uveal melanoma patients more often than has been reported from other regions. We report 2 novel germline BAP1 pathogenic variants and 3 additional families. Family history of uveal melanoma and of other cancers related to the BAP1 predisposition syndrome should be obtained from all patients with uveal melanoma, and if relevant, BAP1 gene sequencing should be offered. Those who are found to carry a pathogenic variant and their families should be referred for genetic counselling.

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References


Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

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Obtained funding: Turunen, Markkinnen, Kivelä
Overall responsibility: Turunen, Markkinnen, Wilska, Saarinen, Raivio, Täll, Lehesjoki, Kivelä

Abbreviations and Acronyms:
BAP1 = BRCA1-associated protein-1; BRCA1 = breast cancer 1; CI = confidence interval; ExAC = Exome Aggregation Consortium; LBD = largest basal diameter; TNM = Tumor, Node, Metastasis classification; UCSC = University of California Santa Cruz.

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