Mutations in Sarcomeric Genes MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2, TNNI3, and TPM1 in Patients With Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES. Mutation of a sarcomeric gene is the most frequent cause of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. For each such gene, however, previous studies have reported a range of different mutation frequencies, and clinical manifestations have been highly heterogeneous, both of which limit the use of genetic information in clinical practice. Our aim was to determine the frequency of mutations in the sarcomeric genes MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2, TNNI3, and TPM1 in a cohort of Spanish patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

METHODS. We used sequencing to analyze the coding regions of these five genes in 120 patients (29% with a family history) and investigated how the patient phenotype varied with the gene mutated.

RESULTS. In total, 32 patients were found to have mutations: 10 in MYH7 (8%), 20 in MYBPC3 (16%), 2 in TNNT2, 1 in TPM1, and none in TNNI3. Overall, 61% of mutations had not been described before. Two patients had 2 mutations (ie, double mutants). There was no difference in the mean age at diagnosis or the extent of the hypertrophy between those with MYH7 mutations and those with MYBPC3 mutations.

CONCLUSIONS. Some 26% of patients had a mutation in one of the five sarcomeric genes investigated. More than half of the mutations had not been described before. The MYBPC3 gene was the most frequently mutated, followed by MYH7. No phenotypic differences were observed between carriers of the various mutations, which makes it difficult to use genetic information to stratify risk in these patients.

KEY WORDS: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Sudden cardiac death. Mutations. Sarcomeric genes.

ESPECTRO MUTACIONAL DE LOS GENES SARCÓMERICOS MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2, TNNI3 Y TPM1 EN PACIENTES CON MIOCARDIOPATÍA HIPERTÓRFICA

INTRODUCCIÓN Y OBJETIVOS. Las mutaciones en los genes sarcoméricos son la causa más frecuente de miocardiopatía hipertrófica. Para cada gen, la frecuencia de mutaciones varía entre los estudios, y las manifestaciones clínicas son muy heterogéneas, lo que dificulta el empleo de la información genética en la práctica clínica. Nuestro objetivo es determinar la frecuencia de mutaciones en los genes sarcoméricos MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2, TNNI3 y TPM1 en una serie de pacientes con miocardiopatía hipertrófica.

MÉTODOS. Se analizaron las regiones codificantes de estos cinco genes mediante secuenciación en 120 pacientes (el 29% con antecedentes familiares), comparando el fenotipo según el gen mutado.

RESULTADOS. Se hallaron mutaciones en 32 pacientes: 10 y 20 tenían mutaciones en MYH7 (8%) y MYBPC3 (16%). Se hallaron mutaciones de TNNT2 y TPM1 en 2 y 1 pacientes, y ninguna de TNNI3. Dos pacientes tenían dos mutaciones (dobladas mutantes). El 61% de las mutaciones no habían sido descritas previamente. No hallamos diferencias en la edad de inicio del diagnóstico o el tamaño de la hipertrofia entre los portadores de mutaciones en MYH7 y los de MYBPC3.

CONCLUSIONES. El 26% de los pacientes tenían mutaciones en alguno de los cinco genes estudiados. Más de la mitad de las mutaciones no habían sido descritas. El gen MYBPC3 fue el más mutado, seguido de MYH7. No se hallaron diferencias fenotípicas entre los pacientes según el gen mutado, lo que dificultaría el empleo de la información genética para estratificar el riesgo en estos pacientes.
INTRODUCTION

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is the most common reason for sudden cardiac death in young adults, and a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the elderly. The associated clinical picture is highly variable and ranges from incapacitating symptoms to no symptoms at all. Many patients remain asymptomatic for long periods, although the percentage of patients with severe symptoms increases with age.1

It has been estimated that 0.2% of individuals have a wall thickness ≥15 mm.2 The pathophysiological basis of HCM is mutation of genes encoding the sarcomeric proteins. Around 30% to 40% of patients are diagnosed as sporadic cases, although the incomplete penetration of some mutations could mean that the percentage of true familial cases is underestimated.3 The clinical heterogeneity is primarily due to the fact that at least 12 genes can mutate. The first mutations were found in the MYH7 gene, which encodes cardiac beta myosin heavy chain.4-7 Mutations were later identified in other genes, such as TNNT2 (troponin-T) and MYBPC3 (cardiac myosin-binding protein C).8-14

Most of the mutations have been found in a single family, which makes it difficult to obtain conclusive data on the phenotype associated with each mutation. Relevant data on the genotype-phenotype correlation have only been obtained in mutations found in many patients. The initial studies indicated that mutations in MYH7 would result in severe forms of hypertrophy, and mutations in TNN2 cause a less severe hypertrophy, but a high risk of SCD. Individuals who carry mutations in MYBPC3 would present less severe forms and a lower risk of SCD.3,8,12-25 However, mutations with a poor prognosis have been described in genes initially related to less aggressive forms, a fact that illustrates the difficulty to predict phenotype from genotype. The purpose of our study was to identify the prevalence and phenotypic characteristics of mutations in 5 sarcomeric genes (MYH7, MYBPC3, TNNT2, TNNI3, and TPM1) observed in patients in the Spanish regions of Asturias and Cantabria.

METHODS

Patients

We studied 120 unrelated patients who had been diagnosed between 2002 and 2007 by cardiologists at the Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias and the Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla in Santander. The diagnosis was performed following the American College of Cardiology/European Society of Cardiology (ACC/ESC) criteria, using as an inclusion criteria a left wall thickness >15 mm on echocardiography when no other cause explained the hypertrophy.26 The clinical characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1.

Patients with any relative diagnosed with HCM were considered familial cases and patients with no record of any relatives with the condition were considered sporadic cases. In patients with a mutation, the presence of the mutation in all relatives who agreed to participate in the study was determined, regardless of whether they had symptoms of the disease or not; those found to have the mutation underwent an echocardiographic study.

The study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias and all participants gave written informed consent to be included in the study.

Genetic Testing

The polymerase chain reaction was used to amplify the exons and flanking intronic bases of the MYH7 (38 exons), MYBPC3 (34 exons), TNNT2 (15 exons), TNNI3 (9 exons), and TPM1 (9 exons) genes. The primers used for the polymerase chain reaction were designed using reference sequences deposited in the GenBank database. Each fragment of the polymerase chain reaction product was purified and sequenced by BigDye chemistry in an ABI310 unit (Applied Biosystems; Foster City, California, United States) (Figure 1). The mutations and polymorphisms found in the 5 sarcomeric genes were named by following the criteria of the Cardiogenomics database (www.cardiogenomics.org). Information on the primers and amplification conditions can be obtained from the authors at the correspondence address.

The mutations in the TNNT2 (15 exons) and TNNI3 (9 exons) genes in 115 of the 120 cases, and in selected exons of MYH7 and MYBPC3 in some patients have already been reported.27,29

ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA: analysis of variance
HCM: hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
SCD: sudden cardiac death
SSCA: single strand conformation analysis

must alter the amino acid sequence of the protein. Second, the mutation must be found in all the affected persons of a single family; thus, we can exclude the pathogenic effect of a change if an affected person has not inherited it. Moreover,

| TABLE 1. Clinical and Echocardiographic Characteristics and Treatment of the 120 Patients Included in the Study, Patients With MYH7 or MYBPC3 Mutations, and Patients Without Mutations in Any of the 5 Genes |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Men/women (% men) | 78/42 (65) | 5/5 (50) | 13/5 (72) | 58/30 (67) |
| Age at onset of symptoms, y | 43 (17, 3-76) | 35 (17, 3-51) | 42 (18, 8-72) | 44 (17, 8-76) |
| Family historya,b | 35 (29) | 7 (70) | 7 (39) | 18 (20) |
| SCD | 21 (17) | 3 (30) | 4 (22) | 12 (13) |
| Sporadic | 85 (71) | 3 (30) | 11 (61) | 70 (79) |
| Presentation (clinical symptoms) | | | | |
| Dyspnea | 83 (69) | 8 (80) | 9 (50) | 64 (73) |
| NYHA index, n (%) | | | | |
| Class I-II | 60 (49) | 3 (30) | 5 (28) | 52 (56) |
| Class III-IV | 21 (18) | 4 (40) | 4 (22) | 13 (15) |
| Angina | 42 (35) | 2 (20) | 4 (22) | 33 (35) |
| Syncope | 22 (18) | 2 (20) | 2 (11) | 18 (19) |
| Atrial fibrillation | 23 (18) | 2 (20) | 4 (22) | 17 (18) |
| Arrhythmia (Holter monitoring) | 28 (22) | 1 (10) | 1 (6) | 26 (28) |
| Echocardiographic data | | | | |
| Interventricular septum, mm | 20 (6, 13-35) | 21 (5, 16-29) | 22 (5, 17-35) | 19 (6, 13-35) |
| Gradient, mm Hg | 56 (47) | 6 (60) | 7 (39) | 47 (53) |
| LVOT >30 mm Hg | 35 (29) | 4 (40) | 6 (33) | 25 (28) |
| Treatment | | | | |
| Pharmacologic | 84 (70) | 6 (60) | 11 (61) | 65 (74) |
| Pacemaker | 7 (6) | 1 (10) | 0 | 6 (7) |
| Cardiac defibrillator | 3 (2) | 0 | 0 | 3 (3) |
| Myectomy | 1 (1) | 1 (10) | 0 | 0 |
| Heart transplant | 5 (4) | 2 (20) | 0 | 3 (3) |

HCM indicates hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; IVS/PW, interventricular septum/posterior wall; LVOT, left ventricular outflow tract gradient; NYHA, New York Heart Association functional class; SCD, sudden cardiac death (before age 50).

aFirst-degree relatives diagnosed with HCM and/or SCD.

bP=0.05, patients with MYH7 versus no mutation.

cP=0.02, patients with MYH7 versus MYBPC3.

Values are expressed as the mean (SD, interval) or n (%). Among patients with MYBPC3, 2 who had mutations have not been included. The arrhythmias observed during Holter monitoring included atrial fibrillation, sustained and nonsustained ventricular tachycardias, supraventricular and sustained tachycardia, and atrioventricular block.

Study of Control Subjects

Several conditions must be met to consider a nucleotide change in a gene as a mutation associated with the development of a disease. First, the change

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Figure 1. A: electrophoretic patterns in single-strand conformation analysis gels for the exon 13 fragment of the MYBPC3 gene. Lanes 1, 2, and 6 correspond to normal (unmutated) sequences. In lane 3, the pattern corresponds to the V342D change (mutation); in lane 4, to the R326Q change (polymorphism), and in lane 5, to the A328fs deletion (mutation). B: sequences of fragments with the 3 nucleotide variants of exon 13 of MYBPC3 (*reverse strand sequence).
In 109 patients, HCM was suspected on the basis of clinical manifestations (exertional dyspnea, palpitations, angina, or syncope) and in 11, because electrocardiographic abnormalities were observed during a routine medical examination. Of the 120 patients, 35 (29%) had at least 1 relative who also had experienced SCD. Thirty-one mutations were found in 32 patients: 10 with mutation in MYH7, 20 in MYBPC3, 2 in TNNT2, and 1 in TPM1 (Tables 2 and 3). Two MYBPC3 mutations (G263X and E542Q) were found in more than 1 patient, 1 had 2 mutations (R278C-TNNT2 and R733H-MYBPC3), and another was homozygous for the A627V mutation in MYBPC3.

**Degree of Amino Acid Conservation Between Species**

The mutations affect amino acids that are important for the structure and function of the protein, which would limit its evolutionary divergence. All nucleotide changes that modified the protein sequence and were not found in the control subjects were considered possible pathogenic mutations. As an additional criterion of involvement in the disease, we determined the degree of conservation between humans, chimpanzees, and mice, comparing the sequences of the 3 species deposited in the ENSEMBL database (www.ensembl.org).

**Statistical Analysis**

The SPSS™ statistical program, version 11.0, was used for the statistical analyses. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Mann-Whitney U test were used to compare continuous variables, and the $\chi^2$ test was used for the discrete variables. A P value less than .05 was considered significant for all analyses.

**RESULTS**

In 109 patients, HCM was suspected on the basis of clinical manifestations (exertional dyspnea, palpitations, angina, or syncope) and in 11, because electrocardiographic abnormalities were observed during a routine medical examination. Of the 120 patients, 35 (29%) had at least 1 relative who also had experienced SCD. Thirty-one mutations were found in 32 patients: 10 with mutation in MYH7, 20 in MYBPC3, 2 in TNNT2, and 1 in TPM1 (Tables 2 and 3). Two MYBPC3 mutations (G263X and E542Q) were found in more than 1 patient, 1 had 2 mutations (R278C-TNNT2 and R733H-MYBPC3), and another was homozygous for the A627V mutation in MYBPC3.

**Mutations in MYH7**

Of the 120 patients, 10 (8%) had gene mutations for beta myosin heavy chain (Table 2). Nine mutations were located in the first 22 exons of the
gene, and the K1459N change was found in the protein tail. Four of the mutations have already been described. The mean age at diagnosis of these 10 patients was 35 years (Table 1), and 7 (70%) had a family history of the disease. Patients with the R453C, A583V, and R663H mutation had relatives who had experienced early SCD (before age 50). The V822M mutation was found in a woman diagnosed at 3 years of age. The mutation was not found in either parent and, therefore, would be considered de novo. The patients with R453C and V822M had received transplants at age 43 and 22, respectively.

Mutations in MYBPC3

We found 18 mutations in MYBPC3 in 20 of the 120 (16%) patients (Table 3). Only 6 (33%) of the 18 were known. All MYBPC3 mutations affected amino acid residues that were conserved between species. Five were frameshift changes due to nucleotide insertion/deletion (A328fs del G, Q404fs del C, G532fs del G, M844fs ins GA, and R891fs ins G): 1 was a stop codon and 13 were amino acid changes. The mean age at diagnosis in these patients was 42 years, and 8 (40%) had a family history of HCM and/or SCD (Table 1). In 10 of the sporadic cases, we were able to study some of the relatives and found several asymptomatic carriers (Table 3).

One patient, who was homozygous for the mutation, was the only patient with a mutation in MYBPC3 who had received a heart transplant. Two relatives who carried the mutation were clinically asymptomatic and had no hypertrophy. M844fs was identified in 1 patient with 8 relatives who were also carriers, although only 3 had clinical symptoms of the disease (Figure 2). A patient with the R773H mutation also had the TNNT2-R278C mutation and is described below.

Three young patients experienced exertional dyspnea while engaging in sports (Figure 3). In these cases, we were able to study some of the relatives and found several asymptomatic carriers (Table 3). One patient, who was homozygous for the mutation, was the only patient with a mutation in MYBPC3 who had received a heart transplant. Two relatives who carried the mutation were clinically asymptomatic and had no hypertrophy. M844fs was identified in 1 patient with 8 relatives who were also carriers, although only 3 had clinical symptoms of the disease (Figure 2). A patient with the R773H mutation also had the TNNT2-R278C mutation and is described below.

TABLE 3. Characteristics of the Patients With Mutations in MYBPC3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exon</th>
<th>Mutation</th>
<th>Position*</th>
<th>Sex/Age, y</th>
<th>Family History of HCM</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>IVS/PW, mm</th>
<th>Carriers/</th>
<th>Hypertrophy</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Y237C</td>
<td>c.a710g</td>
<td>M/33</td>
<td>Yes (HCM)</td>
<td>Aortic murmur</td>
<td>35/30</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G263X</td>
<td>c.g787t</td>
<td>M/32</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Incidental diagnosis, preexcitation syndrome</td>
<td>19/16</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G263X</td>
<td>c.g787t</td>
<td>M/49</td>
<td>Yes (HCM + SCD)</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
<td>17/11</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A328fs del G</td>
<td>g.982c</td>
<td>M/30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea, mitral murmur</td>
<td>24/17</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>V342d</td>
<td>c.t1025a</td>
<td>M/43</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Incidental diagnosis</td>
<td>17/13</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Q404fs del C</td>
<td>c.1210a</td>
<td>F/31</td>
<td>Yes (HCM + SCD)</td>
<td>Dyspnea, angina</td>
<td>23/10</td>
<td>0/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>R495W</td>
<td>c.1483t</td>
<td>M/17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Incidental diagnosis</td>
<td>27/10</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>G531R</td>
<td>c.1591a</td>
<td>F/72</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea, murmur, AF</td>
<td>20/13</td>
<td>1/0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>G532fs del G</td>
<td>g.1595c</td>
<td>F/59</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea, AF, angina</td>
<td>17/10</td>
<td>0/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E542d</td>
<td>c.1624c</td>
<td>M/43</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>18/13</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E542d</td>
<td>c.1624c</td>
<td>M/57</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Angina, murmur</td>
<td>20/14</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A627V</td>
<td>c.1880t</td>
<td>M/16</td>
<td>Yes (SCD)</td>
<td>Dyspnea, angina, HT</td>
<td>28/17</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>R726c</td>
<td>c.2176b</td>
<td>F/68</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
<td>24/12</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>R733H</td>
<td>c.2190a</td>
<td>F/49</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea, angina</td>
<td>22/12</td>
<td>4/7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>V711M</td>
<td>c.2311a</td>
<td>M/8</td>
<td>Yes (HCM)</td>
<td>Dyspnea, syncope</td>
<td>18/11</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>M844fs ins GA</td>
<td>c.2531g</td>
<td>F/60</td>
<td>Yes (SCD)</td>
<td>Dyspnea, fatigue</td>
<td>17/17</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>R891fs ins G</td>
<td>c.2671g</td>
<td>M/44</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>18/15</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Q998E</td>
<td>c.2992g</td>
<td>M/37</td>
<td>Yes (SCD)</td>
<td>Syncope, palpitations</td>
<td>22/14</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>R1022S</td>
<td>c.3064a</td>
<td>M/31</td>
<td>Yes (HCM)</td>
<td>Dyspnea, AF</td>
<td>25/21</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This study</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>R1138H</td>
<td>g.3413a</td>
<td>M/60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dyspnea, AF, angina</td>
<td>19/19</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AF indicates atrial fibrillation; CA, cardiac arrest; F, female; HT, heart transplantation; IVS/PW, interventricular septum/posterior wall; M, male; MR, mitral regurgitation; SCD, sudden cardiac death; SVT, supraventricular tachycardia.

*We considered A on the first encoding codon (ATG, Met) as nucleotide 1. The index case is included among the carriers. The carrier/studied column indicates the number of carriers and persons genetically tested in each family (excluding the index case). The hypertrophy column indicates the number of these carriers with hypertrophy.
Double Mutants

A woman diagnosed at age 49 had 2 mutations: R278C in *TNNT2* and R733H in *MYBPC3*. A 40-year-old daughter and a 6-year-old granddaughter were double carriers, but were asymptomatic; 2 daughters age 47 and 42 were carriers of the R733H mutation, but also had no clinical symptoms or hypertrophy. A 52-year-old sister with the R278C mutation had mild symptoms and a septal thickness of 13 mm.

### Mutations in *TNNT2*, *TNNT3*, and *TPM1*

In 2 (1.66%) of the 120 patients, we found the R92Q and R278C mutations in *TNNT2* (Table 2). The case with R278C also had the R733H mutation in *MYBPC3*. In the *TPM1* gene, the D175N mutation was found in 1 patient diagnosed at age 41 with severe hypertrophy (32 mm) (Table 2). His son and his brother had this mutation and a hypertrophy of 27 and 20 mm.
Genotype-Phenotype Correlation

The clinical and echocardiographic characteristics were compared according to mutated gene (Table 1). The mean age at diagnosis was lower in patients with mutations in MYH7 compared with MYBPC3, although the difference was not significant. Patients with no mutations were older on average than patients with mutations, although the differences were not significant. Hypertrophy was 21 (5) mm in the MYH7 patients, 22 (5) mm in the MYBPC3 patients, and 19 (6) mm in patients without a mutation. A history of the disease was reported by 70% of MYH7 patients, compared with 40% of MYBPC3 patients and 18% of patients with no mutation.

Polymorphisms

In addition to the mutations, various changes unrelated to the disease (polymorphisms) were found in the 5 genes. All these nucleotide changes were also identified in the control subjects. In MYH7, 27 polymorphisms were found; 23 were in the exons and only 1 involved an amino acid change (S1491C). In MYBPC3, 24 polymorphisms were found, 11 of them in exons, of which 5 showed amino acid changes: R17Q, S236G, R326Q, W382R, and V896M. Information on the changes in these genes can be requested from the authors at the correspondence address.

DISCUSSION

Our study is the first to analyze the complete sequence of the 5 most commonly mutated sarcomeric genes in HCM in a large series of Spanish patients. Previous reports have investigated all the MYH7 exons in large series and several exons of various genes in small case studies.27-32

The most commonly mutated gene was MYBPC3 (16% of cases), followed by MYH7 (8%), and TNN1 and TPM1 (<2%). We found a lower incidence of mutations, compared to those described by other authors. Most of those studies were conducted at referral hospitals that had received patients with severe forms of HCM who would have been more likely to have a family history of the disease. In our study, only 29% of cases had a history of HCM and/or SCD, whereas other studies had up to 90% of familial forms.8,12 The frequency of sarcomeric mutations would be higher among patients with a family history of the disease, and the lower number of mutations identified in our study could be due to a higher frequency of sporadic cases. Additionally, no mutations were found in 43% of patients with a family history of HCM, which indicates that other genes could explain the familial segregation in these cases.

The low frequency of mutations in MYH7 (8%) has been described by other authors, such as Laredo et al30 in patients from Galicia. Of the patients with MYBPC3 mutations, 61% were sporadic, compared with only 30% of those with a MYH7 mutation. Higher penetration has been reported8,12,15,33 for MYH7 mutations, which would increase the probability that the disease will manifest in the carriers of each family. Patients with MYH7 mutations would manifest the disease at an earlier age and would have a higher degree of hypertrophy, a more malignant phenotype, and a poorer prognosis.8 Although we found a younger age at onset of the disease among MYH7 patients, the difference with MYBPC3 patients and cases with no mutation was not statistically significant, probably because of the smaller number of patients with mutations. Moreover, no differences were found in the interventricular septal thickness between the 3 groups. The low frequency of mutations in the thin-filament encoding genes TNN1 and TPM1 (<2%) is similar to that described by other groups.8

The initial classification of the mutations as “malignant” or “benign” has been refined in more recent studies that have shown the difficulty of stratifying the prognosis for most mutations.8,12,14 Two of our cases illustrate this clinical heterogeneity, even among carriers in the same family. A woman with 2 mutations in TNN1 and MYBPC3 had been diagnosed due to angina and dyspnea at age 49 and had hypertrophy of 22 mm. A daughter and a granddaughter were also double carriers, but were clinically asymptomatic and had no hypertrophy. This indicates that the presence of 2 sarcomeric mutations would not necessarily be associated with an early, severe manifestation of the disease. In another family with the M844fs mutation in MYBPC3, 9 carriers were identified, of which only 3 had hypertrophy. Some carriers remained asymptomatic into an advanced age, but 2 had suffered sudden cardiac death before age 50. These cases indicate that the clinical manifestations are a result of genetic and nongenetic risk factors and, therefore, the genetic information of each patient should not be used as the only basis to establish the prognosis. Nevertheless, individuals with no heart disease but carriers of sarcomeric gene mutations could manifest symptoms at a later date and, therefore, should undergo periodic assessments to avoid the adverse effects of HCM.

Three patients were diagnosed by ultrasound, performed to investigate fatigue associated with physical exercise. The genetic study identified 3 mutations in MYBPC3 in their 3 families, in which we found asymptomatic carriers. These 3 cases
indicate that some mutations, particularly in MYBPC3, could have low penetration, but that physical exercise would accelerate the development of symptoms and hypertrophy among the carriers. In athletes with no history of the disease, HCM may indicate the presence of a sarcomeric mutation, probably in MYBPC3.

All mutations in MYH7 would translate into changes in a single amino acid, whereas MYBPC3 also had frameshift changes. Moreover, polymorphisms with an amino acid change were less common in MYH7. This indicates selective pressure against mutations that modify various amino acids of the beta myosin heavy chain that would lead to a high risk of early death; hence, they would not be observed in adults with HCM.

Finally, half the mutations in MYH7 (5/10) and most of those found in MYBPC3 (13/18) have not been previously described. Only 2 of the 11 mutations found by Laredo et al (R663H and K1459N) were also found in our patients. This indicates that direct analyses of known mutations would not be highly useful because they do not identify mutations in true carrier cases. Complete sequencing of the sarcomeric genes is necessary in these cases to definitively exclude the presence of any mutation.

CONCLUSIONS

In an analysis of the 5 most commonly mutated sarcomeric genes in HCM in a series of 120 patients in the regions of Asturias and Cantabria, mutations were found in 26% of cases. The most commonly mutated gene was MYBPC3, followed by MYH7, TNNI2, and TPM1. More than half the mutations have not been described. We found no mutations in TNNB3. There were no differences in the mean age at diagnosis or in the interventricular septal thickness between the MYH7 and MYBPC3 carriers. Our study illustrates the difficulty to define the prognosis in carriers with mutations in these genes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation to the patients and their relatives.

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