

CTG

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Clinical Significance of CTG Repeat Expansion in Korean Myotonic Dystrophy Patients

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Background : Myotonic dystrophy is the most common type of muscular dystrophy affecting adults, associated with the expansion of triplet repeat DNA sequences. A hallmark of the inherited disease with trinucleotide repeat DNA expansion is the clinical and genetic anticipation. The copy numbers of the CTG repeat are known to be related to the severity and the onset age of clinical symptoms. **Methods :** The copy numbers of the CTG repeats were determined using PCR amplification and Southern blotting. The clinical manifestations of 34 patients from 14 families who had the CTG repeat expansion were evaluated based on the muscular disability rating scale and the electrophysiological study. **Results :** There was a significant positive correlation between the clinical scores and the size of the amplification of trinucleotide repeat, and a negative correlation with the age of onset. In 9 patients with copy numbers of CTG repeats between 61 and 100, 8 cases were asymptomatic and myotonic discharges were not seen in 71% of patients. Larger expanded bands, earlier onset, and worse symptoms were evident with each successive generation. **Conclusions :** Molecular genetic analysis with CTG repeat expansion might be useful in the detection and the genetic counseling of myotonic dystrophy patients.

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Key Words : Myotonic Dystrophy, Clinical Significance, CTG Repeat Expansion, Myotonic Discharge, Anticipation

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----|----------|
| (Myotonic dystrophy) | ipation) | , | (antic- |
| | | 가 | 9- |
| (myotonic dis- | 15 | | 19q13.2- |
| charge) | q13.3 | CTG | 50 |
| 1-3 | 3000 | | 2-8 |

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가 가
 20-25
 CTG
 CTG
 23,26

CTG 가

(1)

237가 81
19q13.2-q13.3 CTG

CTG 가
147가 34

(congenital myotonic dystrophy)

(2)

CTG 34
3 31
(deltoid), (biceps)

(vastus lateralis),
(abductor pollicis brevis), 1 (first dorsal interossei)
(tibialis anterior)

(3) Muscular disability rating scale (MDRS)

Mathieu (1992) 5 muscular disability rating scale (MDRS)

.¹⁷ 1 (grade): 가

(diagnosis made by EMG, slit-lamp examination or DNA analysis); 2 :

(myotonia, jaw and temporal wasting, facial weakness, sternocleidomastoid wasting/ weakness, ptosis, nasal speech, no distal weakness except isolated flexor weakness); 3 :

(no proximal weakness except isolated triceps brachii weakness); 4 :

; 5 :

(confined to wheelchair for short or long distances).

(4) PCR

PCR 81
10M EDTA
(0.3M Sucrose,
, 10 2M (0.075M NaCl, 0.024M
10mM TrisHCl, 5mM MgCl₂, 1% Triton-X100,
pH 7.5)
EDTA, pH8.0) 10% SDS 125μl, Proteinase K
(10mg/Ml) genomic DNA
Genomic DNA 19q13.2-13.3

primer 1a: 5'-GGAGGATGGAA-CACGGACGG-3', 1b: 5'-CAGAGCAGGGCGTCAT-GCACA-3' primer 2: 5'-GAAGGGTCCTTG-TAGCCGGGAA-3'

primer set sense strand primer T4 polynucleotide kinase [-32P]ATP 5'-end labeling

primer 10 pmole, 10x kinase buffer 0.5μl, [-32P]ATP 2μl, H₂O 0.5μl, T4 kinase 0.5μl (10 units) 가 5μl 37 2

Sephadex-50 (Phamacia) column unla- beled isotope

PCR labeled primer 0.5μl, antisense primer 20 pmole, 10 x PCR buffer, dNTP 2.5mM, tem- plate 500ng, Taq polymerase (Takara) 1 unit

가 25μl . PCR pro- gram 7 initial denaturation , 94 1 , 60 1 , 72 30 35

PCR 2μl gel load- ing buffer 1μl 가 6% acrylamide/8M urea denaturation gel 35watt 2 30

15% acetic acid

X-ray -70 12-15

(5) Southern blot analysis

blood DNA 5μl EcoR1

1.0% agarose gel

DNA hybond-N⁺ nylon membrane (Amersham, U.S.A.) , 65 6xSS, 5xDenhart , 0.1% salmon sperm DNA

. Probe random primer

[-P32]dATP

12-18 membrane 2xSSC, 0.1% SDS 65 , 30 , 1xSSC, 0.1% SDS 65 , 15 2 , 0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS 65 , 10

membrane X-ray

overnight 가

(autography)

(6)

± , SPSS PC+ Spearman's rank coef- ficient test , p<0.05

237가 81 CTG

Table 1. CTG repeat sizes(bp) and numbers(n) of 34 myotonic dystrophy patients. (CTG)n: number of CTG repeat; bp: base pair.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Number | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Age | 37.0 ± 4.0 | 38.3 ± 5.5 | 37.5 ± 3.2 |
| Allele(bp) | 1230.3 ± 225.8 | 925.9 ± 205.6 | 1124.2 ± 159.7 |
| (CTG)n | 368.0 ± 75.8 | 273.5 ± 68.6 | 331.9 ± 53.5 |

Table 2. Correlation between clinical severity by MDRS scores and CTG repeat numbers in myotonic dystrophy. MDRS: Muscular disability rating scale; (CTG)n: number of CTG repeat.

| MDRS | 61-100 | 101-250 | 251-500 | >500 |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| Grade 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade 3 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Grade 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Grade 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 |

Table 3. Relationship between myotonic discharge and CTG expansion. EMG: electromyography; (CTG)n: number of CTG repeat.

| (CTG)n | 61-100 | 101-250 | 251-500 | 501-1600 |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| EMG(+) | 2 (29%) | 9 (100%) | 9 (100%) | 6 (100%) |
| EMG(-) | 5 (71%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| not done | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 |

Table 4. Comparison of the CTG repeat numbers in paternal and maternal transmissions without congenital myotonic dystrophy. (CTG)n: number of CTG repeat.

| (CTG)n | Paternal | Maternal | Total |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| Parent's size | 106.7 | 138.3 | 116.2 |
| Offspring's size | 315.7 | 373.3 | 333.0 |
| Generational change | 209.0 | 235.0 | 216.8 |

| 100 | PCR | Southern blot |
|--------------|------|---------------|
| 5 | 1600 | 5 31 |
| 47 | 61 | 1600 14 |
| 가 34 | 2 | 가 61 34 CTG |
| 가 | | 21 |
| 13 | | 37.0 38.3 |
| CTG | | 368.0 ± 75.8 |
| 273.5 ± 68.6 | | |
| (Table 1). | 가 31 | 47 |
| 14 | 가 | |

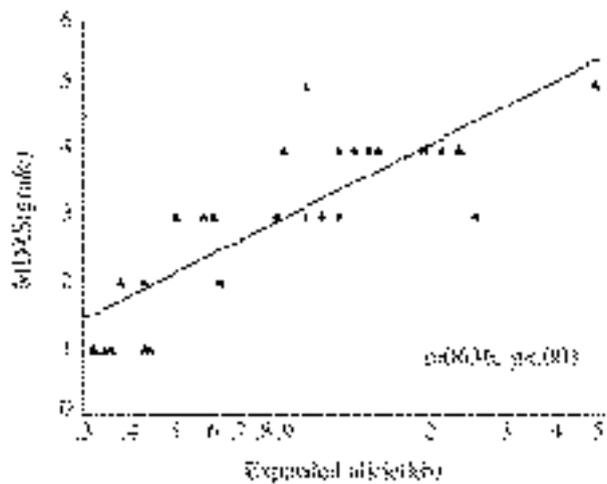


Figure 1. Relationship between CTG trinucleotide expansion and clinical disease scores as MDRS in myotonic dystrophy patients. Logarithmic scales on X-axis.

(CTG)₁₂ 28 가 (CTG)₅
20, (CTG)₁₃ 14, (CTG)₁₁ 11

1. CTG
가 61 100 9 1
8
가 100
MDRS
1 8, 2 2, 3 11, 4 11
, 5 2 가 가 MDRS
가 (Table 2), MDRS
r=.636
(Fig. 1).

2. (age of onset) CTG
CTG 가
(r=-.680; p<.001).

3. (myotonic discharge)
CTG
가 100
CTG 가 100
7 5 (71%)
(Table 3).

4. 14 가 7가 , 3가
CTG 가 209
235 가 가
가 가 (Table 4).

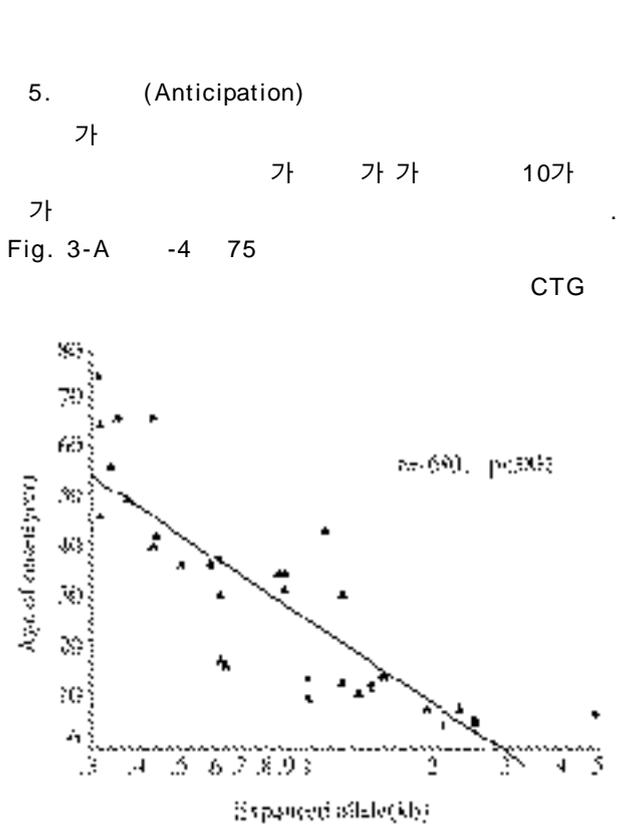


Figure 2. Correlation between age of onset and CTG expansion in 34 myotonic dystrophy patients, plotted against CTG repeat number. Logarithmic scales on X-axis.

CTG

가 61 (-3) 34

가 CTG 240

(-1) 5

660 가

Fig. 3-B (-2)

(-2) CTG 가 96 , 100

(-1, 2)

15 14 가 CTG

가 420 320 가

Huntington's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA), Dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA), Fragile x syndrome, Friedreich ataxia 10가

(trinucleotide repeat expansion: TRE)

CTG CAG, CGG, GAA

가

19q13.2-q13.3

CTG

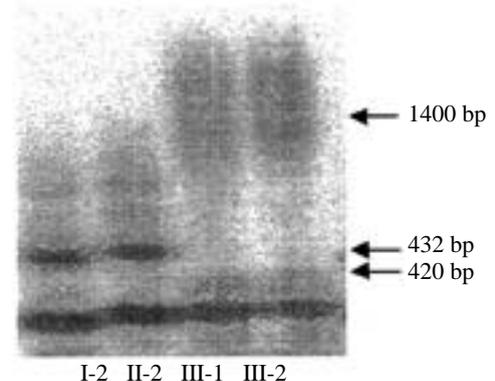
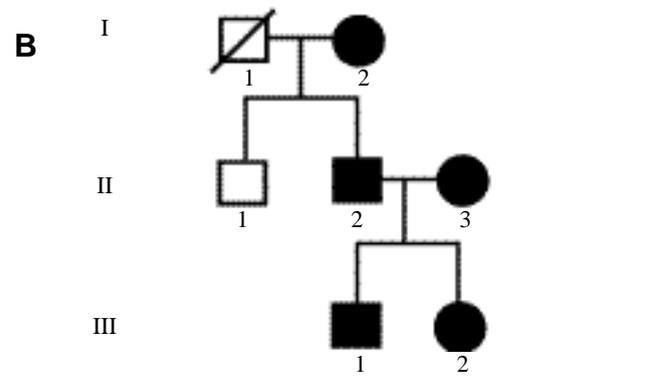
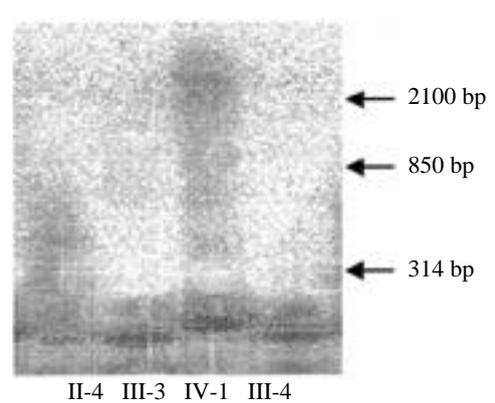
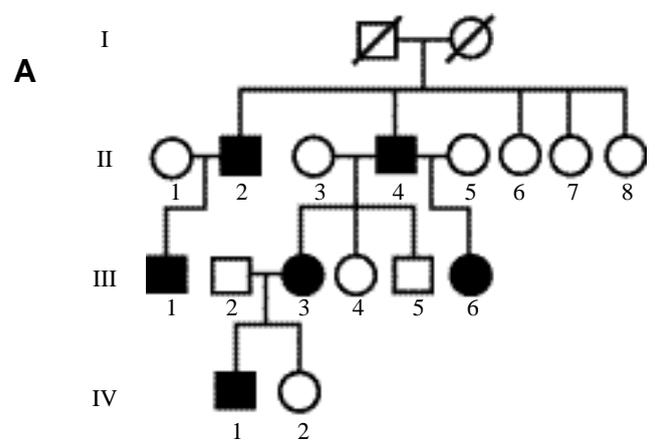


Figure 3. Pedigree and Southern blot analysis of the family with typical(A) and atypical(B) anticipation. The pedigree illustrates affected males(black squares) and females(black circles). Normal members of the family showed open squares and circles.

CTG

가

가

CTG

가

가
가

9-15,23,26

가
19q13.2-
(CTG)₅ 가

dystonia myotonica)

(congenital

q13.3 CTG
2

가가

7,18-22

(CTG)₁₁₋₁₄가

3,6,23,26-28

가 가

가

(anticipation)

가

가

가 가

47 가

11,16,19,27

가

가 가 10가 가

23,26

Fig. 3-B

81 CTG 가 61

CTG 가
(clinical anticipation)

31
가 31 47

CTG

CTG 가
가

가

7-17

Mathieu (1992)
disability rating scale)
MDRS CTG
($r=.636$; $p<.001$)

MDRS (muscular

9,10,16,20

100 9 1 8

가 61

CTG
14가 34

가 100

CTG 100 가 가

1.

2.

가 가
3. CTG 가 61 100 9 8
(89%) 7

(1993) (1993) (1993)
($r=-.680$; $p<.001$)
($r=-.816$; $p<.001$)
Harley

5 (71%)
(myotrophic dis-
charge) CTG 가

(myotonic discharge)

71% CTG 가 100
2 65 75
8-15

4. 가
CTG 가

5. 가 가 가 가
가 가 (anticipation)

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