

CASE REPORT

Endoglin germline mutation in a patient with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia and dextrofenfluramine associated pulmonary arterial hypertension

A Chaouat, F Coulet, C Favre, G Simonneau, E Weitzenblum, F Soubrier, M Humbert

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Dextrofenfluramine associated pulmonary arterial hypertension occurring in a patient with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia related to a mutation within the endoglin gene is described. This report highlights the critical role of the TGF- β signalling pathway in this condition.

Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is defined as a group of diseases characterised by a progressive increase in pulmonary vascular resistance leading to right heart failure and ultimately to death.¹ Familial cases segregate as an autosomal dominant trait with low disease gene penetrance. Mutations within the bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II gene (*BMPR2*), coding for a receptor of the transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) superfamily, have been shown to underlie most familial cases of primary pulmonary hypertension^{2,3} and at least 26% of so-called "sporadic" cases.⁴

Pulmonary arterial hypertension can also develop in patients with various associated conditions including hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia⁵ or exposure to anorectic agents such as fenfluramine derivatives.⁶ The frequency of PAH is evaluated at one in 10 000 to one in 100 000 patients with a history of fenfluramine derivatives intake.⁷ Conversely, since *BMPR2* mutations have been detected in 9% of patients with fenfluramine or dextrofenfluramine associated PAH, associated environmental, epigenetic or genetic factors are required for the development of PAH.⁷

Mutations in two genes encoding TGF- β receptors (activin receptor-like kinase 1 (*ALK1*) and *endoglin*) underlie hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia, an autosomal dominant vascular dysplasia with abnormally dilated vessels forming mucosal and visceral telangiectasia.⁸ Approximately 25% of families affected in France and in the UK carry a known endoglin germline mutation. Trembath and colleagues⁵ recently described cases of PAH in families affected by hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia and mutations of *ALK1* were identified in these subjects.

We describe a case of dextrofenfluramine associated PAH occurring in a patient with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia related to a mutation within the *endoglin* gene. This report highlights the critical role of the TGF- β signalling pathway in this condition.

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Clinical findings

A 34 year old woman was referred with a 3 year history of progressive dyspnoea on exertion. She had recurrent epistaxis and mucocutaneous telangiectasia and both symptoms were also observed in three first degree and five second

degree relatives (fig 1), establishing the diagnosis of hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia. She had taken dextrofenfluramine for a period of 10 months 3 years before the onset of symptoms. On admission, dyspnoea was present for mild exercise (functional class III of the New York Heart Association classification). Apart from signs of hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia, physical examination revealed a systolic murmur of tricuspid regurgitation. A diagnosis of PAH was established using the diagnostic strategy recommended by the report of the 1998 World Symposium on Primary Pulmonary Hypertension (fig 2). No evidence of hepatic or pulmonary arteriovenous malformation was found. Right heart catheterisation confirmed severe PAH with a mean pulmonary artery pressure of 46 mm Hg, a capillary wedge pressure of 5 mm Hg, and a cardiac index of 2.2 l/min $\times m^2$. There was no acute response to vasodilators and the patient was subsequently treated with continuous intravenous epoprostenol.

Genetic studies

Written informed consent for the genetic diagnosis was obtained from the patient, according to bioethical laws.

DNA was isolated from peripheral blood lymphocytes using a purification kit (QIAamp blood kit, Qiagen, Courtaboeuf, France). All coding exons of the *endoglin*, *ALK1* and *BMPR2* genes were sequenced by PCR amplification with intronic flanking primers and additional exonic primers when necessary. Primers were designed according to published sequences^{9,10} and using the human genome sequence. Sequencing reactions were performed with the ABI Prism Big Dye terminator cycle sequencing kit and analysed on an ABI310 sequence analyser (both from Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

A single nucleotide deletion of guanine in the coding region of the *endoglin* gene was found 470 bases from the translation start site in exon 11 (del 470G, fig 3). This alteration results in a frame shift mutation responsible for premature termination of the protein at position 490. The truncated protein is predicted to lose at least the cytoplasm tail and the transmembrane region.

DISCUSSION

We describe dextrofenfluramine associated PAH in a patient with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia probably favoured by a mutation within the *endoglin* gene. A germline *endoglin* mutation was identified in this case, showing that both *endoglin* and *ALK1* can be involved in PAH and hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia. This provides confirmation that several components of the TGF- β signalling pathway are involved in the pathophysiology of PAH. Moreover, since pulmonary hypertension occurred after a 10 month exposure to dextrofenfluramine, it is likely that

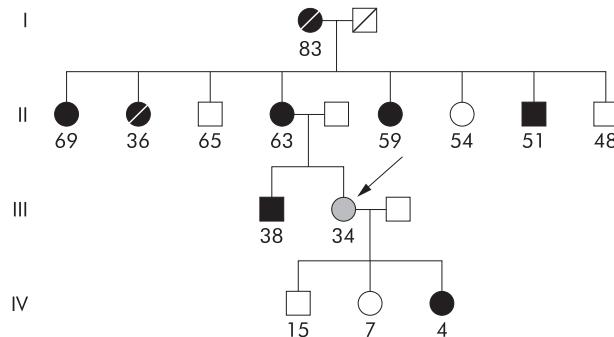


Figure 1 Pedigree of the family with coexisting pulmonary arterial hypertension and hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia. Squares denote male family members, circles female family members, hatched symbol member with both pulmonary arterial hypertension and hereditary haemorrhagic hypertension (arrow), black symbols members with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia alone, and open symbols members unaffected by either condition.

exposure to appetite suppressants and *endoglin* mutation played a combined role in the development of the pulmonary vascular disease.^{6,7} Previous descriptions of hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia with PAH and the rare occurrence of pulmonary hypertension after exposure to dexamfenfluramine suggest that the possibility of a fortuitous association is unlikely. The frequency of such an association calculated from the product of the estimated frequency of each disease would be between 10^{-9} and 10^{-8} .^{7,8}

BMPR2, *ALK1* and *endoglin* belong to the TGF- β superfamily signalling pathway. The TGF- β signalling pathway has several functions including embryonic angiogenesis, regulation of cell proliferation and differentiation, and extracellular matrix deposition. It consists of a cascade of molecule phosphorylation after binding of the ligand at the cell membrane. After ligand binding a type II receptor phosphorylates and aggregates with a type I receptor and, in some cells (including endothelial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells) with endoglin (also called a type III receptor).¹¹ These receptors have serine/threonine kinase activity and phosphorylate Smad proteins which, in cooperation with co-Smads, penetrate the nucleus and activate or inhibit the transcription of target genes.¹¹ The complexity and versatility of the TGF- β pathway comes from the number of molecules belonging to each class in the pathway, which differs from cell to cell.

Heterozygous mutations are responsible for a 50% decrease in the level of expression of the disease gene in target cells such as endothelial or vascular smooth muscle cells, and this was observed in cells and tissues of patients bearing *endoglin* mutations.¹² These latter data and the in vitro expression analysis of *endoglin* mutants suggest that haploinsufficiency is the responsible mechanism in most cases. *ALK1* or *endoglin* haploinsufficiency is responsible for hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia with high penetrance, in contrast to the rare occurrence of PAH in patients with *ALK1* mutations and to the low penetrance of *BMPR2* mutations for PAH. It is therefore speculated that additional factors are required to explain the occurrence of a secondary disease with abnormal proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells and endothelial cells in pulmonary arterial lesions. In the case reported here the additional factor could be exposure to dexamfenfluramine.

TGF- β has an inhibitory role in cell proliferation, particularly on vascular smooth muscle cells. Two growth abnormalities have been described for pulmonary artery smooth muscle cell in vitro in patients with primary pulmonary hypertension. The first is a paradoxical proliferative effect of

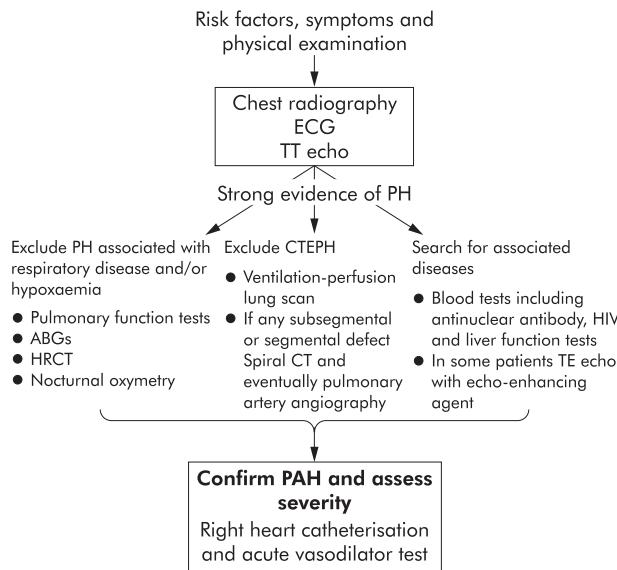
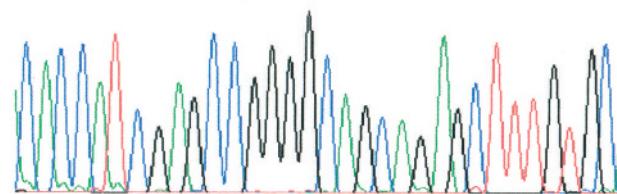


Figure 2 Diagnostic strategy in patients with suspected pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). ECG=electrocardiogram; TT=transthoracic; PH=pulmonary hypertension; ABGs=arterial blood gases, HRCT=high resolution thoracic computed tomography, TE=transoesophageal.

A

.C A C C A T C G A G C C G G G G C A G C A G A G C T T T G T G C



B

.C A C C A T C G A G C C G G G N N N N A A A A A N T T T H G G G

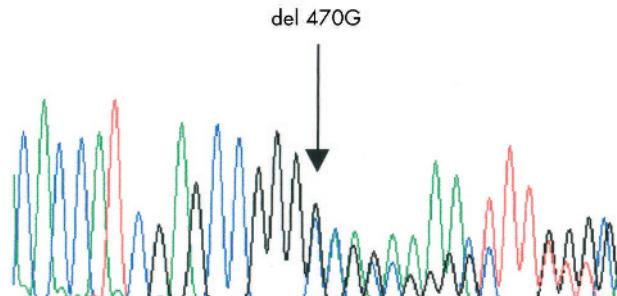


Figure 3 Sequencing of exon 11 of the endoglin gene. A single nucleotide heterozygous deletion in the coding region 470 bases from the translation start site in exon 11 was found. This deletion predicts a frameshift and a premature stop codon at position 490. The location of the guanine deletion (del 470G) is indicated by a vertical arrow. A and B templates correspond to the sequence of an individual without the mutation and the sequence of the proband's exon 11, respectively.

TGF- β in pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells from patients with primary pulmonary hypertension in contrast to control cells in which TGF- β has a growth inhibitory effect.¹³ The second is an excessive uptake of serotonin in pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells from patients with primary pulmonary hypertension compared with controls.¹⁴ The vascular smooth muscle cells from patients with primary pulmonary hypertension also exhibit increased thymidine incorporation in response to serotonin, a known proliferative agent for these cells (an effect abolished by serotonin transporter inhibitors such as fluoxetine) and associated with increased expression of serotonin transporters.¹⁴ Fenfluramine-like medications contribute to the development of PAH by increasing circulating serotonin levels. They may also act as serotonin transporter substrates to produce the same effect as serotonin, or they may alter serotonin transporter expression. An alternative hypothesis could be related to the inhibitory effect of dextrofenfluramine on voltage gated potassium channels which is responsible for an increase in the intracellular calcium concentration.¹⁵ A chronic increase in the intracellular calcium concentration may subsequently promote cell proliferation. In our patient exposure to dextrofenfluramine may have triggered the pulmonary vascular disease.

Under normal conditions the balance between inhibitory and stimulatory cell growth systems of vascular cells is maintained by antagonistic factors such as TGF- β , on one hand, and serotonin on the other. Disturbance of the equilibrium can originate in mutations of *BMPR2*, *ALK1* or—as suggested by the case presented here—in mutations of *endoglin*. Our results are consistent with those of Du and colleagues¹⁶ who showed that the TGF- β cell signalling pathway could be involved in all forms of pulmonary hypertension. The finding in our case adds *endoglin* mutations to other confirmed or suspected genetic predispositions to PAH. It also suggests that all environmental risk factors for PAH must be avoided in patients with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia.

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Authors' affiliations

A Chaouat, C Favre, E Weitzenblum, Service de Pneumologie, Hôpital de Hautepierre, Strasbourg, France
F Coulet, F Soubrier, Laboratoire de Génétique Moléculaire, Hôpital Tenon, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, France
G Simonneau, M Humbert, UPRES EA2705, Service de Pneumologie et Réanimation Respiratoire, Hôpital Antoine-Béclère, Université Paris-Sud, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Clamart, France

Correspondence to: Dr A Chaouat, Service de Pneumologie, Hôpital de Hautepierre, Avenue Molière, 67098 Strasbourg Cedex, France; ari.chaouat@chru-strasbourg.fr

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