

ExACtly zero or once

A clinically helpful guide to assessing genetic variants in mild epilepsies

OPEN

Caitlin A. Bennett, BSc
(Hons)
Slavé Petrovski, PhD
Karen L. Oliver, MSc
Samuel F. Berkovic, MD,
FRS

Correspondence to
Dr. Berkovic:
s.berkovic@unimelb.edu.au

ABSTRACT

Objective: To assist the interpretation of genomic data for common epilepsies, we asked whether variants implicated in mild epilepsies in autosomal dominant families are present in the general population.

Methods: We studied 12 genes for the milder epilepsies and identified published variants with strong segregation support (de novo germline mutation or ≥ 4 affected family members). These variants were checked in the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC), a database of genetic variation in over 60,000 individuals. We subsequently evaluated variants in these epilepsy genes that lacked strong segregation support. To determine whether the findings in epilepsies were representative of other diseases, we also assessed the presence of variants in other dominant neurologic disorders (e.g., CADASIL).

Results: Published epilepsy variants with strong segregation support ($n = 65$) were absent ($n = 61$) or present once ($n = 4$) in ExAC. By contrast, of 46 published epilepsy variants without strong segregation support, 8 occurred recurrently (2–186 times). Similarly, none of the 45 disease-associated variants from other neurologic disorders with strong segregation support occurred more than once in ExAC. Reanalysis using the larger ExAC V2 plus gnomAD reference cohort showed consistent results.

Conclusions: Variants causing autosomal dominant epilepsies are ultra-rare in the general population. Variants observed more than once in ExAC were only found among reports without strong segregation support, suggesting that they may be benign. Clinicians are increasingly faced with the interpretation of genetic variants of unknown significance. These data illustrate that variants present more than once in ExAC are less likely to be pathogenic, reinforcing the valuable clinical role of ExAC. *Neurol Genet* 2017;3:e163; doi: 10.1212/NXG.000000000000163

GLOSSARY

ExAC = Exome Aggregation Consortium; **GEFS+** = genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus; **VOUS** = variants of unknown significance; **WES** = whole-exome sequencing.

Recent advances in DNA technologies have increased the influence that genomic data have in epilepsy clinical practice. Finding a genetic cause can have important implications for diagnosis and prognosis, treatment and genetic counseling, as well as the psychological and financial benefits associated with ending the diagnostic journey.^{1,2}

Clinical laboratories are understandably conservative in ascribing pathogenicity; however, the elevated reporting of variants of unknown significance (VOUS) makes interpretation complex and renders follow-up efforts, such as segregation analyses and functional studies, impractical at a large scale. Novel missense variants are particularly challenging. Establishing the frequency of a VOUS in control populations is currently among the most reliable considerations in variant interpretation.

Supplemental data
at Neurology.org/ng

From the Department of Medicine (C.A.B., S.P., K.L.O., S.F.B.), Epilepsy Research Centre; and Department of Medicine (S.P.), Royal Melbourne Hospital, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Funding information and disclosures are provided at the end of the article. Go to Neurology.org/ng for full disclosure forms. The Article Processing Charge was funded by the authors.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License 4.0 (CC BY-NC-ND), which permits downloading and sharing the work provided it is properly cited. The work cannot be changed in any way or used commercially without permission from the journal.

Table 1 Genes for autosomal dominant epilepsy syndromes

Epilepsy syndrome	Gene
Autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy (ADNFLE)	<i>CHRNA4</i>
	<i>CHRNA2</i>
	<i>CHRNA2</i>
Genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus (GEFS+)	<i>SCN1B</i>
	<i>SCN1A</i>
Benign familial neonatal epilepsy (BFNE)	<i>KCNQ3</i>
	<i>KCNQ2</i>
Benign familial neonatal-infantile epilepsy (BFNIE)	<i>SCN2A</i>
Childhood absence epilepsy, febrile seizures, and GEFS+	<i>GABRG2</i>
Autosomal dominant epilepsy with auditory features (ADEAF)	<i>LG1</i>
Genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE)	<i>SLC2A1</i>
Familial focal epilepsy with variable foci (FFEVF)	<i>DEPDC5</i>

The Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) database contains exome data for more than 60,000 individuals compiled at the Broad Institute.³ For de novo mutations affecting established epilepsy genes, absence from ExAC is widely accepted as one supportive argument for pathogenicity and this is particularly true for epileptic encephalopathies and most neurodevelopmental disorders.⁴ The question is whether this utility extends to the milder epilepsies where negative selection may not have been as strong.

The milder presentations and the observation of reduced penetrance within dominant families raise the possibility that some causative variants might be present in the general population at low frequencies. Here, to assess how informative ExAC might be to ascribing pathogenicity to inherited variants among milder epilepsies, we evaluated the frequency in ExAC of published epilepsy variants, where de novo status or segregation in large families supported pathogenicity.

METHODS A list of 12 genes was generated for the “milder” epilepsies (table 1). We excluded *PRRT2*, as it is prone to alignment errors in next-generation sequencing.

Literature search. We attempted an exhaustive PubMed search for missense and splice variants deemed causative for dominant familial epilepsies, published in English, on the basis of strong segregation support, which we defined as prior linkage analysis or familial segregation in at least 4 affected family members. We note that segregation in 4 individuals is inadequate to support gene discovery but, in the context of an established gene for an appropriate phenotype, such segregation provides considerable support for the role of the variant in the particular family. Sanger

validated de novo variants found in our list of 12 epilepsy genes, among sporadic cases of “mild” epilepsies, were also included. We deliberately limited our search to the literature published prior to 2015, as this literature can realistically be considered to precede the launch of the ExAC database. A separate review was conducted for each of the 12 genes by searching the gene name and “epilepsy.” For genes associated with both milder and more severe phenotypes, such as genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus (GEFS+) and Dravet syndrome with *SCN1A*, only variants found among families or individuals with the milder phenotype were included. Variants reported exclusively among the epileptic encephalopathies were excluded.

A second list of variants without strong segregation support was generated. Lack of strong segregation support was defined as segregation data based on less than 4 affected individuals or not performed at all. We hypothesized that this group of variants might be more enriched for background genetic variants in epilepsy genes.

To determine whether findings in mild epilepsies were reflective of other autosomal dominant neurologic diseases, we evaluated variants with strong segregation support from 45 published families with familial hemiplegic migraine, CADASIL, autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease or frontotemporal dementia. The genes examined were *ATP1A2*, *CACNA1A*, *SCN1A*, *NOTCH3*, *APP*, *PSEN1*, *PSEN2*, *GRN*, *MAPT*, and *TARDBP1*.

Finally, after the study was completed, the expanded ExAC V2 plus gnomAD was released and the analysis was rerun. This effectively doubled the size of the ExAC control cohort, with whole-exome sequencing (WES) and whole-genome sequencing data available on 123,136 individuals and 15,496 individuals, respectively.³

RESULTS Sixty-five missense or predicted splice variants for the milder familial epilepsies with strong segregation support were identified. Of these, 61 (94%) were absent from ExAC and 4 (6%) were present in ExAC once (a single allele was reported) (figure; table e-1 at Neurology.org/ng).

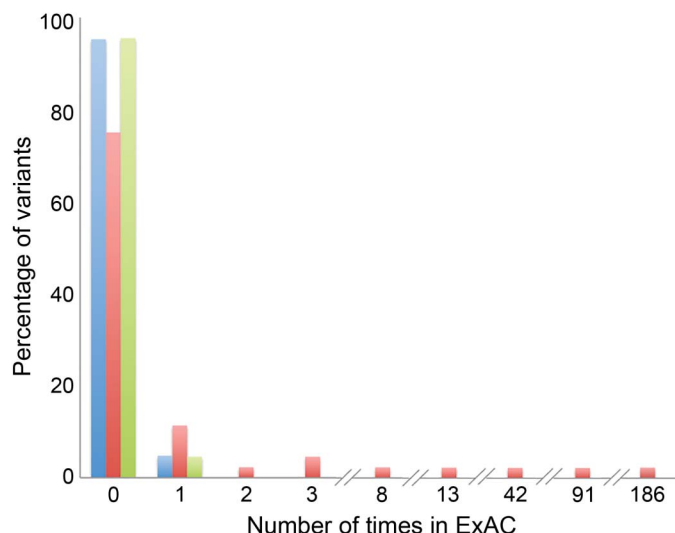
By contrast, of the 46 missense or splice variants contained in the same publications but lacking the strong segregation support, 13 (28%) were present in ExAC. Of these, 8 variants were observed among 2–186 carriers (figure; table e-1). These 8 variants are listed in table 2.

Of the 45 missense variants with strong segregation support for other neurologic disorders, 43 (96%) were absent from ExAC and 2 (4%) were present once (figure; table e-1).

Reanalysis with ExAC V2 and gnomAD datafiles showed that the epilepsy variants in our current study with strong segregation support are present no more than once, with the exception of 2 variants in *SCN1B* associated with febrile seizures and GEFS+ which are present 3 and 4 times (table e-1).

For variants without strong segregation support, their frequency in ExAC V2 approximately doubled, as expected, compared with the initial analysis and 3 new variants were observed multiple times in ExAC V2 (table 2).

Figure Frequency distribution of allele counts in ExAC for variants in epilepsy families



Variants with strong segregation support, including confirmed de novo mutations among sporadic common epilepsies, are shown in blue ($n = 65$); variants without strong segregation support are shown in red ($n = 46$); and variants from other neurologic disorders are shown in green ($n = 45$). ExAC = Exome Aggregation Consortium.

DISCUSSION The interpretation of putative epilepsy genetic variants remains complex for researchers and clinicians alike. Here, we assessed the allele count of literature-reported epilepsy variants in the ExAC database and found that variants with strong

segregation evidence for pathogenicity were present no more than once in the ExAC collection of over 60,000 individuals, illustrating that these variants are ultra-rare in the general population. This pattern was also seen in the variants found in other neurologic disorders that were reported based on strong segregation support. However, the literature-reported epilepsy variants without strong segregation support were more likely to be present in more than 1 carrier among the ExAC collection (figure), suggesting that many of these variants (table 2) are unlikely to be penetrant disease-causing alleles, but rather background variation in established epilepsy genes or possibly risk alleles contributing to a more complex genetic architecture that is not currently well understood.

WES in patients with epilepsy can be a powerful diagnostic tool, but interpretation of the data remains complex. In the field of epilepsy genetics, this complexity is highlighted by the likely false attribution of pathogenicity to 2 genes, *EFHC1* and *SRPX2*. *SRPX2* was deemed a pathogenic gene in 2006 in 2 families with epilepsy, speech dyspraxia, and intellectual impairment, including one from our centre.⁵ The key family was subsequently shown to have a *GRIN2A* variant, and in fact the *SRPX2* variant from this family appears in ExAC 47 times. Similarly, the pathogenicity of *EFHC1* as a gene for juvenile myoclonic epilepsy has been disputed.⁶

Table 2 Eleven variants without linkage analysis or strong segregation support, which are represented in ExAC V2 plus gnomAD more than once

Gene	Syndrome	Ethnicity	Variant	Total allele count		Ethnicities represented in ExAC V2 plus gnomAD
				ExAC	ExAC V2 plus gnomAD	
<i>DEPDC5</i>	Childhood epilepsy with centrottemporal spikes	French Canadian	c.2591C>T (T864M) ¹¹	8	25	Latino, European (Non-Finnish), South Asian, and other
<i>DEPDC5</i>	FFEVF	Israeli	c.1355C>T (A452V) ¹²	42	118	European (Non-Finnish), Ashkenazi Jewish, and other
<i>DEPDC5</i>	FFEVF	Australian	c.3311C>T (S1104L) ¹²	1	35	European (Non-Finnish), Latino, South Asian, and African
<i>DEPDC5</i>	FFEVF	Australian	c.3217A>C (S1073R) ¹²	1	8	European (Non-Finnish)
<i>KCNQ2</i>	BFNIE	Italian	c.1887+5 G>A ¹³	3	7	European (Non-Finnish), South Asian, and Latino
<i>KCNQ3</i>	BFIE	Italian	c.2338C>T (R780C) ¹³	13	25	European (Non-Finnish), European (Finnish), South Asian, and Latino
<i>SCN1A</i>	FS	Italian	c.3924A>T (E1308D) ¹⁴	91	177	European (Non-Finnish), African, European (Finnish), Latino, Ashkenazi Jewish, and other
<i>SCN1A</i>	GEFS+	Italian	c.1625 G>A (R542Q) ¹⁴	186	453	Ashkenazi Jewish, European (Non-Finnish), South Asian, European (Finnish), African, Latino, East Asian, and other
<i>SCN1A</i>	Panayiotopoulos syndrome	Italian	c.2369A>T (Y790C) ¹⁴	1	6	European (Non-Finnish) and other
<i>SLC2A1</i>	GGE	Australian	c.668 G>A (R223Q) ¹⁵	2	3	European (Non-Finnish) and South Asian
<i>SLC2A1</i>	GGE	Australian, Israeli	c.179C>T (T60M) ¹⁵	3	9	African, European (Non-Finnish), South Asian, and other

Abbreviations: BFIE = benign familial infantile epilepsy; BFNIE = benign familial neonatal-infantile epilepsy; FFEVF = familial focal epilepsy with variable foci; FS = febrile seizures; GEFS+ = genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus; GGE = genetic generalized epilepsy.

Even for widely accepted epilepsy genes, the interpretation of VOUS is complex. A large contribution to false-positive epilepsy variants comes from variants identified through “secondary” studies, wherein pathogenicity is largely inferred based on the knowledge of prior disease-causing variants within the gene. These variants are often not subject to the same rigorous evaluation of pathogenicity as variants from the original discovery,⁶ resulting in more permissive pathogenicity assignments. Indeed, we know that epilepsy genes carry background variation in the general population. For example, the variants in table 2, which are in established epilepsy genes, were published as pathogenic and some of these are present in ExAC at relatively high frequencies, emphasizing the caution necessary when assessing pathogenicity solely on the basis of a known epilepsy gene. This is one of the most important considerations in the interpretation of results from clinical gene panels.

The issue of variant misclassification extends well beyond the field of epilepsy to other monogenic diseases. It has recently been demonstrated that each ExAC participant carries, on average, ~54 variants that have previously been reported as disease causing.³ Of these, ~41 variants have a minor allele frequency of >1%.³ It is therefore likely that many of these variants are either benign variants or contributing to complex inheritance.

The frequency of VOUS in control samples is thus an invaluable line of evidence in interpretation, and the ExAC database offers a control cohort of unprecedented size. ExAC is not enriched for pathogenic variants in genes that are commonly tested in a clinical diagnostics setting, thus supporting its utility in classifying variants.⁷ In a recent study, the ExAC database was found to have an excess of ostensibly pathogenic variants for prion disease but found that the variants with the strongest independent evidence of pathogenicity were absent from ExAC, which is consistent with our findings.⁸ The authors attributed the excess allele frequency for variants with weak evidence for pathogenicity to the incorrect attribution of pathogenicity for certain variants or reduced penetrance of these alleles, an interpretation shared here.

Thus, the interrogation of ExAC provides a highly useful way of assessing the relevance of VOUS for patients with epilepsy and is likely to be widely applicable to other neurologic disorders. We have shown that disease-causing variants in epilepsy are very rare, and thus variants that are present more than once in the current ExAC cohort are unlikely to contribute to disease in a large way. It is important that the inverse is definitely not true—we cannot infer that a variant’s absence in ExAC is sufficient evidence of pathogenicity.

The use of large reference cohorts as a clinical tool is not without limitations. As the minor allele frequency resolution improves with additional samples added to large reference cohorts (like ExAC), it is possible that clinically relevant variants for the milder epilepsies might begin to appear more than once. Indeed, our results with ExAC were supported with ExAC V2 plus gnomAD where the sample size was doubled. The only exception was 2 variants in *SCN1B* associated with febrile seizures and GEFS+ which are present 3 and 4 times (table e-1). A possible explanation for this slightly elevated frequency is that variants causing febrile seizures (a mild phenotype often resolving with age) are expected to have a subtler impact on reproductive fitness than variants causing other common genetic generalized and nonacquired focal epilepsies, and this is also coupled with the higher rates of febrile seizures in the general population than other common epilepsies. Thus, it is unlikely that variants with a minor allele frequency >0.0005% (approximate current ExAC V2 resolution) have a major contribution to autosomal dominant forms of mild epilepsies.

Our study and the message presented here are independently supported by our recent Epi4K study, where we found that when comparing to a control population, the epilepsy risk signals identified in epilepsy genes among large collections of epilepsy samples were driven by ultra-rare variants absent in ExAC.⁹ Our current study takes an alternative approach, comparing the frequency in ExAC of variants with and without strong segregation support, to reach the same conclusion. It is important to note that although European and some other genetic ancestries are well represented in ExAC, many ethnic minorities are underrepresented or not represented at all, posing additional issues in interpretation when assessing data from a patient from an ethnic background not well represented in these databases.¹⁰

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Caitlin A. Bennett: acquisition and analysis of data and drafted the manuscript. Slavé Petrovski: study concept and design; interpretation of data; and revised the manuscript. Karen L. Oliver: interpretation of data and revised the manuscript. Samuel F. Berkovic: study concept and design; study supervision; and revised the manuscript.

STUDY FUNDING

Study funded by NHMRC Program Grant 1091593.

DISCLOSURE

C.A. Bennett reports no disclosures. S. Petrovski serves on the scientific advisory board and has interest in Pairnomix and serves on the editorial board of *Epilepsia*. K.L. Oliver reports no disclosures. S.F. Berkovic has served on the scientific advisory boards for UCB Pharma Eisai and Janssen-Cilag; serves on the editorial boards of *Lancet Neurology* and *Epileptic Disorders* and the Advisory Board of *Brain*; and may accrue future revenue on pending patent WO61/010176: Therapeutic compound that relates to discovery of PCDH19 gene as the cause of familial epilepsy with mental retardation limited to females; is one of the

inventors listed on a patent held by Bionomics Inc. on diagnostic testing of using the SCN1A gene, WO2006/133508, and on pending patent WO61/010176: Therapeutic compound that relates to discovery of PCDH19 gene as the cause of familial epilepsy with mental retardation limited to females; has received speaker honoraria from UCB; has received unrestricted educational grants from UCB, Janssen-Cilag, and Sanofi-Aventis; and receives/has received research support from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia and NINDS. Go to Neurology.org/ng for full disclosure forms.

Received March 16, 2017. Accepted in final form April 13, 2017.

REFERENCES

1. EpiPM Consortium. A roadmap for precision medicine in the epilepsies. *Lancet Neurol* 2015;14:1219–1228.
2. Scheffer IE. Genetic testing in epilepsy: what should you be doing? *Epilepsy Curr* 2011;11:107–111.
3. Lek M, Karczewski KJ, Minikel EV, et al. Analysis of protein-coding genetic variation in 60,706 humans. *Nature* 2016;536:285–291.
4. Kosmicki J, Samocha K, Howrigan D, et al. Refining the role of *de novo* protein truncating variants in neurodevelopmental disorders using population reference samples. *Nat Genet* 2017;49:504–510.
5. Roll P, Rudolf G, Pereira S, et al. *SRPX2* mutations in disorders of language cortex and cognition. *Hum Mol Genet* 2006;15:1195–1207.
6. Pal D, Helbig I. Commentary: pathogenic *EFHC1* mutations are tolerated in healthy individuals dependent on reported ancestry. *Epilepsia* 2015;56:195–196.
7. Song W, Gardner SA, Hovhannisyan H, et al. Exploring the landscape of pathogenic genetic variation in the ExAC population database: insights of relevance to variant classification. *Genet Med* 2015;18:850–854.
8. Minikel EV, Vallabh SM, Lek M, et al. Quantifying prion disease penetrance using large population control cohorts. *Sci Transl Med* 2016;8:1–12.
9. Consortium Epi4K, Epilepsy Phenome/Genome Project. Ultra-rare genetic variation in common epilepsies: a case-control sequencing study. *Lancet Neurol* 2017;16:135–143.
10. Petrovski S, Goldstein DB. Unequal representation of genetic variation across ancestry groups creates healthcare inequality in the application of precision medicine. *Genome Biol* 2016;17:157.
11. Martin C, Meloche C, Rioux MF, et al. A recurrent mutation in *DEPDC5* predisposes to focal epilepsies in the French-Canadian population. *Clin Genet* 2014;86:570–574.
12. Dibbens LM, de Vries B, Donatello S, et al. Mutations in *DEPDC5* cause familial focal epilepsy with variable foci. *Nat Genet* 2013;45:546–551.
13. Zara F, Specchio N, Striano P, et al. Genetic testing in benign familial epilepsies of the first year of life: clinical and diagnostic significance. *Epilepsia* 2013;54:425–436.
14. Orrico A, Galli L, Grosso S, et al. Mutational analysis of the *SCN1A*, *SCN1B* and *GABRG2* genes in 150 Italian patients with idiopathic childhood epilepsies. *Clin Genet* 2009;75:579–581.
15. Arsov T, Mullen S, Rogers S, et al. Glucose transporter 1 deficiency in the idiopathic generalized epilepsies. *Ann Neurol* 2012;72:807–815.



Minerva Access is the Institutional Repository of The University of Melbourne

Author/s:

Bennett, CA;Petrovski, S;Oliver, KL;Berkovic, SF

Title:

ExACTly zero or once A clinically helpful guide to assessing genetic variants in mild epilepsies

Date:

2017-08

Citation:

Bennett, C. A., Petrovski, S., Oliver, K. L. & Berkovic, S. F. (2017). ExACTly zero or once A clinically helpful guide to assessing genetic variants in mild epilepsies. NEUROLOGY-GENETICS, 3 (4), <https://doi.org/10.1212/NXG.0000000000000163>.

Persistent Link:

<http://hdl.handle.net/11343/254820>

License:

[CC BY-NC-ND](#)