

ARTICLE

A novel homozygous p.Arg527Leu *LMNA* mutation in two unrelated Egyptian families causes overlapping mandibuloacral dysplasia and progeria syndrome

Mohammad Al-Haggar^{*1}, Agnieszka Madej-Pilarczyk², Lukasz Kozlowski³, Janusz M Bujnicki^{3,4}, Sohier Yahia¹, Dina Abdel-Hadi¹, Amany Shams⁵, Nermin Ahmad⁶, Sahar Hamed⁷ and Monika Puzianowska-Kuznicka^{*,8,9}

Mandibuloacral dysplasia (MAD) is a rare disease resulting from a mutation of *LMNA* gene encoding lamins A and C. The most common mutation associated with this disease is a homozygous arginine 527 replacement by histidine. Three female patients originating from two unrelated families from Northeast Egypt were examined. Their growth was retarded; they had microcephaly, widened cranial sutures, prominent eyes and cheeks, micrognathia, dental crowding, hypoplastic mandible, acro-osteolysis of distal phalanges, and joint contractures. In addition, they presented some progeroid features, such as pinched nose, premature loss of teeth, loss of hair, scleroderma-like skin atrophy, spine rigidity, and waddling gait. The clinical presentation of the disease varied between the patient originating from Family 1 and patients from Family 2, suggesting that unknown, possibly epigenetic factors, modify the course of the disease. The first symptoms of the disease appeared at the age of 2.5 (a girl from Family 1), 5, and 3 years (girls from Family 2). All patients had the same, novel homozygous c.1580G > T *LMNA* mutation, resulting in the replacement of arginine 527 by leucine. Computational predictions of such substitution effects suggested that it might alter protein stability and increase the tendency for protein aggregation, and as a result, might influence its interaction with other proteins. In addition, restriction fragment-length polymorphism analysis performed in 178 unrelated individuals showed that up to 1.12% of inhabitants of Northeast Egypt might be heterozygous carriers of this mutation, suggesting the presence of a founder effect in this area.

European Journal of Human Genetics (2012) 20, 1134–1140; doi:10.1038/ejhg.2012.77; published online 2 May 2012

Keywords: *LMNA*; lamin A/C; mutation; mandibuloacral dysplasia; progeria

INTRODUCTION

Mandibuloacral dysplasia type A (MAD type A (MADA); OMIM # 248370) is a rare disease with a recessive trait of inheritance. Its most common features are: postnatal growth retardation, skeletal abnormalities such as hypoplasia of the mandible and of clavicles, acro-osteolysis of the terminal phalanges, delayed closure of the cranial sutures, dental overcrowding, joint contractures, skin atrophy with mottled pigmentation, lipodystrophy limited to extremities, as well as metabolic abnormalities such as insulin-resistance, diabetes, and hypertriglyceridemia. Affected individuals might also present progeroid features such as bird-like face with micrognathia, pinched nose, prominent eyes, hair loss, scleroderma-like skin changes, and nail dysplasia. MADA is associated with primary laminopathy resulting from mutation in the *LMNA* gene¹ encoding lamin A and C, the main components of the nuclear lamina. In addition, MAD type B, in which lipodystrophy is

generalized, results from a secondary laminopathy caused by mutations in *ZMPSTE-24* gene encoding zinc metallo-proteinase FACE-1 responsible for post-translational modification of prelamin A.²

The most common mutation reported in patients with MADA is the homozygous p.Arg527His substitution in exon 9 of the *LMNA* gene.^{1,3,4} Other *LMNA* mutations resulting in MAD are homozygous p.Ala529Val and compound p.Arg527His/Val440Met.^{5,6} MAD with progeria-like features was described in relation to the homozygous p.Arg527Cys, homozygous p.Lys542Asn, homozygous p.Arg471Cys, compound p.Thr528Met/Met540Thr, and compound p.Arg471Cys/Arg527Cys *LMNA* mutations.^{7–11}

In this work, we describe a novel homozygous p.Arg527Leu substitution mutation in the *LMNA* gene, resulting in MAD with progeroid features. We also suggest that a founder effect might be present in Northeast Egypt.

¹Genetics Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University Children's Hospital, Mansoura, Egypt; ²Neuromuscular Unit, Mossakowski Medical Research Centre, Warsaw, Poland; ³Laboratory of Bioinformatics and Protein Engineering, International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Warsaw, Poland; ⁴Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland; ⁵Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt; ⁶Department of Radiology, Mansoura University Children's Hospital, Mansoura, Egypt; ⁷Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Center, Mansoura, Egypt; ⁸Department of Human Epigenetics, Mossakowski Medical Research Centre, Warsaw, Poland; ⁹Department of Geriatrics and Gerontology, Medical Center of Postgraduate Education, Warsaw, Poland

*Correspondence: Professor M Al-Haggar, Genetics Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, 35516 Mansoura, Egypt. Tel: +201117 15 350; Fax: +2050 223 4092; E-mail: m.alhaggar@yahoo.co.uk or Professor M Puzianowska-Kuznicka, Department of Human Epigenetics, Mossakowski Medical Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences, 5 Pawinskiego Street, 02-106 Warsaw, Poland. Tel: +48 22 5991755; Fax: +48 22 668 55 22; E-mail mpuzianowska@wum.edu.pl

Received 7 November 2011; revised 6 March 2012; accepted 27 March 2012; published online 2 May 2012

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Subjects

Family 1: patient APS 1201. A 4-year-old female patient (APS 1201, Figure 1) was referred to the Genetics Unit, Mansoura University Children's Hospital (MUCH) in Mansoura, Egypt, because of frequent episodes of obstructive sleep apnea with exacerbations of upper airway infections. She was born to unrelated parents (Figure 2a); however, both parents originated from families living in the same small village of Salomon Al-Komash, Dakahlia Governorate, and a distant kinship cannot be completely ruled out.

Family 2: patient APS 2301 and patient APS 2302. Two sisters aged 10 and 4 years (APS 2301 and APS 2302, respectively, Figure 1), inhabitants of Ismalia city, Egypt, born to consanguineous parents (Figure 2a), were referred to the Genetics Unit, MUCH, Mansoura, Egypt, because of impaired motor skills (such as difficulty in walking) and to marked stiffness in the hands, feet, and back. Both had been born by a normal, vaginal delivery. At birth, they were completely normal, with average birth weight and height, good suckling, and fair neonatal reflexes.

Blood smear

Blood smears were routinely stained using May–Grunwald–Giemsa method.

DNA isolation

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood mononuclear cells using the Capture Column Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany).

Genetic testing

A total of 12 exons of *LMNA*, 10 exons of *ZMPSTE-24*, and exon–intron boundaries were amplified^{12,13} and sequenced with a Big Dye Terminator Sequencing Ready Reaction kit (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA, USA) on the ABI PRISM 373 fluorescent DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems).

Restriction fragment length polymorphism

Exon 9 of the *LMNA* gene was amplified by PCR with forward 5'-TTGGGTGG CGATGGGAGCGC-3' and reverse 5'-GCAGCTGGCTCCATGTTGG-3' primers. The 282 bp PCR product was restricted with the *Cvi*QI enzyme (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA). The wild-type allele was represented by 134 and 148 bp fragments, whereas the mutated allele remained unrestricted.

Bioinformatics analysis

We predicted the effects of amino acid substitution on protein stability and function on the basis of the following methods: PolyPhen, PMut, SNPeffect, SIFT, Mupro, PoPMuSIC, CUPSAT, HOPE, nsSNPAnalyzer, and SNPs&GO.^{14–23} The crystal structure of the lamin immunoglobulin-like (IG-like) domain (pdb id: 1IFR) was used as an input wherever possible; otherwise, the protein sequence was used.

RESULTS

Clinical presentation

Patient APS 1201 was a full-term, healthy female, born by a spontaneous vaginal delivery, with normal development milestones until the age of 2 years. The first symptoms of the disease appeared when she was 2.5 years old; since then, she has been frequently admitted to the General, Pulmonary, Cardiology, and ENT wards of MUCH, because of a chronic upper airway obstruction associated with exacerbations of upper airway infections. Initially, adenoid hypertrophy was suspected; however, ENT consultants raised the possibility of mandibular dysplasia that might require reconstructive surgery to relieve the airway obstruction and obstruction-related infections. Next, she developed symptoms suggestive of a right-sided heart failure. Cardiac examination revealed marked systemic congestion, pulsating neck veins and a congested tender liver with the typical precordial signs of pulmonary hypertension (right ventricular uplift, accentuated second heart sound with close splitting, ejection systolic

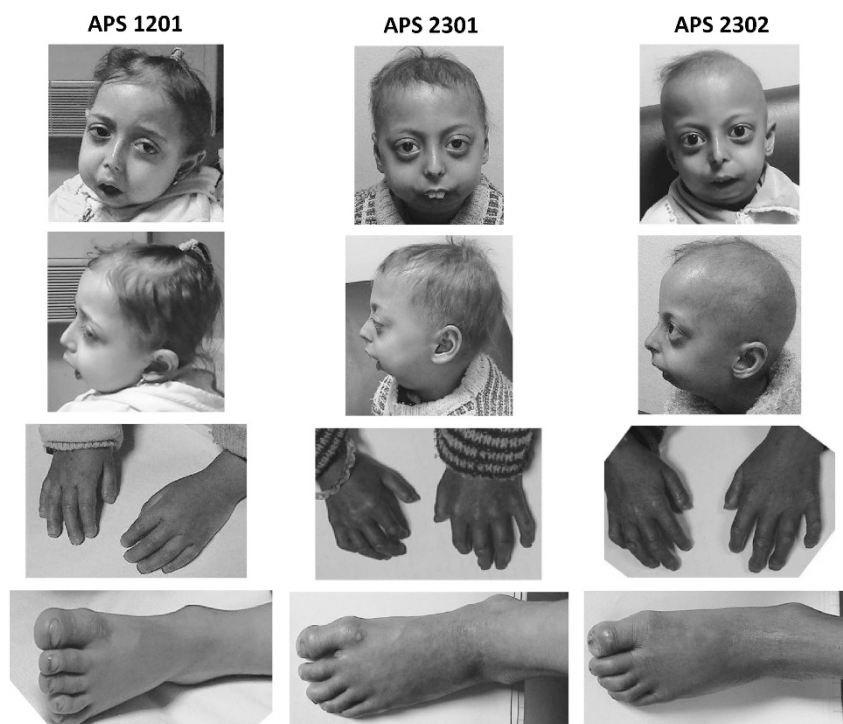


Figure 1 Current photographs of the affected children showing characteristic MAD and progeroid features.

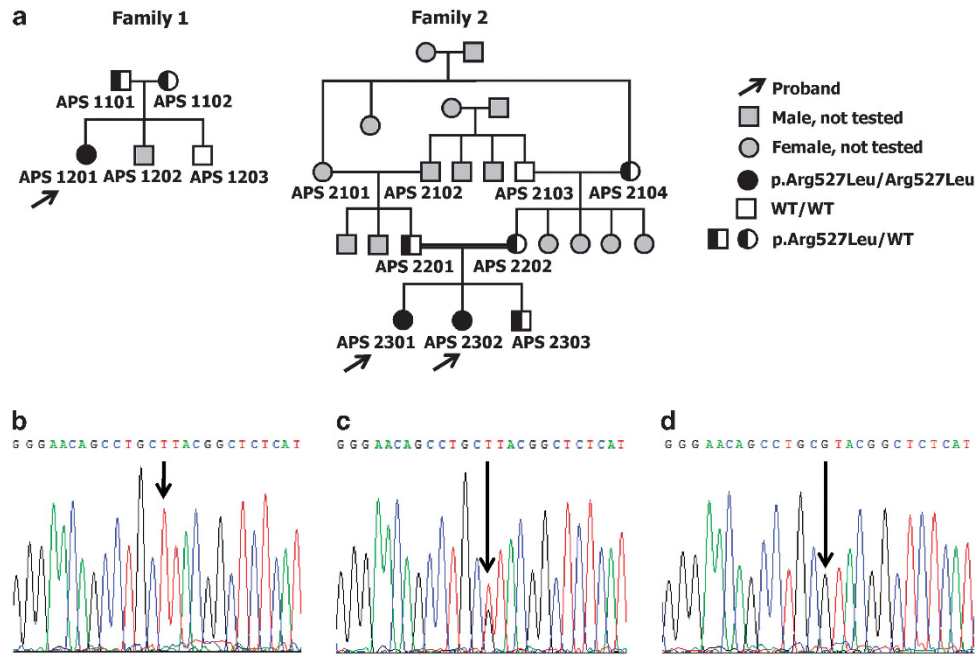


Figure 2 (a) Pedigrees of the two families affected by a progeroid syndrome, showing autosomal recessive trait of inheritance. (b) Sequencing of exon 9 of *LMNA* revealed the presence of a homozygous c.1580G>T mutation, resulting in the replacement of arginine by leucine at amino acid position 527 (p.Arg527Leu) – proband from Family 2. (c) Heterozygous mutation present in the mother of the probands from Family 2. (d) Wild-type alleles present in the unaffected grandfather from the same family.

with early diastolic murmurs). The electrocardiogram showed right ventricular hypertrophy with marked right-axis deviation. Echocardiography revealed intact inter-ventricular and inter-atrial septa, poor cardiac muscle performance with reduced ejection fraction, and marked elevation of pulmonary blood pressure (45 mmHg). Respiratory function tests were normal. A diagnosis of sub-acute cor pulmonale due to upper airway obstruction was made, and treatment with oxygen inhalation, diuretic therapy, and digitalis was successful.

Symptoms detected at age 4 are described in Table 1. Basic biochemical parameters and results of other tests are shown in Table 2. Notably, no metabolic abnormalities were present, most probably because of the young age of the patient. The patient remains under the control of the Cardiac Clinic; she is maintained on diuretics and load reducers. To relieve the upper airway compromise, until maxillofacial reconstructive surgery is performed, she receives (on an 'on-demand' basis) a continuous positive airway pressure breathing (nasal CPAP) using a portable device.

Patient APS 2301 developed difficulties in leaning forward, in the ability to perform fine movements of hands (such as feeding herself and writing), and in movements of feet, all being a result of marked joint stiffness, at age 5. Plain radiographs of her hands and chest showed marked osteolysis (acro-osteolysis of terminal phalanges and absent clavicles; Figures 3a and b, respectively). She attended the Orthopedic, Dermatology, and Rheumatology Clinics; however, regardless of the prescribed treatment, symptoms were not relieved and systematically progressed. Patient APS 2302 started to have similar symptoms at age 3. Neither girl had any symptoms related to the respiratory system, they were normotensive without dyslipidemia.

Symptoms observed in Patient APS 2301 at age 10 and in Patient APS 2302 at age 4 are listed in Table 1, whereas the results of biochemical and of other tests are shown in Table 2. No metabolic

abnormalities were noticed. They currently receive palliative physical therapy to relieve joint stiffness. They also receive vitamins and adhere to a dietary regimen to prevent dyslipidemia.

Blood smear

As the parents of the affected children did not agree for a biopsy, we evaluated the patients' blood smears. The majority (approximately 80% in the patient APS 2301) of the peripheral blood lymphocytes detected in routine blood smears stained with May–Grunwald–Giemsa method showed markedly irregular nuclear shape (Figures 3c and d).

Genetic testing

We first sequenced all exons and exon–intron boundaries of the *LMNA* and *ZMPSTE-24* genes in the three affected children. In all of them, sequencing revealed the presence of a homozygous c.1580G>T point mutation in *LMNA* exon 9, which resulted in the replacement of arginine by leucine at position 527 (p.Arg527Leu) in the IG-like domain of lamin A (Figure 2b). Sequencing of *ZMPSTE-24* revealed no mutations. Analysis of the sequence of the *LMNA* gene in the probands' unaffected parents (Family 1: APS 1101 and APS 1102; Family 2: APS 2201 and APS 2202) revealed that all of them were heterozygous p.Arg527Leu mutation carriers (Figure 2c). In addition, identical heterozygous mutation was found in the unaffected grandmother (APS 2104), but not in the grandfather (APS 2103) of Family 2 (Figure 2d). Other grandparents were not available for analysis (Figure 2a).

As the same mutation has been found in two unrelated families, we decided to check its prevalence in Northeast Egypt, the region where both families live. Restriction fragment-length polymorphism analysis performed in 178 unrelated, randomly selected inhabitants of this region, showed that two of them were heterozygous carriers of the c.1580G>T *LMNA* mutation. The presence of this mutation was

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of three patients with MAD and progeroid symptoms

	Patient APS 1201	Patient APS 2301	Patient APS 2302
Age (years)	4	10	4
Sex	Female	Female	Female
Age of onset (years)	2.5	5	3
<i>MAD symptoms</i>			
BMI (kg/m ²)	13.82	14.45	14.12
Growth retardation	< 10th percentile	< 10th percentile	< 10th percentile
Lipodystrophy type A	Minimal	Marked	Mild-to-moderate
Microcephaly (head circumference, cm)	Yes (44)	Yes (42.5)	Yes (43.2)
Wide cranial sutures	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prominent eyes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prominent cheeks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Micrognathia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dental crowding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hypoplastic clavicle	Mild	Marked	Moderate
Acro-osteolysis	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fingertip rounding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Joint contractures	Temporo-mandibular, small joints of hands and feet	Temporo-mandibular, knees, ankles, elbows, wrists, small joints of hands and feet	Temporo-mandibular, knees, ankles, elbows, wrists, small joints of hands and feet
Mottled hyperpigmentation	No	Yes	Yes
Acanthosis nigricans	No	Yes (marked)	Yes (mild)
<i>Additional progeroid symptoms</i>			
Pinched nose	Yes	Yes	Yes
Premature loss of teeth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Caries	Yes	Yes	Yes
High-pitched voice	No	Marked	Moderate
Alopecia/sparse hair	Sparse hair	Alopecia	Alopecia
Scleroderma-like skin atrophy	Moderate	Marked	Moderate
Spine rigidity	No	Severe	Mild
Waddling gait	No	Severe	Mild

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; MAD, mandibuloacral dysplasia.

Table 2 Biochemical and other tests of three patients with MAD and progeroid symptoms

	Patient APS 1201	Patient APS 2301	Patient APS 2302
Decreased bone density (DEXA)	Mild	Severe	Moderate
Echocardiography/pulmonary hypertension	Severe, <i>cor pulmonale</i>	Mild, compensated	No
Plasma glucose (mmol/l)	4.1	4.5	4.6
Plasma insulin (mU/l)	16	21	14
Plasma triglycerides (mg/dl)	64	96	75
Plasma cholesterol (mg/dl)	165	184	178
Plasma HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	38	42	40

Abbreviations: HDL, high-density lipoprotein; MAD, mandibuloacral dysplasia.

subsequently confirmed by sequencing. Therefore, approximately 1.12% of inhabitants of Northeast Egypt might be heterozygous carriers of the c.1580G>T-mutated *LMNA* allele, and the frequency of the mutated allele in this region is approximately 0.56%.

Computational predictions of the p.Arg527Leu *LMNA* substitution effects

Computational analysis showed that the p.Arg527Leu substitution leads to the disruption of a salt bridge, introduction of a hydrophobic residue on the protein surface, and to the formation of a cavity that increases the solvent-exposed hydrophobic surface (Figure 4). We predicted the effects of p.Arg527Leu substitution on protein stability

and function on the basis of a series of algorithms (Table 3). Predictions returned by most methods agree that the substitution of the positively charged arginine to the non-charged, hydrophobic leucine, results in destabilization of the lamin A IG-like domain structure and may increase the protein aggregation tendency. The primary destabilization of the protein structure will cause secondary effects due to the alteration of lamin A interaction with its protein partners.

DISCUSSION

Mutations of the *LMNA* gene result in a wide range of diseases, termed 'laminopathies',^{24,25} such as autosomal dominant

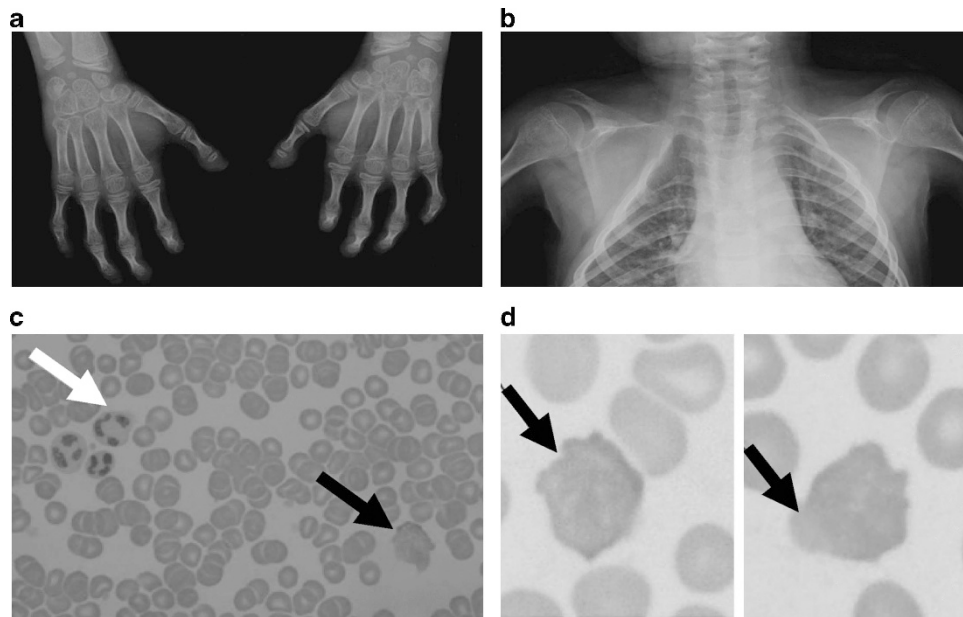


Figure 3 Clinical features in a 10-year-old girl from Family 2 (APS 2301). (a) Plain radiograph of hands showing a claw deformity and acro-osteolysis of terminal phalanges. (b) Plain radiograph of chest showing absence of clavicles. (c) Blood smear stained using May–Grunwald–Giemsa method ($\times 500$ magnification) showing normal erythrocytes, and a lymphocyte with irregularly shaped nucleus. (d) Lymphocytes with irregularly shaped nuclei with outpouching ($\times 1000$ magnification). Black arrow – lymphocyte with irregular nucleus. White arrow – granulocyte.

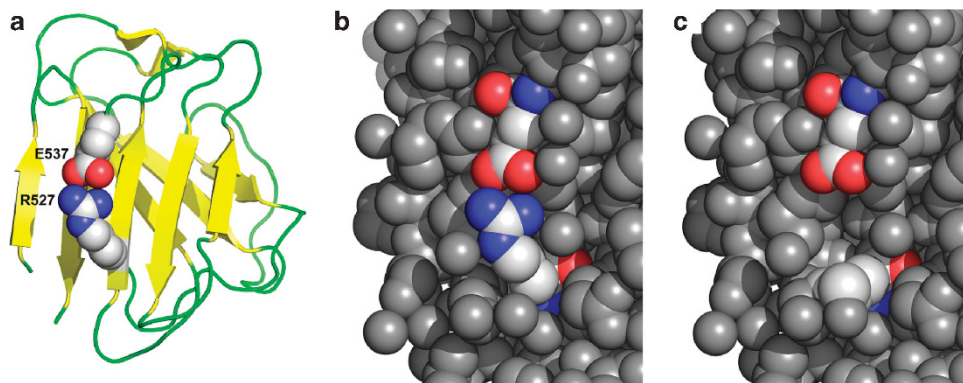


Figure 4 Cartoon representation of lamin A IG-like domain (pdb id: 1IFR). (a) Arginine 527 forms a salt bridge with glutamate 537 (residues shown in the space-filled representation, with carbon atoms shown in gray, nitrogen atoms shown in blue, and oxygen in red). This salt bridge stabilizes the β -sheet (β strands are shown as yellow arrows), and as a result, contributes to the stability of the entire IG-like domain fold. (b) The residues around the Arg527–Glu537 (R527–E537) pair are densely packed (all heavy atoms around the salt bridge are shown as gray balls). (c) The p.Arg527Leu substitution destroys the salt bridge, introduces a pocket on the protein structure, and exposes a hydrophobic leucine to the solvent.

Table 3 Prediction of the p.Arg527Leu substitution effects and comparison with the p.Arg527His and p.Arg527Cys substitution effects

	p.Arg527Leu	p.Arg527His	p.Arg527Cys
<i>Disease predictors</i>			
PolyPhen2	May cause disease	No effect	Likely to cause disease
PMut	Likely to cause disease	Likely to cause disease	Likely to cause disease
SIFT	May cause disease	May cause disease	Likely to cause disease
nsSNPAnalyzer	Likely to cause disease	Likely to cause disease	Likely to cause disease
SNPs&GO	Likely to cause disease	No effect	Likely to cause disease
<i>(De)stabilization predictors</i>			
SNPeffect (aggregation)	Increased aggregation	No effect	No effect
SNPeffect (stability)	Stabilization	Slight destabilization	No effect
PoPMuSiC	Destabilization	Destabilization	Destabilization
CUPSAT	Destabilization	Destabilization	Destabilization
HOPE	Destabilization	Destabilization	Destabilization

and autosomal recessive Emery–Dreifuss muscular dystrophy (EDMD2 and EDMD3),^{12,26} limb girdle muscular dystrophy type 1B,²⁷ congenital muscular dystrophy,²⁸ dilated cardiomyopathy 1A,²⁹ Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder type 2B,³⁰ Dunningan-type familial partial lipodystrophy,³¹ MAD,¹ Hutchinson–Gilford progeria,^{32–34} and restrictive dermopathy.¹³ Their phenotypes are quite diverse, most probably owing to the multiple molecular functions of lamin A, including the regulation of gene transcription, chromatin organization, DNA replication, maintenance of nuclear integrity, and mechanotransduction, that might be diversely affected by various mutations.^{35,36}

A difficulty arises when genotype–phenotype correlations are being made. In some laminopathies, there is a good correlation between the specific mutations of *LMNA* and the clinical manifestations of the disease; in others, multiple mutations present in distinct parts of *LMNA* might all result in a similar phenotype; in still other cases, the mutation of a single residue might result in a diverse phenotypes.³⁷ Indeed, this was also true for our patients; even though they all had the same *LMNA* mutation, the symptomatology of their disease was not exactly the same. First, the initial, most pronounced symptoms of the disease in the girl from Family 1, were related to the respiratory tract and appeared at the age of 2.5 years, whereas the initial symptoms in girls from Family 2 were related to the stiffness of joints and appeared at the ages of 3 and 5. Second, the extent of typical MAD symptoms varied. For example, hypoplasia of the clavicle, joint contractures, and mottled hyperpigmentation were less evident in the 4-year-old girl from Family 1 than in the 4-year-old girl from Family 2 and in her older sister. Third, symptoms of progeria also differed between these girls: the child from Family 1 had neither high-pitched voice nor alopecia, whereas both symptoms were present in children from Family 2. Finally, acanthosis nigricans was present in children from Family 2, but absent in a child from Family 1. The difference in the extent of symptoms in the sisters from Family 2 might be explained by their age and by the time that has passed since the occurrence of the first symptoms. In contrast, differences in clinical manifestations of the disease between the child from Family 1 and children from Family 2 are not the result of age or time. We speculate that they are a result of diverse interactions of the mutated lamin A with other proteins or a result of different epigenetic modifications of the mutated *LMNA*.

Respiratory problems due to mandibular hypoplasia in MAD patients were not reported. However, they were observed in a child from Family 1; she suffered from obstructive sleep apnea complicated by pulmonary hypertension due to mandibular hypoplasia and backward displacement of tongue. Recently, pulmonary hypertension has been described in two patients suffering from classical progeria without cardiovascular impairment, diabetes mellitus, or hypertriglyceridemia. These patients, carriers of the *BANF1* mutations, suffered from profound skeletal abnormalities and developed pulmonary hypertension due to severe scoliosis.³⁸ In addition, patients with mandibular hypoplasia because of causes other than MAD (eg, fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva) were reported to have obstructive sleep apnea causing significant pulmonary hypertension.³⁹ It thus becomes plausible that other patients suffering from MAD might develop pulmonary hypertension at a later age, and therefore, should be carefully evaluated.

Our primary finding is the association of a novel homozygous c.1580G>T mutation of *LMNA*, resulting in the replacement of arginine 527 by leucine (p.Arg527Leu), with features of MADA and of progeria. The most common genetic cause of MADA is the homozygous p.Arg527His *LMNA* mutation.^{1,3,4} Furthermore, the

homozygous p.Arg527Cys *LMNA* mutation results in early and severe MAD and progeria.⁷ According to the computational structure prediction, a basic arginine at position 527 of the wild-type lamin A, forms a salt bridge with the glutamate at position 537, thus stabilizing the structure of the conserved C-terminal IG-like domain of this protein.^{40,41} Our computational structure prediction showed that the replacement of arginine 527 by a neutral, hydrophobic leucine, completely destroys the salt bridge, and this results in the destabilization of the IG-like domain structure and increases the tendency for protein aggregation. Such an alteration most likely affects the interactions of lamin A with other proteins, thereby influencing multiple cellular processes. This, in turn, might explain the severe clinical presentation of the disease observed in our patients: its early appearance and the presence of a full set of typical MADA symptoms together with some progeroid features. We also showed that the replacement of arginine 527 by a basic histidine results in the destabilization of the salt-bridge formation; however, it has less severe consequences than the effects predicted for the replacement with leucine. Finally, we showed that the replacement of arginine 527 with a neutral cysteine leads to a broad change in the local landscape. Moreover, cysteine at position 527 presents a tendency to form disulfide bridge with cysteine 522 (based on the disulfide bridge predictors DiANNA and DIpro,^{42,43}) which could affect protein folding. Importantly, results of our computational disease prediction correspond quite accurately with the phenotypes associated with mutations of amino acid 527: p.Arg527His that was predicted as the least pathogenic, results in MADA; p.Arg527Leu that was shown as intermediately pathogenic, results in MADA and progeria; finally, p.Arg527Cys that was predicted as the most pathogenic, results in an earliest and most severe MADA and progeria (Table 3).

The second major important finding described here is the common occurrence of the mutated allele in the inhabitants of Northeast Egypt; we found that almost 1.12% of them might be heterozygous carriers of the mutation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case when a mutation was detected in unrelated, unaffected members of the same community, suggesting the existence of a founder effect in this population. A founder effect was also suspected in the Italian population, where the p.Arg527His *LMNA* mutation was detected in nine MAD patients from five families originating from sparsely populated area in central Italy, with a probably high percentage of consanguineous marriages. However, this was not confirmed.¹

In summary, the main finding reported in this work is a novel c.1580G>T mutation of *LMNA* causing replacement of arginine 527 by leucine. This mutation was found in three patients of the Egyptian origin, suffering from MADA syndrome and from progeria. We also show that the percentage of mutation carriers in Northeast Egypt might be approximately 1.12%, suggesting the presence of a founder effect. These results deserve a detailed analysis.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was in part supported by the statutory funds from the Mossakowski Medical Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences (MPK, AMP). We also acknowledge the support of the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission Grant HEALTH-PROT, contract number 229676 (LK and JMB).

- 1 Novelli G, Muchir A, Sanguuolo F *et al*: Mandibuloacral dysplasia is caused by a mutation in *LMNA* encoding lamin A/C. *Am J Hum Genet* 2002; **71**: 426–431.
- 2 Agarwal AK, Fryns JP, Auchus RJ, Garg A: Zinc metalloproteinase, ZMPSTE24, is mutated in mandibuloacral dysplasia. *Hum Mol Genet* 2003; **12**: 1995–2001.
- 3 Shen JJ, Brown CA, Lupski JR, Potocki L: Mandibuloacral dysplasia caused by homozygosity for the R527H mutation in lamin A/C. *J Med Genet* 2003; **40**: 854–857.
- 4 Garavelli L, D'Apice MR, Rivieri F *et al*: Mandibuloacral dysplasia type A in childhood. *Am J Med Genet A* 2009; **149A**: 2258–2264.
- 5 Garg A, Cogulu O, Ozkinay F, Onay H, Agarwal AK: A novel homozygous Ala529Val *LMNA* mutation in Turkish patients with mandibuloacral dysplasia. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2005; **90**: 5259–5264.
- 6 Lombardi F, Gullotta F, Columbaro M *et al*: Compound heterozygosity for mutations in *LMNA* in a patient with a myopathic and lipodystrophic mandibuloacral dysplasia type A phenotype. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2007; **92**: 4467–4471.
- 7 Agarwal AK, Kazachkova I, Ten S, Garg A: Severe mandibuloacral dysplasia-associated lipodystrophy and progeria in a young girl with a novel homozygous Arg527Cys *LMNA* mutation. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2008; **93**: 4617–4623.
- 8 Plasilova M, Chattopadhyay C, Pal P *et al*: Homozygous missense mutation in the lamin A/C gene causes autosomal recessive Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. *J Med Genet* 2004; **41**: 609–614.
- 9 Zirn B, Kress W, Grimm T, Berthold LD *et al*: Association of homozygous *LMNA* mutation R471C with new phenotype: mandibuloacral dysplasia, progeria, and rigid spine muscular dystrophy. *Am J Med Genet A* 2008; **146A**: 1049–1054.
- 10 Verstraeten VL, Broers JL, van Steensel MA *et al*: Compound heterozygosity for mutations in *LMNA* causes a progeria syndrome without prelamin A accumulation. *Hum Mol Genet* 2006; **15**: 2509–2522.
- 11 Cao H, Hegele RA: *LMNA* is mutated in Hutchinson-Gilford progeria (MIM 176670) but not in Wiedemann-Rautenstrauch progeroid syndrome (MIM 264090). *Hum Genet* 2003; **48**: 271–274.
- 12 Bonne G, Di Barletta MR, Varnous S *et al*: Mutations in the gene encoding lamin A/C cause autosomal dominant Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. *Nat Genet* 1999; **21**: 285–288.
- 13 Navarro CL, De Sandre-Giovannoli A, Bernard R *et al*: Lamin A and ZMPSTE24 (FACE-1) defect cause nuclear disorganization and identify restrictive dermatopathy as a lethal neonatal laminopathy. *Hum Mol Genet* 2004; **13**: 2493–2503.
- 14 Ramensky V, Bork P, Sunyaev S: Human non-synonymous SNPs: server and survey. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2002; **30**: 3894–3900.
- 15 Ferrer-Costa C, Gelpi JL, Zamakola L, Parraga I, de la Cruz X, Orozco M: PMUT: a web-based tool for the annotation of pathological mutations on proteins. *Bioinformatics* 2005; **21**: 3176–3178.
- 16 Reumers J, Maurer-Stroh S, Schymkowitz J, Rousseau F: SNPeff v2.0: a new step in investigating the molecular phenotypic effects of human non-synonymous SNPs. *Bioinformatics* 2006; **22**: 2183–2185.
- 17 Ng PC, Henikoff S: Predicting deleterious amino acid substitutions. *Genome Res* 2001; **11**: 863–874.
- 18 Cheng J, Randall A, Baldi P: Prediction of protein stability changes for single-site mutations using support vector machines. *Proteins* 2006; **62**: 1125–1132.
- 19 Dehouck Y, Kwasigroch JM, Gilis D, Rooman M: PoPMuSiC 2.1: a web server for the estimation of protein stability changes upon mutation and sequence optimality. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2011; **12**: 151.
- 20 Parthiban V, Gromiha MM, Schomburg D: CUPSAT: prediction of protein stability upon point mutations. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2006; **34**: W239–W242.
- 21 Venselaar H, Te Beek TA, Kuipers RK, Hekkelman ML, Vriend G: Protein structure analysis of mutations causing inheritable diseases. An e-Science approach with life scientist friendly interfaces. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2010; **11**: 548.
- 22 Bao L, Zhou M, Cui Y: nsSNPAnalyzer: identifying disease-associated nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005; **33**: W480–W482.
- 23 Calabrese R, Capriotti E, Fariselli P, Martelli PL, Casadio R: Functional annotations improve the predictive score of human disease-related mutations in proteins. *Hum Mutat* 2009; **30**: 1237–1244.
- 24 Broers JL, Ramaekers FC, Bonne G, Yaou RB, Hutchison CJ: Nuclear lamins: laminopathies and their role in premature ageing. *Physiol Rev* 2006; **86**: 967–1008.
- 25 Worman HJ, Bonne G: "Laminopathies": a wide spectrum of human diseases. *Exp Cell Res* 2007; **313**: 2121–2133.
- 26 Raffaele Di Barletta M, Ricci E, Galluzzi G *et al*: Different mutations in the *LMNA* gene cause autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. *Am J Hum Genet* 2000; **66**: 1407–1412.
- 27 Muchir A, Bonne G, van der Kooij AJ *et al*: Identification of mutations in the gene encoding lamins A/C in autosomal dominant limb girdle muscular dystrophy with atrioventricular conduction disturbances (LGMD1B). *Hum Mol Genet* 2000; **9**: 1453–1459.
- 28 Quijano-Roy S, Mbieleu B, Bönemann CG *et al*: *De novo LMNA* mutations cause a new form of congenital muscular dystrophy. *Ann Neurol* 2008; **64**: 177–186.
- 29 Fatkin D, MacRae C, Sasaki T *et al*: Missense mutations in the rod domain of the lamin A/C gene as causes of dilated cardiomyopathy and conduction-system disease. *N Engl J Med* 1999; **341**: 1715–1724.
- 30 De Sandre-Giovannoli A, Chaouch M, Kozlov S *et al*: Homozygous defects in *LMNA*, encoding lamin A/C nuclear-envelope proteins, cause autosomal recessive axonal neuropathy in human (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder type 2) and mouse. *Am J Hum Genet* 2002; **70**: 726–736.
- 31 Shackleton S, Lloyd DJ, Jackson SN *et al*: *LMNA*, encoding lamin A/C, is mutated in partial lipodystrophy. *Nat Genet* 2000; **24**: 153–156.
- 32 De Sandre-Giovannoli A, Bernard R, Cau P *et al*: Lamin A truncation in Hutchinson-Gilford progeria. *Science* 2003; **300**: 2055.
- 33 Eriksson M, Brown WT, Gordon LB *et al*: Recurrent *de novo* point mutations in lamin A cause Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. *Nature* 2003; **423**: 293–298.
- 34 Hennekam RC: Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome: review of the phenotype. *Am J Med Genet A* 2006; **140**: 2603–2624.
- 35 Verstraeten VL, Broers JL, Ramaekers FC, van Steensel MA: The nuclear envelope, a key structure in cellular integrity and gene expression. *Curr Med Chem* 2007; **14**: 1231–1248.
- 36 Maraldi NM, Capanni C, Cenni V, Fini M, Lattanzi G: Laminopathies and lamin-associated signaling pathways. *J Cell Biochem* 2011; **112**: 979–992.
- 37 Scharner J, Gnocchi VF, Ellis JA, Zammit PS: Genotype-phenotype correlations in laminopathies: how does fate translate? *Biochem Soc Trans* 2010; **38**: 257–262.
- 38 Cabanillas R, Cadinanos J, Villamayteide JAF *et al*: Nestor-Guillermo progeria syndrome: a novel premature aging condition with early onset and chronic development caused by *BANF1* mutations. *Am J Med Genet* 2011A; **155**: 2617–2625.
- 39 Carvalho DR, Pinnola GC, Ferreira DR *et al*: Mandibular hypoplasia in fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva causing obstructive sleep apnoea with pulmonary hypertension. *Clin Dysmorphol* 2010; **19**: 69–72.
- 40 Dhe-Paganon S, Werner ED, Chi YI, Shoelson SE: Structure of the globular tail of nuclear lamin. *J Biol Chem* 2002; **277**: 17381–17384.
- 41 Krimm I, Ostlund C, Gilquin B *et al*: The Ig-like structure of the C-terminal domain of lamin A/C, mutated in muscular dystrophies, cardiomyopathy, and partial lipodystrophy. *Structure* 2002; **10**: 811–823.
- 42 Ferrè F, Clote P: DiANNA 1.1: an extension of the DiANNA web server for ternary cysteine classification. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2006; **34**: (Web Server issue) W182–W185.
- 43 Cheng J, Saigo H, Baldi P: Large-scale prediction of disulphide bridges using kernel methods, two-dimensional recursive neural networks, and weighted graph matching. *Proteins* 2006; **62**: 617–629.