

Axenfeld-Rieger Syndrome – PITX2/FOXC1

Contact details:

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Head of department:

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Service Lead:

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Sample Required:

Adult: 3mls blood in EDTA Paediatric: at least 1ml EDTA (preferably >2ml)

See Sample requirements page at <u>www.nbt.nhs.uk/genetics</u> for full details

Samples should be accompanied by a FULLY completed request form available to download at <u>www.nbt.nhs.uk/genetics</u> or from the laboratory.

Please include details of test, family history, address and POSTCODE, NHS number, referring clinician and unit/hospital.

Consent and DNA Storage:

All genetic testing requires consent. It is the responsibility of the referring clinician to ensure that appropriate consent has been obtained.

DNA is stored from all patients unless consent for this is specifically denied.

Stored samples may be used for quality assurance purposes and may be used anonymously for the development of new tests for the disorder in question.

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Clinical Background and Genetics

- Axenfeld-Rieger Syndrome (ARS, OMIM 180500/602482) is a rare autosomal dominant (AD) disorder with an estimated frequency of 1/250,000 in the UK.
- ARS describes a group of genetically and phenotypically heterogeneous disorders that primarily affect the anterior segment of the eye. Affected individuals display a characteristic spectrum of ocular anomalies which can include iris hypoplasia, corectopia, polycoria, iridogoniodysgenesis, and a prominent anteriorly displaced schwalbe's line.
- Systemic features of ARS although more variable in presentation can include microdontia, hypodontia, maxillary hypoplasia and hypertelorism. In addition some patients have cardiac anomalies.
- One of the most serious associations is the increased risk of glaucoma with approximately 50% of affected individuals acquiring this progressively blinding disease. Identifying an "at risk" group allows glaucoma development/progression to be monitored and treated appropriately.
- There are four known genetic loci for ARS, situated on chromosome 4q25 (*PITX2*), 6q25 (*FOXC1*), 13q14 and 16q24 (genes remain unidentified).
- It is estimated that 40% of patients with ARS are due to point mutations or dosage anomalies in either the *FOXC1* or *PITX2* gene.

Strungaru MH et al. 2007 Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. Jan 48: 228-237 Tümer Z et al. 2009 Eur J Hum Genet 17: 1527-1539

Service offered

- First line test is screening *FOXC1* and *PITX2* for dosage anomalies using MLPA.
- Patients without any dosage abnormalities are screened for point mutations in *FOXC1* and *PITX2* by direct sequence analysis.

Referrals

Referrals are accepted from Genetic Ophthalmologists and Clinical Geneticists for patients meeting the UKGTN clinical criteria; please complete the UKGTN proforma found below.

Target reporting Time

MLPA (*FOXC1* + *PITX2*) *FOXC1* Full gene screen *PITX2* Full gene screen

42 days

Please contact the laboratory for up to date prices.

Quality

This is a UKGTN approved service. BGL participates in the external quality assurance EMQN Sanger sequencing scheme and the GenQA Pathogenicity of sequence variants scheme.

Clinical Advice

If clinical discussion is required we would recommend contact with Dr Amanda Churchill, Bristol Eye Hospital, Bristol (Tel: 0117 342 4653).

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UKGTN testing criteria

Please complete as applicable and return to the laboratory with any additional information available.

Patient Name		OMIM disease reference	180500/602482
Date of Birth			
NHS Number			
		Tick the relevant box:	1
Referrals are only accepted from one of the following:		Genetic Ophthalmologist	
		Clinical Geneticist	
Minimal referral criteria as stated in the Gene Dossier			
Criteria			
Clinical phenotype of Axenfeld-Rieger Syndrome (ARS); individuals should fulfil at least 2 of the following criteria			
Tick the box if patient meets the criteria Comments i.e. Bilateral			
Anterior Segment Dysgenesis			
Posterior embryotoxon			
Iris hypoplasia			
Corectopia			
Polycoria			
Abnormal iris strands			
Childhood glaucoma (but not congenital)			
OR			
Autosomal dominant inheritance with one of the above Ocular features excluding glaucoma			
Additional features			
Cardiac abnormalities			
Hearing loss			
Microdontia			
Hypodontia			
Maxillary hypoplasia			
Hypertelorism			
Telecanthus			
Umbilical hernia			
Further Information:			

If the patient does not fulfil these criteria and you still feel that testing should be performed please contact the Bristol Genetics Laboratory to discuss testing (Tel: 0117 414 6168).

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