Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis in Finland caused by a *SERPINB7* founder mutation

Katariina Hannula-Jouppi, MD, PhD, MBA, Liisa Harjama, MD, Elisabet Einarsdottir, PhD, Outi Elomaa, PhD, Kaisa Kettunen, PhD, Janna Saarela, MD, PhD, Minna Soronen, MD, Laura Bouchard, MD, PhD, Katriina Lappalainen, MD, PhD, Hannele Heikkilä, MD, PhD, Sirpa Kivirikko, MD, PhD, Mikko RJ. Seppänen, MD, PhD, Juha Kere, MD, PhD, Annamari Ranki, MD, PhD



PII: S0190-9622(19)33004-X

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2019.11.004

Reference: YMJD 13981

To appear in: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology

Received Date: 2 May 2019

Revised Date: 31 October 2019 Accepted Date: 4 November 2019

Please cite this article as: Hannula-Jouppi K, Harjama L, Einarsdottir E, Elomaa O, Kettunen K, Saarela J, Soronen M, Bouchard L, Lappalainen K, Heikkilä H, Kivirikko S, Seppänen MR, Kere J, Ranki A, Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis in Finland caused by a *SERPINB7* founder mutation, *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* (2019), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2019.11.004.

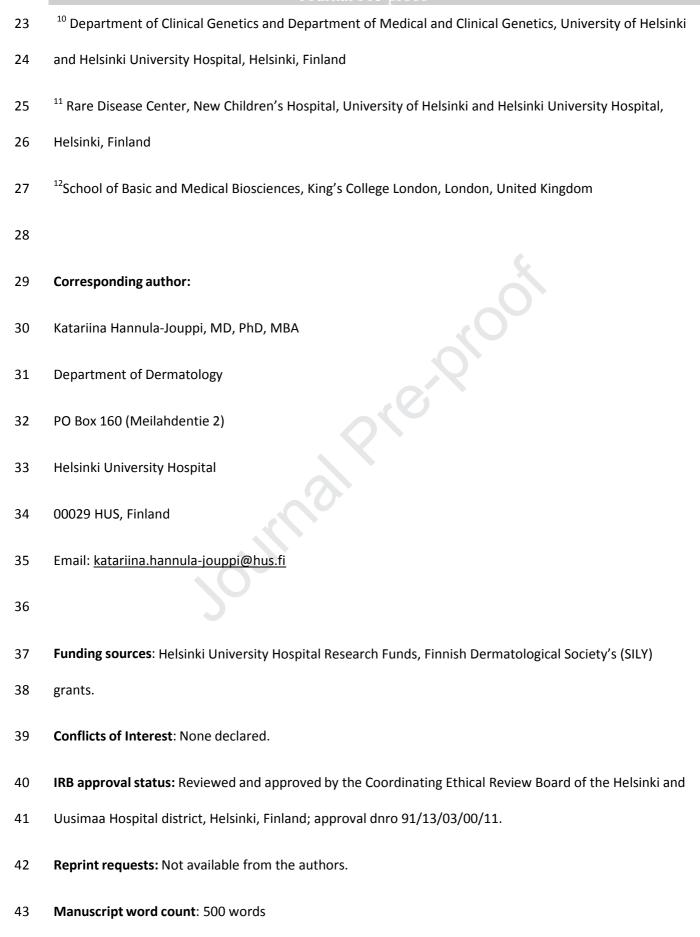
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- 1 Article type: Research Letter
- 2 **Title:** Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis in Finland caused by a *SERPINB7* founder mutation
- 3 Katariina Hannula-Jouppi, MD, PhD, MBA^{1,2,3}, Liisa Harjama MD¹, Elisabet Einarsdottir, PhD^{2,3,4,5}, Outi
- 4 Elomaa PhD^{2,3}, Kaisa Kettunen PhD^{6,7}, Janna Saarela MD, PhD^{6,8}, Minna Soronen MD⁹, Laura Bouchard MD,
- 5 PhD¹, Katriina Lappalainen MD, PhD¹, Hannele Heikkilä MD, PhD¹, Sirpa Kivirikko MD, PhD¹⁰, Mikko RJ
- 6 Seppänen, MD, PhD¹¹, Juha Kere, MD, PhD^{2,3,4,12}, and Annamari Ranki, MD, PhD¹

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- 8 ¹ Department of Dermatology, Skin and Allergy Hospital, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University
- 9 Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- 10 ² Folkhälsan Research Center, Helsinki, and Stem Cells and Metabolism Research Program, Faculty of
- 11 Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
- ³ Folkhälsan Institute of Genetics, Helsinki, and Research Programs Unit, Molecular Neurology, University of
- 13 Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
- ⁴ Department of Biosciences and Nutrition, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge, Sweden
- ⁵ Science for Life Laboratory, Department of Gene Technology, KTH-Royal Institute of Technology, Solna,
- 16 Sweden
- 17 ⁶ Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland (FIMM), Helsinki Institute of Life Science (HiLIFE), University of
- 18 Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.
- ⁷ Laboratory of Genetics, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- ⁸ Centre for Molecular Medicine Norway (NCMM), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- ⁹ PEDEGO Research Unit, University of Oulu; Department of Dermatology and Medical Research Center
- 22 Oulu, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu, Finland



44	Capsule summary word count: 25
45	References: 5
46	Figures: 1
47	Tables: 1
48	Supplemental tables: 2 (available at Mendeley doi: 10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1
49	http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1)
50	Supplemental texts: 1 (available at Mendeley doi: 10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1
51	http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1)
52	Supplemental figures: 2 (available at Mendeley doi: 10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1
53	http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/z8tjpfdj3v.1)
54	Keywords: palmoplantar keratoderma; Nagashima type; SERPINB7; transgredient
55	Capsule summary
56	SERPINB7 mutations in NPPK are not confined to Asian populations.
57	• The presence of SERPINB7 mutations should be tested in patients with NPPK in non-Asian
58	populations.

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To the editor: Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis (NPPK) is an autosomal recessive PPK caused by mutations in the serpin family B member 7 (SERPINB7) gene. 1 It has been reported only in Japanese, Chinese and Korean populations, with a common founder mutation c.796C>T p.(Arg266*). 1,2,3 NPPK is characterized by well-demarcated, mild, nonprogressive diffuse hyperkeratosis with transgredient erythema expanding onto the dorsal aspect of the hands, wrists and Achilles tendon area. Palmoplantar hyperhidrosis, aquagenic whitening and fungal infections are frequent.^{1,4} Loss of functional SERPINB7 in skin probably leads to overactivation of intracorneocyte proteases causing skin barrier defects with hyperkeratosis, mild inflammation, and increased water permeability.¹ We report three non-Asian NPPK patients, with a typical NPPK phenotype and homozygous SERPINB7 mutation. Since the age of two months, the 27-year-old Finnish male proband (P1) had a mild diffuse PPK with a well demarcated erythema extending to the wrist and Achilles tendon area (Fig 1, Table I). His whole exome sequencing (WES) (SuppText1) revealed a homozygous SERPINB7 c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) (NM_003784.3) variant (rs201208667) in exon 8 encoding the second-last amino acid of SERPINB7. His unaffected mother and sister were heterozygous carriers of the variant. Sanger sequencing among 44 unrelated Finnish PPK patients revealed two other homozygous patients and four heterozygous carriers (Table I). WES of three heterozygous patients (P4-P6) revealed no other likely pathogenic variants or copynumber variations (CNVs) in SERPINB7 or other genes. WES was unfeasible for P7 but a SNP array for haplotype analysis revealed no other SERPINB7 variants or CNVs. The cause of their PPK thus remains unknown. Other plausible SERPINB7 variants were not analyzed in the other patients. SERPINB7 c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) has not been reported in NPPK (SuppTable1). It was predicted damaging by SIFT, Polyphen, MutationTaster, LRT and CADD (score 19). Only heterozygous carriers were found in population allele frequency databases (ExAC, GnomAD and SISu). According to GnomAD, the heterozyogous carrier frequency was significantly higher for the Finnish population (0.006397) than for non-Finns (0.00032-0.0014), indicating a 5 to 20-fold enrichment in Finns. A common haplotype spanning 272 kb around the detected variant was shared by P1, P2 and six heterozygous carriers, according to

84 genome wide SNP array data (SuppTable2). The variant thus constitutes a plausible Finnish NPPK founder mutation. 85 86 P1's skin histology showed non-epidermolytic hyperkeratosis compatible with NPPK. SERPINB7 87 immunostaining was strong throughout the stratum spinosum (SS) with most intense staining in stratum 88 granulosum. Heterozygous carriers and healthy controls showed less intense staining throughout the SS 89 and the lower SS was negative (SuppFigure 1). Thus, the c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) mutation apparently 90 leads to aberrant SERPINB7 distribution within the SS. 91 92 The c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) SERPINB7 variant changes the second-last amino acid cysteine, which is 93 conserved among different species (SuppFigure2). Tertiary structure prediction suggested that the 94 substitution is in the vicinity of the reactive site loop (RSL) where most SERPINB7 mutations in NPPK are 95 located. The substitution possibly affects the conformational mobility of RSL during the inhibition process.⁵ 96 Previously NPPK has been reported exclusively in Asian patients. Our findings encourage assessment for

SERPINB7 mutations in non-Asian individuals with a NPPK-phenotype.

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98 Acknowledgements

All patients and their families are thanked for participation. Alli Tallqvist, Eira Leinonen, Auli Saarinen are thanked for their expertise in the laboratory. The Department of Dermatology, Helsinki University Central Hospital is a healthcare provider of the European Reference Network ERN-SKIN.

102	Abbreviations
103	NPPK: Nagashima type palmoplantar keratoderma
104	PPK: palmoplantar keratoderma
105	SERPINB7: serpin family B member 7
106	WES: Whole exome sequencing
107	CNV: copy-number variation
108	RSL: reactive site loop
109	SiSU: Sequencing Initiative Suomi project
110	SS: stratum spinosum
111	

112 **References:** 113 1. Kubo A, Shiohama A, Sasaki T, Nakabayashi K, Kawasaki H, Atsugi T, et al. Mutations in SERPINB7, 114 encoding a member of the serine protease inhibitor superfamily, cause Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis. Am J Hum Genet. 2013 November 07;93(5):945-56. 115 116 2. Zhang J, Zhang G, Ni C, Cheng R, Liang J, Li M, et al. Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis in a Chinese 117 Han population. Mol Med Rep. 2016 November 01;14(5):4049-54. 118 3. On HR, Lee SE, Nomura T, Miyauchi T, Suzuki S, Shimizu H, et al. Identification of SERPINB7 mutations in 119 Korean patients with Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis. J Dermatol. 2017 July 01;44(7):840-1. 120 4. Yin J, Xu G, Wang H, Zhao J, Duo L, Cao X, et al. New and recurrent SERPINB7 mutations in seven Chinese 121 patients with Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratosis. J Invest Dermatol. 2014 August 01;134(8):2269-72. 122 5. Gettins PG, Olson ST. Inhibitory serpins. New insights into their folding, polymerization, regulation and 123 clearance. Biochem J. 2016 August 01;473(15):2273-93. 124

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126	Figure legends
127	Figure 1. NPPK clinical characteristics. Mild palmoplantar hyperkeratosis with transgredient erythema
128	extending to the wrist and Achilles tendon area in P1 homozygous for SERPINB7 c.1136G>A.
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130	Table legends
131	Table I. Clinical characteristics of the patients.
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133	Supplemental material on Mendeley platform
134	SuppTable1. SERPINB7 mutations in NPPK. Founder mutations are highlighted in bold.
135	SuppTable2. Shared haplotype around SERPINB7 c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) variant (rs201208667). Two
136	homozygous patients and six heterozygous carriers show the common shared 272 kb haplotype delineated
137	by the black lines. Shared haplotype regions are shaded light grey and the c.1136G>A p.(Cys379Tyr) variant
138	is bolded and shaded dark grey. The haplotypes of P1, P1's mother and sister and P2 extend beyond the
139	region shown.
140	SuppText1. Materials and methods.
141	SuppFigure 1. NPPK clinical characteristics and SERPINB7 immunohistochemistry.
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143 Tables

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Table I. Clinical characteristics of the patients.

	P1	P2	Р3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P1	P1	NPPK
								mother	sister	
SERPINB7 c.1136G>A (rs201208667)	A/A	A/A	A/A	G/A	G/A	G/A	G/A	G/A	G/A	-
WES*	+	-	-	+	+	S +	-	-	-	
Age years	27	18	11	60	21	12	16	66	32	
Gender	male	male	male	male	female	female	male	female	female	
Age of onset	2 months	birth	1.5 years	Early childhood	Early childhood	birth	9 years	-	-	birth to 9- 10 years
Diffuse mild PPK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Transgredient	+	+	+	+ 4	O +	+	+	-	-	+
Achilles tendon affected	+	+	+		+	+	-	-	-	+
Wrists affected	+	+	+	0-	+	+	-	-	-	+
Progrediens	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperhidrosis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+ /-
Aquagenic whitening	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	-	-	-	+
Fungal infections	+	-		-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Knee/elbow hyperkeratosis	-	-	2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ /-

^{*}WES, whole exome sequencing done +/ not done





JOUHNAL PRE-PROPRIES