

CLINICAL FEATURES OF SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER

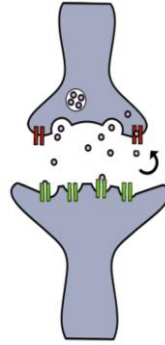
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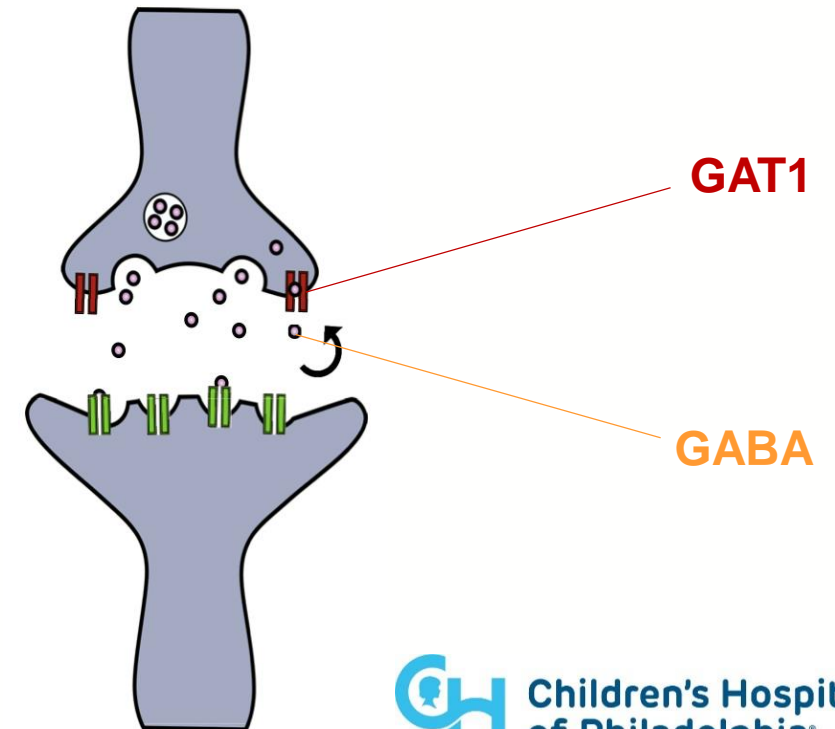
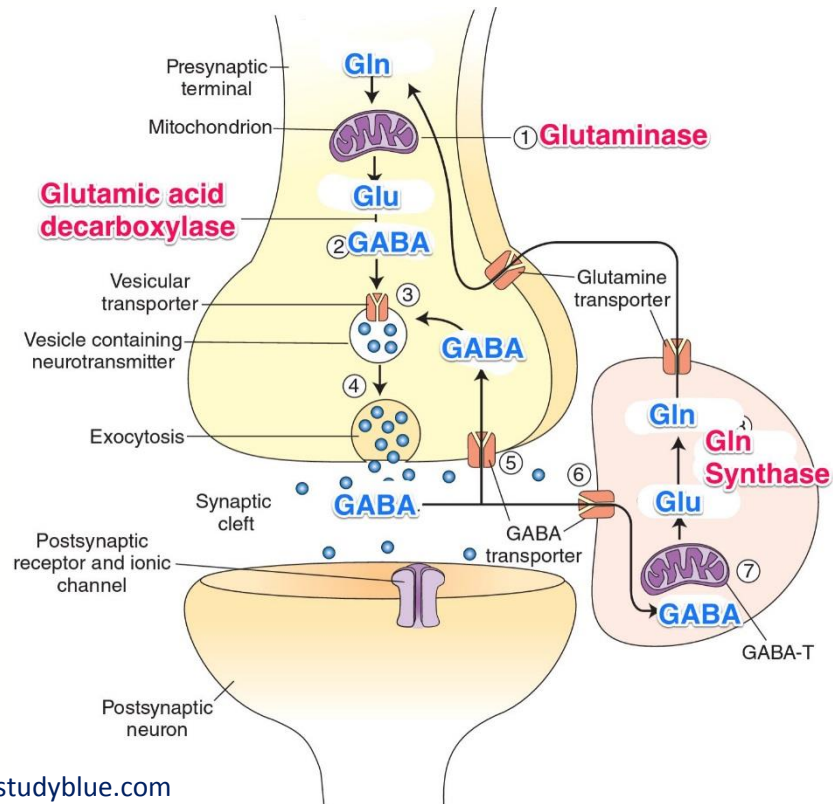
Division of Neurology, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

December 5, 2019



SLC6A1 GENE

- Encodes instructions for GABA transporter 1 (GAT1)
- Removes GABA from synaptic cleft
 - Major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain



SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER

- First implicated in neurological disease by Carvill et al. 2015
 - 6 individuals with Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures (MAE; Doose syndrome) with pathogenic *SLC6A1* variants
 - 4% of individuals with EMAS explained by *SLC6A1*

Mutations in the GABA Transporter *SLC6A1* Cause Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures

Gemma L. Carvill,¹ Jacinta M. McMahon,² Amy Schneider,² Matthew Zemel,¹ Candace T. Myers,¹ Julia Saykally,¹ John Nguyen,¹ Angela Robbiano,³ Federico Zara,³ Nicola Specchio,⁴ Oriano Mecarelli,⁵ Robert L. Smith,⁶ Richard J. Leventer,^{7,8,9} Rikke S. Møller,^{10,11} Marina Nikanorova,¹⁰ Petia Dimova,¹² Albena Jordanova,^{13,14,15} Steven Petrou,¹⁶ EuroEPINOMICS Rare Epilepsy Syndrome Myoclonic-Astatic Epilepsy & Dravet working group, Ingo Helbig,^{17,18} Pasquale Striano,¹⁹ Sarah Weckhuysen,^{13,14,20} Samuel F. Berkovic,² Ingrid E. Scheffer,^{2,7,16,21,*} and Heather C. Mefford^{1,21,*}

The American Journal of Human Genetics 96, 808–815, May 7, 2015

SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER

- Follow up study by Johannesen et al. 2018

FULL-LENGTH ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Epilepsia®

Defining the phenotypic spectrum of *SLC6A1* mutations

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Epilepsia. 2018;59:389–402.

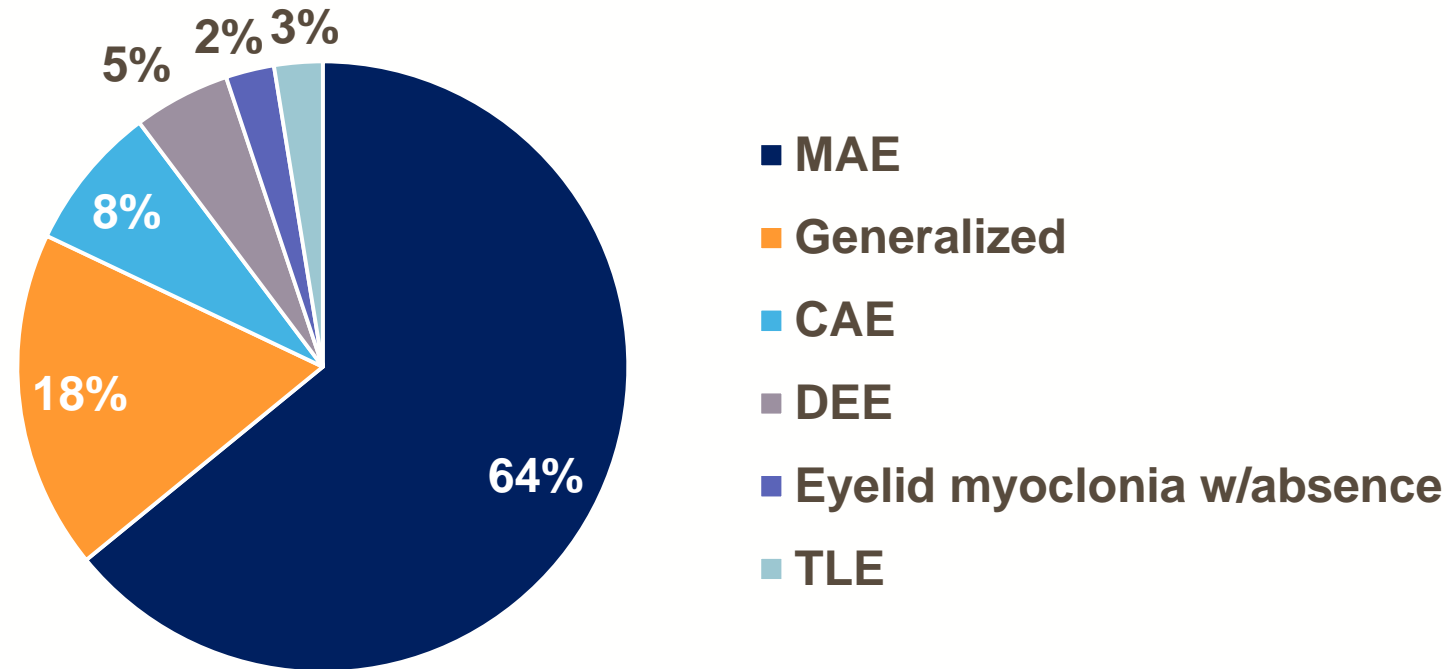
SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER

- As of December 2019:
 - >50 individuals published in the literature
 - 70 unique *SLC6A1* variants reported in HGMD
 - 60 (likely) pathogenic *SLC6A1* variants in ClinVar
- Phenotypic spectrum has expanded beyond Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures (MAE/Doose syndrome)
- What does SLC6A1 Deficiency Disorder look like now?

PHENOTYPIC FEATURES: EPILEPSY



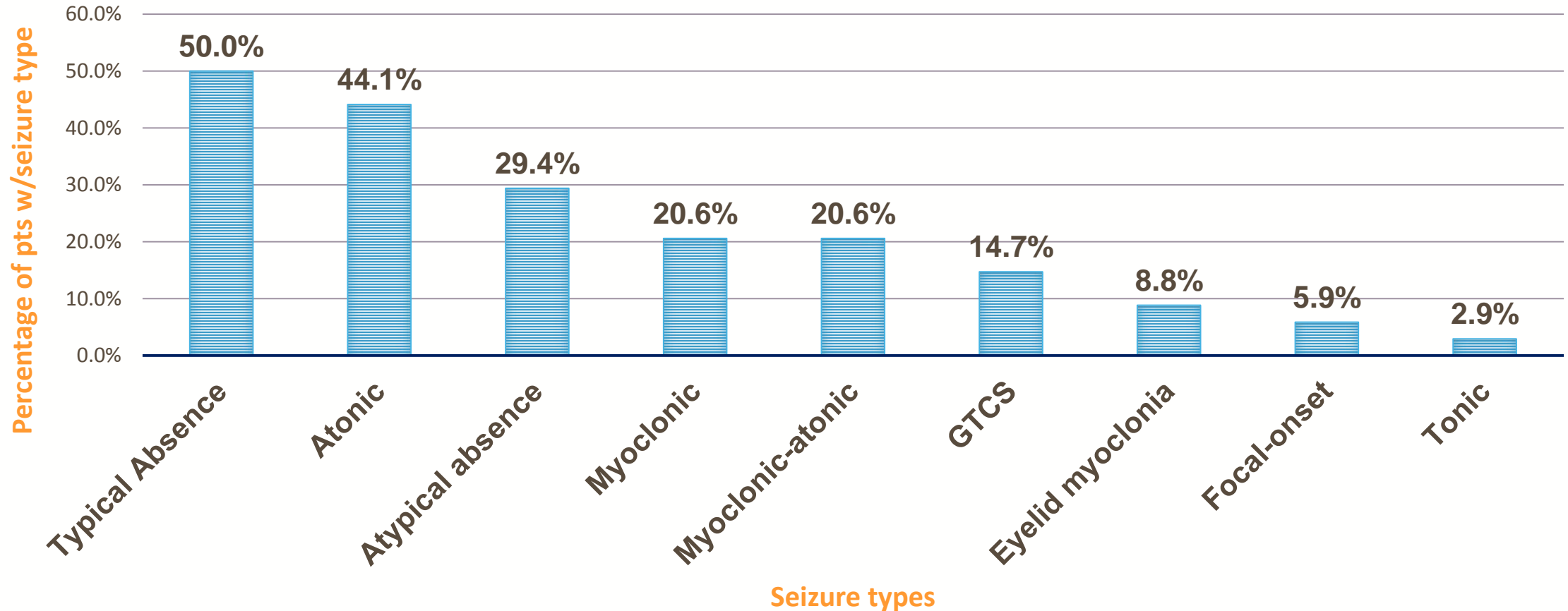
- Epilepsy is present in 81% of individuals
 - Median age of onset 24 months (range 5m – 7y)
 - 65% of individuals become seizure free



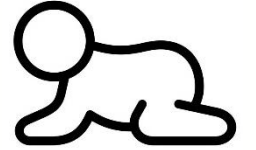
PHENOTYPIC FEATURES: EPILEPSY



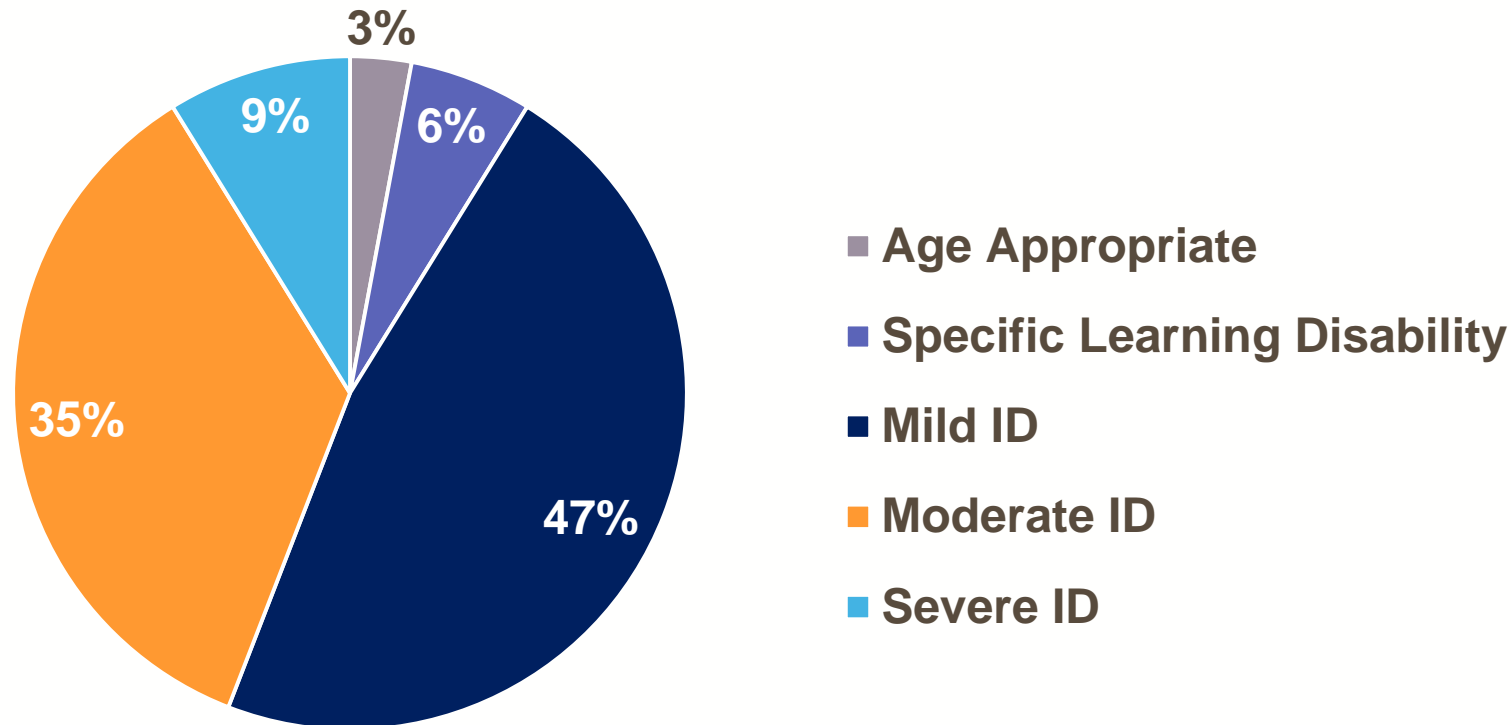
- Generalized seizure types predominate



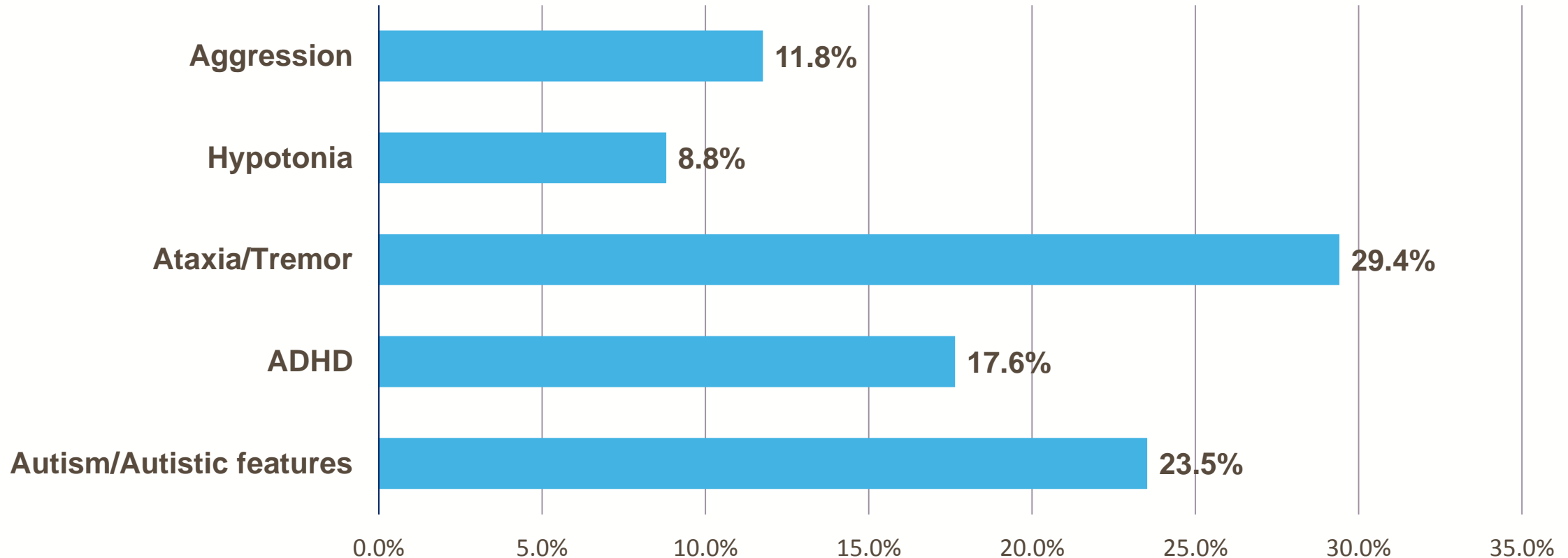
PHENOTYPIC FEATURES: DEVELOPMENT



- Developmental delays in 91% of individuals
- No correlation between seizure control and developmental outcome



OTHER NEUROLOGICAL FEATURES



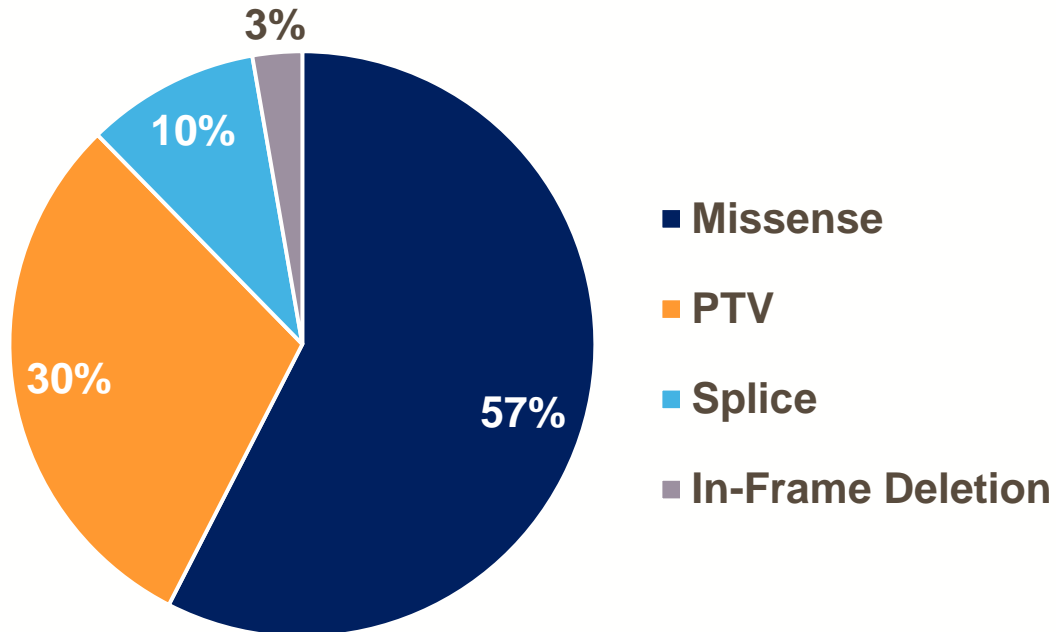
SLC6A1 GENETIC SPECTRUM

- 60 (likely) pathogenic variants reported in ClinVar
- 70 variants reported in HGMD
- Most commonly reported variant c.863C>T; p.(Ala288Val)

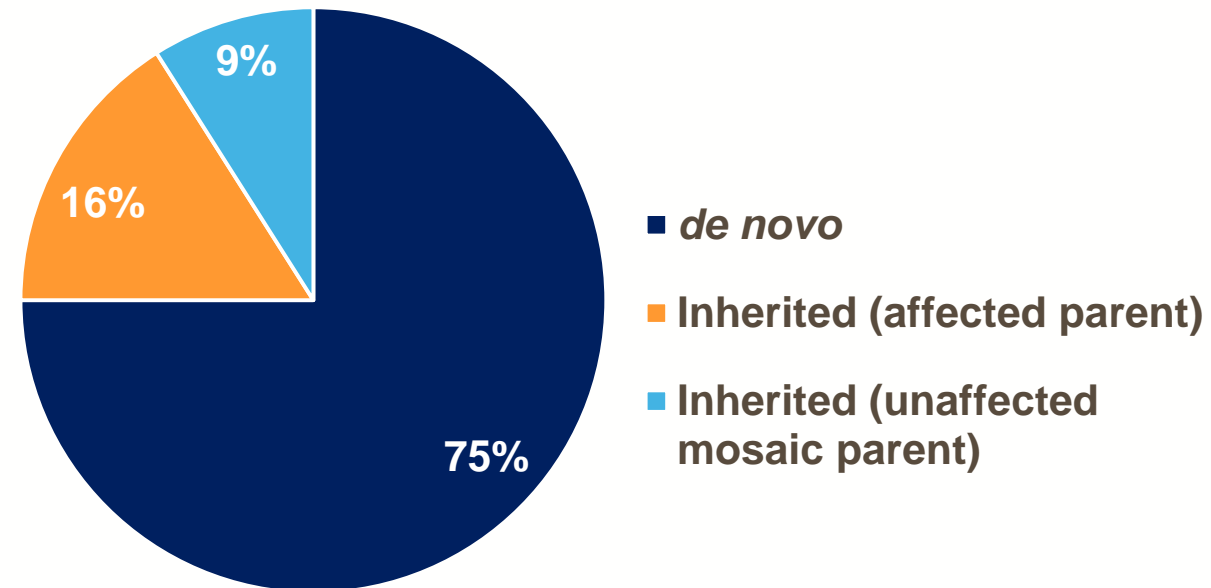
SLC6A1 GENETIC SPECTRUM



Variant Type



Inheritance of SLC6A1 Variant



TREATMENT OF SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER

- 65% of individuals become seizure free
 - Developmental concerns unrelated to seizure control
- Sodium valproate may be effective
 - May not be specific to SLC6A1
 - Standard treatment for Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures
- Ketogenic diet?
 - One published report (Palmer et al. 2016 *Pediatr Neurol*)

HOW COMMON IS SLC6A1 DEFICIENCY DISORDER?

- ~2% of all epilepsies in unselected cohort (Mattison et al. 2018 *Epilepsia*)
- 4% of all Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures (Carvill et al. 2015 *AJHG*)
- 1.5% of adults with epilepsy and ID (Borlot et al. 2019 *Epilepsia*)
- ~1% of children with epilepsy onset <36 months (Symonds et al. 2019 *Brain*)
 - Prospective, population-based study
 - 5th most common genetic diagnosis
 - 8 children with EMAS (1 with *SLC6A1*)

GENOTYPE-PHENOTYPE CORRELATIONS?

- Not explored in the published literature
- Based on available data, no correlation between genotype and phenotype
 - Systematic studies of genotype-phenotype correlations needed

SUMMARY

- Childhood-onset generalized epilepsy in 80%
 - Median onset 24 months
 - Most common seizure types: absence (typical and atypical), atonic
 - >60% Epilepsy with Myoclonic-Atonic Seizures (MAE, Doose syndrome)
 - Seizures can usually be well-controlled (VPA, Ketogenic Diet)
- Developmental delay in >90%
 - Often apparent before seizure onset
 - Most often mild to moderate developmental impairment
- Ataxia and coordination difficulties in 30%
- Autism spectrum disorders in 25%
- No clear genotype-phenotype correlations

CHOP EPILEPSY NEUROGENETICS INITIATIVE TEAM



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