Rare inactivating PDE11A variants associated with testicular germ cell tumors

Anand Pathak, Douglas R Stewart, Fabio R Faucz, Paraskevi Xekouki, Sara Bass, Aurelie Vogt, Xijun Zhang, Joseph Boland, Meredith Yeager, Jennifer T Loud, Katherine L Nathanson, Katherine A McGlynn, Constantine A Stratakis, Mark H Greene and Lisa Mirabello

Clinical Genetics Branch, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

1Program on Developmental Endocrinology and Genetics, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

2Cancer Genomics Research Laboratory, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Rockville, Maryland, USA

3Perelman School of Medicine, Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

4Genetic Epidemiology Branch, and 5Hormonal and Reproductive Epidemiology Branch, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 6E422, Rockville, Maryland 20850, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to L Mirabello
Email mirabellol@mail.nih.gov

Abstract

Germline inactivating mutations of isoform 4 of phosphodiesterase (PDE) 11A (coded by the PDE11A gene) have been associated with familial adrenocortical tumors and familial testicular cancer. Testicular tissue is unique in expressing all four isoforms of PDE11A. In a prior candidate gene study of 94 familial testicular germ cell tumor (TGCT) subjects, we identified a significant association between the presence of functionally abnormal variants in PDE11A and familial TGCT risk. To validate this novel observation, we sequenced the PDE11A coding region in 259 additional TGCT patients (both familial and sporadic) and 363 controls. We identified 55 PDE11A variants: 20 missense, four splice-site, two nonsense, seven synonymous, and 22 intronic. Ten missense variants were novel; nine occurred in transcript variant 4 and one in transcript variant 3. Five rare mutations (p.F258Y, p.G291R, p.V820M, p.R545X, and p.K568R) were present only in cases and were significantly more common in cases vs controls (P = 0.0037). The latter two novel variants were functionally characterized and shown to be functionally inactivating, resulting in reduced PDE activity and increased cAMP levels. In further analysis of this cohort, we focused on white participants only to minimize confounding due to population stratification. This study builds upon our prior reports implicating PDE11A variants in familial TGCT, provides the first independent validation of those findings, extends that work to sporadic testicular cancer, demonstrates that these variants are uncommonly but reproducibly associated with TGCT, and refines our understanding regarding which specific inactivating PDE11A variants are most likely to be associated with TGCT risk.

Key Words

- testicular cancer
- PDE11A
- rare variants
- risk
- cAMP

Endocrine-Related Cancer
(2015) 22, 909–917

http://erc.endocrinology-journals.org
DOI: 10.1530/ERC-15-0034
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Published by Bioscientifica Ltd.
Printed in Great Britain

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Introduction

The molecular etiology of testicular germ cell tumors (TGCT), the most frequently occurring malignancy in young white men (ages 15–45), has yet to be fully characterized (Oosterhuis & Looijenga 2005, Krausz & Looijenga 2008). Several factors point to a genetic basis of TGCT. TGCT cluster in families are typically diagnosed in early adulthood and frequently present with bilateral disease (Lindor et al. 2008, Mal et al. 2009). In a study of common cancers, the estimated heritability of TGCT was 25%, the third highest, suggesting a strong genetic component of risk (Czene et al. 2002). While most cancers have a familial relative risk between 1.5 and 2.5, the relative risks for sons and brothers of men with TGCT are 4–6 and 8–10 respectively (Forman et al. 1992, Heimdal et al. 1996).

The International Testicular Cancer Linkage Consortium performed a genome-wide genetic linkage study, which suggested that the combined action of multiple common genetic variants, each with small effect sizes relative to classical, highly penetrant Mendelian traits, may explain a significant fraction of this familial aggregation (Crockford et al. 2006). Indeed, recent genome-wide association studies support the notion that many genetic loci influence TGCT risk (Nathanson et al. 2005, Kanetsky et al. 2009, Rapley et al. 2009, Turnbull et al. 2010, Kanetsky et al. 2011, Chung et al. 2013, Ruark et al. 2013, Schumacher et al. 2013, Litchfield et al. 2015). To date, 33 variants at 21 genomic regions have been significantly associated with TGCT risk. In the aggregate, they are estimated to account for 16.4 and 23.8% of the excess familial cancer risk among brothers and fathers/sons of TGCT cases, respectively (Litchfield et al. 2015).

A candidate gene study found that germline mutations in isoform 4 of PDE11A were associated with familial/bilateral testicular cancer (Horvath et al. 2009, Azevedo et al. 2013). PDE11A is an important regulator of cyclic AMP signaling in steroidogenic tissue such as the testis, and germline mutations in this gene have been associated with familial adrenocortical tumors (Horvath et al. 2006a,b, Kelly 2014). Multiple lines of evidence suggest that PDE11A may be a good candidate TGCT risk modifier. Isoform 4 of PDE11A is expressed at high levels in testicular tissue, which is the only known tissue to express all four known isoforms of PDE11A (Horvath et al. 2006a). Furthermore, the Pde11a knockout mouse features male infertility (Wayman et al. 2005), a known TGCT risk factor (Jacobsen et al. 2000, Wayman et al. 2005, Negri et al. 2008). Interestingly, alterations in the cAMP pathway have also been observed in non-germ cell-derived testicular tumors, such as somatic alterations in Leydig cell hyperplasia and McCune-Albright syndrome (Weinstein et al. 1991), and associated with germ line alterations in PRKAR1A that underlie Carney complex-associated Sertoli cell tumors (Kirschner et al. 2000); these mutations underscore the possible importance of the cAMP pathway in testicular tissue. Studies of adrenal, prostate, and testicular cancer have suggested that PDE11A missense mutations may represent susceptibility modifiers rather than direct, sufficient causes of these tumors (Kelly 2014). Finally, the detection of increased methylation of specific CpG islands in the promoter region of PDE11A argues that diminished PDE11A function is a TGCT risk factor, because CpG methylation correlates with decreased mRNA expression (Kelly 2014, Mirabello et al. 2012).

In this study, we sequenced the coding regions of PDE11A in 259 new TGCT patients (168 bilateral/familial cases) and 363 male controls. Ninety-four familial TGCT cases from our previous study (Horvath et al. 2009) were also re-sequenced in the current study for comparison and to confirm our prior results. This represents a significant expansion from our previous study of PDE11A variants, which examined only cases from 64 TGCT families; in the new analysis we examine individuals from 90 families (Horvath et al. 2009). Here, we evaluated PDE11A variants in both sporadic and familial cases compared with an unrelated healthy male population. We have uncovered additional rare, deleterious PDE11A variants that may contribute to TGCT carcinogenesis, refining the current understanding of the relationship between PDE11A and testicular cancer risk and extending our prior work to suggest that PDE11A variants maybe involved in not only familial but also sporadic TGCT development (Horvath et al. 2009).

Materials and methods

Study population

There were 353 TGCT cases from the National Cancer Institute Clinical Genetics Branch Familial Testicular Germ Cell Study (Protocol 02-C-0178) (Horvath et al. 2009), the Servicemen’s Testicular Tumor Environmental and Endocrine Determinants Study (STEED) (McGlynn et al. 2007), and the University of Pennsylvania testicular cancer study (Kanetsky et al. 2009) (Table 1). There were
363 cancer-free unrelated male controls were from the prostate, lung, colorectal and ovarian (PLCO) cancer screening trial (Kramer et al. 1993) and STEED. The current analysis included 62 sporadic bilateral cases (i.e., men with bilateral TGCT and a negative TGCT family history), 200 family-history-positive (defined as families with two or more affected males) cases, and 91 sporadic cases (353 cases total). Sporadic bilateral cases and family-history-positive cases were mutually exclusive. The 94 familial case samples in this study that were previously analyzed for PDE11A mutations (Horvath et al. 2009) were excluded from the primary analysis. The study was approved by the institutional review boards of the National Cancer Institute and the University of Pennsylvania. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

PDE11A sequencing

Blood-derived DNA from all participants was sequenced using the Ion Torrent sequencing platform (Grand Island, NY, USA). Sample libraries were initially created using Fluidigm’s (South San Francisco, CA, USA) targeted Access Array protocol. Validation of variants detected by Access Array was performed by using Ion Torrent’s targeted AmpliSeq assay. All variants present on the AmpliSeq platform and common to AmpliSeq and Access Array were selected for analysis. For the Access Array library prep, targeted DNA sequencing libraries were prepared using Access Array 2-Primer PCR Amplification according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Fluidigm Corporation). Post-harvest, the Access Array libraries were fragmented and adapted according to the Ion Xpress Plus gDNA Fragment Library Preparation protocol (Life Technologies). Barcoded samples were pooled, templated, and sequenced on the Ion Torrent PGM Sequencer (Life Technologies), using the Ion PGM Template OT2 200 and Ion PGM Sequencing 200v2 kits, per the manufacturer’s instructions.

For the Ampliseq library prep, a targeted multiplex PCR primer panel for the coding region of PDE11A was designed using the custom Ion Ampliseq Designer v2.0 (Life Technologies). The average amplicon size was 225 bp. A sample DNA of 10–20 ng was amplified using this custom Ampliseq primer pool and libraries were prepared following the manufacturer’s Ion Ampliseq Library Preparation protocol (Life Technologies). Individual samples were barcoded, pooled, templated, and sequenced on the Ion Torrent PGM Sequencer, as described above. Mean read length after sequencing was 119 bp.

In total, 716 samples were sequenced; 584 samples were amplified with both the Ampliseq and Access Array platforms. Samples from 24 individuals (ten controls and 14 cases) with a high genotype missing rate were removed from the analysis. In addition, only single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) with a genotyping rate of ≥90% were included. The genotyping rate was 96.1% for PDE11A. After data cleaning, 55 PDE11A SNPs remained in the analysis.

In silico predictions

For in silico prediction of variant deleteriousness, the combined annotation dependent depletion (CADD) score (Kircher et al. 2014) was computed (http://cadd.gs.washington.edu/).

Constructs and functional studies

For transfection experiments, the PDE11A open reading frame was cloned into the pCR3.1 plasmid, and the newly identified mutations p.(R545X) and p.(K568R) were introduced into the construct using the QuikChange Lightning Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA). The primers utilized in site directed mutagenesis included the following: PDE11A_K568R_F
Stratified analyses were performed in the familial affected group \((n=191)\), sporadic affected group \((n=87)\), and bilateral group \((n=61)\). The racial distribution of cases \((94\% \text{ white})\) and controls \((95\% \text{ white})\) was not statistically significantly different \((\chi^2 P=0.94)\); however, we present the SNP results from white participants only to minimize confounding due to population structure.

**Results**

We identified 55 \(PDE11A\) variants in all 716 subjects: 20 missense variants, four splice variants, two nonsense variants, seven synonymous changes, and 22 intronic variants. We confirmed ten missense variants, two splice sites, and one nonsense mutation previously reported by Horvath et al. \(2009\). In the 94 samples from the Horvath et al. study that were re-sequenced in the present investigation, our sequencing results were identical with previous findings. Additionally, we detected several novel variants in the new samples: nine missense, two splice site, and one nonsense variant. Nine of the novel missense variants were in \(PDE11A\) isoform 4, and one was in isoform 3.

Several rare \(PDE11A\) variants were found only in the TGCT cases (Table 2). We separated the samples previously studied \(Horvath et al. 2009\) from those in the current validation study. We did not observe the previously reported \(F258Y\) or \(G291R\) variants in our validation study; of note, these variants have not been observed in the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExaC) database (Table 2) or in controls from our previous study \(Horvath et al. 2009\). We did find another case with a \(V820M\) mutation. \(V820M\) has a CADD score \(Kircher et al. 2014\) of 25.8, placing it in the top 1% of predicted deleterious variants. In addition, we detected a novel missense variant, \(K568R\) (CADD score=19.8), and novel nonsense variant, \(R545X\) (CADD score=23.2), that were only present in TGCT cases: \(K568R\) was in a white familial seminoma case and \(R545X\) was in an African-American sporadic seminoma case \(ExaC\) minor allele frequency \(MAF\) African: \(0.0097\%\). Of note, in 1000 genomes this variant was only seen in the African–Caribbean group \(MAF=0.552\%\). In our validation study as a group, there were three missense/nonsense variants observed in 252 cases vs zero in the 353 controls \((P=0.04)\). Combining the cases in our current validation study with the cases from Horvath et al. \(2009\), there were five missense/nonsense variants observed in eight cases that were absent from all controls \((P=0.0037)\). The racial distribution of individuals with these rare variants is listed in Supplementary Table 1.
There were four intronic variants that only occurred in TGCT cases (Supplementary Table 2, see section on supplementary data given at the end of this article). The frequency of the intronic variant at Chr2:178634135 (NM_016953.3: c.1738-34G>T) was significantly increased in the validation TGCT cases (MAF=1.0%, \(P=0.01\)), particularly among the sporadic cases (MAF=1.7%, \(P=0.008\)); it was not detected in controls or in Horvath et al. (2009). None of the other intronic variants differed significantly between cases and controls.

Table 3 lists the variants observed in white participants significantly associated with specific case subgroups in the stratified analyses, excluding the case samples in Horvath et al. (2009). We observed a statistically significant excess for an intronic variant (chr2:178681500; NM_016953.3:c.1737C>T) in sporadic testicular cancer cases (MAF\(\approx\)10.0%) vs unaffected controls (MAF\(\approx\)2.7%; \(P=0.0003\)); this variant was not commonly observed in either the familial (MAF\(\approx\)1.5%) or bilateral cases (MAF\(\approx\)0%). A splice site variant (chr2:178769917; NM_016953.3:c.1072-3C>T) had a significantly reduced frequency in sporadic cases only (MAF\(\approx\)8.3%) compared with controls (MAF\(\approx\)14.8%; \(P=0.04\)). This splice site variant was previously reported to be significantly increased among familial and bilateral TGCT cases (MAF\(\approx\)19%) relative to endocrine-negative controls (MAF\(\approx\)9.9%) (Horvath et al. 2009); here we find a suggestion of an increase in the bilateral cases, but there were no significant differences between our familial (13.9%; \(P=0.82\)) or bilateral (22.7%; \(P=0.06\)) cases and controls. We also found an intronic variant (chr2:178528703) with an increased frequency in our familial cases (21.3%) vs controls (15.1%, \(P=0.04\)).

There were six PDE11A variants (R184Q, Q279E, N298, I552T, S570P, and Y644C) uncovered by our sequencing that were not significantly different between white cases and controls (Supplementary Table 3, see section on supplementary data given at the end of this article). Eight additional nonsignificant variants were identified and previously reported (R52T, A349T, R307X, D609N, Y727C, R804H, R867G, and R878V) (Horvath et al. 2009) (Supplementary Table 3).

**PDE11A mutation functional characterization**

We used cell line studies to characterize the cAMP levels and PDE activity of the two new variants (p.K568R and p.R545X) identified in this study. Transfection
experiments were performed using HEK293 cell lines and expression vectors harboring the p.R545X and p.K568R variants. We detected higher cAMP levels in the cell lines for each PDE11A mutation relative to WT, suggesting a reduced ability of these mutant PDE11A proteins to degrade cAMP (Fig. 1A). Post-transfection changes in PDE activity were negatively correlated with cAMP levels: PDE activity was lower vs WT PDE11A-transfected HEK293 cells for both mutation-bearing constructs (Fig. 1B).

A western blot showed lower PDE11A levels in the p.K568R HEK293 lysate cell line compared with WT (Fig. 2A). In the p.R545X HEK293 lysate cell line the expected 100 kDa band for PDE11A was not detected; instead, we observed a smaller band (~60 kDa), indicating a smaller protein product as a result of this premature stop codon (Fig. 2A). No difference was seen for c-Kit and KITLG levels by immunoblot in p.K568R- and p.R545X-transfected cell lines compared with the WT PDE11A transfected cell line (Fig. 2B).

Discussion

In our combined studies, we have identified five rare missense and nonsense PDE11A variants that present only in TGCT cases: p.F258Y, p.G291R, p.V820M, p.R545X, and p.K568R. The two variants detected in our replication cohort, p.R545X and p.K568R, had not been previously reported. These variants were absent from all 353 genotyped controls and had scaled C-scores from the bioinformatic CADD algorithm in the top 1% of deleteriousness, suggesting that they are likely to be associated with TGCT and may play a role in pathogenesis. Furthermore, we have shown that the two newly detected mutations in our current case series, K568R and R545X, resulted in reduced PDE activity and increased cAMP levels using cell lines. The other three rare variants (p.F258Y, p.G291R, and p.V820M), observed only in the TGCT cases, had been shown previously to be functionally inactivating mutations (Horvath et al. 2009).

Our findings confirm that the two missense changes detected in our prior study but not in this one, F258Y and G291R, were only observed in TGCT cases; furthermore, they were absent from our 353 controls, as was the case in our prior report (Horvath et al. 2009). These were the only two mutations in the previous study to show a significant prevalence difference relative to all three of their control groups (n = 1032): the endocrine-negative controls, the Coriell controls, and the New York Cancer Project controls. Our results further confirm the V820M variant previously associated with testicular cancer (Horvath et al. 2009), as it
was observed in one additional case in our study but not in our controls. However, we did not find an overall higher frequency of PDE11A coding variants (all missense and nonsense variants combined) in cases vs controls, as had been reported by Horvath et al. In our study, the frequency of coding variants in both cases and controls was quite high (15.9 and 15.6% respectively), confirming that PDE11A is a highly variable gene (Kelly 2014). These inter-study inconsistencies may be due to control group characteristics, which differed significantly between this and the prior report. In the latter study, the variants as a group (missense and nonsense) were significantly more common in TGCT cases vs only the endocrine-negative control group, which consisted of volunteers of mostly European descent who had been screened clinically and biochemically and found to have no endocrine disorders (Horvath et al. 2009). The frequency of nonsense and missense mutations in that control group was only 3%, which is much lower than the 15% frequency of these variants observed in our unselected control group. The endocrine-negative control group may have been an ‘extreme normal’ population, with lower variant rates than one would encounter in an unselected population. Our current control group is likely to be more representative of the general population.

We did not detect a significant change in expression of KITLG in relation to our newly identified PDE11A mutations, p.R545X and p.K568R. Our previous study had shown that the other rare PDE11A mutations – p.F258Y, p.G291R, and p.V820M – resulted in an increased expression of KITLG (Azevedo et al. 2013). In our current experiments, we used HEK293 cells, whereas the previous experiments were conducted also in testicular embryonic cancer (NTERA-2) cells and the seminoma cell line TCAM-2 (Azevedo et al. 2013). Thus, we cannot exclude the possibility that expression of PDE11A p.R545X and p.K568R mutants may also be associated with the modulation of the KITLG signaling in testicular cancer cells.

While the current analysis examined the relationship between PDE11A variation and testicular cancer in nearly twice the number of bilateral/familial cases as our first

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**Figure 1**

Phosphodiesterase (PDE) activity (A) and cAMP levels (B) after transfection of HEK293 cells with empty (Mock), WT, and mutant PDE11A expression vectors. Mock-transfected cells, consisting of cells transfected with empty vectors only, were utilized as experimental controls, t-tests were used for these comparisons. *, P<0.05.

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**Figure 2**

Western blot analysis of protein lysate from HEK 293 cell line transfected with WT and mutant PDE11A expression vectors, stained with (A) PDE11A antibody and (B) c-Kit (cKIT) and SCF (KITLG) antibodies. Mock-transfected cells, consisting of cells transfected with empty vectors only, were utilized as experimental controls. *, P<0.05.
study, and for the first time in a cohort of sporadic TGCT cases, there are several limitations of this study. First, subjects of all races were included originally, which resulted in the identification of a truncating mutation in an African–American subject. However, to limit the effect of population stratification, we limited our final analysis to white participants only. Another limitation of this study was that we performed our transfection experiments in HEK293 cell lines rather than the TCAM-2 and NTERA-2 cell lines previously used. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that the absence of changes in KITLG expression in the HEK293 cell lines was not a cell line specific effect. Thus, investigating the effect of our novel mutations on KITLG expression is an attractive candidate for future studies using a broader range of cell lines. Finally, it is possible that PDE11A haplotypes (i.e., variants in cis with those we identified) (Jordan et al. 2015) might have an influence on susceptibility to testicular cancer; given the high frequency of common SNPs in PDE11A, this is a possibility. Future studies should examine the effect of PDE11A haplotypes on susceptibility to testicular cancer.

In summary, this study refines our understanding of which specific variants in PDE11A are most likely to be disease associated. We determined that although not all exonic PDE11A variants (as a group) are associated with TGCT risk, it appears that a select subset of rare missense and nonsense variants are associated with risk. These variants do not aggregate in the same region of the gene. These variants were shown to be functionally inactivating and may have a role in TGCT pathogenesis ultimately through increased cAMP levels. It is possible that the effect of PDE11A sequence variants in such a highly polymorphic gene is amplified or mitigated by the presence of other variants that are present in cis in the sequence (Jordan et al. 2015); we did not study this effect here. We have extended our earlier work (conducted specifically in familial TGCT) to the broader context of sporadic TGCT, documenting that inactivating PDE11A variants occur in both TGCT subsets. These data suggest that certain inactivating PDE11A variants are significantly associated with TGCT risk and provide further support for the hypothesis that inactivating variants in PDE11A are uncommonly, but reproducibly, associated with TGCT risk. This further supports the general view that familial and sporadic TGCT are clinically, epidemiologically, and genetically similar (Greene et al. 2015). Further careful examination of these specific PDE11A variants in relation to TGCT etiology is warranted.