

Phenotype and genotype characteristics of neonatal onset inflammatory bowel disease with combined immunodeficiency of TTC7A deficiency in mainland China

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Research

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Abstract

Objective: To explore the characteristics of genotype and phenotype of neonatal onset inflammatory bowel disease with combined immunodeficiency caused by a novel TTC7A mutant.

Methods: We summarized the clinical manifestations, imagings, endoscopic and histological findings, biochemical analyses, whole exon sequencing (WES), in silico and intervention of the patient.

Results: The boy showed severe diarrhea, malnutrition, electrolyte disturbance, dehydration and recurrent infections after birth. X-ray and ultrasonic images displayed no specific changes. Endoscopic and histological findings showed chronic inflammation. Immune functions indicated combined immunodeficiency. WES identified compound heterozygote TTC7A mutations c.2355+4A>G/c.643G>T in the infant. No abnormal splicing sequence by c.2355+4A>G mutation was found in TTC7A expression analysis, but the mRNA expression decreased. There was no improvement after treatment with methylprednisolone and leflunomide. The infant died when he was given up at 5 months 19 days old.

Conclusion: The compound heterozygote mutations (c.2355+4A>G, c.643G>T) in TTC7A gene were firstly described and confirmed. Our report expands the phenotypic spectrum of TTC7A mutations and genotypic spectrum of very early onset inflammatory bowel disease with combined immunodeficiency.

Full Text

Due to technical limitations, full-text HTML conversion of this manuscript could not be completed. However, the manuscript can be downloaded and accessed as a PDF.

Figures

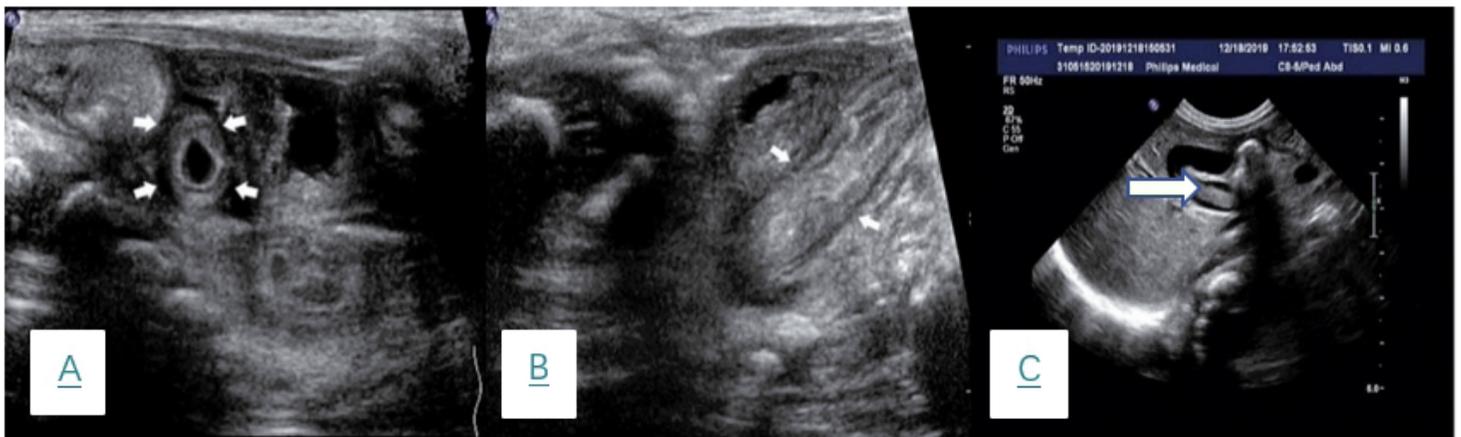


Figure 1

Ultrasonography of the patient's abdomen

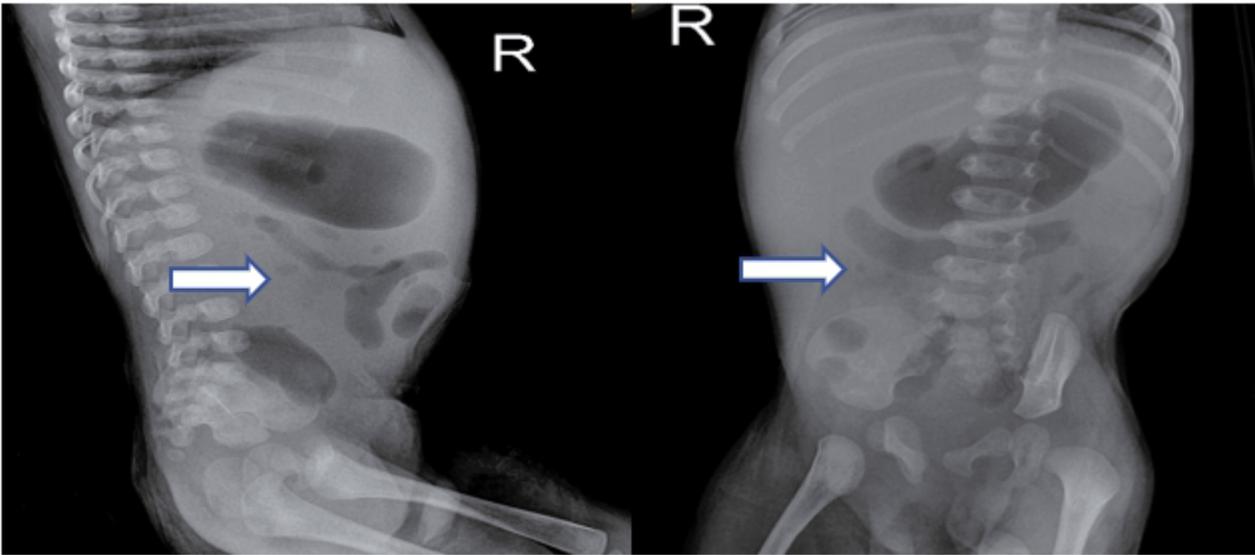


Figure 2

X-ray of the patient's abdomen

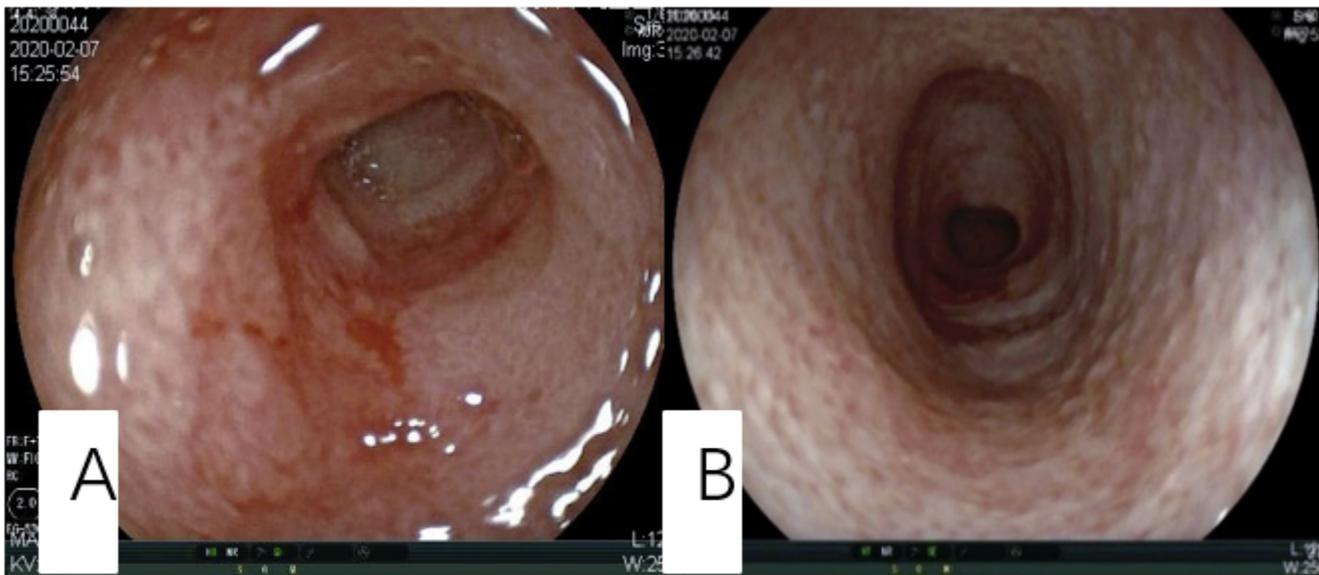


Figure 3

Gastroscopy and colonoscopy of the patient

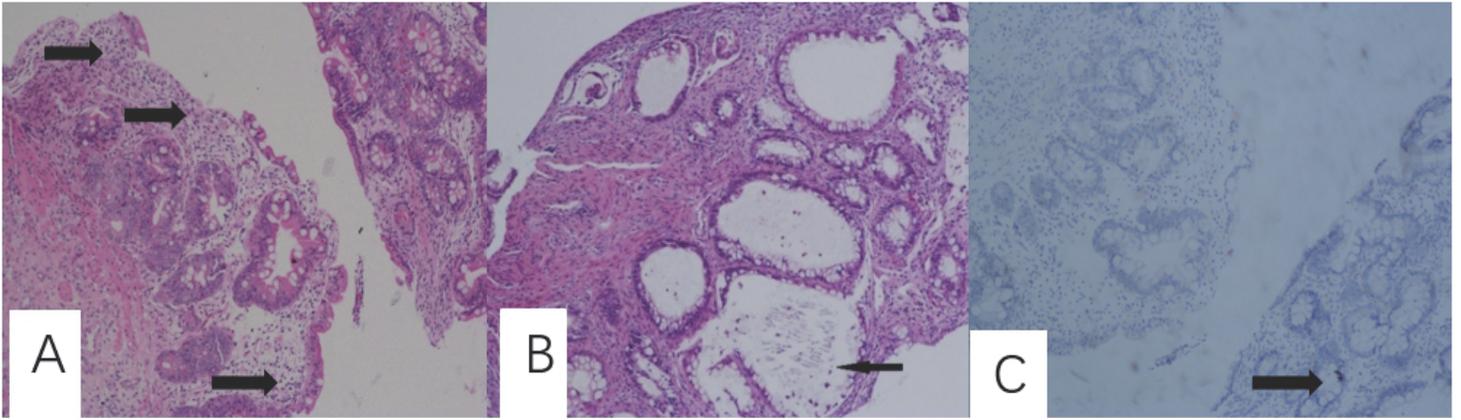


Figure 4

Histopathological findings of the patient's intestine

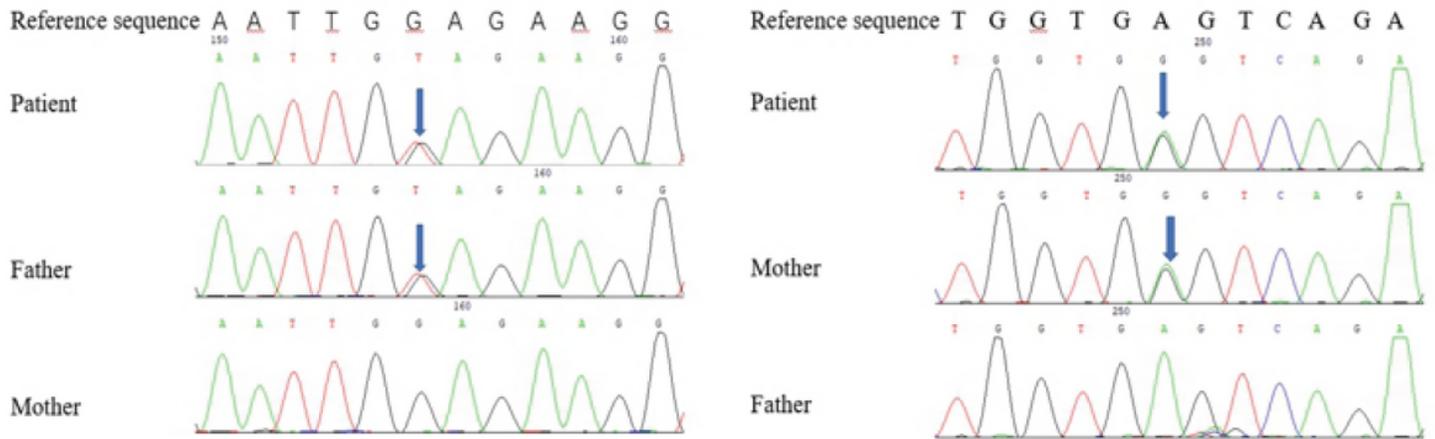


Figure 5

Sanger sequencing validation of the variants

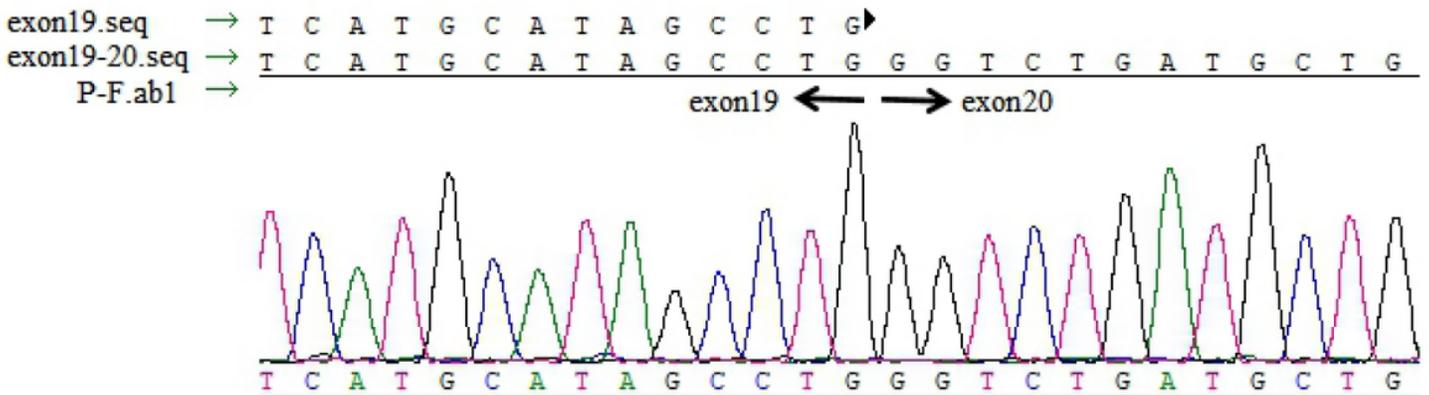


Figure 6

Complementary DNA Sequencing of the patient

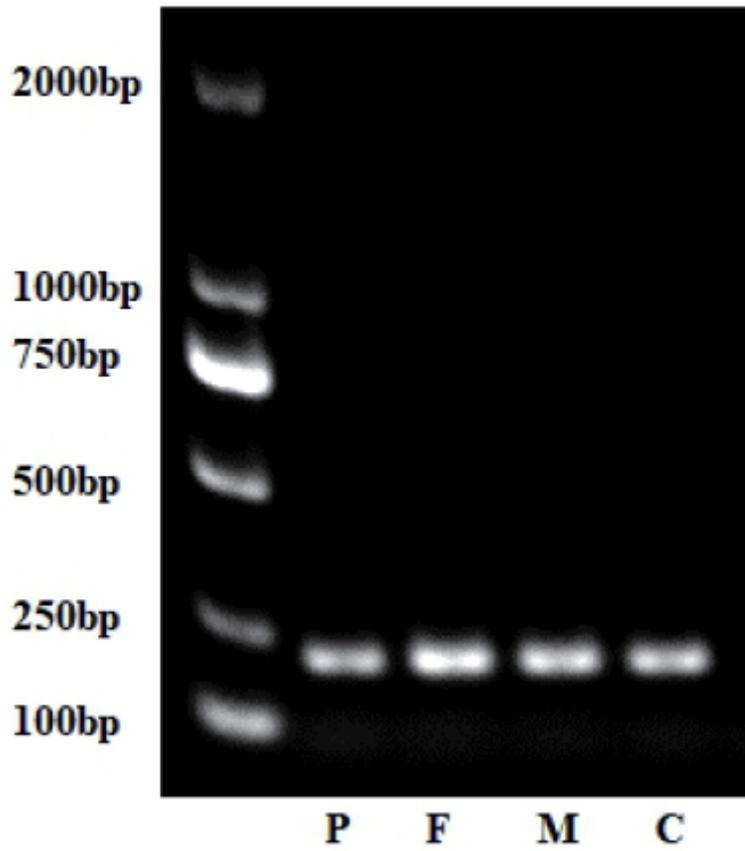
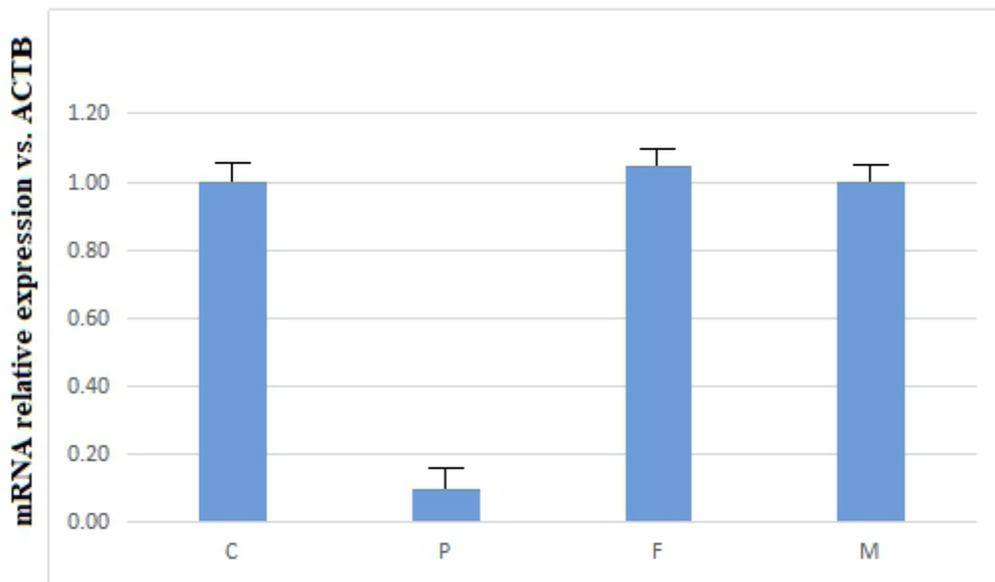


Figure 7

Complementary DNA electrophoresis of the patient, parents and control



Note: C-control, P-patient, F-father, M-mother

Figure 8

mRNA relative expression vs. ACTB of the patient, parents and control