Mutation p.R156H of KRT10 responsible for severe phenotype of epidermolytic ichthyosis in a Chinese family

Zhiliang Li1,*
Qiao Liu2,*
Aimin Wang2
Hongsheng Wang1
Chengrang Li1

1Department of Dermatology, Institute of Dermatology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Nanjing, People’s Republic of China; 2Hainan Provincial Hospital of Skin Disease, Hainan, People’s Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Dear editor

Epidermolytic ichthyosis is a rare genetic disorder characterized by diffuse erythroderma from the time of birth with subsequent appearance of thick, brown scales and occasional blister formation. Mutation has been found in keratin 1 (K1) and keratin 10 (K10) genes.1 Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) is mostly inherited in a dominant mode. We report a Chinese family of EHK sufferers and their mutation findings.

The pedigree of the EHK family showed an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern (Figure 1). The proband, a 41 year-old Chinese woman, had erythroderma on the head, trunk, and extremities. She exhibited skin blistering, erosions, erythrodermic, and hyperkeratosis on the skin since infancy and the blistering and erosion gradually diminished with age. Physical examination revealed hyperkeratosis of the entire body (Figure 2A) and desquamation of the palm (Figure 2B). Her son, a 13 year-old boy, has a similar history and clinical manifestation. He was born with typical extensive erythroderma and bullae, and his skin was covered with hyperkeratotic patches of scales. Hyperkeratotic plaques can be seen on the back of the hand (Figure 2C), this lesion healed quickly after retinoid acid treatment (Figure 2D). Pathological examination of the upper portion of his left arm showed granular degeneration in the suprabasal layers (Figure 2E).

Direct sequencing of the whole coding regions of KRT1 and KRT10 was performed. A heterozygous KRT10 missense mutation c.467G>A(p.Arg156His) was identified in the proband and her son, while not in normal controls (Figure 2F and G). The mutation hotspots of EHK are located at the conserved sequences in helix initiate and helix terminal motifs of K1 and K10.2 The mutation of the reported family, c.467G>A, just occurred at the hotspots. A previous study has revealed that the relationship between the genotype and phenotype in these patients was complex, not only dependent on the position of the mutation but also on the actual amino acid substitution.3,4 The p.R156 of KRT10 can be substituted by many amino acids such as serine, glycine, cysteine, histidine, and leucine, of which histidine is the most similar to arginine. Theoretically, the p.Arg156His mutation should be accompanied by a mild clinical manifestation,3 but the reported patients experienced severe conditions. So we cannot conclude that the more similar between two amino acid substitution in the same codon, the milder consequence will be brought. The p.Arg156His mutation is rather common in previous reports,2,4 but the clinical manifestations vary greatly.

Correspondence: Chengrang Li
Department of Dermatology, Institute of Dermatology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Jiangwangmiao Street, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210042, People’s Republic of China
Tel +86 152 9838 4673
Email ny1cr72@163.com
Other genetic or epigenetic factors that were not identified may influence disease severity.

In conclusion, we confirm the diagnosis of epidermolytic ichthyosis in the two patients according to the genetic testing and this is beneficial for their genetic counseling. The results reveal that the mutation p.R156H of KRT10 is responsible for severe clinical manifestations in a Chinese family with EHK, and also confirm the complexity of the genotype–phenotype correlation in EHK.

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