Abnormal dark adaptation kinetics in autosomal dominant sector retinitis pigmentosa due to rod opsin mutation

Anthony T Moore, Fred W Fitzke, Colin M Kemp, Geoffrey B Arden, T Jeffrey Keen, Christopher F Inglehearn, Shomi S Bhattacharya, Alan C Bird

Abstract
The time course of dark adaptation was measured in 10 subjects from three families with autosomal dominant sector retinitis pigmentosa (RP) due to mutations in the first exon of the rod opsin gene. In each subject cone adaptation and the early part of the recovery of rod sensitivity followed the normal time course, but the later phase of rod adaptation was markedly prolonged. The recovery of rod sensitivity is much slower than that reported in any other outer retinal dystrophy. Using a model based upon primate data of rod outer segment length and turnover, we have calculated that the delayed phase of the recovery of rod sensitivity in the RP patients tested following strong light adaptation could be due in part to formation of new disc membrane with its normal concentration of rhodopsin rather than in situ regeneration of photopigment.

(Br J Ophthalmol 1992; 76: 465–469)

Research into disease mechanisms in retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is complicated by heterogeneity within the disorder. RP may be inherited as an autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, or X-linked disorder, and there is good evidence of heterogeneity within genetic subtypes.1–3 Further subdivision of autosomal dominant RP (ADRP) has been achieved by analysis of functional deficits. Two broad categories of RP have been identified which are designated as class I or ‘diffuse’ and class II or ‘regional’ forms,1,4 and the functional characteristics appear to be consistent within families indicating that the functional differences reflect genetic heterogeneity. An additional variant, sector RP is characterised by retinal atrophy seen in only one part of the fundus, usually the lower nasal quadrant, and gross field loss confined to the area of visual field corresponding to the involved retina. The rod and cone electroretinographs show mild reduction in amplitude with normal cone implicit times.5–7 This pattern of disease is seen in all affected family members, irrespective of age suggesting that the disease, in contrast to other forms of ADRP, is non-progressive or progresses very slowly.

Recent genetic studies have provided evidence for further heterogeneity in AD and X-linked RP.8–10 About 25% of families with ADRP show mutations of the rod opsin gene on chromosome 3,11,12 and among this group of patients different patterns of retinal dysfunction may be seen with different mutations.13–16 Recently it has been shown that genes other than that for rod opsin may transmit ADRP.17–19

Here we report the clinical, electroretinographic, and psychophysical findings in 10 patients from three families with autosomal dominant sector RP due to mutations in the rod opsin gene. In each of these families there was markedly slowed rod adaptation.

Patients and methods
Ten affected individuals from three families diagnosed as having sector ADRP were studied (Table 1). Informed consent was obtained after the nature of the procedure had been fully explained. In each patient ophthalmoscopy revealed pigment epithelial atrophy and pigment migration into the lower retina which was most marked in the inferior nasal quadrant. The upper retina had a normal appearance. In each case Goldmann perimetry revealed upper field loss corresponding to the ophthalmoscopically abnormal retina (Fig 1). Electroretinography was performed in nine subjects in accordance with a standard protocol20 (Table 2). Dark adapted perimetry was performed on the right eye of each subject using red (dominant wavelength 660 nm, subtending 0.9°) and green (dominant wavelength 530 nm, subtending 0.9°) targets. The pupil was dilated with 1% cyclopentolate and the eye dark adapted for 40 minutes before starting the test. At least 17 points at different retinal locations in both upper and lower fields were tested in each case. The apparatus and method for the dark adapted static perimeter have been described previously.21 Dark adaptation curves were obtained from threshold measurements determined using the green (530 nm, 0.9°) target of the static perimeter or the Tubinger perimeter (dominant wavelength 500 nm; stimulus size 1.7°). We chose to determine the dark adaptation curves at points in the clinically uninvolved retina where the rod threshold elevations were less marked (Table 1). Threshold measurements were made on the right eye. The pupil was dilated, the eye dark adapted for 60 minutes, and a dark adapted threshold was then determined. The area of retina to be tested was then fully light adapted (7.5 log scotopic trolands for 3 seconds) and measurements were continued in the dark for at least 60 minutes (or longer if the patient could tolerate it).

Blood samples were collected from each subject and DNA extracted. Exon sequences were amplified using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and screened for mutations using the heteroduplex assay as described pre-
Table 1  Pre-bleach thresholds and elevation of threshold after 60 minutes of dark adaptation following strong light adaptation. In families 1038 and 1084 the mutation is Gly106Arg, and in 1935 it is Thr58Arg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>RP family</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Test location</th>
<th>DA threshold elevation</th>
<th>Additional threshold elevation†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>180M 25E</td>
<td>0-8</td>
<td>1-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>330M 25E</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3135M 20E</td>
<td>1.9*</td>
<td>1.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>180M 25E</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>340S 25E</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3155M 40E</td>
<td>0-6*</td>
<td>0-8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>180M 25E</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>1-6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>180M 40E</td>
<td>0-0</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3135M 20E</td>
<td>0-0</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3155M 50E</td>
<td>1-5*</td>
<td>1-4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Additional threshold elevation = the elevation over the dark adapted threshold after 60 minutes of adaptation following bleach. 

DA = dark adapted; M = meridian; E = eccentricity measured in degrees. Thresholds were measured with a LED adaptation†, or Tubinger perimeter.

Table 2  Amplitudes and implicit times of the electroretinograms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dark adapted blue b amp</th>
<th>b imp</th>
<th>Bright flash white a amp</th>
<th>a imp</th>
<th>Flicker (30 Hz) b amp</th>
<th>b imp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normal values: 319 57 264 15 404 50 43 29
(SD) (89) (6) (64) (25) (88) (5) (5) (1-5)

amp = amplitude in pV; imp = implicit time in milliseconds; no data are available on subject 2.

consistently. Pairs of oligonucleotide primers were synthesised surrounding rod opsin exons to give PCR products in the range of 200–300 bp. The PCR was carried out using a two-stage reaction profile of 94°C for 30 seconds and 60°C for 3 minutes, repeated 30 times. Aliquots of the PCR reactions mixtures were then electrophoresed on 5% 00000 hydrogels (AT Biochem, Malvern, PA, USA for around 2000 Vb). Mismatches due to the presence of a heterozygous mutation caused shifted mobility in heteroduplexed molecules, which could then be further characterised by sequencing the appropriate PCR product.

Results

Rod opsin mutations were identified in each family comprising a change of threonine to arginine at codon 58 in RP1935, and glycin to arginine at codon 106 in RP1038 and RP1084. Both mutations can be detected as altered restriction sites in PCR amplified rod opsin exon 1 (Fig 2).

In all subjects Goldmann visual field loss was confined to the upper field, and dark adapted perimetry confirmed that thresholds for both the 530 nm and 660 nm targets were markedly elevated throughout that region (Fig 1). In the lower field, which was normal on Goldmann perimetry, dark adapted perimetry was normal in some areas but mildly abnormal in others consistently with the regional pattern of disease. This pattern of threshold elevation was a consistent finding in all 10 subjects.

All subjects had normal or mildly reduced rod and cone b-wave amplitudes of the ERG (Table 2). There was a trend for the amplitudes to become less with age but they did not approach the levels seen in non-sector RP. Rod b-wave implicit times were abnormal in all five members of RP1935 and the oldest member of RP1038. Cone implicit times were normal in at least one member of each family.

Dark adaptation was markedly prolonged in all 10 subjects, and none reached their pre-bleach threshold by 60 minutes. At this time the threshold elevation relative to the pre-bleach values ranged from 0.4 to 2.1 log units (Table 1). Inspection of the dark adaptation curves showed that in each case there was a similar pattern of abnormality; cone adaptation was normal, the rod cone break occurred at the normal time, and the early part of the rod adaptation curve followed an apparently normal time course. Subsequently rod adaptation was markedly slowed with a gradual drift down towards the threshold (Figs 3 and 4).

Because of the difficulty with prolonged testing it is not possible to give the exact time for full recovery of rod function. However two subjects agreed to be tested again during the following days. At the end of the initial dark adaptation determinations the subjects returned to normal ambient lighting conditions, and were later retested at the same retinal location at periods ranging from 24 to 120 hours post-bleach. On each occasion the subjects were dark adapted for 1 hour before threshold measurements were taken. Subject 10 showed elevated thresholds of 0.6 and 1.4 log units above pre-bleach values at two different locations 44 hours after light adaptation, and in subject 7 the threshold was elevated 1.5 log units at 24 hours but had returned to the dark adapted value by 120 hours.

Discussion

Nyctalopia is a prominent and early symptom in...
Abnormal dark adaptation kinetics in autosomal dominant sector retinitis pigmentosa due to rod opsin mutation

RP, and elevated absolute thresholds are seen in all types of the disease. Where there is extensive loss of rod function, cones may mediate threshold even under scotopic conditions so that the dark adaptation curve is monophasic. In patients with less advanced disease, most studies have identified a biphasic dark adaptation curve with a normal time course but elevated final threshold. However, Alexander and Fishman pointed out that unless a baseline dark adapted threshold is determined before light adaptation it is not possible to be certain that dark adaptation is complete even when thresholds appear to have stabilised. They identified several patients with different types of RP in whom the final thresholds were elevated and the time course of recovery of rod sensitivity was slow. They did not determine that the abnormality was consistently seen within a family or genetic subtype.

Using a similar approach we have been able to show delayed rod dark adaptation in all 10 subjects from three families with autosomal dominant RP. Our patients resemble those designated as sector RP in that altitudinal distribution of disease was found consistently in each family whatever the age of the subject. Although the implicit time of the rod and cone b-waves were not normal in all subjects, normal times were found in at least one member of each family.

The functional abnormality in our patients with a mutation at codon 106 is qualitatively similar to that seen with the mutation at codon 58. Slow rod adaptation has been identified previously in some patients with ADRP, including some with altitudinal distribution of disease and known mutations of the rod opsin gene namely: threonine-17-methionine; proline-23-histidine, and threonine-58-arginine. Our results are similar to those previously reported although the slow phase of recovery of rod sensitivity was longer in our patients than in each of the other genotypes. There is no clear explanation for this disparity although the light adaptation protocols were different in that we used more light (8.0 log scotopic troland seconds as opposed to 7.5), and it was delivered in a shorter time (3 seconds as opposed to 60).

There are several possible mechanisms by which abnormality of the rod opsin molecule could result in slowed adaptation. There may be slowed regeneration of rhodopsin as seen in fundus albipunctatus or delayed removal of abnormal bleached photoproductions which may interfere with rhodopsin formation or desensitise the rod photoreceptors.

Alternatively, it is possible that abnormal rod opsin could interfere with normal disc assembly, structure, or stability. The prolongation of the recovery of rod sensitivity to a period of several days led us to consider whether or not outer segment renewal may contribute to the later phase of dark adaptation in our patients. In our model we have assumed the dark adapted rod...
normal time course of the early phase of recovery of rod sensitivity is more readily explained by the second; if shedding were not complete and in situ regeneration of rhodopsin occurred normally in the small residual outer segment, initial rod dark adaptation would be normal as seen in our patients. The similarity between the recovery of sensitivity predicted by the model and that seen in our patients suggests that outer segment renewal contributes to recovery after light adaptation in some patients. To date this mechanism of recovery from strong light adaptation has received little attention, and is worthy of further study.

The model requires that the outer segments are short as a result of RP and that a major portion of the outer segment is shed following strong light adaptation. The mechanism by which alteration of the amino acid sequence of the rod opsin molecule may influence outer segment structure or stability remains to be elucidated. The phenomenon occurs with different mutations in the rod opsin molecule, although all mutations associated with this pattern of disease recorded to date are on the first exon, and it is quite possible that similar functional defects may be found with defects on other genes.

We are grateful to Professor Barrie Jay and Dr Marcellle Jay for helpful comments on the preparation of this paper. Thanks also to Brenda Lauffart for expert technical assistance.

This work was supported by the National Pigmentosa Foundation Fighting Blindness USA. British Retinitis Pigmentosa Society, Medical Research Council (UK). The University and the Special trustees of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne.

---

Abnormal dark adaptation kinetics in autosomal dominant sector retinitis pigmentosa due to rod opsin mutation


Abnormal dark adaptation kinetics in autosomal dominant sector retinitis pigmentosa due to rod opsin mutation.

A T Moore, F W Fitzke, C M Kemp, G B Arden, T J Keen, C F Inglehearn, S S Bhattacharya and A C Bird

doi: 10.1136/bjo.76.8.465

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://bjo.bmj.com/content/76/8/465

These include:

**Email alerting service**

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/