Genotypic and phenotypic heterogeneity in familial microcoria

F D Bremner, H Houlden, S E Smith

Aims: To describe the clinical features and genetic findings in two families presenting with microcoria inherited as an autosomal dominant trait.

Methods: Both affected and unaffected members of two families displaying familial microcoria were examined. Flash photography or infrared pupillography were used to assess pupils, and a full ophthalmic examination including visual acuity and field testing, refraction, biomicroscopy of anterior and posterior segments, and measurement of intraocular pressure were performed. DNA from the blood of affected and unaffected family members was investigated using standard markers to look for a possible gene defect in the chromosome 13q31–q32 region.

Results: All affected members of both families had pinpoint pupils which responded normally to light and accommodation. None of these subjects exhibited any other ocular abnormality. The iris of affected members showed stromal thinning and apparent absence of the iris dilator muscle in the first family, but was smooth and lacked all trabecular structure in the second family. The microcoria was present at birth in the first family but developed progressively at a later age in the second family. Haplotype analysis suggested the gene defect is not located in the chromosome 13q31–q32 region in the first family but the evidence was not conclusive in the second family.

Conclusion: Although both families presented with similar pupil abnormalities inherited as an autosomal dominant trait, they show important phenotypic and genotypic differences suggesting that this is a heterogeneous condition. The possible mechanisms underlying the microcoria are discussed.

Familial microcoria is a rare disorder usually inherited as an autosomal dominant trait, although two instances of recessive inheritance have been reported. The pupil abnormality usually occurs as an isolated congenital abnormality associated with failure of development, absence, or fibrosis of the dilator pupillae muscle. In some instances there is also goniodysgenesis or a persistent pupillary membrane.

There is only one genetic study of familial microcoria in the literature. Linkage analysis in a large French pedigree indicated that the gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 13 (13q31–q32). In this paper we report pupillographic and genetic studies in two new families with inherited microcoria; our results suggest there may be both genotypic and phenotypic heterogeneity in this condition.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Families and subjects

Family A (fig 1) is of British white origin. The proband (III.5) is a healthy male aged 35 with microcoria since birth. His only complaint is of nyctalopia. There are two other affected family members. The general health of all examined family members was good (apart from subject III.3 who is disabled with cerebellar ataxia), and none was taking drugs that affect the pupil.

Family B (fig 2) is Afro-Caribbean. The proband (III.2) is a healthy myope aged 31 referred because her optometrist could not obtain adequate retinoscopy (not a problem at previous visits). She reported that up until adolescence her pupils were normal in size but from age 18 they had started to become smaller. Her mother (II.2) and deceased maternal grandfather had a similar history. She has no visual symptoms. The other examined family members are all in good health and take no medication that affects the pupil.

Figure 1 Pedigree of Family A. The proband is indicated by an asterisk. Filled in symbols indicate affected family members, grey symbol indicates “probably affected” individual (unavailable for examination), clear symbols indicate unaffected family members. The proband’s mother (II.2) showed similar iris abnormalities to other affected family members but her pupil diameters lay just within the normal limits when compared with age matched control subjects.
PUPIL MEASUREMENTS

Pupil measurements were made in darkness using an Applied Science infrared TV pupillometer. In six subjects conventional pupillography was not possible, and pupil measurements were performed photographically with room lights on. Pupillographic measurements were compared with normal data obtained from age matched healthy control subjects (n = 267).

Genetics

Ethics approval was obtained from The National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery and the Mayo Clinic Jacksonville to carry out genetic studies. Consent was obtained in all individuals to participate in this research. DNA was extracted from blood by the standard phenol/chloroform extraction method. To examine the region chromosome 13q31–q32 (between 67.65 cM and 75.19 cM) we employed the following markers: D13S175, D13S217, D13S218, D13S153, D13S156, D13S263, D13S170, D13S265, D13S159, D13S158, and D13S173. Each fluorescent labelled microsatellite repeat marker was amplified using the following method: 25 ng of DNA was used in a 50 μl reaction mixture containing 20 pmol of each primer, 0.2 mM dNTPs, 0.5 unit of Taq Gold polymerase (Perkin Elmer), 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 75 mM Tris-HCL, pH 9.0, 20 mM (NH₄)₂ SO₄, and 0.01% Tween-20. Polymerase chain reaction was performed on a Perkin-Elmer 9700 thermal Cycler (Perkin Elmer, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The cycling consisted of denaturation at 94°C for 15 minutes, followed by 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C to 50°C touching down protocol for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds. After that, 12 cycles of constant annealing temperature at 50°C and a final amplification at 72°C for 10 minutes were carried out. Polymerase chain reaction fragments were checked on a 1% agarose gel. All samples were genotyped for the dinucleotide repeat by analysis on the ABI377 using the Genescan analysis package and the Genotyper software program (Perkin Elmer) to identify alleles.

RESULTS

Pupil diameters, light, and near responses for both families are given in table 1.

Family A

The proband (III.5) had pinpoint pupils (diameters <2 mm) which reacted normally to light or an accommodative effort. Slit lamp examination showed markedly abnormal irides with stromal thinning peripheral to the collarette, baring of the underlying pigment epithelium but no full thickness defects allowing transillumination. The pupil margins, iris root, anterior chamber angle and depth were all clinically normal and the intraocular pressures were 16 mm Hg in both eyes. With a small hypermetropic correction his visual acuities and colour vision were normal but Goldmann kinetic perimetry confirmed mild constriction of the visual fields under mesopic conditions (10° loss to 14°e target in all meridians compared with normal subjects 19).

The proband’s son (IV2) had similar microcoria with preserved light and near responses and abnormal irides (fig 3A). The proband’s mother (II.2) had pupils of normal diameter for her age, but slit lamp examination showed iridal abnormalities similar to the proband (fig 3B). She reported that her father (now deceased) had had pinpoint microcoria.

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*Measured from photographs taken in room light.
N, normal.
Heterogeneity in familial microcoria

The proband’s mother (II.2) had similar microcoria and iris stromal abnormalities, and reported that her father (now deceased) had had pinpoint pupils all of his adult life. The proband’s elder daughter (IV.1) had pupil diameters below the normal limit (<5.8 mm) which reacted normally to light. Redilatation times following standard light responses lay within the normal range (1.23-2.3 seconds) and both pupils showed a normal dilatation to psychic stimulation (sudden loud noise). All other family members studied had normal pupils. Both affected adults (II.2 and III.2) stated that their pupils had not always been so small, and old photographs (taken in daylight) confirmed that as teenagers they had large pupils.

Genetics

In family B the exact mode of inheritance is uncertain, but is probably autosomal dominant. In theory it could be X linked, but the proband’s grandfather did produce at least one unaffected daughter, making this mode of transmission unlikely. Haplotype analysis showed the 3_11_10_8_2 haplotype (white bar) in two affected individuals; in the third (IV.1), alleles 8_2 of D13S159 and D13S158 have recombined giving this individual only a small part of the genetically linked region. These results rule out the region between D13S156 and D13S265 but the region between D13S265 (68.73 cM) and D13S158 (84.87 cM) could harbour the gene.

DISCUSSION

A number of mechanisms might account for the microcoria. Firstly, overaction of the sphincter muscle: this seems unlikely as all affected pupils showed normal light and near responses (contrast with the spastic miosis induced by pilocarpine), and dilated less well with tropicamide than with phenylephrine. Secondly, local changes within the iris might mechanically restrict the pupil: however brisk light and near reactions would not be expected. Thirdly, a central disturbance to the balance between sympathetic and parasympathetic tone: the strikingly abnormal appearance of the irides on biomicroscopy could only fit with this “central” hypothesis if one assumes these changes are secondary.

Finally, underaction of the dilator muscle: the normal redilatation times and responses to psychic stimulation in subject II.2 (family B) imply that at least in her case sympathetic innervation was normal. We were however impressed by the apparent dilator muscle hypoplasia seen in all affected pupils of both pedigrees, suggesting that even in family B, where the onset of the condition is delayed, familial microcoria may be a primary dystrophy of the iris dilator muscle. This accords with other published histological evidence. The small pupil size with preserved reactions imply that this dystrophy affects active contraction of the muscle without either impairing muscle relaxation or mechanically restricting the pupil.

There are a number of features of these microcoria that are shared by both of our families and by other pedigrees reported in the literature, namely the autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, the normal responses to light and accommodation, the isolated nature of this anomaly, and its minimal impact on visual function. Closer inspection however reveals both genotypic and phenotypic heterogeneity. Haplotype analysis on family A suggests that their genetic defect does not lie in the same locus as the French pedigree. The phenotype is markedly different in these two families, both in the appearance of the iris (compare fig 3A and 3C) and the age at onset. Comparison of the data from both pedigrees leads us to the conclusion that familial microcoria
is not a single entity but the result of heterogenous genetic abnormalities, possibly acting via different mechanisms to produce a pupil anomaly which may not even be apparent at birth. The recognition of this rare but benign condition is important in order to avoid inappropriate investigation, particularly in pedigrees like family B where the pupil abnormality appears some time after birth.

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