

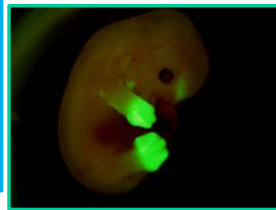


Denis Duboule

Collège de France
Chaire Internationale

Evolution des Génomes et du Développement

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1



Denis Duboule

2020-2021

Régulation des gènes du développement et syndromes
génétiques : Mécanismes, contraintes et atavismes du
développement

Leçon #4 (25 mai 2021)

- *Résumé des points importants de la leçon 3
(syndrome de Liebenberg)
- *Régulation à distance du gène *Pitx1* (fin)
- *Oligosyndactylie et le gène *Gremlin*
- *La mutation *Sasquatch*, Polydactylie et le gène *Shh*

2

Syndrome de Liebenberg (rappel)



'Syndrome de brachydactylie et dysplasie du coude et du poignet'

Liebenberg, F., 1973. A pedigree with unusual anomalies of the elbows, wrist, and hands in five generations. S. Afr. Med. J. 47, 745–747.

- *Description d'une famille Sud-Africaine affectée sur 5 générations
- *Seuls les membres antérieurs (bras) sont affectés
- *Allèle semi-dominant (actif à l'état hétérozygote)
- *Plusieurs familles additionnelles décrites par la suite
- *En 2012, caractérisation des altérations génomiques de trois familles distinctes
- *Mutations cartographiées sur le chromosome 5, à proximité du gène PITX1

3

Syndrome de Liebenberg (rappel)



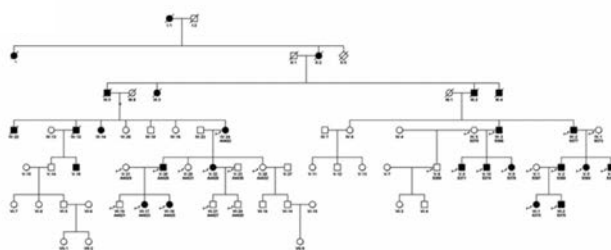
ARTICLE

Homeotic Arm-to-Leg Transformation Associated with Genomic Rearrangements at the PITX1 Locus

Matthie Spielmann,^{1,2} Francesco Brancati,^{1,4} Peter M. Krawitz,¹ Peter N. Robinson,¹ Daniel M. Ibrahim,^{1,5} Martin Franke,² Jochem Hirsch,^{1,5} Silke Lohaus,^{1,2} Katarina Dhar,¹ Anna Maria Nardone,² Paula Ferraz,⁶ Antonio Landi,⁷ Lars Wirtler,⁸ Bernd Timmermann,⁹ Danny Chan,¹⁰ Ullrich Mennen,¹¹ Eva Klopocki,^{1,2} and Stefan Mundlos^{1,2,5,*}

The American Journal of Human Genetics 91, 629–635, October 5, 2012 631

Famille 1



Clés du pedigree

- Non-affected female
- Non-affected male
- Affected female
- Affected male
- ◇ Unknown gender
- / Deceased
- p ↗ Analyses cliniques et moléculaires faites



4

Syndrome de Liebenberg (rappel)



Non-affecté	Familles 1 et 2	Famille 3
Coude		
Genou		

Results

Arm-to-Leg Transformation in Liebenberg Syndrome

We investigated three unrelated families affected by Liebenberg syndrome (Figures 1A-1H). After initial inspection of the phenotype, we performed in-depth imaging of the skeletal and soft-tissue abnormalities. In the normal elbow, the distal head of the humerus articulates with the ulna at the trochlear notch, and the olecranon process of the ulna extends proximally from the elbow joint (Figure 2A). In the affected subjects, the olecranon was hypoplastic or missing (Figures 2B-2D), and the distal humerus and the proximal head of the ulna were broadened (Figures 2B and 2C) such that the distal humerus resembled the distal head of the femur and the proximal ulna resembled the proximal head of the tibia (Figures 2B, 2C, and 2E). Three-dimensional computed tomography (CT) scans of the humerus showed a medial and lateral condyle separated by an intercondylar fossa (Figure 2F) resembling the femoral epicondyles of the knee (Figure 2F) and a patella-like structure fused to the distal head of the humerus (Figure 2G, outlined in white). The joint surface of the radius and ulna was flat and resembled that of the tibia and fibula. In family 3, the arm-to-leg transformation phenotype is even more severe. In family 3, the fusion of the triquetrum and pisiform (Figure 2D, outlined in yellow) formed an element that is similar in shape and size to the calcaneus of the ankle.

- *Hypoplasie de l'olécrâne chez les patients affectés
- *Épaississement de l'humérus distal, ressemblant à un fémur
- *Fusion d'une pseudo-rotule à la partie la plus distale de l'humérus
- *Absence de l'olécrâne et fusion d'os carpiens produisant un os ressemblant au calcaneum de la cheville

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Syndrome de Liebenberg, mécanisme (rappel)



ARTICLE

Homeotic Arm-to-Leg Transformation Associated with Genomic Rearrangements at the *PITX1* Locus

Malle Spielmann,^{1,2} Francesco Biancatelli,^{1,2} Peter M. Krawitz,¹ Peter N. Robinson,¹ Daniel M. Ibrahim,^{1,2} Martin Franke,² Jochem Hirsch,^{1,2} Silke Lehman,^{1,2} Katarina Duthie,¹ Anna Maria Nardone,¹ Paula Ferraz,¹ Antonio Landi,¹ Lars Wirtler,¹ Bernd Timmermann,¹ Danny Chan,^{1,2} Ulrich Menne,¹ Eva Klopocki,^{1,2} and Stefan Mundlos^{1,2,3*}

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Souris transgénique portant une copie de la séquence hs1473 mise devant un promoteur quelconque et un gène *LacZ* pour détecter l'activité de hs1473

Hypothèse

Les délétions dans les familles 1 et 2 permettent de mettre en contact la séquence enhancer hs1473 et le gène *PITX1* qui va dès lors être exprimé dans les bourgeons de membres antérieurs, les 'transformant' ainsi en membres postérieurs.

Encyclopédie des enhancers ayant une spécificité pour les membres

Visel, A., Minovitsky, S., Dubchak, I., and Pennacchio, L.A. (2007). VISTA Enhancer Browser—a database of tissue-specific human enhancers. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 35 (Database issue), D88–D92.

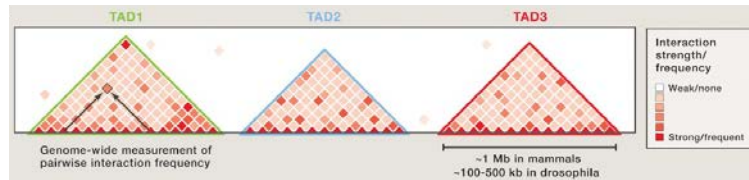
Pennacchio, L.A., Ahituv, N., Moses, A.M., Prabhakar, S., Nobrega, M.A., Shoukry, M., Minovitsky, S., Dubchak, I., Holt, A., Lewis, K.D., et al. (2006). In vivo enhancer analysis of human conserved non-coding sequences. *Nature* 444, 499–502.

6

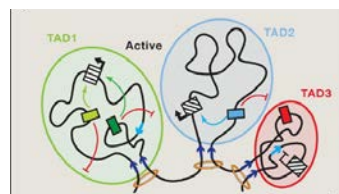
Capture de Conformation Chromosomique (rappel)

Chromosome Conformation Capture
(3C, 4C, 5C, HiC..)

TADs: Topologically-associating domains (cours de la Prof. E. Heard)



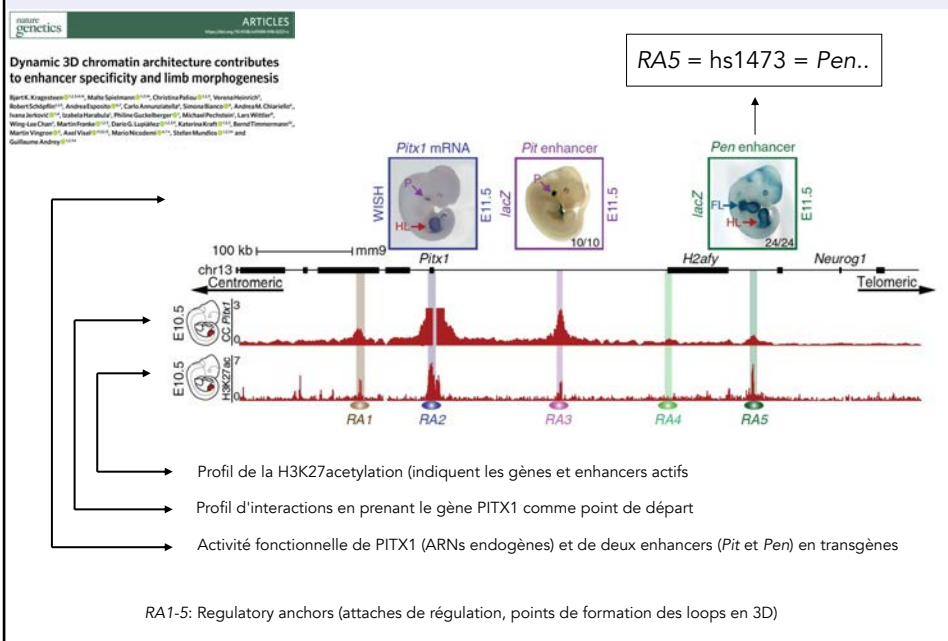
Adapté de Long, Prescott and Wysocka, Cell, 2016



TADs: Domaines (paysages) d'action des enhancers pour une cible précise (mais quid de la causalité..?)

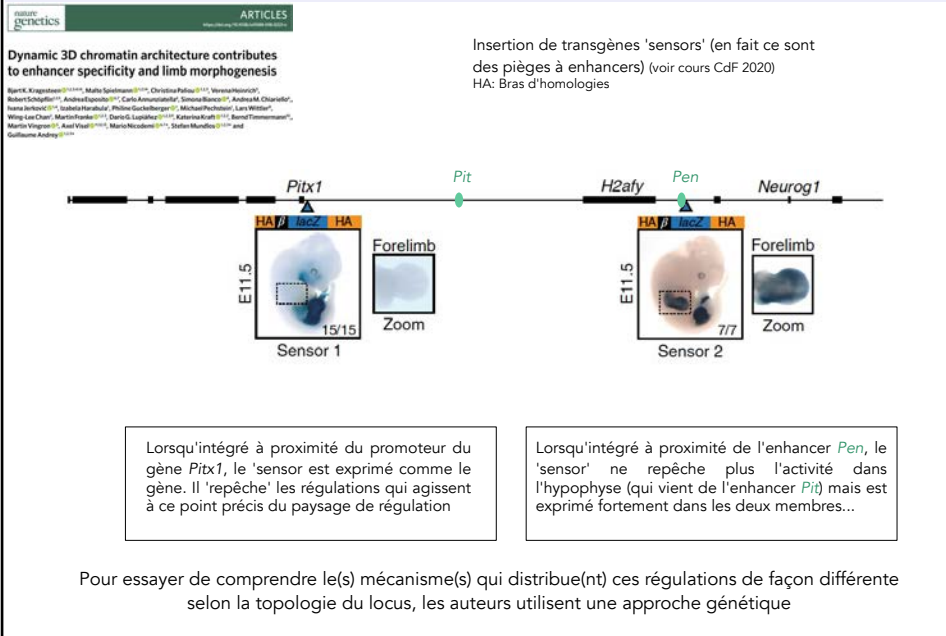
7

PITX1; Paysage de régulation



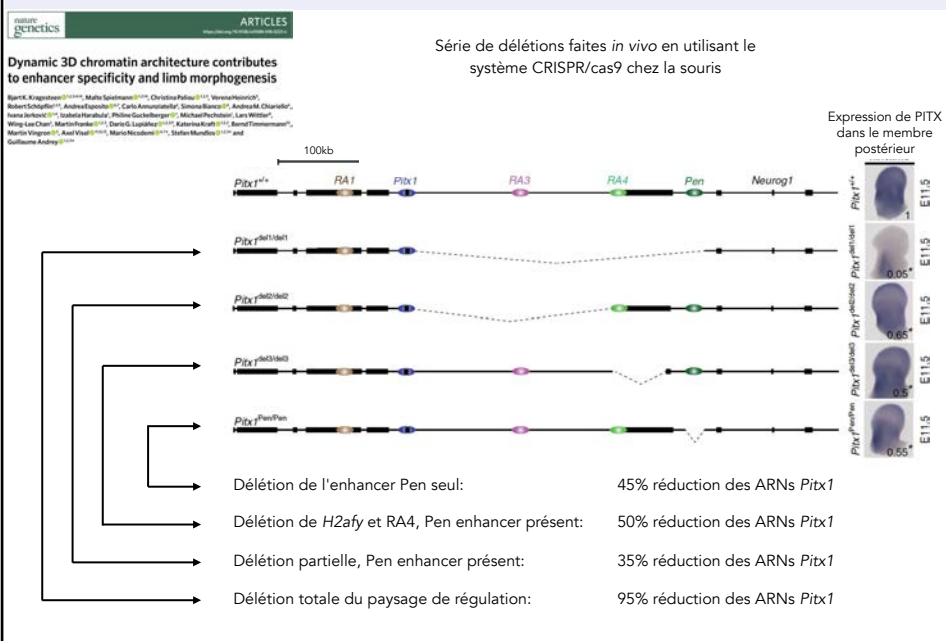
8

PITX1; Pièges à enhanceurs

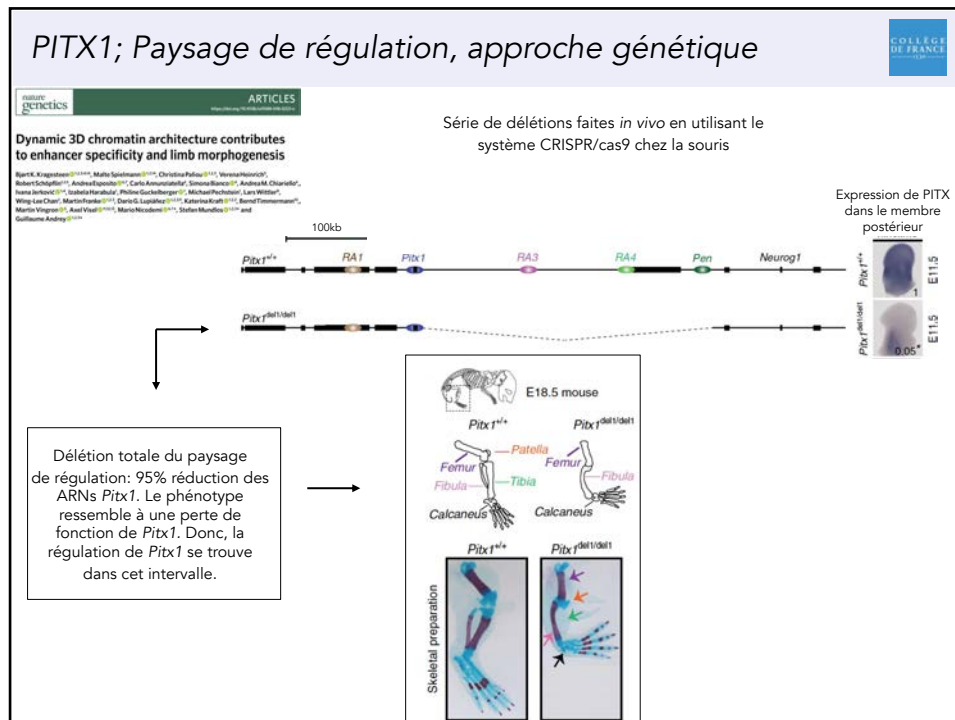


9

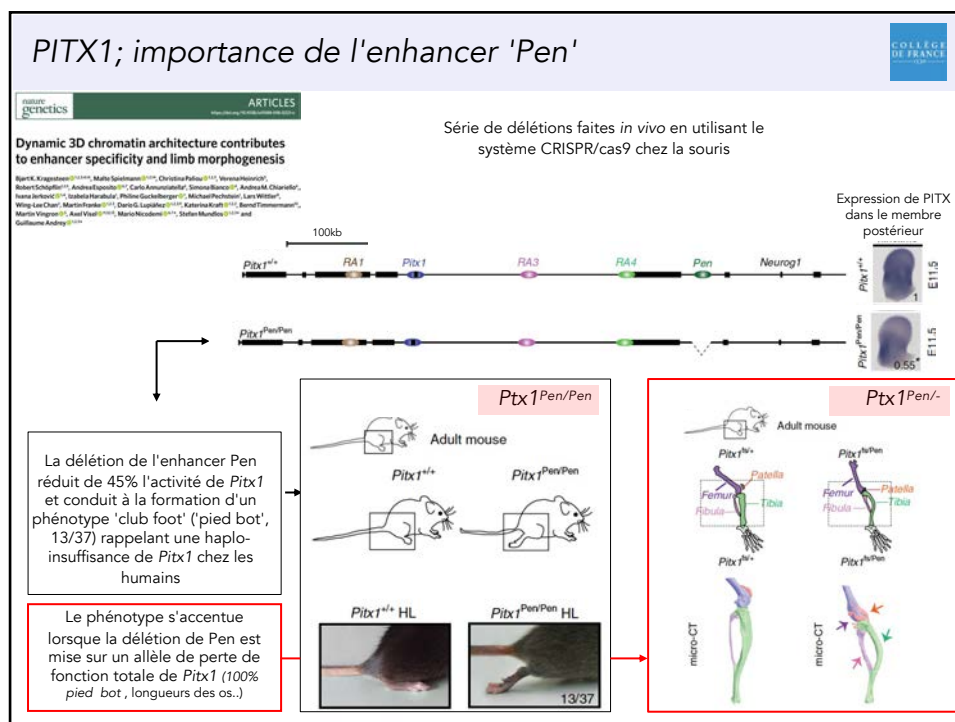
PITX1; Paysage de régulation, approche génétique



10

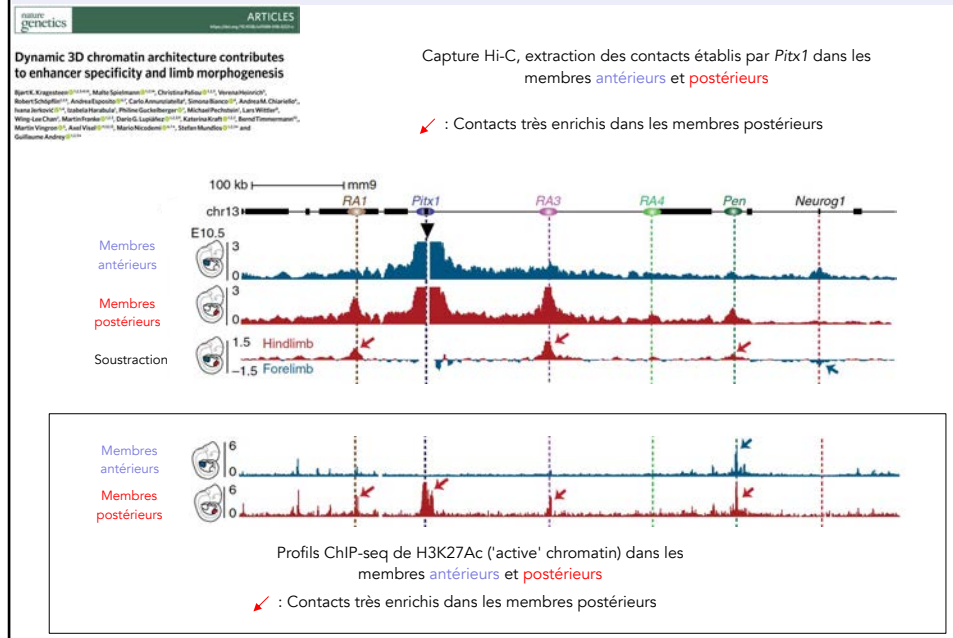


11



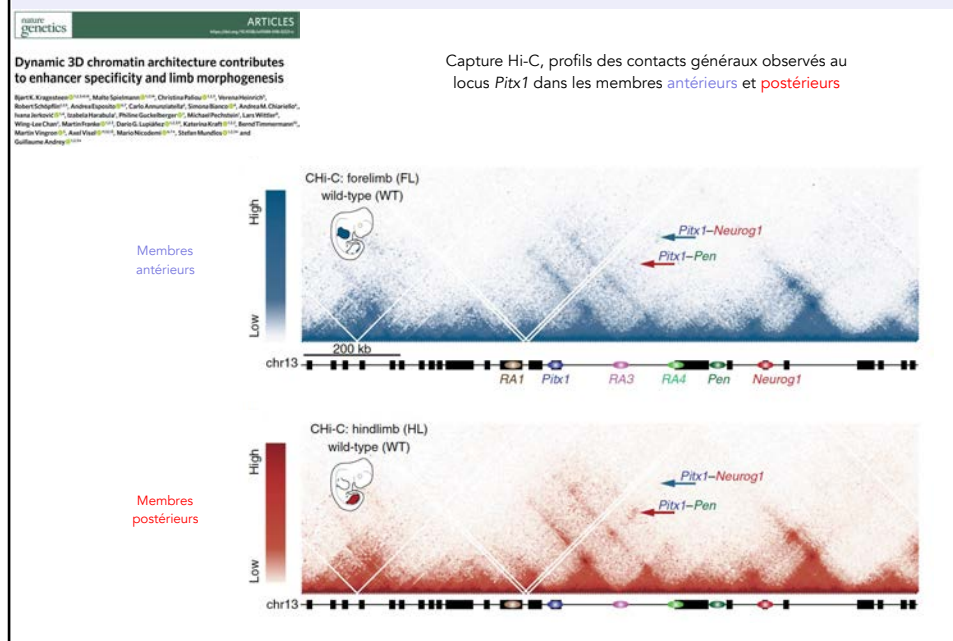
12

PITX1; structures de la chromatine



13

PITX1; structures de la chromatine, interactions au locus



14

PITX1; structures de la chromatine, modélisation



nature genetics

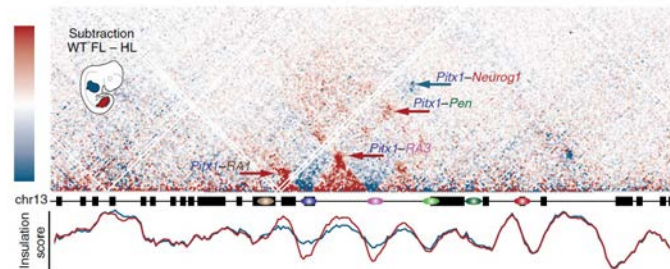
ARTICLES

Dynamic 3D chromatin architecture contributes to enhancer specificity and limb morphogenesis

Benjamin K. Krasnowski^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

Capture Hi-C, profils des contacts généraux observés au locus *Pitx1* dans les membres antérieurs et postérieurs

Soustraction des profils; contacts gagnés ou perdus dans les membres inférieurs



Ces profils de contacts permettent la production de modèles de chromatine en 3D (qui donnent une des représentations possibles du locus dans l'espace)



15

PITX1; origine de l'expression différentielle, gènes Hoxc



nature genetics

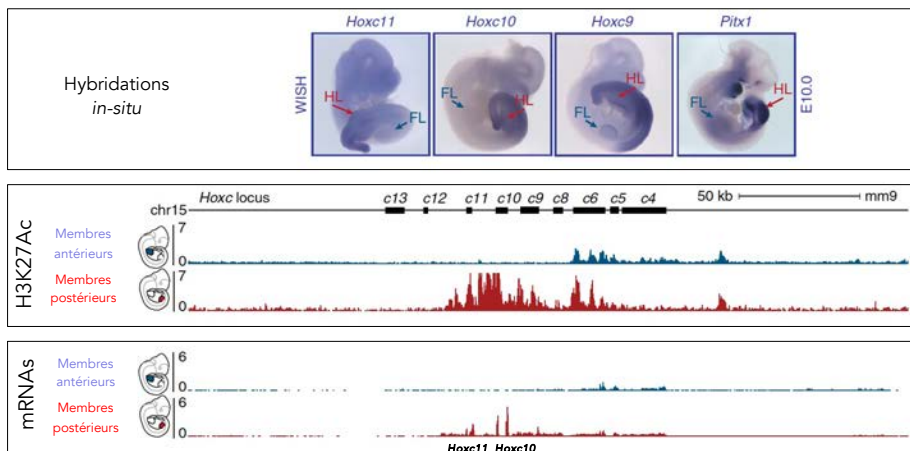
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Dynamic 3D chromatin architecture contributes to enhancer specificity and limb morphogenesis

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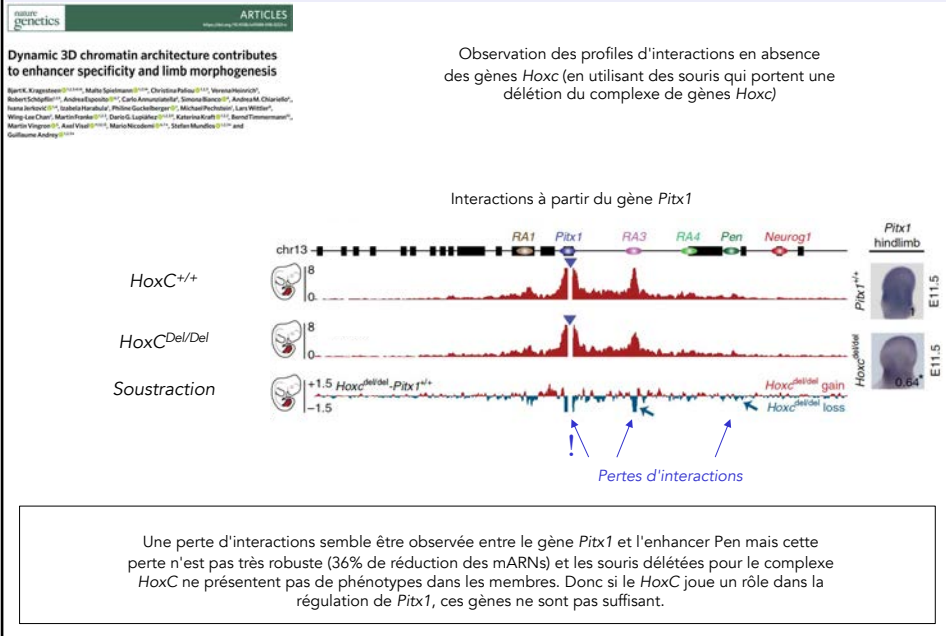
Recherche d'autres facteurs de transcription qui seraient exprimés dans les membres postérieurs seulement:

Les gènes *Hoxc*, en particulier *Hoxc10* et *Hoxc11*



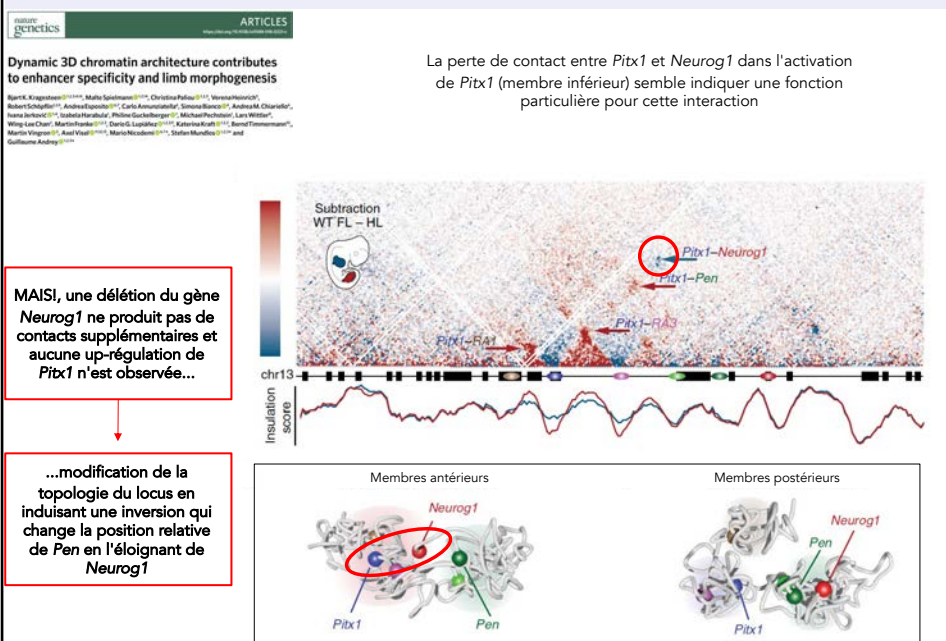
16

PITX1; origine de l'expression différentielle; Gènes Hoxc



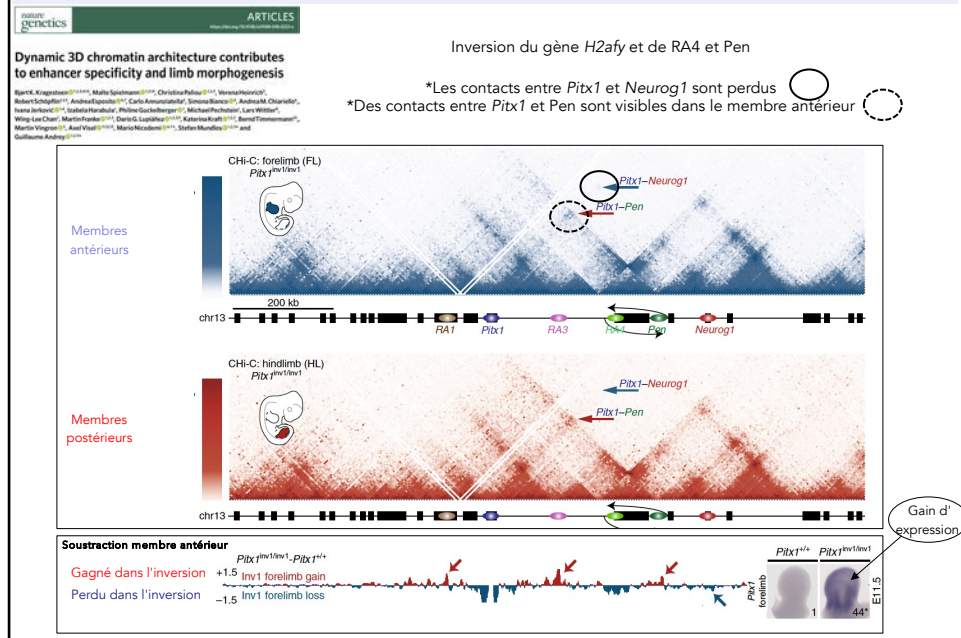
17

PITX1; Importance des contacts avec le gène *Neurog1*?



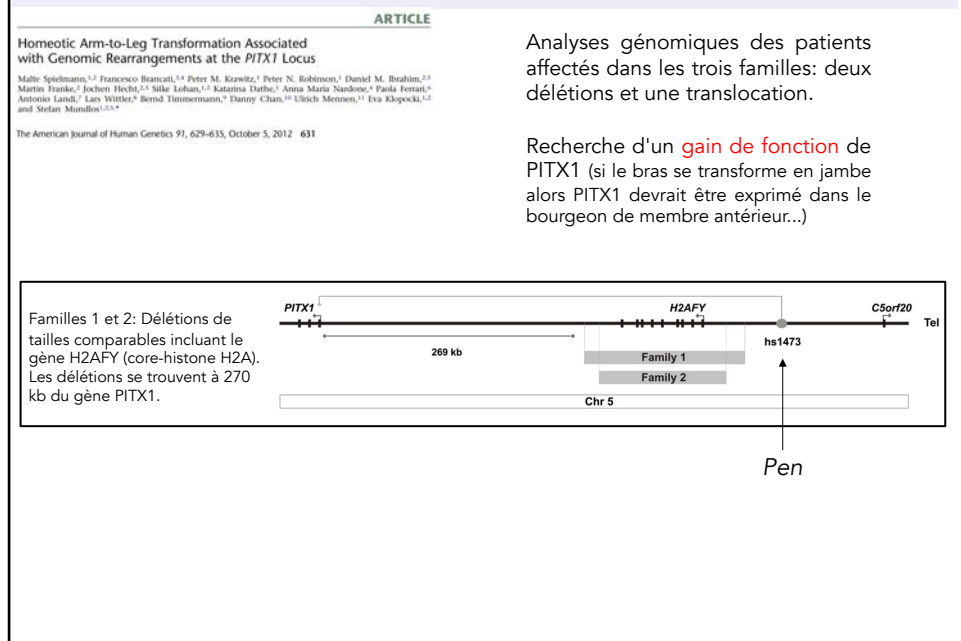
18

PITX1; Importance de la topologie?



19

Syndrome de Liebenberg



20

COLLÈGE
DE FRANCE

COLLÈGE
DE FRANCE
UNIVERSITÉ PARIS 1 PANTHÉON-SORBONNE

Réseaux de gènes, pleïotropie, syndromes...



*Ces mécanismes de régulation sont souvent très complexes et l'étude de certains syndromes humains qui y sont associés permet parfois d'en comprendre l'étiologie moléculaire, qui peut alors être vérifiée expérimentalement par l'utilisation de systèmes modèles tel que la souris.

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- 1) La différence entre membres antérieurs et postérieurs (bras et jambes) (syndrome de Liebenberg)
- 2) La polarité antérieur-postérieur du membre (oligosyndactylies, synostoses radio-ulnaire, polydactylies...)
- 3) La polarité proximal-distal du membre (displasies mésoméliques en 2q31; Kantaputra (MDK), Fryns)

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Oligosyndactylies, synostoses radio-ulnaire



Short report

Genomic rearrangements of the *GREM1-FMN1* locus cause oligosyndactyly, radio-ulnar synostosis, hearing loss, renal defects syndrome and Cenani—Lenz-like non-syndromic oligosyndactyly

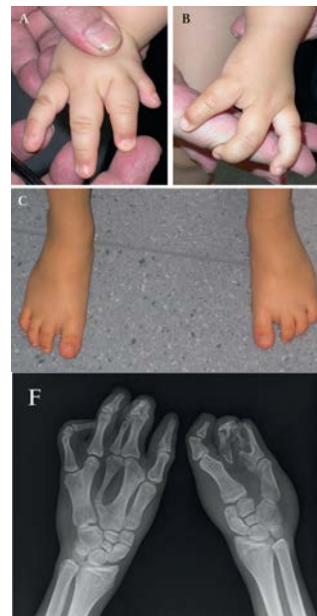
Boyan Ivanov Dimitrov,¹ Thierry Voet,¹ Luc De Smet,² Joris Robert Vermeesch,¹ Koen Devriendt,¹ Jean-Pierre Fryns,¹ Philippe Debeer^{1,2}

J Med Genet 2010;**47**:569–574. doi:10.1136/jmg.2009.073833

Oligodactylie: Absence de doigts

Syndactylie: Fusion latérale de doigts

Synostose: Union de deux pièces osseuses normalement séparées



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COLLEGE DE FRANCE

Croissance du membre, axe proximo-distal (et A-P.)

Dynamic and self-regulatory interactions among gene regulatory networks control vertebrate limb bud morphogenesis

Aimée Zuniga*, Rolf Zeller*

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Current Topics in Developmental Biology, Volume 139
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 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ctdb.2020.02.005

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Le gène *Gremlin* (*Grem1*) au centre du réseau de régulation génique de la morphogenèse des membres

C Initiation

Propagation

Termination

*GRN a boucles de feedback négatifs

effet négatif (termination)
 effet négatif (diminution)

27

COLLEGE DE FRANCE

L'histoire compliquée de Gremlin et de la Formin...

Le cas de la mutation *limb deformity* (*ld*) et des gènes *formin* et *gremlin*

Nature, 1990; 'back to back'

'Formins': proteins deduced from the alternative transcripts of the *limb deformity* gene

Richard P. Woychik*, Richard L. Maas*, Rolf Zeller*, Thomas F. Vogt & Philip Leder

Disruption of formin-encoding transcripts in two mutant *limb deformity* alleles

Richard L. Maas*, Rolf Zeller*, Richard P. Woychik*, Thomas F. Vogt & Philip Leder

*Mutagenèse par insertion de transgène au locus *limb deformity*, créant un allèle *ld^{Hd}*
 *Cet allèle est similaire à deux autres allèles décrits à ce locus: *ld^I* (1960) et *ld^{OR}* (1962)
 *Des allèles multiples isolés à ce locus car le phénotype anormal touche les membres

Av

A

Ar

C

ld^{+/+}

B

ld^{Hd/Hd}

D

ld^{+/+}

ld^{Hd/Hd}

E

Zeller et al., Genes Dev. 1989

28

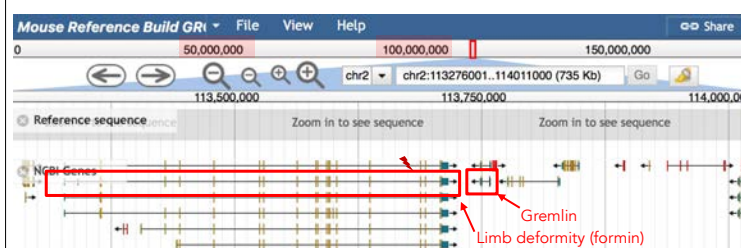
Identification des enhancers: localisation...



Gremlin is the BMP antagonist required for maintenance of Shh and Fgf signals during limb patterning

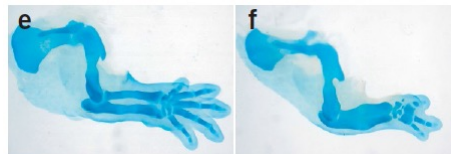
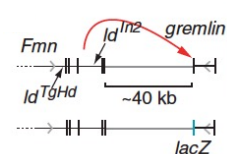
nature genetics, 2003

Mustafa K Khokha^{1,3}, David Hsu¹⁻³, Lisa J Brunet¹, Marc S Dionne^{1,2} & Richard M Harland¹



Les deux gènes sont des voisins très proches sur le génome!

Pour vérifier cette hypothèse, Khoka et al. font un 'test de complémentation', en croisant des souris : *Gremlin*^{+/-} avec des souris *Ld*^{+/+} Parmi les petits, des animaux trans-hétérozygotes *Gremlin*/*Ld*⁺



Conclusion:
Les deux mutations sont alléliques (ce sont deux mutants du même gène)

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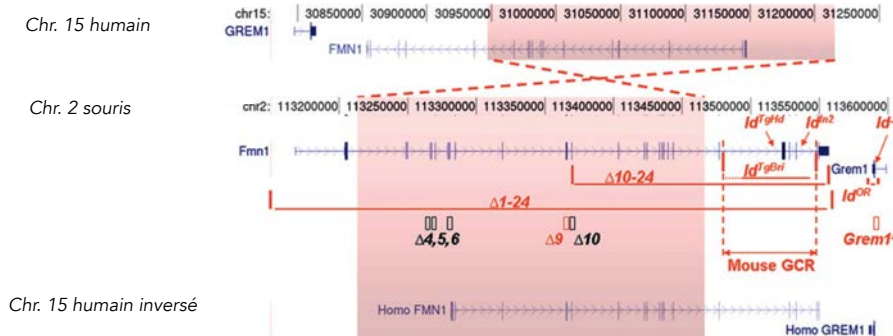
Délétion au locus Gremlin-Limb deformity (Formin; Fmn1)



Short report
Genomic rearrangements of the *GREM1-FMN1* locus cause oligosyndactyly, radio-ulnar synostosis, hearing loss, renal defects syndrome and Cenani-Lenz-like non-syndromic oligosyndactyly
Boyan Ivanov Dimitrov,¹ Thierry Vioe,¹ Luc De Smet,² Joris Robert Vermeesch,¹ Koen Devriendt,¹ Jean-Pierre Fryns,¹ Philippe Dierckx^{1,2}
J. Med. Genet. 2010;47:569-574. doi:10.1136/jmg.2009.073833

Une délétion de 246 Kb (min) sur le chromosome 15, au locus de la Formin (*Fmn1*).

Locus orthologue de la souris bien connu et saturé de mutations diverses affectant le gène *Gremlin*



La délétion observée dans la famille No1 ne contient aucun des spots dont la mutation conduit à un phénotype 'Gremlin'. En plus, l'inactivation du gène de la Formin chez la souris ne produit pas de phénotype anormal. Probablement un effet inconnu sur le gène *Gremlin*

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Syndromes génétiques affectant les membres



*Ces mécanismes de régulation sont souvent très complexes et l'étude de syndromes humains qui y sont associés permet parfois d'en comprendre l'étiologie moléculaire, qui peut alors être vérifiée expérimentalement par l'utilisation de systèmes modèles tel que la souris.

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(Syndrome de Liebenberg)
- 2) La polarité antérieur-postérieur du membre (oligosyndactylies, synostoses radio-ulnaire, **polydactylies**)
- 3) La polarité proximal-distal du membre (Displasies mésoméliques en 2q31)

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Importance des anomalies des membres / classifications



Polydactylies

'An Atlas of Genetic Disorders of Limb Development'
S. Mundlos, D. Horn, Springer

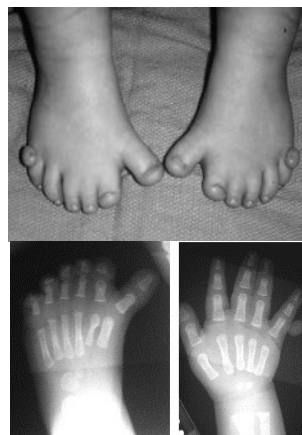


Polydactylies isolées

preaxial polydactyly PPD I
preaxial polydactyly PPD II / TPT
postaxial polydactyly A
Greig syndrome
Mirror image duplication, Laurin-Sandrow
Synpolydactyly (SPD) I

Polydactylies syndromiques

Ellis van Creveld syndrome
short-rib-polydactyly syndromes
Bardet-Biedl syndrome BBS 1-7
Meckel-Gruber syndrome
Acrocallosal syndrome
Carpenter syndrome
Townes Brocks syndrome
Pallister – Hall syndrome
LADD syndrome



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Importance des anomalies des membres/ classifications

Research article | Open Access | Published: 16 November 2013

Birth prevalence for congenital limb defects in the northern Netherlands: a 30-year population-based study

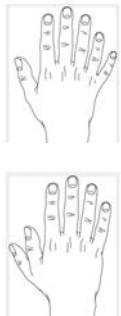
Ecaterina Vasiliu¹, Corry K van der Sluis, Anthonie J van Essen, Jorieke E H Bergman, Pieter L Dijkstra, Heleen A Reinders-Messelink & Hermien E K de Walle

BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 14, Article number: 323 (2013) | Cite this article

Les polydactylies sont parmi les malformations congénitales les plus fréquentes à la naissance

Post-axiale (postérieure)

Pré-axiale (antérieure)



https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polydactylie#Polydactylie_postaxiale

CLD	Isolated CLD, n	Multiple congenital anomalies, n	CLD is part of a recognized condition, n	Spina	Prevalence per 10,000
Polydactyly	241	45	83	419	8.8
Upper limb	238	38	83*	359	8.6
Preaxial	15	10	16	106	2.1
Postaxial	223	28	67	253	4.0
NOS	14	4	6	24	0.5
Lower limb	76	9	32	116	2.3
Preaxial	12	1	8	21	0.4
Postaxial	63	7	19	85	1.7
NOS	4	1	5	10	0.2
NOS	4	0	2	6	0.1
Upper and lower limb	16	2	14	32	0.6
Reduction defects	190	42	120	342	6.9
Upper limb	128	28	84	230	5.0
Transverse	89	17	28	145	2.9
Longitudinal	23*	9	51	81	1.6
Preaxial	12	7	33	52	1.0
Postaxial	10	2	18	30	0.6
Intercalary	3	1	5	9	0.2
Central	16	1	4	21	0.4
Multiple	1	0	5	6	0.1
Lower limb	66	25	58	149	3.0
Transverse	29	15	31	75	1.5
Longitudinal	23*	5	24	52	1.0
Preaxial	4	3	9	16	0.3
Postaxial	21	2	10	30	0.6
Intercalary	7	5	10	22	0.4
Central	13	1	2	16	0.3
Multiple	7	2	8*	17	0.3
NOS	1	1	0	2	0.04
NOS	0	0	0	1	0.02
Upper and lower limb	18	15	33	66	1.3
Syndactyly	126	29	77	232	4.7
Upper limb	77	17	46	140	2.8
Lower limb	69	12	46	117	2.4
NOS	0	1	0	1	0.02
Upper and lower limb	10	1	10	20	0.5
Other CLD*	41	34	88	163	3.3
Upper limb	18	14	65	96	2.0
Lower limb	25	22	53	100	2.0
NOS	0	1	0	1	0.02
Upper and lower limb	2	3	31	36	0.7
Multiple CLD*	381	147	497	1025	2.0
Total no. of cases	1688	136	315	1948	21.1
Total no. of live births	687	77	109	823	16.5

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Croissance du membre, axe proximo-distal (et A-P.)

Dynamic and self-regulatory interactions among gene regulatory networks control vertebrate limb bud morphogenesis

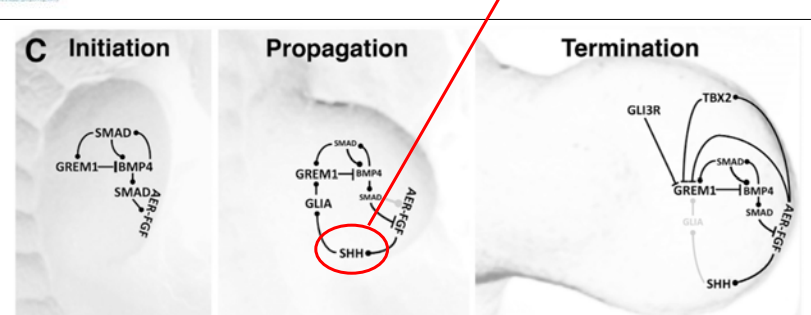
Aimée Zuniga¹, Rolf Zeller¹

Developmental Genetics, Department Biochemistry, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Current Topics in Developmental Biology, Volume 139

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Le gène *sonic hedgehog* (*Shh*)
gène clé de la polarité antéro-postérieure



*GRN a boucles rétroactives + et -

—| effet négatif (terminaison)
—● effet négatif (diminution)

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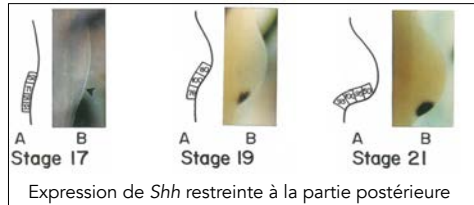
Croissance du membre, axe proximo-distal (et A-P.)



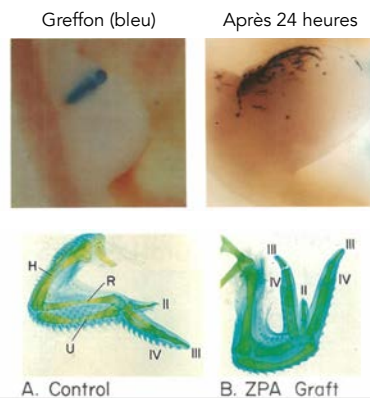
Cell. Vol. 75, 1401-1416, December 31, 1993, Copyright © 1993 by Cell Press

Sonic hedgehog Mediates the Polarizing Activity of the ZPA

Robert D. Riddle, Randy L. Johnson, Ed Laufer,
and Cliff Tabin
Department of Genetics
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts 02115



Une greffe de cellules exprimant *Shh* sur la face antérieure induit une duplication en miroir des structures



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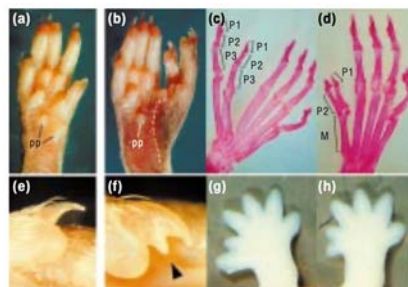
Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..



Identification of *Sonic hedgehog* as a candidate gene responsible for the polydactylous mouse mutant *Sasquatch*
James Sharpe¹, Laura Lettice¹, Jacob Hecksher-Sørensen¹, Margaret Fox¹, Robert Hill¹ and Robb Krumlauf²
Published: 18 January 1999

Current Biology 1999, 9:97-100
<http://biomednet.com/elecref/0960982200900097>

Lors d'une étude d'un gène *Hoxb1* par transgénèse (le gène étant inactif) une souris est produite avec un phénotype polydactyle (mutation par insertion; comparable à 'Limb deformity'..). Cette lignée de souris sera appelée 'Sasquatch' (*Ssq*)



Current Biology



Sasquatch (bigfoot)
créature imaginaire
au Canada

36

Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..

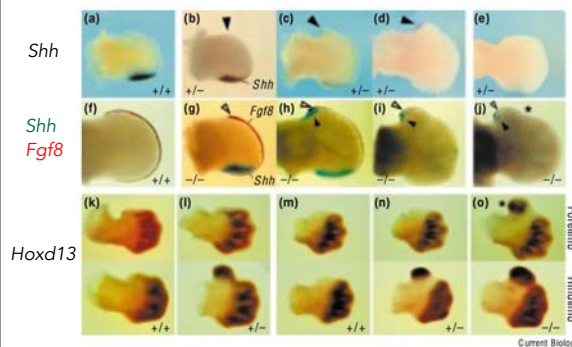


Brief Communication 51

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Les souris portant cette mutation par insertion expriment *Shh* de façon ectopique (tardivement), sur l'aspect antérieur du bourgeon de membre



Sasquatch (bigfoot)
créature imaginaire
au Canada

37

Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..

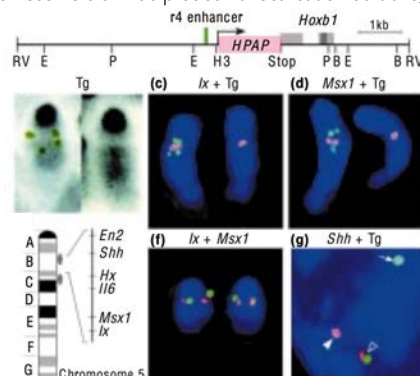


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<http://biomednet.com/elecref/0960982200900097>

Plusieurs sondes fluorescentes sont utilisées pour des hybridations sur le chromosome 5 afin de préciser la localisation du transgène



Sasquatch (bigfoot)
créature imaginaire
au Canada

Le Tg total est utilisé comme sonde fluorescente.

Transgène: ●
Gène contrôle: ●

Transgène: ●
Shh: ●

(Il y a une deuxième copie du Tg intégrée ailleurs..)

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Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..



Identification of *Sonic hedgehog* as a candidate gene responsible for the polydactylous mouse mutant *Sasquatch*
James Sharpe^a, Laura Lettice^a, Jacob Hecksher-Sørensen^a, Margaret Fox^a, Robert Hill^a and Robb Krumlauf^a
Published: 18 January 1999

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http://biomednet.com/elecref/0960982200900097

Conclusions

Despite these similarities in the limb, transgene expression has not been detected in the floor plate, lung, gut or whisker barrels, which are other normal sites of *Shh* expression. Expression of *Shh* itself in these sites was unchanged in *Ssq* mutants (Figure 4 and data not shown). Therefore, the interaction between *Shh* and the transgene is specifically restricted to the limb.

These observations strongly suggest that, unlike previous hemimelia-luxate mutants, the *Ssq* phenotype is caused by a direct interference with the *cis* regulation of *Shh*. This may be effected by interference with specific limb regulatory elements, or by interruption of a general chromatin configuration important for limb-specific regulation.



Sasquatch (bigfoot)
créature imaginaire
au Canada

Conc: Une interférence soit avec la régulation de *Shh* dans les membres, soit avec la formation d'une structure de la chromatine

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Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..



Disruption of a long-range cis-acting regulator for *Shh* causes preaxial polydactyly

Laura A. Lettice^{a,b}, Taiso Morikoshi^{a,c,d}, Simon J. H. Heaney^{a,b}, Marijke J. van Baren^{a,b}, Herma C. van der Linde^a, Guido J. Breedveld^a, Marijke Joosse^a, Nurten Akarsu^a, Ben A. Oostsa^a, Naoto Endo^a, Minoru Shibata^a, Mikio Suzuki^a, Eiichi Takahashi^a, Toshikatsu Shinkai^a, Yutaka Nakahori^a, Dai Ayusawa^a, Kazuhiko Nakabayashi^a, Stephen W. Scherer^a, Peter Heutink^a, Robert E. Hill^a, and Sumihare Nishijima^a

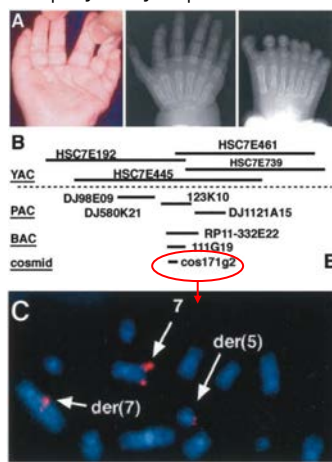
7548-7553 | PNAS | May 28, 2002 | vol. 99 | no. 11

L'analyse chromosomique révèle une translocation chromosomique t(5;7)(q11,q36)

Différents segments d'ADN sont alors utilisés comme sondes pour affiner la localisation du point de cassure (segments qui couvrent ce point de cassure).

Lignée cellulaire du patient (lymphoblastoïde).
Le cosmid 171g2 couvre le point de cassure

Un patient présentant une polydactylie pré-axiale



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Régulation du gène *Shh*, une histoire de mutations..



Disruption of a long-range cis-acting regulator for *Shh* causes preaxial polydactyly

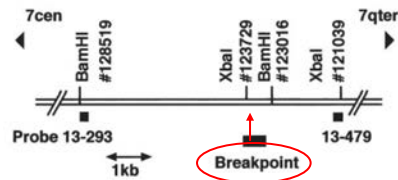
Laura A. Lettice^{1,2}, Tazuo Horikoshi^{1,2,3}, Simon J. H. Hwan^{1,2}, Marjolein J. van Baren^{1,2}, Henna C. van der Linden¹, Guido J. Breen^{1,2}, Marjolein J. van Baren^{1,2}, Ben A. O'Connor¹, Henna C. van der Linden¹, Mitsuo Suzuki⁴, Eiichi Takahashi⁵, Yoshikazu Shinkai⁶, Yutaka Nakahori⁷, Dai Ayusawa⁸, Kazuhiko Nakabayashi⁹, Stephen W. Scherer¹, Peter Heutink¹, Robert E. Hogg¹, and Samihane Bagli¹

7548-7553 | PNAS | May 28, 2002 | vol. 99 | no. 11

L'analyse chromosomique révèle une translocation chromosomique t(5 7)(q11, q36)

La cartographie fine révèle un point de cassure localisé entre les exons 5 et 6 du gène *Lmbr1*, lui-même localisé à ca. 1 Mb de *Shh*

Analyse du gène *Lmbr1* chez de nombreux patients présentant des polydactylies pré-axiales et aucune mutation n'est trouvée dans les exons.



(Fig. 1B). Sequencing the ends of the cosmid insert identified the genomic fragment as lying inside one of the genes (originally given the designation C7orf2 (5)) within the genetically defined critical region for PPD. This gene is the orthologue of the mouse *Lmbr1* gene (14). Southern blot analysis of DNA from a lymphoblastoid cell line further refined the site of the breakpoint (Fig. 1D). A number of repeat-free STSs including 13-293 and 13-479 were PCR-amplified and used as probes. This analysis showed that the translocation breakpoint is located in a 714-bp *Bam*HI/*Xba*I fragment residing between exons 5 and 6 of *LMBR1* without an accompanying large deletion (Fig. 1E). This

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Connection *Shh*, Polydactylie, *Lmbr1* et Sasquatch..



Disruption of a long-range cis-acting regulator for *Shh* causes preaxial polydactyly

Laura A. Lettice^{1,2}, Tazuo Horikoshi^{1,2,3}, Simon J. H. Hwan^{1,2}, Marjolein J. van Baren^{1,2}, Henna C. van der Linden¹, Guido J. Breen^{1,2}, Marjolein J. van Baren^{1,2}, Ben A. O'Connor¹, Henna C. van der Linden¹, Mitsuo Suzuki⁴, Eiichi Takahashi⁵, Yoshikazu Shinkai⁶, Yutaka Nakahori⁷, Dai Ayusawa⁸, Kazuhiko Nakabayashi⁹, Stephen W. Scherer¹, Peter Heutink¹, Robert E. Hogg¹, and Samihane Bagli¹

7548-7553 | PNAS | May 28, 2002 | vol. 99 | no. 11

Analyse de point d'insertion du Tg dans les souris Sasquatch:

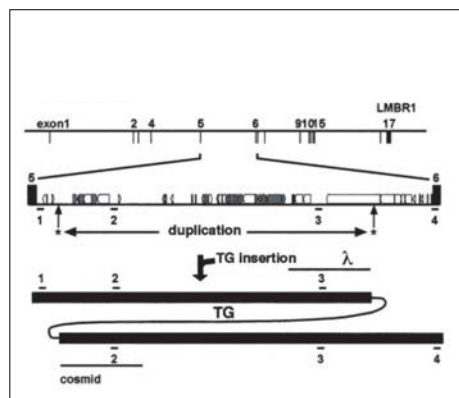
Souris Ssq/Ssq

Librairies génomique

Criblage avec le Tg

Isolation d'un clone contenant un des cotés de l'insertion

Séquençage et identification du gène...*Lmbr1*



*L'insertion du Tg a produit une duplication partielle de séquences introniques entre les exons 5 et 6 du gène *Lmbr1*. Toutefois, chez les souris mutantes, la transcription de *Lmbr1* ne semble pas être affectée

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Connection *Shh*, Polydactylie, *Lmbr1* et Sasquatch..



Disruption of a long-range cis-acting regulator for *Shh* causes preaxial polydactyly

Laura A. Lettice^{1,2}, Tazuo Hosokoshi^{1,2,3}, Simon J. H. Hoare^{1,2}, Marjolein J. van Buren^{1,2}, Henna C. van der Linde¹, Guido J. Breakefield^{1,2}, Marjolein Joosten¹, Bart A. Oosterveld¹, Ben A. Oosterveld¹, Henna Schotman¹, Mikko Szallasi^{1,2}, Eishi Takahashi^{1,2}, Yoshikazu Shinkai¹, Yutaka Nakahori¹, Dai Aoyama¹, Kazuhiko Nakabayashi¹, Stephen W. Scherer¹, Peter Heutskamp¹, Robert E. Hogg¹, and Samiouni Hogg¹

7548-7553 | PNAS | May 28, 2002 | vol. 99 | no. 11

L'effet de Sasquatch sur *Shh* s'exerce-t-il en cis ou en trans?

Test génétique cis/trans

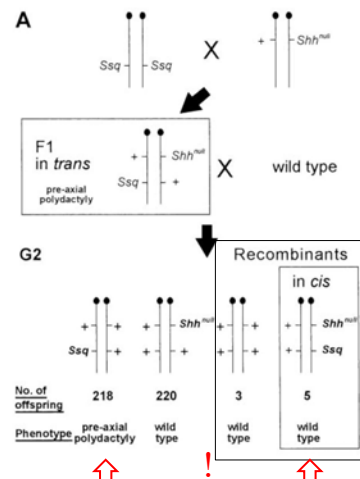
Animaux trans-hétérozygotes entre Sasquatch et un allèle 'nul' de *Shh*

Les recombinaisons méiotiques redistribuent les allèles

(1 Mb = app 1 centi-Morgan i.e. 1% de recombinaison...)

Phénotypes

Conclusion: l'effet est en cis



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Shh et régulation à longue distances



Identification of *Sonic hedgehog* as a candidate gene responsible for holoprosencephaly

E. Belloni¹, M. Muenke², E. Roessler³, G. Traverso¹, J. Siegel-Bartelt¹, A. Frumkin¹, H.E. Mitchell¹, H. Donis-Keller⁴, C. Helms⁴, A.V. Hing⁴, H.H.Q. Heng¹, B. Koop⁵, D. Martindale⁵, J.M. Rommens^{1,2}, L.-C. Tsui^{1,2} & S.W. Scherer¹

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Le portail des maladies rares et des médicaments orphelins Holoprosencéphalie

Contribuer

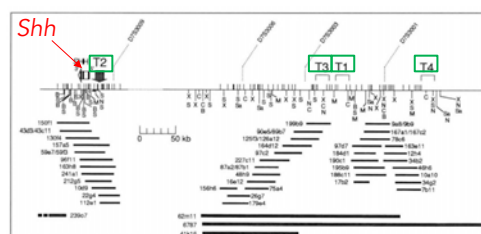
Définition

L'holoprosencéphalie (HPE) est une malformation cérébrale complexe due à un défaut de clivage médian du prosencéphale, survenant entre le 18e et le 28e jour de gestation, touchant le cerveau antérieur et le visage, à l'origine de manifestations neurologiques et d'anomalies faciales de degré variable.

https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=FR&Expert=2162

Différents types d'holoprosencéphalies humaines (HPE's) dont les 'HPE3' (de type 3) qui sont alors associées à un chromosome 7q36 (...). Et *Shh* est exprimé dans des régions du cerveau en développement qui pourraient correspondre au phénotype observé avec, comme extrêmes, des anophtalmies ou même des cyclopies

but it is possible that these chromosome rearrangements exert a long-range position effect, decreasing expression of *SHH*, by separating distant cis-acting regulatory elements from *SHH* or by juxtaposing the gene near a chromatin-mediated silencing region such as the telomere^{9,10}. Recent examples of putative position effects include *GLI3* in Grieg's cephalopolysyndactyly²¹, *SOX9* in campomelic dysplasia²² and *PAX6* in aniridia²³, suggesting a potentially significant mechanism in human genetic disease. Variations in the severity of the HPE phenotype may be related to the amount of *SHH* protein produced from the normal and rearranged chromosomes and influenced by other genetic factors.



Points de cassures de translocations

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