NGS mismapping confounds Resolving the clinical conflicting interpretations of the PRSS1 p.Ala16Val (c.47C>T) variant in chronic pancreatitis

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Abbreviations: CP, chronic pancreatitis; NGS, next generation sequencing

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We read with interest the recent publication by Weiss and colleagues, which addressed the pitfalls of using next-generation sequencing (NGS) to diagnose PRSS1 variants in chronic pancreatitis (CP). Specifically, having failed to authenticate an NGS-identified “PRSS1 c.47C>T (p.Ala16Val) variant” by Sanger sequencing the PRSS1 gene in the supposed carrier, they postulated that this artefact could have arisen from sequence reads emanating from one of PRSS1’ highly homologous and closely linked (7q34) pseudogenes, PRSS3P2. Herein, we address another NGS-related pitfall that contributes to confusion in relation to the clinical interpretation of PRSS1 p.Ala16Val.

p.Ala16Val is the third most commonly detected rare PRSS1 variant in CP; its putative pathological involvement is supported by its ability to increase trypsinogen autoactivation. ClinVar, however, ascribes to it conflicting interpretations of pathogenicity (i.e., likely benign (1); pathogenic (3) and uncertain significance (2)). The main reason for this appears to be its relatively high allele frequency (i.e., 0.006607) in all gnomAD v2.1.1 populations. Since no p.Ala16Val homozygotes were present in gnomAD, its carrier frequency would be 0.0132, which would be ~30 times the estimated prevalence of CP (i.e., 30-50/100,000).

To resolve this conundrum, we first surveyed the p.Ala16Val variant data in gnomAD v2.1.1. In all four examples of p.Ala16Val heterozygotes whose BAM files were available, a mismapping artefact mimicking gene conversion can be assumed, bearing in mind the following four considerations. First, the p.Ala16Val variant always occurs in association with another three variants in close proximity (i.e., the G-T-T-T track in Figure 1A). Second, there is a “donor” sequence for these cis-linked variants in another closely linked PRSS1 pseudogene, TRY7 (trypsinogen D; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=try7) (Figure 1B). Third, allelic ratios of p.Ala16Val in these examples are all <25%, significantly lower...
than the 50% that would be expected for a genuine heterozygous variant. Lastly, despite an apparent allele frequency of 0.006607, no p.Ala16Val homozygotes are present in gnomAD v2.1.1. We also surveyed the p.Ala16Val variant data in the French Exome (FrEx) Project database, obtaining quite similar findings: all “p.Ala16Val” carriers (n = 159; all heterozygotes) among the 525 sequenced French individuals carry the aforementioned G-T-T-T track; additionally, the allelic ratios of p.Ala16Val in these supposed heterozygous carriers are unbalanced with a maximum value of 25% (Supplementary Figure S1).

Finally, we performed a meta-analysis of studies that (i) analyzed p.Ala16Val in both patients and controls and (ii) detected the variant at least once by means of Sanger sequencing or other conventional mutation screening methods using PRSS1-specific primers. The meta-analysis comprised a manual survey of all PRSS1-related publications (until December 2018) collated in reference 2, complemented by a keyword search (PRSS1 and “chronic pancreatitis”) in PubMed. In cases of overlapping studies from the same laboratory, the latest was used for analysis. Three eligible studies were identified; taken together, p.Ala16Val was detected in 18 (1.8%; all heterozygotes) of 983 CP patients but was absent from 2288 controls (odds ratio = infinity; p < 0.001) (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Patients +/n</th>
<th>Controls +/n</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chen et al.⁷</td>
<td>2/221</td>
<td>0/400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosendahl et al.⁸</td>
<td>14/660</td>
<td>0/1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schubert et al.⁹</td>
<td>2/102</td>
<td>0/130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined</strong></td>
<td><strong>18/983</strong></td>
<td><strong>0/2288</strong></td>
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In summary, we conclude that the *bona fide* PRSS1 p.Ala16Val variant is (i) extremely rare in the general population and (ii) of genuine pathological significance. This resolves the conflicting interpretations of PRSS1 p.Ala16Val in CP and emphasizes the need for careful use of gnomAD data in variant assessment.\textsuperscript{10}

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**REFERENCES**


FIGURE LEGEND

Figure 1. *PRSS1* p.Ala16Val (c.47C>T) variant as a mismapping artefact mimicking gene conversion in gnomAD v.2.1.1. (A) Partial view of genome sequencing data from a “homozygous *PRSS1* p.Ala16Val” carrier in gnomAD v2.1.1. (B) Sequence alignment of *PRSS1* and two of its pseudogenes, *PRSS3P2* and *TRY7*. Note the presence of a “donor” sequence for the “p.Ala16Val variant and its three *cis*-linked variants” in *TRY7*. 