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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Large-scale exome datasets reveal a new class of adaptor-related protein complex 2 sigma subunit (AP2 σ) mutations, located at the interface with the AP2 alpha subunit, that impair calcium-sensing receptor signalling

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Abstract

Mutations of the sigma subunit of the heterotetrameric adaptor-related protein complex 2 (AP2 σ) impair signalling of the calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR), and cause familial hypocalcaemic hypercalcaemia type 3 (FHH3). To date, FHH3-associated AP2 σ mutations have only been identified at one residue, Arg15. We hypothesized that additional rare AP2 σ variants may also be associated with altered CaSR function and hypercalcaemia, and sought for these by analysing >111 995 exomes (>60 706 from ExAc and dbSNP, and 51 289 from the Geisinger Health System-Regeneron DiscovEHR dataset, which also contains clinical data). This identified 11 individuals to have 9 non-synonymous AP2 σ variants (Arg3His, Arg15His (x3), Ala44Thr, Phe52Tyr, Arg61His, Thr112Met, Met117Ile, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys) with 3 of the 4 individuals who had Arg15His and Met117Ile AP2 σ variants having mild hypercalcaemia, thereby indicating a prevalence of FHH3-associated AP2 σ mutations of ~7.8 per 100 000 individuals. Structural modelling of the novel eight AP2 σ variants (Arg3His, Ala44Thr, Phe52Tyr, Arg61His, Thr112Met, Met117Ile, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys) predicted that the Arg3His, Thr112Met, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys AP2 σ variants would disrupt polar contacts within the AP2 σ subunit or affect the interface between the AP2 σ and AP2 α subunits. Functional analyses of all eight AP2 σ variants in CaSR-expressing cells demonstrated that the Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys variants, located in the AP2 σ α 4- α 5 helical region that forms an interface with AP2 α , impaired CaSR-mediated intracellular calcium (Ca_i²⁺) signalling, consistent with a loss of function, and this was rectified by treatment with the CaSR positive allosteric modulator cinacalcet. Thus, our studies demonstrate another potential class of FHH3-causing AP2 σ mutations located at the AP2 σ -AP2 α interface.

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Introduction

Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcaemia (FHH) is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by lifelong mild-to-moderate elevations of serum calcium concentrations in association with normal or mildly raised serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) concentrations and low urinary calcium excretion (1,2). FHH is genetically heterogeneous and at present comprises three reported subtypes (FHH1–3). FHH1 (OMIM #145980) is due to heterozygous loss-of-function mutations affecting the G-protein-coupled calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR), encoded by the *CASR* gene, and FHH2 (OMIM #145981) is due to heterozygous loss-of-function mutations of the G-protein alpha-11 subunit ($G\alpha_{11}$), encoded by the *GNA11* gene (3,4). The CaSR and $G\alpha_{11}$ play a critical role in systemic calcium homeostasis by detecting alterations in extracellular calcium (Ca^{2+}_e) concentrations and initiating multiple intracellular signalling cascades that include phospholipase-C-mediated accumulation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP_3), and increases in intracellular calcium (Ca^{2+}_i) concentrations (5,6), which in turn leads to decreases in PTH secretion and increases in urinary calcium excretion (7).

Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcaemia type 3 (FHH3) (OMIM #600740) represents a clinically more severe form of FHH, which may be associated with symptomatic hypercalcaemia, osteoporosis, osteomalacia and cognitive dysfunction (8,9). FHH3 is caused by mutations of the adaptor-related protein complex 2 (AP2) sigma subunit ($AP2\sigma$), encoded by the *AP2S1* gene which consists of five exons (Fig. 1). $AP2$, which is a ubiquitously expressed heterotetrameric protein comprising α , β , μ and σ subunits (10) (Supplementary Material, Fig. S1), plays a fundamental role in the clathrin-mediated endocytosis of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) such as the CaSR. The $AP2$ complex operates as two heterodimers, one comprised of the $AP2\alpha$ and $AP2\sigma$ subunits, and the other the $AP2\beta$ and $AP2\mu$ subunits (11–13) (Supplementary Material, Fig. S1). In the inactive state, the $AP2\alpha$ and $AP2\beta$ subunits form a diamond-shaped outer complex, and the $AP2\mu$ and $AP2\sigma$ subunits, are buried within the core of the $AP2$ complex (10–12,14–16). Upon activation, $AP2\alpha$ and $AP2\beta$ bend away from each other, with the $AP2\sigma$ subunit accompanying $AP2\alpha$ and the $AP2\mu$ subunit being displaced toward the plasma membrane (11,12,14). In this open conformation, the $AP2\mu$ and $AP2\sigma$ subunits bind to endocytic motifs on transmembrane cargo proteins, and thereby facilitate the association of clathrin with the $AP2$ complex (12,14,17).

All three FHH3-associated mutations reported to date involve the $AP2\sigma$ Arg15 residue (8,18–22), which is located within the β 2-strand (Fig. 2), and each of the three different missense mutations (Arg15Cys, Arg15His or Arg15Leu) (Fig. 1), are postulated to disrupt polar contacts between the $AP2\sigma$ Arg15 residue and the dileucine motif within the intracellular domain of the CaSR, which likely targets it for endocytosis (8,10,18). Indeed, these three FHH3-associated $AP2\sigma$ Arg15 mutations have been shown to alter CaSR cell-surface expression and to have a dominant-negative effect on CaSR-mediated signalling (8,18). In contrast, other potential mutations of the $AP2\sigma$ Arg15 residue (Arg15Gly, Arg15Pro or Arg15Ser) have not been observed in humans, and *in vitro* studies have shown these mutations to impair cell growth (8). These findings indicate that potential mutations affecting the *AP2S1* gene, which is highly conserved in zebrafish, fruitfly and yeast homolog proteins with >99%, >96% and >95% amino acid identity, respectively, may not be commonly observed as they affect cellular viability (13). Moreover, the large exome and genome datasets contain *AP2S1* variants at very low frequencies. For example, examination of

the >13 000 alleles from the exome variant server did not reveal the presence of any $AP2\sigma$ variants, whilst the 1000Genomes and Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAc) databases (23,24) contained only six coding variants, and the dbSNP database had only one $AP2\sigma$ missense variant. The pathophysiological significance of these rare coding $AP2\sigma$ variants is unknown, especially as these large sequencing projects do not contain phenotype information on individuals. Thus, these rare coding $AP2\sigma$ variants may be benign polymorphisms, and we have previously shown that some $AP2\sigma$ variants do not alter CaSR signalling or result in an abnormal phenotype. For example, our *in vitro* examination of N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU) induced $AP2\sigma$ variants in mice demonstrated that two missense $AP2\sigma$ variants, Tyr20Asn and Ile123Asn, had no effect on CaSR signalling, and that mice heterozygous for a donor splice-site variant, which results in an in-frame deletion of 17 amino acids, had normal serum and urinary calcium, despite a >50% reduction in $AP2\sigma$ protein expression (25). This emphasises the need for *in vitro* and *in vivo* functional assessments of $AP2\sigma$ variants, in determining their potential role in the pathophysiology of calcium homeostasis.

The DiscovEHR exome sequencing dataset, which has arisen from a collaboration between the Regeneron Genetics Center and Geisinger Health System (26), offers a new opportunity for studying the role of rare coding variants in human pathophysiology, as the dataset contains matched genotype and phenotype information from 51 289 individuals (26). We therefore investigated the DiscovEHR dataset, as well as the ExAc and dbSNP datasets, to identify rare coding $AP2\sigma$ variants, and characterized their functional and clinical consequences. These studies demonstrated that $AP2\sigma$ variants located at the interface between the $AP2\sigma$ and $AP2\alpha$ subunits were associated with impaired CaSR signalling and hypercalcaemia.

Results

Identification of two $AP2\sigma$ variants associated with hypercalcaemia in the DiscovEHR exome sequencing dataset

An analysis of the DiscovEHR exome sequencing dataset, which at the time of investigation contained the exomes from 51 289 adult patients (26), revealed five females to have heterozygous coding *AP2S1* variants (Supplementary Material, Table S1, Fig. S1). Three of these patients harboured the reported FHH3-causing Arg15His mutation located in exon 2 of *AP2S1* (Fig. 1) (18), and two of these three patients were found to have mild hypercalcaemia (Table 1). The other two patients had novel variants which comprised: a heterozygous G-to-A transition at nucleotide c.155, located in exon 3, leading to substitution of the wild-type (WT) phenylalanine (Phe) with the mutant tyrosine (Tyr) at residue 52 of the $AP2\sigma$ protein; and a heterozygous G-to-T transversion at nucleotide c.350, located in exon 5, resulting in a missense substitution of the WT methionine (Met) to a mutant isoleucine (Ile) at residue 117 of the $AP2\sigma$ protein (Fig. 1, Supplementary Material, Table S1). The novel Phe52Tyr and Met117Ile variants, which were observed only once in the DiscovEHR dataset and were absent in the ExAc dataset, affected evolutionarily conserved $AP2\sigma$ residues (Fig. 1), and assessments using the SIFT and Polyphen-2 prediction software (27,28) revealed the following. SIFT predicted that both of these variants would be disease-causing or damaging, whilst Polyphen-2 predicted that Phe52Tyr would be tolerated, but that the Met117Ile was likely to be damaging (Supplementary Material, Table S1). The Polyphen-2 predictions were found to

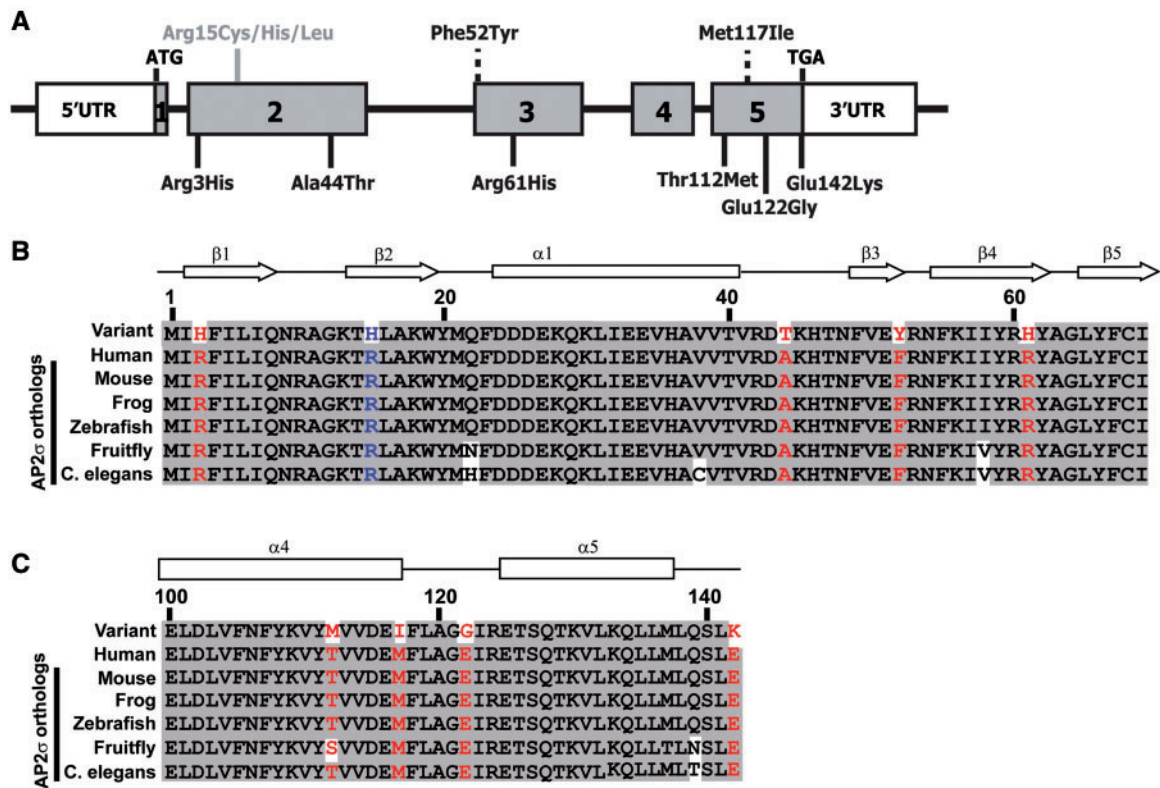


Figure 1. Schematic representation of AP2S1 gene showing locations of the identified variants. (A) Representation of the genomic organization of the human AP2S1 gene showing the location of the identified variants. The AP2S1 gene consists of 5 exons (shaded) with the start (ATG) and stop (TGA) codons located in exons 1 and 5, respectively. Untranslated regions are represented by open boxes. The Arg (R)15 residue (indicated in grey with a solid line), at which the previously reported FHH3-associated mutations of Cys (C), His (H) and Leu (L) have been identified (18), is located in exon 2. Two novel AP2 σ variants, Phe52Tyr (F52Y) and Met117Ile (M117I), identified in the DiscovEHR cohort are located within exons 3 and 5, respectively (indicated by a broken line above the exons). The six AP2 σ variants [Arg3His (A3H), Ala44Thr (A44T), Arg61His (R61H), Thr112Met (T112M), Glu122Gly (E122G) and Glu142Lys (E142K)] identified in the ExAc and dbSNP databases are located in exons 2, 3 and 5, and are shown (by solid lines) below the exons. (B–C) Multiple protein sequence alignment of residues comprising (B) the β 1– β 5 strands and the α 1 helix (residues 1–69) and (C) the α 4 and α 5 helices (residues 107–142) of AP2 σ -subunit orthologs encoded by AP2S1 exons 2, 3 and 5. Conserved residues are shaded grey. The WT and variant residues are shown in red. The FHH3-associated R15H mutation is shown in blue. The R3, A44, F52, R61, T112, M117, E122 and E142 residues are evolutionarily conserved, thereby indicating that they likely have important structure–function roles in AP2 σ .

be in agreement with the results of the serum calcium concentrations obtained from the Geisinger Health System electronic health records (Table 1), which revealed that the patient with the Phe52Tyr variant was normocalcaemic, but that the patient harbouring the Met117Ile AP2 σ variant had mild hypercalcaemia (Table 1). Thus, these studies reveal that 4 out of 51 289 individuals in the DiscovEHR cohort harboured AP2 σ variants that were associated with hypercalcaemia and/or FHH3, thereby indicating an overall prevalence of \sim 7.8 per 100 000 for disease-causing AP2 σ variants in this cohort.

Identification of six non-synonymous AP2 σ variants within the ExAc and dbSNP databases

The identification of a non-Arg15 AP2 σ variant that was associated with a mild elevation of serum calcium concentration (Fig. 1 and Table 1) suggested that additional rare AP2 σ variants that may disrupt calcium homeostasis may also be present in exome sequence databases. We therefore searched for AP2S1 variants in >60 706 unrelated individuals in the ExAc (24), 1000Genomes (23) and dbSNP datasets (Supplementary Material, Tables S2 and S3). This identified 27 AP2 σ variants, which comprised 6 non-synonymous germline variants and 21 synonymous variants (Fig. 1, Supplementary Material, Tables S2 and S3). Variants involving the AP2 σ Arg15 residue were not

identified and there were also no nonsense mutations of AP2 σ . This number of non-synonymous AP2 σ variants was significantly lower than the expected numbers of missense ($n = 63.7$) and nonsense ($n = 7.8$) variants for a protein of 142 amino acids, estimated using the ExAc database (24) (observed AP2 σ variants vs. expected gene variants: missense = 0.009% vs. 0.1%; and nonsense = 0% vs. 0.01%, $\chi^2 = P < 0.0001$). Two of the non-synonymous AP2 σ variants were found in exon 2, and consisted of Arg3His (G > A at c.8) and Ala44Thr (C > T at c.130), one non-synonymous AP2 σ variant Arg61His (C > T at c.182) was found in exon 3, and the remaining three non-synonymous variants were identified in exon 5, and consisted of Thr112Met (C > T at c.335), Glu122Gly (A > G at c.365) and Glu142Lys (G > A at c.424). All of these six non-synonymous variants, which were observed only once in the ExAc or dbSNP datasets and were not present in the DiscovEHR dataset, affected evolutionarily conserved residues (Fig. 1B and C), thereby, indicating they may represent pathogenic mutations rather than benign polymorphisms.

Structural characterization of eight novel AP2 σ variants

The predicted effects of the eight novel non-synonymous AP2 σ variants, which comprised two from the DiscovEHR dataset (Phe52Tyr and Met117Ile), five from the ExAc dataset (Arg3His, Arg61His, Thr112Met, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys) and one from

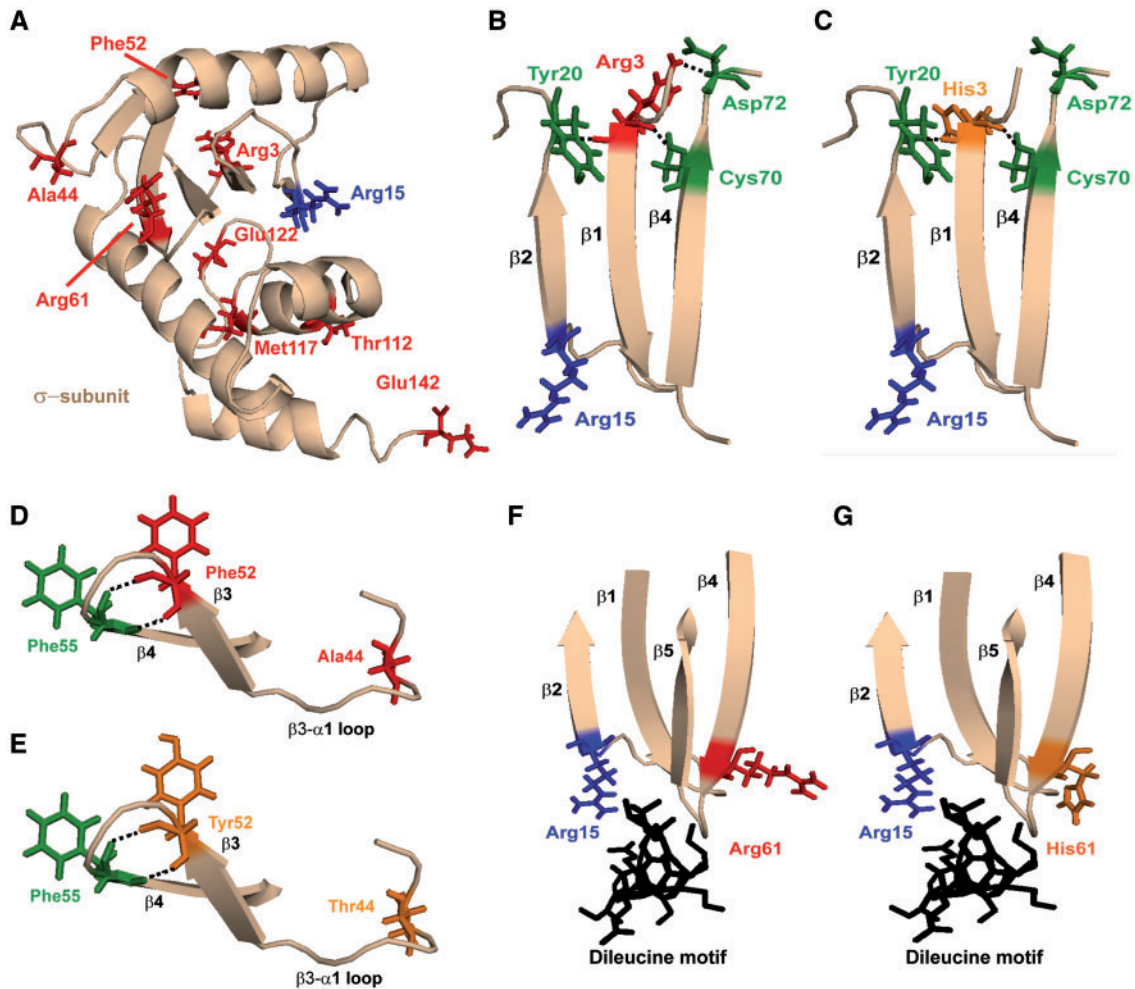


Figure 2. Structural characterization of the AP2 σ variants encoded by AP2S1 exons 2 and 3. (A) Close-up view of the AP2 σ -subunit with the residues having variants within the ExAc (Arg3His, Arg61His, Thr112Met, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys), dbSNP (Ala44Thr) and DiscovEHR (Phe52Tyr and Met117Ile) cohorts shown in red. The FHH3 mutations affect the Arg15 residue (shown in blue). (B) The AP2 σ Arg3 residue is located within the β 1 strand that lies adjacent to the β 2 strand in which the FHH3-associated Arg15 residue is located. Arg3 forms polar contacts with residues Tyr20, Cys70, Asp72 on the adjacent β 2- α 1 loop, β 4-strand and β 4- β 5 loop, respectively. (C) Mutation of the Arg3 residue to His3 leads to loss of the polar contact with Asp72, which may disrupt the stability of the σ -subunit. (D) The Ala44 residue is located in the α 1- β 3 loop, and the Phe52 residue is located distal to this, in the β 3 strand. Ala44 is not predicted to form polar contacts with any neighbouring residues, while Phe52 is predicted to form polar contacts with the adjacent Phe55 located in the β 4 strand. (E) Mutation of the Ala44 and Phe52 residues to Thr44 and Tyr52, respectively, are not predicted to disrupt or form new contacts with other AP2 σ residues. (F) The Arg61 residue is located in the β 4 strand that lies within a cluster of β -strands that converge close to the Arg15 AP2 σ residue and the dileucine motif binding site (black) of cargo proteins, such as the CaSR and other GPCRs. (G) Mutation of Arg61 to His61 may affect binding to the cargo protein dileucine recognition motif.

dbSNP (Ala44Thr), on the structure of the AP2 σ protein and their interactions with other subunits within the AP2 complex were characterized (Fig. 2). The eight AP2 σ variants were found not to alter the secondary structure of the AP2 σ α -helical or β -strand structures. Three-dimensional modelling of the AP2 σ variants was undertaken using the reported crystal structure of the AP2 heterotetramer (12). The AP2 σ subunit is comprised of five α -helices and a cluster of five β -strands (12), and the analysis of three-dimensional modelling, revealed that four of the variants were situated in the β -strand cluster, which is involved in the binding of the AP2 σ subunit to the cargo protein dileucine motif (10) (Fig. 2), and the other four variants were located in the α 4 and α 5 helices, which lie close to the AP2 α subunit, that forms a heterodimer with AP2 σ (11,12) (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Material, Fig. S1). Further analysis of the four variants (Arg3His, Ala44Thr, Phe52Tyr and Arg61His) within the β -strand cluster, revealed that the Arg3His variant, which is located distal to

Arg15 in the β 1-strand (Fig. 2B), would likely disrupt a polar contact between the WT Arg3 residue and the Asp72 residue on the β 5- α 2 loop (Fig. 2C), and this would potentially impair stability of the AP2 σ subunit. However, the Ala44Thr and Phe52Tyr variants, which are located in the α 1- β 3 loop and the β 3-strand of the AP2 σ subunit, respectively, were not predicted to disrupt intra- or inter-subunit interactions (Fig. 2D and E), but the Arg61His variant, which is located in the β 4-strand and close to the site of the dileucine binding motif of membrane cargo proteins, was predicted to potentially disrupt the binding of AP2 σ to membrane cargo proteins (Fig. 2F and G).

Similar analysis of the four variants (Thr112Met, Met117Ile, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys) located in the α 4- α 5 region at the C-terminus of the AP2 σ protein (Fig. 2), revealed that the Thr112Met, Glu122Gly and Glu142Lys variants, would likely disrupt AP2 σ -AP2 α inter-subunit interactions, and thereby impair the structural integrity of this heterodimer and/or activation of

Table 1. Genotypes and phenotypes of five patients with AP2S1 variants from the DiscovEHR cohort

Nucleotide change	Predicted change	Sex ^a	Age (years)	Total serum calcium adjusted for albumin (mg/dL) ^{b,c}	Co-existing clinical conditions
c.44G>A	Arg15His	F	72	10.06	Polycystic kidney disease, hypothyroidism, hypertension, diabetes mellitus type 2, vitamin D deficiency, osteoporosis
c.44G>A	Arg15His	F	68	10.08	Multiple sclerosis, vitamin D deficiency, osteoporosis, obesity
c.44G>A	Arg15His	F	73	9.80	Pituitary tumour, asthma
c.155G>A	Phe52Tyr	F	53	9.56	Obesity, vitamin D deficiency, hypothyroidism
c.350G>T	Met117Ile	F	34	10.10 ^d	— ^e

^aF, female.

^bSerum calcium normal range = 8.30–10.00 mg/dL, which is defined as the mean \pm 2 standard deviations (SD). Hypercalcaemia is defined as a serum calcium concentration greater than 2 SDs above the normal mean, and hypercalcaemia is generally considered to be mild, moderate or severe for serum calcium concentrations that are >10.00 mg/dL but \leq 12.00 mg/dL, between 12.01 and 14.00 mg/dL, and \geq 14.01 mg/dL, respectively (40). The serum calcium concentrations are adjusted or 'corrected' to a reference (usually the mean for the normal population) albumin concentration, because ~50% of total serum calcium is bound to albumin, and thus variations in serum albumin concentration can affect total serum calcium concentrations (40). The formula used to derive the total serum calcium concentration adjusted for albumin is: adjusted total serum calcium concentration = measured total serum calcium + $[0.8 \times (4.0 - \text{measured total serum albumin concentrations})]$ (40).

^cThe initial serum calcium value obtained from ambulatory patients in the outpatient department is shown.

^dSerum albumin is not available for this patient, and the uncorrected total serum calcium concentration is shown.

^e—, clinical details not available.

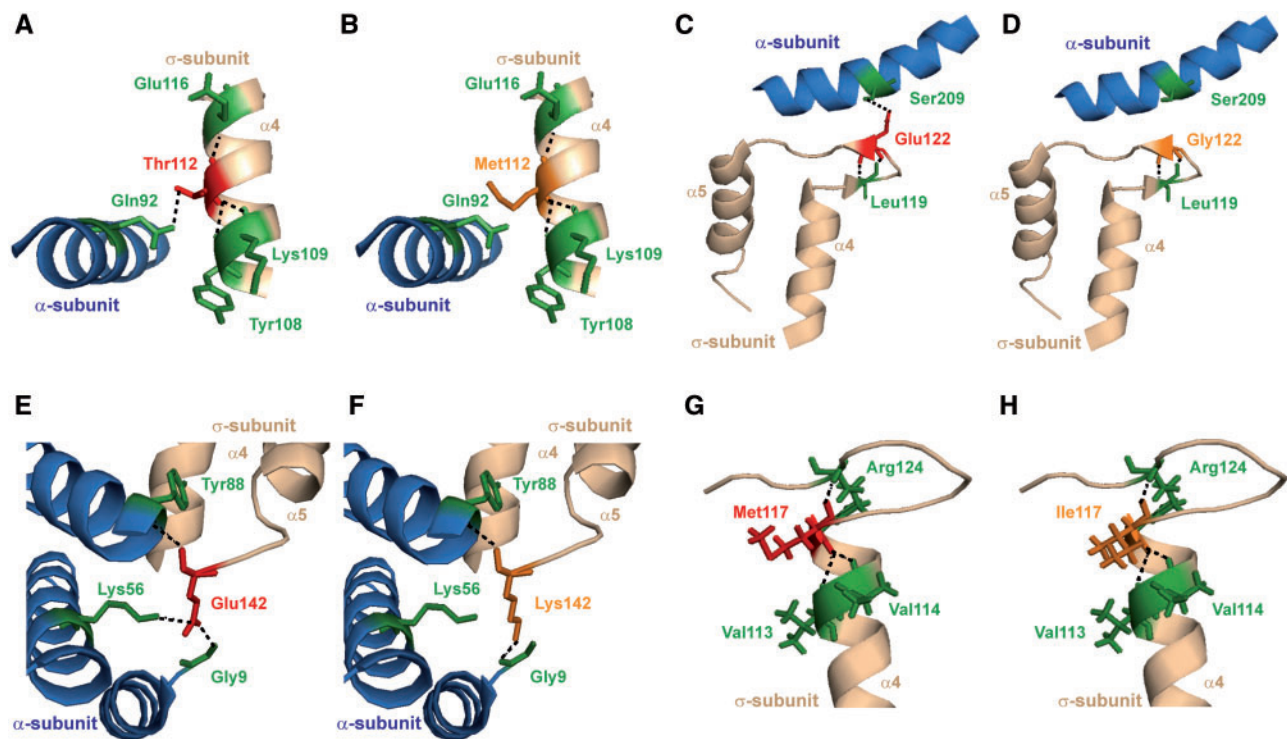


Figure 3. Structural characterization of the AP2 σ variants within the AP2 σ α 4– α 5 helices encoded by AP2S1 exon 5. (A) Structural model of the α 4-helix of the AP2 σ subunit (shown in light brown) with the adjacent α 5-helix of the AP2 α subunit (shown in blue). The Thr112 residue forms a polar contact with the Tyr108, Lys109 and Glu116 residues on the α 4-helix of AP2 σ , and the Gln92 residue on the α 5-helix of the AP2 α subunit. (B) Mutation of the Thr112 residue to Met112 leads to loss of the polar contact with Gln92, and therefore may impair AP2 σ –AP2 α subunit interactions. (C) Structural model of the α 4– α 5 helices of the AP2 σ subunit (shown in light brown) with the adjacent α 12-helix of the AP2 α subunit (shown in blue). The Glu122 residue is located within the α 4– α 5 loop, and forms polar contacts with Leu119 of the AP2 σ subunit, and Ser209 in the α 12-helix of the AP2 α subunit. (D) Mutation of residue Glu122 to Gly122 results in loss of the contact with Ser209, and thus the Gly122 variant may impair AP2 σ –AP2 α subunit interactions. (E) Structural model of the α 4 and α 5 helices of AP2 σ (shown in light brown) and the AP2 α subunit (shown in blue). The Glu142 residue is located at the end of the α 4-helix of the AP2 σ subunit and forms polar contacts with Gly9, Lys56 and Tyr88 of the AP2 α subunit. (F) Mutation of the Glu142 residue to Lys142 disrupts the polar contact with Lys56, and thus the Lys142 variant may impair AP2 σ –AP2 α subunit interactions. (G) Structural model of the α 4 helix of AP2 σ (shown in light brown) with the Met117 residue indicated in red. The Met117 residue forms polar contacts with Val113, Val114 and Arg124. (H) Mutation of the Met117 residue to Ile117 is not predicted to alter residue hydrophobicity and disrupt these polar contacts.

the AP2 complex (Fig. 3A–F). However, the side chain of Met117 and the variant Ile117 face away from the AP2 σ –AP2 α interface, and thus the Met117Ile variant was not predicted to alter interactions with the AP2 α subunit, or to disrupt contacts within the AP2 σ α 4-helix (Fig. 3G and H). The consequences of all these predicted structural alterations resulting from the AP2 σ variants, on CaSR-mediated signalling were further assessed (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Material, Figs S2 and S3).

Effects of the eight novel AP2 σ variants on CaSR-mediated signalling and treatment with cinacalcet

To determine the effects of the AP2 σ variants on CaSR-mediated signalling, HEK293 cells stably expressing the CaSR (HEK-CaSR) were transiently transfected with pBI-CMV4-AP2S1 constructs expressing either the WT or mutant AP2 σ proteins, as described (8). This bidirectional pBI-CMV4 vector allowed for co-expression of AP2 σ and red fluorescent protein (RFP) at equivalent levels, as reported previously (8). The expression of AP2 σ and RFP was confirmed by fluorescence microscopy and/or western blot analyses (Supplementary Material, Fig. S2A and B). The expression of AP2 σ was shown to be similar in cells transiently transfected with WT or variant proteins and higher than the endogenous expression of AP2 σ (Supplementary Material, Fig. S2B). The Ca²⁺_e-induced Ca²⁺_i responses of HEK-CaSR cells transiently expressing the AP2 σ variants was assessed using a flow cytometry-based assay, as described (18). The reported FHH3-causing Arg15His AP2 σ variant

(18) was used as a loss-of-function control in the flow cytometry assays. The Ca²⁺_i responses in WT and variant AP2 σ -expressing cells increased in a dose-dependent manner following exposure to increasing concentrations of Ca²⁺_e. However, responses in cells expressing the Thr112Met, Met117Ile or Glu142Lys AP2 σ variants, which are all located in the α 4- α 5 helical region of the AP2 σ subunit (Fig. 3), were significantly reduced when compared to WT expressing cells (Fig. 4A–C), consistent with these AP2 σ variants leading to loss of CaSR function (18). Thus, the Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys variants and Arg15His mutant expressing cells showed a rightward shift in the concentration–response curves (Fig. 4A–C), with significantly increased half-maximal (EC₅₀) values ($n = 4–8$) of 3.39 mM [95% confidence interval (CI) 3.26–3.53 mM] for Thr112Met expressing cells ($P < 0.001$), 3.41 mM (95% CI 3.29–3.54 mM) for Met117Ile expressing cells ($P < 0.001$), 3.63 mM (95% CI 3.49–3.78 mM) for Glu142Lys expressing cells ($P < 0.0001$) and 3.66 mM (95% CI 3.52–3.81 mM) for Arg15His expressing cells ($P < 0.0001$), compared to 2.87 mM (95% CI 2.74–3.00 mM) for WT expressing cells (Fig. 4D–F). In contrast, cells expressing the other five AP2 σ variants (Arg3His, Ala44Thr, Phe52Tyr, Arg61His and Glu122Gly) had Ca²⁺_i responses and EC₅₀ values that were not significantly different to the WT expressing cells, indicating that they are likely to be benign polymorphisms and not mutations (Supplementary Material, Fig. S3).

We have previously demonstrated that the elevated EC₅₀ values for CaSR-mediated Ca²⁺_i release in cells expressing the FHH3-causing AP2 σ Arg15 mutations can be rectified by treatment

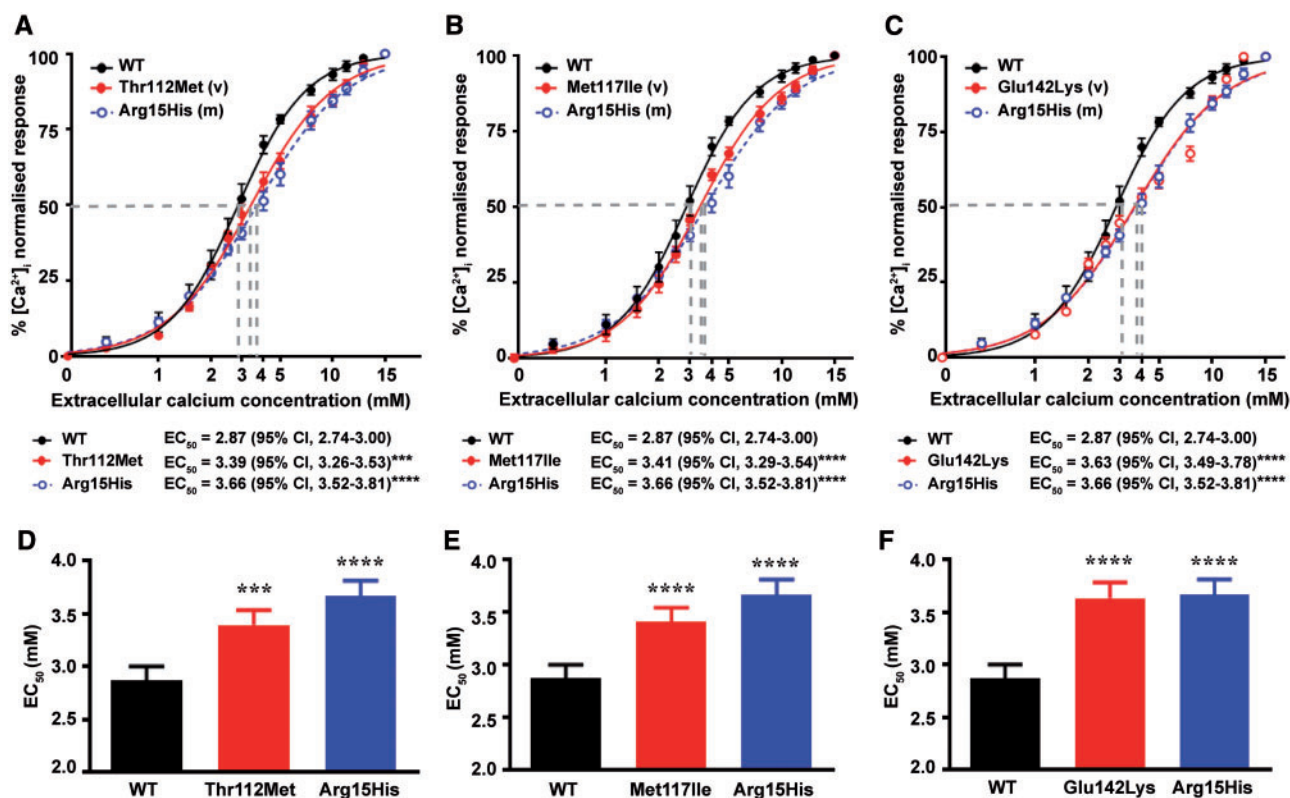


Figure 4. Intracellular calcium responses of cells expressing the AP2 σ variants (Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys) encoded by AP2S1 exon 5 and located in the AP2 σ α 4- α 5 helices. Ca²⁺_i responses, measured by flow cytometry, to changes in [Ca²⁺]_e of HEK-CaSR cells transfected with wild-type (WT), or (A) Thr112Met, (B) Met117Ile or (C) Glu142Lys AP2 σ variants (v), or the FHH3-associated Arg15His mutant (m) constructs. The Ca²⁺_i responses to changes in [Ca²⁺]_e are expressed as a percentage of the maximum normalized responses and shown as the mean \pm SEM of 4–8 independent transfections. The Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys AP2 σ variants led to a rightward shift in the concentration–response curve (red line), compared to WT. Variant responses were similar to the Arg15His loss-of-function mutant (blue line). (D–F) Histograms showing the mean half-maximal concentration (EC₅₀) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) and P-values of cells expressing WT (black bar), (D) Thr112Met, (E) Met117Ile or (F) Glu142Lys (red bars) and Arg15His (blue bar) AP2 σ proteins. Statistical analysis was performed using the F-test. **** $P < 0.0001$, *** $P < 0.001$, compared to WT.

with cinacalcet, which is a CaSR positive allosteric modulator (29). To investigate whether the loss of function observed in HEK-CaSR cells expressing the AP2 σ Thr112Met, Met117Ile or Glu142Lys mutations may also be corrected by allosteric modulation, we tested responses in the presence of 10 nM cinacalcet, a dose which normalizes altered signalling responses of the FHH3-causing Arg15 AP2 σ mutations (29). Treatment with 10 nM cinacalcet, led to a leftward shift of the abnormal dose-response curves for all three variants (Fig. 5A–C), such that the EC₅₀ values of AP2 σ variant expressing cells were decreased and similar to values of WT AP2 σ expressing cells [EC₅₀ values without cinacalcet ($n = 4-8$) were 3.51 mM (95% CI 3.37–3.65 mM) for Thr112Met expressing cells ($P < 0.001$), 3.41 mM (95% CI 3.29–3.54 mM) for Met117Ile expressing cells ($P < 0.0001$) and 3.55 mM (95% CI 3.40–3.70 mM) for Glu142Lys expressing cells ($P < 0.0001$); with cinacalcet treatment, EC₅₀ values ($n = 4-8$) were 3.01 mM (95% CI 2.87–3.16 mM) for Thr112Met expressing cells [$P =$ not significant (ns)], 2.84 mM (95% CI 2.70–3.00 mM) for Met117Ile expressing cells ($P =$ ns), and 3.04 mM (95% CI 2.94–3.14 mM) for Glu142Lys expressing cells ($P =$ ns), compared to 2.98 mM [95% CI 2.87–3.10 mM] for WT expressing cells] (Fig. 5D–F). Thus, cinacalcet is able to correct the loss of function associated with the AP2 σ $\alpha 4$ - $\alpha 5$ helix variants (Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys).

Discussion

Our studies, which have analysed exome datasets from ~112 000 individuals for AP2 σ variants that may cause FHH3

and abnormalities of CaSR-mediated signalling, provide several new insights about: the prevalence of FHH3-associated AP2 σ mutations, the structural-functional consequences of these mutations; and the importance of the AP2 σ $\alpha 4$ and $\alpha 5$ helices in mediating activation of the AP2 complex that has a critical role in clathrin-mediated endocytosis of cell-surface proteins such as GPCRs. Thus, our analysis of the DiscovEHR cohort, of adult patients from a stable regional population in Pennsylvania (30), has provided the first prevalence estimate for FHH3, and found this to be ~7.8 cases per 100 000, which is similar to the estimated prevalence of 1–9 cases per 100 000 for FHH1 (31), and in keeping with FHH being defined as a rare disease (32). Three out of the five DiscovEHR patients with rare AP2 σ variants, had the Arg15His AP2 σ mutation, which has been reported to cause a milder form of hypercalcaemia than the FHH3-causing Arg15Cys and Arg15Leu AP2 σ mutations (8). In keeping with this, the Arg15His AP2 σ mutation in the DiscovEHR cohort was associated with serum calcium concentrations that were mildly elevated, in two patients, or at the upper limit of normal in one patient (Table 1). The two patients with the Arg15His mutation, who were hypercalcaemic, also had vitamin D deficiency and/or chronic kidney disease, and this may have influenced their mild hypercalcaemia (Table 1). In addition, our results reveal that some individuals who are heterozygous for the AP2 σ Arg15His may be normocalcaemic and this is similar to the reports that heterozygous loss-of-function CaSR mutations, which are associated with hypercalcaemia in the majority of patients may also rarely be associated with normocalcaemia in some individuals

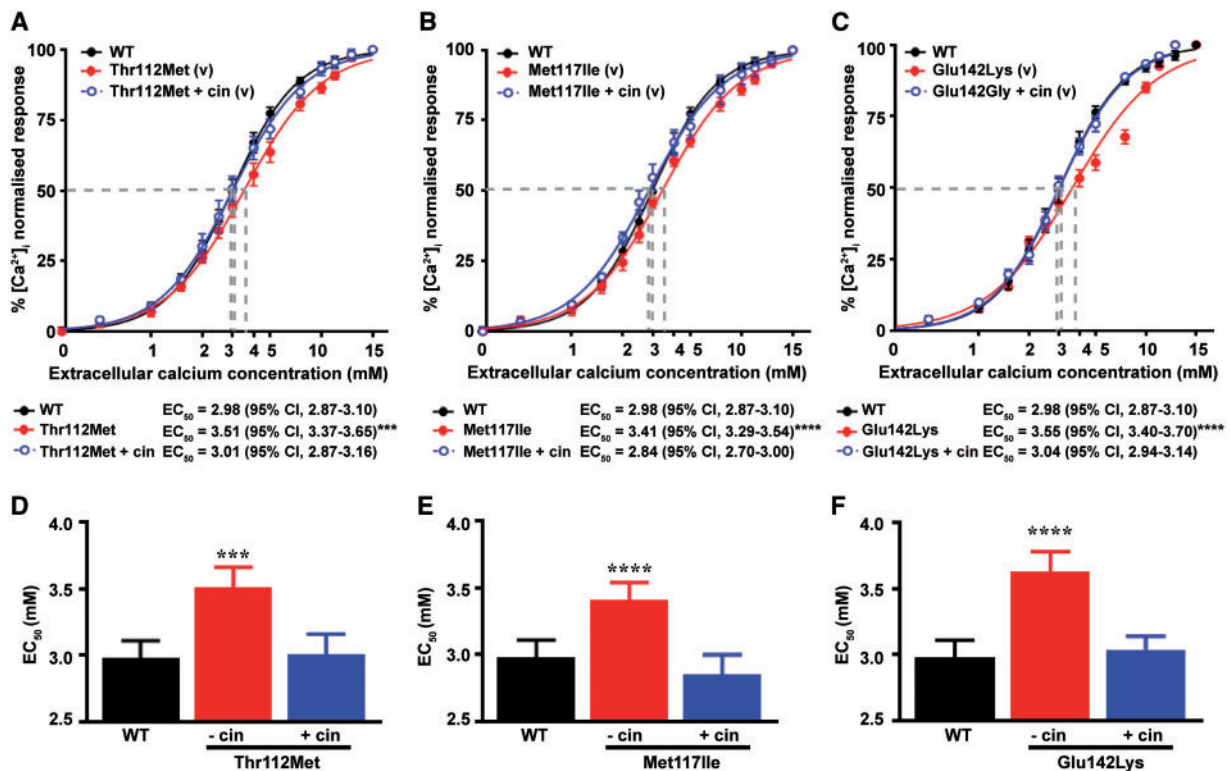


Figure 5. Effect of cinacalcet on intracellular calcium responses of cells expressing the AP2 σ variants Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys. Ca²⁺_i responses, measured by flow cytometry, to changes in [Ca²⁺]_e of HEK-CaSR cells transfected with wild-type (WT) or (A) Thr112Met, (B) Met117Ile or (C) Glu142Gly variants (v) AP2 σ proteins. The Ca²⁺_i responses to changes in [Ca²⁺]_e are expressed as a percentage of the maximum normalized responses and shown as the mean \pm SEM of 4–8 independent transfections. The Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Gly AP2 σ variants led to a rightward shift in the concentration–response curve (red line), compared to WT, and the addition of 10 nM cinacalcet (cin) rectified these rightward shifts of the AP2 σ variants (blue line). (D–F) Histograms showing the mean half-maximal concentration (EC₅₀) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) and P -values of cells expressing WT (black bar), (D) Thr112Met, (E) Met117Ile and (F) Glu142Gly variants treated with vehicle (red bars), or treated with 10 nM cinacalcet (blue bars) AP2 σ proteins. Statistical analysis was performed using the F -test. **** $P < 0.0001$, *** $P < 0.001$ compared to WT.

(33,34). Moreover, our results are the first to report that an AP2 σ mutation (Met117Ile) that does not involve the Arg15 residue can impair CaSR-mediated signalling (Fig. 4), and may be associated with hypercalcaemia (Table 1), consistent with FHH3. Thus, our findings indicate that non-Arg15 AP2 σ mutations may cause FHH3, and that the current practice of only searching for mutations of the AP2 σ Arg15 residues in exon 2 will need to be altered to include DNA sequence analysis of the other AP2S1 exons.

Indeed, our demonstration that mutations (e.g. Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys) located in the AP2 σ α 4- α 5 helices impair the intracellular calcium signalling responses of CaSR-expressing cells (Fig. 4, Supplementary Material, Table S4) indicate the importance of this region for CaSR signalling and/or clathrin-mediated endocytosis. Our structural studies predicted that variations in the AP2 σ α 4- α 5 helices would disrupt contacts with the AP2 α subunit, and thus are likely to impair AP2 complex formation and/or the conformational changes necessary for AP2 complex activation (Fig. 3, Supplementary Material, Table S4). Indeed, in previous studies in which AP2 α was deleted in *C. elegans*, the AP2 σ homolog was shown to be unstable, whilst the contacts between AP2 β and AP2 μ (which represents the other heterodimer in the AP2 structure) were unaffected (13). Thus, these previous studies and our investigation of AP2 σ α 4- α 5 variants suggest that mutations located at the AP2 σ -AP2 α interface are likely to impair heterodimer function. These studies also indicate that AP2 σ mutations could be divided into two types: those impairing cargo protein recognition, as is the case for Arg15 mutations; and those impairing AP2 complex activation, as is the case for AP2 σ α 4- α 5 mutants. In addition, our *in vitro* investigations demonstrated that the CaSR-positive allosteric modulator, cinacalcet, can normalize the impaired signalling responses associated with mutations (Thr112Met, Met117Ile and Glu142Lys) of the AP2 σ α 4- α 5 helices, and this is similar to our previous report that cinacalcet can rectify the *in vitro* and *in vivo* abnormalities of CaSR-mediated signalling associated with AP2 σ Arg15 mutants (29). Thus, cinacalcet may have therapeutic potential for patients who have such AP2 σ mutations located in the α 4- α 5 helices, together with symptomatic hypercalcaemia or additional clinical phenotypes such as cognitive dysfunction that have been observed in patients with FHH3-causing Arg15 AP2 σ mutations (8,29).

Our findings also highlight the importance of functional characterization of variants identified in large-scale sequencing databases (e.g. ExAc), to assess whether these may represent pathogenic mutations. Thus, population cohorts that contain sequencing data on patients with a range of disorders [including diabetes mellitus type 2, heart disease and inflammatory bowel disease (24)], should be used with caution as representative of the 'normal' population. Furthermore, in the absence of clinical data, from the ExAc and dbSNP databases, it is difficult to determine whether the carriers within the cohort are unaffected by the disorder under investigation. However, the DiscovEHR cohort, which has available both genetic and clinical data (26), allows assessment of the pathogenic effect of genetic variants. In addition, our studies illustrate the reliability and difficulties associated with the pathogenicity prediction and three-dimensional modelling programs (Supplementary Material, Table S4). Thus, the pathogenicity and three-dimensional modelling programs predicted that the AP2 σ variants Thr112Met and Glu142Lys would likely be deleterious (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Material, Table S2) and that Ala44Thr would likely not be deleterious (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Material,

Table S2), and this was found to be in agreement with the *in vitro* studies that assessed the effects of these variants on CaSR-mediated Ca²⁺_i signalling (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Material, Fig. S3). However, for other AP2 σ variants such pathogenicity and three-dimensional modelling programs were not of value when used alone in correctly predicting the effect of the genetic variants. For example, two of the AP2 σ variants, Arg61His and Glu122Gly, were predicted to be deleterious (Figs 2 and 3, Supplementary Material, Table S2), but were instead found to have no effect on CaSR-mediated Ca²⁺_i signalling (Supplementary Material, Fig. S3); while another, Met117Ile, which was predicted to be likely deleterious by pathogenicity programs (Supplementary Material, Table S1) but not three-dimensional modelling (Fig. 3) had impaired signalling (Fig. 4) and was associated with hypercalcaemia in the patient (Table 1). Finally, for the Arg3His and Phe52Tyr AP2 σ variants, the pathogenicity and three-dimensional modelling programs gave different predictions (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Material, Tables S1 and S2), and both of these were shown by *in vitro* studies to not result in impaired CaSR signalling (Supplementary Material, Fig. S3), and the Phe52Tyr variant to be associated with normocalcaemia in the patient (Table 1). Thus, it is important to investigate such genetic variants from large-scale sequencing databases with a range of different methods that include population data combined with clinical information, prediction programs, structural models and *in vitro* functional studies, to establish variant pathogenicity.

In conclusion, our studies have identified that non-Arg15 AP2 σ mutations may be associated with impaired CaSR-mediated Ca²⁺_i signalling and hypercalcaemia, and that such mutations may cluster at the AP2 σ -AP2 α inter-subunit interface, and disrupt formation of the AP2 complex with deleterious effects on CaSR function and Ca²⁺_e homeostasis.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

All clinical data and unique International Classification of Disease-9 (ICD9) codes for each patient were obtained from the electronic health records (EHR) in a de-identified manner through an approved data broker, in accordance with Institutional Review Board approvals (26,30).

DiscovEHR patient cohort

The study cohort has previously been described in detail (26). In brief, the cohort consisted of Geisinger Health System (GHS) patients within the MyCode Community Health Initiative (26), and whose germ-line DNA underwent whole exome sequencing. Participants were 59% females and 41% males, with a median age of 61 years, and predominantly White (98%) and were enrolled through primary care and specialty outpatient clinics. Exome sequencing was performed as described previously (26). Details of sample preparation, sequencing, sequence alignment, variant identification, genotype assignment and quality control steps, including the setting of allele balance at <0.7, high quality combined allele read depth (AD) of ≥ 8 reads and per sample genotype quality (GQ) of ≥ 30 , have been described previously (26).

Online exome and genome sequencing datasets

Two online datasets [ExAc (<http://exac.broadinstitute.org/>) (24), which includes the 1000 Genomes dataset (<http://www.interna>

tionalgenome.org), and dbSNP (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/>; date last accessed November 2017)] that contain population-based sequencing information from >60 706 unrelated individuals were used.

Protein sequence alignment and three-dimensional modeling of AP2 σ structure

Protein sequences of AP2 σ orthologs aligned using ClustalOmega (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>; date last accessed November 2017) (35). SIFT (<http://sift.jcvi.org/>; date last accessed November 2017) and Polyphen-2 (<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/>; date last accessed November 2017) were used to predict the effect of amino acid substitutions (36,37). AP2 σ secondary structure was studied using Spider2 (38). AP2 σ three-dimensional modelling was undertaken using the reported AP2 structures (Protein Data Bank accession numbers 2XA7 and 2JKR) (10,12). Molecular modelling was performed using the PyMOL Molecular Graphics System (Version1.2r3pre, Schrödinger, LL Pymol) (25).

Cell culture, constructs and antibodies

Functional assessments of the AP2 σ variants were performed using HEK293 cells stably expressing the full-length CaSR (HEK-CaSR), as described previously (3,18). Cells were maintained in DMEM-Glutamax media (ThermoFisher) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and 400 μ g/mL geneticin (ThermoFisher) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Wild-type and mutant pBI-CMV4-AP2S1 expression constructs were generated (using GenBank Accession Number: NM_021575.3), as described (8), and transiently transfected into HEK-CaSR cells using Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies). The bidirectional pBI-CMV4 cloning vector was used as it facilitated the co-expression of AP2 σ and RFP (8), and site-directed mutagenesis was used to generate the mutant AP2S1 constructs using the Quikchange Lightning Site-directed Mutagenesis kit (Agilent Technologies) and gene-specific primers (SigmaAldrich), as described (39). The presence of mutations was verified using dideoxynucleotide sequencing with the BigDye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Life Technologies) and an automated detection system (ABI3730 Automated capillary sequencer; Applied Biosystems) (39). Successful transfection was confirmed by visualizing RFP fluorescence using an Eclipse E400 fluorescence microscope with a Y-FL Epifluorescence attachment and a triband 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole-FITC-Rhodamine filter, and images captured using a DXM1200C digital camera and NIS Elements software (Nikon) (3,8,18). The expression of AP2 σ was also determined by western blot analysis using an anti-AP2 σ antibody (Abcam) and expression of calnexin, used as a control, was determined by western blot analysis using an anti-calnexin antibody (Millipore). The western blots were visualized using an Immuno-Star WesternC kit (BioRad) on a BioRad Chemidoc XRS+ system (3).

Intracellular calcium measurements

The Ca²⁺_i responses of HEK-CaSR cells expressing WT or mutant AP2 σ proteins were assessed by a flow cytometry-based assay, as reported (3,8,18). In brief, HEK-CaSR cells were cultured in T75 flasks and transiently transfected 24 h later with 8 μ g DNA (3). Forty-eight hours following transfection, the cells were detached, resuspended in Ca²⁺- and Mg²⁺-free Hanks' buffered saline solution (HBSS) and loaded with 1 μ g/mL Indo-1-acetoxymethylester (Indo-1-AM) for 1 h at 37°C. Transfected

HEK-CaSR cells were incubated with either a 20% aqueous solution of 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (Sigma) (vehicle) or 10 nM cinacalcet-HCl (Cambridge Bioscience Ltd.), resuspended in vehicle and added to cells prior to flow cytometry analysis (29). After the removal of free dye, cells were resuspended in Ca²⁺- and Mg²⁺-free HBSS and maintained at 37°C. Transfected cells, in suspension, were stimulated by sequentially adding Ca²⁺ to the Ca²⁺- and Mg²⁺-free HBSS to increase the [Ca²⁺]_e in a step-wise manner from 0 to 15 mM, and then analysed on a MoFlo modular flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter) by simultaneous measurements of RFP expression (at 525 nm), Ca²⁺_i-bound Indo-1-AM (at 410 nm) and free Indo-1-AM (i.e. not bound to Ca²⁺_i) (at 485 nm), using a JDSU Xcyte UV laser (Coherent Radiation), on each cell at each [Ca²⁺]_e, as described (3,18). The peak mean fluorescence ratio of the Ca²⁺_i transient response after each individual stimulus was measured using Cytomation Summit software (Beckman Coulter), and expressed as a normalized response, as described (3,18). Nonlinear regression of concentration–response curves was performed with GraphPad Prism using the normalized response at each [Ca²⁺]_e for each separate experiment for the determination of EC₅₀ (i.e. [Ca²⁺]_e required for 50% of the maximal response). The mean EC₅₀ obtained from four to eight separate transfection experiments were used for statistical comparison by using the F-test (3,8,18).

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Material is available at HMG online.

Conflict of Interest statement. R.V.T. and F.M.H. have received grant funding from NPS/Shire Pharmaceuticals and GlaxoSmithKline for unrelated studies involving the use of calcium-sensing receptor allosteric inhibitors. F.M.H. has received honoraria from Shire Pharmaceuticals and Novartis Pharma AG. R.V.T. has also received grants from Novartis Pharma AG and the Marshall Smith Syndrome Foundation for unrelated studies.

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