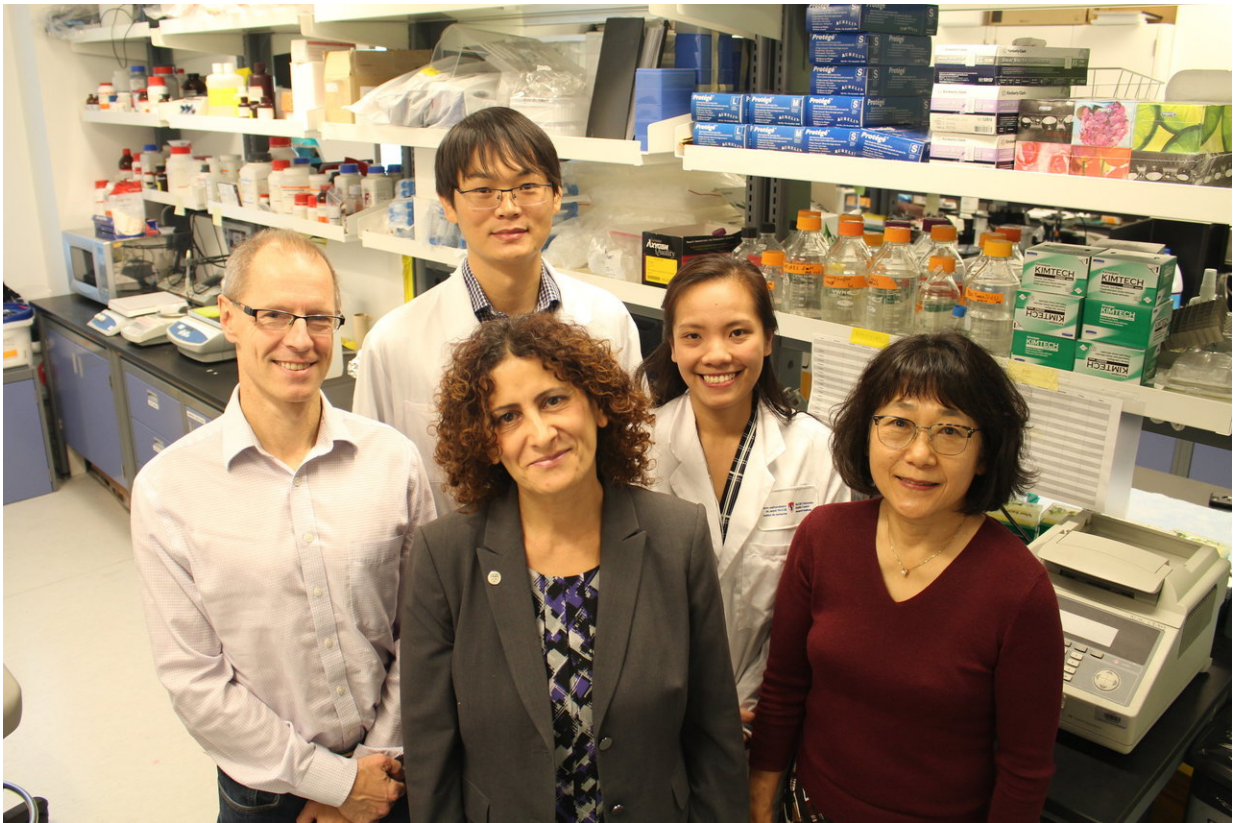


Scientists identify new genetic causes linked to abnormal pregnancies and miscarriages

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The researchers from left to right: Jacek Majewski, Rima Slim, Teruko Taketo, (front row) and ZhaoJia Ge and Ngoc Minh Phuong Nguyen (back row). Credit: McGill University Health Centre

A team of scientists at the Research Institute of the McGill University

Health Centre (RI-MUHC) and McGill University have identified three genes responsible for recurrent molar pregnancies, a rare complication that occurs when a non-viable pregnancy with no embryo implants in the uterus. The results of this study could have important implications, since until now very little is known about the genetic causes of all forms of fetal loss. Their study has recently been published in *The American Journal of Human Genetics*.

In Quebec, molar [pregnancy](#) occurs in about one in every 600 pregnancies, and half of these are characterized by a total absence of maternal chromosomes. Due to an imbalance in the number of chromosomes supplied from the mother and the father, the placental tissue grows abnormally and forms a tumour, leading to a malignant cancer in approximately 15 to 20 per cent of cases. Molar pregnancy is the most common form of all placental diseases (or trophoblastic diseases).

"Our findings add three new genes to the list of mutations leading to fetal loss and will allow for more DNA testing for patients in order to prevent the recurrence of molar pregnancies and provide better genetic counselling and management for couples," says lead study author Dr. Rima Slim, who is a researcher in the Child Health and Human Development (CHHD) Program at the RI-MUHC and an associate professor of Human Genetics and Obstetrics and Gynecology at McGill University.

However, clinicians and scientists still do not fully understand why a molar pregnancy occurs.

"Human pregnancies with no embryos have fascinated and puzzled scientists in all civilizations since the time of Hippocrates," says Dr. Slim, who has been working on molar pregnancies for more than 15 years. "Our findings uncover, for the first time, a mechanism for the

genesis of this abnormality and link the causal factors involved in recurrent molar pregnancies, miscarriages, and male and female infertility to mutations in three genes."

Three new genes identifiedIn their new study, Dr. Slim and colleagues identified mutations in MEI1, TOP6BL/C11orf80, and REC114 in patients who had molar pregnancies without maternal chromosomes and recurrent miscarriages. They further investigated the impact of the Meil1 mutation in a [mouse model](#) to understand how the maternal chromosomes are lost.

The objective was to see whether Meil1-deficient mice produce oocytes (early eggs or ova) lacking maternal chromosomes, and to find out when and how these oocytes lose their chromosomes—questions that have remained unanswered since molar pregnancies were first described in 1977.

The researchers followed the development of oocytes from mice in which the Meil1 gene had been deleted. In some of these mice, the absence of the gene caused conceptions with an abnormal number of maternal chromosomes, and the conceptions did not survive implantation in the uterus, leading to infertility. In others, some oocytes lost all their chromosomes before fertilization and were empty; fertilization of these eggs was still possible.

Bringing together expertise in next-generation sequencing and mouse models

This discovery was made possible thanks to collaboration with Dr. Jacek Majewski's team at the McGill University and Génome Québec Innovation Centre, who oversaw sequencing of 68 patients and helped Dr. Slim's team to identify three novel genes in eight patients. Research

partners from the Registre des maladies trophoblastiques du Québec and from India, Turkey and the United States referred patients for the study.

"The mouse model was very important in producing new understanding of how these abnormal pregnancies occur without maternal [chromosomes](#)," says the study's co-author Dr. Teruko Taketo, a researcher in the CHHD Program of the RI-MUHC, who enabled the team to look at the development of oocytes of Mei1-deficient mice as they matured in vitro.

A partnership to help patients

Since 2010, Professor Slim has been collaborating on the identification of genetic causes of molar pregnancies with Dr. Philippe Sauthier, gynecologist at the University Hospital of Montreal (CHUM), who founded the Quebec Trophoblastic Disease Network (RMTQ).

"The painful experience of a fetal loss associated with the [discovery](#) of an abnormal pregnancy is often destabilizing and stressful for women," says Magali Breguet, nurse coordinator of the RMTQ. "This collaboration is a positive step forward for women who must undergo several months of medical monitoring and also live with the anxiety that their next pregnancy may also be a [molar pregnancy](#)."

More information: Ngoc Minh Phuong Nguyen et al, Causative Mutations and Mechanism of Androgenetic Hydatidiform Moles, *The American Journal of Human Genetics* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ajhg.2018.10.007](#)

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