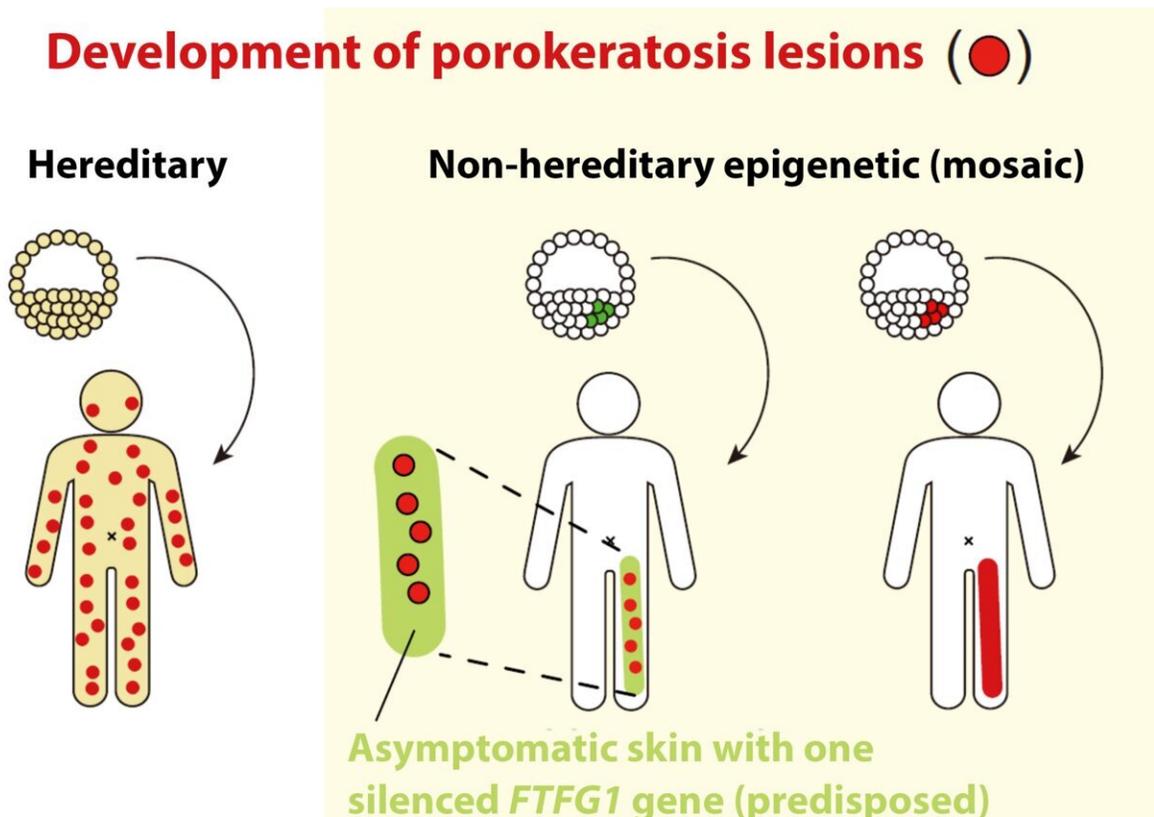


Mosaics of predisposition found to cause skin disease

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To develop porokeratosis, people need two damaged copies of the gene, "two hits." One they acquire either from their parents (left) or through epigenetic silencing early in their fetal development (middle and right). This predisposes them to developing the disease but in itself is not symptomatic. In the case of epigenetic silencing, individuals are mosaics of predisposed cells (green area), that derive from the one where the silencing occurred, and unaffected cells. A second defect in the other copy of the gene leads to the outbreak (red dots).

Credit: Kubo Akiharu

Clarifying the cause of a skin disease had led to the discovery of a new disease-causing gene, a new category of diseases, and new perspectives for both counseling and therapy. The discovery is the first time that epigenetic silencing, the "switching off" of an otherwise intact gene, has been recognized as the cause for a skin disease.

Porokeratosis is a [skin disease](#) that leads to the development of annular or circular, red and itchy lesions. In some individuals, these develop all over the body, in some localized in lines, and in some only in one or very few spots.

Kobe University dermatologist Kubo Akiharu previously discovered that patients need "two hits" to one of the four [genes](#) that, when damaged, were known to cause the disease.

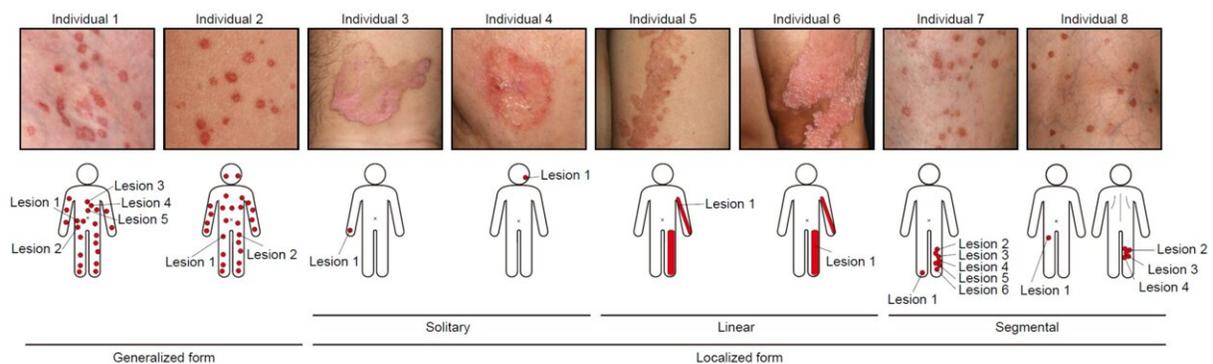
Kubo explains, "We get one set of genes from each of our parents, which means that, for all genes relevant to this disease, we have two copies. However, patients had one deficient copy in all of their cells, which means that they inherited that from one of their parents. But they also had later mutations in the other copy in those areas of the skin where the disease developed."

After that discovery, over 50 patients visited Keio University Hospital and Kobe University Hospital to get screened by Kubo, and among these they found eight patients who didn't have deficiencies in any of the four genes known to cause the disease, and they also had slightly different symptoms. "I was convinced that there is a yet unknown cause of porokeratosis, and so my graduate student at Keio University, Saito Sonoko, started to search for it."

In *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, they [report](#) that they

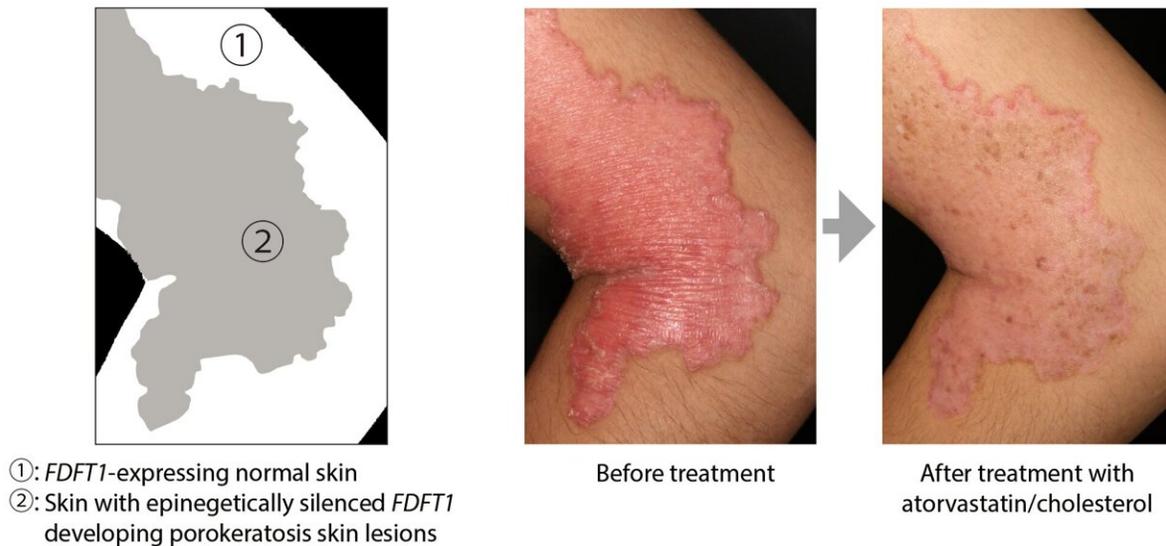
identified a new gene, called FDFT1, that when damaged will cause porokeratosis. But while those patients who had lesions all over the body had one deficient copy inherited from one of the parents and one later mutation in the affected cells, which is similar to what is known for other causative genes, those with more localized lesions did not have such an inherited damaged copy.

Kubo says, "These observations led to the hypothesis that not genetic, but [epigenetic changes](#) in FDFT1 are hidden as the first hits." Epigenetic changes don't affect the DNA sequence that constitutes the gene but refer to molecular tags a cell can add to DNA to indicate whether or not to produce proteins from the gene, depending on the tag. "And that is exactly what we found. Epigenetic silencing of FDFT1 during early embryonic development in a cell that will give rise to skin cells is the first hit in this type of porokeratosis."



Porokeratosis is a skin disease that leads to the development of red, itchy lesions. In some individuals, these develop all over the body, in some localized in lines, and in some only in one or very few spots. Among around hundred patients who visited the university hospital to get screened by Kubo, the Kobe University researchers found eight patients who didn't have deficiencies in any of the genes four known to cause the disease, and who also had slightly different symptoms.

"All patients kindly cooperated with us to find the cause of the disease," Kubo says. Credit: *The American Journal of Human Genetics*



Treatment of *FDFT1*-associated porokeratosis skin lesions with the topical application of an atorvastatin/cholesterol ointment. Skin erythema (redness) and thickness were significantly reduced after one and a half years of treatment. Credit: Kubo Akiharu

The whole picture therefore is that, in order to develop the disease, people need two damaged copies of the gene, "two hits." One they acquire either from their parents or through epigenetic silencing early in their [fetal development](#). This predisposes them to developing the disease but in itself is not symptomatic.

In the case of epigenetic silencing, individuals are mosaics of predisposed cells, which derive from the one where the silencing

occurred, and unaffected cells. A second defect in the other copy of the gene leads to the development of the disease: Similar to the previously known causative genes, the protein produced from FDFT1 is involved in the production of cholesterol and with both copies of the gene deficient, toxic by-products accumulate in the cells.

These results have many fascinating implications. First, the knowledge of the affected gene allows doctors to prescribe a treatment.

"We conducted a therapeutic evaluation of atorvastatin (a blocker of cholesterol production) and cholesterol ointment in three individuals with FDFT1-deficient porokeratosis. All individuals exhibited reduced skin redness and thickening, pruritus (itchiness), and scaling within 4–12 weeks of treatment initiation, and no relapse was observed with continued use of the ointment," the researchers write in the paper.

Second, when counseling patients, for those who didn't inherit a deficient gene from their parents it is reassuring news that they will also not pass the predisposition to the illness on to their children.

And third, "This is the first skin disease caused by early-development epigenetic silencing of a particular gene. Among all diseases, a fully comparable mechanism is only known in Lynch syndrome. We thus expect that epigenetic causes are hidden not only in these but also in other diseases, suggesting the existence of a category of diseases associated with the silencing of genes," the researchers explain.

More information: Gene-specific somatic epigenetic mosaicism of FDFT1 underlies a non-hereditary localized form of porokeratosis, *The American Journal of Human Genetics* (2024). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ajhg.2024.03.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2024.03.017).

[www.cell.com/ajhg/fulltext/S0002-9297\(24\)00115-0](http://www.cell.com/ajhg/fulltext/S0002-9297(24)00115-0)

Provided by Kobe University

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