

A New family with Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome Caused by Compound Heterozygous *CHAT* Mutations

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ABSTRACT

Congenital myasthenic syndrome (CMS) is a neuromuscular disorder caused by pathogenic variants in several genes encoding junction proteins. One of these genes is *CHAT* which encodes choline *acetyltransferase*. Here, we report a family with compound heterozygote *CHAT* disease-causing mutations. The c.1061C>T (p.Thr354Met) mutation has been known previously as a pathogenic DNA variant that is associated with CMS, while the c.619C>G (p.Arg207Gly) was deposited as a clinical variant with unproven pathogenicity. Both parents as well as their child have one of the heterozygous *CHAT* mutations and no clinical features. Meanwhile, two children harbored the compound heterozygous *CHAT* mutations and, consequently, severe clinical features incompatible with their lives. This case provides evidence for the pathogenic nature of c.619C>G and extends the genetic spectrum of the *CHAT* gene mutations.

Keywords: *CHAT*; Congenital Myasthenic Syndromes; Genetic Diagnosis; Compound Heterozygous Mutation

Introduction

Congenital myasthenic syndrome (CMS) is a neuromuscular disorder caused by pathogenic variants in several genes encoding junction proteins. CMS has been recognized as a clinical syndrome for more than 40 years by now. About 5% of the total cases of CMS are related to CHAT gene, where there are about 50 different *patho-genic* mutations up to date, including deletions, duplications, missense, nonsense, and frameshift variations. Almost all of them are inherited as compound heterozygotes. Some mutations were found in both homozygous and compound heterozygous modes, other ones never did. With wide spreading of the NGS methods a lot of new variants of nucleotide substitutions can be found in CHAT gene. Some of them have been discovered for the first time as new ones, other ones were deposited as a clinical variant with unproven pathogenicity. Some of them have been known previously as a pathogenic DNA variant that is associated with CMS. Here, we presented the case of two newborn girls from Russia with compound heterozygous CHAT variants, including missense paternal c.619C>G (p.Arg207Gly) and missense maternal c.1061C>T (p.Thr354Met). Both pathogenic variants manifested as severe CMS which was incompatible with their lives.

Materials and Methods

Medical History

The index patient was the 3rd child of Russian parents. The 1st child had been suffering from the same *symp-toms* and died on her first day of life from hypoplasia of the lungs. The 2nd child was healthy at three years of age (by the day of submission, she is thirteen and she has no clinical features linked with CHAT mutations). The index patient was a girl born term with 3150g, APGAR 7/2. She showed respiratory insufficiency at birth and required immediate mechanical ventilation. Since then, she had continuously been having mechanical ventilation due to respiratory insufficiency, extubating attempts had been without success. In the neonatal period, she presented hypotonia of the muscles with myoclonic twitches of the limbs and the chest, as well as generalized myoclonic convulsions diagnosed as epilepsy. In the further course, she showed contractures in the knee joint and clones of the bulbar muscles. EEG was abnormal and a brain CT showed atrophy of the cerebral cortex with hydrocephalus. At the age of 4 months, a tracheostomy was performed to facilitate mechanical ventilation. She had recurrent pneumonia. At the age of 5 months, the girl was shifted from St. Petersburg (Russia) to the pediatric intensive care unit of the Center for Child and Adolescent Medicine at the University Hospital Heidelberg (Germany) for diagnostic evaluation. At that time, she presented with the clinical picture of a severe neuromuscular disorder dominated by generalized

hypotonia, ocular, motor and bulb facial weakness and respiratory insufficiency with mechanical ventilation.

There was an absence of cough, light or corneal reflexes. Her motions were weak, movements were undirected and spontaneous motor function occurred just in the palms and digits. Laboratory examination at admission was unremarkable except for a mild normocytic, normochromic anaemia. Intensive neuro-metabolic diagnostics were performed with unremarkable or nonspecific findings, including lactate and ammonia in the blood, acylcarnitines in dried blood spots, amino acids in plasma, very long-chain fatty acids in plasma, lysosomal enzymes in plasma and leukocytes and organic acids in urine. Cardiac MRI showed a marked deficit of white matter with a thin corpus callosum and subdural hygromas on both sides, but no specific finding suggestive of a neurometabolic disease. Compared to previous images, white *mat-ter* loss was progressive. As the neurometabolic investigations were without any specific findings, whole-exome sequencing was initiated. At the age of 6 months, the patient was shifted back to hometown, where supportive treatment continued. She died before 1 years old. Whole exome sequencing revealed two heterozygous pathogenic variants in the gene CHAT, and the diagnosis of the congenital myasthenic syndrome was put at the age of 12 months.

Whole Exome Sequencing

Whole exome sequencing (WES) was performed on genomic DNA of the affected individual III16 as described previously. Coding DNA regions were enriched using the Sure Select Human All Exon 50Mb V5 and sequenced on a HiSeq4000 System (Illumina, CA, USA). Sequencing reads were aligned to the human GRCh37. Results of WES revealed III16 to be compound heterozygous for two distinct missense variants on the paternal and maternal allele in CHAT [RefSeq accession number NM_020549.4]: c.[619C>G]; [1061C>T], p.[Arg207Gly]; [Thr354Met]. Both identified variants were confirmed by Sanger sequencing. Segregation analysis via Sanger sequencing confirmed the compound heterozygote status in the affected sibling (III14). Whereas the unaffected sister (III15) and parents were heterozygous for only one variant. Both identified variants are not pre-sent in the exome database of the Institute of Human Genetics, TUM Munich, containing more than 24,000 samples. Both variants are reported in gnomAD with a minor allele frequency of c.[619C>G] MAF = 0.000007954 and c.[1061C>T] MAF = 0.00002476. Both missense variants are predicted to be damaged by pph2, Sift and CADD bioinformatic prediction tools.

PGT-M Design

Planning the next pregnancy, the couple decided to perform IVF with PGT-M. Muscle samples from the *pro-band*, paraffin blocks

from the affected sibs and blood samples from the parents, healthy child and eleven other relatives were collected. The genomic DNA was isolated using standard commercial kits. To detect the familial pathogenic nucleotide variants c.619C>G and c.1601C>T four primers were designed based on the sequence of the CHAT gene:

exon 4 for 5'-gct gtc agg atg gga ctg tt-3' (49620437-49620456; NC_000010.11)

exon 4 rev 5'-atg agc tag gag cac caa gg-3' (49620639-49620620; NC_000010.11)

exon 7 for 5'- ttg acc tgt tta ccc cac agt-3' (49627588-49627608; NC_000010.11)

exon 7 rev 5'- cac gag cat gag atg ggc at-3' (49627832-49627813; NC_000010.11)

The PCR of exons 4 and 7 of the CHAT gene was performed under standard conditions. Sanger sequencing of exons 4 and 7 was carried out using an ABI 3500 DNA analyzer (Applied Biosystems). For the purpose of indirect DNA diagnosis, nine Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers closely linked to the CHAT gene were chosen according to the GeneLoc database (Supplementary Table 1). Multiplex PCR of all STR-loci was carried out. The forward primers were labelled with fluorescent dyes and PCR products were analyzed on an ABI 3130 genetic analyzer.

Supplementary Table 1: STR-markers linked to the CHAT gene.

Gene/STR-locus	Chromosome 10 Chromosomal position
D10S1746	42,523,307-42,523,451
D10S604	44,341,459-44,341,641
D10S1772	48,833,122-48,833,289
D10S1793	48,928,297-48,928,537
D10S1766	49,537,459-49,537,628
CHAT gene	49,609,095-49,665,104
D10S196	50,382,521-50,382,619
D10S538	50,449,546-50,449,737
D10S220	50,587,607-50,587,879
D10S1756	57,337,683-57,337,885

Ovarian Stimulation Protocol

For ovarian stimulation recombinant follitropin alfa 225 IU pro day for 10 days, subcutaneous injections were used. For prevention of spontaneous LH-surge Ganirelix 0,25 mg per day from the size of the leading follicle more than 15 mm - for 3 days subcutaneous injections were used. For triggering of final oocyte maturation human chorionic gonadotropin 10000 IU subcutaneous injection was used. Transvaginal oocyte pick-up was after 36,5 hours from triggering. During pick-up 17 oocytes were received.

Embryo Culture Protocol

Every step of biomaterial relocation in the embryology laboratory was confirmed by an electronic witnessing system. Received oocyte-cumulus complexes were cultured at 37 °C, 6% CO₂ and 3% O₂ in bicarbonate-buffered cul-ture medium (G-IVF Plus, Vitrolife) under cultural mineral oil (Ovoil, Vitrolife) before denudation and *fertiliza-tion*. There were 16 mature (MII) and 1 immature (GV) oocytes. ICSI was performed in MOPS-buffered *medi-um* (G-MOPS Plus, Vitrolife). For the culture system, the Embryoscope incubator (Vitrolife) was used. Following ICSI, oocytes were *individu-ally* loaded into the micro-wells of the Embryoscope culture dish (Embryo slide, Vitrolife) filled with 25 ml pre-equilibrated 1-step culture medium (G-TL, Vitrolife) and covered by cultural mineral oil (Ovoil, Vitrolife). There were 8 normally fertilized oocytes in total and 8 oocytes degraded. The further incubation was uninterrupted until Day 6. Pictures of each embryo were taken by the time-lapse incubator in seven focal levels every 10 minutes. Eight blastocysts were developed feasible for the trophoctoderm biopsy by Day 5 and 6 in total. The biopsy dishes with micro-drops of pre-equilibrated medium (CSCM-C, Irvine) under oil (Ovoil, Vitrolife) were prepared by a number of the embryos. Trophoctoderm biopsy was performed according to the standard protocol. The samples include 6-7 trophoctoderm cells. The blastocysts were vitrified (VT601, Kitazato) while the samples were sent for genetic testing.

PGT-M

The five-day embryos were biopsied and thophectoderma's biopsies were collected. The whole genome *ampli-fication* (WGA) was performed using IonReproSeq PGS Kits (Thermofisher Scientific) according to the *manu-facturer's* protocol. The DNA obtained from embryos were analyzed for c.619C>G and c.1601C>T changes and nine selected STR-markers. Five embryos were diagnosed as carriers of the maternal pathogenic allele c.1601C>T. In one embryo both pathogenic alleles were detected. Three embryos were diagnosed as healthy. No crossing over phenomenon was observed with any STR-marker located closer than 4Mb to the 5'-and 3'- ends of the CHAT gene.

PGT-A

For three healthy embryos and two carriers, PGT-A was carried out. The library preparation was performed with the use of the ReproSeq™ PGS Kit with Ion 520™ Chips (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the *manufac-turer's* protocol. The sequencing was conducted on Ion S5 Semiconductor Sequencer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Data analysis was performed with Ion Reporter™ Server System. In embryo #3 monosomy of chromosome 15 was detected and embryos ##1, 2, 5, 7 were euploid. Two independent transfers

of male carrier embryos were performed in a three-month period. Unfortunately, pregnancy did not occur in any case.

Results and Discussion

According to our knowledge, there are 49 different pathogenic mutations in CHAT gene (Supplementary Table 2) including deletions, duplications, missense, nonsense, and frameshift variations. The 41 out of them are inherited as compound heterozygotes. Some mutations were found in both homozygous and compound heterozygous modes, other ones never did. For example, c.406G>A was found once in homozygous mode Arredondo, et al. [1], and thrice as compound heterozygous Shen, et al. [2]. The same is for c.1669G>A, which was found once as homozygous and thrice in compound heterozygous mode Shen,

et al. [2]. The same case describes the family harbored c.406G>A and c.1669G>A simultaneously. The c.1249G>A was also found in both homozygous and compound heterozygous modes. Here we describe the new compound heterozygous variant consisting of c.1061C>T and c.619C>G. The c.1061C>T mutation is known previously as a pathogenic DNA variant that is associated with CMS, while the c.619C>G was deposited as a clinical variant with unproven pathogenicity. Both parents as well as their child have one of the heterozygous CHAT mutations and no clinical features (Figure 1). The c.1061C>T is located in exon 7 and changes an amino acid in the protein p.Thr354Met. According to PolyChen2 HumDiv score, PolyChen2 HumVar score and SIFT score the mutation is estimated as a pathogenic DNA variant (Supplementary Tables 3 & 4).

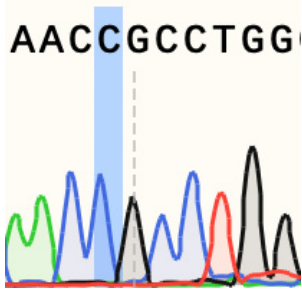
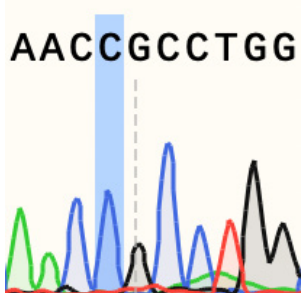
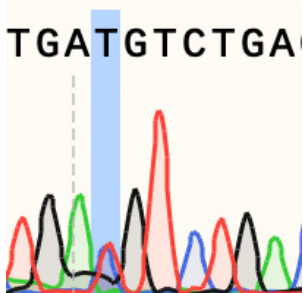
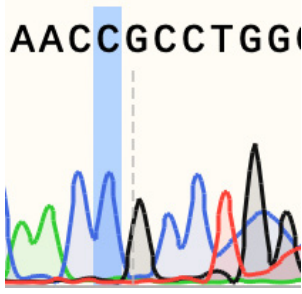
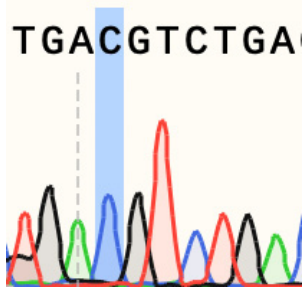
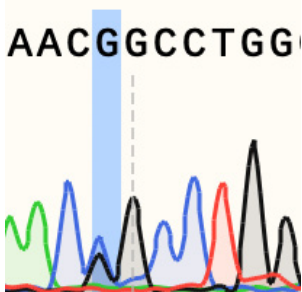
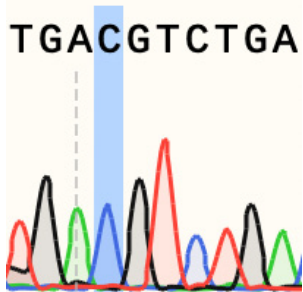
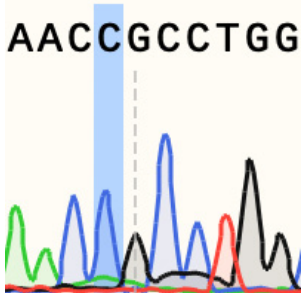
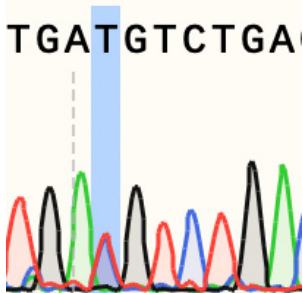
Supplementary Table 2: All known CHAT gene mutations.

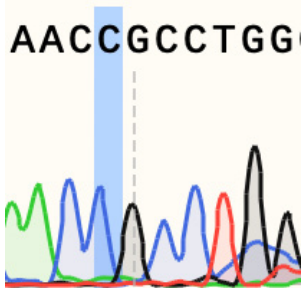
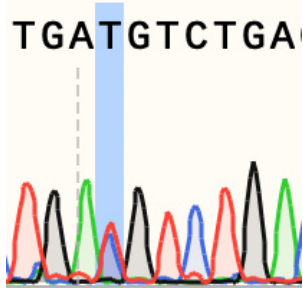
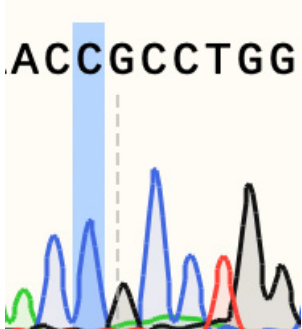
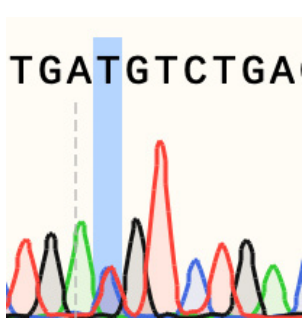
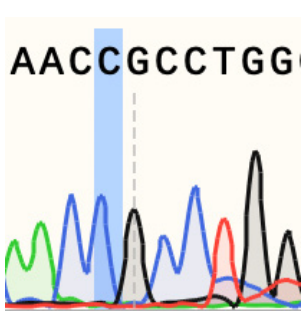
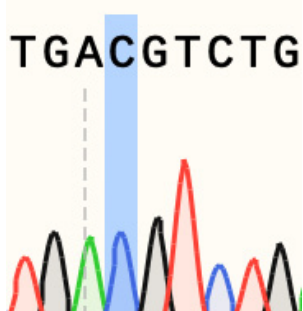
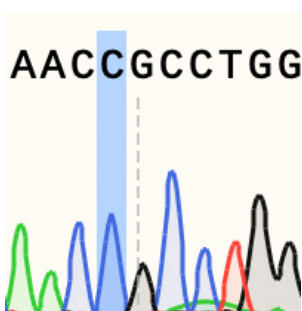
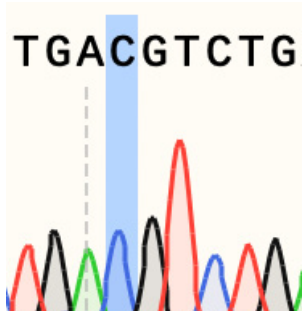
Mutations	Amino acid changes	Inheritance mode	Reference
c.619C>G c.1061C>T	p.Arg207Gly p.Thr354Met	compound heterozygous	current study
c.1061C>T c.2081C>G	p.Thr354Met p.Ser694Cys	compound heterozygous	10.1016/j.ejpn.2004.10.008 10.1007/s00415-017-8689-3
c.1061C>T c.1669G>A	p.Thr354Met p.Ala557Thr	compound heterozygous	10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2009.02.017
c.629T>C c.631C>G	p.Leu210Pro p.Pro211Ala	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.22823 10.1002/mus.10300
c.580G>T c.1516G>T	p.Val194Leu p.Val506Leu	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.22823 10.1002/mus.10300
c.1642C>T c.2081C>G	p.Arg548Stop p.Ser694Cys	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.22823 10.1002/mus.10300
c.556C>T c.1696C>T	p.Arg186Trp p.Arg566Cys	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.22823
c.620G>A	p.Arg207His	homozygous	10.1002/humu.22823
c.406G>A	p.Val136Met	homozygous	10.1002/humu.22823
c.1976A>T	p.Gln659Leu	hemizygous	10.3389/fped.2020.00185
c.914T>C deletion of 4-6 exons	p.Ile305Thr	compound heterozygous	10.3389/fphar.2019.00259 10.3760/cma. jissn.0578-1310.2018.03.012
c.1007T>C	p.Ile336Thr	homozygous	10.1001/archneur.60.5.761 10.1177/0883073808331083 10.1055/s-0038-1654706
c.1249G>A	p.Gly417Arg	homozygous	10.1016/j.ejpn.2009.09.009 10.1016/j.ejpn.2020.02.002
c.1658C>A c.2110T>C	p.Thr553Asn p.Ser704Pro	compound heterozygous	10.1159/000155612 10.1002/humu.21560
c.916G>C c.2110_2112delTCT	p.Val306Leu p.Ser704del	compound heterozygous	10.1002/mus.25037
c.1383-1G>A	abolishing the acceptor site of intron 9	hemizygous	10.1002/ajmg.a.38515

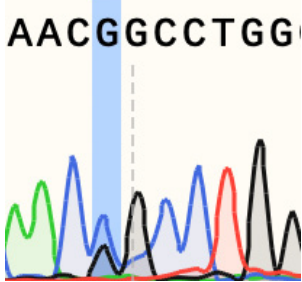
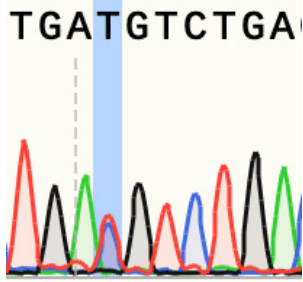
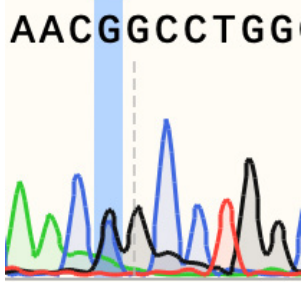
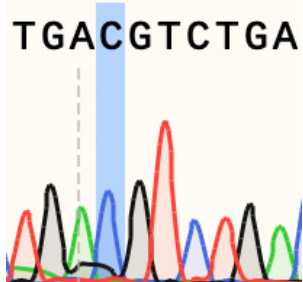
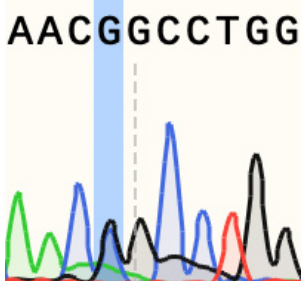
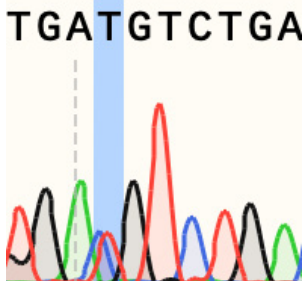
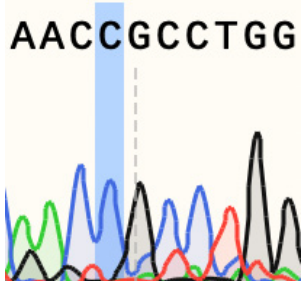
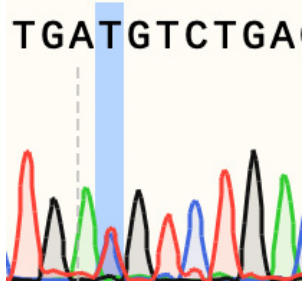
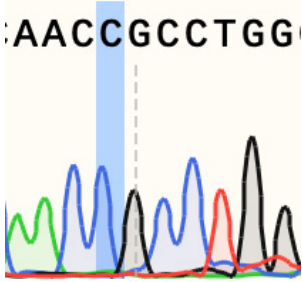
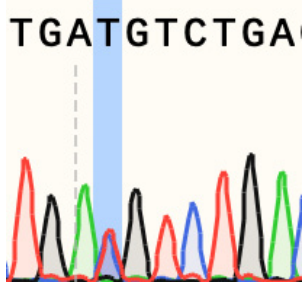
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c.1321G>A c.1516G>T	p.Glu441Lys p.Val506Leu	compound heterozygous	10.1073/pnas.98.4.2017
c.1444A>G c.1679G>A	p.Arg482Gly p.Arg560His	compound heterozygous	10.1073/pnas.98.4.2017
c.629T>C c.1493C>T	p.Leu210Pro p.Ser498Leu	compound heterozygous	10.1073/pnas.98.4.2017
c.914T>C c.1258C>T	p.Ile305Thr p.Arg420Cys	compound heterozygous	10.1073/pnas.98.4.2017
c.523insCC c.631C>G	Frameshift p.Pro211Ala	compound heterozygous	10.1073/pnas.98.4.2017
c.1262G>C c.1891G>A	p.Trp421Ser p.Ala631Thr	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.406G>A c.1715C>G	p.Val136Met p.Ser572Trp	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.1669G>A c.1492T>C	p.Ala557Thr p.Ser498Pro	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.703G>A c.1823C>A	p.Ala235Thr p.Thr608Asn	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.1669G>A	p.Ala557Thr	homozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.406G>A c.605T>G	p.Val136Met p.Met202Arg	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.406G>A c.1669G>A	p.Val136Met p.Ala557Thr	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.1663G>T c.1669G>A	p.Gly555Stop p.Ala557Thr	compound heterozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.2066T>G	p.Ile689Ser	homozygous	10.1002/humu.21560
c.1231G>A c.1300G>A	p.Gly411Arg p.Gly434Ser	compound heterozygous	10.1016/j.nmd.2017.08.003
c.1249G>A c.1505T>C	p.Gly417Arg p.Leu502Pro	compound heterozygous	10.1016/j.nmd.2017.08.003

Supplementary Table 3: Mutations in the pedigree.

Number in the pedigree	Mutations	Sanger picture CHAT c.619	Sanger picture CHAT c.1061
I-1	c.619C/c.1061C		
I-2	c.619C>G/c.1061C		

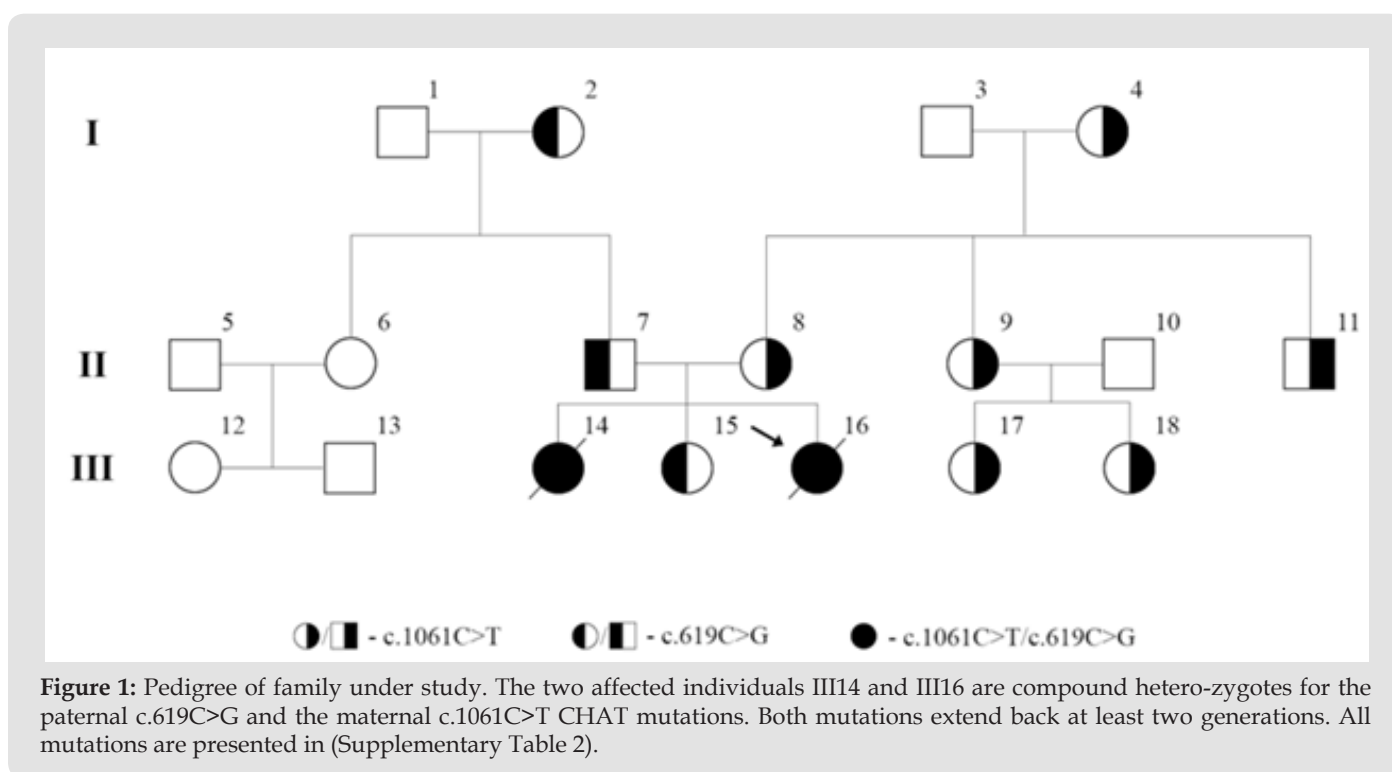
I-3	c.619C/c.1061C	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTGA</p> 
I-4	c.619C/c.1061C>T	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
II-6	c.619C/c.1061C	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTGA</p> 
II-7	c.619C>G/c.1061C	<p>AACGGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTGA</p> 
II-8	c.619C/c.1061C>T	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 

<p>II-9</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
<p>II-11</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>ACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
<p>III-12</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C</p>	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTG</p> 
<p>III-13</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C</p>	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTG</p> 

<p>III-14</p>	<p>c.619C>G/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>AACGGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
<p>III-15</p>	<p>c.619C>G/c.1061C</p>	<p>AACGGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGACGTCTGA</p> 
<p>III-16</p>	<p>c.619C>G/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>AACGGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
<p>III-17</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 
<p>III-18</p>	<p>c.619C/c.1061C>T</p>	<p>AACCGCCTGG</p> 	<p>TGATGTCTGA</p> 

Supplementary Table 4: Mutations in embryos.

variant of embryo	Mutation	Sex
1	c.619C/c.1061C>T	XY
2	c.619C/c.1061C>T	XY
3	c.619C/c.1061C	XX
4	c.619C/c.1061C>T	XX
5	c.619C/c.1061C	XX
6	c.619C>G/c.1061C>T	XX
7	c.619C/c.1061C	XX
8	c.619C/c.1061C>T	XY



The c.619C>G that is in exon 4 and changes amino acid from Arg to Gly was deposited as a clinical variant with unproven pathogenicity. There are c.620G>A in the same codon in exon 4 that changes amino acid from Arg to His. The mutation was found in homozygous mode in affected patients Arredondo, et al. [1]. The variant c.619C>G of CHAT gene had not been reported in the ExAC (<http://exac.broadinstitute.org/>) or gnomAD databases (<http://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/about>). The variant c.1061C>T has an allele frequency of 2.48e-5 reported in ExAC and of 8.24e-6 in gnomAD. Both variants were predicted to be pathogenic by *mul-tiple* prediction software: PMut (<http://mmb.pcb.ub.es/PMut/>), SIFT (https://sift.bii.a-star.edu.sg/www/SIFT_seq_submit2.html), PolyPhen2 (<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/>), Mutatu-onTaster ([\[tiontaster.org/\]\(http://www.mutationtaster.org/\)\), Fathmm \(<http://fathmm.biocompute.org.uk/>\) and CADD \(<https://cadd.gs.washington.edu/>\) \(Table 1\). The alignment of amino acid sequences revealed that arginine at position 207 as well as threonine at position 354 are highly conserved in different species \(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/>\), which suggests p.Arg207Gly and p.Thr354Met are likely pathogenic \(Figures 2A & 2B\). Three-dimensional structures of the wild-type and mutant CHAT protein of humans were *con-structed* by the homologous modelling database SWISS-MODEL \(<http://swissmodel.expasy.org/>\).](http://www.muta-</p>
</div>
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Residual changes between the wild-type and mutant CHAT proteins were mapped to the model by PyMol v2.4 software. This mutation causes a structural change in the substrate-binding site (Figures 2C-2E). Both mutations are located near the active site

which assumes that they can disrupt the structure and catalytic activity of CHAT protein. Currently, there are several families where these mutations in compound heterozygous mode have been documented. Barictic, et al. [3] published two families with identical compound *heterozygous* mutations, c.2081C>G and c.1061C>T. Both probands having the mutations manifested intermittent apneas since early infancy. Another family published by Mallory, et al. [4] had *compound heterozygous* mutations, c.1061C>T and c.1669G>A. Proband had also severe episodes of apnea. In the case report was published a pedigree with four generations.

The c.1061C>T was inherited from the maternal line and passed down from great-grandmother through a grandmother and then the father of the proband. The grandmother had eight children, six of them harbored the mutation in heterozygous mode. The c.1669G>A was inherited from the paternal line and passed down from grandfather through mother to proband. Here we also present the pedigree consisting of sixteen people. We sequenced exons 4 and 7 in CHAT gene for each person from the pedigree and showed the way the mutations are spent through the pedigree. There is no known consanguinity in the family.

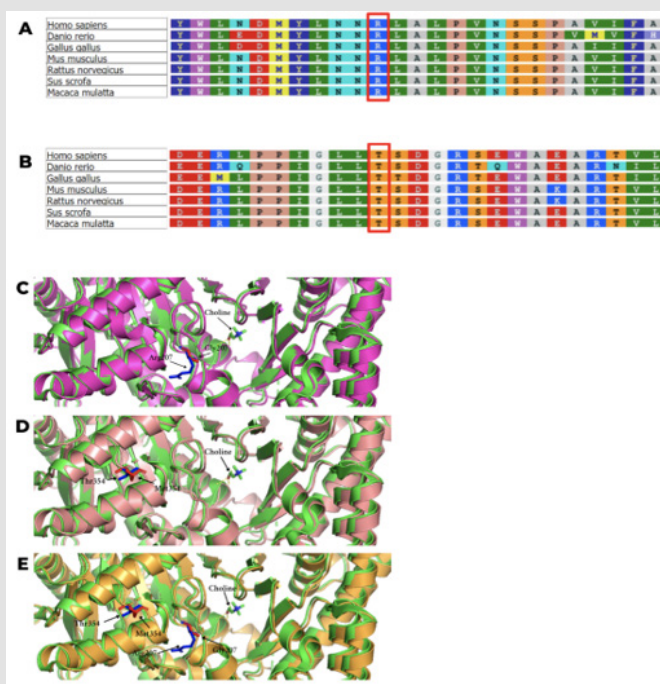
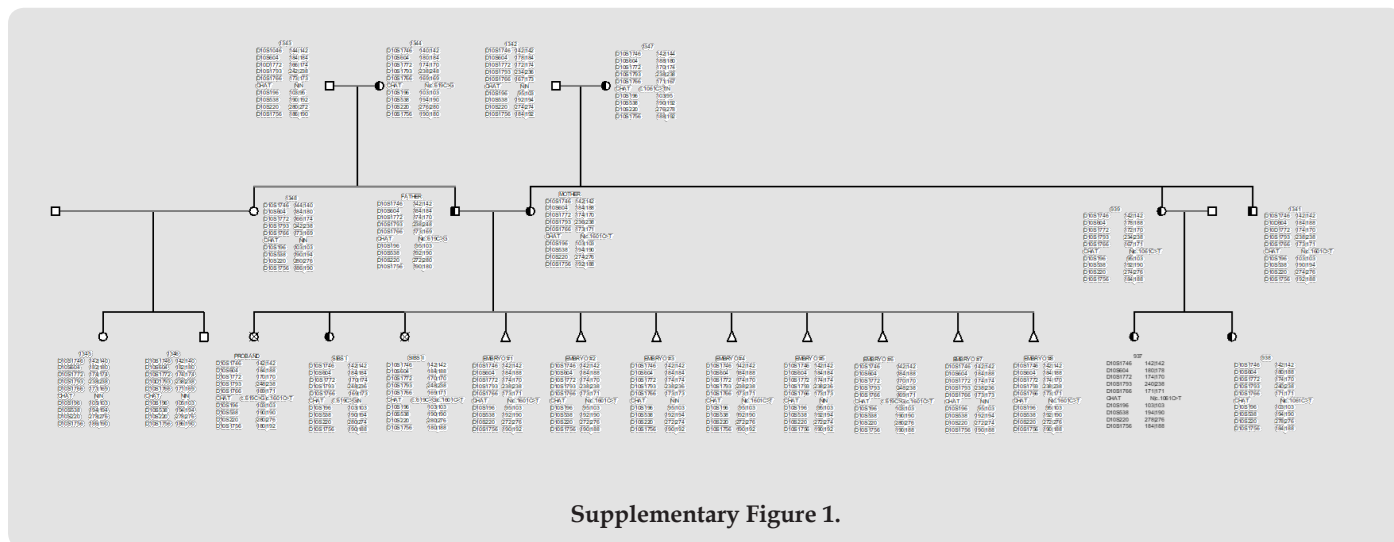


Figure 2: Arginine (R) at a position 207 (A) and Threonine (T) at a position 354 (B) are highly conserved in CHAT in various species (the box marks the amino acid of interest). (C, D, E) Homology models for CHAT *pro-te*in generated using the crystal structures of CHAT protein (PDB accession code: 2FY4) as the template. The green cartoon represents the wild-type protein, the magnetic cartoon (C) represents the mutant protein c.619C>G (p.Arg207Gly), the pink cartoon (D) represents the mutant protein c.1061C>T (p.Thr354Met) and the orange cartoon (E) represents the protein with both mutations. Yellow dots represent polar contacts.

As can be seen from (Figure 1), the c.1061C>T passed down from grandmother through mother to probands. Grandmother passed down the mutation to all her children (two daughters and a son). One of the daughters passed down the mutation to both her daughters, while another one passed down to two out of three daughters. Eight people out of sixteen in pedigree harbors the mutation c.1061C>T. One but all were female. The c.619C>G also passed down grandmother through father to probands. One of the daughters who has no clinical features harbors the same mutation as her father. For indirect DNA diagnostics, STR-loci located in close proximity to CHAT gene were selected (Supplementary Figure 1). No family member showed a case of recombination between CHAT

gene and markers located closer than 4Mb both distal and proximal to CHAT gene. This allows us to consider the selected STR-loci as suitable for additional information about the inheritance of the normal or mutant parental chromosome. Nor was it a surprise that cases of recombination were observed for markers located at a distance of more than 4Mb from the gene. Moreover, most of the crossing over was observed on the maternal chromosome: six times proximally to CHAT gene and once distally. Wherein, recombination on the paternal chromosome was observed only two times in the proximal side of CHAT. Just one more family member also had a case of recombination from the distal side of CHAT.



Supplementary Figure 1.

Table 1: In silico analysis of CHAT mutations described in this study.

	GnomAD (allele frequency)	ExAC (allele frequency)	PMut	SIFT	PolyPhen2	MutationTaster	Fathmm	CADD
c.619C>G (p.Arg207Gly)	NA	NA	Disease (score = 0.93)	Predicted to affect protein function (score = 0.00)	Probably damaging (score = 0.990)	Disease causing	Damaging (score = -1.87)	1% most deleterious (PHRED-score = 25.9)
c.1061C>T (p.Thr354Met)	2.48e-5	8.24e-6	Disease (score = 0.93)	Predicted to affect protein function (score = 0.01)	Probably damaging (score = 1.000)	Disease causing	Damaging (score = -2.78)	1% most deleterious (PHRED-score = 26.1)

In this work, we only state the fact that there are cases of crossing over, although it is possible that the high frequency of crossing over in the mother may not be accidental. However, this certainly requires *sepa-rate* studies. The couple reported here is currently underway the IVF protocol. After ovarian stimulation protocol, seventeen oocytes were received and fourteen were normally fertilized oocytes. Eight oocytes have grown to the blastocyst stage and were checked for both CHAT gene mutations. Half of the embryos were c.1061C>T in *heterozy-gous* mode, one of them was compound heterozygous mutations, and three were clear of the mutations. As we can see, the c.1061C>T is still in prevalence. According to our knowledge, there are no families with c.1061C>T alone and c.619C>G as well. We conclude that c.1061C>T spreads more aggressively through pedigree than c.619C>G due to unknown reasons and manifests itself only in compound heterozygous mode. We also *specu-late* that c.619C>G could be the pathogenic variant as well.

Supplementary Materials Statements and Declarations

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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