Correlating the Expression and Functional Activity of ABCA4 Disease Variants With the Phenotype of Patients With Stargardt Disease

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PURPOSE. Stargardt disease (STGD1), the most common early-onset recessive macular degeneration, is caused by mutations in the gene encoding the ATP-binding cassette transporter ABCA4. Although extensive genetic studies have identified more than 1000 mutations that cause STGD1 and related ABCA4-associated diseases, few studies have investigated the extent to which mutations affect the biochemical properties of ABCA4. The purpose of this study was to correlate the expression and functional activities of missense mutations in ABCA4 identified in a cohort of Canadian patients with their clinical phenotype.

METHODS. Eleven patients from British Columbia were diagnosed with STGD1. The exons and exon-intron boundaries were sequenced to identify potential pathologic mutations in ABCA4. Missense mutations were expressed in HEK293T cells and their level of expression, retinoid substrate binding properties, and ATPase activities were measured and correlated with the phenotype of the STGD1 patients.

RESULTS. Of the 11 STGD1 patients analyzed, 7 patients had two mutations in ABCA4, 3 patients had one detected mutation, and 1 patient had no mutations in the exons and flanking regions. Included in this cohort of patients was a severely affected 11-year-old child who was homozygous for the novel p.Ala1794Pro mutation. Expression and functional analysis of this variant and other disease-associated variants compared favorably with the phenotypes of this cohort of STGD1 patients.

CONCLUSIONS. Although many factors contribute to the phenotype of STGD1 patients, the expression and residual activity of ABCA4 mutants play a major role in determining the disease severity of STGD1 patients.

Keywords: Stargardt disease, ABCA4, protein expression, phenotype-genotype, functional activity
determined the extent to which the properties of ABCA4 disease variants contribute to the etiology of STGD1 in relation to other factors, such as age, lifestyle, environmental factors, and genetic modifiers. Nonetheless, clinical and genetic studies have provided a thorough assessment of disease-associated mutations in ABCA4 with respect to population frequency, ethnic groups, age of onset, and severity.12,13,20,57–59

In this study, we combine clinical and genetic data with protein expression and functional analysis of disease-associated variants of ABCA4 found in 10 patients in Western Canada diagnosed with STGD1. We also report, for the first time, a novel c.5380G>C/p.Ala1794Pro missense mutation located within the second transmembrane domain of ABCA4, which causes an early onset and severe form of STGD1 in an individual homozygous for this mutation.

**Materials and Methods**

**Clinical Assessment and Mutational Screening of Patients**

Individuals in this study were clinically assessed by measuring visual acuity (VA), retina autofluorescence (AF), full-field ERG, spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT), intravenous fluorescein angiography (IVFA), slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and tonometry, and their disease stage was categorized according to the Fishman classification (FC) for Stargardt disease.39,40 In this clinical classification, stage 1 patients typically show parafoveal or perifoveal flecks, pigmentary changes in the macula, and normal ERGs; stage 2 patients exhibit flecks throughout the posterior pole, anterior to the vascular arcades and nasal to the optic disc and relatively normal ERGs but with prolonged dark adaptation; stage 3 patients display diffusely resorbed flecks, choriocapillaris atrophy in the macula, reduced cone or cone and rod ERGs, and central and peripheral field impairment; and stage 4 patients show extensive choroid and RPE atrophy throughout the fundus, decreased ERG cone and rod amplitudes, and moderate to severe peripheral field restriction.

For genotyping, DNA was isolated from 3 to 5 mL of peripheral blood using the Qiagen (Valencia, CA, USA) QIAamp DNA blood Maxikit. Mutation testing of all coding exons and the flanking intronic sequences of the ABCA4, CNGB3, and ELOVL4 genes was performed by next-generation sequencing, as described previously.13 Informed consent was obtained from all individuals and all procedures were approved by the Institutional Ethics Review Board at the University of British Columbia and followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Generation of ABCA4 Mutant Constructs**

The cDNA of human ABCA410,15 engineered to contain a 1D4 tag (TETSQVAPA) at the C-terminus of the protein has been described previously.13 Missense mutations were generated by PCR-based site-directed mutagenesis. All DNA constructs were verified by Sanger DNA sequencing.

**Heterologous Expression Analysis of ABCA4 Variants**

Ten-centimeter dishes containing HEK293T cells at 80% to 90% confluency were transiently transfected with 10 μg of pCEP4-ABCA4-1D4 mutant constructs using 1 mg/mL linear polyethylenimine (PEI), average molecular weight 25,000 Daltons at a 1:3 DNA:PEI ratio for 6 to 8 hours before replacing with fresh media. Forty-eight-hour posttransfection cells were harvested and centrifuged at 2800g for 15 minutes. The pellet was resuspended in 100 μL of resuspension buffer (50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4). The solution was divided in half and solubilized for 40 minutes in 500 μL of either 3-[3-Cholamidopropyl]dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate hydrate (CHAPS) solubilization buffer (20 mM CHAPS, 50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 1 mM dithiothreitol [DTT], 1X Protein Arrest, 10% glycerol, 0.15 mg/mL brain-polar-lipid [BPL], and 0.15 mg/mL 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phospho-L-ethanolamine [DOPE] [Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, AL, USA], pH 7.4) or SDS solubilization buffer (5% SDS, 50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 1 mM DTT, 1X Protein Arrest, 10% glycerol, 0.15 mg/mL BPL, and 0.15 mg/mL DOPE, pH 7.4). The samples were then centrifuged at 100,000g ([TLA110.4 rotor Beckman Optima TL centrifuge [Brea, CA, USA]) and the supernatant was collected. Protein concentration of the supernatant was determined from the absorbance at 280 nm. The samples (7–8 μg of total protein per lane) were resolved on an 8% polyacrylamide gel and subsequently labeled with Rho1D4 mouse monoclonal antibody (1:100 dilution) and rabbit-anti-β-tubulin (1:1000 dilution) as a loading control followed by donkey anti-mouse IgG or donkey anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to IRdye 680 for imaging on an Odyssey Li-Cor imager (Li-Cor, Lincoln, NE). Protein expression levels were quantified based on the intensity of the ABCA4 bands as measured by Western blotting and normalized from the intensity of the bands of the β-tubulin loading control.

**Immunofluorescence Microscopy of Transiently Transfected COS-7 Cells**

COS-7 cells were transfected with PolyJet (SignaGen, Rockville, MD) reagent according to the manufacturer’s guidelines. In brief, COS-7 cells were seeded 24 hours before transfection on six-well plates containing coverslips coated with poly-L-lysine to promote cell adherence to coverslips. The cells were transfected at 70% to 80% confluency with 1 μg DNA and 3 μL PolyJet for 6 to 8 hours before replacing with fresh media. At 48 hours posttransfection, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1M phosphate buffer (PB), pH 7.4, and blocked with normal goat serum in 0.2% Triton X-100 and PB for 30 minutes. Primary antibody labeling was carried out for 3 hours using the Rho1D4 antibody against the 1D4-tag and the calnexin rabbit-polyclonal antibody as an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) marker. Secondary labeling was carried out using Alexa-488 goat-anti-mouse (for ABCA4) and Alexa-594 goat-anti-rabbit (for calnexin) for 1 hour. The cells were visualized under a Zeiss (Oberkochen, Germany) LSM700 confocal microscope using a ×40 objective (aperture of 1.5). Images were analyzed using Zeiss Zen software.

**Retinoid Binding Assay**

Tritated all-trans retinal was prepared by the method of Garwin and Saari15 with minor modifications.44 [3H] all-trans retinal was mixed with unlabeled all-trans retinal to obtain a final concentration of 1 nM and a specific activity of 500 to 1000 dpm/pmol. The binding of [3H] all-trans retinal was carried out as previously described.31 For a typical binding assay, two 150-mm diameter × 25-mm tissue culture dishes of transfected HEK293T cells at 80% to 90% confluency were harvested in 10 mL of Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 2800g. The pellet was resuspended in 100 μL of resuspension buffer (50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4) and
solubilized in 3 mL of CHAPS solubilization buffer for 40 to 60 minutes at 4°C as described above. After centrifugation at 100,000g for 10 minutes to remove unsolubilized material, the supernatant was divided in half. Each half was incubated with 80 mL of packed Rho1D4-Sepharose-2B affinity matrix equilibrated in CHAPS column buffer (10 mM CHAPS, 50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 1 mM DTT, 1X Protein Arrest, 10% glycerol, 0.15 mg/mL BPL, and 0.15 mg/mL DOPE, pH 7.4) and mixed by rotation for 60 minutes at 4°C. The affinity matrix was washed twice with 500 mL of column buffer and mixed with 250 mL of 10 mM [3H] all-trans retinal (500 dpm/pmole) in column buffer for 30 minutes at 4°C. The matrix was washed six more times with 500 mL of column buffer. One sample was incubated with 1 mM ATP and the other half was incubated in the absence of ATP for 15 minutes at 4°C. The affinity matrices were washed twice with 500 mL of column buffer and subsequently transferred to an Ultrafree-MC (0.45 um filter) spin column (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA) followed by another five washes of 500 mL of column buffer. Bound [3H] all-trans retinal was extracted with 500 mL of ice-cold ethanol with shaking at 500 rpm for 20 minutes at room temperature and counted in a liquid scintillation counter. Bound ABCA4 was eluted from the Rho1D4-bead matrix with 3% SDS in column buffer for 30 minutes at 4°C. The affinity matrix was subsequently transferred to an Ultrafree-MC (0.45 um filter) spin column buffer and applied to an 8% SDS-polyacrylamide gel for analysis and counted in a liquid scintillation counter. Bound ABCA4 was eluted from the Rho1D4-bead matrix with 3% SDS in column buffer. The eluates were pooled and the ABCA4 protein concentration was estimated from the absorbance 280 nm readings. Liposomes consisting of 9.6 mg/mL brain polar lipid, 2.4 mg/mL DOPE, 0.001% cholesterol hemisuccinate, 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 0.5% octyl β-D-glucopyranoside were prepared by bath sonication for 3 to 5 hours at 4°C. The beads were washed twice with 500 mL column buffer and transferred to an Ultrafree-MC spin column and washed another six times with 500 mL of column buffer. Bound ABCA4 was eluted from the Rho1D4 matrix twice with 100 mL 0.5 mg/mL 1D4 peptide in column buffer. The eluates were pooled and the ABCA4 protein concentration was estimated from the absorbance 280 nm readings. Liposomes consisting of 9.6 mg/mL brain polar lipid, 2.4 mg/mL DOPE, 0.001% cholesterol hemisuccinate, 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 0.5% octyl β-D-glucopyranoside were prepared by bath sonication for 3 to 5 hours at 4°C until turbidity of solution was minimal. ABCA4 eluates were then dialyzed for 24 hours with three 1-L changes of dialysis buffer (50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 1 mM DTT, 10% sucrose) to remove the detergent.

ATPase assays were carried out using the ADP-GloTM Kinase Assay kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Reconstituted ABCA4 proteoliposomes were divided into six microcentrifuge tubes containing 15 µL reconstituted protein (~200 ng of ABCA4). One microliter of 0.8 mM all-trans retinal (or ATPase buffer alone) was added to half of the reconstituted samples (done in triplicate) to obtain a final concentration of 40 µM all-trans retinal and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark. After initial incubation period, 4 µL of a 1 mM ATP solution (in ATPase buffer) was added and the samples were incubated at 37°C for 40 minutes. Five microliters of each sample was placed into a well of a 384-well white bottom plate and incubated with 5 µL of ADP-Glo reagent for 60 minutes to stop the ATPase reaction and deplete remaining ATP. Ten microliters of ADP-Glo detection reagent was added and samples were incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature before luminescence readings. Standard ADP-ATP solutions were used to generate a standard curve and calculate the amount of ATP hydrolyzed. Luminescence was measured with a microtiter plate reader. Reconstituted ABCA4 samples were loaded onto an 8% acrylamide gel along with BSA standards to calculate the amount of ABCA4 in each sample. The ATPase-deficient mutant ABCA4-MM in which the lysine residues in the Walker A motif of nucleotide binding domain 1 (NBD1) and nucleotide binding domain 2 (NBD2) were substituted for methionine was used to subtract background luminescence.45

RESULTS

Genetic Screening of STGD1 Patients

Eleven individuals from British Columbia, Canada, with impaired vision and clinical features characteristic of STGD1 were recruited for this study. The patients were screened for mutations in the ABCA4, CNGB3, and ELOVL4 genes. Sequence variations in the ABCA4 were identified in 10 patients, 2 of which (c.213dupG and c.5380G>C) have not been previously reported (Table 1). Seven patients had two mutations, including one patient who was homozygous for the novel c.5380G>C, p.Ala1794Pro mutation. A mutation in only one ABCA4 allele was found in two patients. One individual had two mutations, p.Leu541Pro and p.Ala1038Val. These two mutations are commonly found together as a complex mutation c.[1622T>C;3113C>T][p.[Leu541Pro;Ala1038Val] in the German population.12,36,38 One patient (patient 7) with a STGD1 phenotype had no detectable mutations in the ABCA4 gene and therefore was excluded from our study. No disease-associated mutations were found in CNGB3 encoding the cone cyclic nucleotide-gated channel B3 subunit or ELOVL4 encoding the elongation of very long chain fatty acids protein 4 in any of the patients examined in this study.

Clinical Assessment of STGD1 Patients

Patient 3, 28 years old, carrying the c.214G>A/p.Gly72Arg and p.5882G>A/p.Gly1961Glu mutations is legally blind with VA of 20/200 and stage 3 FC. This patient displayed considerable foveal RPE atrophy accounting for poor VA (Fig. 1). The 22-year-old younger sibling (patient 2; Table 1) also carried these mutations, but showed a VA of 20/30 and stage 1 FC. The difference in VA between the two siblings with identical genotype may be due to the progressive nature of the disease and/or familial variation. The mother (patient 1) with normal 20/20 VA and no signs of STGD1 was a carrier of the p.Gly1961Glu mutation consistent with the recessive nature of STGD1 (Fig. 1). At a genetic level, both the p.Gly1961Glu and p.Gly72Arg are classified as pathogenic and likely pathogenic, respectively, consistent with the STGD1 disease assessment (see Table 1). Functional analysis of p.Gly72Arg given below clearly indicates that this missense mutation is pathogenic (Table 2).

Patient 4, a 30-year-old individual with the deleterious c.213dupG/p.Ile73Asns*26 frameshift mutation and the c.1654G>A/p.Val552lelle missense mutation, displayed mild STGD1 with stage 2 FC and 20/30 VA. The p.Ile73Asns*26 mutation is classified as a pathogenic mutation, whereas the p.Val552lle mutation is classified as likely neutral. Biochemical analysis of the p.Val552lel, however, suggests that this is a mild mutation at a functional level consistent with the clinical assessment of patient 4 (see Discussion section for additional information).
Patient 8, a 13-year-old individual carrying two mutations, the p.Leu541Pro and p.Ala1038Val, most likely as a complex allele, had an early disease onset with 20/200 VA and stage 4 FC (Table 1). Previous reports have documented the severity and early age of onset associated with the p.Leu541Pro/Ala1038Val complex variant. 

Patients 9, 10, and 11, all carrying one deleterious splice-site mutation and a missense mutation (c.5714+5G>A/p.Gly1961Glu; c.5461-10T>C/p.Leu2027Phe; c.1099-1G>C/p.Met481Ile), had advanced STGD1 with stage 4 FC, and poor VA (Table 1). The missense variants were classified as pathogenic or likely pathogenic by genetic analysis (Table 1).

Patient 5, an 11-year-old child, had severe STGD1 with VA of 20/200, bilateral bull’s eye maculopathy with dull foveal reflex, peripheral flecks, bilateral dark choroid with central RPE disruption, paracentral pisciform lesions on fluorescence angiography, and central outer retinal disruption as visualized by SD-OCT (Fig. 1). The FC of this patient is stage 3 despite poor VA and advanced RPE atrophy because the ERG measurements displayed severely reduced cone response but near normal rod response. Sequence analysis indicated that this patient was homozygous for a novel p.Ala1794Pro missense mutation classified genetically as likely pathogenic (Fig. 1, Table 1). This is confirmed by severely reduced expression and functional activity of this mutant as described in the subsequent sections and Table 2.

Expression and Localization of ABCA4 Disease Variants in Culture Cells

The distribution of the 11 missense mutations found in our STGD1 patient cohort within the current topological model for ABCA4 

Expression and localization of ABCA4 mutations in transfected COS-7 cells was visualized by immunofluorescence microscopy. CHAPS is a mild detergent widely used to solubilize and purify membrane proteins in a native-like state for functional characterization. Denatured proteins typically aggregate in CHAPS and can be effectively removed by high-speed centrifugation. In contrast, SDS is a strong detergent that solubilizes both native and denatured proteins. It can be used to determine total expression of proteins (e.g., both native and denatured protein). The degree of detergent solubilization of the ABCA4 mutants by CHAPS relative to SDS and visualizing the subcellular localization of these mutants in transfected cells by immunofluorescence microscopy.

CHAPS is a mild detergent widely used to solubilize and purify membrane proteins in a native-like state for functional characterization. Denatured proteins typically aggregate in CHAPS and can be effectively removed by high-speed centrifugation. In contrast, SDS is a strong detergent that solubilizes both native and denatured proteins. It can be used to determine total expression of proteins (e.g., both native and denatured protein). The degree of detergent solubilization of the ABCA4 mutants by CHAPS and SDS is shown in Western blots in Figure 3A and quantified in Figure 3B. All variants expressed at similar levels as determined by solubilization with SDS. In CHAPS detergent, however, five variants (p.Gly72Arg, p.Met481Ile, p.Leu541Pro, p.Val552Leu, and p.Gly1961Glu) solubilized at levels broadly similar to WT ABCA4; two mutants (p.Ala1038Val and p.Gly1901Glu) solubilized at 70% WT level, and the remaining four mutants (p.Ala1537Thr, p.Ala1794Pro, p.Leu2027Phe, and p.Arg2077Trp) solubilized to or below 50% of the WT level as shown in Figure 3B.

The distribution of ABCA4 variants in transiently transfected COS-7 cells was visualized by immunofluorescence microscopy (Fig. 4). As previously reported, WT ABCA4 showed a punctate staining pattern characteristic of intracellular vesicle-like structures containing calnexin with some evidence of ER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Genotype and Phenotype Characteristics of STGD1 Patients Harboring ABCA4 Mutations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient 1</td>
<td>p.Leu541Pro/Ala1038Val, poor VA (20/200), advanced RPE atrophy, central outer retinal disruption, paracentral pisciform lesions, SD-OCT (Fig. 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patient 2</td>
<td>p.Ala1794Pro, 11-year-old child, severe STGD1 with VA of 20/200, bilateral bull’s eye maculopathy, peripheral flecks, bilateral dark choroid, central RPE disruption, paracentral pisciform lesions, SD-OCT (Fig. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient 5</td>
<td>p.Ala1794Pro, homozygous mutation, severe STGD1 with VA of 20/200, bilateral bull’s eye maculopathy, peripheral flecks, bilateral dark choroid, central RPE disruption, paracentral pisciform lesions, SD-OCT (Fig. 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.** Genotypic and Phenotypic Characteristics of STGD1 Patients Harboring ABCA4 Mutations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>FC</th>
<th>Visual Acuity</th>
<th>Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>p.Leu541Pro/Ala1038Val</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UV1</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>p.Ala1794Pro/A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>UV1</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>p.Ala1794Pro/A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>UV4</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>p.Ala1537Thr/A, p.Ala1794Pro</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UV5</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>p.Leu2027Phe/A, p.Arg2077Trp</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UV5</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>p.Ala1038Val/p.Gly1901Glu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UV5</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>p.Ala1794Pro/p.Met481Ile</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UV5</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>p.Met481Ile/p.Gly1961Glu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UV5</td>
<td>20/200</td>
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</table>
reticular staining. Seven disease variants (p.Gly72Arg, p.Met448Lys, p.Leu541Pro, p.Val552Ile, p.Ala1038Val, p.Gly1091Glu, and p.Gly1961Glu) showed similar calnexin-associated vesicle structures and reticular ER staining (Fig. 4). A distinctive reticular expression pattern was most evident for p.Ala1357Thr, p.Ala1794Pro, p.Leu2027Phe, and p.Arg2077Trp disease variants with little or no vesicular structures. In general, disease variants that expressed at or near WT ABCA4 levels as determined by CHAPS solubilization exhibited vesicular staining, whereas lower-expressing mutants exhibited primarily a reticular staining pattern (Table 2), indicative of protein misfolding and ER retention by the quality control system of the cell.

Functional Analysis of ABCA4 Disease Variants

The functional properties of the ABCA4 variants were determined by measuring N-Ret-PE substrate binding in the absence of ATP and loss in binding upon addition of ATP, and determining the basal and N-Ret-PE stimulated ATPase activity. All-trans retinal was used in these assays because in the presence of PE the aldehyde group of all-trans retinal reacts reversibly with the primary amine group of PE to form the substrate N-Ret-PE. For these studies, WT and ABCA4 variants were solubilized in CHAPS and immobilized on an immunoaffinity column. Figure 5A shows the ABCA4 variants after elution from the column confirming the purity of the proteins.

The binding profile of N-Ret-PE to ABCA4 variants immobilized on an immunoaffinity matrix is shown in Figure 5B. In the absence of ATP, N-Ret-PE binds strongly to WT ABCA4. More than 95% of N-Ret-PE binding is abolished by the addition of 1 mM ATP. ABCA4 mutants showed variable substrate binding in the absence and presence of ATP. Generally, they could be divided into three groups: group 1 (p.Val552Ile, p.Gly1091Glu, p.Ala1357Thr) showed similar substrate binding properties as WT ABCA4; group 2 (p.Met448Lys, p.Ala1038Val, p.Ala1794Pro, and p.Leu2027Phe) showed a significant reduction in substrate binding in the absence of ATP (35% or lower compared with WT ABCA4) with a further reduction in substrate binding in the presence of ATP; and group 3 (p.Gly72Arg, p.Met448Lys, p.Leu541Pro, p.Gly1091Glu, p.Arg2077Trp) showed significantly reduced substrate binding that was insensitive to ATP.

Next, we measured the effect of disease-associated mutations on the ATPase activity of ABCA4. WT and ABCA4 variants were solubilized in CHAPS, purified by immunoaffinity chromatography, and subsequently reconstituted into PE-containing liposomes at similar protein concentrations. The ATPase activity of the mutants in the presence and absence of N-Ret-PE substrate is shown in Figure 6A, 6B. As previously reported, addition of 40 μM all-trans retinal to WT ABCA4 resulted in a 1.8- to 2.5-fold increase in ATPase activity (Fig. 6). The ATPase activity of the mutants was measured at the same protein concentration as WT ABCA4 to determine the effect of the mutation on the functional activity of ABCA4. Five mutants (p.Val552Ile, p.Ala1038Val, p.Ala1357Thr, p.Ala1794Pro, and p.Leu2027Phe) showed reduced basal ATPase activity relative to WT ABCA4 (~40%–85%), but this activity was stimulated 1.6- to 3.0-fold by the addition of all-trans retinal. On the other hand, p.Gly72Arg, p.Met448Lys, p.Leu541Pro, p.Gly1091Glu,
ABCA4 Mutations in Stargardt Disease

Table 2. Expression and Functional Activities of ABCA4 Missense Mutations Identified in the STGD1 Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Cellular Localization</th>
<th>Relative Solubility ± SD</th>
<th>Relative N-Ret-PE Binding ± SD</th>
<th>Relative ATPase Activity ± SD</th>
<th>Relative Retinal-Stimulated ATPase Activity ± SD</th>
<th>Predicted Effect of the Mutation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WT</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6 ± 5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>G72R</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>97 ± 16</td>
<td>6 ± 7</td>
<td>8 ± 11</td>
<td>42 ± 19</td>
<td>50 ± 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>M448K</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>92 ± 13</td>
<td>33 ± 18</td>
<td>14 ± 12</td>
<td>53 ± 18</td>
<td>62 ± 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>L541P</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>100 ± 17</td>
<td>7 ± 7</td>
<td>5 ± 4</td>
<td>85 ± 14</td>
<td>64 ± 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>V552I</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>93 ± 11</td>
<td>102 ± 26</td>
<td>4 ± 4</td>
<td>65 ± 8</td>
<td>174 ± 13</td>
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<td>A1038V</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>71 ± 16</td>
<td>33 ± 15</td>
<td>7 ± 4</td>
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<td>G1091E</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>73 ± 13</td>
<td>86 ± 6</td>
<td>23 ± 4</td>
<td>39 ± 9</td>
<td>127 ± 36</td>
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<td>A1357T</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>55 ± 19</td>
<td>108 ± 11</td>
<td>14 ± 6</td>
<td>76 ± 10</td>
<td>125 ± 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1794P</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>50 ± 15</td>
<td>29 ± 13</td>
<td>9 ± 6</td>
<td>12 ± 10</td>
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<td>G1961E</td>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>102 ± 18</td>
<td>36 ± 19</td>
<td>38 ± 22</td>
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<td>108 ± 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>L2027F</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>44 ± 15</td>
<td>26 ± 4</td>
<td>11 ± 3</td>
<td>31 ± 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>R2077W</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>52 ± 14</td>
<td>22 ± 7</td>
<td>18 ± 5</td>
<td>209 ± 40</td>
<td>Normal</td>
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</table>

*G1961E mutation appears mild when this variant is retained in the membrane based on expression studies and consistent with the relatively mild phenotype of individuals homozygous for this mutation. However, after detergent solubilization, the variant is devoid of functional activity, including N-Ret-PE binding and ATPase activity. Detergent solubilization may adversely affect the functional activities of this mutant.

Figure 2. Topological model of ABCA4 showing the location of missense mutations associated with Stargardt disease examined in this study. Amino acids are shown as single letters, where G is Gly; R, Arg; M, Met; K, Lys; L, Leu; P, Pro; V, Val; I, Ile; A, Ala; E, Glu; F, Phe; W, Trp; and T, Thr. ABCA4 is organized into two nonequivalent tandem halves with each half consisting of an exocytoplasmic domain (ECD), nucleotide binding domain (NBD), and a transmembrane domain (TMD) with six transmembrane segments. The transport substrate N-Ret-PE is shown within the TMDs with transport from the exocytoplasmic (Lumen) to the cytoplasmic leaflet of the disc membrane.

Figure 3. Relative solubility of ABCA4 variants in transiently transfected HEK293T cells. Transfected HEK293T cells were solubilized using either the mild detergent CHAPS or the strong denaturing SDS. The cell lysates were subjected to high-speed centrifugation to remove unsolubilized material and the supernatants were reconstituted into liposomes for analysis of its basal and substrate activated ATPase activity. As shown in Figure 6C, the p.Ala1794Pro had a significantly reduced activity of its basal and substrate activated ATPase activity. As shown in (A) Western blots labeled for ABCA4. (B) Western blots labeled with the rho 1D4 antibody to epitope-tagged ABCA4; β-tubulin was used as a loading control to normalize the amount of protein loaded across all samples. (B) Quantification of the Western blots of CHAPS solubilized ABCA4 relative to SDS solubilized ABCA4. Graph showing the ratio of ABCA4 variants in CHAPS versus SDS relative to WT levels as determined from Western blots. Data are the average ± SD for n = 4 independent experiments.

p.Gly1961Glu, and p.Arg2077Trp variants showed drastically reduced basal activity with little or no substrate stimulation.

To more directly evaluate the expression and function of the p.Ala1794Pro variant, we transfected HEK293T cells separately with WT ABCA4 and the p.Ala1794Pro mutant cDNAs at similar levels. After solubilization in CHAPS buffer, the samples were subjected to high-speed centrifugation and the supernatant was reconstituted into liposomes for analysis of its basal and substrate activated ATPase activity. As shown in Figure 6C, the p.Ala1794Pro had a significantly reduced activity due largely to the low expression of this variant. These studies indicate that only a small fraction of the p.Ala1794Pro mutant folds into a functionally active protein and correlates well with the phenotype of patient 5.
FIGURE 4. Cellular localization of ABCA4 variants. COS7 cells were transfected with mutant constructs and double-labeled for ABCA4 (green) and the ER marker calnexin (red) for visualization by confocal scanning microscopy. The prevalence of punctate staining characteristic of a vesicular structure is evident for WT ABCA4. The variants showed either punctate staining together with reticulum staining or primarily reticulum staining as in A1794P, L2027F, and R2077W. The cells were counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) nuclear stain (blue). Scale bar: 10 μm.
ABCA4 Mutations in Stargardt Disease

**DISCUSSION**

STGD1, like most other inherited retinal degenerative diseases, is a highly heterogeneous disorder at both a clinical and genetic level. This is evident in our cohort of patients who show wide variation in phenotypes and genotypes. Phenotypic variation extended from early disease onset with poor VA and evidence of macular atrophy to patients who develop STGD1 well into adulthood and whose symptoms, including VA, remain relatively mild. Genetic variations included splice-site, frameshift, and missense mutations resulting in amino acid substitutions in various domains of ABCA4 (Fig. 2). In agreement with previous large genetic screens, we identified two mutations in approximately 65% of our patients, one mutation in approximately 25% of the patients, and no mutations in one patient (10%). As discussed elsewhere, the missing disease-causing mutations in patients diagnosed with STGD1 may be due to mutations in noncoding regions of ABCA4 not sequenced in this study, mutations in other genes that can result in phenotypes similar to STGD1, or hypomorphic alleles overlooked in most genetic screens.

In addition to variation in clinical and genetic traits, our studies showed considerable variation in the extent of expression and functional activity of the missense variants as summarized in Table 2. Some mutants expressed at or near WT ABCA4 levels when assayed after mild detergent solubilization, including p.Gly72Arg, p.Met448Ile, p.Leu541Pro, p.Gly1961Glu, and p.Arg2077Trp, whereas other mutants, such as p.Gly72Arg, p.Met448Ile, p.Leu541Pro, and p.Arg2077Trp, showed diminished substrate binding in the presence and absence of ATP, lithium, and substrate-activated activity.

A main focus of this study was to correlate the expression and functional activity of missense mutations identified in our cohort of STGD1 patients with the clinical phenotypes. Patient 5, homozygous for the p.Ala1794Pro mutation, offers a unique opportunity to directly compare the properties of this ABCA4 variant with the disease severity. Half of the p.Ala1794Pro mutant expressed in HEK293T cells failed to solubilize in CHAPS. Immunofluorescence studies further indicated that most of the p.Ala1794Pro mutant was retained in the ER. These results suggest that a large fraction of p.Ala1794Pro is present in a highly misfolded, aggregated state. Interestingly, the fraction that does solubilize in CHAPS displays N-Ret-PE binding and ATPase activity, but at a significantly lower level than WT ABCA4 (Table 2). Combination of low expression and reduced functional activity, as shown in Figure 6C, indicates that only a small fraction of this mutant protein is potentially capable of transporting N-Ret-PE across membranes consistent with the severe phenotype of this patient. The inability to clear N-Ret-PE and retinal disc membranes gives rise to the production of bisretinoids that accumulate in RPE cells as evident in the fundus photographs and dark choroid observed for patient 5 (Fig. 2). This in turn leads to degeneration of central RPE and photoreceptor cells, and the early onset and severe phenotype displayed by this patient. The alanine1794 residue is predicted to reside within transmembrane segment 11 of ABCA4 (Fig. 2) based on the topological model of ABCA4 and supported by the recent structure of ABCA1, an ABC lipid transporter which is more than 50% identical in sequence to ABCA4. Substitution of an alanine with a proline likely disrupts the a-helical conformation of transmembrane segment 11, resulting in significant misfolding of ABCA4 and retention in the ER of photoreceptor cells. In another study, substitution of alanine 1794 with aspartic acid (p.Ala1794Asp) has been reported to be a STGD1 disease-causing mutation. In this case, the negatively charged aspartic acid residue within transmembrane segment 11 also likely affects the protein folding leading to reduced expression and functional activity of ABCA4 and a STGD1 phenotype.

Patient 4 with an early frameshift mutation in one allele and a downstream p.Val552Ile mutation in the second allele has a mild form of STGD1. Because the frameshift mutation is likely to result in a null allele, any residual functional activity of ABCA4 would arise from ABCA4 harboring the p.Val552Ile missense mutation. Our in vitro studies showing that the p.Val552Ile variant expresses at close to WT levels, exhibits normal N-Ret-PE binding properties, and has only a modest reduction in ATPase activity (Table 2) are consistent with the mild disease phenotype of patient 4. Another study has also reported that the p.Val552Ile mutation is associated with a STGD1 disease phenotype. However, in silico predictions on the pathological relevance of this mutation have been variable. On the basis of allele frequencies in controls versus patients, it has been argued that the p.Val552Ile is most likely benign. At a protein level, a hydrophobic amino acid residue valine is replaced with another hydrophobic residue isoleucine. Accordingly, this substitution would be predicted to have only a marginal impact on ABCA4 protein structure and function. However, valine at position 552 of ABCA4 is invariable among vertebrate species, including other mammals, chicken, Xenopus, and Japanese puffer fish (Takifugu rubripes), attesting to the likely importance of valine at this position. Collectively, these studies suggest that the p.Val552Ile is a mild mutation in which the pathogenicity may only be displayed in selected cases. More specifically, the p.Val552Ile

**Figure 5.** Purification and N-Ret-PE binding to ABCA4. ABCA4 variants from transfected HEK293T cells were purified on a rho 1D4-immunoaffinity column. (A) Coomassie blue-stained SDS gels of WT and ABCA4 variants purified by immunoaffinity chromatography. (B) Binding of N-Ret-PE to ABCA4 variants in the absence and presence of ATP. N-Ret-PE binding was normalized to WT ABCA4 in the absence of ATP. Data are the average + SD for n ≥ 3 independent experiments.
would display a mild STGD1 phenotype when combined with a null allele as in the case of patient 4 or a missense mutation with little or no activity such as the p.Asn965Ser mutation, but would not display a disease phenotype in a patient homozygous for this mutation or patients in which this mutation is combined with a mutation that shows significant ABCA4 function because under these circumstances sufficient ABCA4 activity would be realized to prevent the accumulation of toxic retinoids.

The ATPase activity of two disease-associated variants (p.Leu541Pro and p.Ala1038Val) expressed in culture cells have been described previously. In our study, the p.Leu541Pro expressed at WT levels in HEK293T cells, but was largely devoid of N-Ret-PE binding activity and displays low basal ATPase activity that is not activated by retinoid substrate. These results are in line with previous ATPase activity studies. In contrast, the p.Ala1038Val variant has reduced expression (~70% WT), but displays retinal-stimulated ATPase activity and retinal binding activity, although at a lower level than WT. Two previous studies differed in the functional assessment of the p.Ala1038Val variant with one study reporting little if any activity, and another study demonstrating a relatively high level of activity. Our data are consistent with the latter showing significant activity. These mutants are most commonly present as a complex allele. Biochemical studies indicate that both mutations contribute to the loss in function of p.[Leu541Pro;Ala1038Val] ABCA4, but the p.Leu541Pro mutation is the major contributor to the severe pathogenicity associated with this complex mutation. A similar conclusion was derived from the knockin mouse studies of Zhang et al. and genetic analysis of Cornelis et al.

The p.Gly1961Glu variant is another well-studied mutation found in our cohort of STGD1 patients. It is the most common mutation found in STGD1 patients, although its frequency varies between ethnic populations and geographical origins. Previous studies of homozygous and compound heterozygous patients with the p.Gly1961Glu mutation indicate that it is most often associated with a milder, late-onset retinal disease phenotype with individuals typically displaying central macula atrophy, the absence of a dark choroid, and normal full-field ERGs. Two siblings in our cohort had the p.Gly1961Glu mutation in association with the p.Gly72Arg mutation, with one sibling exhibiting a mild-moderate phenotype. The p.Gly1961Glu mutation also expressed at WT levels, but displayed a loss in N-Ret-PE binding and ATPase activity. The discrepancy between the mild phenotype generally displayed by individuals with p.Gly1961Glu and the severe loss in
function observed in the in vitro studies described here and in a previous report requires further study. However, it is possible that the loss in function exhibited by the p.Gly1961-Glu mutant arises from the effect of detergent solubilization on the functional activity of this variant. In this instance, CHAPS detergent may irreversibly denature the p.Gly1961Glu ABCA4 variant, resulting in the loss in activity. If this is the case, the p.Gly1961Glu variant would be predicted to show significant activity in an in vitro or in vivo assay that does not require detergent solubilization. Such activity assays have yet to be developed. The late-onset relatively mild phenotype of our patients with p.Gly1961Glu may result from residual functional activity of membrane-bound ABCA4 harboring this mutation.

Last, patients 9 to 11 were found to have a splice-site mutation in one allele and a missense mutation in the other allele. The effect of the splice mutations on residual expression of full-length ABCA4 has been recently studied for two of these mutations (c.5461–10T>C and c.5714+5G>A). The c.5461–10T>C mutation causes the skipping of exon 39 or 39/40 resulting in no full-length transcript. On the other hand, the c.5714+5G>A resulted in approximately 40% normally spliced ABCA4 mRNA. The missense mutations in the other allele (p.Gly1961Glu, p.Leu2027Phe, or p.Met448Lys), which significantly reduces the expression and/or functional activity of ABCA4 as measured in our in vitro assays, is consistent with the relatively severe phenotype found in these patients.

In conclusion, biochemical analyses of ABCA4 variants harboring missense mutations correlate well with the disease phenotype of our STGD1 patients. Although many factors contribute to the phenotype of STGD1 patients, the expression of ABCA4 mutants and the existence of at least some functional activity play an important role in determining the severity of STGD1.

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