Mild Camurati-Engelamann disease presenting with exophthalmos as the first and only manifestation: A case report

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Abstract. Camurati-Engelmann disease (CED; MIM 131300), or progressive diaphyseal dysplasia, is a rare autosomal dominant bone disease, which is caused by mutations in the transforming growth factor-β1 (*TGFβ1*) gene on chromosome 19q13.1-13.3. Extremely variable penetrance has been reported to be associated with CED, the most common features of which are limb pain, waddling gait and muscle weakness. The present study reported on a consanguineous Chinese family with one affected individual that initially presented with exophthalmos, which has not previously been reported as an initial manifestation of CED. The proband was a 22-year-old woman that presented with progressive proptosis. Except for increased serum levels of alkaline phosphatase and C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen, no other biochemical abnormalities were detected. Whole-body radiological and bone scintigraphic investigations revealed that hyperostosis and sclerosis predominantly affected the cranial bones, including the skull base, and only mildly affected the long bones. A heterozygous mutation involving a G to A transition at the cDNA position +653 of *TGFβ1* was detected in the patient only, but not in her family members, by automated DNA sequencing using an ABI DNA sequencer (Model 377). Based on the clinical, biochemical, radiological and genetic findings, a diagnosis of CED was confirmed. Considering the phenotypic variability associated with CED and the unique manifestations of the patient described in the present study, CED should be taken into account regarding the differential diagnosis of exophthalmos.

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Introduction

Camurati-Engelmann disease (CED; MIM 131300), or progressive diaphyseal dysplasia, is a rare autosomal dominant bone disease, which is associated with molecular defects within the transforming growth factor-β1 (*TGFβ1*) gene on chromosome 19q13.1-13.3 (1-3). The hallmark of CED is bilateral and symmetrical cortical thickening of the diaphyses of the long bones, both on the periosteal and endosteal surface, resulting in sclerotic and expanded diaphyseal segments, and narrowed medullary cavities. Hyperostosis is usually initiated at the diaphyses of the femora and tibiae, and gradually spreads to involve all bones, including the skull base, which has been reported to occur in >50% of all patients (4-6).

CED has variable penetrance and wide expressivity (4,7). The majority of patients exhibit initial manifestations, which most commonly include limb pain, waddling gait and muscle weakness, before the age of 30, and occasionally before the age of 10 (4,7). Other associated features include reduced subcutaneous fat, delayed puberty and hepatosplenomegaly (4,6). Sclerosis of the skull base is most associated with hearing and/or vision loss, headaches and exophthalmos (6). Although biochemical measurements are usually normal in CED, elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and abnormal bone turnover markers have been reported (4,8,9). At present, in the English literature, >300 cases of CED have been reported (4,6); however, to the best of our knowledge, no case has been reported to present with exophthalmos as the initial manifestation.

The present study reported on a consanguineous Chinese family with one affected individual, as confirmed by genetic analysis, which presented with progressive proptosis as the initial manifestation. The clinical, biochemical and radiological findings of the proband are reported.

Subjects and methods

Subjects. The present study examined the unaffected parents and the affected female proband in a single Chinese family. The 22-year-old female proband presented her first manifestation at the age of 19 years and was first admitted to our clinic in August 2013. Medical history was recorded and comprehensive physical examinations were performed, including degree of exophthalmos and intraocular pressure measured by

Table I. Primer sequences used for polymerase chain reaction of transforming growth factor-β1.

Exon	Direction	Primer sequence	Fragment length (bp)
1	Sense	5' ATCCCCTATTCAAGACCACCCAC 3'	906
	Antisense	5' TCCCCCTATTGCTTGTCTCCCTCT 3'	
2	Sense	5' CTGTCAGCTCCAAAACTCC 3'	345
	Antisense	5' ACCTTGTAACCAGCCGAC 3'	
3	Sense	5' TGGGTACTGTTGGGGAGGAT 3'	337
	Antisense	5' GGGAGAAACAGGGGTGGG 3'	
4	Sense	5' TGGGGTTTGCTCCTTCCTTC 3'	292
	Antisense	5' TGTGGGAGTCAGGGGATAGG 3'	
5	Sense	5' CGCCCCACTTATCTATCCCTC 3'	379
	Antisense	5' TCTTACACCCAGACCTCATCCC 3'	
6	Sense	5' GTTATTTTGTATGTTCCAGG 3'	704
	Antisense	5' CTCTGTGGGTCTTCATAGC 3'	
7	Sense	5' TAGAAGATAAGAGAGACCG 3'	691
	Antisense	5' TGCTATGGTGACTGAATG 3'	

bp, base pairs.

Non-Contact Tonometer, weight and height, full examination of the skin, chest, abdomen and genital organs. Skeletal deformities were also examined. The present study was approved by the institutional review board (ethics committee) of the Department of Scientific Research, Peking Union Medical College Hospital (PUMCH; Beijing, China). Prior to study participation, written informed consent was obtained from all subjects for DNA analysis, other investigations and permission of image publication.

Biochemical investigations. All biochemical investigations were performed at the Central Laboratory, PUMCH. Overnight fasting blood samples were obtained and full-day urine collection was conducted. Complete blood count, hormone levels, thyroid function, serum levels of phosphate (P), total calcium (Ca), ESR, high sensitivity C reactive protein and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) were measured by standard methods. Hormonal testing and detection of the serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D, intact parathyroid hormone and C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen (β-CTX) were measured using an automated Roche electrochemiluminescence system (E170; Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland). Urinary levels of Ca and P were analyzed using a Urinary Chemical Analyzer (Clinitek 500; Siemens Healthcare, Malvern, PA, USA).

Radiological assessment. Radiography of the extremities and skull, computed tomography (CT) of the head and orbital bones, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of head and bone scintigraphy were performed on the proband. Radiological abnormalities were assessed by experienced radiologists at PUMCH.

Genetic analysis. Blood samples were obtained from the patient and her parents. Genomic DNA was extracted from 0.2 ml whole blood using a commercial DNA extraction kit (QIAamp DNA Micro kit; Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Using polymerase chain reaction, the seven exons and flanking intron sequences of *TGFβ1* were amplified using seven pairs of primers (Table I), which were designed using Primer Premier 6.0 software (PREMIER Biosoft, Palo Alto, CA, USA) and synthesized by TsingKe Biological Technology, Beijing, China. The total volume of the reaction was 30 μl, including 15 μl *Taq* DNA polymerase (Takara Bio, Inc., Otsu, Japan), 2.6 μl DNA templates, 1.2 μl forward primer, 1.2 μl reverse primer and 10 μl double distilled water. *Taq* DNA polymerase and its standard buffer were used in all reactions under the following conditions: Initial denaturation at 94˚C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles at 94˚C for 30 sec, 54-64˚C for 30 sec and 72˚C for 50 sec. Direct DNA sequence analysis was performed by automated DNA sequencing using an ABI DNA sequencer (Model 377; Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

Other investigations. Bone mineral density (BMD) of the proband was measured by Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Lunar DPX; Lunar Corporation, Madison, WI, USA) at the posteroanterior spine (L1-4), lateral spine (L2-4), total hip, femoral neck and trochanter. Prodigy enCORE version 6.70 software (GE Healthcare, Madison, WI, USA) was used to analyze the data using the standard-array mode. Ultrasonic investigations of the thyroid, abdominal and urogenital system were also performed.

Results

The proband was a 22-year-old Chinese woman who had been complaining of bilateral and progressive proptosis (Fig. 1A) for the past 1 year. The patient experienced mild eye pain,

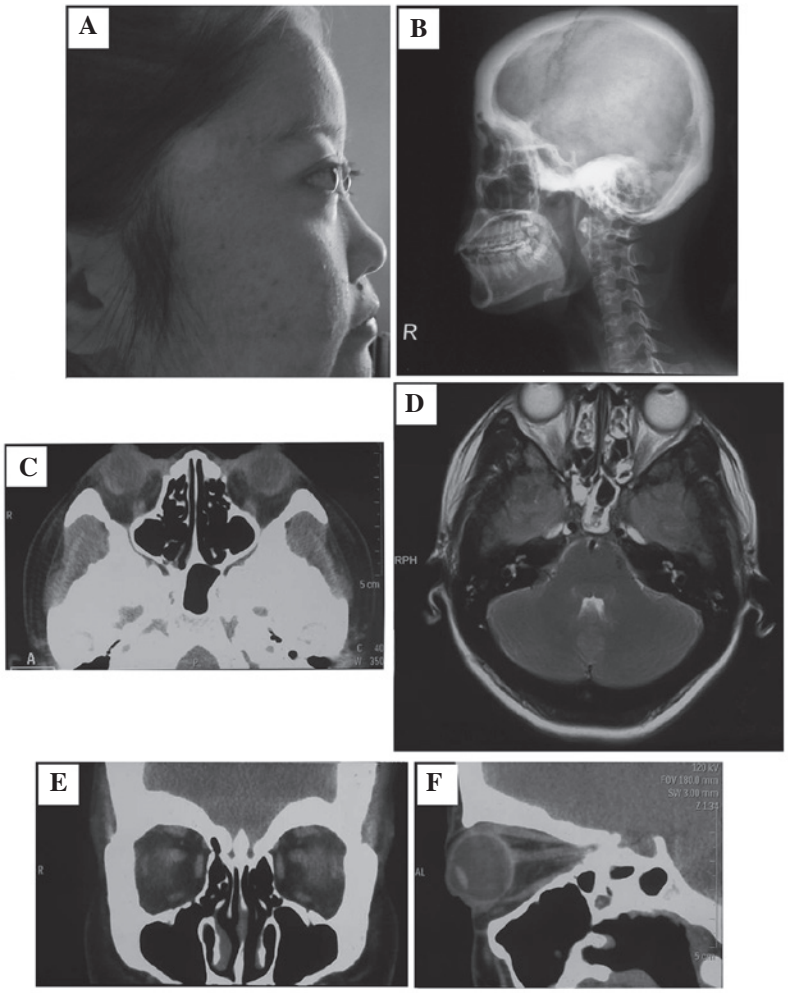


Figure 1. Physical and radiological features. A 22-year-old woman presented with (A) exophthalmos, orbital pain and high intraocular pressure; (B) sclerosis of the cranium and (B and C) skull base, as detected by (B) lateral skull radiography and (C) computed tomography (CT). (D) No compression of the optic nerves or narrowed auditory canals were detected by magnetic resonance imaging of the skull. (E) Coronal and (F) sagittal CT of the orbital bones revealed markedly thickened and sclerotic orbits, which were associated with decreased orbital volume.

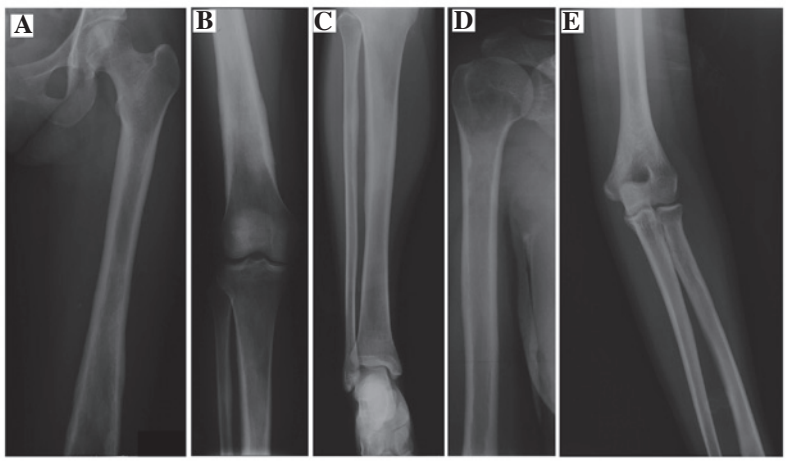


Figure 2. X-ray features of long bones. Cortical sclerosis and thickness occurred most apparently along the (A and B) femora, and relatively mildly at (B and C) the upper end of tibiae and (D and E) the humeri. Narrowed medullary cavities were also detected.

discomfort accompanied by eye movement, and easy fatigability. Nonspecific bone pain occasionally occurred at the knees following certain activities or during cold weather, but was mostly unnoticeable. The patient had never exhibited a waddling gait, muscle tenderness or headaches, and had good mobility, hearing, vision and appetite. Menstruation began at the age of 13,

Table II. Biochemical measurements of the proband.

A, Assessment of complete blood count, thyroid and gonadal function

	Complete blood count			Thyroid function test			Hormonal test[a]				
Biochemical parameters	WBC ($x10^9$/l)	Hb (g/l)	PLT ($x10^9$/l)	FT3 (pg/ml)	FT4 (ng/dl)	TSH (μIU/ml)	FSH (mIU/ml)	LH (mIU/ml)	E (pg/ml)	TSTO (ng/dl)	PRL (ng/ml)
Value	6.57	133	194	3.18	1.446	1.776	4.9	5.88	53.8	16.1	20.1
Reference	4.0-10.0	110-150	100-300	1.8-4.1	0.81-1.89	0.38-4.34	5.1-7.0	4.4-6.1	50-154.5	25.6-42.6	7.2-9.2

B, Assessment of bone metabolism

Biochemical parameters	ESR (mm/h)	hsCRP (mg/l)	25(OH)D (ng/ml)	1,25$(OH)_2$D (pg/ml)	i-PTH (pg/ml)	Serum Ca (mmol/l)	Serum P (mmol/l)	ALP (U/l)	β-CTX (ng/ml)	24 h UCa (mg)	24 h UP[b] (mg)
Value	7	0.78	25.4	59.39	36.1	2.27	1.24	133	0.9	132.8	310
Reference	0-20	0-3	8-40	19.6-54.3	12-65	2.13-2.7	0.87-1.52	27.0-107.0	0.21-0.44	75-225	-

WBC, white blood count; HGB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelets; FT3, free triiodothyronine; FT4, free thyroxine; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone; FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; LH, luteinizing hormone; E, estradiol; TSTO, testosterone; PRL, prolactin; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; hsCRP, high sensitivity C reactive protein; 25(OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; 1,25(OH)D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D; i-PTH, intact parathyroid hormone; Ca, calcium; P, phosphate; ALP, serum alkaline phosphatase; β-CTX, C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen; 24 h UCa, 24-h urinary calcium; 24 h UP, 24-h urinary phosphate. [a]Hormonal tests were performed during the follicular phase of menstruation. [b]Unable to calculate $TmPO_4$/GFR, the maximum rate of renal tubular resorption of phosphate normalized to the glomerular filtration rate, without measurement of urinary creatinine.

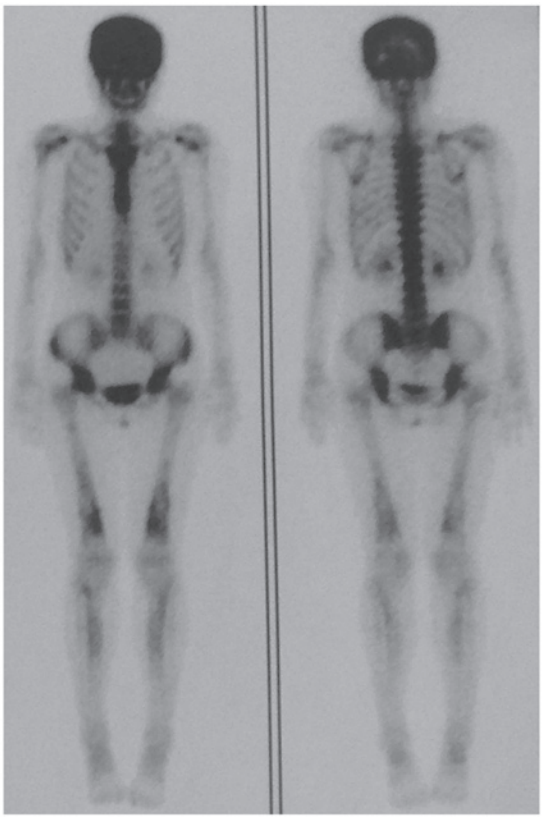


Figure 3. Bone scintigraphic manifestations. Increased tracer uptake was observed most prominently in the skull and moderately in the bilateral lower half of the femora, upper end of tibiae and shoulder joints. The rest of the skeleton was relatively unaffected.

and the patient experienced regular periods. She had previously been well with no relevant medical history. Family history was unremarkable, neither parents nor any consanguinity exhibited the features of CED. Physical examinations revealed the degree of exophthalmos (left, 20 mm; right, 19 mm); high intraocular pressure (measured by non-contact tonometer; left, 25.3 mmHg; right, 23.5 mmHg); normal body mass index (BMI; weight, 52 kg; height, 1.58 m; BMI 20.8 kg/m^2); scattered acne on the face and back; remarkable vellus hair on the back, forehead and back of neck; an enlarged mandible; Tanner stage 5 with regards to breast development and pubic hair; no hepatosplenomegaly; no muscle weakness in the extremities; and no evident skeletal deformities, such as cubitus valgus, genu valgum, scoliosis and elongation of the long bones.

No specific biochemical abnormalities were detected in the patient (Table II), except for increased levels of the bone formation marker ALP and the bone resorption marker β-CTX.

Skull radiography and CT detected prominent hyperostosis and sclerosis of the calvarium (Fig. 1B) and skull base (Fig. 1B and C). Coronal (Fig. 1E) and sagittal (Fig. 1F) CT of the orbital bones revealed markedly thickened and sclerotic orbits, associated with decreased orbital volume shown in the sagittal view, which may 'push out' the eyeballs and may have caused the obvious exophthalmos presented by the patient. No obvious abnormalities, including compression of the optic nerves or narrowed auditory canals, were detected by MRI (Fig. 1D) of the head. X-rays of the long bones (Fig. 2) detected cortical sclerosis, and thickness occurred in descending severity in both femora, the upper end of both tibiae and both humeri. Narrowed medullary cavities were also detected. Bone scintigraphy (Fig. 3) revealed markedly increased tracer uptake in the skull and moderately increased uptake in the bilateral lower half of the femora, upper end of tibiae and shoulder joints. The rest of the skeleton was relatively unaffected.

A heterozygous mutation involving a G to A transition at the cDNA position +653 of *TGFβ1* (Fig. 4) was detected only in the patient, but not in her parents, thus resulting in an arginine to histidine substitution at amino acid 218 (R218H) near the carboxy-terminus of the latency associated peptide (LAP). Such mutation was not detected in any of her parents, including a *de novo* mutation in the proband.

BMD values at L1-4, L2-4, total hip, femoral neck and trochanter were 1.245 (Z=1.3), 1.246 (Z=1.1), 1.063 (Z=0.9), 0.988 (Z=0.7) and 0.817 (Z=0.8), respectively. All BMD values of the proband were markedly increased, especially in the spine, compared with the site-, age- and gender-matched mean reference values (10). Ultrasonic investigations of the thyroid, abdominal and urogenital systems detected no obvious abnormalities.

Discussion

The *TGFβ1* gene, on chromosome 19q13.1-13.3, has been well identified as the causative gene of CED (1-3). The full-length precursor form of TGFβ1 consists of the signal peptide, the LAP and the mature peptide. Post-translational processing by proteolytic cleavage and dimerization leads to release of the signal peptide and dimerization of the LAP, due to the formation of a disulphide bridge (11). Dimerization of the LAP maintains TGFβ1 in a latent form, either alone as a small latent complex, or in conjunction with a latent TGFβ1-binding protein as a large latent complex, which can not be activated to bind the TGFβ1 receptor unless subjected to specific activation conditions (11-14). *TGFβ1* gene mutations, all of which have been reported to increase TGFβ1 protein activity (11), are associated with these activation conditions. At present, 13 mutations have been reported in the literature (2,4,11,15,16). Over 80% of all mutations reported thus far are missense mutations clustered in exon 4, and around the residues responsible for homodimerzation of LAP (Cys223 and Cys225) (4). An arginine residue at position 218 is the most common mutation (4), which was detected in the proband in the present study. Mutations in exon 4 destabilize the disulphide bridge, disrupt the LAP-TGFβ1 association, and result in subsequent release of the mature activated TGFβ1 (4,17).

Almost all manifestations of CED can be explained by enhanced TGFβ1 activity. Although TGFβ1 stimulates bone formation and suppresses bone resorption under physiological conditions (18), it appears to stimulate entire bone turnover once mutated. Previous *in vivo* studies (16,19), as with the patient in the present study, have detected increased levels of bone formation and bone resorption markers. *In vitro*, Saito *et al* (17) reported that CED fibroblasts with mutant (R218H) TGFβ1 promoted the proliferation of co-cultured osteoblast cells. McGowan *et al* (20) demonstrated that CED peripheral blood mononuclear cells with mutant (R218C) TGFβ1 markedly increased osteoclast formation and bone resorption. Increased bone formation

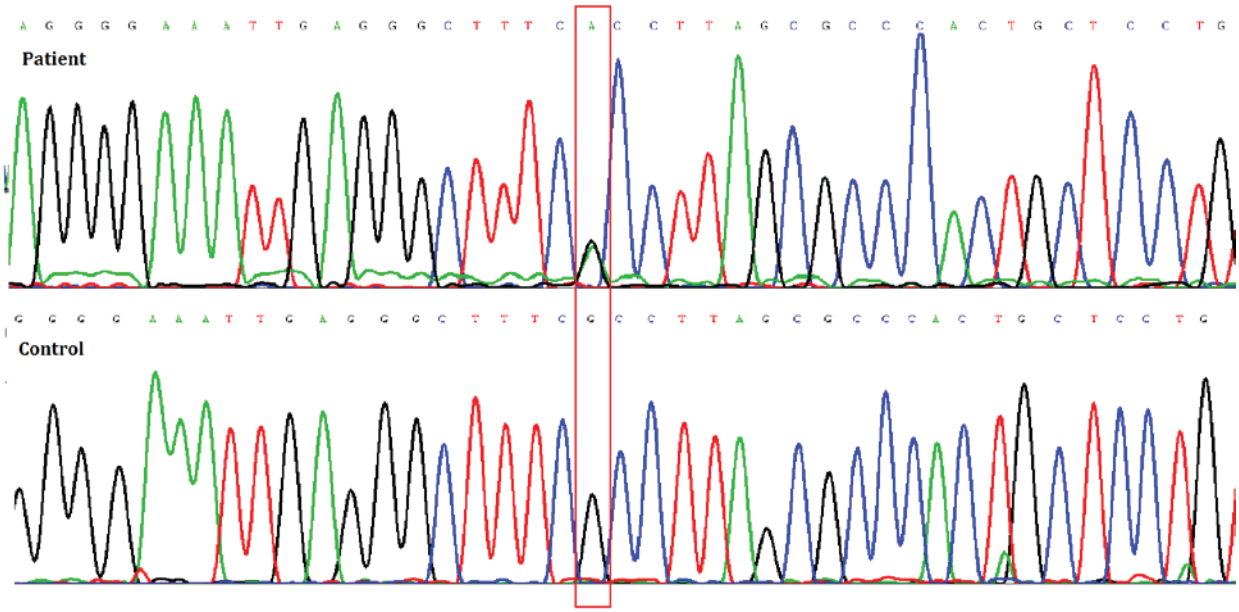


Figure 4. Sequencing of exon 4 of transforming growth factor-β1 in the proband and in a person without metabolic bone disease. G to A transition at the cDNA position +653 was detected, resulting in an arginine to histidine substitution at amino acid 218 (R218H). The control was a healthy female individual in our laboratory, who also give us permission to use her blood to do this genetic test.

leads to typical hyperostosis in CED. The majority of clinical features are secondary to hyperostosis and sclerosis of the skeleton, including bone pain due to periosteal stretching; skeletal deformities (such as genu valgum and enlarged mandible) due to inappropriately increased bone growth; hearing and/or vision loss, headaches and exophthalmos due to sclerosis of the skull base; and systemic manifestations (such as anemia, leucopenia and hepatosplenomegaly) due to hyperostosis encroaching on marrow cavities, with secondary extramedullary haemopoiesis in the spleen and liver (8,21-23). TGFβ1 also has a crucial role in the inhibition of myogenesis (24) and adipogenesis (25), which may explain the reduced subcutaneous fat and easy fatigability associated with CED.

However, *TGFβ1* mutation alone is insufficient to explain the extremely variable penetrance and wide-range expressivity associated with CED, both between families sharing the same mutation, and even within families with genetic anticipation in successive generations (4,5,26). The present study provides strong evidence of variable penetrance for CED. The majority of typical patients with CED, including several cases with the same R218H mutation (4,7,27-30), initially present with limb pain and a waddling gait. The patient described in the present study is the first case, to the best of our knowledge, to initially present with only exophthalmos. Alongside occasional fatigability, nonspecific limb pain, and mild or moderate hyperostosis of long bones, the present patient appeared to suffer from mild CED. Furthermore, some unaffected patients have been reported within the investigated cases of the R218 mutation (4,7,28-30), further indicating the extreme phenotypic variability in CED.

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in *TGFβ1* were once considered the cause of variability in CED; however, no association between promoter SNPs or coding SNPs and disease severity have been reported (7,30). Whyte *et al* (16) detected a receptor activator of nuclear factor κ-B ligand (RANKL) variant and an allele dosage effect in a family of two patients with different disease severity, thus suggesting that RANKL may be a potential gene, other than *TGFβ1*, which has the ability of modulating the outcome of the principal *TGFβ1* mutation, resulting in CED variability. Janssens *et al* (4) proposed another theory, that the latent TGFβ1-binding protein may control the degree of TGFβ1 activation and thus the variable penetrance of CED. In addition, it was suggested that the capacity of a mutation to alter the conformation structure needed for premature activation of the mature peptide depended on the presence of the latent TGFβ1-binding protein. Different from the majority of other tissues, which produce large latent complexes (LAP-TGFβ1-latent TGFβ1-binding protein), bone predominantly produces small latent complexes (LAP-TGFβ1), which is readily available and easily activated by *TGFβ1* mutations. As a result, patients with CED predominantly exhibit bones abnormalities, whereas the majority of other tissues are unaffected. Further studies are required to confirm or reject this theory.

In conclusion, the present study was the first, to the best of our knowledge, to describe a patient with exophthalmos as the initial manifestation of mild CED with the heterozygous missense mutation R218C in the *TGFβ1* gene. CED is a sclerosing bone disease with extreme variability, the potential modulatory factors of which require further investigation. Regarding the results of the present study, it may be recommended that CED should be considered in the differential diagnosis of exophthalmos, easy fatigability and nonspecific limb pain in young individuals. Clinical examination, biochemical evaluation, bone scintigraphic and radiological investigations, and genetic analysis are all helpful in confirming diagnosis.

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