# Mutation and Polymorphism Report

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Title:

A new germline mutation, R600Q, within the coding region of *RET* proto-oncogene: a rare

polymorphism or a MEN 2 causing mutation?

**Keywords:** RET proto-oncogene; medullary thyroid carcinoma; molecular analysis

Species: Human
Change is: Unknown

Gene/Locus

Name: RET proto-oncogene

**Symbol:** *RET* 

**Genbank accession number:** M57464 **OMIM accession number:** 164761

Locus specific database:

**Chromosomal location:** 10q11.2 **Inheritance:** Germinal

Mutation / polymorphism name

Nucleotide change–Systematic name: (nt) c1730G A

Amino acid change—Trivial name: R600Q
Mutation / polymorphism type: Missense

Polymorphism frequency:

**Detection method:** Fluorescent SSCP.

**Detection conditions:** 10F: gcgccccaggaggctgagtg / 10R: ggtggtggtcccggccgcc

 $5'-95^{\circ}C \rightarrow [(30''-95^{\circ}C \rightarrow 1'-68^{\circ}C) \times 25] \rightarrow 7'-68^{\circ}C$ 

MDE 0.5X; TBE 0.6X; glicerol 5%

10 W

**Diagnosis method developed:** PCR followed *Msp* I digestion.

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#### Evidence for existence and effect of mutation:

		Yes	No	Don't know
1.	Base change found on repeat PCR sample	X		
2.	Base change segregates or appears with trait		X	
3.	Base change affects conserved residue		X	
4.	Expression analysis supports hypothesis for causation			X
5.	Normals tested (50 required)	X		

#### **Ancillary data**

1. **Haplotype association :** Unknown.

2. Ethnic background/Population association: South of Spain.

**3. Geographic association :** Unknown.

**4. Frequency** (of mutation) **in population:** 0/150.

5. Clinical phenotype of proband : Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma.

**6. Homologous allele (if recessive trait):** 

**7. PIC:** (if microsatellite)

8. Other:

9. Present in HGMD listing:

Yes: No:X

### Comments

We present a new mutation, namely R600Q, within the coding region of *RET* proto-oncogene detected in a female patient (46 yr of age) with medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC). This variation has been also found in the mother (73 yr of age), three out of five siblings (52, 50 and 45 yr of age) and one nephew (19 yr of age) of the index patient. No other change has been found after direct sequencing of the entire coding region of *RET* proto-oncogene.

The R600Q mutation lies near 609-620 cysteine rich region localized at exon 10 of *RET* protooncogene. Nevertheless, this residue is not conserved among mammals and is not close to any functional domain related to tyrosine-kinase activity. In addition, the three siblings and the nephew were available for biochemical screening whose results were within the normal range. All these data would suggest that R600Q could be a harmless variation.

However, R600Q has been found only in the index patient and her relatives and has not been detected in any of the 300 control chromosomes anlysed so far. For that reason it can not be ruled out that R600Q may be a rare low penetrance allele contributing to the development of the disease. Further studies, specially functional assays, may help to elucidate this issue.

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