The PALB2 Gene Is a Strong Candidate for Clinical Testing in BRCA1- and BRCA2-Negative Hereditary Breast Cancer

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Abstract

Background: Several reports indicate that inherited mutations in the PALB2 gene predispose to breast cancer. However, there is little agreement about the clinical relevance and usefulness of mutation screening in this gene. We analyzed the prevalence and spectrum of germline mutations in PALB2 to estimate their contribution to hereditary breast and/or ovarian cancer in the Czech Republic.

Methods: The entire PALB2 coding region was sequenced in 409 breast/ovarian cancer patients negative for BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations. Testing for large genomic rearrangements (LGR) was performed by multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) analysis.

Results: We have identified 13 different pathogenic alterations including 10 truncating mutations and three LGRs in 16 of 409 patients (3.9%), whereas one truncating mutation was found in a group of 1,226 controls (0.08%; P = 2.6 × 10⁻⁵). Three novel LGRs included deletions involving exons 7–8 and 9–10, respectively, and a duplication spanning exons 9–11. Five frameshift and two nonsense mutations were novel, whereas three truncating mutations were described previously. The only recurrent mutation was the c.172_175delTTGT detected in four unrelated breast cancer individuals.

Conclusions: Our analyses demonstrated the significant role of the PALB2 gene in breast cancer susceptibility. The highest frequency of PALB2 mutations (comparable with that previously reported for BRCA2) was found in a subgroup of patients with hereditary breast cancer (HBC) (13/235; 5.5%).

Impact: Our results show that mutation analysis of the PALB2 gene, including the analysis of LGRs, is primarily indicated in patients with HBC in case of their BRCA1 and BRCA2 negativity. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 22(12): 1–10. ©2013 AACR.

Introduction

Mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes represent the most important genetic risk factors for hereditary breast cancer (HBC). In the Czech Republic, the germline mutations in these two breast cancer genes account for approximately 3% of unselected breast cancer cases and about 23% of familial breast cancer cases (1, 2). Mutations identified in other breast cancer–susceptibility genes, ATM (3), CHEK2 (4), TP53 (5), and NBN (6), were significantly less frequent and together were responsible for about 3% to 4% of patients with familial breast cancer. These results indicate that mutations in other relevant genes may be involved in genetic susceptibility to breast cancer.

The PALB2 protein (partner and localizer of BRCA2) was described as a binding partner of the BRCA2 protein, essential for its function in DNA double-strand break repair (7). It also binds to BRCA1 and mediates the interaction between BRCA1 and BRCA2 (8, 9). The PALB2 gene (OMIM# 610355) was recently identified (10) as a Fanconi anemia (FA) gene (known as FANCN). Its biallelic mutations cause Fanconi anemia subtype N with a phenotype similar to that (FA-D1) caused by biallelic BRCA2 mutations. Studies performed in the United Kingdom (11) and Finland (12) demonstrated that monoallelic mutations in PALB2 predispose to breast cancer. Five different PALB2 mutations in 10 of 923 (1.1%) individuals with familial breast cancer were found in the United Kingdom. A founder PALB2 c.1592delT mutation, associated with a roughly 4-fold increased hereditary propensity for female breast cancer, was detected in Finland in 3 of 113 (2.7%) patients with familial breast cancer and in 18 of 1,918 (0.9%) unselected breast cancer cases. Until now, about 50 truncating mutations have been detected in breast cancer families worldwide (11–32) and mutations have also been reported in cases of inherited pancreatic (33–35) and ovarian cancer (18, 36). Therefore, PALB2 has been
considered a strong candidate breast cancer–susceptibility
 gene; however, due to the limited number of studies, estima-
tion of penetrance of breast cancer associated with
PALB2 mutation has not been precisely determined (37).
The population of the Czech Republic and other coun-
tries in the Central Europe was not screened for PALB2
mutations.

We sequenced the entire coding region of the PALB2
gene in a group of patients with high-risk BRCA1- and
BRCA2-negative breast/ovarian cancer. The purpose of
the study was to characterize the spectrum of PALB2
mutations and to estimate their contribution to the de-
velopment of inherited breast and ovarian cancer.

Materials and Methods

Characteristics of high-risk breast cancer patients,
unselected breast cancer patients, and controls

In total, 409 patients with high-risk breast and/or
ovarian cancer negatively tested for the presence of
pathogenic mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes in
our institute between 2000 and 2010 were selected for
this study (Table 1). The analyzed group included 330
familial cases and 79 cases without reported family
history of cancer (referred to herein as nonfamilial
cancer cases). Familial cases met the following criteria
in first- or second-degree relatives: two cases of either
breast cancer diagnosed before the age of 50 years or
ovarian cancer diagnosed at any age; and three or more
cases of breast cancer or ovarian cancer diagnosed at
any age. Nonfamilial cases included male breast cancer
cases, patients with bilateral breast cancer with the first
diagnosis before the age of 50 years, and patients with
primary breast and ovarian cancer. The average BRCA-
PRO (38) risk estimates for each group of patients are
given in Table 1.

The unselected breast cancer group included DNA
samples from 704 consecutive female patients with breast
cancer. These patients were treated at the Department
of Oncology, General University Hospital in Prague (Pra-
gue, Czech Republic) between 2004 and 2006 and were
included into the study regardless of the age at diagnosis
and breast cancer family history. The average age of breast
cancer diagnosis in this group was 56.5 years (range, 27–93
years) and the majority of samples involved patients with
ductal and lobular histologic subtypes (72% and 11%,
respectively).

The control group consisted of DNA samples obtained
from 1,226 individuals involving 756 noncancer indivi-
duals and 470 blood donors described previously (4, 39).
All patients and controls were of a Czech origin and
were living in the Prague area. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the First Faculty
of Medicine and the General University Hospital and
all participants gave their written informed consent
with the use of stored DNA/RNA samples for research
purposes.

Mutation analysis

Genomic DNA and total RNA from peripheral blood
samples of high-risk individuals was isolated using stan-
dard extraction methods as described previously (40). The
mutation analysis of the PALB2 coding sequence was
based on cDNA sequencing. Total RNA was reverse
transcribed into cDNA using an Expand Reverse Trans-
scriptase kit (Roche) and random hexamers (Roche)
according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The entire
coding region corresponding to PALB2 mRNA was divid-
ed into three overlapping fragments that were PCR-
amplified. Amplifications were carried out in 10-μL reaction
mixtures containing 1 μL 10× PCR buffer, 0.2 mmol/
L of each dNTP, 0.4 μmol/L of each primer, 1 μL of cDNA
template, and 0.5 U of Fast Start Taq DNA polymerase
(Roche). Following the initial denaturation (at 95°C for 4
minutes), 35 cycles (at 95°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30
seconds, and 72°C for 2 minutes) and a final extension (at
72°C for 7 minutes) were performed. Primer sequences are
listed in Supplementary Table S1. PCR products were
purified with ExoSAP-IT (USB Corp.) according to the
supplier’s instructions and sequenced using the BigDye
Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit on an ABI 3130

| Group                      | Patients;  | Mean age | BRCA PRO; | Mutations; |
|----------------------------| N          | at dg; y  | mean value| N (%)      |
| Familial cases (N = 330)   |            |          |           |            |
| HBC families               | 235        | 47.2     | 0.16      | 13 (5.5)   |
| HBOC families              | 90         | 47.8     | 0.35      | 0          |
| HOC families               | 5          | 40.2     | 0.35      | 0          |
| Nonfamilial cases (N = 79) |            |          |           |            |
| Male breast cancer         | 22         | 64.7     | 0.14      | 1 (4.5)    |
| Bilateral breast cancer before 50 | 39 | 43.7 | 0.30 | 1 (2.6) |
| Tumor duplicity, breast cancer + ovarian cancer | 18 | 53.7 | 0.33 | 1 (5.6) |
| Total                      | 409        |          |           | 16 (3.9)   |

Abbreviations: HBOC, hereditary breast and ovarian cancer; HOC, hereditary ovarian cancer.
Each marker was amplified by PCR using FAM-labeled PALB2 the telomeric side. The positions of the markers and the (D16S412) flanking cancer control group, negative for the presence of this carriers and 16 randomly selected samples from a non-

ation codon of the National Center for Biotechnology tides numbered from the A of the ATG translation initi-

mended nomenclature system described by the Human Nomenclature of

ary Table S1.

ung 2.172_175delTTGT mutation detected repeatedly in breast cancer families was screened in a group of 704 unselected breast cancer cases by HRM analysis of exon 3.

Detection of large genomic rearrangements

The multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) Kit for PALB2 (probemix P260-A1; MRC-Holland) was used for a relative quantification of each of the PALB2 exons according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The amplified products were separated on an ABI 3130 genetic analyzer and the MRC Coffalyser software (MRC Holland) was used for fragment analysis. Samples differing in a relative peak area by more than 30% were realalyzed using an independent DNA sample. The breakpoints of large genomic rearrangements (LGR) identified by MLPA were determined by using long-range PCR (LR-PCR) and sequencing. LR-PCR was performed with primers flanking the breakpoints to amplify the junction fragment carrying the rearrangement. The amplified PCR fragments were analyzed on agarose gels, purified with ExoSAP-IT, and sequenced as described previously (41). Primer sequences are displayed in Supplementary Table S1.

Nomenclature of PALB2 mutations

Mutations were described according to the recommended nomenclature system described by the Human Genome Variation Society (HGVs; ref. 42) with nucleotides numbered from the A of the ATG translation initiation codon of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) reference sequence NM_024675.3. Genomic and protein sequences for PALB2 are given by NG_007406.1, and NP_078951.2.

Haplotype analysis

To define the origin of the recurrent PALB2 mutation c.172_175delTTGT, we genotyped all identified mutation carriers and 16 randomly selected samples from a non-cancer control group, negative for the presence of this mutation (27, 43). Haplotype analysis included marker (D16S412) flanking PALB2 on the centromeric side and two markers (D16S417 and D16S420) flanking PALB2 on the telomeric side. The positions of the markers and the PALB2 gene were obtained from NCBI (NT_010393.16). Each marker was amplified by PCR using FAM-labeled forward primers as described previously (3, 44) and analyzed on an ABI 3130 genetic analyzer with a Gene-Mapper v4.0 Software.

In vitro and in silico analyses

An in vitro protein truncation test (PTT) was performed to detect a premature termination of translation as a result of the dinucleotide change in the coding sequence of the gene (c.661_662delinsTA), leading to the generation of a stop codon. A PCR fragment encompassing the alteration was amplified with a forward primer containing the T7 RNA polymerase promoter, the Kozak translation initiation sequence, and a start codon (Supplementary Table S1). The PTT was performed as described previously (40).

BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutation probabilities were calculated using the BRCAPRO BayesMendel model with the CancerGene software package available at http://www4.utsouthwestern.edu/breasthealth/cagene/ (38). The pathogenicity of missense variants was assessed using the SIFT (sorts intolerant from tolerant; ref. 45), PolyPhen (46) and Align GVGD (Grantham Variation, Grantham Deviation) software (47).

Statistical analysis

Frequencies of mutations in different subgroups were compared using Fisher exact test.

Results

Analysis of PALB2 mutations in high-risk patients

To determine the prevalence of deleterious PALB2 mutations in the group of patients with high-risk cancer, we analyzed the entire PALB2 coding region by direct sequencing and MLPA screening. Ten different protein truncating mutations and three LGRs were identified in 16 of 409 (3.9%) participants (Table 2), whereas one mutation was observed in 1,226 controls (0.08%; \( P = 2.6 \times 10^{-3} \)). In 330 familial cases, 13 mutations were found in a subgroup of 235 families (5.5%) with a history positive for breast cancer only (HBC families), whereas no mutation was detected in 95 cases from families with a history positive for breast cancer and ovarian cancer or for ovarian cancer only (\( P = 0.02 \)). In 79 high-risk nonfamilial patients, one carrier of the PALB2 mutation was detected in a group of 22 male patients with breast cancer (4.5%), one in a group of 39 patients with bilateral breast cancer (2.6%), and one in a group of 18 patients with both breast and ovarian cancer (5.6%; Table 1).

The only recurrent mutation was the c.172_175delTTGT deletion found in four unrelated families. Other mutations distributed widely across the coding sequence of the gene were observed only once and included six frameshift mutations (c.509_510delGA, c.901_907del7, c.1227_1231del5, c.1924delA, c.1942_1945delCTTAinsAAC, and c.3362delG) and two nonsense mutations (c.73A>T and c.1240C>T). The c.661_662delinsTA variant represented the dinucleotide change. A shorter protein product obtained from the patient’s DNA by a PTT analysis confirmed that bases GT 661-662 substituted
## Table 2. Truncating mutations and large rearrangements in PALB2 gene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Exon</th>
<th>Nucleotide change</th>
<th>Protein change</th>
<th>Mut. in ctrl</th>
<th>BC/other cancers</th>
<th>Cancers in the family</th>
<th>BRCAPRO*</th>
<th>Receptors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-risk patients: N = 409 (truncating mutations)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>509a,b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>c.73A&gt;T</td>
<td>p.K25*</td>
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<td>Breast, D (40)</td>
<td>Uterus, M (47)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bladder 78</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c.172_175delTTGT</td>
<td>p.L58fs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BC 34</td>
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<td>Endometrial, PS (?)</td>
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<td>738</td>
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<td>Breast, MGM (70)</td>
<td>Colon, MS (50)</td>
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<td>Colon, MGF (77)</td>
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<td>1,120a</td>
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<td>p.R170fs</td>
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<td>p.D301fs</td>
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<td>379d</td>
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<td>p.R414*</td>
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<td>Breast, M (50)</td>
<td>Breast, M (50)</td>
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<td>413</td>
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<td>p.M642fs</td>
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<td>Breast, PGM (37)</td>
<td>Breast, PGM (37)</td>
<td>Breast, PGM (37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>211d</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>p.L648fs</td>
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<td>Breast, MGM (49)</td>
<td>Breast, MGM (49)</td>
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<td>1436</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>c.3362delG</td>
<td>p.G1121fs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BC 45</td>
<td>Breast, MGM (49)</td>
<td>Breast, MGM (49)</td>
<td>Breast, MGM (49)</td>
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(Continued on the following page)
Table 2. Truncating mutations and large rearrangements in *PALB2* gene (Cont’d)

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<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Exon</th>
<th>Nucleotide change</th>
<th>Protein change</th>
<th>Mut. in ictrls</th>
<th>BC/other cancers age at dg</th>
<th>Cancers in the family (age at dg)</th>
<th>BRCA PRO*</th>
<th>Receptors</th>
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<td>High-risk patients: <em>N</em> = 409 (large rearrangements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1647</td>
<td>Del ex 7-8</td>
<td>g.19557_22659del3103</td>
<td>p.N863fs</td>
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<td>BC 34</td>
<td>Breast, S (30)</td>
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<td>Gallbladder, MGM (73)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1507&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Del ex 9-10</td>
<td>g.22947_26370del3424, 26372C&gt;G</td>
<td>p.A946_W1038del</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>BC 42</td>
<td>Bladder 42</td>
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<td>Breast, MGM (40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>79&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Dup ex 9-11</td>
<td>g.22904_36589dup13686</td>
<td>p.G1068fs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>BC 59</td>
<td>Gallbladder, M (?)</td>
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<td>ER⁺, PR⁻ HER2⁻</td>
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<td>Colon, F (?)</td>
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<td>Unselected BC patients: <em>N</em> = 704</td>
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<td>A210</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c.172_175delTTGT</td>
<td>p.L58fs</td>
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<td>Lung, F (55)</td>
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<td>ER⁻, PR⁻ HER2⁻</td>
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<td>Kidney, M (53)</td>
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<td>A361</td>
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<td>0.06</td>
<td>ER⁻, PR⁻ HER2⁻</td>
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</table>

NOTE: Novel mutations are marked in bold.

Abbreviations: B, brother; BC, breast cancer; D, daughter; ER, estrogen receptor; F, father; M, mother; MGF, maternal grandfather; MGM, maternal grandmother; MS, maternal sister; N.A., not available; OC, ovarian cancer; PGM, paternal grandmother; PR, progesterone receptor; PS, paternal sister; S, sister.

<sup>a</sup>Bilateral BC.
<sup>b</sup>Tumor duplicity or triplicity.
<sup>c</sup>Male BC.
<sup>d</sup>Medullary BC.

*BRCA PRO* scores (37) in mutation carriers. Position in mRNA and genomic DNA is according to the NCBI reference sequence NM_024675.3 and NG_007406.1.
to TA were located on the same allele of the **PALB2** gene and a dinucleotide change replaced valine at position 221 with a termination codon (Fig. 1). The mutations c.172_175delTTGT, c.509_510delGA, and c.1240C>T belong to alterations that have already been described in the United States and different European countries (15, 17–19, 33, 36, 48), whereas seven other identified gene alterations are novel (Table 2).

An MLPA-based analysis identified three undescribed rearrangements within the **PALB2** gene, two large deletions involving exons 7–8 and 9–10, respectively, and one duplication spanning exons 9–11 (Table 2). A deletion involving exons 7–8 (Fig. 2A) was detected in an HBC family (#1647) with two early-onset breast cancer cases. A specific junction fragment of 3347 bp was amplified from the patient’s DNA with a forward primer located in intron 5 and a reverse primer located in intron 9 (Supplementary Table S1). A sequence analysis of this fragment revealed a 3103 bp deletion (g.19557_22659del3103). The deletion breakpoints occurred in a region of perfect identity of 10 bp within two AluSx1 sequences located in intron 6 and 8. The deletion causes a shift in the reading frame and substantial truncation of the **PALB2** protein (p.N863GfsX7).

A deletion comprising exons 9–10 (Fig. 2B) was identified in an HBC family (#1507) with three cases of breast cancer. With PCR primers located in introns 7 and 11 (Supplementary Table S1), an extra fragment of 6779 bp was amplified from the patient’s DNA but not from control DNA. The sequencing of this PCR product demonstrated a deletion of 3424 bp and a substitution of C to G at position the g.26372 of intron 10 (g.22947_26370del3424, 26372C>G). Breakpoints were located in a sequence

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**Figure 1.** The truncating mutation c.661_662delGTinsTA that introduced a TAA stop codon into position 221 in the **PALB2** gene identified by sequencing (left) and PTT (right). Truncated polypeptide is indicated by a red arrowhead; wild-type (WT) translation product is indicated by a blue arrowhead; C–WT control.

**Figure 2.** MLPA-based detection of LGRs at the **PALB2** locus and breakpoint analysis. Deletion of exons 7–8 is shown in (A), deletion of exons 9–10 in (B), and duplication of exons 9–11 in (C). The figures (from left to right) contain MLPA results, PCR amplification of junction fragments, breakpoints identification by a sequence analysis, and schemes of the rearrangements showing the breakpoints (vertical arrows) with coordinates and used amplification primers (horizontal arrows). The mutation carriers are indicated by a number, the junction fragments are marked by a red arrowhead, wild-type (WT) PCR products by a blue arrowhead; lane C, negative control; lane M, size standards.
containing 16 identical nucleotides within \textit{Alu}Sx3 and \textit{Alu}S6 repeats in intron 8 and 10, respectively. Although the deletion of exons 9–10 maintains the \textit{PALB2} reading frame, an elimination of the gene region coding for 93 amino acids (p.A946_W1038del) that interfere with WD-40 domains essential for BRCA2 binding (residues 850–1186; ref. 49) may be considered pathogenic.

The duplication of the sequence containing exons 9–11 (Fig. 2C) was found in a patient (#79) who was affected by breast, ovarian, and colon cancer. With duplication-specific primers in introns 10 (forward) and 9 (reverse; Supplementary Table S1), a fragment of 4932 bp was amplified from the patient’s DNA but not from control DNA. A sequence analysis of this fragment revealed a duplicated region of 13686 bp (g.22904–36589dup) containing exons 9–11. Breakpoints were mapped to a 26-bp region of an identical sequence within two \textit{Alu} elements, namely \textit{Alu}Sx3 in intron 8 and \textit{Alu}Y located in intron 11. The duplication of exons 9–11 results in an out-of-frame translation leading to the truncation of the \textit{PALB2} protein (p.G1068GfsX7).

Other detected sequence variants of the \textit{PALB2} gene including silent and missense substitutions have been previously reported as nonpathogenic (11); one novel substitution has been predicted as probably damaging and four have been assessed as tolerable (Supplementary Table S2).

**Characteristics of \textit{PALB2} mutation carriers from HBC families**

The mean age of breast cancer diagnosis in HBC families was lower in 13 \textit{PALB2} heterozygotes (44.3 years) than in 222 patients not carrying a mutation in the \textit{PALB2} gene (47.4 years), but the difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.12). However, it should be noted that the age at diagnosis in all high-risk families and therefore also in \textit{PALB2} mutation carriers is significantly lower from that in unselected patients with breast cancer (data not shown). Two cases of bilateral breast cancer (15.4%; 2 of 13) occurred in patients with a \textit{PALB2} mutation, whereas 14 bilateral cases (6.3%; 14 of 222) were registered in \textit{PALB2}-negative patients (P = 0.22). An analysis of cancer profiles in 13 HBC families with \textit{PALB2} mutations (Table 2) revealed two cases of pancreatic cancer, whereas four cases of this cancer were reported in 222 families without a \textit{PALB2} mutation. Invasive ductal carcinomas predominated among \textit{PALB2}-associated tumors; medullary carcinoma was reported in one carrier (#379). Five of nine \textit{PALB2}-associated tumors were negative for the expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors and three of these also lacked the expression of a HER2 receptor (Table 2).

In five \textit{PALB2} families, we obtained DNA samples from other family members to assess the segregation of \textit{PALB2} mutations with the breast cancer phenotype. Segregation was demonstrated in four families (Fig. 3A–D), whereas in family #1120 the pedigree analysis did not show segregation of the recurrent mutation c.172_175delTTGT with the cancer phenotype (Fig. 3E).

**Analysis of the recurrent \textit{PALB2} mutation c.172_175delTTGT in unselected breast cancer cases**

The presence of the recurrent mutation c.172_175delTTGT was further analyzed in an independent group of 704 unselected patients with consecutive breast cancer and two other carriers (0.3%) were found (Table 2).

**Haplotype analysis of c.172_175delTTGT mutation carriers**

A haplotype analysis was performed on all six identified mutation carriers (four from high-risk patients and two from unselected breast cancer patients) and on 16 randomly selected samples from noncancer controls using three microsatellite markers flanking the \textit{PALB2} gene. Four of six unrelated carriers shared a common approximately 1.0 Mb haplotype defined by the D16S412, D16S417, and D16S420 markers, suggesting the unique origin of the c.172_175delTTGT mutation (Table 3). The detected disease-associated haplotype was not found in 16 control DNA samples (data not shown) and also in two identified mutation carriers. Interestingly, one of them (#1120) comes from the previously mentioned family with a deficient segregation of the mutation with the disease.

**Discussion**

We have identified 16 pathogenic mutations in the whole series of 409 high-risk patients (3.9%) and 13 mutations in a group of 235 HBC families (5.5%). This frequency of \textit{PALB2} mutations is markedly higher than in other analyzed populations (15). The majority of truncating mutations was unique to individual families; seven of them have not yet been described. The only recurrent mutation found in 25% (4 of 16) of carriers was the c.172_175delTTGT. This alteration is not restricted to the Czech region but has also been detected in families of German and Irish ancestry (13, 15). Its frequency observed in a large population of unselected patients with breast cancer (0.3%) was lower compared with the frequency of the recurrent mutation c.1592delT reported by Erkko and colleagues from Finland (18 of 1,918; 0.9%; ref. 12).

We have identified large rearrangements at the \textit{PALB2} locus in three families, which represents 18.8% (3 of 16) of all detected mutations and suggests that this type of gene alteration may play a notable role in predisposition to breast cancer. An analysis of a larger group of patients is needed to obtain statistically relevant results. \textit{Alu} sequences were involved in all detected rearrangements. To date, a large rearrangement in \textit{PALB2} was detected only in a breast cancer family in Spain (28) and in a Canadian patient affected with breast and pancreatic cancer (35).

The risk of breast cancer associated with \textit{PALB2} mutations was not calculated in our study because we were able to perform an extensive segregation analysis in only five
mutation-positive families (Fig. 3A–E). Rahman and colleagues estimated initially that \( \text{PALB2} \) mutations were associated with a 2.3-fold increased risk of breast cancer (11), but following studies have reported a higher risk (15, 25, 30, 50). A tight interaction between the \( \text{PALB2} \) and \( \text{BRCA2} \) proteins in DNA double-strand break repair (8, 9) indicates that also the disease phenotype and breast cancer penetrance may be similar in \( \text{PALB2} \) and \( \text{BRCA2} \) mutation carriers. This assumption support reports of Southey and colleagues (30) and Erkko and colleagues (50). The \( \text{PALB2} \) c.3113G>\( \text{A} \) mutation identified by Southey and colleagues (30) in an Australian study was associated with 49% breast cancer risk by the age of 50 years and 91% risk [95% confidence interval (CI), 44%–100%] by the age of 70 years. The authors concluded that the HR of breast cancer for their recurrent \( \text{PALB2} \) mutation was similar to the age-specific HRs reported for mutations in the \( \text{BRCA2} \) gene. Erkko and colleagues (50) estimated that the recurrent Finnish c.1592delT mutation is associated with a 40% (95% CI, 17%–77%) risk of breast cancer to the age of 70 years.

Similar to \( \text{BRCA2} \), defects in the \( \text{PALB2} \) gene are also associated with hereditary predisposition to male breast cancer (15, 31) and pancreatic cancer (33–35) and according to some results they may also predispose to ovarian cancer (18, 36). A comparison of cancer profiles in mutation-positive and -negative families in our study indicated only a weak association of \( \text{PALB2} \) mutations with pancreatic and ovarian cancer. Further information from a larger population of \( \text{PALB2} \) families will be necessary for a more precise evaluation of these data. One \( \text{PALB2} \) mutation was detected in a small group of

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**Table 3. Microsatellite genotyping in c.172_175delTTGT mutation carriers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient no</th>
<th>Microsatellite marker (sizes in bp)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A210</td>
<td>151/149</td>
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<tr>
<td>A361</td>
<td>151/151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Alleles of identical size are highlighted in bold numbers.

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**Figure 3. Pedigrees of the five breast cancer families with \( \text{PALB2} \) mutations.** Proband is indicated by arrows, slashed symbols denote deceased individuals. Age at diagnosis is included when known. Individuals genotyped for \( \text{PALB2} \) mutations are marked either as carriers (mut) or noncarriers (WT). A note: in family C, mutation status in deceased mother (II/1) was assigned on the basis of the negativity of mutation analysis in proband’s father (II/2).
22 male breast cancer cases, which may support the view of breast cancer predisposition in men with mutations in PALB2.

A negative steroid receptor status predominated in breast tumors (reported in 5 of 9 tumors) from heterozygous mutation carriers (Table 2). Receptor negativity has also been observed in some other studies (23, 27). In contrast, the positivity of steroid receptors in most PALB2-negative tumors has been reported by other groups (12, 16).

Pathogenic mutations of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes detected in our patients with high-risk breast/ovarian cancer were more frequent than mutations identified in the PALB2 gene (Supplementary Table S3). However, protein truncating mutations in PALB2 strongly prevailed over alterations in other candidate breast cancer–susceptibility genes (ATM, CHEK2, and NBN) we examined in BRCA1- and BRCA2-negative patients (3, 4, 6). In familial cases, mutations in PALB2 were found exclusively in a subgroup of HBC families with a frequency comparable with that previously reported for mutations in BRCA2 (Table 1 and Supplementary Table S3).

The presented results thus suggest that screening for protein-truncating alterations and LGRs at the PALB2 locus is relevant at least in HBC families and support the recently published suggestions that screening for PALB2 mutations may be clinically useful (15, 37) in addition to screening for mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, and c.1100delC in the CHEK2 gene (51). Further analyses of a larger series of patients are highly desirable for accurate estimation of breast cancer penetrance to improve clinical management in PALB2 mutation carriers, and to reveal whether genetic testing for the PALB2 gene may also be recommended to other risk groups, including, for example, male breast cancer cases.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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Conception and design: M. Janatova, Z. Kleibl, P. Pohlreich
Development of methodology: M. Janatova, Z. Kleibl, P. Pohlreich
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): A. Panczak, K. Vesela, M. Zimovjanova, P. Dundr
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): M. Janatova, J. Stribrna, P. Kleiblova, J. Souku

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: M. Janatova, Z. Kleibl, J. Stribrna, A. Panczak, K. Vesela, P. Kleiblova, J. Souku

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): M. Janatova, A. Panczak, K. Vesela, P. Dundr

Study supervision: P. Pohlreich

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The \textit{PALB2} Gene Is a Strong Candidate for Clinical Testing in \textit{BRCA1}- and \textit{BRCA2}-Negative Hereditary Breast Cancer

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\textit{Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev} Published OnlineFirst October 17, 2013.

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