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Oral Presentations

O-39

A novel biallelic missense variant in cyclin B3 is associated with failure of oocyte meiosis II and recurrent fetus triploidy

Fatemi NS^{1,2}, Salehi N², Pignata L^{3,4}, Palumbo P⁵, Vittoria Cubellis M⁶, Ramazanali F⁷, Ray P^{8, 9}, Varkiani M², Reyhani-Sabet F², Biglari A¹, Sparago A³, Acurzio B^{3, 4}, Palumbo O⁵, Carella M⁵, Riccio A^{3, 4}, Totonchi M^{2, 10}.

- 1. Department of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran.
- 2.Department of Genetics, Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center, Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR, Tehran, Iran.
- 3.Department of Environmental, Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Technologies, Università Degli Studi Della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Caserta, Italy.
- 4.Institute of Genetics and Biophysics, Adriano Buzzati-Traverso, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Naples, Italy.
- 5.IRCCS-Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza, San Giovanni Rotondo (FG), Italy.
- 6.Department of Biology, Università Degli Studi di Napoli, Federico II, Napoli, Italy.
- 7. Department of Endocrinology and Female Infertility, Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center, Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR, Tehran, Iran.
- 8. Genetic Epigenetic and Therapies of Infertility, Institute for Advanced Biosciences, INSERM 1209, CNRS UMR 5309, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France.
- 9. Unité Médicale de génétique de l'infertilité et de diagnostic pré-implantatoire (GI-DPI), Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France.
- 10. Department of Stem Cells and Developmental Biology, Cell Science Research Center, Royan Institute for Stem Cell Biology and Technology, ACECR, Tehran, Iran. Email: totonchimehdi@gmail.com

Background: Recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) is an important infertility-related complication affecting up to 5% of clinical gestations. The both parental and

embryonal factors are associated with RPL. Triploidy is one of the common chromosomal abnormalities affecting pregnancy and accounts for an important portion of first-trimester abortions. Triploidy has been reported in some cases of RPL but its underlying molecular mechanism remains unknown.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the genetic causes of RPL associated with fetus triploidy in an Iranian family.

Materials and Methods: We examined the status of genomic imprinting, short tandem repeat (STR) markers and performed the whole exome sequencing in a family including two sisters with RPL history. Additionally, we assessed oocyte maturation in vivo and in vitro and effect of the candidate protein variant in silico.

Results: Triploidy of maternal origin was confirmed in the aborted fetuses by STR markers genotyping. All the maternally inherited pericentromeric STR alleles were homozygous in the fetuses and oocytes maturation was deficient. A new deleterious missense variant (c.T4050A, p.V1251D) of the cyclin B3 gene (*CCNB3*) was identified by whole exome sequencing. The homozygous mutation affecting a residue conserved in placental mammals and located in a region that can interact with the cyclin-dependent kinases co-segregated in homozygosity with RPL.

Conclusion: Here, we report a family in which a novel damaging variant in cyclin B3 is associated with the failure of meiosis II in oocyte and recurrent fetus triploidy, implicating a rationale for *CCNB3* testing in RPL patients.

Key words: Recurrent pregnancy loss, Triploidy, Whole exome sequencing, CCNB3.

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