




DNAJC30 defect: a frequent cause of recessive Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and Leigh syndrome

Sarah L. Stenton,^{1,2} Marketa Tesarova,³ Natalia L. Sheremet,⁴ Claudia B. Catarino,⁵ Valerio Carelli,^{6,7} Elzbieta Ciara,⁸ Kathryn Curry,⁹ Martin Engvall,¹⁰ Leah R. Fleming,⁹ Peter Freisinger,¹¹ Katarzyna Iwanicka-Pronicka,^{8,12} Elzbieta Jurkiewicz,¹³ Thomas Klopstock,^{5,14,15} Mary K. Koenig,¹⁶ Hana Kolářová,³ Bohdan Kousal,¹⁷ Tatiana Krylova,¹⁸ Chiara La Morgia,⁶ Lenka Nosková,³ Dorota Piekutowska-Abramczuk,⁸ Sam N. Russo,¹⁶ Viktor Stránecký,³ Iveta Tóthová,³ Frank Träisk¹⁹ and  Holger Prokisch^{1,2}

The recent description of biallelic *DNAJC30* variants in Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) and Leigh syndrome challenged the longstanding assumption for LHON to be exclusively maternally inherited and broadened the genetic spectrum of Leigh syndrome, the most frequent paediatric mitochondrial disease. Herein, we characterize 28 so far unreported individuals from 26 families carrying a homozygous *DNAJC30* p.Tyr51Cys founder variant, 24 manifesting with LHON, two manifesting with Leigh syndrome, and two remaining asymptomatic. This collection of unreported variant carriers confirms sex-dependent incomplete penetrance of the homozygous variant given a significant male predominance of disease and the report of asymptomatic homozygous variant carriers. The autosomal recessive LHON patients demonstrate an earlier age of disease onset and a higher rate of idebenone-treated and spontaneous recovery of vision in comparison to reported figures for maternally inherited disease. Moreover, the report of two additional patients with childhood- or adult-onset Leigh syndrome further evidences the association of *DNAJC30* with Leigh syndrome, previously only reported in a single childhood-onset case.

- 1 Institute of Human Genetics, School of Medicine, Technische Universität München, München, Germany
- 2 Institute of Neurogenomics, Helmholtz Zentrum München, München, Germany
- 3 Department of Pediatrics and Inherited Metabolic Disorders, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic
- 4 Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science ‘Research Institute of Eye Diseases’, Moscow, Russia
- 5 Department of Neurology, Friedrich-Baur-Institute, University Hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany
- 6 IRCCS Istituto delle Scienze Neurologiche di Bologna, Programma di Neurogenetica, Bologna, Italy
- 7 Unit of Neurology, Department of Biomedical and NeuroMotor Sciences (DIBINEM), University of Bologna, Italy
- 8 Department of Medical Genetics, The Children’s Memorial Health Institute, Warsaw, Poland
- 9 Genetics and Metabolic Clinic, St. Luke’s Health System, Boise, USA
- 10 Centre for Inherited Metabolic Diseases (CMMS), Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
- 11 Department of Paediatrics, Metabolic Disease Center, Klinikum Reutlingen, Reutlingen, Germany
- 12 Department of Audiology and Phoniatrics, The Children’s Memorial Health Institute, Warsaw, Poland
- 13 Department of Diagnostic Imaging, The Children’s Memorial Health Institute, Warsaw, Poland
- 14 German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Munich, Germany

Received October 18, 2021. Revised December 17, 2021. Accepted January 05, 2022. Advance access publication February 10, 2022

© The Author(s) 2022. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Guarantors of Brain.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com

- 15 Munich Cluster of Systems Neurology (SyNergy), Munich, Germany
 16 Center for the Treatment of Pediatric Neurodegenerative Disease, The University of Texas McGovern Medical School at Houston, Houston, USA
 17 Department of Ophthalmology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic
 18 Research Centre for Medical Genetics, Moscow, Russia
 19 Department of Neuro-Ophthalmology, St Erik Eye Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

Correspondence to: Holger Prokisch
 Institute of Human Genetics
 School of Medicine, Technische Universität München, München
 Germany Trogerstr. 32, D-81675 München, Germany
 E-mail: prokisch@helmholtz-muenchen.de

Keywords: DNAJC30; mitochondrial disease; LHON; Leigh syndrome

Abbreviations: arLHON = autosomal recessive LHON; CRR = clinically relevant recovery; LHON = Leber hereditary optic neuropathy; logMAR = logarithm of the minimal angle of resolution; mtLHON = maternal LHON; RCC = respiratory chain complex

Introduction

Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) is due to selective retinal ganglion cell degeneration, causing rapid, bilateral, usually sequential, painless loss of central vision.^{1–4} LHON has an estimated minimum point prevalence of 3.22 per 100 000 in Europe⁵ and is the most frequent and clearly distinguishable mitochondrial disease. Spontaneous recovery of vision is rare.^{6–8} However, with the approval of idebenone by the European Medicines Agency, recovery rates are now reported up to 46%.^{7,9,10}

Until recently, LHON was considered to be exclusively maternally inherited, with 95% of familial cases reported to be due to pathogenic variants in the mitochondrial genome (mtDNA) affecting subunits of mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I (NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase, RCCI).¹¹ The description of pathogenic variants in the nuclear encoded gene *DNAJC30*, reported to both affect mitochondrial RCCI maintenance¹² and to interact with the mitochondrial ATP-synthase (RCCV) machinery,¹³ largely bridged the diagnostic gap and led to the stratification of LHON into maternal LHON (mtLHON) and autosomal recessive LHON (arLHON). Specific pathogenic variants underpinning both mtLHON and arLHON demonstrate sex-dependent incomplete penetrance.^{12,14} In arLHON, these phenomena were associated with a rare homozygous Eastern European founder variant in *DNAJC30* (NM_032317.2 c.152A>G, NP_115693.2 p.Tyr51Cys). This variant has a minor allele frequency of 0.12% in the gnomAD population, with no reported homozygous carriers, and results in near complete loss of *DNAJC30* protein expression.¹²

To date, approximately 30 LHON patients carrying this variant in homozygosity have been identified,¹² resulting in the stratification of LHON into arLHON and mtLHON. However, notably, in a single patient, the same pathogenic homozygous variant in *DNAJC30* was reported to manifest with Leigh syndrome, a heterogenous neurodegenerative mitochondrial disease characterized by bilateral symmetrical lesions within the basal ganglia and brainstem structures.¹⁵

Herein, we characterize 28 so far unreported individuals carrying the homozygous p.Tyr51Cys *DNAJC30* founder variant. Of these individuals, 24 manifested with LHON, two with Leigh syndrome and two remained asymptomatic.

Materials and methods

Study participants

LHON/Leigh syndrome patients and asymptomatic siblings harbouring the homozygous *DNAJC30* p.Tyr51Cys variant were identified through routine clinical investigation of patients with suspected mitochondrial disease between January 2021 and December 2021. The study was approved by local ethical review boards and was performed under the ethical guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained for all participants.

Molecular genetic investigation

DNA was extracted from blood and *DNAJC30* was sequenced by Sanger or exome sequencing. Carrier testing was offered to family members to confirm segregation and to screen for asymptomatic carriers.

Data collection from reported individuals

Reported data on 38 homozygous variant carriers (32 presenting with arLHON, one with Leigh syndrome and five remaining asymptomatic) were extracted from Stenton et al.¹² Reported data on the age of onset of mtLHON were extracted from Rosenberg et al.¹⁶ ($n=104$) and for visual acuity recovery rate in mtLHON with ($n=184$) and without ($n=88$) idebenone therapy from Catarino et al.,⁹ Klopstock et al.¹⁰ and Carelli et al.⁷

Analysis of visual acuity

Visual acuity was assessed using the logarithm of the minimal angle of resolution (logMAR). Clinically relevant recovery (CRR) of visual acuity was defined as improvement ≥ 0.2 logMAR or change from 'off chart' (logMAR > 1.68) to 'on chart', as previously established.⁹ The magnitude of visual acuity recovery was calculated as improvement in logMAR between nadir and last examination.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analyses were performed in R (version 4.1.0). Due to the rarity of the disease, no sample size calculation was performed in advance and the study was not powered for specific statistical hypotheses. Fisher's exact tests were performed to compare the proportion of categorical variables between groups. Student's t-tests or Mann-Whitney U-tests were performed to compare the mean of two groups for normally and non-normally distributed data, respectively. Kruskal-Wallis tests followed by *post hoc* Mann-Whitney U-tests were performed when comparing >2 groups. All statistical tests were two-sided, and significance was determined at <0.05.

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, upon reasonable request.

Results

Identification and characterization of unreported homozygous DNAJC30 p.Tyr51Cys variant carriers

Sanger or exome sequencing identified the homozygous DNAJC30 p.Tyr51Cys variant in a total of 24 unreported unrelated LHON patients ($n=22$ male, $n=2$ female), two unreported unrelated Leigh syndrome patients ($n=1$ male, $n=1$ female) and two unreported male asymptomatic siblings of affected probands. The variant carriers originated from Czech Republic ($n=15$), Russia ($n=6$), USA ($n=2$), Romania ($n=1$), Poland ($n=1$), Turkey ($n=1$), Sweden ($n=1$) and Germany ($n=1$).

Clinicians reported the arLHON patients to be clinically indistinguishable from mtLHON. Patients with arLHON demonstrated rapid, bilateral, often sequential, painless loss of central vision. Where available, ophthalmological investigation revealed subacute phase swelling (pseudoeedema) of the retinal nerve fibre layer, followed by chronic phase thinning, as exemplified for one arLHON patient in comparison to one mtLHON patient in Fig. 1. Mitochondrial dysfunction was reported in investigated arLHON patients ($n=2$). These patients demonstrated a clear isolated mitochondrial RCCI defect in skeletal muscle tissue, with 0.18 mU/mUCS and 0.20 mU/mUCS residual RCCI activity, respectively (reference range 0.24–0.48 mU/mUCS).

Prevalence of arLHON within the clinically diagnosed LHON population

Across our diagnostic centres for LHON in Russia, Czech Republic, Italy, Sweden and Germany, 27% (28/105), 12% (13/109), 5% (5/108), 4% (2/54) and <1% (3/428) of genetically confirmed LHON families were accounted for by homozygous pathogenic variants in DNAJC30, respectively. The remainder of genetically confirmed LHON families were accounted for by pathogenic variants in the mitochondrial genome.

Incomplete penetrance and male predominance associated with the homozygous DNAJC30 p.Tyr51Cys variant

In combination with reported individuals, a total of 66 individuals carrying the DNAJC30 p.Tyr51Cys variant in homozygosity ($n=56$ male, $n=10$ female) were analysed, of which 56 manifested with

arLHON ($n=52$ male, $n=4$ female), three manifested with Leigh syndrome ($n=1$ male, $n=2$ female) and seven were asymptomatic at the time of last assessment ($n=3$ male, $n=4$ female). These figures resulted in an overall penetrance estimate of 89% (95% CI = 80–95%), stratified into 95% (95% CI = 85–98%) in males and 60% (95% CI = 31–83%) in females, leading to a significant male predominance in affected individuals (9:1 affected male:female ratio; $P=0.008$, Fisher's exact test).

Autosomal recessive LHON has an earlier onset and higher recovery rate than mtLHON

The median age of onset in arLHON was 19 years [range 9–44 years, interquartile range (IQR) 9 years]. In comparison to mtLHON patients ($n=104$; median age of onset 27 years, range 2–67 years, IQR 16.25 years), the age of onset was significantly earlier (Mann-Whitney U-test, $P=2.5 \times 10^{-5}$) and less variable (Fig. 2A). All arLHON patients reported bilateral involvement (112 affected eyes across 56 patients). Twenty-four arLHON patients experienced bilateral onset and 24 experienced sequential onset (data not available for eight patients). The median interval between eyes in patients with sequential onset was 12 weeks (range 1–48 weeks, IQR 13 weeks). The median time from onset to nadir was 10 weeks (range 0–77 weeks, IQR 12 months). At nadir, 29 of 112 eyes (26%) were off-chart, 56 eyes (50%) had a visual acuity 1.0–1.68 logMAR and four eyes (4%) had a visual acuity <1.0 logMAR (data not available for 23 eyes, 21%). Forty-six patients had follow-up visual acuity data for at least 6 months following onset (median follow-up time 3 years, range 0.5–19 years, IQR 5.75 years). Thirty-four of the 46 patients (74%; 66/92 eyes, 72%) experienced CRR from nadir. The magnitude of recovery of the patient's best eye with CRR averaged 0.86 logMAR [standard deviation (SD) = 0.67], and in eight of the 34 patients experiencing CRR (24%), recovery was complete. Thirty of the 46 patients received idebenone therapy. The idebenone dose and duration of therapy were at the discretion of the treating physician. There was no significant difference in sex, age of onset or visual acuity at nadir between the treated ($n=30$) and untreated ($n=16$) patients (Table 1). Twenty-three of 30 idebenone-treated patients (77%) demonstrated CRR in at least one eye, a recovery rate significantly higher than reported for idebenone-treated mtLHON patients (80/184, 43%; $P=0.0008$, Fisher's exact test; Table 1 and Fig. 2B). Spontaneous CRR was reported in 11 of 16 untreated arLHON patients (69%), also significantly higher than reported for untreated mtLHON patients (26/88, 30%; $P=0.004$, Fisher's exact test). No difference in the mean magnitude of visual acuity improvement between the treated and untreated arLHON patients experiencing CRR was found (treated 1.1 logMAR versus untreated 1.16 logMAR, $P=0.72$, Student's t-test), and the 8% higher CRR rate in the treated arLHON patients did not reach significance, presumably due to lack of power ($P=0.73$, Fisher's exact test; Table 1). Our previous data do, however, demonstrate the time from nadir to recovery to be significantly shorted by idebenone therapy in arLHON.¹² Notably, the follow-up time was substantially longer in the untreated patients demonstrating CRR (P -value = 0.0003, Kruskal-Wallis test; P -value = 0.00007, *post hoc* Mann Whitney U-test, idebenone treated recovery versus untreated recovery; Table 1).

DNAJC30-associated Leigh syndrome

We previously reported one female patient (Patient 1) with childhood-onset Leigh syndrome in association with the homozygous

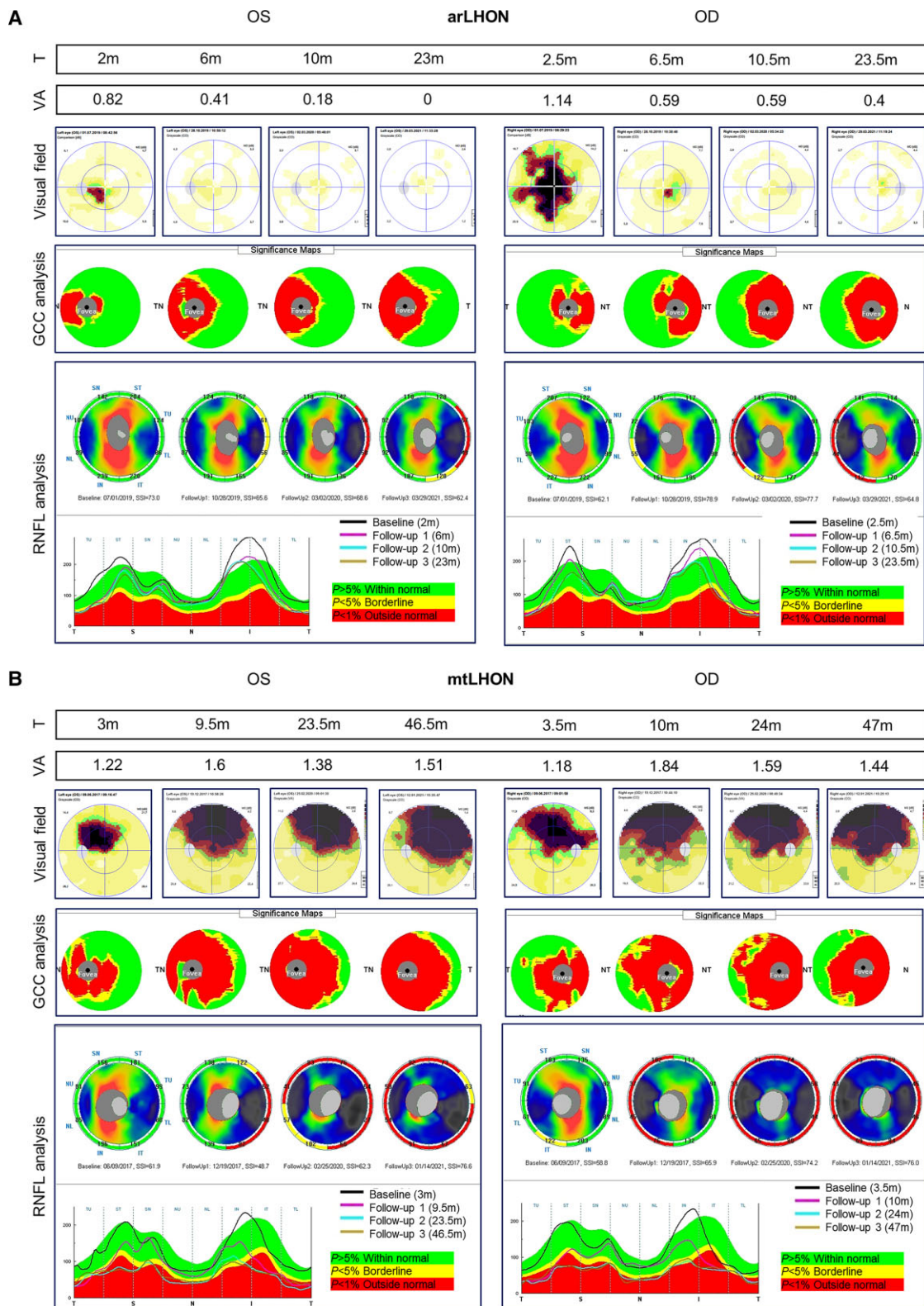


Figure 1 Ophthalmological investigation of arLHON and mtLHON. Illustrative example of (A) arLHON (DNAJC30, p.Tyr51Cys) and (B) mtLHON (MT-ND4, m.11778G>A) patients at first investigation and subsequent follow-up investigation. Time from symptom onset (T) is indicated in months (m). Visual acuity (VA) was assessed using the logMAR scale and demonstrates visual impairment in arLHON and mtLHON. The arLHON patient demonstrates subsequent complete (OS) or partial (OD) restoration of vision. Visual field was studied by perimetry (Low Vision Center program Octopus 900, Interzeag AG) and demonstrates bilateral central scotomas in arLHON and mtLHON as well as gradual decrease in size and an increase in light sensitivity in arLHON. Analysis of the thickness of the ganglion cell complex (GCC) and the peripapillary layer of the retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL; RTVue-100 optical coherence tomography, Optovue) demonstrates marked thinning of the GCC and subacute phase swelling of the RNFL, followed by chronic phase thinning of the RNFL in mtLHON that is less pronounced in arLHON. The RNFL thickness graphs display the RNFL thickness values in micrometres in the temporal (T), superior (S), nasal (N) and inferior (I) sectors in the first and subsequent follow-up investigations (visits presented as black, pink, blue and brown curves). OD = ocular dextra (right eye); OS = ocular sinister (left eye); SSI = signal strength index.

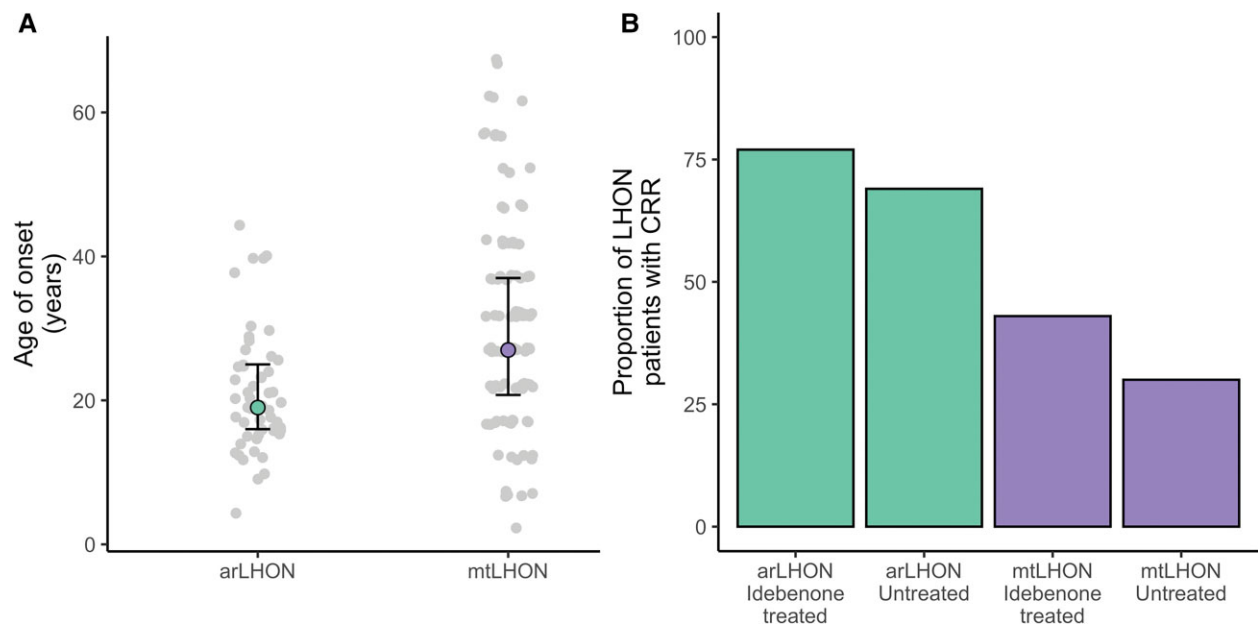


Figure 2 Comparison of disease onset and clinically relevant recovery rates of visual acuity in arLHON and mtLHON patients. (A) Reported age of onset for arLHON ($n=53$, data unavailable for three patients) and mtLHON ($n=104$). (B) Clinically relevant recovery rates for idebenone-treated ($n=30$) and untreated ($n=16$) arLHON patients (data presented for 46 of 56 arLHON patients with follow-up data available over at least 6 months following onset) and idebenone-treated ($n=184$) and untreated ($n=88$) mtLHON patients.

DNAJC30 p.Tyr51Cys variant.¹² Patient 1 presented at 4 years of age following a period of normal development with spasticity, progressive loss of gait and dysarthria. Her brain MRI revealed bilateral symmetrical lesions in the basal ganglia (Fig. 3A) and a lactate peak was reported with magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS). Serum and CSF lactate were normal. Measurement of mitochondrial RCC enzyme activities in skeletal muscle demonstrated an isolated RCCI defect (0.08 mU/mUCS, reference range 0.14–0.35). She is currently 24 years old, wheelchair-bound and experiencing severe spasticity and loss of motor skills with adequate cognitive development.

Here, we report a second female childhood-onset Leigh syndrome patient (Patient 2) in addition to a male adult-onset Leigh syndrome patient (Patient 3). Patient 2 presented at 2 years of age following a period of normal development with strabismus. At 4 years of age, a severe upper respiratory tract infection triggered the development of a left-sided hemiplegia. Her brain MRI revealed bilateral symmetrical lesions involving the basal ganglia, brainstem and thalamus (Fig. 3B), and lactate peaks were reported within these lesions on brain MRS. Serum and CSF lactate were normal. Measurement of mitochondrial RCC enzyme activities in fibroblasts demonstrated an isolated RCCI defect (0.03 mU/mUCS, reference range 0.04–0.11); measurement in skeletal muscle was within normal range. She is currently 17 years old, experiencing loss of gait and speech, progressive dystonia and malnutrition necessitating a gastrostomy. Patient 3 presented at 19 years of age with an LHON/Leigh syndrome overlap syndrome, comprising of acute visual loss, nystagmus, ophthalmoplegia, dysarthria and gait abnormalities. His MRI brain revealed bilateral symmetrical lesions in the basal ganglia and brainstem (Fig. 3C) and a lactate peak was reported on brain MRS. At 20 years of age, a febrile illness triggered worsening of his symptoms and the development of severe fatigue and central apnoea requiring respiratory support. Serum lactate was normal. He is currently 28 years old, independent in activities of daily living and experiencing chronic fatigue and a persistent

dysarthria with normal cognitive function. None of the Leigh syndrome patients were treated with idebenone. Detailed case reports are available in the Supplementary material.

In explanation of the difference in phenotype between the Leigh syndrome and arLHON patients carrying the same homozygous DNAJC30 variant, screening for additional rare variants in DNAJC30 and in the potential protein-protein interaction partners of DNAJC30 (the mitochondrial RCCI and RCCV subunits) revealed all three Leigh syndrome patients to carry a rare heterozygous missense variant with high *in silico* pathogenicity prediction scores in a gene encoding a mitochondrial RCCI subunit: *NDUFS8* c.305G>A (p.Arg102His) in Patient 1 (gnomAD minor allele frequency 0.002%, CADD 28.3, PolyPhen 0.99), *NDUFS8* c.457T>C (p.Cys153Arg) in Patient 2 (gnomAD minor allele frequency 0.0004%, CADD 26.7, PolyPhen 1) and *NDUFS2* c.980A>G (p.Tyr327Cys) in Patient 3 (absent from gnomAD, CADD 28.2, PolyPhen 0.99). In all three cases there was absence of a second rare variant to be in-keeping with the autosomal recessive mode of inheritance of these disease genes, thereby excluding them as the primary molecular genetic cause of the patient's Leigh syndrome. Moreover, in Patient 1 whole genome sequencing, RNA sequencing and quantitative proteomics of the patient-derived fibroblast cell line were available for analysis. These methods did not reveal a second rare non-coding variant in *NDUFS8* and demonstrated normal expression on both the RNA and protein level, thereby excluding *NDUFS8* as the primary molecular genetic cause of the patient's disease.

Discussion

Though autosomal recessive inheritance of LHON has been alluded to by single reports of recessive 'LHON-like' optic neuropathy due to pathogenic variants in *NDUFS2*¹⁷ and *MCAT*,¹⁸ the identification, to date, of over 50 arLHON patients carrying variants in *DNAJC30* argues for its frequent occurrence amongst patients with the

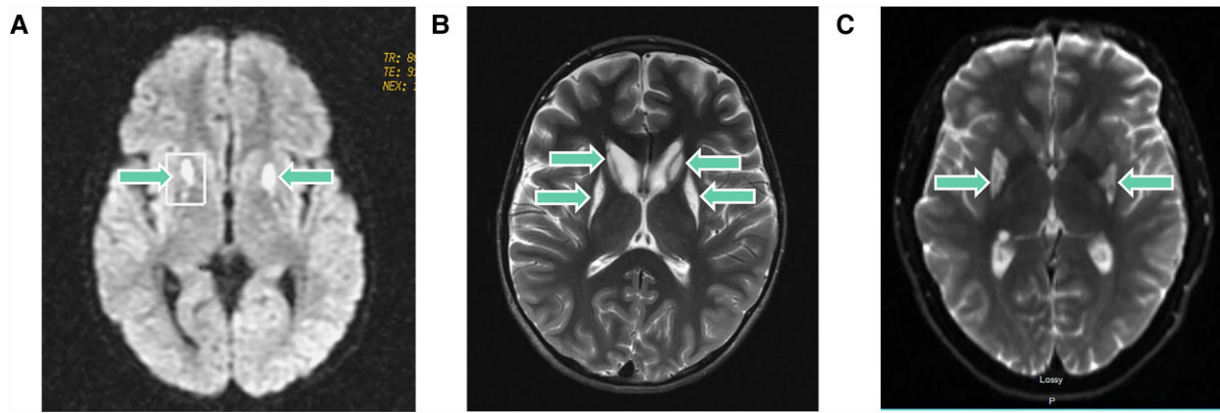


Figure 3 MRI brain images from three patients with Leigh syndrome due to *DNAJC30* defect. (A) MRI brain images from the first reported female childhood-onset Leigh syndrome patient (Patient 1) taken at 7 years of age demonstrating bilateral signal intensity changes in the putamina and the pedunculi cerebelli (arrows). (B) MRI brain images from the second reported female childhood-onset Leigh syndrome patient (Patient 2) taken at 12 years of age demonstrating bilateral signal intensity changes in the putamina and the heads of caudate nuclei (arrows). The volume of the putamina and caudate heads is decreased bilaterally. (C) MRI brain images from the male adult-onset *DNAJC30*-associated Leigh syndrome patient (Patient 3) taken at 24 years of age demonstrating bilateral signal intensity changes in the posterior basal ganglia (arrows).

Table 1 Clinical data of 46 idebenone-treated and untreated arLHON patients

	Idebenone-treated 30 patients (29 males), 60 eyes		Untreated 16 patients (14 males), 32 eyes	
	Recovery	No recovery	Recovery	No recovery
Patients	23	7	11	5
Eyes	46	14	22	10
Age at onset in years	19 (9–38)	21 (15–29)	20 (12–44)	19 (12–40)
Interval of disease onset between eyes in weeks	2.5 (0–32)	12 (0–20)	0 (0–48)	0 (0–24)
VA at nadir in best eye	1.4 (0.4–2.3)	1.5 (1.1–1.7)	1.7 (1–2)	1 (0.6–2)
VA at nadir in worst eye	1.4 (0.4–2.3)	1.7 (1–2)	1.4 (1.3–2)	1.5 (1–2.3)
VA at last examination in best eye	0.3 (0–1.7)	1.5 (1.1–1.7)	0.2 (0–1.3)	1 (0.7–2.0)
VA at last examination in worst eye	0.7 (0–1.9)	1.7 (1–2)	0.4 (0–1.3)	1.2 (0.3–2.3)
Duration of follow-up from onset in years	2 (0.5–11)	1 (1–14)	7 (1–13)	6 (1–19)

Data presented for 46 of the 56 identified arLHON patients with follow-up data available over at least 6-months following onset. Data are expressed as the median (range); disease onset refers to the first eye involved; visual acuity (VA) is expressed as logMAR and refers to the last examination.

distinctive clinical presentation of LHON. Indeed, based on the experience of our diagnostic centres for LHON we approximate the homozygous p.Tyr51Cys *DNAJC30* variant to account for up to 27% of genetically diagnosed LHON families in the founder population of Eastern European and up to 5% of families in non-founder populations, demonstrating a gradient based on the distance from the geographical area of the founder event. The incomplete penetrance and resultant male predominance (9:1, male:female) associated with this variant have important implications for genetic counselling. Our estimation of penetrance in disease affected families does, however, result in a clinical ascertainment bias and is thereby likely to be an overestimation within the general population as families with only asymptomatic homozygous carriers would not come to medical attention for genetic sequencing. The stratification of LHON into recessively inherited (arLHON) and maternally inherited (mtLHON) disease has important implication for genetic and prognostic counselling due to the difference in mode of inheritance and demonstration of significant differences in age of disease onset and rate of visual recovery. The age of onset associated with arLHON is here confirmed to be earlier and more condensed than for mtLHON, with 50% of patients experiencing visual loss by 19 years of age. In contrast to the mostly permanent

visual loss in mtLHON,¹⁹ our data suggest arLHON to have a better long-term prognosis with 77% of idebenone-treated and 69% of untreated patients experiencing clinically relevant visual recovery, and 17% of patients experiencing complete visual recovery in at least one eye. Although we were unable to confirm a statistically significant increase in recovery rate with idebenone treatment in arLHON, there was a trend towards this, with 8% higher recovery in the idebenone treated patients. This trend may be further unravelled in the future with larger patient numbers. Indeed, a power calculation based on these preliminary data indicate the need for enrolment of over 950 arLHON patients to achieve statistical power of 80%, (with 0.2 beta and 0.05 alpha), a substantial hurdle in the setting of rare disease research. Moreover, we were limited by the unavailability of data on treatment duration, known in mtLHON to influence the rate and magnitude of visual recovery,⁹ and the follow-up time in the untreated arLHON patients was substantially longer than for treated patients, allowing the patients more time to demonstrate visual recovery. Our previous data on a subset of the patients does, however, demonstrate the time from nadir to recovery to be significantly shortened by idebenone therapy in arLHON.¹²

The identification of a further two Leigh syndrome cases confirms the possibility for a more severe mitochondrial disease

phenotype to arise in association with DNAJC30 variants with both childhood- and adult-onset. This phenomenon is also reported in association with certain pathogenic variants in the mitochondrial genome responsible for mtLHON.^{20,21} Notably, all three Leigh syndrome patients were alive at last report into the second and third decades of life, indicating long-survival Leigh syndrome to result from pathogenic variants in DNAJC30 in contrast to poorer survival reported in associated with other genetic aetiologies.^{22–26} Moreover, as Leigh syndrome does not typically manifest with acute visual loss, the identification of a patient with Leigh syndrome and acute visual loss demonstrates a potential LHON/Leigh syndrome overlap syndrome, as is also reported in association with certain rare mtDNA mutations in the subunits of mitochondrial RCCI responsible for mtLHON.²⁷ Unfortunately, further ophthalmological investigations were not available for evaluation in this patient to clarify the association. In search of an explanation for the discrepancy in phenotype expression of the DNAJC30 variant in the arLHON and Leigh syndrome patients, we identified all three Leigh syndrome patients to carry an additional mitochondrial RCC1 subunit missense variant with high *in silico* pathogenicity prediction scores. These variants may contribute to the severity of the clinical presentation given their potential involvement in the mechanism of disease, impaired RCCI repair resulting in mitochondrial RCCI dysfunction.¹² Published functional data to date, however, does not indicate more severe mitochondrial dysfunction in DNAJC30-associated Leigh syndrome in comparison to arLHON, investigated in one patient by measurement of mitochondrial RCCI activity in patient-derived muscle tissue and both mitochondrial RCCI dependent respiration rate and mitochondrial RCCI subunit repair in patient-derived fibroblasts.¹² This phenomenon is well documented for RCCI dysfunction, with often times limited to no correlation between the residual RCCI activity and the clinical severity of disease.²⁸

In conclusion, our data underline the diagnostic uplift of sequencing DNAJC30 in parallel with the mitochondrial DNA in sporadic clinically suspected LHON and the importance to consider DNAJC30 in the molecular diagnosis of Leigh syndrome. The confirmation of sex-dependent incomplete penetrance in our extended collection of variant carriers and the report of high visual recovery rates in arLHON are essential to family and prognostic counselling.

Acknowledgements

The National Center for Medical Genomics (LM2018132) provided instrumental and technical support with the exome sequencing analysis of the Czech families. The Swedish group (M.E. and F.T.) has received financial support from the Swedish patient organization LHON Eye Society. We would like to thank Leonardo Caporali for running diagnostic tests and Michele Carbonelli for running ophthalmologic examinations at the Italian diagnostic centre.

Funding

German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, Bonn, Germany) and Horizon2020 through the E-Rare project GENOMIT (01GM1920A to HP, 01GM1920B to T.K., genomit.eu). BMBF grant to the German Network for Mitochondrial Disorders (mitoNET, 01GM1906D to H.P. and 01GM1906A to T.K.). Ricerca Corrente funding from the Italian Ministry of Health (to V.C. and C.L.M.). Charles University (Progress Q26/LF1 to B.K., UNCE/MED/007 to L.N., H.K.) and the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic (RVOVFN64165

to M.T. and I.T., AZV NV19-07-00137 to L.N. and V.S.). T.K. and V.C. are members of the European Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases and of the European Reference Network for neuromuscular diseases (EURO-NMD), co-funded by the European Commission.

Competing interests

T.K., C.L.M. and V.C. have received research support, speaker honoraria, consulting fees, and travel reimbursement from Santhera Pharmaceuticals, Chiesi GmbH and GenSight Biologics. All other authors report no competing interests.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *Brain* online.

References

- Carelli V, Carbonelli M, Irenaeus F, et al. International consensus statement on the clinical and therapeutic management of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy. *J Neuroophthalmol*. 2017;37(4):371–381.
- Newman NJ. Treatment of hereditary optic neuropathies. *Nat Rev Neurol*. 2012;8(10):545–556.
- Yu-Wai-Man P, Griffiths PG, Chinnery PF. Mitochondrial optic neuropathies—Disease mechanisms and therapeutic strategies. *Prog Retin Eye Res*. 2011;30(2):81–114.
- Barboni P, Savini G, Valentino ML, et al. Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy with childhood onset. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2006;47(12):5303–5309.
- Man PYW, Griffiths PG, Brown DT, Howell N, Turnbull DM, Chinnery PF. The epidemiology of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy in the North East of England. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2003;72(2):333–339.
- Yu-Wai-Man P, Votruba M, Moore AT, Chinnery PF. Treatment strategies for inherited optic neuropathies: past, present and future. *Eye (Lond)*. 2014;28(5):521–537.
- Carelli V, La Morgia C, Valentino ML, et al. Idebenone treatment in Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy. *Brain*. 2011;134(9):e188.
- Mashima Y, Kigasawa K, Wakakura M, Oguchi Y. Do idebenone and vitamin therapy shorten the time to achieve visual recovery in Leber hereditary optic neuropathy? *J Neuroophthalmol*. 2000;20(3):166–170.
- Catarino CB, von Livonius B, Priglinger C, et al. Real-world clinical experience with idebenone in the treatment of leber hereditary optic neuropathy. *J Neuroophthalmol*. 2020;40(4):558–565.
- Klopstock T, Yu-Wai-Man P, Dimitriadis K, et al. A randomized placebo-controlled trial of idebenone in Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy. *Brain*. 2011;134(9):2677–2686.
- Mackey DA, Oostra RJ, Rosenberg T, et al. Primary pathogenic mtDNA mutations in multigeneration pedigrees with Leber hereditary optic neuropathy. *Am J Hum Genet*. 1996;59(2):481–485.
- Stenton SL, Sheremet NL, Catarino CB, et al. Impaired complex I repair causes recessive Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy. *J Clin Invest*. 2021;131(6):e138267.
- Tebbenkamp AT, Varela L, Choi J, et al. The 7q11.23 protein DNAJC30 interacts with ATP synthase and links mitochondria to brain development. *Cell*. 2018;175(4):1088–1104.e23.
- Yu-Wai-Man P, Votruba M, Burté F, La Morgia C, Barboni P, Carelli V. A neurodegenerative perspective on mitochondrial optic neuropathies. *Acta Neuropathol*. 2016;132(6):789–806.

15. Lake NJ, Bird MJ, Isohanni P, Paetau A. Leigh syndrome: neuropathology and pathogenesis. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol.* 2015; 74(6):482–492.
16. Rosenberg T, Nørby S, Schwartz M, et al. Prevalence and genetics of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy in the Danish population. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2016;57(3):1370–1375.
17. Gerber S, Ding MG, Gérard X, et al. Compound heterozygosity for severe and hypomorphic NDUFS2 mutations cause non-syndromic LHON-like optic neuropathy. *J Med Genet.* 2017; 54(5):346–356.
18. Gerber S, Orssaud C, Kaplan J, Johansson C, Rozet JM. MCAT mutations cause nuclear LHON-like optic neuropathy. *Genes (Basel).* 2021;12(4):521.
19. Newman NJ, Carelli V, Taiel M, Yu-Wai-Man P. Visual outcomes in Leber hereditary optic neuropathy patients with the m. 11778G>A (MTND4) mitochondrial DNA mutation. *J Neuroophthalmol.* 2020; 40(4):547–557.
20. Fruhman G, Landsverk ML, Lotze TE, et al. Atypical presentation of Leigh syndrome associated with a Leber hereditary optic neuropathy primary mitochondrial DNA mutation. *Mol Genet Metab.* 2011;103(2):153–160.
21. Miyaue N, Yamanishi Y, Tada S, et al. Repetitive brainstem lesions in mitochondrial DNA 11778G>A mutation of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy. *eNeurologicalSci.* 2019;14:74–76.
22. Lim AZ, Ng YS, Blain A, et al. The natural history of Leigh syndrome: a study of disease burden and progression. *Ann Neurol.* 2022;91(1):117–130.
23. Ardisson A, Bruno C, Diodato D, et al. Clinical, imaging, biochemical and molecular features in Leigh syndrome: a study from the Italian network of mitochondrial diseases. *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2021;16(1):413.
24. Ogawa E, Fushimi T, Ogawa-Tominaga M, et al. Mortality of Japanese patients with Leigh syndrome: effects of age at onset and genetic diagnosis. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 2020;43(4): 819–826.
25. Lee JS, Yoo T, Lee M, et al. Genetic heterogeneity in Leigh syndrome: highlighting treatable and novel genetic causes. *Clin Genet.* 2020;97(4):586–594.
26. Sofou K, de Coo IF, Ostergaard E, et al. Phenotype-genotype correlations in Leigh syndrome: new insights from a multicentre study of 96 patients. *J Med Genet.* 2018;55(1): 21–27.
27. Liolitsa D, Rahman S, Benton S, Carr LJ, Hanna MG. Is the mitochondrial complex I ND5 gene a hot-spot for MELAS causing mutations? *Ann Neurol.* 2003;53(1):128–132.
28. Distelmaier F, Koopman WJ, van den Heuvel LP, et al. Mitochondrial complex I deficiency: from organelle dysfunction to clinical disease. *Brain.* 2008;132(4):833–842.