



MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATORY CHAIN DEFECTS

- Disorders of electron transport chain and oxidative phosphorylation
- Nuclear-encoded disorders are autosomal-recessive
- Complex I: largest and most commonly affected
- NADH-Ubiquinone Oxidoreductase Fe-S protein 1 (*NDUFS1*) gene codes for its core subunit
- Clinical*: Leigh syndrome most common presentation

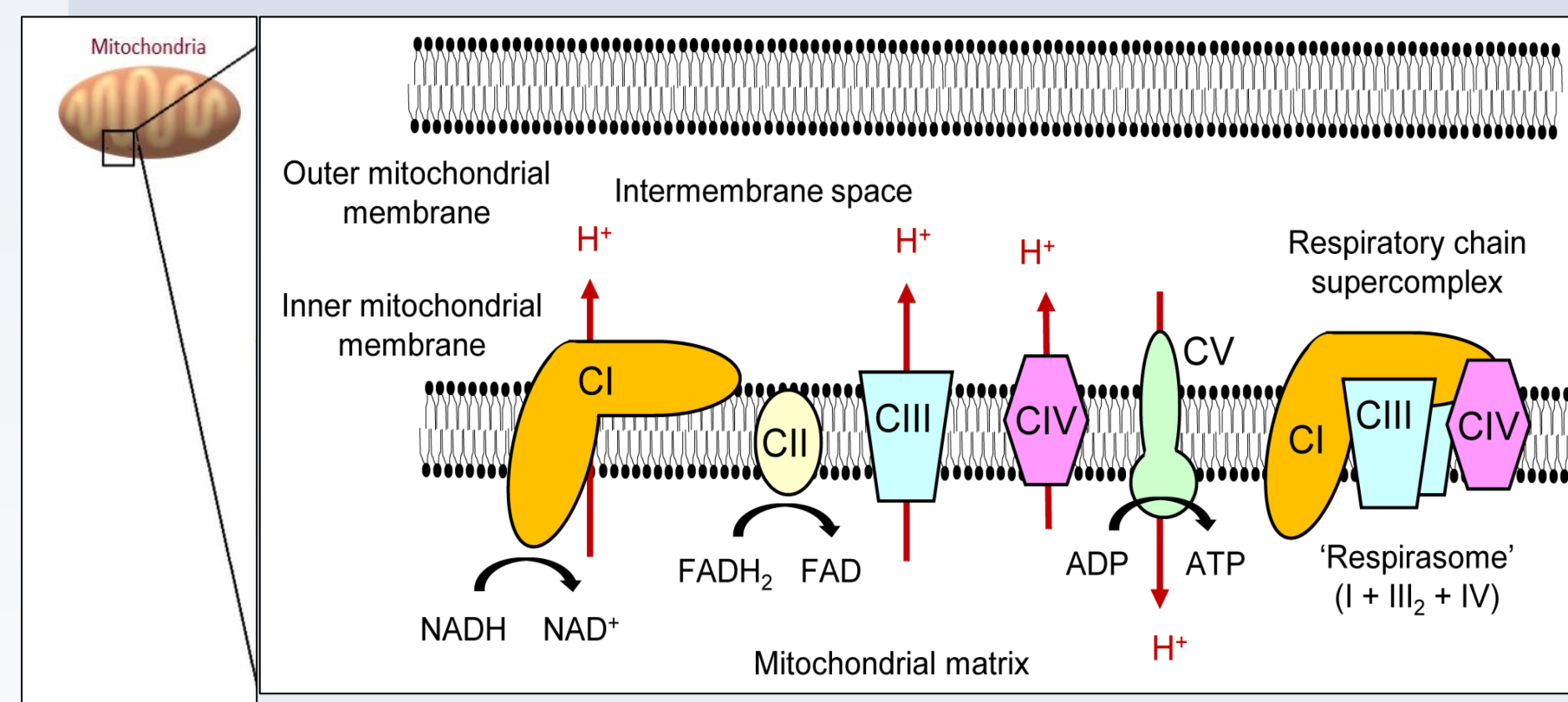


Fig 1: Mitochondrial respiratory chain and complex I-V assembly

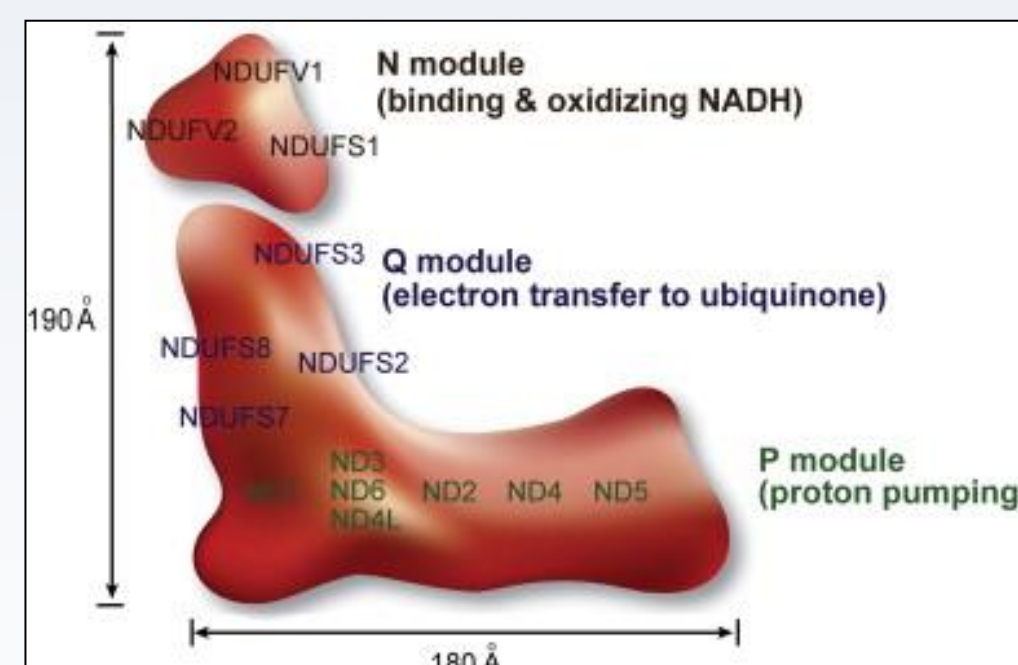


Fig 2: Position of NDUFS1 in mito respiratory chain complex I

AIM

To explore clinical, neuroimaging and genetic framework of mitochondrial complex I deficiency related to *NDUFS1* gene

Study design

- Cross-sectional study
- 149 children with suspected mitochondrial leukoencephalopathy screened in Paediatric Neurology Clinic.

Neuroimaging

- MRI of brain on 3T machine
- Evaluated by team of radiologist and neurologist

WES

- NGS (Illumina), bioinformatics analysis (BWA-MEM, GATK), variant filtering, in-silico characterization
- Pathogenicity as per ACMG criteria and 3D protein structure prediction using HOPE software

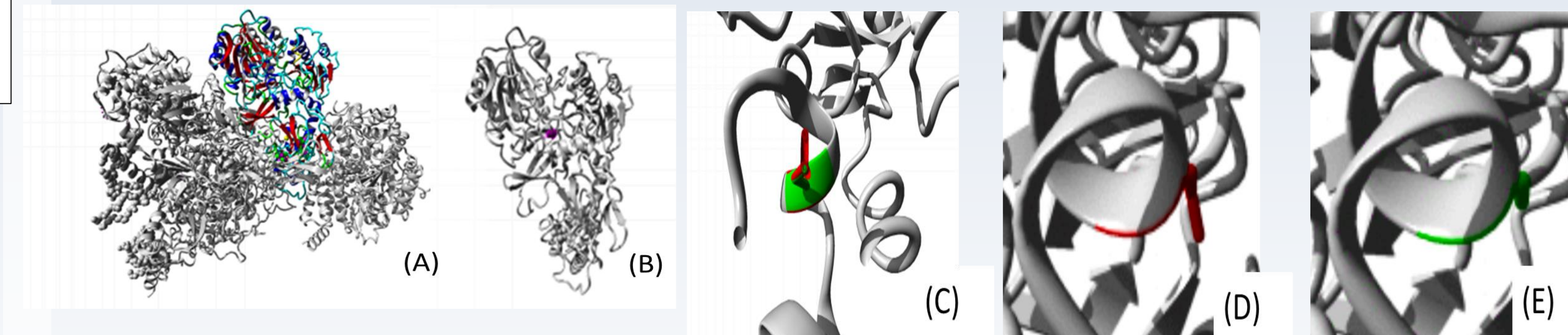


Fig. 2: A ribbon form of the NDUFS1 protein as predicted with HOPE program. (A): α -helix blue, β -strand red, turn green, 3/10 helix yellow, random coil cyan, complex molecules grey; (B): the small balls of mutated residue [Asp] is magenta. (C)-(E): Close-up of the mutation p.Ser701Asn; protein grey, mutant side chain red and wild type side chain green

Discussion and Conclusion

- The larger and more hydrophobic mutant Asparagine causes loss of hydrogen bonding with Aspartic acid at position 698, disrupting protein interactions and passage of signals from binding domain to activity domain
- p.Ser701Asn previously reported in 4 other affected individuals with Leigh presentation and cystic leukoencephalopathy.^{3,4,5}
- Future potential: To study the underlying mechanisms in p.Ser701Asn mutation of *NDUFS1* gene in-vitro or in-vivo and creating viable treatments for them

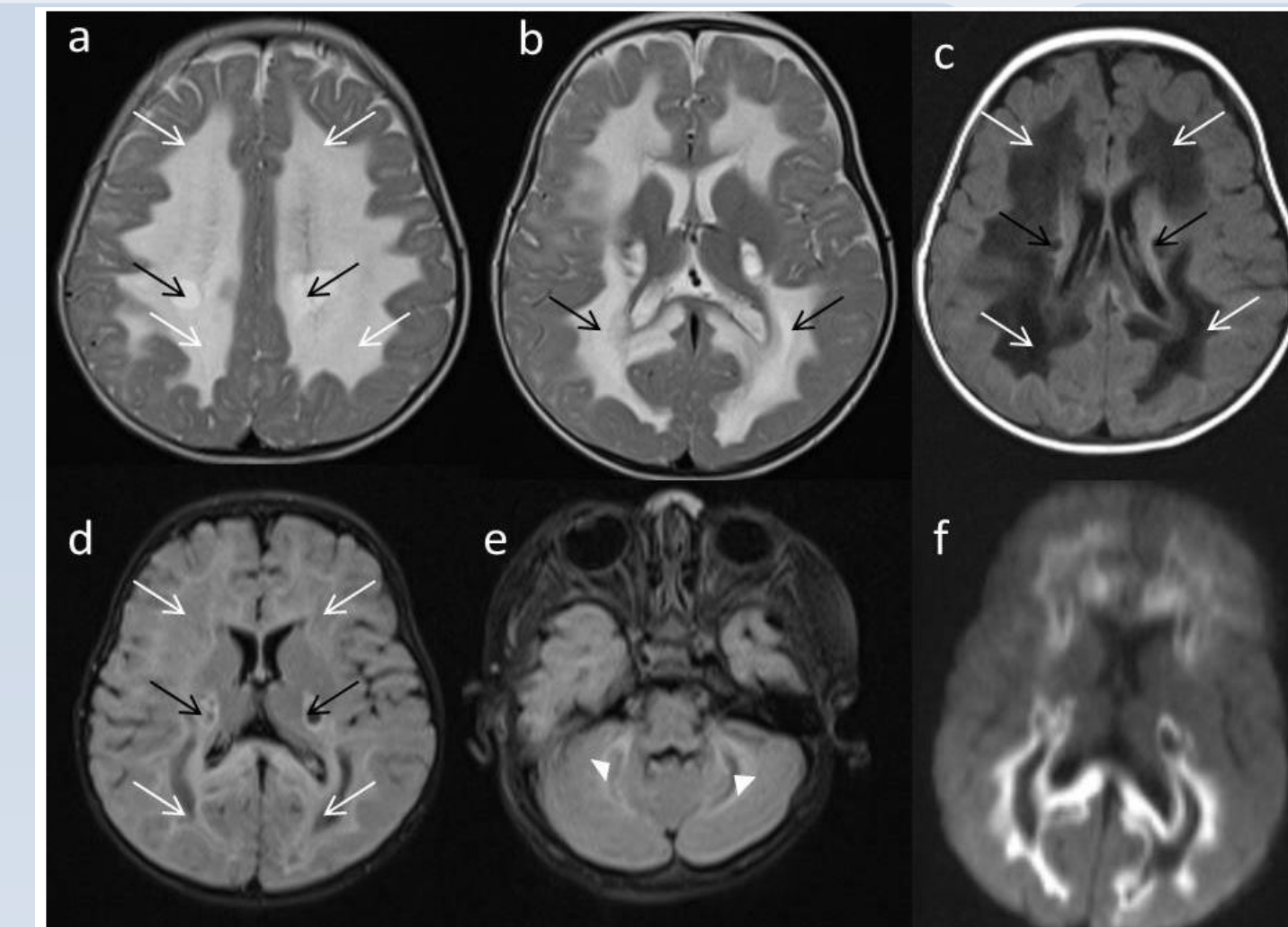


Fig 6: Axial T2w (a, b) diffuse hyperintensities in bilateral cerebral hemispheres (white arrows), (c) hypointense on T1 (d) mildly hyperintense on FLAIR images. Multiple cystic changes in periventricular WM, basal ganglia and corpus callosum (black arrows) and bilateral cerebellar hemispheres (e). DWI (f) shows diffusion restriction with sparing in cystic areas

Cases: Out of 149 paediatric patients screened, 6 cases had pathogenic p.Ser701Asn mutation in *NDUFS1* gene (Insilico prediction: MetaRNN score 0.5997536 and CADD score 25.9)

Onset: Infantile onset

Clinical symptoms

