

Variant: *NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.200T>G (p.Leu67Arg)*

Version: 1.0

[CA340749010](#)

[1068757 \(ClinVar\)](#)

Gene: RPE65 ([HGNC:6121](#))

Condition: RPE65-related recessive retinopathy ([MONDO:0100368](#))

Inheritance Mode: Autosomal recessive inheritance

UID: 4d66b49c-5789-488a-9be7-7312b3695d19

Approved on: 2024-02-20

Published on: 2024-02-20

HGVS expressions

NM_000329.3:c.200T>G

NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.200T>G (p.Leu67Arg)

NC_000001.11:g.68446755A>C

CM000663.2:g.68446755A>C

NC_000001.10:g.68912438A>C

CM000663.1:g.68912438A>C

NC_000001.9:g.68685026A>C

NG_008472.1:g.8205T>G

NG_008472.2:g.8205T>G

ENST00000262340.6:c.200T>G

ENST00000262340.5:c.200T>G

NM_000329.2:c.200T>G

Pathogenic

Met criteria codes **5**

PP4_Moderate

PM2_Supporting

PP3_Moderate

PM3_Strong

PP1

Evidence Links **0**

Expert Panel

[Leber Congenital Amaurosis/early onset Retinal Dystrophy VCEP](#)

Criteria Specification Information

Criteria Specification: *ClinGen Leber Congenital Amaurosis/early onset Retinal Dystrophy Expert Panel Specifications to the ACMG/AMP Variant Interpretation Guidelines for RPE65 Version 1.0.0*

Criteria Specification Approval History

Criteria Specifications for this VCEP











Evidence submitted by expert panel

Leber Congenital Amaurosis/early onset Retinal Dystrophy VCEP

NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.200T>G is a missense variant that causes substitution of leucine with arginine at position 67. This variant is present in gnomAD v.2.1.1 at a maximum allele frequency of 0.00005437, with 1 allele / 18392 total alleles in the East Asian population, which is lower than the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP PM2_Supporting threshold of <0.0002 (PM2_Supporting). This variant has been reported in at least 2 unrelated probands with early-onset severe retinal dystrophy who were compound heterozygous with either the **NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.596dup (p.Asn199LysfsTer?)** or **NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.893del (Lys298Asnfs*27)** variant confirmed in trans, which

were previously classified pathogenic by the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP (2 total pts, PMID: 34830511, PM3_Strong). At least one proband harboring this variant exhibits a phenotype including diagnosis of Leber congenital amaurosis (0.5 pts) with genotyping by targeted exome sequencing finding no alternative cause of disease among 188 known inherited retinal degeneration genes (2 pts), onset before the age of 5 years (1 pt), reduced central visual acuity (1 pt), nystagmus (1 pt), hypo-autofluorescence (2 pts), and extinguished electroretinogram responses from rods (0.5 pts) and cones (1 pt), which together are highly specific for RPE65-related recessive retinopathy (9 pts, PMID: 34830511, PP4_Moderate). The variant has been reported to segregate with childhood-onset severe retinal dystrophy through the proband plus 1 similarly affected relative in two different families, with the variant present in the compound heterozygous state in both instances (PMID: 22509104, PMID: 23661369, PP1). The computational predictor REVEL gives a score of 0.98, which is above the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP threshold of ≥ 0.773 and predicts a damaging effect on RPE65 function (PP3_Moderate). In summary, this variant meets the criteria to be classified as pathogenic for RPE65-related recessive retinopathy based on the ACMG/AMP criteria applied, as specified by the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP: PM2_Supporting, PM3_Strong, PP1, PP3_Moderate, and PP4_Moderate. (VCEP specifications version 1.0.0; date of approval 09/21/2023).

Met criteria codes

PP4_Moderate	 	At least one proband harboring this variant has been genotyped by targeted exome sequencing that found no alternative cause of disease among 188 known inherited retinal degeneration genes (2 pts) and exhibited a diagnosis of Leber congenital amaurosis (0.5 pts), onset before the age of 5 years (1 pt), reduced central visual acuity (1 pt), nystagmus (1 pt), hypo-autofluorescence (2 pts), and extinguished rod (0.5 pts) and cone (1 pt) electroretinogram responses, which together are highly specific for RPE65-related recessive retinopathy (9 pts, PMID: 34830511, PP4_Moderate).
PM2_Supporting	 	This variant is present in gnomAD v.2.1.1 at a maximum allele frequency of 0.00005437, with 1 allele / 18392 total alleles in the East Asian population, which is lower than the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP PM2_Supporting threshold of < 0.0002 (PM2_Supporting).
PP3_Moderate	 	The computational predictor REVEL gives a score of 0.98, which is above the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP threshold of ≥ 0.773 and predicts a damaging effect on RPE65 function (PP3_Moderate). The splicing impact predictor SpliceAI gives a score of 0.02 for splice acceptor gain, which is below the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP recommended threshold of ≥ 0.2 and does not strongly predict an impact on splicing.
PM3_Strong	 	This variant has been reported in at least 2 unrelated probands with early-onset severe retinal dystrophy who were compound heterozygous with either the NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.596dup (p.Asn199LysfsTer?) or NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.893del (Lys298Asnfs*27) variant confirmed in trans, which were previously classified pathogenic by the ClinGen LCA / eoRD VCEP (2 points, PMID: 34830511, PM3_Strong).
PP1	 	The variant has been reported to segregate with childhood-onset severe retinal dystrophy through the proband plus 1 similarly affected relative in two different families, with the variant present in the compound heterozygous state in both instances (PP1; PMID: 22509104, PMID: 23661369).

Curation History 

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 rows

See Report	Preferred Variant Title	Classification ⓘ	Condition	Published Date	Version ⓘ	Criteria Specification	Gene
View	NM_000329.3(RPE65):c.200T>G (p.Leu...	Pathogenic	RPE65-Related Recessive Retinopathy ↗	2024-02-20	1.0	ClinGen Leber Congenital Amaurosis/early onset Retinal Dystrophy Expert Panel Specifications to the ACMG/AMP Variant Interpretation Guidelines for RPE65 Version 1.0.0 ↗	RPE65 ↗

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 rows

The information on this website is not intended for direct diagnostic use or medical decision-making without review by a genetics professional. Individuals should not change their health behavior solely on the basis of information contained on this website. If you have questions about the information contained on this website, please see a health care professional.