Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I: IDUA Gene Deletion/Duplication

Test Code: LL
Turnaround time: 2 weeks
CPT Codes: 81228 x1

Condition Description

Mucopolysaccharidosis type I or Hurler Syndrome (MPS I) is a progressive multisystem disorder with features that range over a continuum from mild to severe. MPS I is an autosomal recessive progressive disorder that results from the body's inability to make lysosomal alpha-L-iduronate, an enzyme that helps break down mucopolysaccharides. The enzyme deficiency found in MPS type I causes mucopolysaccharides to build up in the body, causing damage to many tissues and organs in the body.

MPS Type I is divided into three subtypes, but there is no clear distinction between the groups. Therefore, a classification based on disease severity has been suggested: Hurler as severe MPS I, Hurler-Scheie as intermediate MPS I, and Scheie as mild MPS I. Treatment is available through hematopoietic stem cell/bone marrow transplantation or enzyme replacement therapy.

MPS I is caused by mutations in the IDUA gene and the diagnosis relies on the demonstration of deficient activity of the lysosomal enzyme alpha-L-iduronidase in peripheral blood leukocytes or cultured fibroblasts. Diagnostic sequencing analysis of the IDUA gene coding region is now available for MPS type I patients and their at-risk relatives on a clinical basis.

For questions about testing for MPS I, call EGL Genetics at (470) 378-2200 or (855)831-7447. For further clinical information about lysosomal storage diseases, including management and treatment, call the Emory Lysosomal Storage Disease Center at (404) 778-8565 or (800) 200-1524.

References:

Genes

IDUA

Indications

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of MPS I Disease
- Prenatal testing for known familial mutations.
- Assessment of carrier status in high risk family members known mutation analysis.

Methodology

DNA isolated from peripheral blood is hybridized to a CGH array to detect deletions and duplications.

The targeted CGH array has overlapping probes which cover the entire genomic region. Please note that a "backbone" of probes across the entire genome are included on the array for analytical and quality control purposes. Rarely, off-target copy number variants causative of disease may be identified that may or may not be related to the patient's phenotype. Only known pathogenic off-target copy number variants will be reported. Off-target copy number variants of unknown clinical significance will not be reported.

Detection

Detection is limited to duplications and deletions. Array CGH will not detect point mutations or intronic mutations. Results of molecular analysis must interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

* Preferred specimen type: Whole Blood

Type: Whole Blood

Specimen Requirements:

In EDTA (purple top) tube:
Infants (2 years): 3-5 ml
Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Refrigerate until time of shipment. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight
Type: Saliva

Specimen Requirements:

Oragene™ Saliva Collection kit (available through EGL) used according to manufacturer instructions.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Store sample at room temperature. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight delivery.

Special Instructions

Submit copies of diagnostic biochemical test results with the sample. Sequence analysis is required before deletion/duplication analysis by targeted CGH array. If sequencing is performed outside EGL Genetics, please submit a copy of the sequencing report with the test requisition. Contact the laboratory if further information is needed.

Related Tests

- Mucopolysaccharide screen (urine GAG) (GA)
- Known mutation analysis (Custom Diagnostics) is available to test family members.
- Prenatal testing is available for known familial mutations only. Please call the Laboratory Genetic Counselor for specific requirements for prenatal testing before collecting a fetal sample.