Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type II: SEC23B Gene Sequencing

**Condition Description**

Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type II (CDAII) is the most frequent CDA and affects the normal differentiation-proliferation pathway of the erythroid lineage. It is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by the presence of bi- and multinucleated erythroblasts in the bone marrow. Individuals with CDAII exhibit anemia of variable severity, jaundice, gallstones, splenomegaly, and iron overload that potentially leads to liver cirrhosis or cardiac failure. Two mutations in the SEC23B gene (20p11.23) cause CDAII. Missense mutations, nonsense mutations, splice-site mutations, and single-nucleotide and large deletions have all been reported.

References:
- OMIM #224100: CDAII
- OMIM #610512: SEC23B gene

**Genes**

SEC23B

**Indications**

This test is indicated for:
- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type II.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type II.

**Methodology**

**Next Generation Sequencing:** In-solution hybridization of all coding exons is performed on the patient's genomic DNA. Although some deep intronic regions may also be analyzed, this assay is not meant to interrogate most promoter regions, deep intronic regions, or other regulatory elements, and does not detect single or multi-exon deletions or duplications. Direct sequencing of the captured regions is performed using next generation sequencing. The patient's gene sequences are then compared to a standard reference sequence. Potentially causative variants and areas of low coverage are Sanger-sequenced. Sequence variations are classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, benign, likely benign, or variants of unknown significance. Variants of unknown significance may require further studies of the patient and/or family members.

**Detection**

Clinical Sensitivity: Unknown. Mutations in the promoter region, some mutations in the introns and other regulatory element mutations cannot be detected by this analysis. Large deletions will not be detected by this analysis. Results of molecular analysis should be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

Analytical Sensitivity: ~99%

**Specimen Requirements**

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

* Preferred specimen type: Whole Blood

**Type: Whole Blood**

Specimen Requirements:

In EDTA (purple top) or ACD (yellow 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 delivery.

**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, if appropriate. Contact the laboratory if further information is needed.

**Related Tests**

- Custom diagnostic mutation analysis (KM) is available to family members if mutations are identified by targeted mutation testing or sequencing analysis.
- Prenatal testing is available only for known familial mutations to individuals who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.