Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome: CREBBP Gene Sequencing

Test Code: SCREB  
Turnaround time: 6 weeks  
CPT Codes: 81407 x1  

Condition Description

Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RSTS) is characterized by clinical findings that include broad thumbs and great toes, distinctive facial features, moderate to severe intellectual disability, and short stature. The characteristic facial features include beaked nose, grimacing smile, high arched palate, downslanting palpebral fissures, and talon cusps. Other variable features include congenital heart defects, renal abnormalities, cataract, cryptorchidism, and coloboma.

The CREBBP and EP300 genes are the only two genes known to cause RSTS. Mutations in the CREBBP gene (16p13.3) are identified in 30-50% of individuals with RSTS. Mutations in the EP300 gene are identified in 3% of individuals with RSTS. Microdeletions account for approximately 10% of individuals with RSTS. RSTS is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern; however, most of the mutations are de novo.

Please note that this test is for the CREBBP gene only.

For patients with suspected RSTS, sequence analysis is recommended as the first step in mutation identification. For patients in whom mutations are not identified by full gene sequencing, deletion/duplication analysis is appropriate.

References:
- GeneReviews  
- OMIM #600140: CREBBP gene  
- OMIM #180849: RSTS

Genes

CREBBP

Indications

This test is indicated for:
- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome.

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: 30-50%. 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) 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.

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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.

Related Tests

- Deletion/duplication analysis of the CREBBP gene by CGH array is available for those individuals in whom sequence analysis is negative.
- Sequence analysis of the EP300 gene is also available.
- 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.