**MAP2K1-related Disorders: MAP2K1 Gene Sequencing**

**Test Code:** SMAP1  
**Turnaround time:** 4 weeks  
**CPT Codes:** 81406 x1

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**Condition Description**

Germline mutations in the MAP2K1 gene have been reported to be associated with two distinct syndromes: Noonan syndrome and cardiofaciocutaneous (CFC) syndrome. These syndromes share a common pattern of congenital anomalies, including typical heart defects, overlapping craniofacial dysmorphism, short stature, and a variable degree of intellectual disability.

**Noonan syndrome**

Noonan syndrome (NS) is an autosomal dominant dysmorphology syndrome characterized by short stature, congenital heart defect, and developmental delay of variable degree. Other findings can include broad or webbed neck, unusual chest shape with superior pectus carinatum and inferior pectus excavatum, cryptorchidism, varied coagulation defects, lymphatic dysplasias, ocular abnormalities, and deafness. Characteristic facies include hypertelorism (74%), downward sloping palpebral apertures (38%), epicanthal folds (39%), ptosis (48%), and low-set posteriorly rotated ears. Early feeding difficulties such as poor suck or gastrointestinal dysfunction are also common. Although birth length is usually normal, final adult height approaches the lower limit of normal. Up to one-third of affected individuals have mild intellectual disability.

Congenital heart disease occurs in 50%-80% of individuals with NS. Pulmonary valve stenosis, often with dysplasia, is the most common heart defect and is found in 20%-50% of individuals. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is found in 20%-30% of individuals, and may be congenital or develop in infancy or childhood. Other structural defects include atrial and ventricular septal defects, branch pulmonary artery stenosis, and tetralogy of Fallot.

NS is clinically diagnosed. Affected individuals have normal chromosome studies. Molecular genetic testing identifies mutations in PTPN11 in over 50% of affected individuals. Other genes known to be involved include KRAS in fewer than 5% of affected individuals, SOS1 in approximately 13%, and RAF1 in 3%-17%. Mutations in the NRAS, BRAF, and MAP2K1 (15q21) genes have been reported in less than 1% of cases.

Many affected individuals have de novo mutations; however, an affected parent is recognized in 30%-75% of families. When the parents are clinically unaffected, the risk to the sibs of a proband appears to be low (<1%). Noonan syndrome has an estimated incidence of 1 in 1,000 to 2,500 live births.

**CFC Syndrome**

Cardiofaciocutaneous (CFC) syndrome is characterized by features in three primary systems: cardiac, craniofacial, and ectodermal; however, other systems may be involved as well. Cardiac abnormalities can include pulmonic stenosis and other valve dysplasias, septal defects, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and rhythm disturbances. Individuals with CFC syndrome have a distinctive craniofacial appearance. Ectodermal features include skin findings, such as xerosis, hyperkeratosis, ichthyosis, keratosis pilaris,  

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**Genes**

MAP2K1

**Indications**

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of MAP2K1-related disorders.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of MAP2K1-related disorders.

**Methodology**

PCR amplification of 11 exons contained in the MAP2K1 gene is performed on the patient's genomic DNA. Direct sequencing of amplification products is performed in both forward and reverse directions, using automated fluorescence dideoxy sequencing methods. The patient's gene sequences are then compared to a normal reference sequence. Sequence variations are classified as mutations, benign variants unrelated to disease, or variations of unknown clinical significance. Variants of unknown clinical significance may require further studies of the patient and/or family members. This assay
does not interrogate the promoter region, deep intronic regions, or other regulatory elements, and does not detect large deletions.

**Detection**

Clinical Sensitivity: NS - Less than 1%. CFC- Mutations in the MAP2K1 and MAP2K2 genes account for ~25% of cases. 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.

**Related Tests**

- Deletion/duplication analysis of the MAP2K1 gene by CGH array is available for those individuals in whom sequence analysis is negative.
- Sequence and deletion/duplication analysis are also available for the MAP2K2, KRAS, NRAS, PTPN11, RAF1 and SOS1 genes.
- 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.