**PSAP-related Disorders: PSAP Gene Sequencing**

**Test Code:** SPSAP  
**Turnaround time:** 4 weeks  
**CPT Codes:** 81479 x1

### Condition Description

The PSAP gene (10q22.1) codes for a glycoprotein called prosaposin (pSap). Prosaposin is a precursor for four saposins proteins (Saps) A-D. Mutations in the PSAP gene can affect either the entire pSap protein or one of the Sap proteins. All of the conditions caused by mutations in the PSAP gene are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Combined saposin deficiency, also known as prosaposin deficiency, is caused when loss of prosaposin results in deficiency of saposins A-D, usually due to two loss of function mutations in the PSAP gene. PSAP-related disorders are clinically and metabolically variable neonatal condition characterized by an acute generalized neurovisceral dystrophy and caused by the storage of multiple sphingolipids. SapA deficiency results in atypical Krabbe. SapB deficiency results in metachromatic leukodystrophy. SapC deficiency results in atypical Gaucher disease. There are currently no known human diseases caused by loss of SapD alone.

### References:

- OMIM #176801: PSAP gene  
- OMIM #611721: Combined saposin deficiency  
- OMIM #611722: Atypical Krabbe due to saposin A deficiency  
- OMIM #249900: Metachromatic leukodystrophy due to saposin B deficiency  
- OMIM #610539: Atypical Gaucher disease due to saposin C deficiency

### Genes

**PSAP**

### Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical/biochemical diagnosis of PSAP-related disorders  
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of PSAP-related disorders

### Methodology

PCR amplification of 14 exons contained in the PSAP 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: 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) 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:

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: 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

- Krabbe Disease: Full Gene Sequencing & Deletion/Duplication
- Krabbe Disease: Galactocerebrosidase Activity, Dried Blood Spot
- Gaucher Disease: Biomarker Panel (ACE, CHITO, TRAP)
- Gaucher Disease: GBA Full Gene Sequencing & Common Mutation Panel
- Gaucher Disease: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE)
- Gaucher Disease: Chitotriosidase (CHITO)
- Gaucher Disease: Tartrate Resistant Acid Phosphatase (TRAP)
- Gaucher Disease: Enzyme Assay
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy: Full Gene Sequencing & Deletion/Duplication
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- 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 to adult couples who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.