**NDUFA1-related Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency: NDUFA1 Gene Deletion/Duplication**

**Test Code:** DNDU1  
**Turnaround time:** 2 weeks  
**CPT Codes:** 81228 x1

### Condition Description

Intellectual disability (ID) is a nonprogressive cognitive impairment affecting 1-3% of the Western population. It is estimated that up to 50% of moderate-severe cases have genetic causes and approximately 10% are due to X-linked intellectual disability disorders (XLID). XLID can be syndromic or nonsyndromic and is observed in all ethnic groups. More than 100 XLID syndromes have been described in the literature to date. Fragile X is the most common XLID syndrome (~1 in 4000 males) while others can be quite rare with only a few patients reported in the literature. Males can have moderate to severe intellectual disability depending on the syndrome, and carrier females can also be affected, but typically have milder clinical symptoms.

Mutations in the *NDUFA1* gene (Xq24) have been reported in affected males with Complex I deficiency in two families of Spanish ancestry. In one family, two maternal half-brothers were reported with Leigh syndrome presenting with psychomotor regression, clinical and neuroradiological signs of brainstem dysfunction, and basal ganglia involvement. In the other family, the affected male presented with hypotonia, developmental delay, and myoclonic epilepsy. In both families, mutations in the *NDUFA1* gene were identified in the affected individuals as well as their unaffected mothers. Both mutations resulted in changes of conserved amino acids.

References:
- OMIM #300078: *NDUFA1* gene

### Genes

**NDUFA1**

### Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of *NDUFA1*-Related Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency in an individual in whom sequence analysis was negative.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of *NDUFA1*-Related Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency in whom sequence analysis was negative.

### 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.

### Detection

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

### Specimen Requirements

**Submit only 1 of the following specimen types**

**Type:** DNA, Isolated  
**Specimen Requirements:**
- Microtainer
- 3µg
  - Isolation using the Perkin Elmer™Chemagen™ Automated Extraction method or Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

**Specimen Collection and Shipping:**
- Refrigerate until time of shipment in 100 ng/µL in TE buffer. Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Type:** Whole Blood (EDTA)  
**Specimen Requirements:**
- EDTA (Purple Top)
  - Infants and Young Children (2 years of age to 10 years old): 3-5 ml
  - Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml
  - Autopsy: 2-3 ml uncotted cord or cardiac blood
Specimen Collection and Shipping:
Ship sample at room temperature for receipt at EGL within 24 hours of collection. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Special Instructions

Sequence analysis is required before deletion/duplication analysis by targeted CGH array. If sequencing is performed outside of EGL Genetics, please submit a copy of the sequencing report with the test requisition.

Related Tests

- Sequence analysis of the NDUFA1 gene is available and is required before deletion/duplication analysis.
- 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.
- X-Linked Intellectual Disability panels are available for 30, 60, and 90 genes.