SCN1A-related Disorders: SCN1A Gene Deletion/Duplication

Test Code: DSCN1
Turnaround time: 2 weeks
CPT Codes: 81228 x1

Condition Description

SCN1A-Related Seizure Disorders
SCN1A-related seizure disorders are a spectrum that range from simple febrile seizures at the mild end to Dravet syndrome and intractable childhood epilepsy with generalized tonic-clonic seizures that severe end. A clinical diagnosis of SCN1A-related seizures disorders is difficult because the phenotypes range on a spectrum, even within the same family and many other conditions have epilepsy as a feature. Therefore, a diagnosis relies on molecular testing of the SCN1A gene (2q24). Sequencing of the SCN1A gene detects 73%-92% of mutations. Deletion/duplication analysis of the SCN1A gene detects 8-27% of mutations. Mutations are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner. Phenotypes that are commonly associated with SCN1A-related seizure disorders include febrile seizures (FS), generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus (GEFS+), Dravet syndrome, severe myoclonic epilepsy, borderline (SMEB), intractable childhood epilepsy with generalized tonic-clonic seizures (ICE-GTC), and infantile partial seizures with variable foci. Clinical features associated with SCN1A-related seizure disorders include one or more family members with epilepsy, especially if the epilepsy is of more than one type, febrile seizures, a history of seizures after vaccination, hemiconvulsive seizures, and seizures triggered by environmental factors. SCN1A-related seizure disorders show incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity.

Familial Hemiplegic Migraine
Familial Hemiplegic Migraine (FHM) is in the category of migraine with aura. Clinical diagnostic criteria of FHM include migraine with aura, some degree of hemiparesis, and at least one first-degree relative has identical attacks. Three genes are known to be associated with FHM; CACNA1A (FHM1), ATP1A2 (FHM2), and SCN1A (FHM3). Please note that this test is only for the SCN1A gene.

References:

- GeneReviews
- OMIM #182389: SCN1A gene
- OMIM #609634: Familial Hemiplegic Migraine
- OMIM #607208: Dravet syndrome
- OMIM #604403 and 604233: GEFS+

Genes

SCN1A

Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of SCN1A-related disorders in an individual in whom sequence analysis was negative.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of SCN1A-related disorders 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

Sequencing of the SCN1A gene detects 73%-92% of mutations for SCN1A-related seizure disorders. Deletion/duplication analysis of the SCN1A gene detects 8-27% of mutations for SCN1A-related seizure disorders.

Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

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 unclotted cord or cardiac blood

Specimen Collection and Shipping:
Ship sample at room temperature for receipt at EGL within 72 hours of collection. Do not freeze.

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.

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 SCN1A 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.