ZMPSTE24-related Disorders: ZMPSTE24 Gene Deletion/Duplication

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

Condition Description

Mutations in the ZMPSTE24 gene (1q24) can cause lethal restrictive dermopathy or mandibuloacral dysplasia.

Lethal Restrictive Dermopathy
Lethal restrictive dermopathy is an autosomal recessive type of fetal akinsia or hypokinesia deformation sequence (FADS). FADS is characterized by intrauterine growth retardation, congenital limb contractures, pulmonary hypoplasia, craniofacial abnormalities, and hydramnios. In lethal restrictive dermopathy, premature delivery and neonatal death are preceded by a reduction in fetal movement or fetal immobility. Additional features include thin, translucent, tightly adherent skin with prominent vessels, characteristic facies, bone mineralization defects, and an enlarged placenta with a short umbilical cord. Histologically, skin abnormalities include thin dermis and abnormally dense collagen bundles with absent elastic fibers.

Lethal restrictive dermopathy is an autosomal recessive type of fetal akinsia or hypokinesia deformation sequence (FADS). FADS is characterized by intrauterine growth retardation, congenital limb contractures, pulmonary hypoplasia, craniofacial abnormalities, and hydramnios. In lethal restrictive dermopathy, premature delivery and neonatal death are preceded by a reduction in fetal movement or fetal immobility. Additional features include thin, translucent, tightly adherent skin with prominent vessels, characteristic facies, bone mineralization defects, and an enlarged placenta with a short umbilical cord. Histologically, skin abnormalities include thin dermis and abnormally dense collagen bundles with absent elastic fibers.

Mutations in the ZMPSTE24 gene (1q24) or the LMNA gene can cause lethal restrictive dermopathy.

The ZMPSTE24 protein is involved in processing of the Lamin A protein precursor. In individuals with ZMPSTE24 mutations, abnormal ZMPSTE24 and Lamin A proteins can be seen. Please note that this test is only for the ZMPSTE24 gene.

Mandibuloacral Dysplasia
Mutations in the ZMPSTE24 gene and the LMNA gene also cause mandibuloacral dysplasia (MAD). MAD is an autosomal recessive heterogeneous progeroid syndrome. Features include craniofacial anomalies such as mandibular hypoplasia, dental overcrowding, bird-like faces, and thin beaked nose; skeletal anomalies; skin anomalies; stiff joints; post-natal growth delay; lipodystrophy; and normal intelligence. Individuals with MAD caused by mutations in the ZMPSTE24 gene tend to have a more severe phenotype than those with mutations in the LMNA gene. Many of the features appear before the age of 2 and are progressive. As is the case in lethal restrictive dermopathy, MAD due to ZMPSTE24 mutations causes abnormal unprocessed Lamin A protein to accumulate.

Please note that this test is only for the ZMPSTE24 gene.

For patients with suspected ZMPSTE24-related disorders, 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:
- OMIM #600480: ZMPSTE24 gene
- OMIM #275210: Lethal Restrictive Dermopathy
- OMIM #608612: MAD

Genes
ZMPSTE24

Indications
This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of ZMPSTE24-Related disorders in an individual in whom sequence analysis was negative.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of ZMPSTE24-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
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: 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 72 hours of collection. Do not freeze.

**Type: DNA, Isolated**

**Specimen Requirements:**
- Microtainer
- 3 µg
- 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 ZMPSTE24 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.