### Condition Description

Myoglobinuria is the presence of myoglobin in the urine, which can be caused by recurrent attacks of rhabdomyolysis. The onset of the episodes occurs in early childhood and occurs after a febrile illness. Features during the episodes include generalized weakness, myalgia, dark urine, and the inability to walk. Early development and development between episodes is normal.

Acute recurrent myoglobinuria is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Zeharia et al. (2008) identified an apparently homozygous nonsense mutation in the **LPIN1** gene (2p25.1) of three affected family members. This mutation was not seen in 166 control individuals. Five additional mutations in the **LPIN1** gene were identified in four of 22 patients with recurrent rhabdomyolysis.

### Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of acute recurrent, autosomal recessive, myoglobinuria.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of acute recurrent, autosomal recessive, myoglobinuria.

### Methodology

**Next Generation Sequencing:** In-solution hybridization of all coding exons is performed on the patient's genomic DNA. Although some deep intronic regions may also be analyzed, this assay is not meant to interrogate most promoter regions, deep intronic regions, or other regulatory elements, and does not detect single or multi-exon deletions or duplications. Direct sequencing of the captured regions is performed using next generation sequencing. The patient's gene sequences are then compared to a standard reference sequence. Potentially causative variants and areas of low coverage are Sanger-sequenced. Sequence variations are classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, benign, likely benign, or variants of unknown significance. Variants of unknown significance may require further studies of the patient and/or family members.

### Detection

Clinical Sensitivity: Zeharia et al. (2008) identified five mutations in the **LPIN1** gene in four of 22 patients with recurrent rhabdomyolysis. 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**

**Type: DNA, Isolated**

**Specimen Requirements:**
- Microtainer
- 8µg

Isolation using the Perkin Elmer™Chemagen™ 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: Saliva**

**Specimen Requirements:**
- Oragene™ Saliva Collection Kit
- Orangene™ Saliva Collection Kit used according to manufacturer instructions. Please contact EGL for a Saliva Collection Kit for patients that cannot provide a blood sample.

**Specimen Collection and Shipping:**
- Please do not refrigerate or freeze saliva sample. Please store and ship at room temperature.
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 24 hours of collection. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Related Tests

- 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.