Medullary Cystic Kidney Disease 2: UMOD Gene Deletion/Duplication

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

Condition Description

The spectrum of UMOD-related kidney disease (uromodulin-associated kidney disease) includes familial juvenile hyperuricemic nephropathy (FJHN) and medullary cystic kidney disease type 2 (MCKD2). Clinical findings typically include reduced fractional excretion of uric acid resulting in hyperuricemia and gout (or precocious gout); interstitial kidney disease usually appearing between ages 15 and 40 years and leading to end-stage renal disease (ESRD) ten to 20 years later; and normal or small-sized kidneys. Medullary cysts (i.e., in the medulla or at the corticomedullary junction) are a late finding and may not be seen on imaging because of their small size. The age at ESRD varies both between and within families.

UMOD-related kidney disease is defined by: the presence of a mutation in UMOD, the gene encoding uromodulin; increased Tamm-Horsfall protein (THP) immunostaining on renal biopsy; and decreased uromodulin urinary excretion. UMOD (16p12.3), which encodes uromodulin (Tamm-Horsfall glycoprotein, or THP), the most abundant urinary protein, is the only gene associated with UMOD-related kidney disease. Over 90% of families with UMOD-related kidney disease have been found to have mutations. Most individuals diagnosed with UMOD-related kidney disease have an affected parent.

Testing of the UMOD gene is appropriate for individuals who have hereditary kidney disease of unknown cause in which the urinary sediment shows no hematuria or proteinuria (especially those with a strong family history of gout) and for those who have interstitial kidney disease of unknown cause (especially young individuals with a history of precocious gout). UMOD-related kidney disease is rare, being responsible for fewer than 1% of cases of end-stage kidney disease. However, UMOD-related kidney disease has been chronically under-diagnosed and prevalence rates may be somewhat higher.

For patients with UMOD-related kidney disease, 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.

Click here for the GeneTests summary on this condition.

Genes

UMOD

Indications

This test is indicated for:
- Confirmation of a clinical/biochemical diagnosis of UMOD-related kidney disease in individuals who have tested negative for sequence analysis
- Individuals at-risk for UMOD-related kidney disease due to family history who have tested negative for sequence analysis

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 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
Submit copies of diagnostic biochemical test results with the sample, if appropriate. Contact the laboratory if further information is needed.

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
- Sequencing analysis of the UMOD gene is available (WH) and is required before deletion/duplication analysis.
- Prenatal testing is available to individuals who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.