

Dystroglycanopathies: Introduction and updates

August 18, 2012

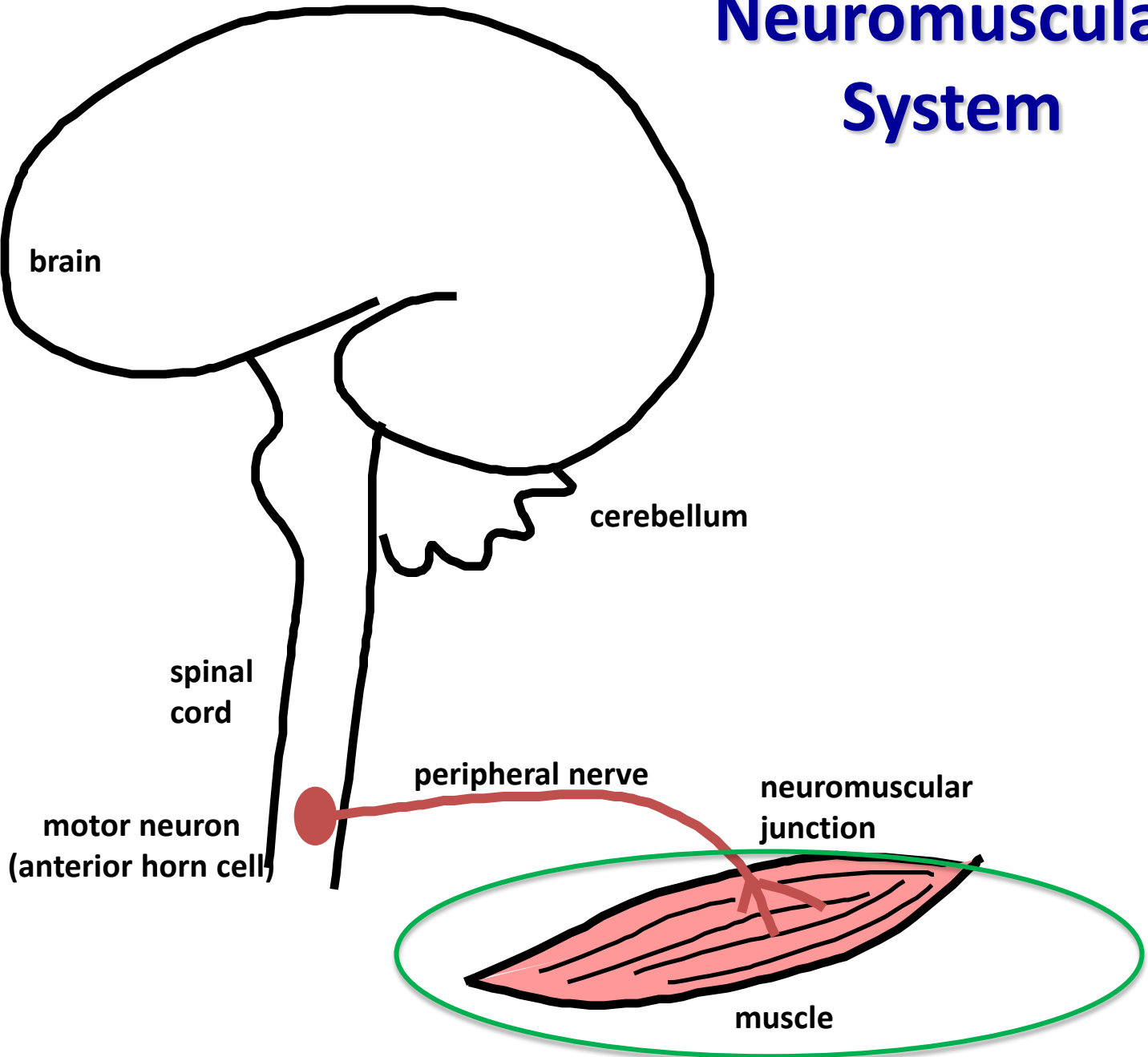
Katherine Mathews, MD

SENATOR PAUL D. WELLSTONE

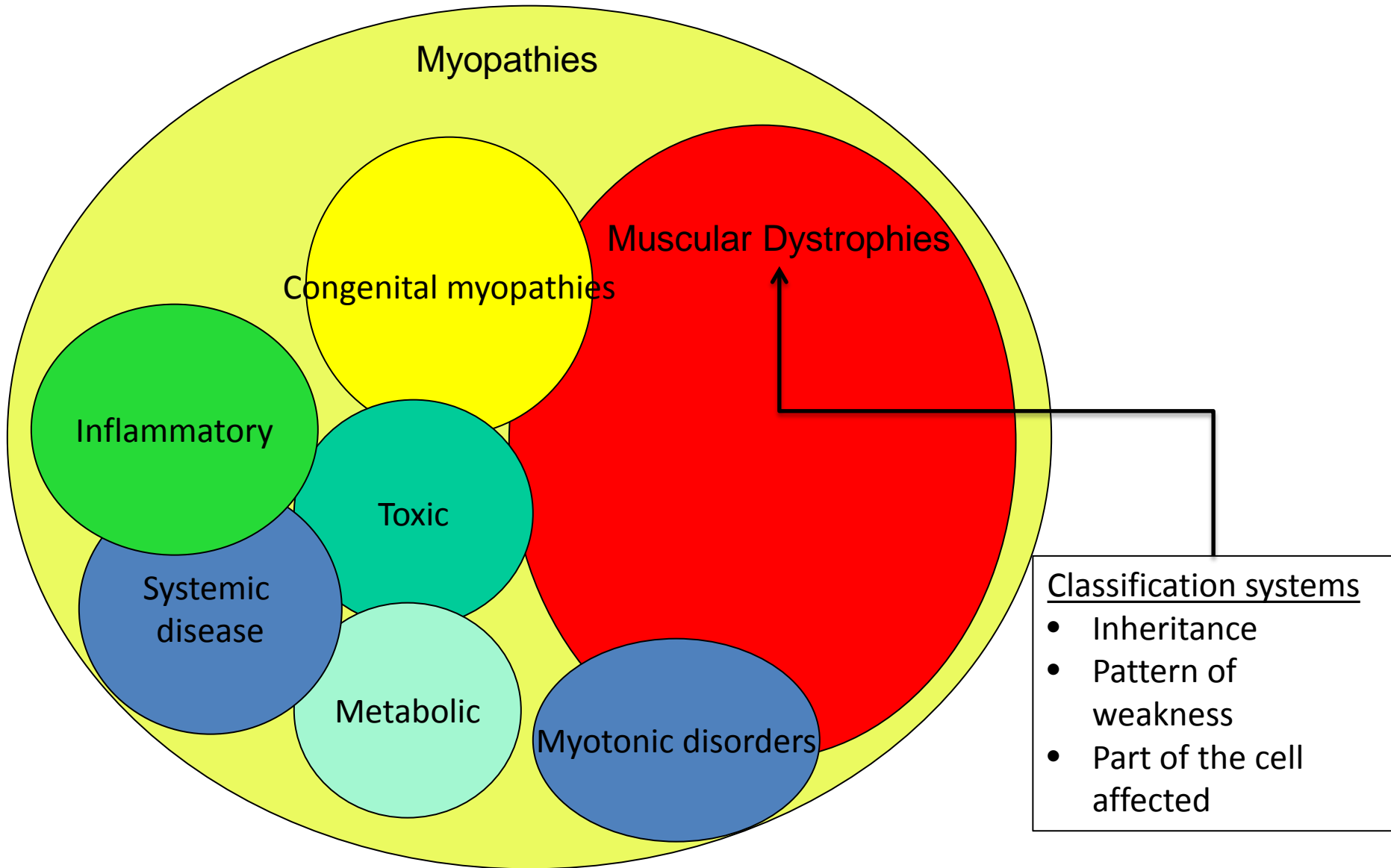
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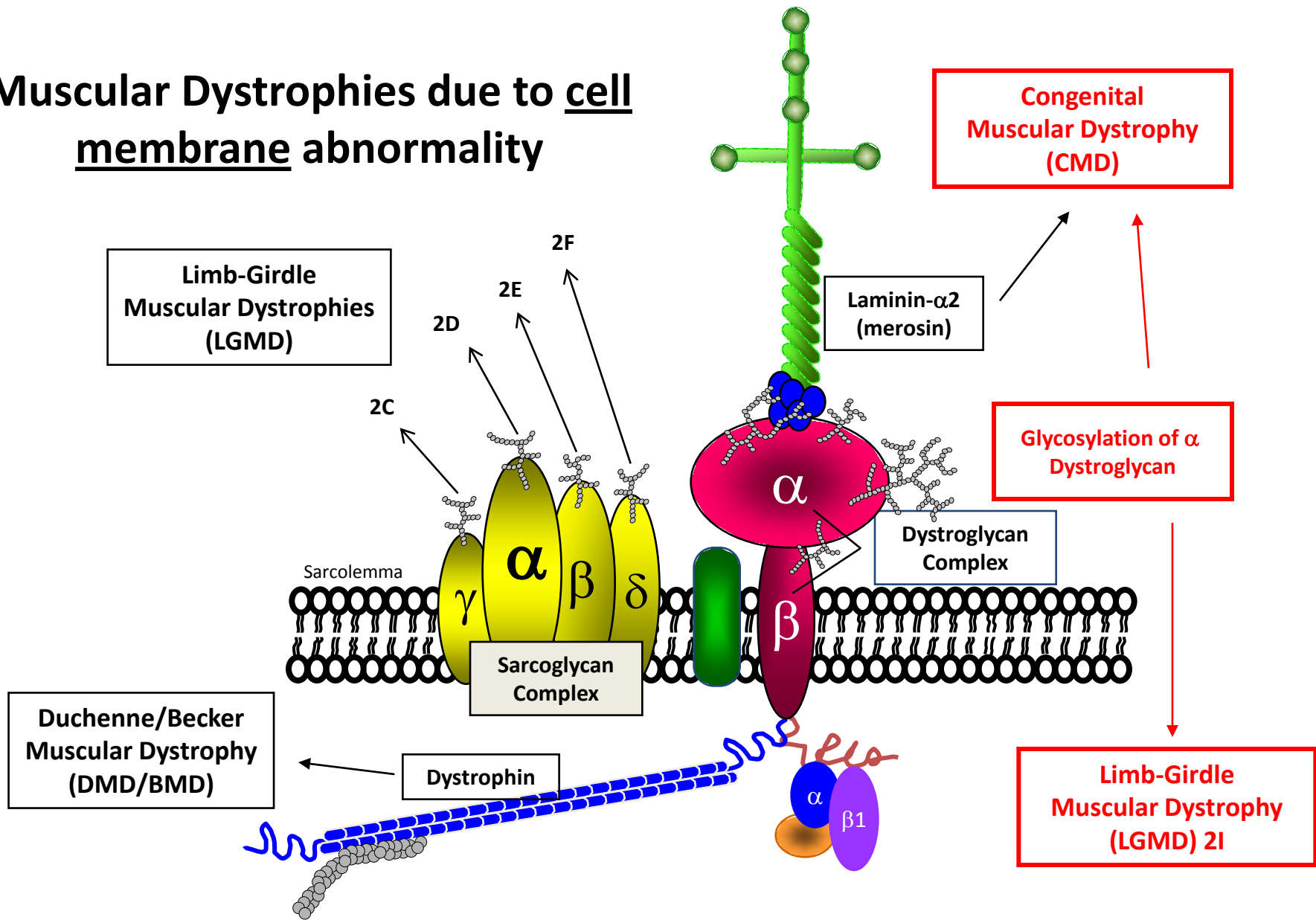
Neuromuscular System



The Myopathies



Muscular Dystrophies due to cell membrane abnormality



(Courtesy of Kevin Campbell laboratory)

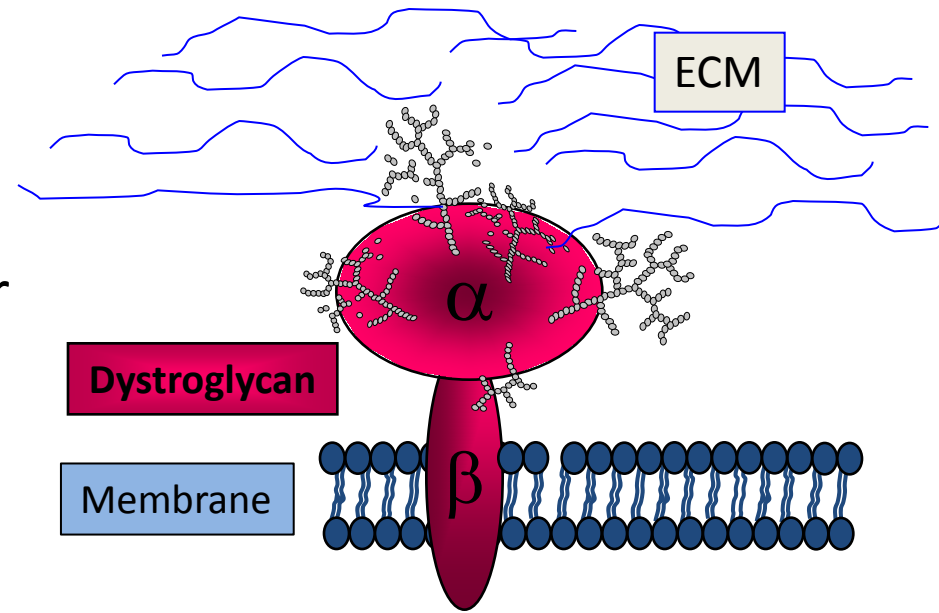
Dystroglycanopathies

What are they?

- Clinically heterogeneous group of muscular dystrophies that result from abnormality of α -dystroglycan

α and β Dystroglycan

- *DAG1* (chr 3p21); single propeptide cleaved to
 - α (extracellular)
 - β dystroglycan (transmembrane)
- α dystroglycan requires extensive glycosylation (addition of sugar) for binding to components of extracellular matrix (ECM)



Muscular Dystrophy and α DG Glycosylation

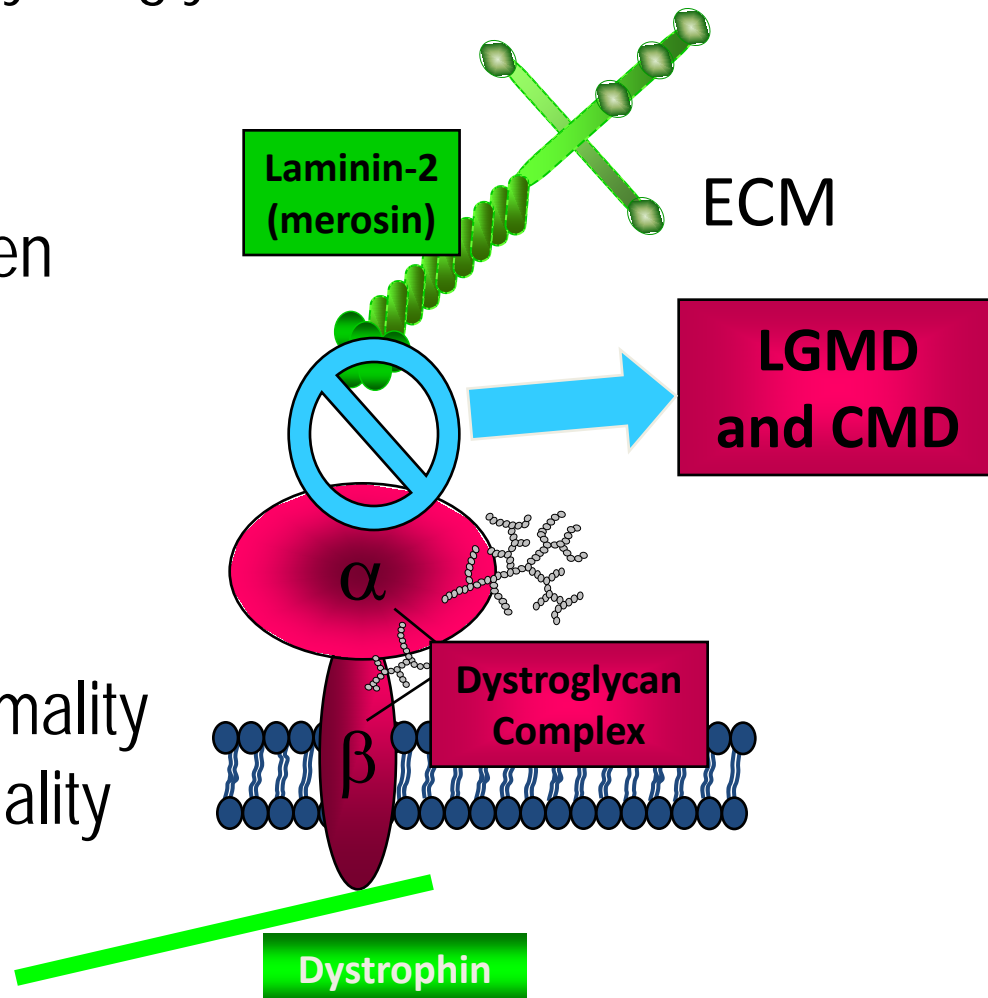
Abnormal glycosylation of α -dystroglycan



Disruption of the link between
inside the cell and ECM



- Muscular dystrophy
- +/- Developmental brain abnormality
- +/- Developmental eye abnormality



Dystroglycanopathy clinical classification

(basis for new OMIM classification)

- Walker Warburg Syndrome (and WWS-like)
- Muscle Eye Brain/Fukuyama CMD-like
- CMD with cerebellar involvement (cysts, hypoplasia, dysplasia)
- CMD with mental retardation (normal brain structure)
- CMD with no mental retardation
- LGMD (>6 months) with mental retardation
- LGMD (> 6 months) with no mental retardation

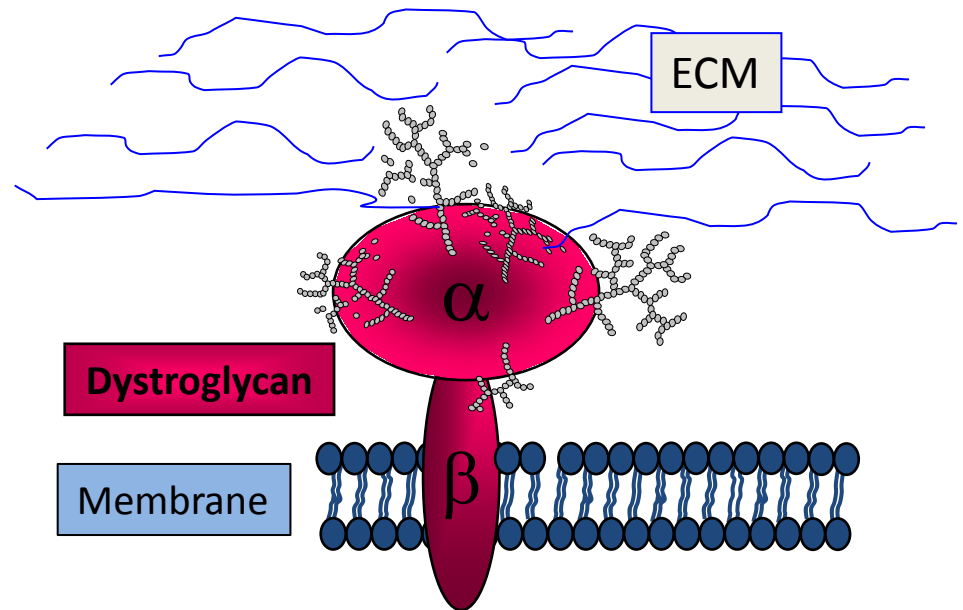
Godfrey, et al. Brain (2007)

Dystroglycanopathies

Genes involved in α DG glycosylation:

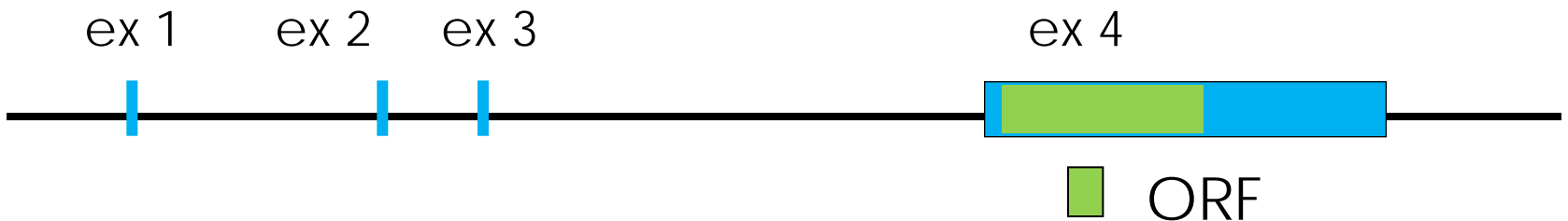
- FKRFP
- FKTN
- POMT1
- POMT2
- POMTGnT1
- LARGE
- ISPD

- Others to be found



FKRP: Fukutin Related Protein

- Chromosome 19q13.3
- Small gene—12 kb
- One common mutation
 - C826A
 - Protein change: leucine to isoleucine at amino acid 276 (L276I)



Iowa Dystroglycanopathy Clinical Study

- Overall goal is to prepare for treatment trials in the dystroglycanopathies
 - Facilitate diagnosis
 - Identify new patients
 - Gene finding for patients without known mutation
 - Determine which outcome measures are useful in specific populations
 - Determine the natural history, using those outcome measures and based on observations

Muscle Pain

- 61% report muscle pain significant enough to affect their activities
 - Typically pain occurs with exercise
 - Mean age at onset of reported pain is 14 years (range 2 – 45 yrs)
- Muscle pain is usually an early symptom
 - 30% reported pain as one of the first symptoms

– Mathews, et al. *Neurology* 2011;76;194

Myoglobinuria

- Myoglobinuria
 - Muscle breakdown products in urine
 - Urine appears brown
 - Often suggests a metabolic muscle disease (not a muscular dystrophy)
- 27% reported myoglobinuria
 - Most have had multiple episodes.
 - Age at first episode 6-43 years, mean 14 years.

• Mathews, et al. *Neurology* 2011;76;194

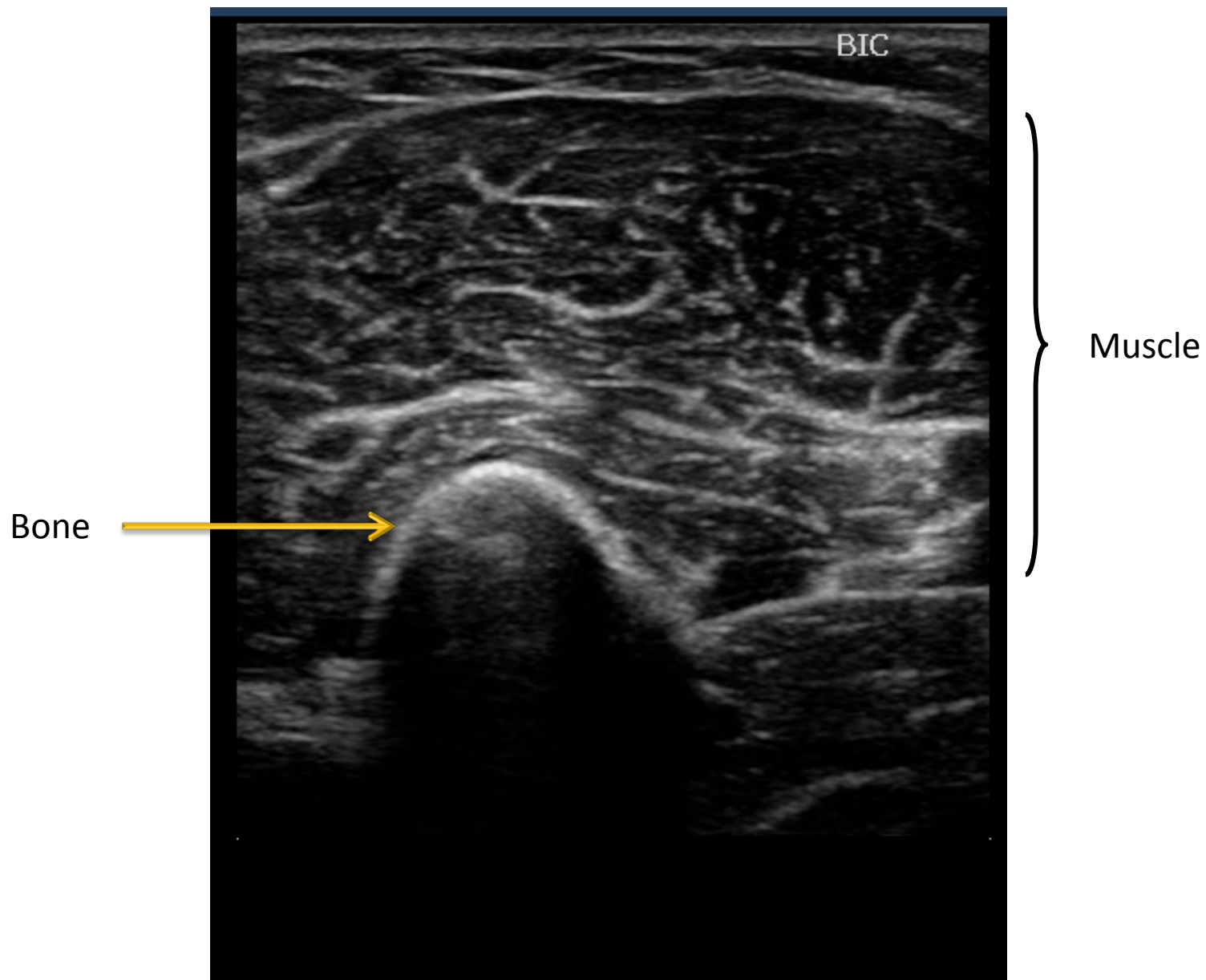
Muscle pain and myoglobinuria are more common in those with 2 copies of common mutation (C826A)

	826 C>A, 826 C>A	826 C>A, Unique	2 Unique
Whole cohort	15 (55%)	11 (41%)	1 (4%)
Muscle pain	11 (59%)	5 (31%)	0
Myoglobinuria	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	0

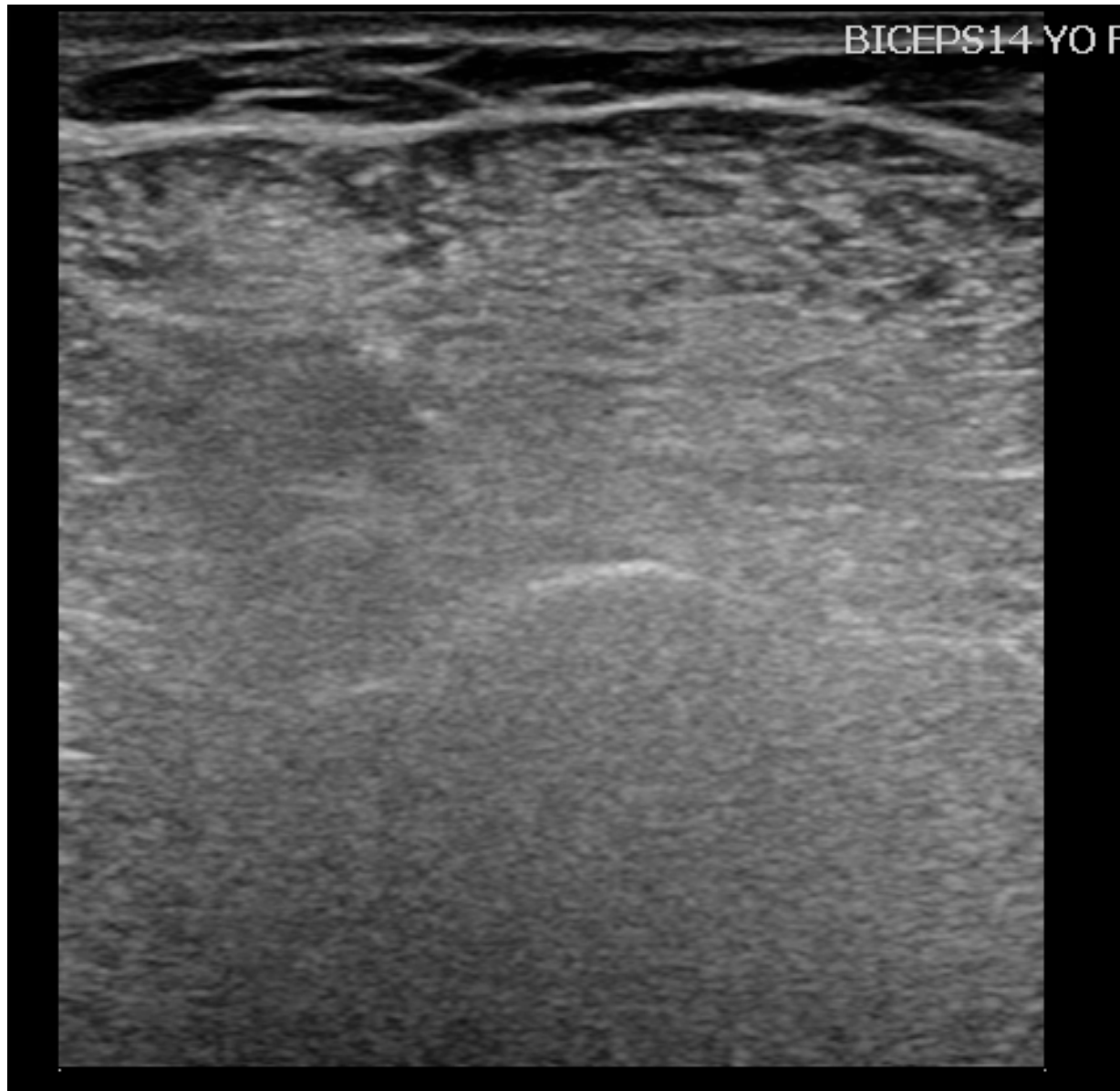
Muscle ultrasound

- Why are we doing them?
 - To determine if this might be a way to monitor disease progression or assist in diagnosis
 - Portable, cheap, painless, can be done on children
- Not sensitive enough to be used as a measure of disease progression for a trial?
- Ultrasound does demonstrate differences

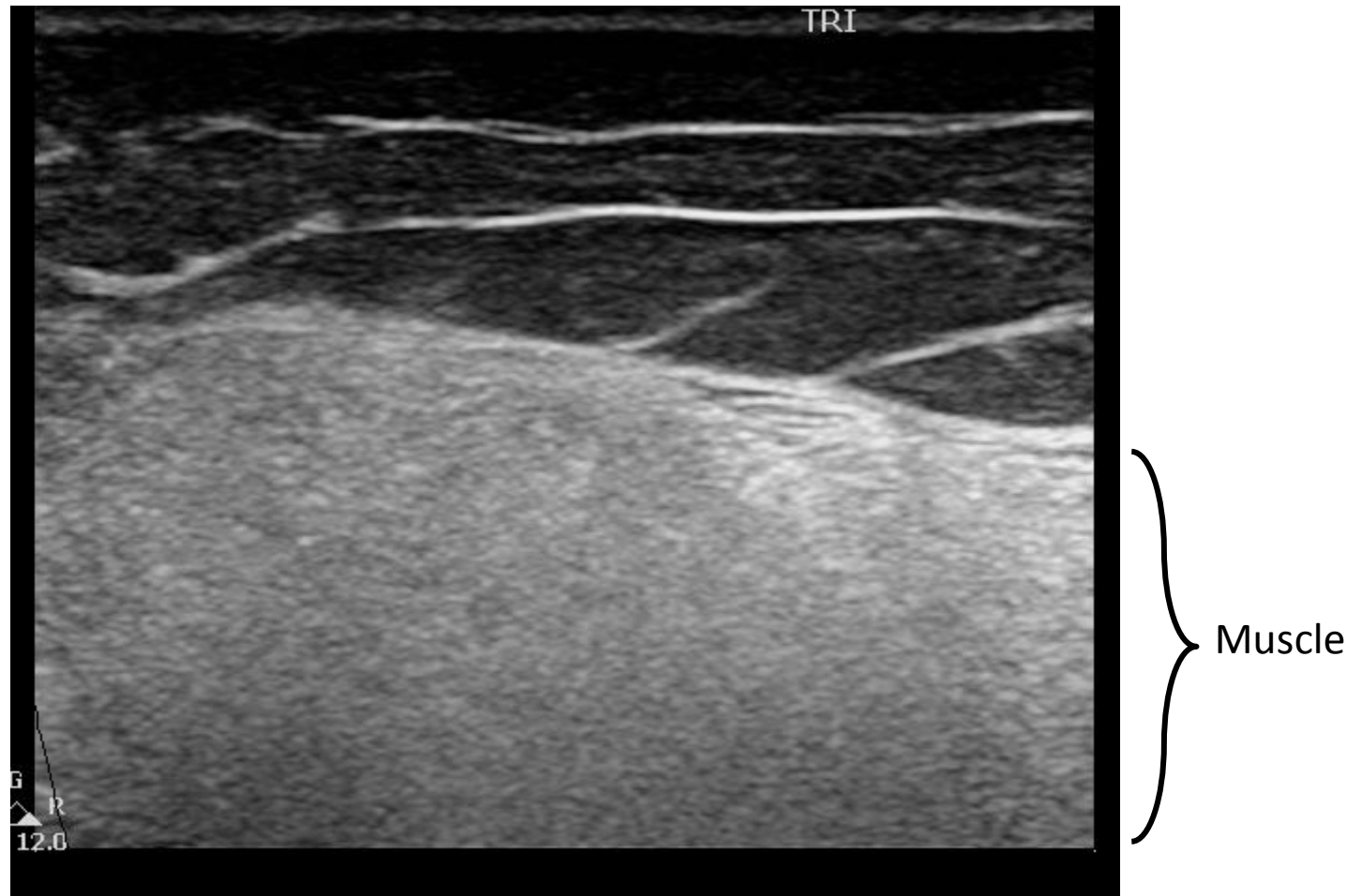
FKRP: homozygous C826A mutation
11 yo ambulatory male



FKRP: C826A, and C217T leading to premature stop
14 yo ambulatory male



triceps (all muscles identical)
Fukutin c.920G>A, c.1167 dupA
13 yo ambulatory male



Dystroglycanopathy—Steroids??

Anecdotal information....

Gene	mutation(s)	age at start of steroids
FKRP	C826A ; G472C	12 mo
FKRP	430A>G ; 469G>C	9 yo
FKRP	C826A; 947delC	5 yo
FKRP	C826A; 947delC	13 yo
FKRP	C826A; C826A	adulthood
FKRP	C826A; C826A	18 yo
POMT1	85A>C ; 1864C>T	8 yo
FKTN	c.920G>A, c.1167 dupA	13 mo
FKTN	c.920G>A, c.1167 dupA	12 mo

See poster
for more
information

Steroids in LGMD2I

- A number of case reports suggesting improvement
- C826A/C826A is particularly common in Scandinavian countries, so relatively large number of patients
- An international trial is in the planning stages
 - >18 years old
 - Supported in part by the LGMD2i foundation
 - Stay tuned!

Summary

- Dystroglycanopathies are diverse
 - Mutations in FKRP are the most common
- Muscle pain and myoglobinuria are rather common presentations
- The changes in function over time vary by affected gene and mutations in that gene (FKRP)
 - Those with 2 copies of C826A mutation in FKRP have milder disease

Thank You!

Families and study participants

Carrie Stephan

Meghan Lawler

Colleagues volunteering their time

- Anne Wallace
- Christina Trout
- Erik Edens
- Tim Starner



Wellstone center
colleagues and
trainees

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LGMD2i Foundation

NIH (NINDS)