Test Definition: POXP

Fatty Acid Profile, Peroxisomal (C22-C26), Plasma

Overview

Useful For

Evaluating patients with possible peroxisomal disorders, including peroxisomal biogenesis disorders, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy, and Refsum disease using plasma specimens

Aiding in the assessment of peroxisomal function

Testing Algorithm

For more information see:
-Newborn Screen Follow-up for X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy
-Epilepsy: Unexplained Refractory and/or Familial Testing Algorithm

If the patient has abnormal newborn screening results for X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy, refer to the appropriate American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics Newborn Screening ACT Sheet.(1)

Special Instructions

- Biochemical Genetics Patient Information
- Newborn Screen Follow-up for X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Epilepsy: Unexplained Refractory and/or Familial Testing Algorithm

Highlights

This test analyzes very long-chain fatty acids as well as pristanic and phytanic acid to aid in diagnosis of peroxisomal biogenesis disorders, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD), and Refsum disease.

Reports include concentrations of C22:0, C24:0, C26:0 species, phytanic and pristanic acid, and calculated C24:0/C22:0, C26:0/C22:0 and phytanic acid: pristanic acid ratios.

This test is also appropriate for follow-up of an abnormal newborn screen for X-ALD.

Method Name

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Plasma

Test Definition: POXP

Fatty Acid Profile, Peroxisomal (C22-C26), Plasma

Necessary Information

1. Patient's age and sex is required.

2. Biochemical Genetics Patient Information (T602) is recommended, but not required, to be filled out and sent with the specimen to aid in the interpretation of test results.

Specimen Required

Patient Preparation:

1. **Fasting: 12 hours, required**; Infants and small children should have specimen collected just before next feeding/meal
2. Patient **must not** consume any alcohol for 24 hours before the specimen is collected.

Supplies: Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

Collection Container/Tube:

Preferred: Green top (sodium heparin)

Acceptable: Lavender top (EDTA) or green top (lithium heparin)

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 0.5 mL plasma

Collection Instructions: Centrifuge and aliquot plasma into plastic vial.

Forms

1. Biochemical Genetics Patient Information (T602)
2. If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a Biochemical Genetics Test Request (T798) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

Plasma: 0.15 mL

Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	OK
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	OK

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Plasma	Frozen (preferred)	92 days	
	Refrigerated	15 days	

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Peroxisomes are organelles present in all human cells except mature erythrocytes. They carry out essential metabolic functions, including beta-oxidation of very long-chain fatty acids (VLCFA), alpha-oxidation of phytanic acid, and

biosynthesis of plasmalogen and bile acids. Peroxisomal disorders include disorders of peroxisomal biogenesis with defective assembly of the entire organelle, and single peroxisomal enzyme/transporter defects where the organelle is intact, but a specific function is disrupted. Peroxisomal beta-oxidation of VLCFA is impaired in all disorders of peroxisomal biogenesis and in selected single enzyme deficiencies, particularly X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD), resulting in elevated concentrations of VLCFA in plasma or serum.

Peroxisomal biogenesis disorders (PBD) include Zellweger syndrome spectrum disorders, which are clinically diverse and range in severity from neonatal lethal (Zellweger syndrome) to more variable clinical courses in neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy and infantile Refsum disease. Affected children typically have hypotonia, poor feeding, distinctive facial features, seizures, and liver dysfunction. Other features can include retinal dystrophy, hearing loss, developmental delays, and bleeding episodes. Rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata is another PBD. It is characterized by rhizomelic shortening, chondrodysplasia punctata, cataracts, intellectual disability, and seizures, although it can have a milder phenotype with only cataracts and chondrodysplasia. The typical biochemical profile shows normal VLCFA and elevated phytanic acid.

X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy is an X-linked disorder affecting the central or peripheral nervous system and the adrenal cortex. The most common presentations observed in males includes cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy (CALD), adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN), and/or primary adrenocortical insufficiency. CALD presents with behavioral and cognitive changes associated with neurologic decline. Onset can range from childhood (typically 4 to 8 years) to adolescence and adulthood. AMN typically presents in the 20's to 30's with leg weakness, spasticity, clumsy gait, pain, and bladder and bowel dysfunction. Adrenocortical insufficiency onset ranges from age 2 years to adulthood (most commonly by age 7.5 years). Heterozygous females do not typically develop CALD, but are at increased risk to develop symptoms of AMN with increasing age. In 2016, X-ALD was added to the US Recommended Uniform Screening Panel, a list of conditions that are nationally recommended for newborn screening by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children.

Refsum disease is a peroxisomal disorder characterized by anosmia, retinitis pigmentosa, neuropathy, deafness, ataxia, ichthyosis, and cardiac abnormalities. The classic biochemical profile of Refsum disease is an elevated plasma or serum phytanic acid level.

Biochemical abnormalities in peroxisomal disorders include accumulations of VLCFA, phytanic acid, and pristanic acid. The differential diagnosis of these disorders is based on recognition of clinical phenotypes combined with a series of biochemical tests to assess peroxisomal function and structure. These include measurements and ratios of VLCFA, pipecolic acid (PIPA / Pipecolic Acid, Serum; PIPU / Pipecolic Acid, Random, Urine), phytanic acid and its metabolite pristanic acid. In addition, confirmatory testing for X-ALD (ABCD1 / X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy (XALD), *ABCD1* Gene Sequencing with Deletion/Duplication, Varies) via molecular genetic analysis is available.

Reference Values

C22:0
< or =96.3 nmol/mL

C24:0
< or =91.4 nmol/mL

C26:0
< or =1.30 nmol/mL

C24:0/C22:0 Ratio
< or =1.39

C26:0/C22:0 Ratio
< or =0.023

Pristanic Acid
0-4 months: < or =0.60 nmol/mL
5-8 months: < or =0.84 nmol/mL
9-12 months: < or =0.77 nmol/mL
13-23 months: < or =1.47 nmol/mL
> or =24 months: < or =2.98 nmol/mL

Phytanic Acid
0-4 months: < or =5.28 nmol/mL
5-8 months: < or =5.70 nmol/mL
9-12 months: < or =4.40 nmol/mL
13-23 months: < or =8.62 nmol/mL
> or =24 months: < or =9.88 nmol/mL

Pristanic/Phytanic Acid Ratio
0-4 months: < or =0.35
5-8 months: < or =0.28
9-12 months: < or =0.23
13-23 months: < or =0.24
> or =24 months: < or =0.39

Interpretation

Reports include concentrations of C22:0, C24:0, C26:0 species, phytanic acid and pristanic acid, and calculated C24:0/C22:0, C26:0/C22:0 and phytanic acid:pristanic acid ratios. When no significant abnormalities are detected, a simple descriptive interpretation is provided.

A profile of elevated phytanic acid, low-normal pristanic acid, and normal very long-chain fatty acids is suggestive of Refsum disease (phytanic acid oxidase deficiency); however, phytanic acid concentration may also be increased in disorders of peroxisomal biogenesis and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of peroxisomal disorders.

If results are suggestive of hemizygosity for X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy, the calculated value of a discriminating function that more accurately segregates hemizygous individuals from normal controls is included in the report.

Positive test results could be due to a genetic or nongenetic condition. Additional confirmatory testing would be required to differentiate between these causes.

Cautions

In rare instances, patients with X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD) may have only minimally elevated values; 15% to 20% of women heterozygous for X-ALD have normal plasma very long-chain fatty acid levels.

False-positive results may occur with nonfasting specimens.

Clinical Reference

1. Newborn Screening ACT Sheet [Elevated Lysophosphatidylcholine] X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; 2023. Revised November 2023. Accessed July 29, 2025. Available at www.acmg.net/PDFLibrary/X-ALD-ACT-Sheet.pdf
2. Raymond GV, Moser AB, Fatemi A. X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy. In: Adam MP, Feldman J, Mirzaa GM, et al., eds. GeneReviews [Internet]. University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2025. Updated Apr 6, 2023. Accessed July 29, 2025. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1315/
3. Moser AB, Kreiter N, Bezman L, et al. Plasma very long chain fatty acid assay in 3,000 peroxisome disease patients and 29,000 controls. Ann Neurol. 1999;45:100-110
4. Turk BR, Theda C, Fatemi A, Moser AB. X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy: Pathology, pathophysiology, diagnostic testing, newborn screening and therapies. Int J Dev Neurosci. 2020;80(1):52-72. doi:10.1002/jdn.10003
5. Waterham HR, Ferdinandusse S, Wanders RJA. Human disorders of peroxisome metabolism and biogenesis. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta. 2016;1863(5):922-933. doi:10.1016/j.bbamcr.2015.11.015

Performance

Method Description

Acidic hydrolysis is followed by basic hydrolysis and reacidification. Hexane extraction then proceeds to derivatization with pentafluorobenzyl bromide (PFB). Separation and detection of PFB-esters is accomplished by capillary gas chromatography mass spectrometry using electron capture ionization and selected negative ion monitoring. Quantitation is enhanced by the use of stable isotope-labeled internal standards.(Stellard F, ten Brink HJ, Kok RM, et al. Stable isotope dilution analysis of very long chain fatty acids in plasma, urine and amniotic fluid by electron capture negative ion mass fragmentography. Clin Chim Acta. 1990;192:133-144; Rattay TW, Rautenberg M, Sohn AS, et al. Defining diagnostic cutoffs in neurological patients for serum very long chain fatty acids [VLCFA] in genetically confirmed X-adrenoleukodystrophy. Sci Rep. 2020;10[1]:15093)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Friday

Report Available

3 to 5 days

Specimen Retention Time

1 month

Performing Laboratory Location

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to Test Prices for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact Customer Service 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

82726

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
POXP	Fatty Acid Profile, Peroxisomal,P	43677-4

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
36641	C22:0	30194-5
36642	C24:0	30195-2
36643	C26:0	30197-8
36644	C24:0/C22:0	30196-0
36645	C26:0/C22:0	30198-6
36646	Pristanic Acid	22761-1
36647	Phytanic Acid	22671-2
36648	Pristanic/Phytanic	30550-8
36649	Interpretation (POXP)	59462-2