

Overview

Useful For

Follow up for abnormal biochemical results suggestive of 3-methylglutaconic aciduria (3-MGA)

Establishing a molecular diagnosis for patients with 3-MGA

Identifying variants within genes known to be associated with 3-MGA, allowing for predictive testing of at-risk family members

Reflex Tests

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
CULFB	Fibroblast Culture for Genetic Test	Yes	No

Genetics Test Information

[This test utilizes next-generation sequencing to detect single nucleotide and copy number variants in 17 genes associated with 3-methylglutaconic aciduria: AGK, ATP5F1E, ATPAF2, AUH, CLPB, CPS1, DNAJC19, GFER, HMGCL, HTRA2, OPA3, POLG, SERAC1, SUCLA2, TAZ, TIMM50, TMEM70. See Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel](#) in Special Instructions and Method Description for additional details.

Identification of a pathogenic variant may assist with diagnosis, prognosis, clinical management, familial screening, and genetic counseling for 3-methylglutaconic aciduria.

Additional first-tier testing may be considered/recommended. For more information see Ordering Guidance.

Testing Algorithm

For skin biopsy or cultured fibroblast specimens, fibroblast culture testing will be performed at an additional charge. If viable cells are not obtained, the client will be notified.

Special Instructions

- [Molecular Genetics: Biochemical Disorders Patient Information](#)
- [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Card-Spanish Instructions](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Card-Chinese Instructions](#)
- [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing \(Spanish\)](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Instructions](#)
- [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel](#)

Method Name

Sequence Capture and Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing followed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Sanger Sequencing

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen**Specimen Type**

Varies

Ordering Guidance

The recommended first-tier biochemical test is urine organic acids; order OAU / Organic Acids Screen, Random, Urine.

Customization of this panel and single gene analysis for any gene present on this panel is available. For more information see CGPH / Custom Gene Panel, Hereditary, Next-Generation Sequencing, Varies.

Shipping Instructions

Specimen preferred to arrive within 96 hours of collection.

Specimen Required**Specimen Required**

Patient Preparation: A previous bone marrow transplant from an allogenic donor will interfere with testing. Call 800-533-1710 for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Submit only 1 of the following specimens:

Specimen Type: Whole blood

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Lavender top (EDTA) or yellow top (ACD)

Acceptable: Any anticoagulant

Specimen Volume: 3 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Invert several times to mix blood.
2. Send specimen in original tube. [Do not aliquot.](#)

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred) 4 days/Refrigerated 14 days

Specimen Type: Skin biopsy

Supplies: Fibroblast Biopsy Transport Media (T115)

Container/Tube: Sterile container with any standard cell culture media (eg, minimal essential media, RPMI 1640). The solution should be supplemented with 1% penicillin and streptomycin.

Specimen Volume: 4-mm punch

Specimen Stability Information: Refrigerated (preferred)/Ambient

Additional Information: A separate culture charge will be assessed under CULFB / Fibroblast Culture for Biochemical or Molecular Testing. An additional 3 to 4 weeks is required to culture fibroblasts before genetic testing can occur.

Specimen Type: Cultured fibroblast

Container/Tube: T-25 flask

Specimen Volume: 2 Flasks

Collection Instructions: Submit confluent cultured fibroblast cells from a skin biopsy from another laboratory. Cultured cells from a prenatal specimen will not be accepted.

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred)/Refrigerated (<24 hours)

Additional Information: A separate culture charge will be assessed under CULFB / Fibroblast Culture for Biochemical or Molecular Testing. An additional 3 to 4 weeks is required to culture fibroblasts before genetic testing can occur.

Specimen Type: Blood spot

Supplies: Card-Blood Spot Collection Filter Paper (T493)

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Collection card (Whatman Protein Saver 903 Paper)

Acceptable: PerkinElmer 226 (formerly Ahlstrom 226) filter paper, or blood spot collection card

Specimen Volume: 5 Blood spots

Collection Instructions:

1. [An alternative blood collection option for a patient older than 1 year of age is finger stick. See Dried Blood Spot Collection Tutorial](#) for how to collect blood spots.

2. Let blood dry on the filter paper at ambient temperature in a horizontal position for a minimum of 3 hours.

3. Do not expose specimen to heat or direct sunlight.

4. Do not stack wet specimens.

5. Keep specimen dry

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred)/Refrigerated

Additional Information:

1. [Due to lower concentration of DNA yielded from blood spots, it is possible that additional specimen may be required to complete testing.](#)

2. For collection instructions, see [Blood Spot Collection Instructions](#).

3. For collection instructions in Spanish, see [Blood Spot Collection Card-Spanish Instructions](#) (T777).

4. For collection instructions in Chinese, see [Blood Spot Collection Card-Chinese Instructions](#) (T800).

Specimen Type: Saliva

Patient Preparation: Patient should not eat, drink, smoke, or chew gum 30 minutes prior to collection.

Supplies: Saliva Swab Collection Kit (T786)

Specimen Volume: 1 Swab

Collection Instructions: Collect and send specimen per kit instructions.

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient 30 days

Additional Information: Due to lower concentration of DNA yielded from saliva, it is possible that additional specimen may be required to complete testing.

Forms

1. **New York Clients-Informed consent is required.** Document on the request form or electronic order that a copy is on file. The following documents are available in Special Instructions:

-[Informed Consent for Genetic Testing](#) (T576)

-[Informed Consent for Genetic Testing \(Spanish\)](#) (T826)

2. [Molecular Genetics: Biochemical Disorders Patient Information](#) (T527) in Special Instructions

Specimen Minimum Volume

See Specimen Required

Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Varies	Varies		

Clinical & Interpretive**Clinical Information**

The 3-methylglutaconic acidurias (3-MGA) are a heterogeneous group of metabolic conditions characterized by increased urinary excretion of 3-MGA. Primary 3-MGA type I is an organic aciduria caused by defective leucine catabolism due to variants in 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase (AUH). Four more types of 3-MGA have been described where 3-MGA is a consistent feature. These are characterized by various degrees of mitochondrial dysfunction, very remotely, if at all, linked to leucine degradation and include Barth syndrome (type II), Costeff syndrome (type III), and type V or dilated cardiomyopathy with ataxia (DCMA) syndrome. The remaining cases (type IV) with increased 3-MGA encompass a variety of disorders affecting mitochondrial function. Genes known to be associated with elevations of 3-MGA are included on this panel.

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

All detected alterations are evaluated according to American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) recommendations.(1) Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance.

Cautions

Clinical Correlations:

Test results should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data.

Misinterpretation of results may occur if the information provided is inaccurate or incomplete.

If testing was performed because of a clinically significant family history, it is often useful to first test an affected family member. Detection of at least one reportable variant in an affected family member would allow for more informative testing of at-risk individuals.

To discuss the availability of additional testing options or for assistance in the interpretation of these results, [contact the](#) Mayo Clinic Laboratory genetic counselors at 800-533-1710.

Technical Limitations:

Next-generation sequencing may not detect all types of genomic variants. In rare cases, false-negative or false-positive results may occur. The depth of coverage may be variable for some target regions; assay performance below the

minimum acceptable criteria or for failed regions will be noted. Given these limitations, negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder. If a specific clinical disorder is suspected, evaluation by alternative methods can be considered.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants will be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

This test is validated to detect 95% of deletions up to 75 base pairs (bp) and insertions up to 47bp. Insertions/deletions (indels) of 40 or more bp, including mobile element insertions, may be less reliably detected than smaller indels.

Deletion/Duplication Analysis:

This analysis targets single and multi-exon deletions/duplications; however, in some instances single exon resolution cannot be achieved due to isolated reduction in sequence coverage or inherent genomic complexity. Balanced structural rearrangements (such as translocations and inversions) may not be detected.

This test is not designed to detect low levels of mosaicism or to differentiate between somatic and germline variants. If there is a possibility that any detected variant is somatic, additional testing may be necessary to clarify the significance of results.

Genes may be added or removed based on updated clinical relevance. Refer to the [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel](#) in Special Instructions for the most up to date list of genes included in this test. For detailed information regarding gene specific performance and technical limitations, see Method Description or contact a laboratory genetic counselor.

If the patient has had an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant or a recent heterologous blood transfusion, results may be inaccurate due to the presence of donor DNA. Call Mayo Clinic Laboratories for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Reclassification of Variants:

At this time, it is not standard practice for the laboratory to systematically review previously classified variants on a regular basis. The laboratory encourages health care providers to contact the laboratory at any time to learn how the classification of a particular variant may have changed over time.

Variant Evaluation:

Evaluation and categorization of variants is performed using published American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology recommendations as a guideline.(1) Other gene-specific guidelines may also be considered. Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance. Variants classified as benign or likely benign are not reported.

Multiple in silico evaluation tools may be used to assist in the interpretation of these results. The accuracy of predictions made by in silico evaluation tools is highly dependent upon the data available for a given gene, and periodic updates to these tools may cause predictions to change over time. Results from in silico evaluation tools should be interpreted with

caution and professional clinical judgement.

Clinical Reference

1. Richards S, Aziz N, Bale S, et al: Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. *Genet Med.* 2015 May;17(5):405-424
2. Wortmann SB, Kluijtmans LA, Engelke UF, Wevers RA, Morava E: The 3-methylglutaconic acidurias: what's new?. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 2012;35(1):13-22. doi: 10.1007/s10545-010-9210-7
3. Manoli I, Venditti CP: Disorders of branched chain amino acid metabolism. *Transl Sci Rare Dis.* 2016;1(2):91-110. doi: 10.3233/TRD-160009
4. Wortmann SB, Duran M, Anikster Y, et al: Inborn errors of metabolism with 3-methylglutaconic aciduria as discriminative feature: proper classification and nomenclature. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 2013;36:923-928. doi: 10.1007/s10545-012-9580-0

Performance**Method Description**

[Next-generation sequencing \(NGS\) and/or Sanger sequencing is performed to test for the presence of variants in coding regions and intron/exon boundaries of the genes analyzed, as well as some other regions that have known pathogenic variants. The human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build was used for sequence read alignment. At least 99% of the bases are covered at a read depth over 30X. Sensitivity is estimated at above 99% for single nucleotide variants, above 94% for insertions/deletions \(indels\) less than 40 base pairs \(bp\), above 95% for deletions up to 75 bp and insertions up to 47 bp. NGS and/or a polymerase chain reaction \(PCR\)-based quantitative method is performed to test for the presence of deletions and duplications in the genes analyzed. See Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel](#) for details regarding the targeted genes analyzed.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. See [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel](#) for details regarding the specific gene regions not routinely covered. [\(Unpublished Mayo method\)](#)

Genes analyzed: *AGK, ATP5F1E, ATPAF2, AUH, CLPB, CPS1, DNAJC19, GFER, HMGCL, HTRA2, OPA3, POLG, SERAC1, SUCLA2, TAZ, TIMM50, TMEM70*

PDF Report

Supplemental

Day(s) Performed

Varies

Report Available

28 to 42 days

Specimen Retention Time

Whole Blood: 2 weeks (if available); Extracted DNA: 3 months

Performing Laboratory Location
Rochester

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. This test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

81443
88233-Tissue culture, skin, solid tissue biopsy (if appropriate)
88240-Cryopreservation (if appropriate)

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
3MGAP	3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria Panel	In Process

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
608812	Test Description	62364-5
608813	Specimen	31208-2
608814	Source	31208-2
608815	Result Summary	50397-9
608816	Result	82939-0
608817	Interpretation	69047-9
608818	Resources	99622-3
608819	Additional Information	48767-8
608820	Method	85069-3
608821	Genes Analyzed	48018-6
608822	Disclaimer	62364-5
608823	Released By	18771-6