

MAPLE SYRUP URINE DISEASE

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Ahornsirupkrankheit

By Carina Demel & Eva Reisinger

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general

- autosomal-recessive
- disturbance in the amino acid metabolism
 - high concentration of branched-chain amino acids and their toxic by-products in blood and urine
 - lead to a sweet-smelling urine

Symptoms

- mental and physical retardation
- feeding problems, vomiting, dehydration
- lethargy, hypotonia
- seizures
- coma
- brain damage → death

Diagnosis

- detection of a defect of the enzyme in amnion cells (prenatal)
- newborn screening by mass spectrometric processes in plasma und urine (first 3 days)
- 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazin (DNPH) in the urine
→ positive if the urine gets red
- test of the breath with labeled ^{13}C -isotope

Clinical subtypes

- Classic Severe MSUD
- Intermediate MSUD
- Intermittent MSUD
- Thiamine-responsive MSUD
- E3-Deficient MSUD with Lactic Acidosis

Protein

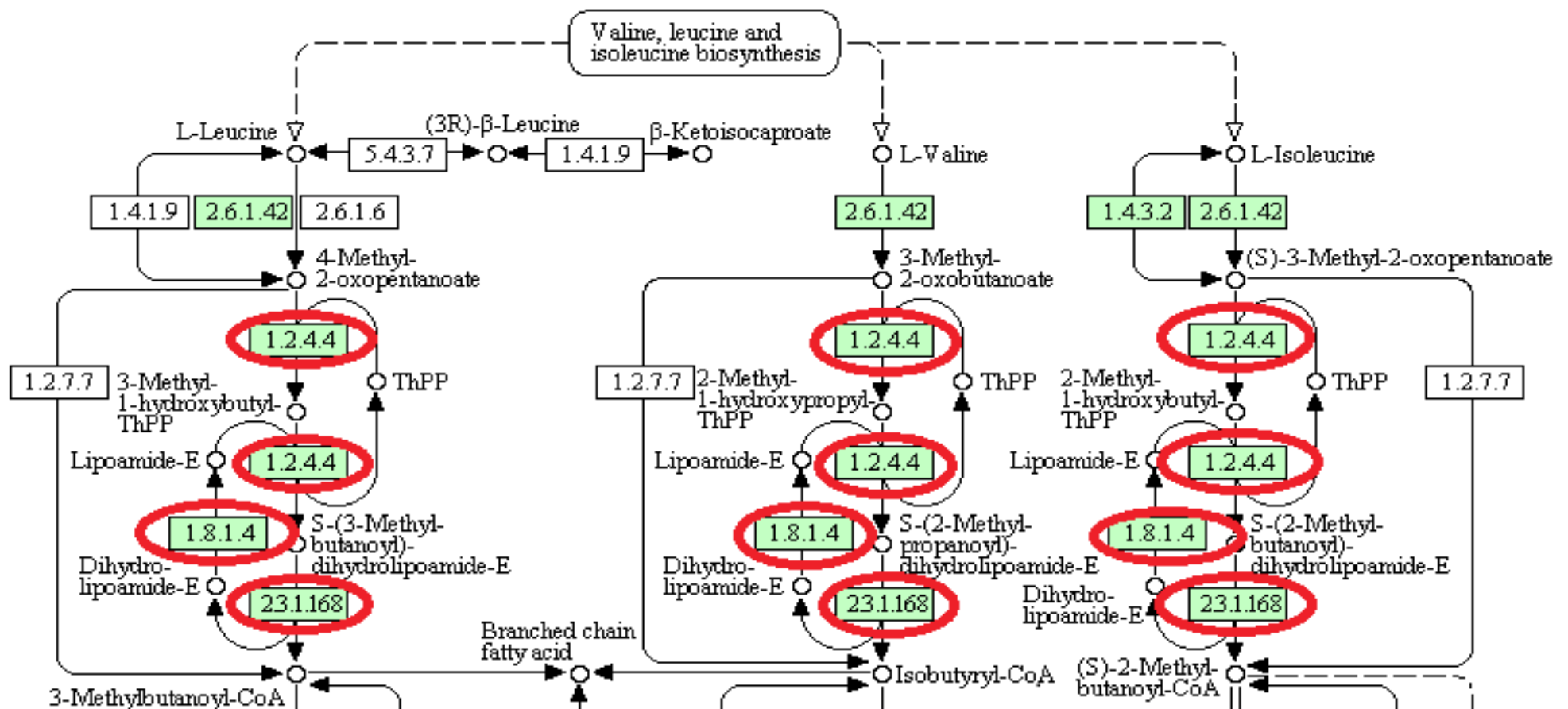
- MSUD is caused by mutations in the following genes:
 - BCKDHA (Branched-Chain Keto Acid Dehydrogenase E1, α -subunit)
 - BCKDHB (E1, β -subunit)
 - DBT (Dihydrolipoamide Branched-Chain Transacylase, E2)
 - DLD (Dihydrolipoamide Dehydrogenase, E3)

BCKD-Complex

- Those 4 gene products form a complex: the branched-chain alpha-keto acid dehydrogenase complex (BCKD)
- breakdown of leucine, isoleucine and valine
- L, I and V are particularly part of protein-rich food like meat, eggs and milk

Pathway

VALINE, LEUCINE AND ISOLEUCINE DEGRADATION



Maple Syrup Disease

Causes

- Subtypes 1-4 are caused by mutations in any of these genes:
 - BCKDHA, BCKDHB, DBT, DLD
- Subtype 5 is only caused by a mutation in the
 - E3 gene

Sources

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/248600>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maple_syrup_urine_disease
- http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?hsa00280