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NIEMANN-PICKS DISEASE

History/Background

- 1st reported in 1914 (Niemann)
- Group of fatal metabolic disorders (A, B, C)
- Subgroup of Lysosomal Storage Disorders (LSD)
- Autosomal Recessive Inheritance
- Niemann-Pick patients show defects metabolism of cholesterol (Type C) and sphingomyelin (Type A and B)
- Ashkenazi Jewish Population (NPA/B)
- French-Canadian Population of Nova Scotia (Variant of NPC)
- Rare Genetic Disease



Symptoms



- 3 Types: Niemann-Picks A/B/C
- NPA (< 1% of ASM activity):</p>
 - Hepatosplenomegaly, cherry-red spot of the macula of the retina
 - Death from 2-4 Years Of Age
- NPB (< 10% of ASM activity):
 - Hepatosplenomegaly with progressive hypersplenism, hyperlipidemia, Thrombocytopenia
 - Can survive into late childhood/early adulthood
- NPC (Secondary decrease in ASM activity):
 - Ataxia, vertical supranuclear gaze palsy (VSGP), dementia, hypotonia, gelastic cataplexy, and developmental delay
 - Always Fatal: Rare to live past 40; Death usually before 20

Classical Diagnostic Methods

NPA/NPB

 Measure level of activity of Acid Sphingomyelinase (ASM) in white blood cells



- Measurement through blood samples
- Specification between NPA and NPB must be through clinical evaluation
- NPC
 - Skin Biopsy done through Specialists
 - Grow Fibroblast cells in Lab and study its ability to transport/store cholesterol



Classical Treatments

Niemann-Picks Type A/B Currently no treatment for NPA Only treatment to help symptoms Niemann-Picks Type C

- Zavesca (Miglustat)
 - In 2009, the UK and Republic of Ireland approved Zavesca to be the 1st licensed treatment for NPC
 - Has slowed, but not stopped, neurological decline when tested on mice
 - Temper/Control symptoms using supportive Treatment



Novel Diagnoses Knowing The Causative Gene

- Causative Genes
 - SMPD1 gene:
 - Type A (acute, infantile form; most common)
 - Type B (chronic, non-neurological form; less common)
 - NPC1/NPC2 gene:
 - Type C
 - Genetically and biochemically different from Type A & B
- Research currently being done using mice:
 - Bone marrow transplantation
 - Enzyme replacement therapy
 - Gene therapy (replacing bad gene with good gene)



Novel Therapy Based on Understanding of Genetic Knowledge

- Comprehensive analysis of entire acid sphingomyelinase (ASM) gene structure used for carrier testing for partners of known Type A carriers
- Zavesca (Miglustat)
 - Only treatment to help symptom
- Lots of current research on different possibilities for Type C

Sources

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- http://www.nnpdf.org/? itool=books&referralid=gnd.section.211
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