

Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)/ SMN1 Gene

Contact details:

Bristol Genetics Laboratory
Pathology Sciences
Southmead Hospital
Bristol, BS10 5NB
Enquiries: 0117 414 6168
FAX: 0117 414 6464

Head of Department:

Professor Rachel Butler, FRCPath
Consultant Clinical Scientist

Consultant Lead for Rare Disease:

Maggie Williams, FRCPath

Consultant Lead for Oncology:

Christopher Wragg, FRCPath

Service Lead:

Natalie Forrester
Natalie.Forrester@nbt.nhs.uk

Sample Required

See **Sample requirements page** at www.nbt.nhs.uk/genetics for full details

Prenatal testing **MUST** be arranged with the laboratory well in advance.

Samples should be accompanied by a **FULLY** completed request form (available as download at www.nbt.nhs.uk/genetics or from the laboratory).

Please include details of test, family history, address including POSTCODE, NHS number, referring clinician and centre.

Consent and Storage:

All genetic testing requires consent. It is the responsibility of the referring clinician to ensure that appropriate consent has been obtained.

DNA is stored from **ALL** patients undergoing DNA testing, unless consent for this is specifically denied.

Stored material from all referrals may be retained for quality assurance purposes and may be used anonymously for the development of new tests for the disorder in question.

Clinical Background and Genetics

- SMA is an autosomal recessive inherited neuromuscular disorder with an incidence of approximately 1 in 10,000 and a carrier frequency of approximately 1 in 50.
- It is characterised by degeneration of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord, leading to symmetrical muscle weakness and atrophy
- 4 types – genetically similar but differ in patient age at presentation & clinical course:
 1. **SMA type I** (Werdnig-Hoffman) (OMIM: [253300](#)): acute infantile SMA. Onset from birth to 6 months. Baby unable to rollover or sit – ‘floppy baby’
 2. **SMA type II** (Dubowitz) OMIM: [253550](#)): chronic infantile SMA. Presentation between 6-12 months. Able to sit unsupported but not able to stand unaided and unable to walk
 3. **SMA type III** (Kugelberg-Welander) (OMIM: [253400](#)): Presentation after 18 months. Able to stand and walk but show proximal muscle weakness.
 4. **SMA type IV** (OMIM: [271150](#)): adult-onset SMA
- SMA is caused by a deficiency of the Survival of Motor Neuron (SMN) protein, encoded by the SMN genes, located on 5q13.
- Approximately 95% of individuals with SMA have a homozygous deletion of exon 7 of SMN1, either as a result of homozygous deletion or a gene conversion event. Of the remaining cases, approximately 5% are compound heterozygous with a point mutation on one chromosome and a deletion/gene conversion
- The SMN1 gene is duplicated with a highly homologous copy called SMN2
- 5% normal individuals are deleted for SMN2 and this is not thought to cause clinical symptoms of SMA but may modify the SMA phenotype
- Approximately 2% of SMA cases are due to de novo mutations

Service offered

Multiplex Ligation-Dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA) is used to determine the copy number of exons 7 and 8 of the SMN1 gene on 5q13. MLPA **does not detect point mutations** within the SMN1 gene. If appropriate, point mutation testing is arranged via UKGTN

Referrals

- **Diagnostic testing:** Molecular confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of the disease (referrals from Clinical Genetics, Paediatrics, Neurology)
- **Carrier testing:** for individuals with a family history of SMA (via Clinical Genetics)
- **Prenatal testing:** where both parents are confirmed carriers, available by arrangement with Clinical Genetics

Clinical Advice:

If clinical discussion is required we would recommend discussion with Clinical Genetics, St Michael's Hospital, Bristol (Tel: 0117 342 5652)

Target reporting Times

- Diagnostic testing: 42 days
- Carrier testing: 42 days
- Urgent testing: 14 days
- Prenatal testing: 3 days

Quality

- The laboratory takes part in the GENQA scheme for this service.