Heart Institute





Heart Institute Diagnostic Lab CAP#: 7518730 CLIA#: 36D2003208 Phone: (513) 803-1751 Fax: (513) 803-1748 Email: HeartDx@cchmc.org

Shipping Instructions

Please enclose a test requisition form with sample. All information must be complete before sample can be processed. Samples may be shipped at room temperature by overnight Federal Express to arrive Monday through Friday.

Ship To:

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center Attn: Heart Institute Diagnostic Lab 240 Albert Sabin Way, Room S4.381 Cincinnati. OH 45229-3039

MYL2 – Associated Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

MYL2 – Associated Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) is characterized by left ventricular hypertrophy in the absence of predisposing cardiac conditions. While there are more than 18 genes associated with autosomal dominant HCM, *MYL2* mutations are thought to comprise a very small number of cases (1). The *MYL2* gene codes for the protein myosin light chain-2, which is an essential protein in the regulation of myosin ATPase activity in smooth muscle (2). The *MYL2* gene contains 7 exons and is located on chromosome 12q24.11.

Approximately 50-65% of individuals with a known or suspected diagnosis of familial HCM have a mutation in one of a number of genes encoding components of the sarcomere and cytoskeleton.

Indication

MYL2 gene testing is utilized to confirm a diagnosis of HCM in patients with clinically evident disease. Genetic testing allows for early identification and diagnosis of individuals at greatest risk prior to the expression of typical clinical manifestations. If a mutation is identified in an asymptomatic individual, regular and routine outpatient follow up is indicated. If clinically unaffected members of a family with an identified mutation for HCM are found not to carry that mutation, they can be definitely diagnosed as unaffected and reassured that neither they nor their children will be at higher risk compared to the general population to develop symptoms related to HCM. A negative test result in an individual with a known familial mutation also eliminates the need for routine follow up.

Methodology:

Sensitivity & Accuracy:

References:

Specimen:

Turnaround Time:

CPT Codes:

All 7 exons of the *MYL2* gene, as well as the exon/intron boundaries and portion of untranslated regions of the gene are amplified by PCR. Genomic DNA sequences from both forward and reverse directions are obtained by automatic fluorescent detection using an *ABI PRISM® 3730 DNA Analyzer*. Sequence variants different from National Center for Biotechnology Information GeneBank reference are further evaluated for genetic significance. If a mutation is identified, a known familial mutation analysis will be available for additional family members.

Greater than 98.5% of the mutations in exons 1-7 of *MYL2* are detectable by sequence based methods. Sequencing does not detect deletions or duplications.

- 1. Pagon RA, Bird TD, Dolan CR, Stephens K, editors. GeneReviews [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2008 Aug 05 [updated 2011 May 17].
- Flavigny, J., Richard, P., Isnard, R., Carrier, L., Charron, P., Bonne, G., Forissier, J.-F., Desnos, M., Dubourg, O., Komajda, M., Schwartz, K., Hainque, B. Identification of two novel mutations in the ventricular regulatory myosin light chain gene (MYL2) associated with familial and classical forms of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. J. Molec. Med. 76: 208-214, 1998.

Peripheral blood in EDTA tube Adult: 5-10mL Child: 3-5mL Infant: 1-3mL For other specimen types, please contact Amy Shikany at 513-803-3317

Full mutation analysis 2-4 weeks Known mutation analysis 1-2 weeks

Full Gene Sequencing81479Additional Family Members81403