

Phosphoglucomutase-1 deficiency presented as adrenal insufficiency

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Background

- Protein N-glycosylation is a common process in all organ systems
- During N-glycosylation, glycan precursors are assembled from monosaccharide units to generates mature glycoprotein
- The congenital disorders of glycosylation (CDG) are a group of genetic diseases due to defects in the biosynthesis of glycoprotein's and other glycoconjugates
- Phosphoglucomutase type 1 (PGM1) deficiency has been recently classified among the congenital disorders of glycosylation (PGM1-CDG)

Common clinical presentation:

- Hepatopathy
- Bifid uvula
- Malignant hyperthermia
- Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
- Growth retardation
- Hypoglycemia
- Myopathy
- Dilated cardiomyopathy, and cardiac arrest
- ACTH deficiency has been rarely reported**

L.C. Tegtmeier Etal N Engl J Med 2014;370:533-42.

Table 1. Patients' details

patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Current age	14	6	17	Died 13.5	29	2	5
Palate	Piere Rubin	Cleft palate	Cleft palate	Bifid uvula	Cleft palate	Bifid uvula	Bifid uvula
Abnormal liver function	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hypoglycemic events	Severe recurrent	Severe recurrent	resolved	Severe recurrent	resolved	no	yes
Cortisol deficiency	yes	yes	mild	yes		no	no
Current height SD	-3.2	-1.2	-2.7	-2	-3	-1.9	-3
LH/ FSH	normal		normal		Fathered a child		
Heart	normal	Normal	normal	Cardiac arrest	normal	normal	normal
Muscle CPK	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	
Pseudocholinesterase	low	Low	low		low		
Rhabdomyolysis	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Learning disability	yes		yes				

Table 2. Progressive deteriorating Adrenal function in the patient

patient	Age	Post hypoglycemia Acth level (3-10) Pmol/l	Post Low dose ACTH test. Cortisol level >20 ng,dl	Post Hypoglycemia Cortisol level >20 ng,dl	Post glucagon stimulation Cortisol >20 ng,dl
1	1 year		23	15	
1	4 years	<1	13	7	
1	6 years	3	13	12.8	10
1	7 years	1.6	13		
1	11 years				0.5
2	5 days				
2	6 month	5.4		15.9	
2	3 years		4		
2	4 years	0.9			
3	4 years		19		
3	8 years		18		
4	1.5 years			21	
4	4 years		13	5.9	
4	8 years	2.8	13.8		

Fig 1. One week glucose distribution of pats. 1

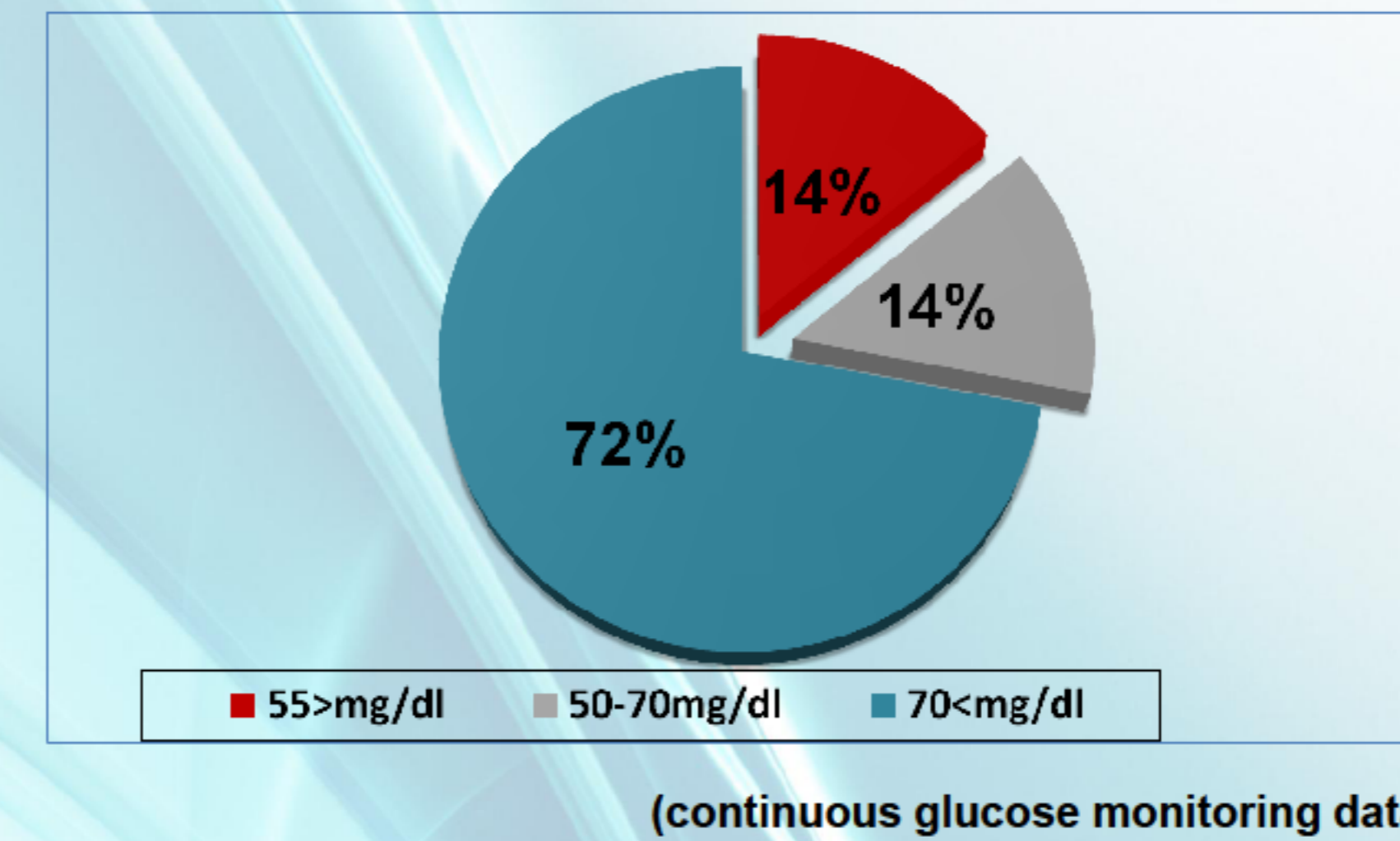


Fig 2. Transferrin Isoelectric focusing

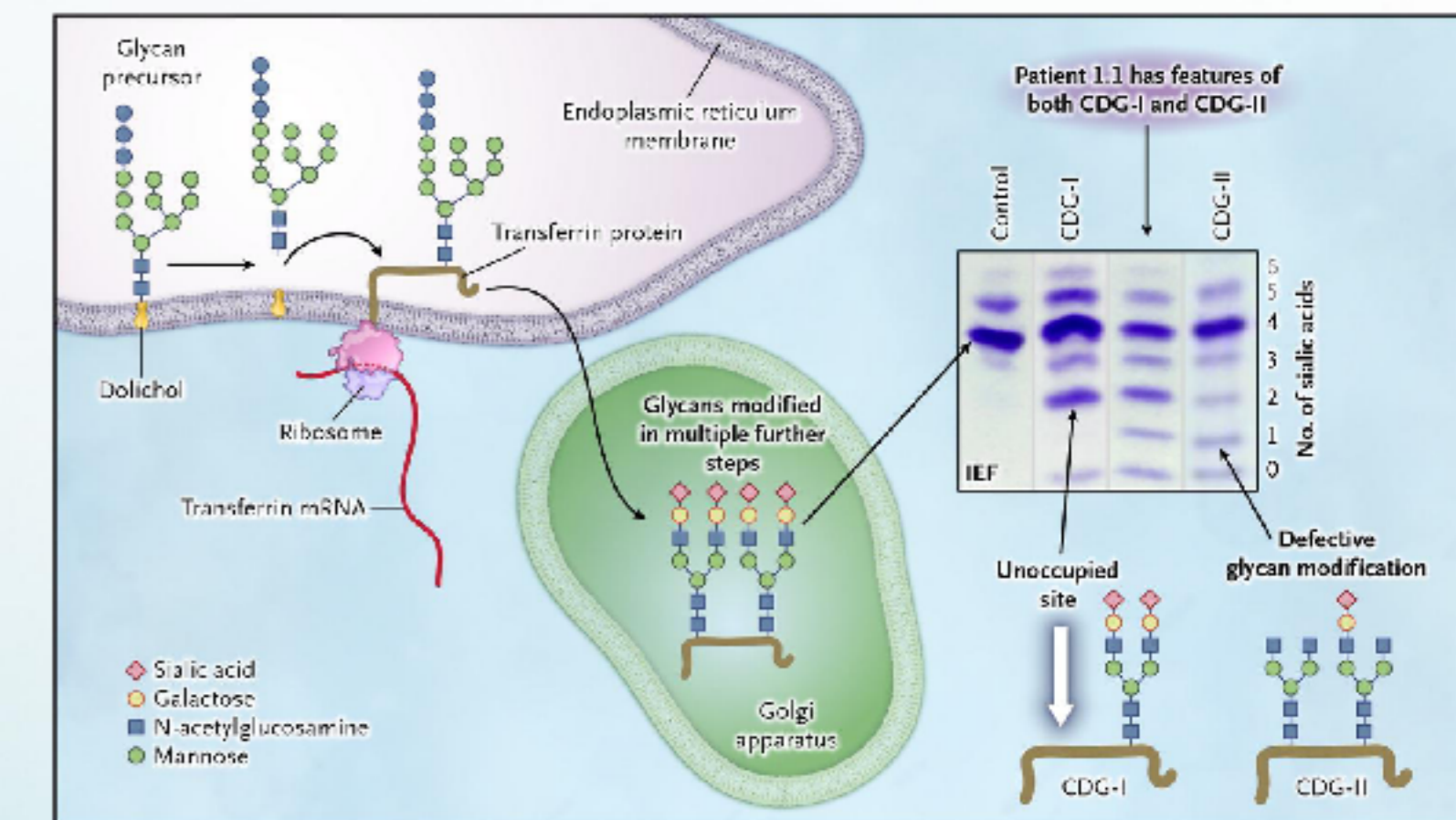
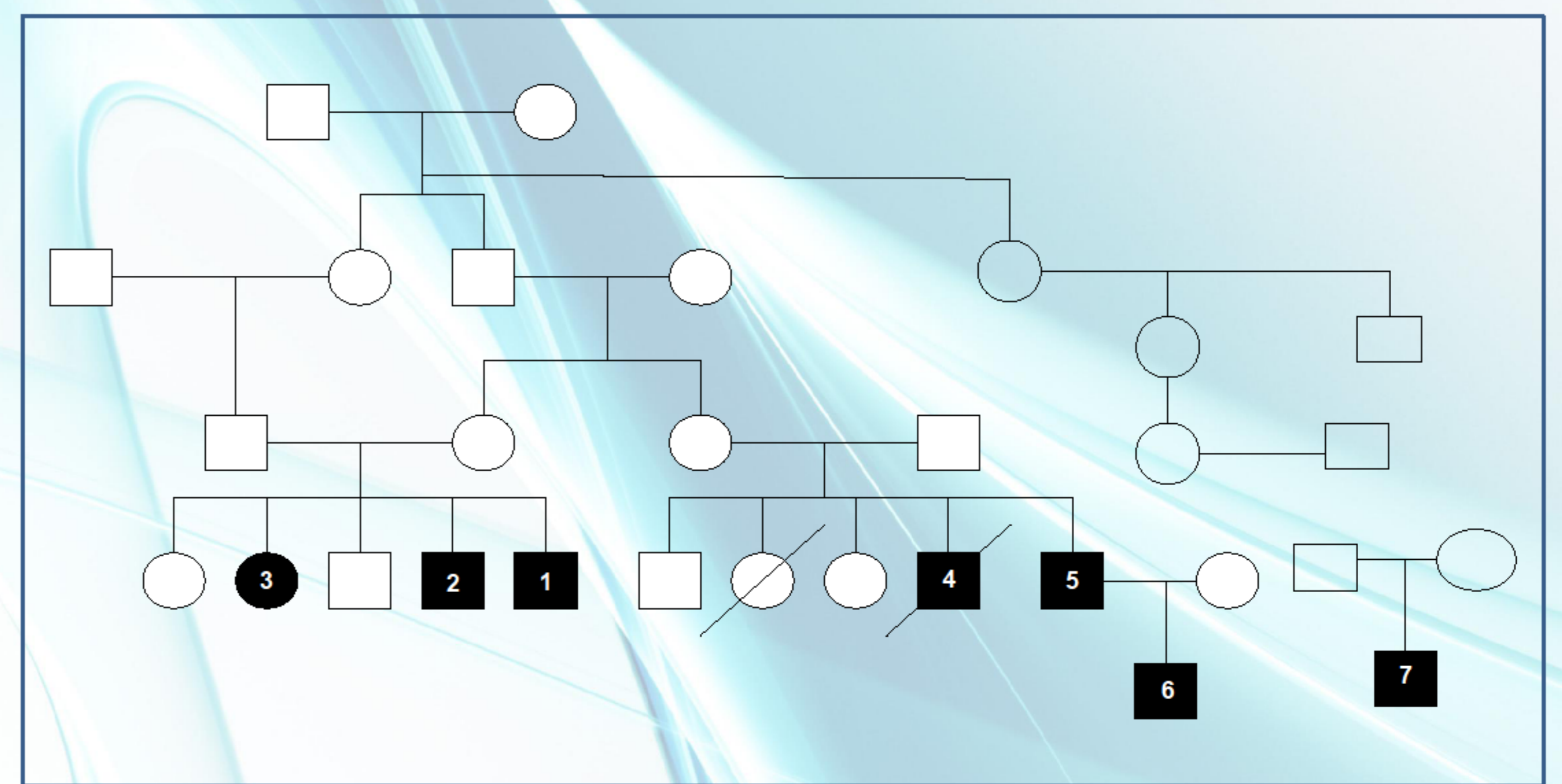


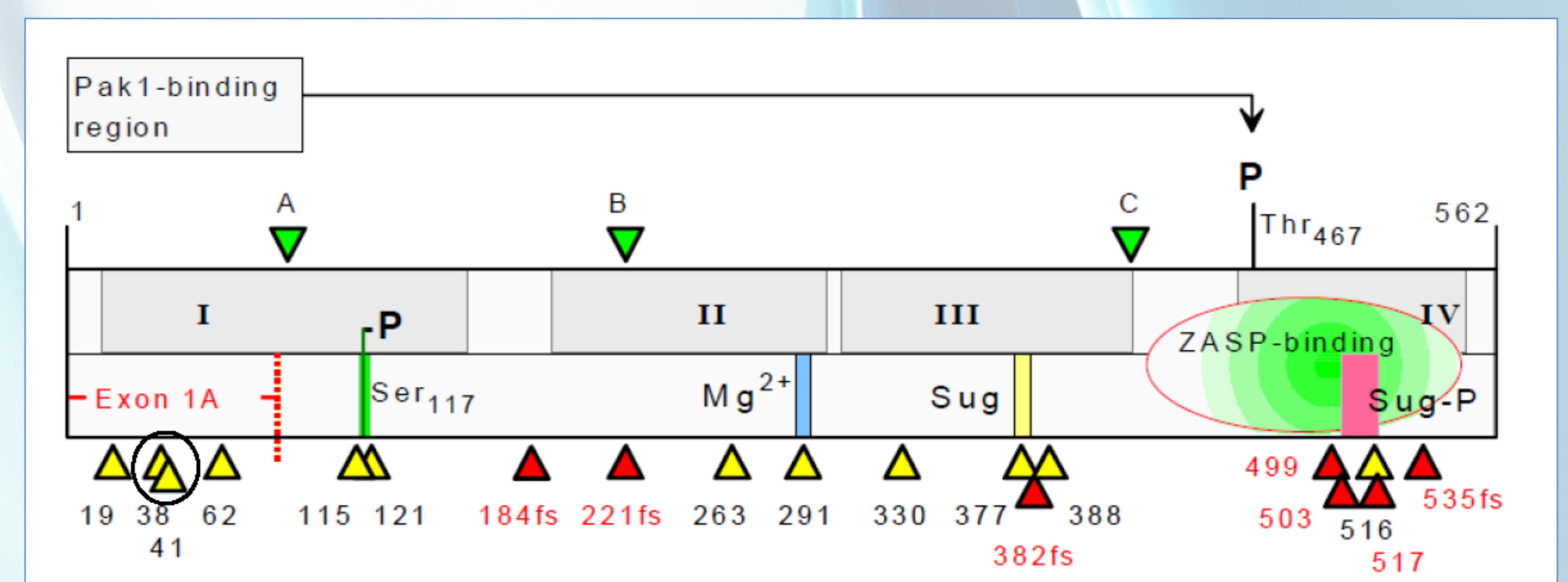
FIG 3: Family Pedigree



Genetic evaluation

- We performed a whole exome sequencing analysis (Otogenetics) and identified 11 homozygous
- The change: chr1 [64059271](#) c.112A>T, p.Asn38Tyr in phosphoglucomutase 1 (PGM1) was predicted as damaging by Mutation-Taster, Polyphen and PhyloP (Fig 4)
- This variation was reported to be the causative mutation in In a 9-year-old girl with CDG1T (614921) and cleft palate, Pierre-Robin sequence, bifid uvula, increased serum creatine kinase, and abnormal liver enzymes by Tegtmeier et al. (2014)
- Thus we verified its segregation in the family by PCR amplification In agreement with the suggestion that this is the causative mutation also in our patients we found it segregated as expected in the family
- Transferrin Isoelectric focusing revealed features of both CDG-I and CDG-II (Fig 2)

Fig 4. Details on PGM1 Structure and Mutation



Conclusions

- PGM1 deficiency should be suspected In cases with abnormal palate, disturbed liver function, recurrent hypoglycemia and short stature.
- Abnormal Transferrin Isoelectric focusing pattern can support the diagnosis of PGM1 deficiency
- ACTH deficiency should be considered in any PGM1 deficient patient with hypoglycemia

I have nothing to disclose