



# The lack of *MKRN3* gene mutations in patients with idiopathic sporadic GnRH-dependent precocious puberty



Beata Wikiera<sup>1</sup>, Karolina Pesz<sup>2</sup>, Elżbieta Petriczko<sup>3</sup>, Julita Nocoń-Bohusz<sup>1</sup>, Aleksander Basiak<sup>1</sup>, Ewa Urbanowicz<sup>3</sup>, Mieczysław Walczak<sup>3</sup>, Maria Szaśniadek<sup>2</sup>, Anna Noczyńska<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Endocrinology and Diabetology for Children and Adolescents, Wrocław Medical University, Wrocław, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Department of Genetics, Wrocław Medical University, Wrocław, Poland

<sup>3</sup> Department of Paediatrics, Endocrinology, Diabetology and Metabolic Diseases of the Developmental Age, Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland

email: wikierab@wp.pl

## Introduction

Central precocious puberty (CPP) results from activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis before the age of 8 years in girls and 9 years in boys. The molecular basis of the maturation of this axis is still poorly understood. The *MKRN3* gene located in the Prader-Willi syndrome critical region (chromosome 15q11-q13), inhibit factors stimulating pulsative GnRH secretion. In 2013 inactivating mutations in the *MKRN3* gene were discovered to cause some of the cases of familial precocious puberty. Subsequently, there have been few reports of apparently *de novo* mutations causing sporadic central precocious puberty.

## Study group

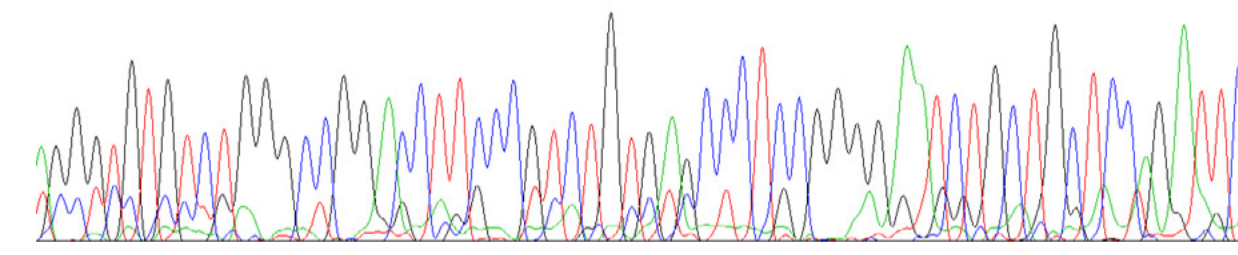
Blood samples were collected from 25 unrelated patients (24 girls and 1 boy), from two university medical centers. All patients were clinically diagnosed with precocious puberty of central origin. Clinical signs:  
**Girls**  
 enlargements of mammal glands  
 estrogenisation of external genitalia  
**Boys:**  
 enlargements of testicles  
**Both:**  
 acceleration of height velocity  
 acceleration of bone maturation  
 pubertal result of GnRH $\alpha$  testing

## The objective

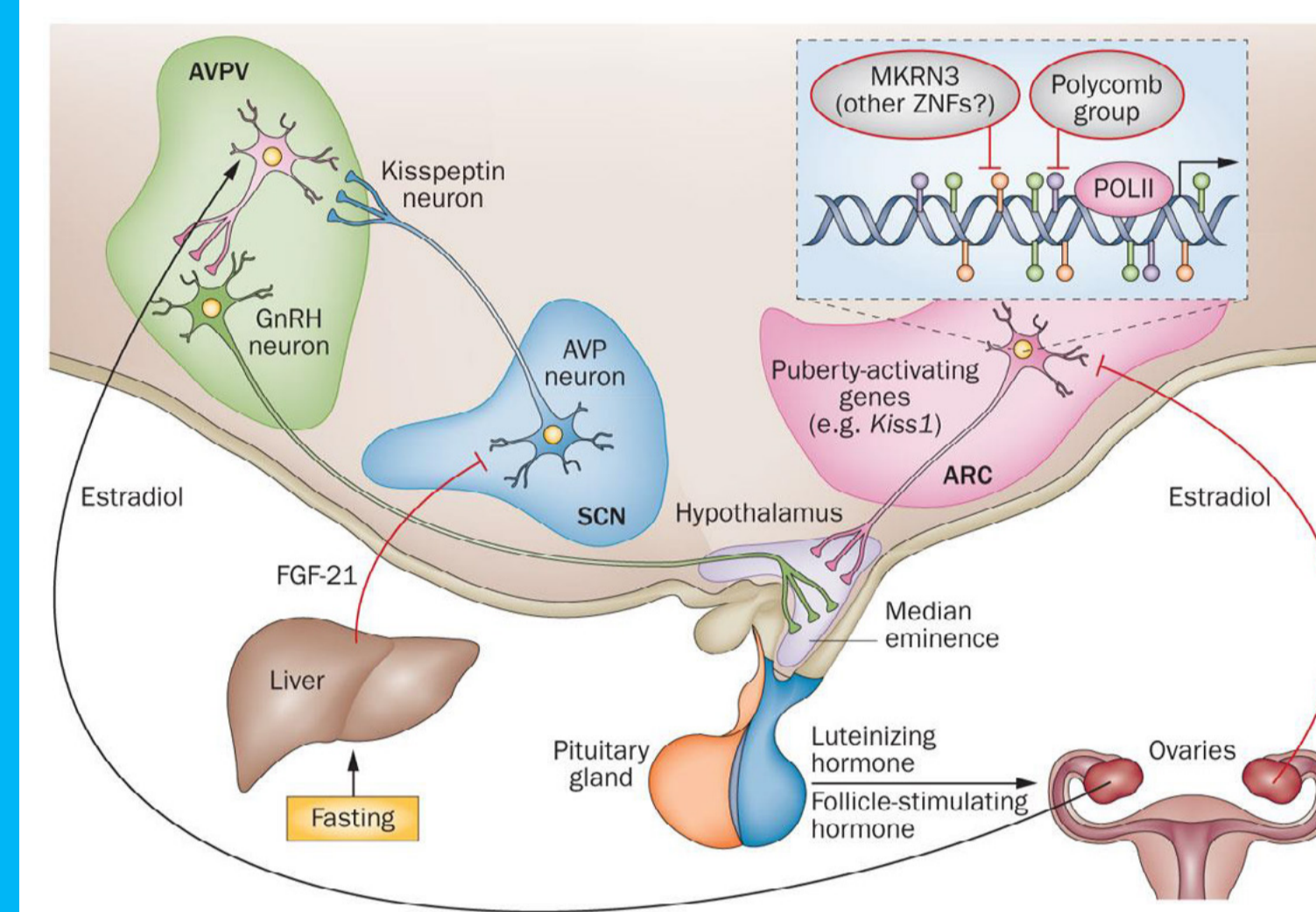
of the study was to investigate mutations in *MKRN3* gene in patients with apparently sporadic idiopathic CPP.

## Measurements

DNA was isolated from lymphocytes using standard procedures. The whole coding region of the *MKRN3* gene was divided between five sets of primers. Each fragment was amplified with PCR, routinely cleaned and then sequenced with the classical Sanger's method.



## The repressive control of puberty



Ojeda, S. R. & Lomniczi, A. (2013) Unravelling the mystery of puberty *Nat. Rev. Endocrinol.* doi:10.1038/nrendo.2013.233

## Results

No pathogenic variants of the *MKRN3* gene were found among the studied group.

## Conclusion

Although deficiency of *MKRN3* causes central precocious puberty in humans, mutations in *MKRN3* gene are a very rare genetic cause of isolated central precocious puberty.

