



*Toward Newborn Screening
for Cerebrotendinous
Xanthomatosis (CTX);
Identifying Informative
Markers for CTX
in Newborns*

Andrea DeBarber, PhD

Research Assistant Professor

Physiology & Pharmacology Department

Associate Director, Bioanalytical Shared Resource Facility

Oregon Health & Science University

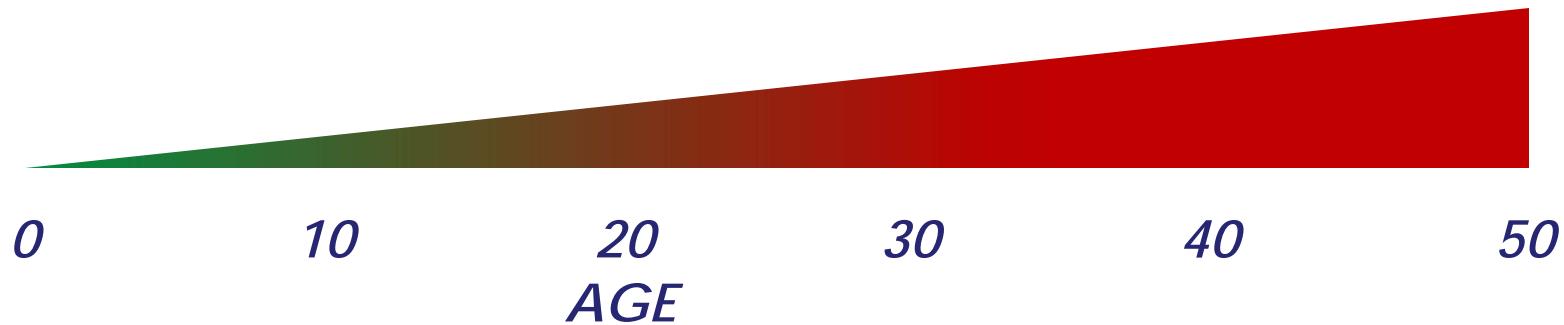
debarber@ohsu.edu

Disclosures & Acknowledgements:

- **OHSU** - Robert Steiner, Jenny Luo, Louise Merkens, Anu Pappu
- **U Rio Grande do Sul** - Roberto Giugliani, Carolina Souza
- **NWR NBS Program** - Cheryl Hermerath, Dave Sesser, Mike Skeels
- **Ontario NBS Program** - Michael Geraghty, Pranesh Chakraborty
- **CA NBS Program** - Fred Lorey
- **OCTRI** - grant 5KL2 RR024141-04 NCRR/NCATS
- **STAIR** - grant U54HD061939 NICHD/NCATS
- **AB SCIEX** - Michal Star-Weinstock, Babu Purkayastha
(patent application filed using QAO methodology to test for CTX)



Clinical Phenotype of CTX:



J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice

0 10 20 30 40 50
AGE

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



0 10 20 30 40 50
AGE

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



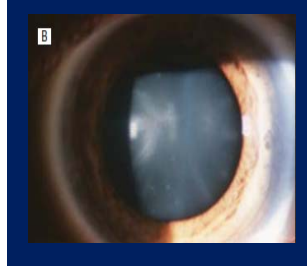
0 10 20 30 40 50
AGE

Mean age symptom
onset 14-19 years

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



0

10

20
AGE

30

40

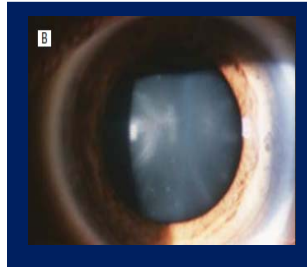
50

Mean age symptom
onset 14-19 years

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



0

10

20
AGE

30

40

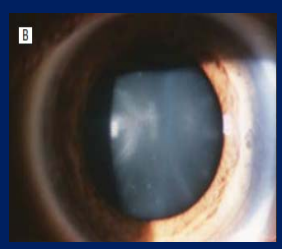
50

Mean age symptom
onset 14-19 years

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



0

10

20
AGE

30

40

50

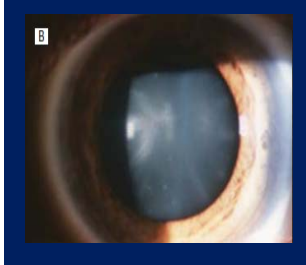
Mean age symptom
onset 14-19 years

Mean age diagnosis
35-37 years

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Clinical Phenotype of CTX:

Neonatal
cholestatic
jaundice



0

10

20
AGE

30

40

Mean age symptom
onset 14-19 years

Mean age diagnosis
35-37 years

*neurological
symptoms (95-97%):
cognitive impairment,
cerebellar signs
(ataxia) & pyramidal
signs (spasticity)*

J Inherit Metab Dis 25 (2002) 501-513 PT Clayton *et al*
Arch Neurol 57 (2000) 520-524 A Verrips *et al*

Effective Oral Treatment for CTX:

- Supplementation deficient bile acids^{1,2}
- Treatment pre-symptomatic children prevents disease complications^{3,4}
- Unfortunately treatment after many years of disease progression does not reverse neurological deterioration²

1. *N Engl J Med* (1984) 311: 1649-1652 VM Berginer, *et al*

2. *Neurol Sci* (2001) 190: 29-33 M Mondelli, *et al*

3. *J Inherit Metab Dis* (2008) Suppl:S 241-5 G Pierre, *et al*

4. *Pediatrics* (2009) 123: 143-147 VM Berginer *et al*

Is CTX a Good Candidate Disorder to Screen for in Newborns?

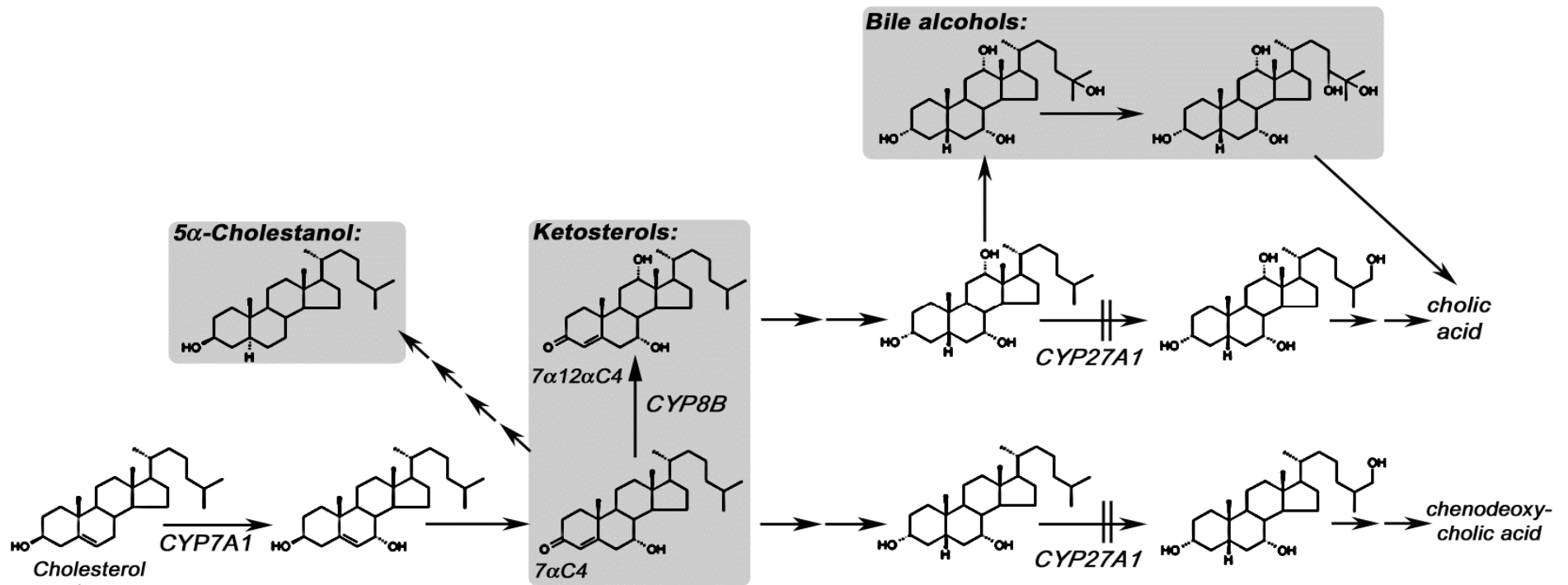
Nomination requirements:

- *Clinical characteristics*
- *High-throughput lab test*

**Optimally dried bloodspot (DBS)
ESI-MS/MS biochemical test**

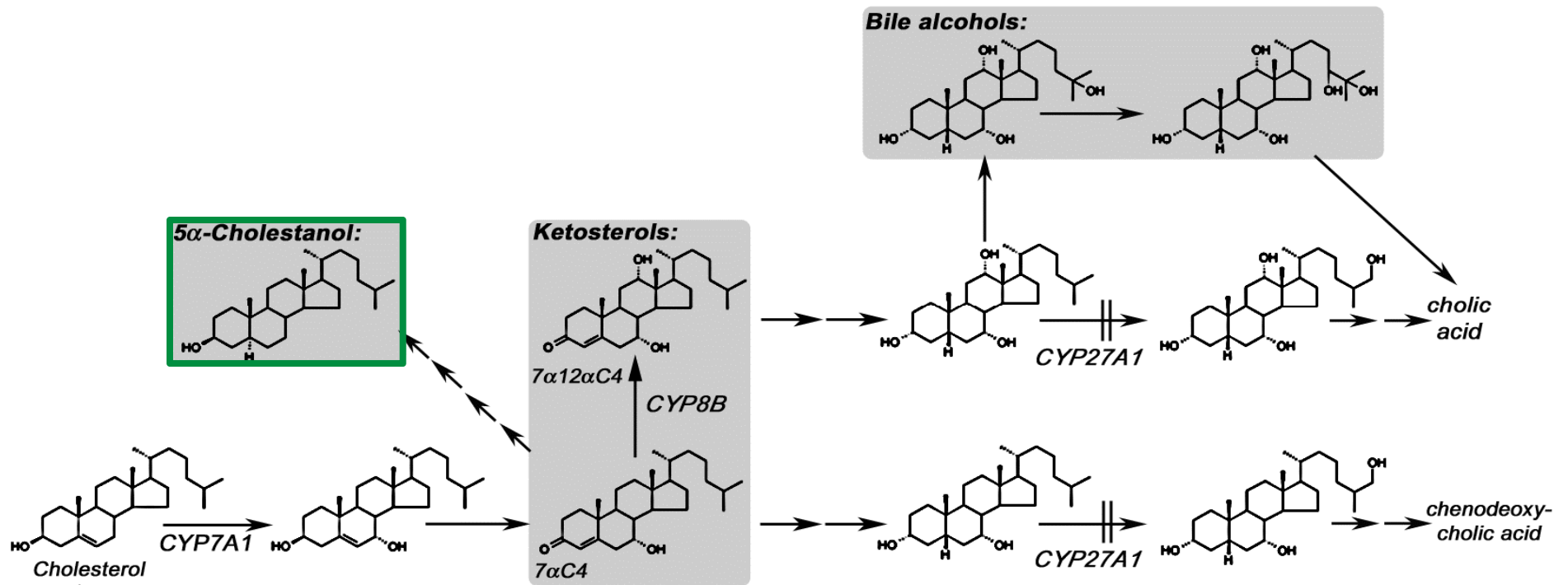
<http://www.hrsa.gov/advisorycommittees/mchbadvisory/heritabledisorders/nominatecondition/index.html>

Biochemical Phenotype of CTX:



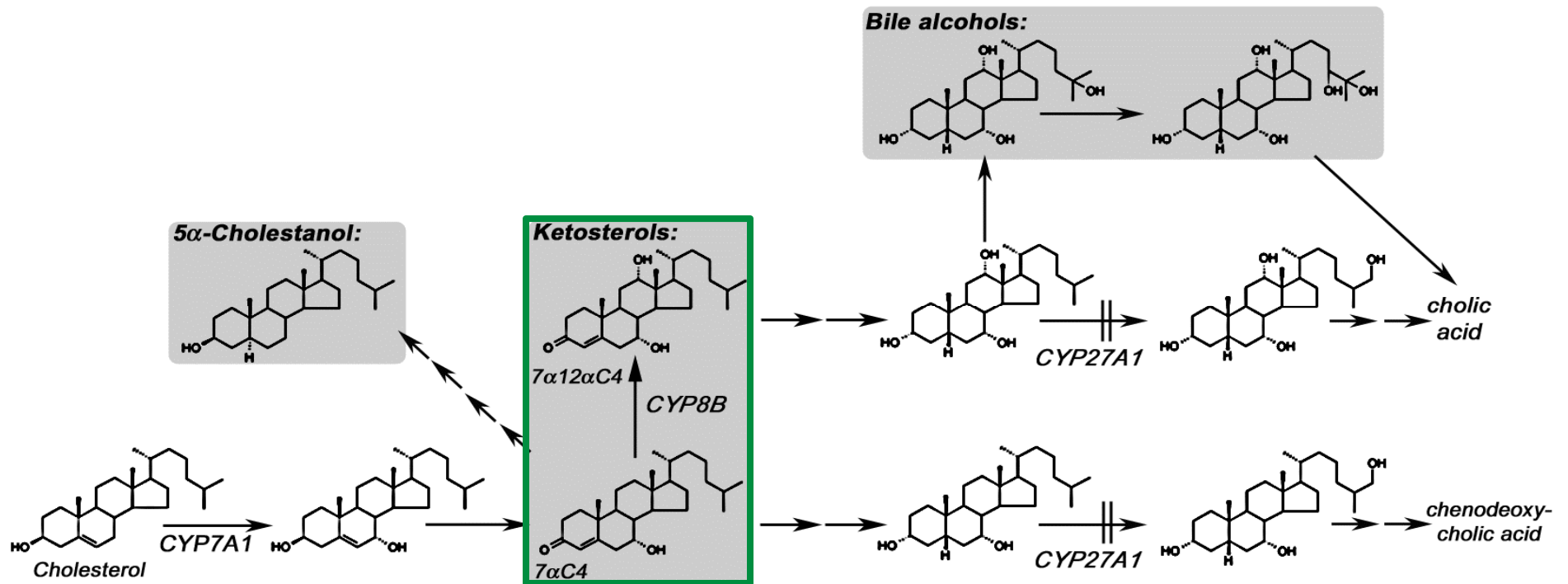
J Lipid Res 22 (1981) 191-200 | Bjorkhem, et al
J Lipid Res 42 (2001) 291-300 A Honda, et al

Biochemical Phenotype of CTX:



J Lipid Res 22 (1981) 191-200 | Bjorkhem, *et al*
J Lipid Res 42 (2001) 291-300 A Honda, *et al*

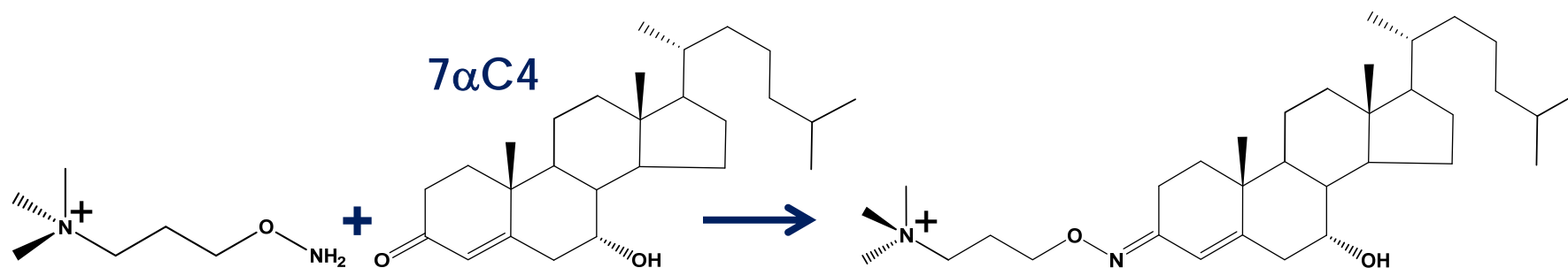
Biochemical Phenotype of CTX:



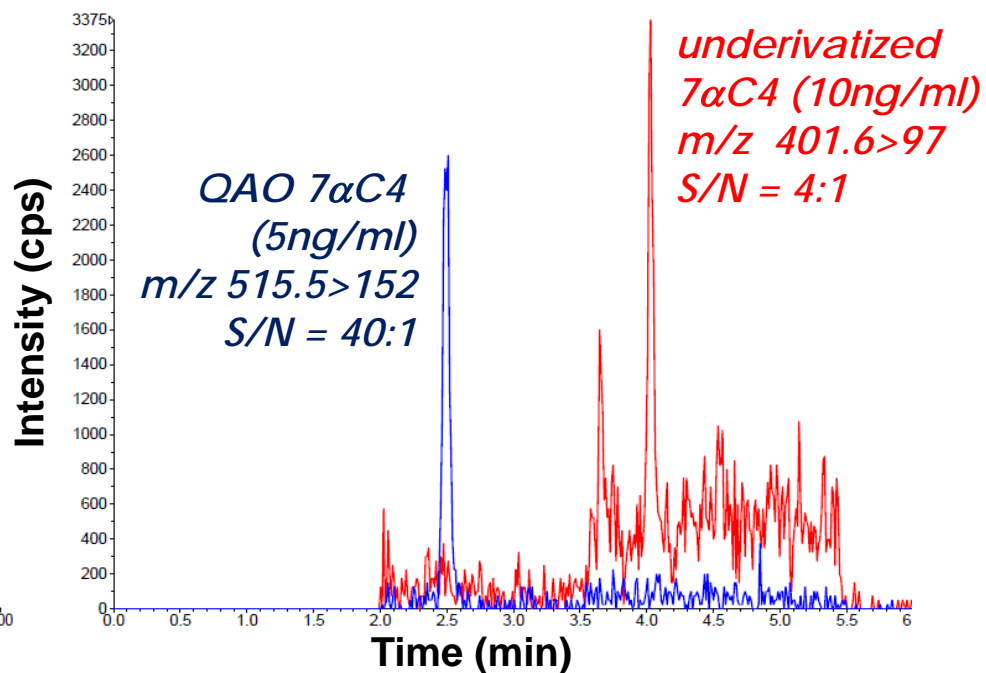
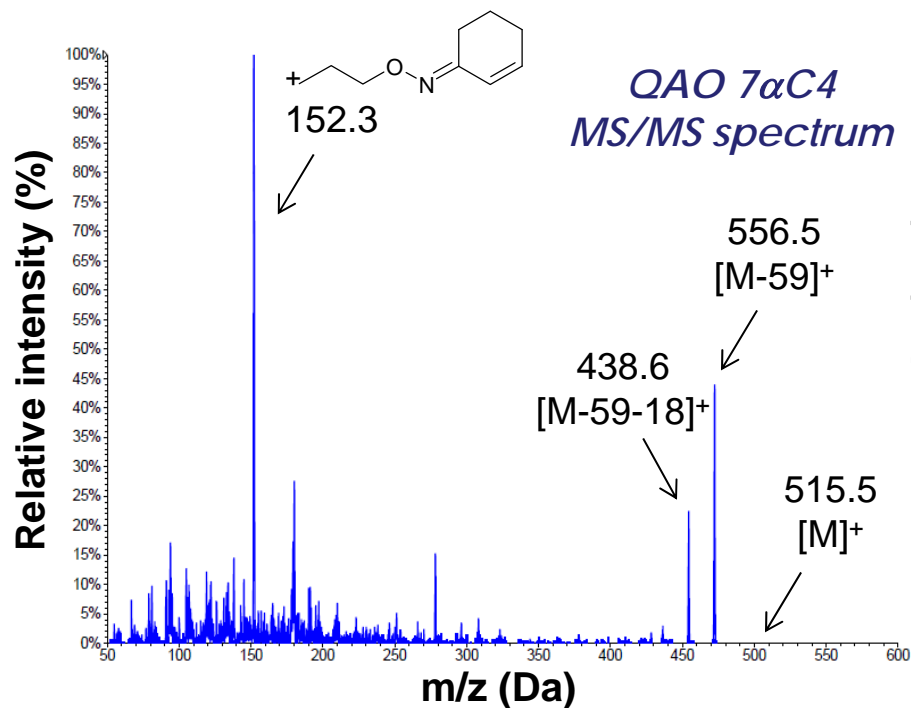
J Lipid Res 22 (1981) 191-200 | Bjorkhem, *et al*
J Lipid Res 42 (2001) 291-300 A Honda, *et al*

Derivatization to Characterize Diagnostic Utility of Ketosterols:

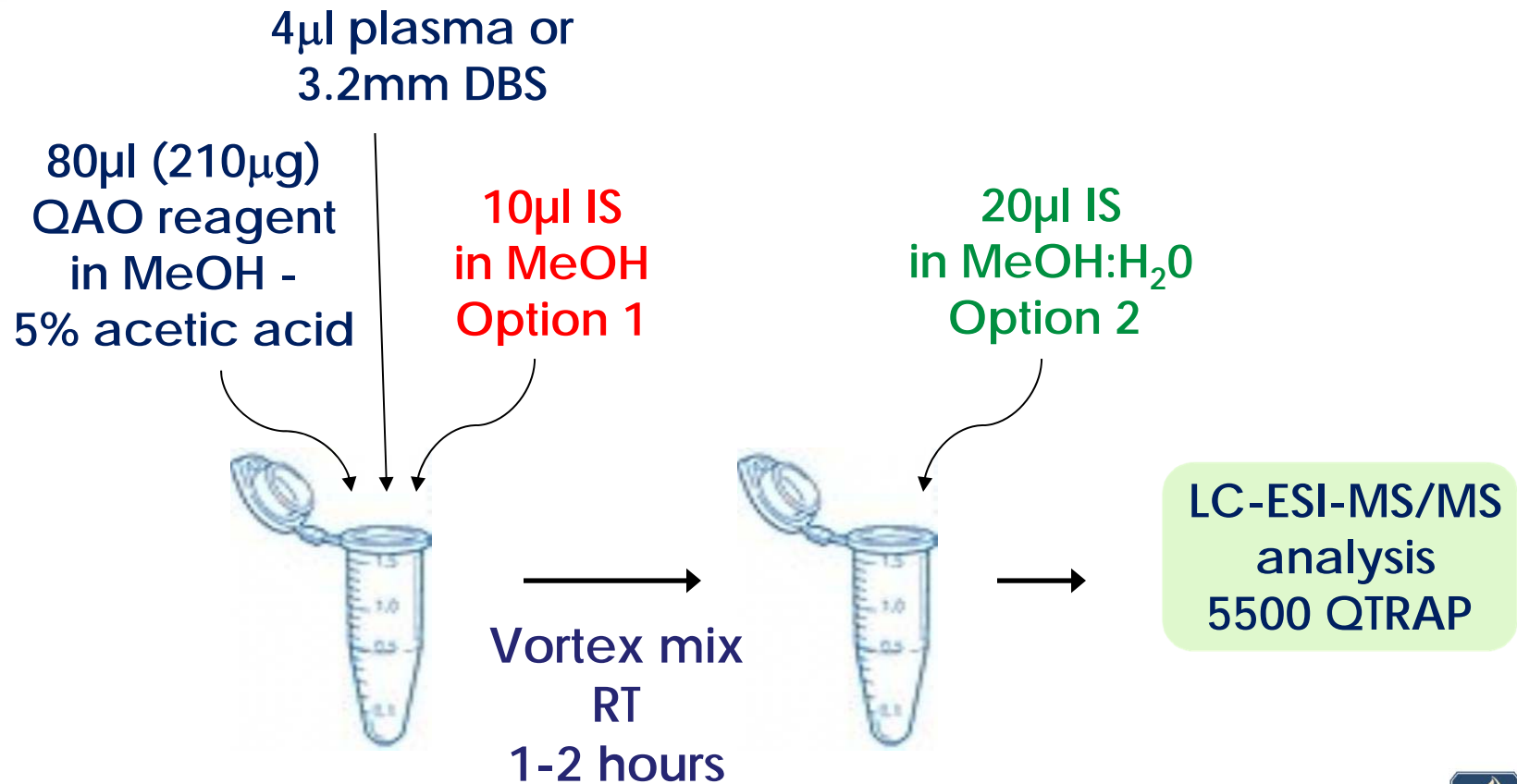
- Derivatization with quaternary ammonoxy (QAO) *O*-(3-trimethylammonium-propyl) hydroxylamine reagent
- Improve LLOQ & synthesize IS



QAO Derivatization Signal Enhancement:



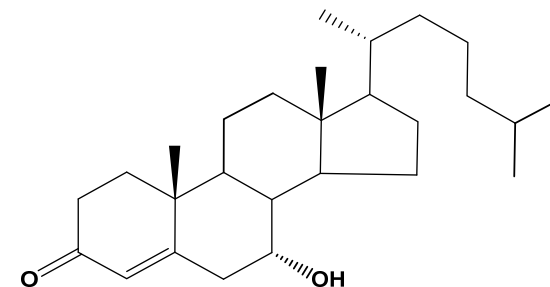
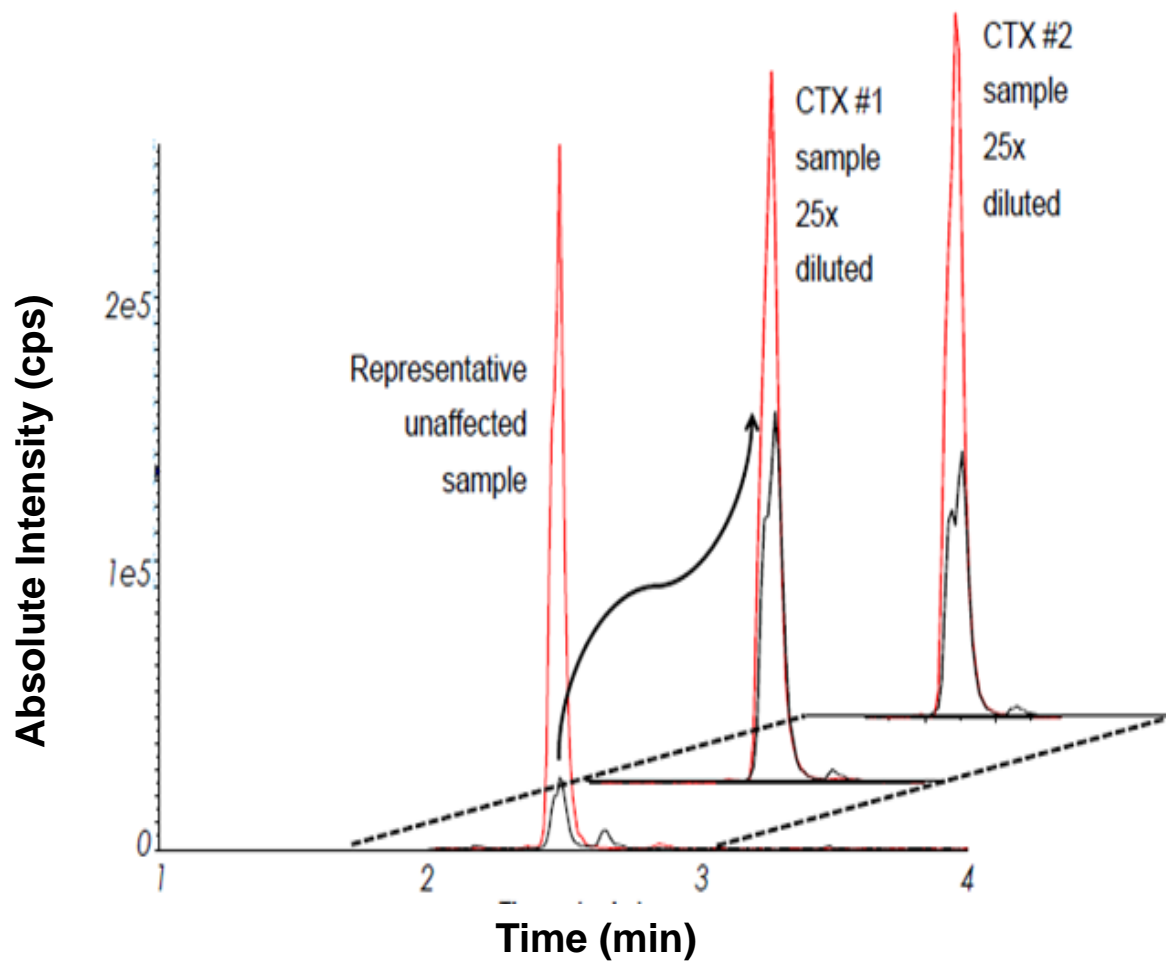
QAO Derivatization Workflow:



Quantification 7 α C4 in Plasma:

- QAO Derivatization 7 α C4 in 4 μ l plasma
- LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis 4-6 min
- LOD 7 α C4 spiked DCS plasma 5ng/ml
- Satisfactory linearity, precision & accuracy across range 20-250ng/ml
- QAO 7 α C4-d₇ IS (**Option 1**)

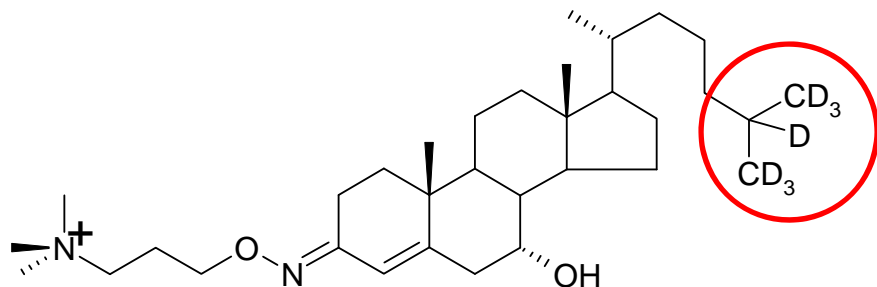
QAO Derivatized 7 α C4 in Plasma:



QAO 7 α C4
m/z 515.5 > 152.3
QAO 7 α C4-d₇
m/z 522.5 > 152.3

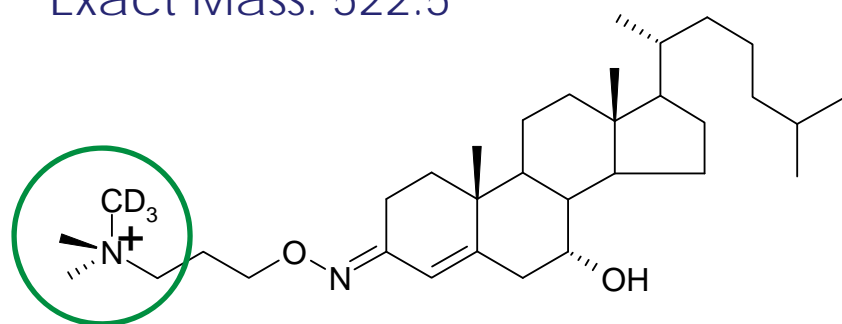
Synthesis IS using stable-isotope enriched QAO reagent:

Internal Standard (IS) options:



IS Option 1:
Analyte-d₇ +
QAO-d₀ reagent

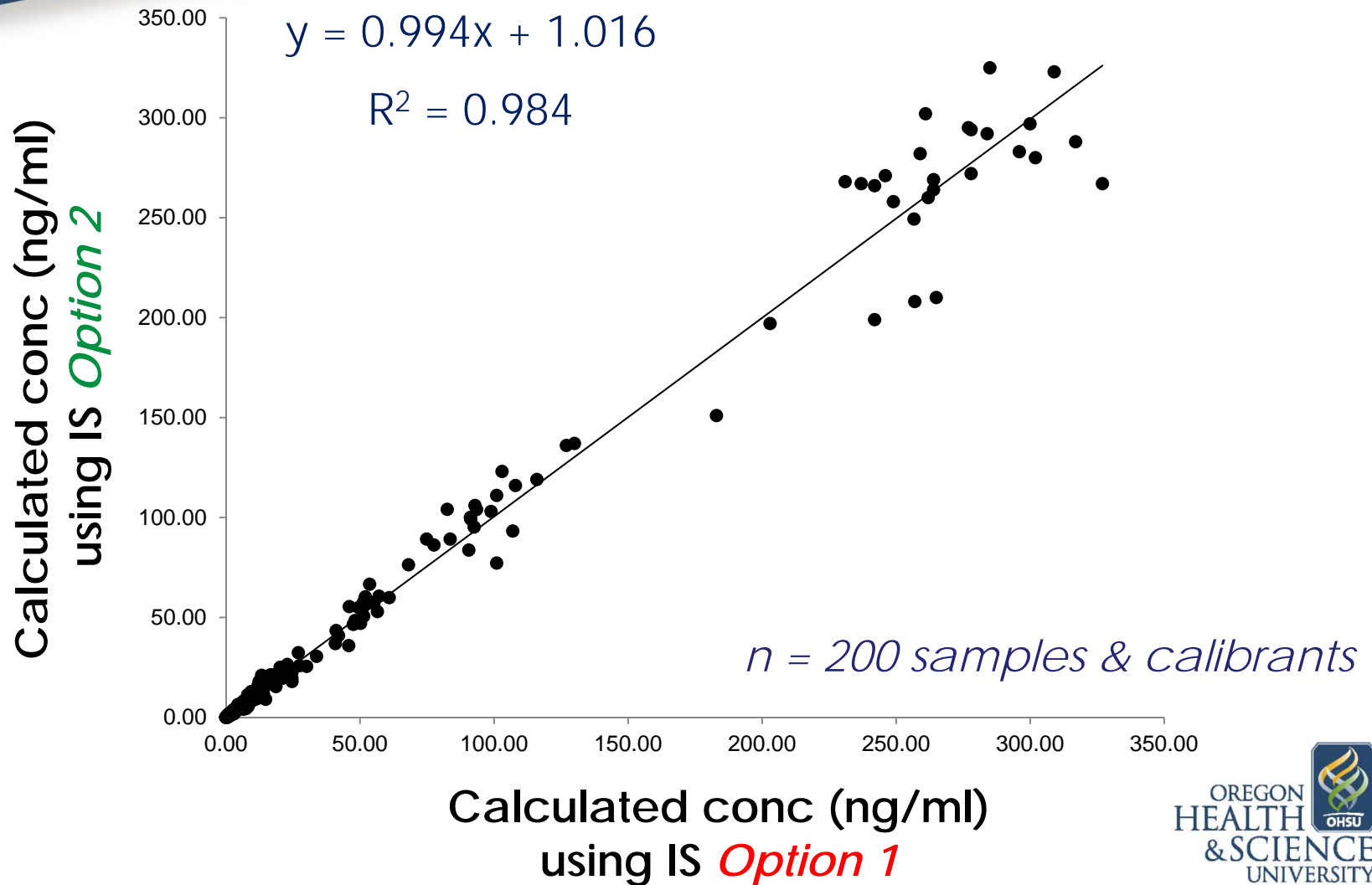
Exact Mass: 522.5



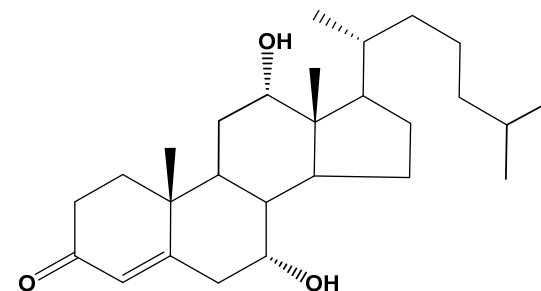
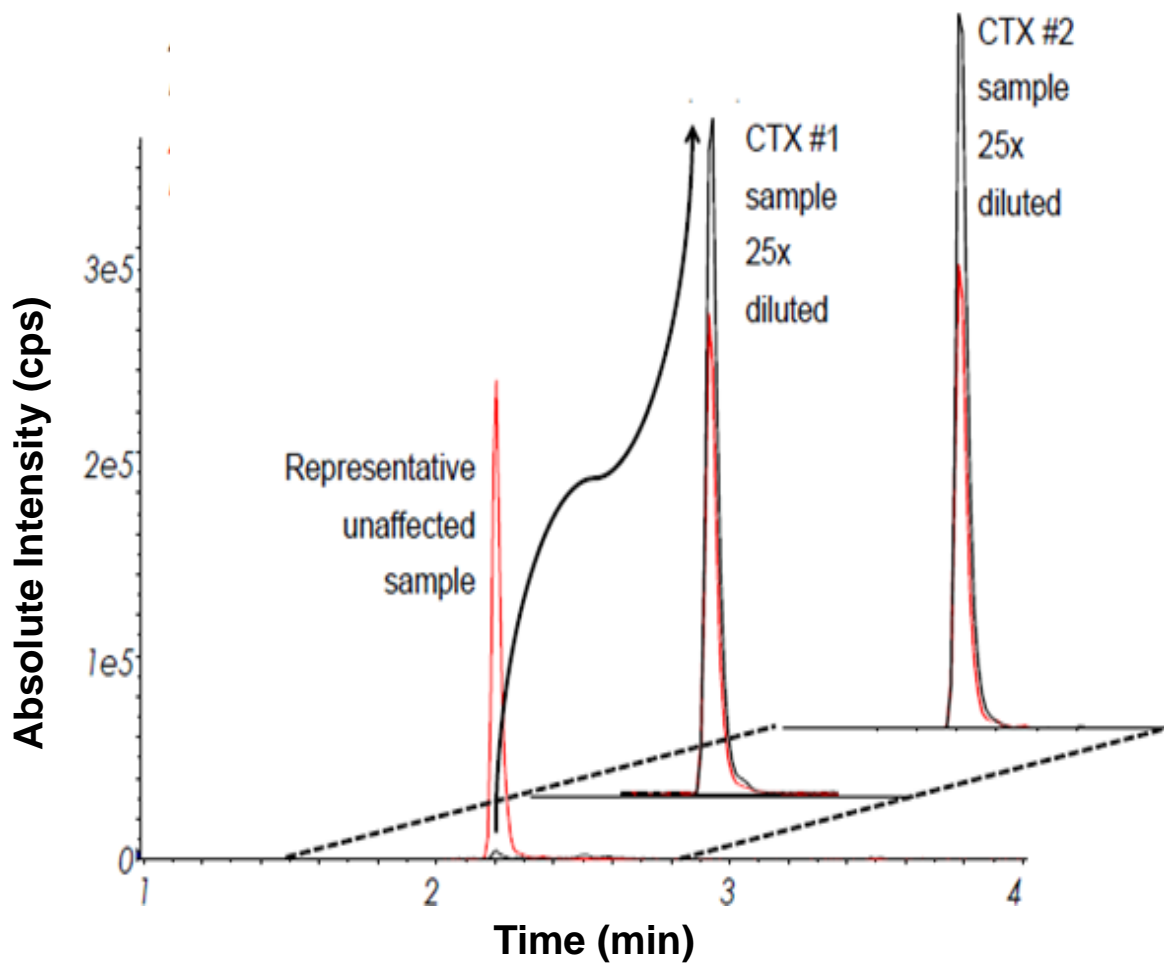
IS Option 2:
Analyte-d₀ +
QAO-d₃ reagent

Exact Mass: 518.5

Synthesis IS using stable-isotope enriched QAO reagent:



QAO Derivatized 7α 12α C4 in Plasma:



QAO 7 α 12 α C4
m/z 531.5 > 152.3
QAO-d₃ 7 α 12 α C4
m/z 534.5 > 152.3

7 α C4 & 7 α 12 α C4 as Improved Markers for CTX:

Plasma concentrations:

	7 α C4 ng/ml	7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml	5 α -cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX patients (n=10)</i>	1174 \pm 711 [204-1828]	1545 \pm 1141 [57-2420]	31 \pm 19 [8.4-66]
<i>Unaffected individuals (n=20)</i>	6.4 \pm 5.3 [1.6-22]	0.4 \pm 0.27 [0.1-0.8]	1.3 [0.8-1.8]

Mean \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α C4 & 7 α 12 α C4 as Improved Markers for CTX:

Plasma concentrations:

>183-fold

	7 α C4 ng/ml	7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml	5 α -cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX patients (n=10)</i>	1174 \pm 711 [204-1828]	1545 \pm 1141 [57-2420]	31 \pm 19 [8.4-66]
<i>Unaffected individuals (n=20)</i>	6.4 \pm 5.3 [1.6-22]	0.4 \pm 0.27 [0.1-0.8]	1.3 [0.8-1.8]

Mean \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α C4 & 7 α 12 α C4 as Improved Markers for CTX:

Plasma concentrations:

>3862-fold

	7 α C4 ng/ml	7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml	5 α -cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX patients (n=10)</i>	1174 \pm 711 [204-1828]	1545 \pm 1141 [57-2420]	31 \pm 19 [8.4-66]
<i>Unaffected individuals (n=20)</i>	6.4 \pm 5.3 [1.6-22]	0.4 \pm 0.27 [0.1-0.8]	1.3 [0.8-1.8]

Mean \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α C4 & 7 α 12 α C4 as Improved Markers for CTX:

>24-fold

Plasma concentrations:

	7 α C4 ng/ml	7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml	5 α -cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX patients (n=10)</i>	1174 \pm 711 [204-1828]	1545 \pm 1141 [57-2420]	31 \pm 19 [8.4-66]
<i>Unaffected individuals (n=20)</i>	6.4 \pm 5.3 [1.6-22]	0.4 \pm 0.27 [0.1-0.8]	1.3 [0.8-1.8]

Mean \pm SD and [range of results] given

Case Study; A Better Blood Test for CTX?

➤ *Clinical phenotype:*

Older female
Cataracts/xanthoma



➤ *Biochemical phenotype:*

Cholestanol	8.4 mg/ml [unaffected <6-8 mg/ml] ^{1,2}
7 α C4	1548 ng/ml [unaffected <22 ng/ml]
7 α 12 α C4	795 ng/ml [unaffected <0.8 ng/ml]

➤ *Genotype:*

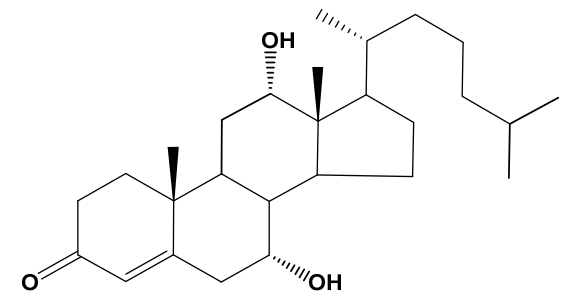
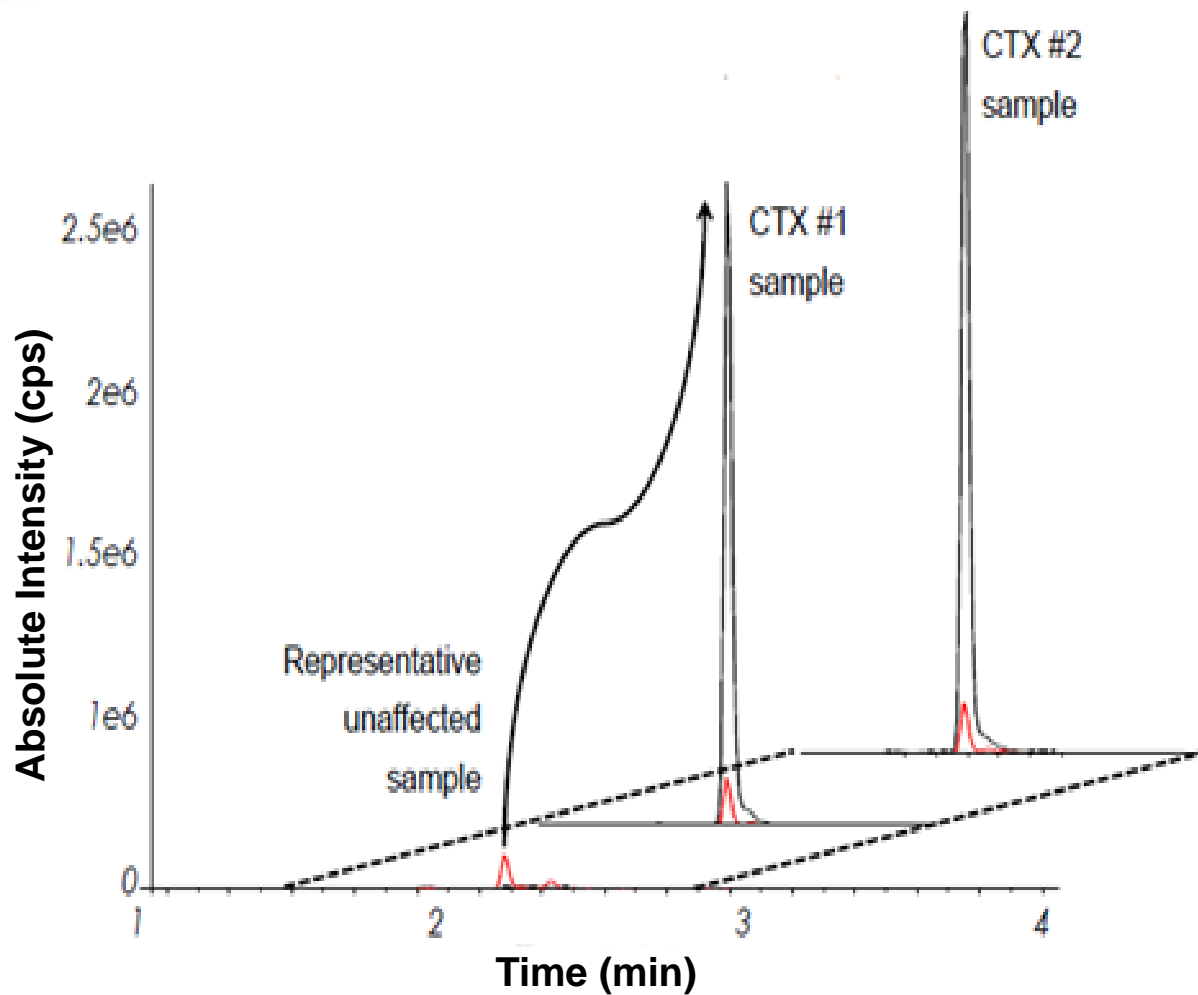
Homozygous c.1421G>A mutation *CYP27A1*

1. *Ann Intern Med* 75 (1971) 843-851 G Salen, *et al*
2. *J Biochem* 80 (1976) 223-228 Y Seyama, *et al*

Quantification 7 α 12 α C4 in DBS:

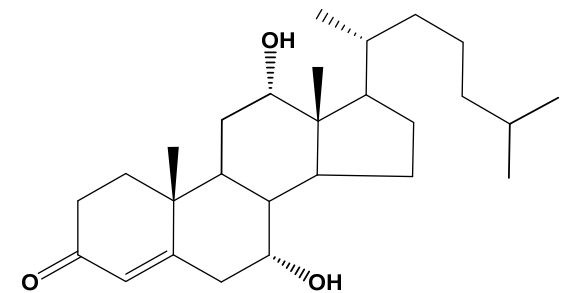
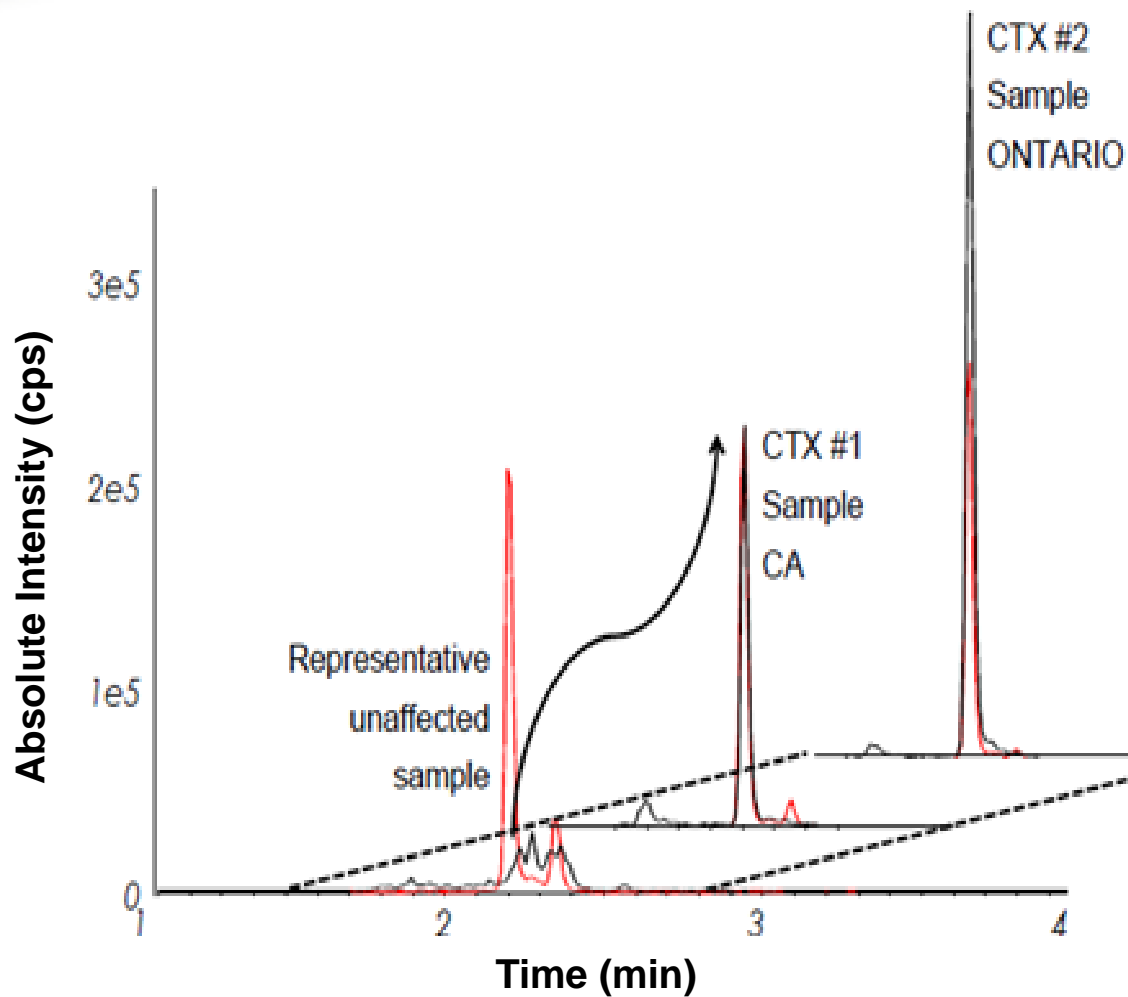
- QAO Derivatization 7 α 12 α C4 in 3.2 mm DBS punches
- LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis 4-6 min
- LOD 7 α 12 α C4 spiked blood 10ng/ml
- Satisfactory linearity, precision & accuracy across range 50-250ng/ml
- QAO-d₃ 7 α 12 α C4 IS

QAO Derivatized $7\alpha12\alpha C4$ in Adult DBS:



QAO $7\alpha12\alpha C4$
 m/z 531.7 > 152.3
QAO- d_3 $7\alpha12\alpha C4$
 m/z 534.7 > 152.3

QAO Derivatized $7\alpha,12\alpha$ C₄ in Newborn DBS:



QAO 7 α 12 α C₄
m/z 531.7 > 152.3
QAO-d₃ 7 α 12 α C₄
m/z 534.7 > 152.3

7 α 12 α C4 as a DBS Marker for CTX:

DBS concentrations:

		7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml		cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX adults</i>	<i>n=4</i>	1385 \pm 467 [852-1990]	<i>n=3</i>	17.4 \pm 6.5 [6.8-24.4]
<i>Unaffected adults</i>	<i>n=3</i>	1.0 \pm 1.3 [0-2.5]	<i>n=6</i>	2.3 \pm 0.9 [1.4-3.8]
<i>CTX newborns</i>	<i>n=2</i>	120-214	<i>n=2</i>	8.4-8.7
<i>Unaffected newborns</i>	<i>n=6</i>	16.4 \pm 6.0 [12.3-26.3]	<i>n=4</i>	4.7 \pm 1.8 [2.5-7.0]

Mean concentration \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α 12 α C4 as a DBS Marker for CTX:

10-fold

DBS concentrations:

		7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml		cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX adults</i>	<i>n=4</i>	1385 \pm 467 [852-1990]	<i>n=3</i>	17.4 \pm 6.5 [6.8-24.4]
<i>Unaffected adults</i>	<i>n=3</i>	1.0 \pm 1.3 [0-2.5]	<i>n=6</i>	2.3 \pm 0.9 [1.4-3.8]
<i>CTX newborns</i>	<i>n=2</i>	120-214	<i>n=2</i>	8.4-8.7
<i>Unaffected newborns</i>	<i>n=6</i>	16.4 \pm 6.0 [12.3-26.3]	<i>n=4</i>	4.7 \pm 1.8 [2.5-7.0]

Mean concentration \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α 12 α C4 as a DBS Marker for CTX:

10-fold

DBS concentrations:

		7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml		cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX adults</i>	<i>n=4</i>	1385 \pm 467 [852-1990]	<i>n=3</i>	17.4 \pm 6.5 [6.8-24.4]
<i>Unaffected adults</i>	<i>n=3</i>	1.0 \pm 1.3 [0-2.5]	<i>n=6</i>	2.3 \pm 0.9 [1.4-3.8]
<i>CTX newborns</i>	<i>n=2</i>	120-214	<i>n=2</i>	8.4-8.7
<i>Unaffected newborns</i>	<i>n=6</i>	16.4 \pm 6.0 [12.3-26.3]	<i>n=4</i>	4.7 \pm 1.8 [2.5-7.0]

Mean concentration \pm SD and [range of results] given

7 α 12 α C4 as a DBS Marker for CTX:

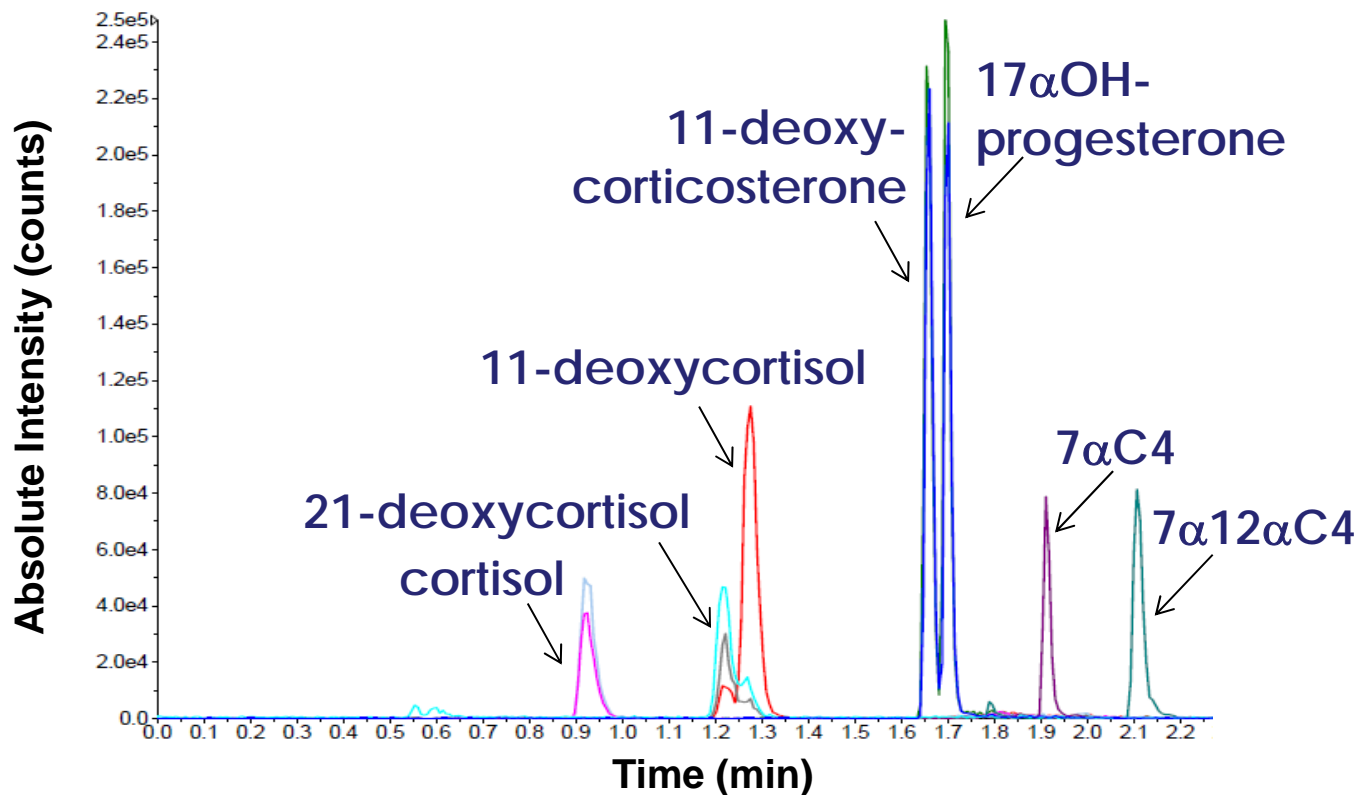
2-fold

DBS concentrations:

		7 α 12 α C4 ng/ml		cholestanol μ g/ml
<i>CTX adults</i>	<i>n=4</i>	1385 \pm 467 [852-1990]	<i>n=3</i>	17.4 \pm 6.5 [6.8-24.4]
<i>Unaffected adults</i>	<i>n=3</i>	1.0 \pm 1.3 [0-2.5]	<i>n=6</i>	2.3 \pm 0.9 [1.4-3.8]
<i>CTX newborns</i>	<i>n=2</i>	120-214	<i>n=2</i>	8.4-8.7
<i>Unaffected newborns</i>	<i>n=6</i>	16.4 \pm 6.0 [12.3-26.3]	<i>n=4</i>	4.7 \pm 1.8 [2.5-7.0]

Mean concentration \pm SD and [range of results] given

1st Step Toward ESI-MS/MS Based Newborn Screening for CTX:



cortisol
m/z 363>121

21-deoxycortisol
m/z 347>311

11-deoxycortisol
m/z 347>97

11-deoxycorticosterone
m/z 331>97

17 α OH-progesterone
m/z 331>97

7 α C4
m/z 401.6>97

7 α 12 α C4
m/z 417.6>97

Clin Chem 50 (2004) 621-625 JM Lacey, *et al*
Steroids 76 (2011) 1437-1442 N Janzen, *et al*

