

Pitfalls of Acylcarnitine Analysis

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Complications Acylcarnitine Measurement and Interpretation

- Analytical problems
- Low C₀
- Cord blood



Analytical Problems

Analytical interference

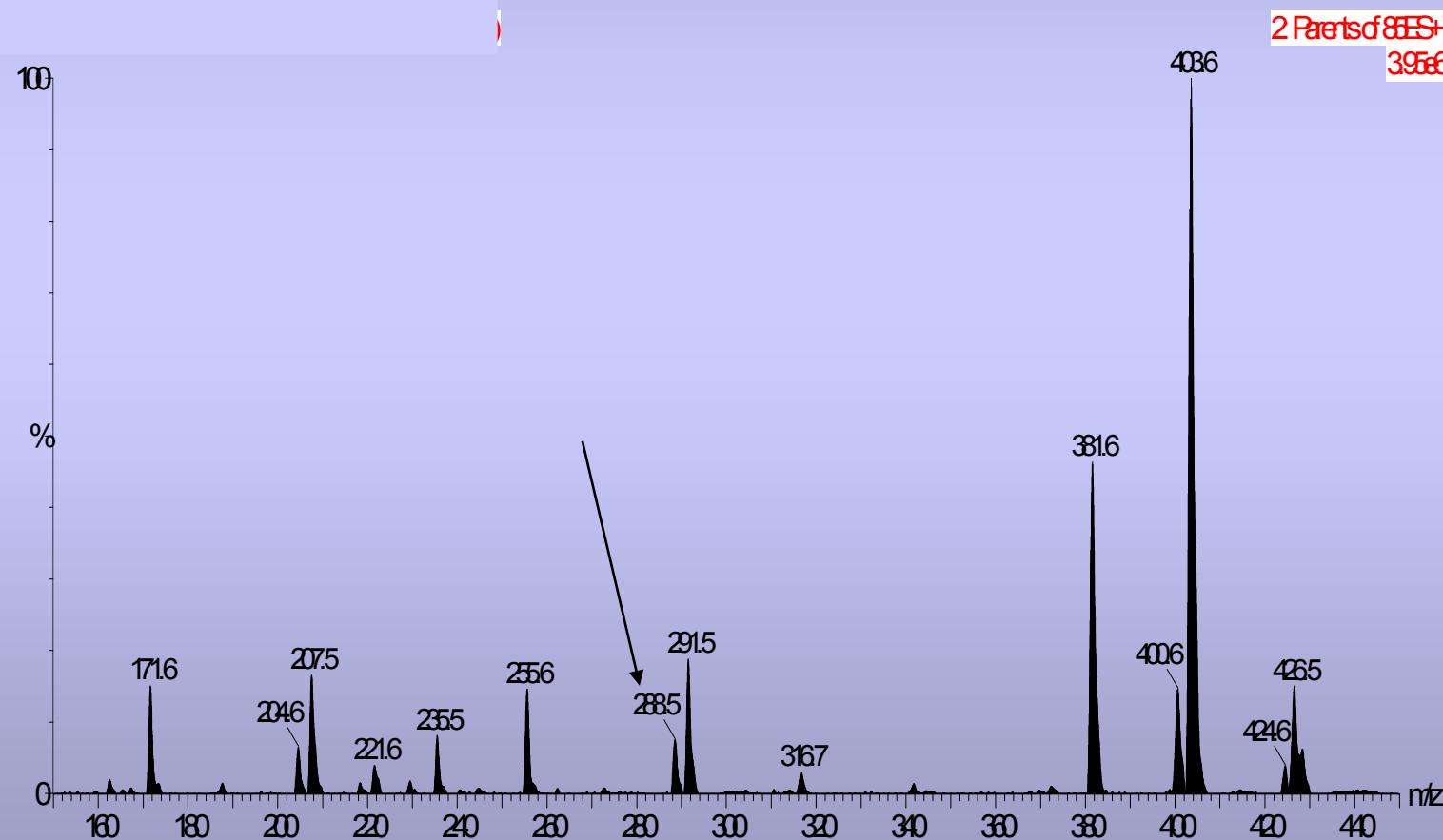
- Isobaric interference
- General contamination



Baby AD

Octanoyl Carnitine =
Free carnitine =
(C10:1 C6 not elevated)

1.5 $\mu\text{mol/l}$
10 $\mu\text{mol/l}$



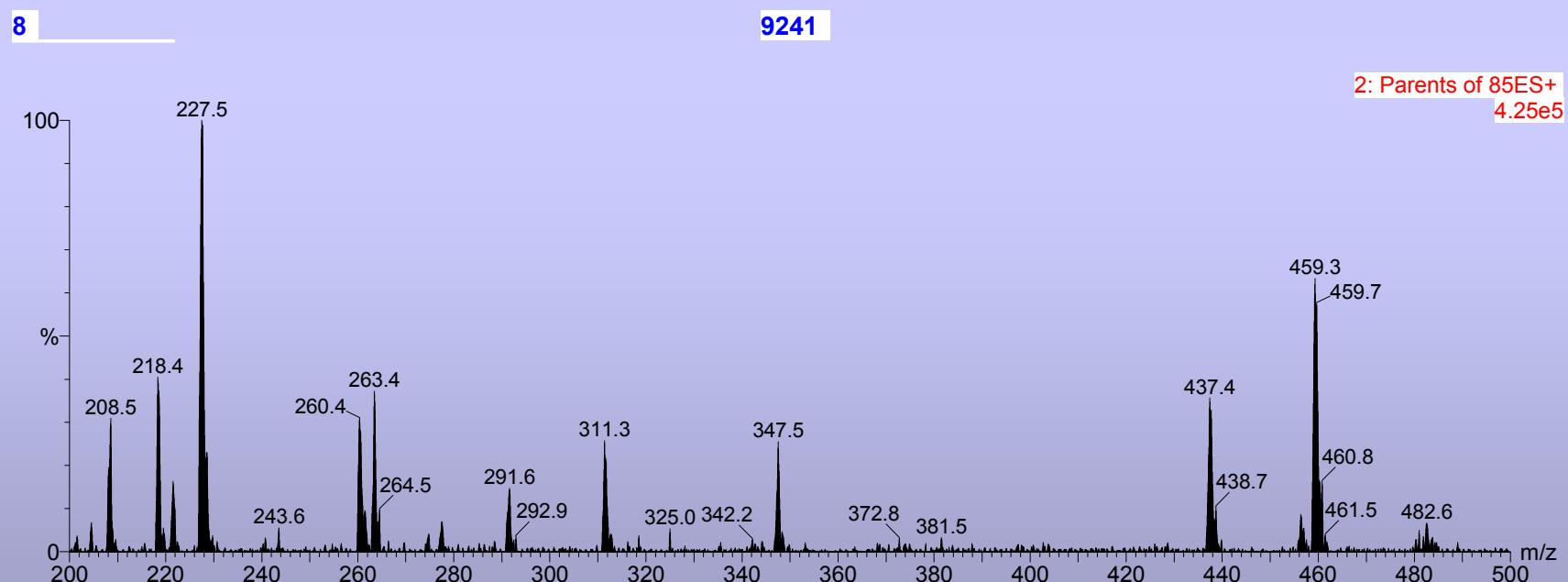
Clinical Referral

- Family contacted by local consultant
- MCAD protocol followed
- Samples taken
- Information given



Follow Up Investigations

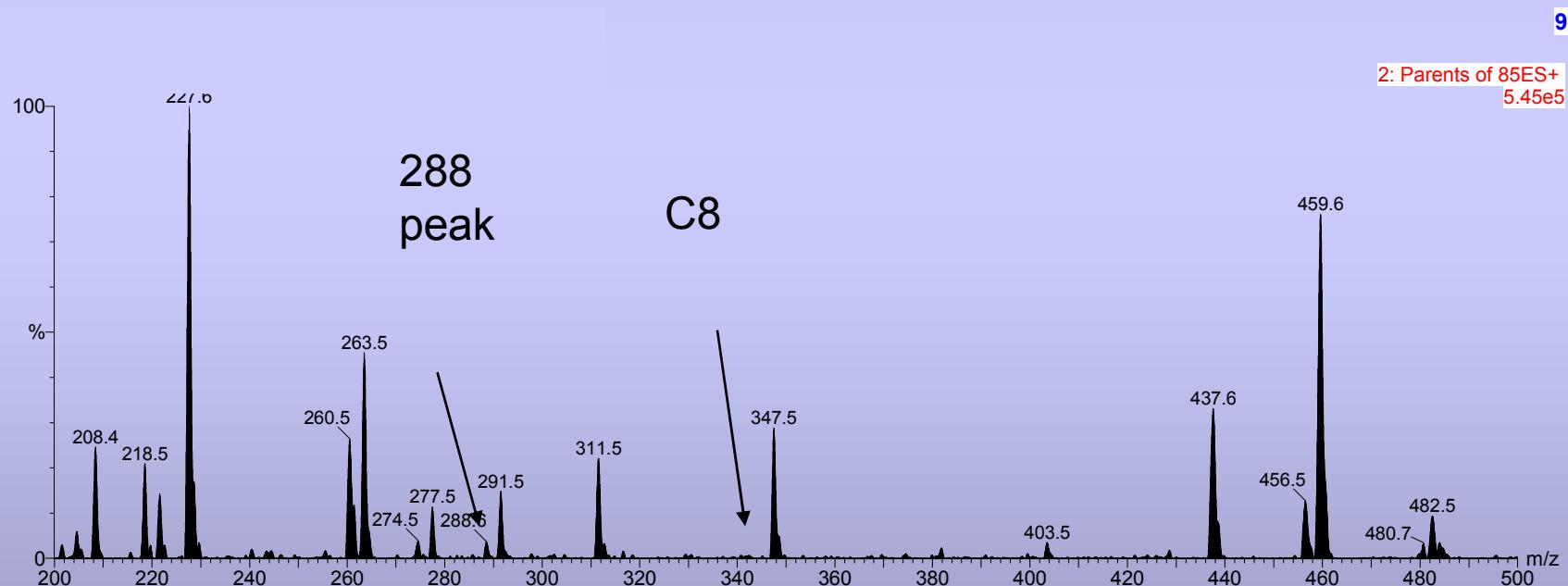
- Octanoyl carnitine = $0.15 \mu\text{mol/l}$
- Free carnitine = $22.7 \mu\text{mol/l}$
- Organic acids = NAD



Screening Specimen: Derivatised

Octanoyl carnitine = 0.09 $\mu\text{mol/l}$

Free carnitine = 14.2 $\mu\text{mol/l}$



? Source of Contamination

- 4 blank spots from various parts of the cards.
- ^{288}ion present on blank
 $C_8 = 1.1, 1.0, 0.96, 0.5$



Action

Derivatise all elevated C8 specimens prior to referral.



Two Case From Sheffield

BR

Male, 29/40, SCBU

Day 5 dbs:

C8 = 1.53 umol/l (1.6, 1.27/1.72)

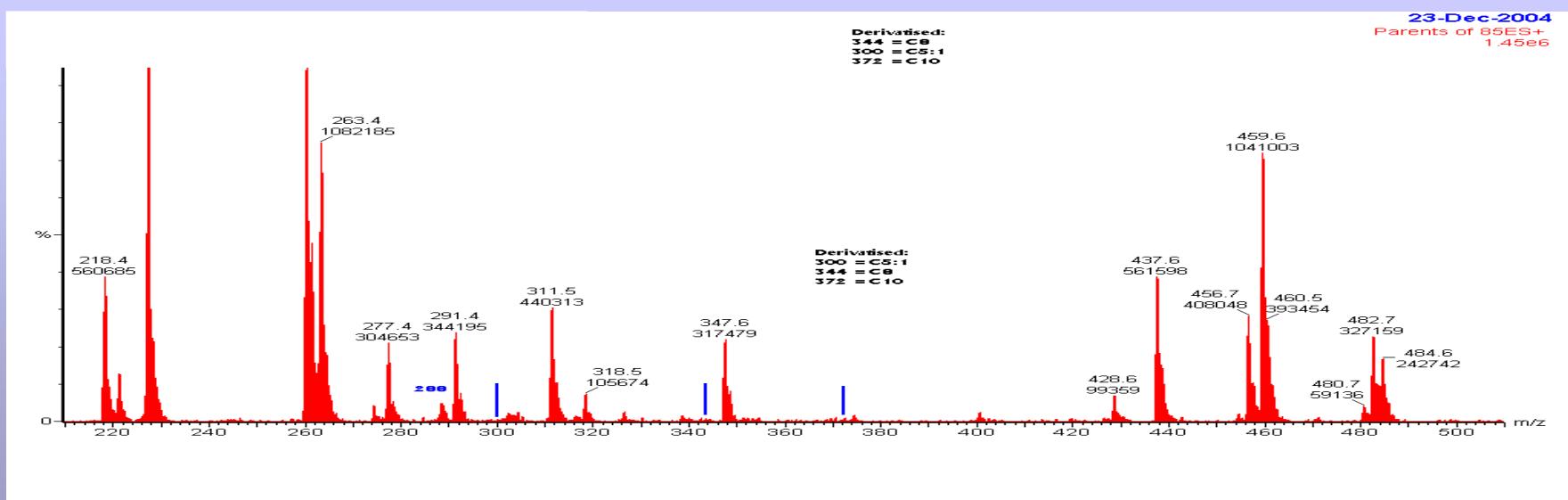
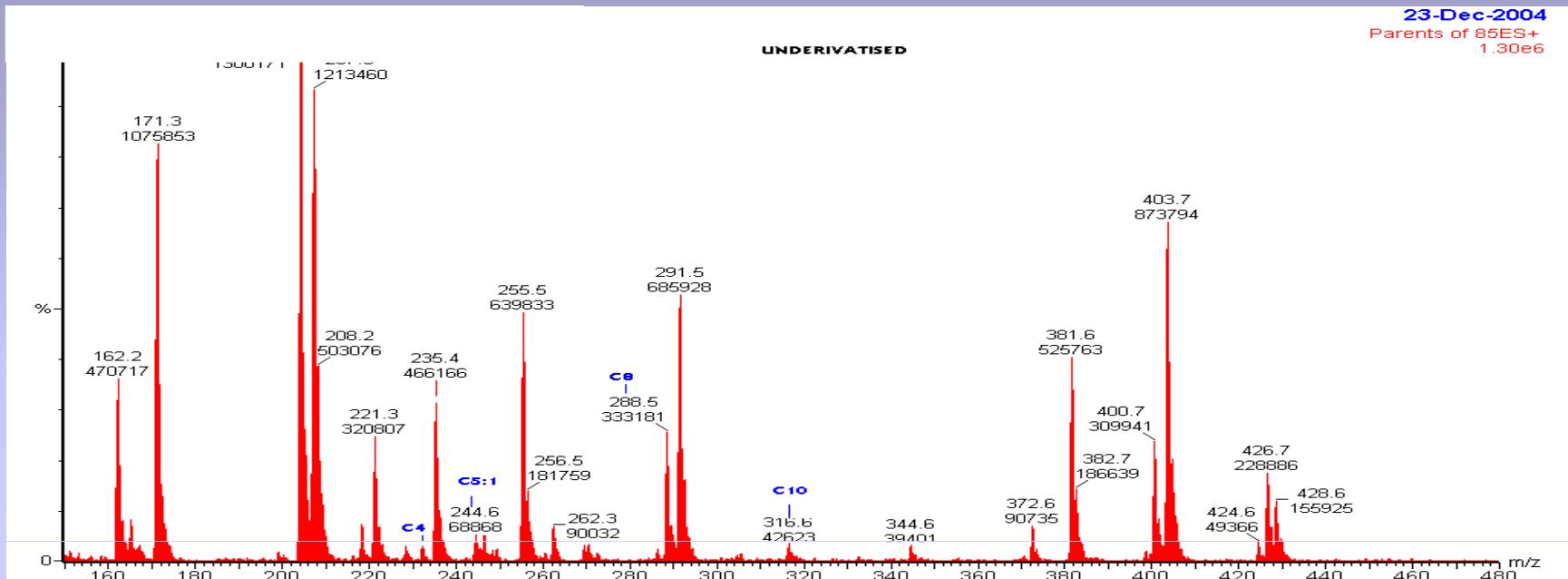
C0 = 25 umol/l

Acylcar full scan underiv:

atypical, C5:1 increased in addition
to C8,

C6 and C10:1 normal





Sheffield

- Contamination on blank card
- All samples (7) from SCBU over 2 week period reviewed – all samples and blank card normal
- SCBU discarded all stored cards and improved storage conditions

Contamination Problems

- Microtitre plates.
New batch of Greiner plates- Every specimen on run had C8 of ~1.3 µmol/l. Changed to Corning plates.
- Transfer plates
- Pipette tips.
- Instrument failures – Backup essential



Isobaric Compounds

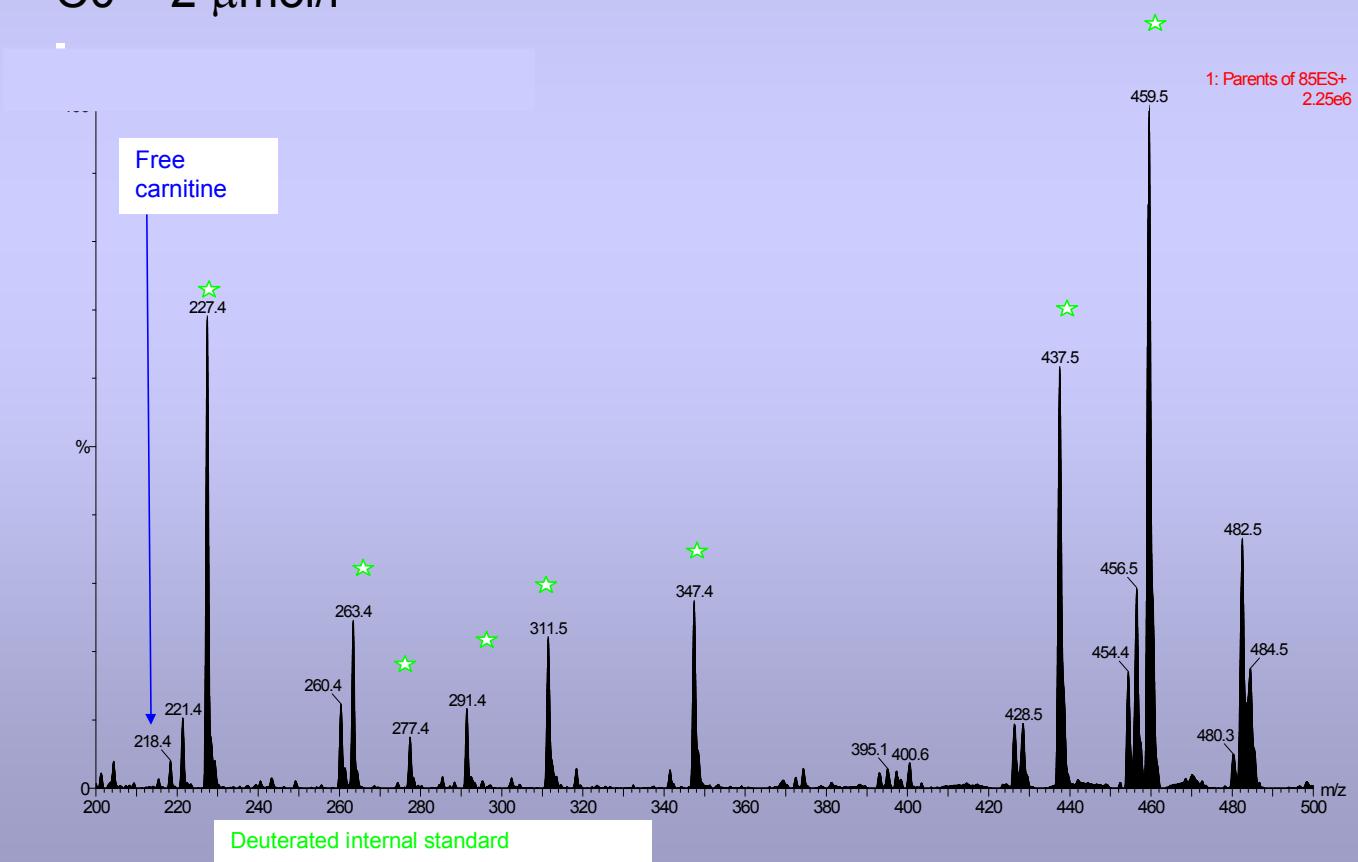
Acylcarnitine	MRM (butyl)	MRM (underiv.)	Disorder
C0	218 > 85	162 > 85	PCD
C2	260 > 85	204 > 85	(Glutamate)
C3	274 > 85	218 > 85	MMA; PA
C4	288 > 85	232 > 85	EMA;SCAD; GA2
C5:1	300 > 85	244 > 85	PA; BKT
C5	302 > 85	246 > 85	IVA; GA2
C4-OH	304 > 85	248 > 85	(Ketosis)
C6	316 > 85	260 > 85	GA2 (MCAD)
C5-OH	318 > 85	262 > 85	Biot;IVA;BkT;3HMG
C8	344 > 85	288 > 85	MCAD / [?]
C3-DC	360 > 85	248 > 85	Malonic Aciduria
C8-OH	360 > 85	304 > 85	(Metab Crisis)
C10:1	370 > 85	314 > 85	MCAD
C10	372 > 85	316 > 85	GA2
C4-DC	374 > 85	262 > 85	[MMA]
C5-DC	388 > 85	276 > 85	GA1 ; (GA2)
C10-OH	388 > 85	332 > 85	(Metab crisis)
C12:1	398 > 85	342 > 85	[B-oxidn]
C12	400 > 85	344 > 85	(B-oxidn)

Problems With Carnitine Depletion

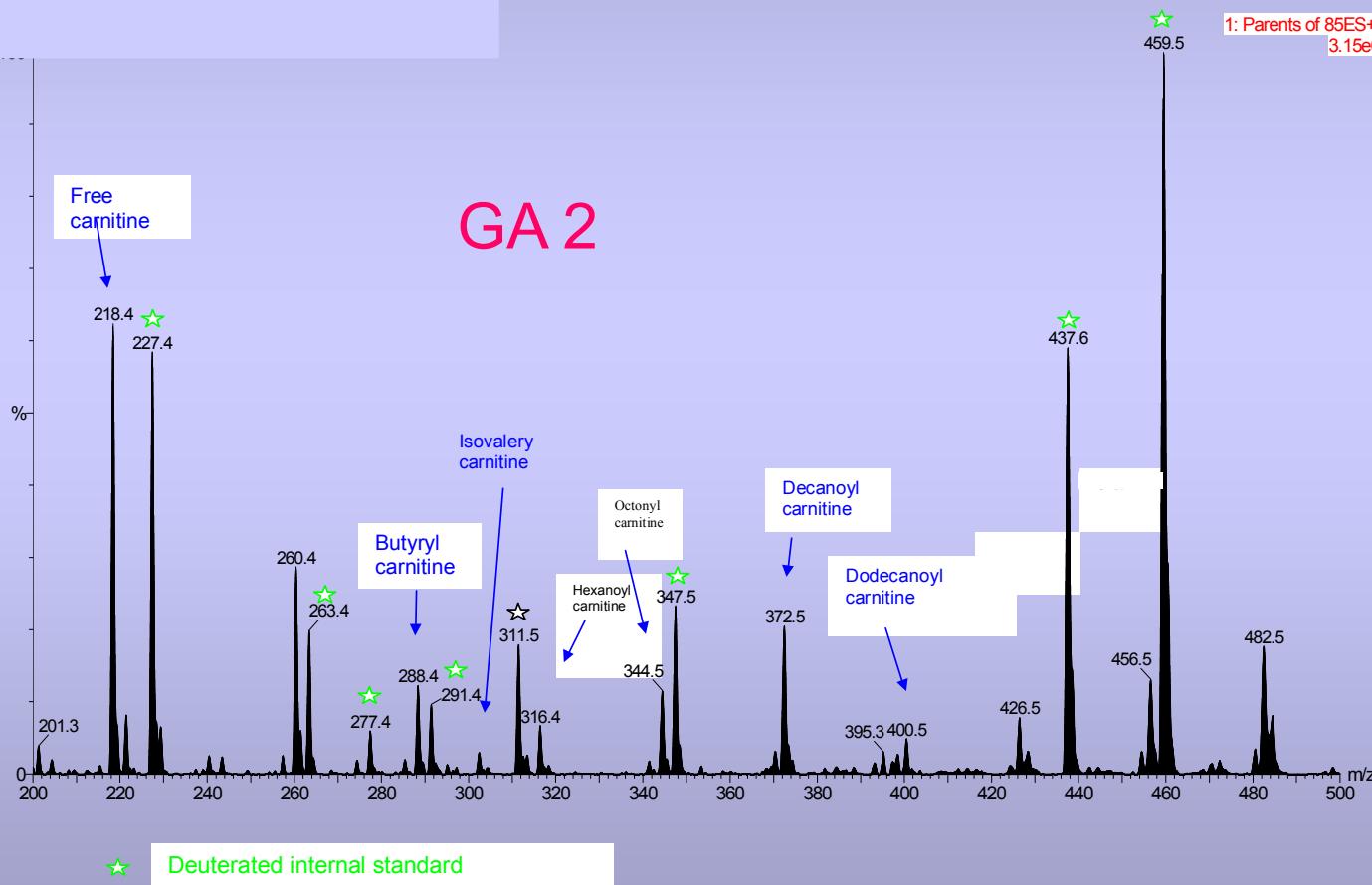


Initial Specimen

- VF 14 years
- Collapse, Coma
- C₀ = 2 μmol/l



Post carnitine supplementation



Low Free Carnitine

- Included in the MCADD protocol.
(To prevent erroneously low C8
due to carnitine depletion.)
- Free carnitine ≤ 2.0 (mean of
analysis in triplet)



Carnitine Transporter Deficiency

- 4 cases: Infant
- 4 cases : Maternal

Mean CO at screening:
1.05 $\mu\text{mol/l}$



Clinical importance of CTD diagnosis

Maternal CDT.

- No cardiomyopathy
- All have myopathy (aches and pains)
- Easy fatigability

Babies

- All on supplements – all doing well
- One baby – withdraw from Rx. Wg loss and FTT
- Recommended symptomatic improvement



Cord Blood Analysis

- Joint project, Manchester and Leeds
- Cord blood was collected from births in high IEM prevalence areas
- 25,000 samples over two years
 - High C3s
 - Maternal diagnoses
 - False negatives



Problems with early C3s

	CB	Day 1	Day3	screening	Organic acids
	C3 μmol/l	C3 μmol/l			
Corb Blood Study	7.8		6.4	0.8	No abnormality detected @3 day
Diagnostic specimen/sib with PA	9.2	52			Pattern consistant with PA @1day

Leeds diagnostic ref : 0.3 – 2.6

CDC screening cut off, mean: 7



Early diagnosis GA2

		C3	C4	C5	C6	C8	C10	C10:1	C5DC	C12	C14	C16
Cord blood	17.2	0.84	0.67	0.73	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.1	0.03	0.27	0.5	2.28
1y	22.7	1.01	12.0	3.63	3.44	5.34	3.91	0.63	0.91	4.97	3.16	8.09
24 hrs old												



Maternal diagnosis

- 2,Carnitine Transporter Deficiency
- 1, MCAD
- 1, MCC Deficiency

The End

