**Format**: Abstract



J Inherit Metab Dis. 2017 Nov;40(6):845-852. doi: 10.1007/s10545-017-0065-z. Epub 2017 Jul 10.

# Heterozygous carriers of succinyl-CoA:3-oxoacid CoA transferase deficiency can develop severe ketoacidosis.

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## Abstract

Succinyl-CoA:3-oxoacid CoA transferase (SCOT, gene symbol OXCT1) deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder in ketone body utilization that results in severe recurrent ketoacidotic episodes in infancy, including neonatal periods. More than 30 patients with this disorder have been reported and to our knowledge, their heterozygous parents and siblings have had no apparent ketoacidotic episodes. Over 5 years (2008-2012), we investigated several patients that presented with severe ketoacidosis and identified a heterozygous OXCT1 mutation in four of these cases (Case1 p.R281C, Case2 p.T435N, Case3 p.W213*, Case4 c.493delG). To confirm their heterozygous state, we performed a multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification analysis on the OXCT1 gene which excluded the presence of large deletions or insertions in another allele. A sequencing analysis of subcloned full-length SCOT cDNA showed that wild-type cDNA clones were present at reasonable rates to mutant cDNA clones. Over the following 2 years (2013-2014), we analyzed OXCT1 mutations in six more patients presenting with severe ketoacidosis (blood pH ≦7.25 and total ketone body ≧10 mmol/L) with non-specific urinary organic acid profiles. Of these, a heterozygous OXCT1

mutation was found in two cases (Case5 p.G391D, Case6 p.R281C). Moreover, transient expression analysis revealed R281C and T435N mutants to be temperature-sensitive. This characteristic may be important because most patients developed ketoacidosis during infections. Our data indicate that heterozygous carriers of OXCT1 mutations can develop severe ketoacidotic episodes in conjunction with ketogenic stresses.

**KEYWORDS:** Heterozygous carriers; Ketoacidosis; OXCT1; SCOT deficiency

PMID: 28695376 DOI: 10.1007/s10545-017-0065-z

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

## MeSH terms, Substances, Supplementary concept

## LinkOut - more resources