Actin-accumulation myopathy

Actin-accumulation myopathy is a disorder that primarily affects skeletal muscles, which are muscles that the body uses for movement. People with actin-accumulation myopathy have severe muscle weakness (myopathy) and poor muscle tone (hypotonia) throughout the body. Signs and symptoms of this condition are apparent in infancy and include feeding and swallowing difficulties, a weak cry, and difficulty with controlling head movements. Affected babies are sometimes described as "floppy" and may be unable to move on their own.

The severe muscle weakness that occurs in actin-accumulation myopathy also affects the muscles used for breathing. Individuals with this disorder may take shallow breaths (hypoventilate), especially during sleep, resulting in a shortage of oxygen and a buildup of carbon dioxide in the blood. Frequent respiratory infections and life-threatening breathing difficulties can occur. Because of the respiratory problems, most affected individuals do not survive past infancy. Those who do survive have delayed development of motor skills such as sitting, crawling, standing, and walking.

The name actin-accumulation myopathy derives from characteristic accumulations in muscle cells of filaments composed of a protein called actin. These filaments can be seen when muscle tissue is viewed under a microscope.

Frequency

Actin-accumulation myopathy is a rare disorder that has been identified in only a small number of individuals. Its exact prevalence is unknown.

Causes

Actin-accumulation myopathy is caused by a mutation in the \( ACTA1 \) gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein called skeletal alpha (\( \alpha \))-actin, which is a member of the actin protein family found in skeletal muscles. Actin proteins are important for cell movement and the tensing of muscle fibers (muscle contraction). Thin filaments made up of actin molecules and thick filaments made up of another protein called myosin are the primary components of muscle fibers and are important for muscle contraction. Attachment (binding) and release of the overlapping thick and thin filaments allows them to move relative to each other so that the muscles can contract.

\( ACTA1 \) gene mutations that cause actin-accumulation myopathy may affect the way the skeletal \( \alpha \)-actin protein binds to ATP. ATP is a molecule that supplies energy for cells' activities, and is important in the formation of thin filaments from individual actin molecules. Dysfunctional actin-ATP binding may result in abnormal thin filament
formation and impair muscle contraction, leading to muscle weakness and the other signs and symptoms of actin-accumulation myopathy.

In some people with actin-accumulation myopathy, no ACTA1 gene mutations have been identified. The cause of the disorder in these individuals is unknown.

**Inheritance Pattern**

Actin-accumulation myopathy is an autosomal dominant condition, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Most cases are not inherited; they result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- actin filament aggregate myopathy
- actin myopathy
- congenital myopathy with excess of thin filaments
- nemaline myopathy 3

**Diagnosis & Management**

**Genetic Testing Information**

- What is genetic testing?  
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Congenital myopathy with excess of thin filaments  

**Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov**

- ClinicalTrials.gov  
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22actin-accumulation+myopathy+%22+OR+%22Myopathies%2C+Structural%2C+Congenital%22

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Health Information from MedlinePlus**

- Health Topic: Muscle Disorders  
  https://medlineplus.gov/muscledisorders.html

**Additional NIH Resources**

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Congenital Myopathy Information Page  
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Congenital-Myopathy-Information-Page
Educational Resources

- MalaCards: actin-accumulation myopathy
  https://www.malacards.org/card/actin_accumulation_myopathy
- Orphanet: Congenital myopathy with excess of thin filaments
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=98904
- Washington University in St. Louis Neuromuscular Disease Center
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/syncm.html#thin

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Muscular Dystrophy Association
  https://www.mda.org/
- Muscular Dystrophy Canada
  https://muscle.ca/
- Muscular Dystrophy UK
  https://www.musculardystrophyuk.org/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28actin+myopathy%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28ACTA1%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 3
  http://omim.org/entry/161800

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Congenital myopathy with excess of thin filaments

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8811133
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18976909
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9185179
Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19562689  
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2784950/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10508519

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18574571

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15221331

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12921789

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:  

Reviewed: April 2012  
Published: June 23, 2020

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications  
U.S. National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health  
Department of Health & Human Services