Brody myopathy

Brody myopathy is a condition that affects the skeletal muscles, which are the muscles used for movement. Affected individuals experience muscle cramping and stiffening after exercise or other strenuous activity, especially in cold temperatures. These symptoms typically begin in childhood. They are usually painless, but in some cases can cause mild discomfort. The muscles usually relax after a few minutes of rest. Most commonly affected are the muscles of the arms, legs, and face (particularly the eyelids).

In some people with Brody myopathy, exercise leads to the breakdown of muscle tissue (rhabdomyolysis). The destruction of muscle tissue releases a protein called myoglobin, which is processed by the kidneys and released in the urine (myoglobinuria). Myoglobin causes the urine to be red or brown.

Frequency

Brody myopathy is a rare condition, although its exact prevalence is unknown.

Causes

Mutations in the ATP2A1 gene cause Brody myopathy. The ATP2A1 gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum calcium-ATPase 1 (SERCA1). The SERCA1 enzyme is found in skeletal muscle cells, specifically in the membrane of a structure called the sarcoplasmic reticulum. This structure plays a major role in muscle contraction and relaxation by storing and releasing positively charged calcium atoms (calcium ions). When calcium ions are transported out of the sarcoplasmic reticulum, muscles contract; when calcium ions are transported into the sarcoplasmic reticulum, muscles relax. The SERCA1 enzyme transports calcium ions from the cell into the sarcoplasmic reticulum, triggering muscle relaxation.

ATP2A1 gene mutations lead to the production of a SERCA1 enzyme with decreased or no function. As a result, calcium ions are slow to enter the sarcoplasmic reticulum and muscle relaxation is delayed. After exercise or strenuous activity, during which the muscles rapidly contract and relax, people with Brody myopathy develop muscle cramps because their muscles cannot fully relax.

Inheritance Pattern

Brody myopathy is usually inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition. Some people with
autosomal recessive Brody myopathy do not have an identified mutation in the ATP2A1 gene; the cause of the disease in these individuals is unknown.

Other Names for This Condition

• Brody disease

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

• What is genetic testing?/primer/testing/genetictesting

• Genetic Testing Registry: Brody myopathy

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• New York Presbyterian Hospital: Myopathy
https://www.nyp.org/neuro/services/neuromuscular-disorders/myopathy

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Encyclopedia: Muscle Cramps
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003193.htm

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

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Brody myopathy
https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9158/brody-myopathy

Additional NIH Resources

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

Educational Resources

• MalaCards: brody myopathy
https://www.malacards.org/card/brody_myopathy

• Muscular Dystrophy Association: Facts About Myopathies

• Washington University, St. Louis: Neuromuscular Disease Center
https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/mother/activity.html#brody
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Muscular Dystrophy Association
  https://www.mda.org/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28brody+myopathy%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28brody+disease%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- BRODY MYOPATHY
  http://omim.org/entry/601003

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15083169

- Odermatt A, Barton K, Khanna VK, Mathieu J, Escolar D, Kuntzer T, Karpati G, MacLennan DH. The mutation of Pro789 to Leu reduces the activity of the fast-twitch skeletal muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ ATPase (SERCA1) and is associated with Brody disease. Hum Genet. 2000 May;106(5):482-91.
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10914677

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8841193

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20142766

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: January 2012
Published: June 25, 2019

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