CLN3 disease

CLN3 disease is an inherited disorder that primarily affects the nervous system. After 4 to 6 years of normal development, children with this condition develop vision impairment, intellectual disability, movement problems, speech difficulties, and seizures, which worsen over time.

In children with CLN3 disease, problems with vision often begin between the ages of 4 and 8 years. Vision impairment worsens with age, and people with CLN3 disease are often blind by late childhood or adolescence. Also around age 4 to 8, children with CLN3 disease start to fall behind in school. They have difficulty learning new information and lose previously acquired skills (developmental regression), usually beginning with loss of the ability to speak in complete sentences.

Movement abnormalities often develop in adolescence in people with CLN3 disease. These abnormalities include muscle rigidity or stiffness, slow or diminished movements (hypokinesia), and a stooped posture. Over time, affected individuals lose the ability to walk or sit independently and require wheelchair assistance. In rare cases, people with CLN3 disease have heart (cardiac) problems, including heart rhythm abnormalities and an increase in the size of the heart muscle (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy). These heart problems usually develop in adolescence or early adulthood. Most people with CLN3 disease live into early adulthood.

CLN3 disease is one of a group of disorders known as neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (NCLs), which may also be collectively referred to as Batten disease. All these disorders affect the nervous system and typically cause worsening problems with vision, movement, and thinking ability. The different NCLs are distinguished by their genetic cause. Each disease type is given the designation "CLN," meaning ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, and then a number to indicate its subtype.

Frequency

CLN3 disease is the most common type of NCL, but its exact prevalence is unknown; more than 400 cases have been described in the scientific literature. Collectively, all forms of NCL affect an estimated 1 in 100,000 individuals worldwide.

Causes

CLN3 disease is caused by mutations in the \textit{CLN3} gene, which provides instructions for making a protein called battenin. This protein is primarily located in the membranes surrounding lysosomes and endosomes, which are compartments within the cell that digest and recycle materials. The function of battenin is unclear. Research has shown that this protein has many possible functions, but it is uncertain whether any of these
functions is the primary role of the protein, or if they instead represent downstream effects.

It is unclear how mutations in the CLN3 gene lead to the characteristic features of CLN3 disease. One CLN3 gene mutation, found in more than 90 percent of cases, leads to the production of an abnormally short protein that is probably broken down quickly. As a result, there is a severe reduction in the amount of functional battenin in cells. Other mutations also reduce the amount or impair the function of battenin. It is not known how the loss of this protein causes the signs and symptoms of CLN3 disease.

CLN3 disease, like other NCLs, is characterized by the accumulation of proteins and other substances in lysosomes. These accumulations occur in cells throughout the body; however, nerve cells seem to be particularly vulnerable to their effects. The accumulations can cause cell damage leading to cell death. The progressive death of nerve cells in the brain and other tissues leads to the neurological signs and symptoms of CLN3 disease. Additionally, it is thought that cardiac cell damage and death due to lysosomal accumulations contribute to the heart problems in people with CLN3 disease. However, it is unclear how mutations in the CLN3 gene are involved in the buildup of substances in lysosomes.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is 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.

Other Names for This Condition

- Batten-Mayou disease
- Batten-Spielmeyer-Vogt disease
- CLN3-related neuronal ceroid-lipofuscinosis
- juvenile Batten disease
- Juvenile cereboretinal degeneration
- juvenile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
- Spielmeyer-Vogt disease

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting
Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22juvenile+Batten+disease%22+OR+%22juvenile+neuronal+ceroid+lipofuscinosis%22+OR+%22Batten+Disease%22+OR+%22Neuronal+Ceroid-Lipofuscinoses%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Batten Disease Diagnostic and Clinical Research Center at the University of Rochester Medical Center
  https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/neurology/batten-disease-center.aspx
- Batten Disease Support and Research Association: Centers of Excellence
  https://bdsra.org/centers-of-excellence/

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinoses
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001613.htm
- Health Topic: Degenerative Nerve Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/degenerativenervediseases.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses 3

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Batten Disease Fact Sheet
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Batten-Disease-Information-Page
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Epilepsy Information Page
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Epilepsy-Information-Page

Educational Resources

- MalaCards: ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 3
  https://www.malacards.org/card/neronual_3
- Orphanet: Juvenile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79264
- University College London: NCL Resource - A Gateway for Batten Disease
  https://www.ucl.ac.uk/ncl-disease/
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD)
  http://aaidd.org/

• American Foundation for the Blind: What You Need to Know About Low Vision
  https://www.visionaware.org/info/your-eye-condition/eye-health/low-vision/123

• Batten Disease Family Association (UK)
  http://www.bdfa-uk.org.uk/

• Batten Disease Support and Research Association
  https://bdsra.org/

• Beyond Batten Disease Foundation
  https://beyondbatten.org/

• Metabolic Support UK
  https://www.metabolicsupportuk.org/

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/batten-disease/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  %5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28%28batten+disease%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28juvenile+NCL%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human
  %5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• CEROID LIPOFUSCINOSIS, NEURONAL, 3
  http://omim.org/entry/204200

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

• Juvenile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis

Sources for This Summary

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  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3334816/

• Kollmann K, Uusi-Rauva K, Scifo E, Tyynelä J, Jalkano A, Braulke T. Cell biology and function of
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23402926
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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21499717

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17896996

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  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4631127/

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Reviewed: January 2017
Published: September 3, 2019

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