CLN7 disease

CLN7 disease is an inherited disorder that primarily affects the nervous system. The signs and symptoms of this condition typically begin between ages 2 and 7. The initial features usually include recurrent seizures (epilepsy) and the loss of previously acquired skills (developmental regression). Affected children also develop muscle twitches (myoclonus), difficulty coordinating movements (ataxia), speech impairment, and vision loss. Mental functioning and motor skills (such as sitting and walking) decline with age. Individuals with CLN7 disease typically do not survive past their teens.

CLN7 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

The incidence of CLN7 disease is unknown; more than 70 cases have been described in the scientific literature. CLN7 disease was first diagnosed in the Turkish population and was thought to be limited to individuals in that group. However, CLN7 disease has now been identified in people around the world. Collectively, all forms of NCL affect an estimated 1 in 100,000 individuals worldwide.

Causes

Mutations in the MFSD8 gene cause CLN7 disease. The MFSD8 gene provides instructions for making a protein whose function is unknown. The MFSD8 protein is embedded in the membrane of cell compartments called lysosomes, which digest and recycle different types of molecules. Based on the structure of the protein, MFSD8 probably transports molecules across the lysosomal membrane, but the specific molecules it moves have not been identified.

MFSD8 gene mutations likely lead to the production of a protein with altered structure or function. It is unclear how an altered MFSD8 protein leads to the severe neurological features of CLN7 disease. CLN7 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. These accumulations can cause cell damage leading to cell death. Individuals with CLN7 disease have gradual nerve cell loss in certain parts of the brain, which likely leads to the signs and symptoms of this condition.
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
- CLN7
- CLN7 disease, late infantile
- MFSD8-related neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis

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=%22CLN7+disease%22+OR+%22Neuronal+Lipofuscinoses%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
- University of Rochester Batten Center https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/neurology/batten-disease-center.aspx

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
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

• Baylor College of Medicine: Myoclonus
  https://www.bcm.edu/healthcare/care-centers/parkinsons/conditions/myoclonus

• MalaCards: ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 7
  https://www.malacards.org/card/ceroid_lipofuscinosis_neuronal_7_2

• Orphanet: Late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=168491

• The University of Arizona Health Sciences
  https://disorders.eyes.arizona.edu/disorders/neuronal-ceroid-lipofuscinoses

• 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/

• Batten Disease Family Association
  http://www.bdfa-uk.org.uk/variant-late-infantile-onset-ncl5-cln6-cln7-and-cln8-diseases-others/

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

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

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

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28CLN7+disease%5BTIAB%5D %29+OR+%28CLN7%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28neuronal+ceroid+lipofuscinosis %5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND +%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- CEROID LIPOFUSCINOSIS, NEURONAL, 7
  http://omim.org/entry/610951

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis

Sources for This Summary


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