



Menkes syndrome

Menkes syndrome is a disorder that affects copper levels in the body. It is characterized by sparse, kinky hair; failure to gain weight and grow at the expected rate (failure to thrive); and deterioration of the nervous system. Additional signs and symptoms include weak muscle tone (hypotonia), sagging facial features, seizures, developmental delay, and intellectual disability. Children with Menkes syndrome typically begin to develop symptoms during infancy and often do not live past age 3. Early treatment with copper may improve the prognosis in some affected individuals. In rare cases, symptoms begin later in childhood.

Occipital horn syndrome (sometimes called X-linked cutis laxa) is a less severe form of Menkes syndrome that begins in early to middle childhood. It is characterized by wedge-shaped calcium deposits in a bone at the base of the skull (the occipital bone), coarse hair, and loose skin and joints.

Frequency

The incidence of Menkes syndrome and occipital horn syndrome is estimated to be 1 in 100,000 newborns.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the *ATP7A* gene cause Menkes syndrome. The *ATP7A* gene provides instructions for making a protein that is important for regulating copper levels in the body. Copper is necessary for many cellular functions, but it is toxic when present in excessive amounts. Mutations in the *ATP7A* gene result in poor distribution of copper to the body's cells. Copper accumulates in some tissues, such as the small intestine and kidneys, while the brain and other tissues have unusually low levels of copper. The decreased supply of copper can reduce the activity of numerous copper-containing enzymes that are necessary for the structure and function of bone, skin, hair, blood vessels, and the nervous system. The signs and symptoms of Menkes syndrome and occipital horn syndrome are caused by the reduced activity of these copper-containing enzymes.

Inheritance Pattern

Menkes syndrome is inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern. The gene associated with this condition is located on the X chromosome, which is one of the two sex chromosomes. In males (who have only one X chromosome), one altered copy of the gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the condition. In females (who have two X chromosomes), a mutation would have to occur in both copies of the gene to cause the

disorder. Because it is unlikely that females will have two altered copies of this gene, males are affected by X-linked recessive disorders much more frequently than females. A characteristic of X-linked inheritance is that fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons.

In about one-third of cases, Menkes syndrome is caused by new mutations in the *ATP7A* gene. People with a new mutation do not have a history of the disorder in their family.

Other Names for This Condition

- Copper transport disease
- Hypocupremia, Congenital
- Kinky Hair Syndrome
- Menkea syndrome
- Menkes Disease
- MK
- MNK
- Steely Hair Syndrome
- X-linked copper deficiency

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Menkes kinky-hair syndrome
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0022716/>

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: ATP7A-Related Copper Transport Disorders
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1413>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Copper in diet
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002419.htm>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Menkes syndrome
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001160.htm>

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
<https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html>
- Drug Therapy
<https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html>

- Genetic Counseling
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html>
- Palliative Care
<https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html>
- Surgery and Rehabilitation
<https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html>

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Copper in diet
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002419.htm>
- Encyclopedia: Menkes syndrome
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001160.htm>
- Health Topic: Genetic Brain Disorders
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticbraindisorders.html>

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Menkes disease
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/1521/menkes-disease>

Additional NIH Resources

- Menkes Disease and Occipital Horn Syndrome International Registry
<https://menkesohs.nichd.nih.gov/>
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
<https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Menkes-Disease-Information-Page>
- NIH News: NIH Scientists Detect Fatal Copper Disorder at Birth
<https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-scientists-detect-fatal-copper-disorder-birth>

Educational Resources

- Disease InfoSearch: Menkes disease
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Menkes+disease/4603>
- MalaCards: menkes disease
http://www.malacards.org/card/menkes_disease

- My46 Trait Profile
<https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=Menkes%20syndrome&type=profile>
- Orphanet: Menkes disease
http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=565

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- CLIMB: Children Living with Inherited Metabolic Diseases
<http://www.climb.org.uk>
- National Organization for Rare Disorders
<https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/menkes-disease/>
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
<http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/menkes.html>

GeneReviews

- ATP7A-Related Copper Transport Disorders
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1413>

ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22menkes+syndrome%22>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Menkes+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3240+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

OMIM

- MENKES DISEASE
<http://omim.org/entry/309400>
- OCCIPITAL HORN SYNDROME
<http://omim.org/entry/304150>

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<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/menkes-syndrome>

Reviewed: March 2009
Published: July 18, 2017

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