Pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy

Pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy is a condition that involves seizures beginning soon after birth or, in some cases, before birth. The seizures typically involve irregular involuntary muscle contractions (myoclonus), abnormal eye movements, and convulsions. Most babies with this condition are born prematurely and may have a temporary, potentially toxic, increase in lactic acid in the blood (lactic acidosis). Additionally, some infants have a slow heart rate and a lack of oxygen during delivery (fetal distress).

Anticonvulsant drugs, which are usually given to control seizures, are ineffective in people with pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy. Instead, individuals with this type of epilepsy are medically treated with large daily doses of pyridoxal 5’-phosphate (a form of vitamin B6). If left untreated, people with this condition can develop severe brain dysfunction (encephalopathy), which can lead to death. Even though seizures can be controlled with pyridoxal 5’-phosphate, neurological problems such as developmental delay and learning disorders may still occur.

Frequency

Pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy is a rare condition; approximately 14 cases have been described in the scientific literature.

Causes

Mutations in the \textit{PNPO} gene cause pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy. The \textit{PNPO} gene provides instructions for producing an enzyme called pyridoxine 5’-phosphate oxidase. This enzyme is involved in the conversion (metabolism) of vitamin B6 derived from food (in the form of pyridoxine and pyridoxamine) to the active form of vitamin B6 called pyridoxal 5’-phosphate (PLP). PLP is necessary for many processes in the body including protein metabolism and the production of chemicals that transmit signals in the brain (neurotransmitters).

\textit{PNPO} gene mutations result in a pyridoxine 5’-phosphate oxidase enzyme that is unable to metabolize pyridoxine and pyridoxamine, leading to a deficiency of PLP. A shortage of PLP can disrupt the function of many other proteins and enzymes that need PLP in order to be effective. It is not clear how the lack of PLP affects the brain and leads to the seizures that are characteristic of pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy.

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

• PNPO Deficiency
• PNPO-Related Neonatal Epileptic Encephalopathy
• pyridoxamine 5-prime-phosphate oxidase deficiency
• pyridoxine-5’-phosphate oxidase deficiency

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

• Genetic Testing Registry: Pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent epilepsy

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Lactic acidosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000391.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

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Drugs and Supplements: Vitamin B6
  https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/natural/934.html
• Encyclopedia: Lactic acidosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000391.htm
• Health Topic: Epilepsy
  https://medlineplus.gov/epilepsy.html
• Health Topic: Seizures
  https://medlineplus.gov/seizures.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent epilepsy

Additional NIH Resources
• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Epilepsy Information Page
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Epilepsy-Information-Page
• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Myoclonus Fact Sheet
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Myoclonus-Information-Page

Educational Resources
• Boston Children's Hospital: Seizures and Epilepsy
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/s/seizures
• MalaCards: pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent epilepsy
  http://www.malacards.org/card/pyridoxal_5_phosphate_dependent_epilepsy
• Merck Manual Home Edition for Patients and Caregivers: Seizure Disorders
• Orphanet: Pyridoxal phosphate-responsive seizures
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79096

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• American Epilepsy Society
  https://www.aesnet.org/

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov
• ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22Epilepsy%22+OR+%22pyridoxal+5%27-phosphate-dependent+epilepsy%22
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28pyridoxal+5'-phosphate+dependent+epilepsy%29+OR+%28pyridoxine+5'-phosphate+oxidase+deficiency%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- PYRIDOXAMINE 5-PRIME-PHOSPHATE OXIDASE DEFICIENCY
  http://omim.org/entry/610090

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18296573

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17216302

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18485777

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15772097

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: June 2008
Published: August 7, 2018