SLC35A2-congenital disorder of glycosylation

*SLC35A2*-congenital disorder of glycosylation (*SLC35A2*-CDG, formerly known as congenital disorder of glycosylation type IIIm) is an inherited condition that causes neurological problems and other abnormalities. This disorder’s signs and symptoms and their severity vary among affected individuals.

Individuals with *SLC35A2*-CDG typically develop signs and symptoms of the condition early in infancy. Seizures develop within the first months of life, usually involving uncontrollable muscle stiffening (infantile spasms) that can switch to shorter episodes of muscle jerks (epileptic spasms) later in childhood. In some individuals, the seizures do not improve with anti-epileptic medications. Individuals with *SLC35A2*-CDG often have abnormal brain function (encephalopathy), unusual facial features, skeletal abnormalities, and weak muscle tone (hypotonia) with poor head control. They also have severe intellectual disability and delayed development, often only being able to sit or crawl and never developing meaningful speech. Affected children may have feeding difficulties and fail to grow or gain weight at the expected rate. Some have vision or hearing problems.

In *SLC35A2*-CDG, medical imaging shows loss of tissue (atrophy) in parts of the brain called the cerebrum and cerebellum. These brain regions are necessary for thinking ability, hearing, vision, emotion, and coordinated movement. There can also be thinning of the tissue that connects the left and right halves of the brain (the corpus callosum) or a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the membrane that surrounds the brain (arachnoid pouch).

**Frequency**

*SLC35A2*-CDG is a rare disorder. At least nine affected individuals have been described.

**Causes**

Mutations in the *SLC35A2* gene cause *SLC35A2*-CDG. This gene provides instructions for making an enzyme that is involved in a process called glycosylation. During this process, complex chains of sugar molecules (oligosaccharides) are added to proteins and fats (lipids). Glycosylation modifies proteins and lipids so they can fully perform their functions. The enzyme produced from the *SLC35A2* gene transfers a simple sugar called galactose to growing oligosaccharides at a particular step in the formation of the sugar chain. Once the correct number of sugar molecules are linked together, the oligosaccharide is attached to a protein or lipid.

*SLC35A2* gene mutations lead to the production of an abnormal enzyme with reduced or no activity. Without a properly functioning enzyme, glycosylation cannot proceed normally, and oligosaccharides are incomplete. The signs and symptoms of *SLC35A2*-
CDG are likely due to impaired glycosylation of proteins and fats that are needed for the normal function of various organs and tissues.

In some individuals with SLC35A2-CDG, glycosylation becomes normal later in childhood. The cause of this apparent correction is unknown. The restoration of glycosylation in these individuals, however, does not seem to improve the signs and symptoms of SLC35A2-CDG.

**Inheritance Pattern**

SLC35A2-CDG is inherited in an X-linked dominant pattern. The SLC35A2 gene is located on the X chromosome, which is one of the two sex chromosomes. In females (who have two X chromosomes), a mutation in one of the two copies of the gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. In males (who have only one X chromosome), a mutation in the only copy of the gene in each cell is thought to be incompatible with life. A few males with SLC35A2-CDG have a mutation in only some of the body's cells, a situation known as mosaicism. A characteristic of X-linked inheritance is that fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons.

Early in embryonic development in females, one of the two X chromosomes is permanently inactivated in somatic cells (cells other than egg and sperm cells). X-inactivation ensures that females, like males, have only one active copy of the X chromosome in each body cell. Usually X-inactivation occurs randomly, so that each X chromosome is active in about half the body’s cells. Sometimes X-inactivation is not random, and one X chromosome is active in more than half of cells. When X-inactivation does not occur randomly, it is called skewed X-inactivation.

In SLC35A2-CDG, skewed X-inactivation allows for the normal copy of the gene to be active (expressed) and leads to the production of the normal enzyme in most cells in affected females. However, it is thought that X inactivation in nerve cells in the brain might not be skewed and so the mutated SLC35A2 gene is expressed in these cells. As a result, little or no functional enzyme is present in nerve cells, leading to the various neurological features of SLC35A2-CDG.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- CDG IIIm
- CDG-IIIm
- CDG syndrome type IIIm
- CDG2M
- CDGIIIm
- congenital disorder of glycosylation, type IIIm
- EIEE22
• epileptic encephalopathy, early infantile, 22
• SLC35A2-CDG

**Diagnosis & Management**

**Genetic Testing Information**

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

• Genetic Testing Registry: CONGENITAL DISORDER OF GLYCOSYLATION, TYPE IIm

**Other Diagnosis and Management Resources**

• GeneReview: Congenital Disorders of N-Linked Glycosylation and Multiple Pathway Overview
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1332

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Health Information from MedlinePlus**

• Encyclopedia: Intellectual Disability
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001523.htm

• Health Topic: Developmental Disabilities
  https://medlineplus.gov/developmentaldisabilities.html

• Health Topic: Genetic Brain Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/geneticbraindisorders.html

• Health Topic: Metabolic Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/metabolicdisorders.html

• Health Topic: Seizures
  https://medlineplus.gov/seizures.html

**Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center**

• SLC35A2-CDG
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/12403/slc35a2-cdg
Additional NIH Resources

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

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

Educational Resources

• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Facts about Developmental Disabilities
  https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/developmentaldisabilities/facts.html

• EUROGLYCANET
  http://www.euroglycanet.org/uz/CDG

• MalaCards: congenital disorder of glycosylation, type iim
  https://www.malacards.org/card/congenital_disorder_of_glycosylation_type_iim

• Orphanet: SLC35A2-CDG
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=356961

• Undiagnosed Diseases Network
  https://undiagnosed.hms.harvard.edu/participants/participant-012/

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

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

• CDG CARE
  http://cdgcare.com/

• Child Neurology Foundation
  https://www.childneurologyfoundation.org

• Citizens United for Research in Epilepsy (CURE)
  https://www.cureepilepsy.org/

• Contact a Family (UK)
  https://contact.org.uk/advice-and-support/medical-information/conditions/c/congenital-disorders-of-glycosylation/
• National Organization of Rare Disorders (NORD): Congenital Disorders of Glycosylation
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/congenital-disorders-of-glycosylation/
• RareConnect
  https://www.rareconnect.org/en/community/cdg

Clinical Information from GeneReviews
• Congenital Disorders of N-Linked Glycosylation and Multiple Pathway Overview
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1332

Scientific Articles on PubMed
• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28SLC35A2%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM
• CONGENITAL DISORDER OF GLYCOSYLATION, TYPE IIim
  http://omim.org/entry/300896

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen
• CONGENITAL DISORDER OF GLYCOSYLATION, TYPE IIim

Sources for This Summary


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