TK2-related mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome, myopathic form

TK2-related mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome, myopathic form (TK2-MDS) is an inherited condition that causes progressive muscle weakness (myopathy).

The signs and symptoms of TK2-MDS typically begin in early childhood. Development is usually normal early in life, but as muscle weakness progresses, people with TK2-MDS lose motor skills such as standing, walking, eating, and talking. Some affected individuals have increasing weakness in the muscles that control eye movement, leading to droopy eyelids (progressive external ophthalmoplegia).

Most often in TK2-MDS, the muscles are the only affected tissues; however, the liver may be enlarged (hepatomegaly), seizures can occur, and hearing loss caused by nerve damage in the inner ear (sensorineural hearing loss) may be present. Intelligence is usually not affected.

As the disorder worsens, the muscles that control breathing become weakened and affected individuals frequently have to rely on mechanical ventilation. Respiratory failure is the most common cause of death in people with TK2-MDS, often occurring in childhood. Rarely, the disorder progresses slowly and affected individuals survive into adolescence or adulthood.

Frequency

The prevalence of TK2-MDS is unknown. Approximately 45 cases have been described.

Causes

As the condition name suggests, mutations in the TK2 gene cause TK2-MDS. The TK2 gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called thymidine kinase 2 that functions within cell structures called mitochondria, which are found in all tissues. Mitochondria are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities, including energy production; chemical signaling; and regulation of cell growth, cell division, and cell death. Mitochondria contain their own genetic material, known as mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which is essential for the normal function of these structures. Thymidine kinase 2 is involved in the production and maintenance of mtDNA. Specifically, this enzyme plays a role in recycling mtDNA building blocks (nucleotides) so that errors in mtDNA sequencing can be repaired and new mtDNA molecules can be produced.

Mutations in the TK2 gene reduce the production or activity of thymidine kinase 2. A decrease in enzyme activity impairs recycling of mtDNA nucleotides, causing a shortage of nucleotides available for the repair and production of mtDNA molecules. A
reduction in the amount of mtDNA (known as mtDNA depletion) impairs mitochondrial function. Greater mtDNA depletion tends to cause more severe signs and symptoms. The muscle cells of people with TK2-MDS have very low amounts of mtDNA, ranging from 5 to 30 percent of normal. Other tissues can have 60 percent of normal to normal amounts of mtDNA.

It is unclear why TK2 gene mutations typically affect only muscle tissue, but the high energy demands of muscle cells may make them the most susceptible to cell death when mtDNA is lost and less energy is produced in cells. The brain and the liver also have high energy demands, which may explain why these organs are affected in severe cases of TK2-MDS.

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

• mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome 2 (myopathic type)
• MTDPS2
• TK2-related mitochondrial DNA depletion myopathy

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=%22TK2-related+mitochondrial+DNA+depletion+syndrome%22C+myopathic+form%22+OR+%22TK2-related+mitochondrial+DNA+depletion+myopathy%22+OR+%22mitochondrial+DNA+depletion%22
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• Cincinnati Children's Hospital: Mitochondrial Diseases Program
  https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service/m/mitochondrial-disorders/patients

• GeneReview: TK2-Related Mitochondrial DNA Maintenance Defect, Myopathic Form
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK114628

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) Physician Guide: Mitochondrial Myopathy
  https://rarediseases.org/physician-guide/mitochondrial-myopathy/

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Health Topic: Mitochondrial Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/mitochondrialdiseases.html

Additional NIH Resources

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

Educational Resources

• Boston Children's Hospital: Muscle Weakness
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/m/muscle-weakness-hypotonia

• Cincinnati Children’s Hospital: Mitochondrial Diseases
  https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/health/m/mitochondrial

• Kennedy Krieger Institute: Metabolic Myopathies
  https://www.kennedykrieger.org/patient-care/diagnoses-disorders/metabolic-myopathies

• Kennedy Krieger Institute: Mitochondrial Disorders
  https://www.kennedykrieger.org/patient-care/diagnoses-disorders/mitochondrial-disorders

• MalaCards: tk2-related mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome, myopathic form
  http://www.malacards.org/card/tk2_related_mitochondrial_dna_depletion syndrome_myopathic_form

• Mayo Clinic: Mitochondrial Disease Biobank
  https://www.mayo.edu/research/centers-programs/mitochondrial-disease-biobank/overview
• Muscular Dystrophy Canada: Mitochondrial Myopathy

• Orphanet: Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome, myopathic form
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=254875

• Washington University, St. Louis Neuromuscular Disease Center
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/mitosyn.html#myopdep

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

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

• Muscular Dystrophy Association: Mitochondrial Myopathies
  https://www.mda.org/disease/mitochondrial-myopathies

• Muscular Dystrophy UK: Mitochondrial Myopathies
  https://www.musculardystrophyyuk.org/about-muscle-wasting-conditions/mitochondrial-myopathies/

• North American Mitochondrial Disease Consortium
  https://www.rarediseasesnetwork.org/cms/NAMDC

• Resource List from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Mitochondrial Conditions
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/mitochon.html

• United Mitochondrial Disease Foundation
  http://www.umdf.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• TK2-Related Mitochondrial DNA Maintenance Defect, Myopathic Form
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK114628

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28myopathic+AND+tk2+mitochondrial+dna+depletion%29+OR+%28tk2-related+mitochondrial+dna+depletion+myopathy%29+OR+%28thymidine+kinase+2+AND+DNA+depletion%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• MITochondrial DNA DEPLETION SYNDROME 2 (MYOPATHIC TYPE)
  http://omim.org/entry/609560
Sources for This Summary


- OMIM: MITOCHONDRIAL DNA DEPLETION SYNDROME 2 (MYOPATHIC TYPE) http://omim.org/entry/609560


  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3590052/


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