

Background and proposal for a pilot EQA scheme for pterins

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Division of Inborn Metabolic Diseases

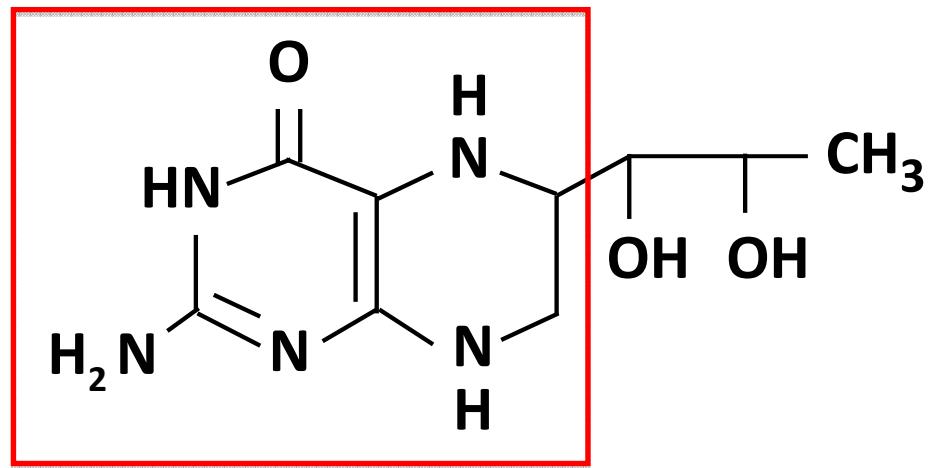
University Children's Hospital Heidelberg
Germany

Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH_4)



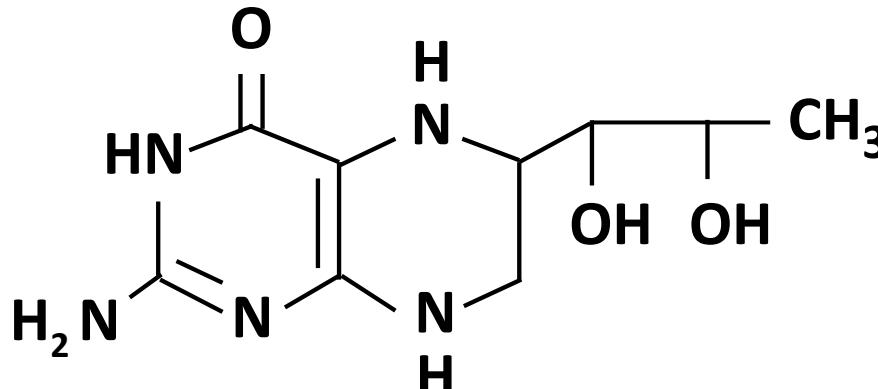
Brimstone butterfly

Gowland Hopkins (1895)

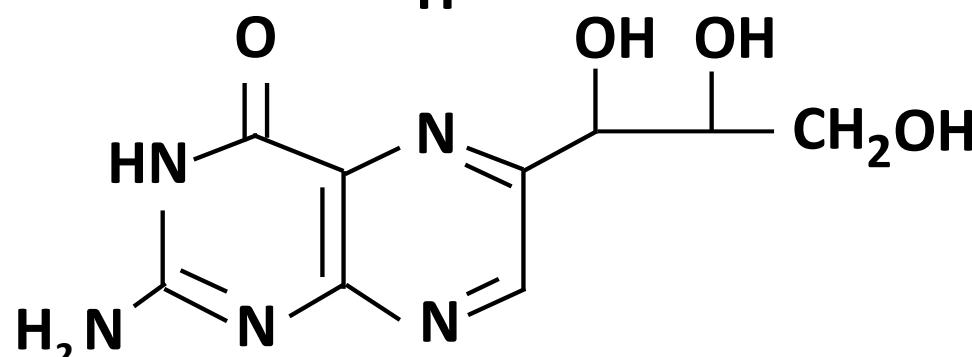


PTERON = Wing

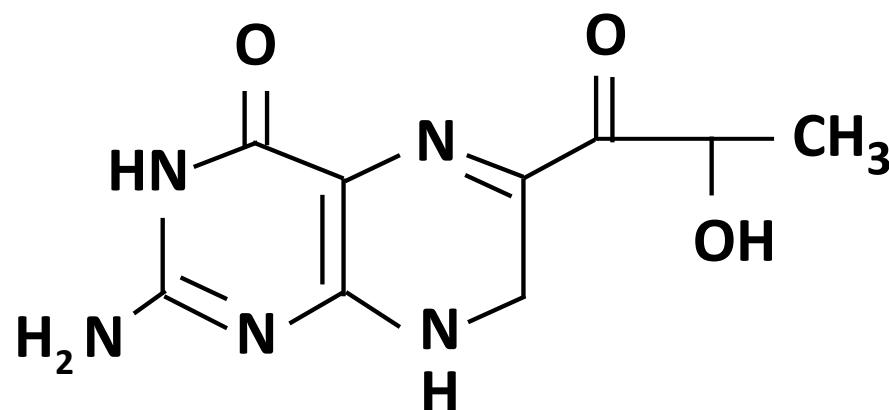
Biologically important pterins



Tetrahydrobiopterin

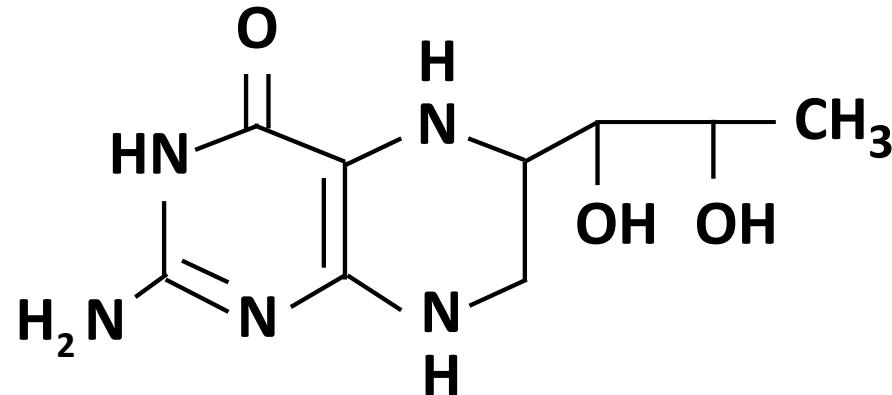


Neopterin

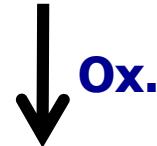


Sepiapterin

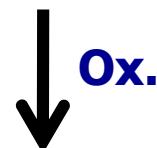
Oxidation forms of BH4



5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4)

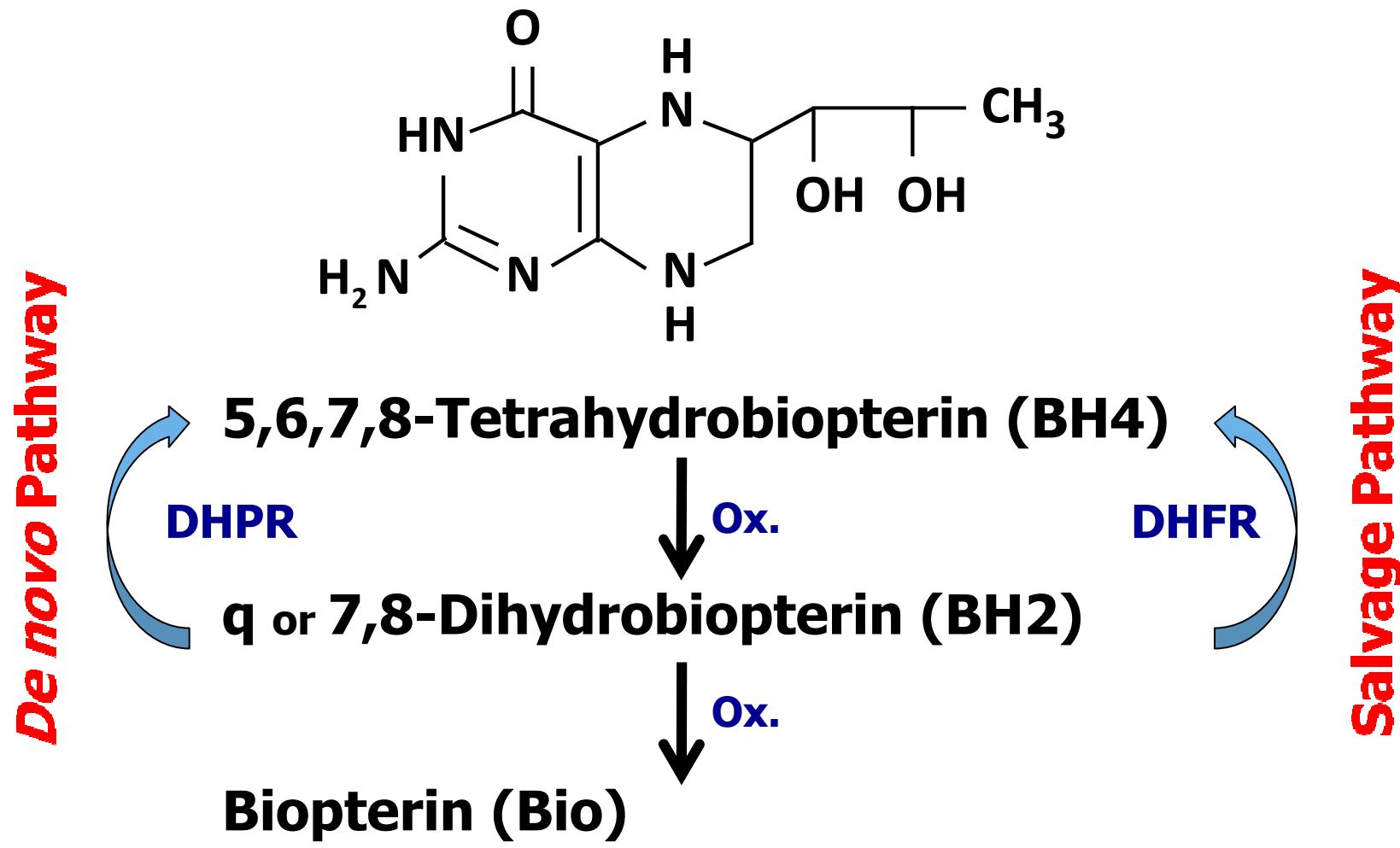


q oder 7,8-Dihydrobiopterin (BH2)



Biopterin (Bio)

Regeneration of BH4



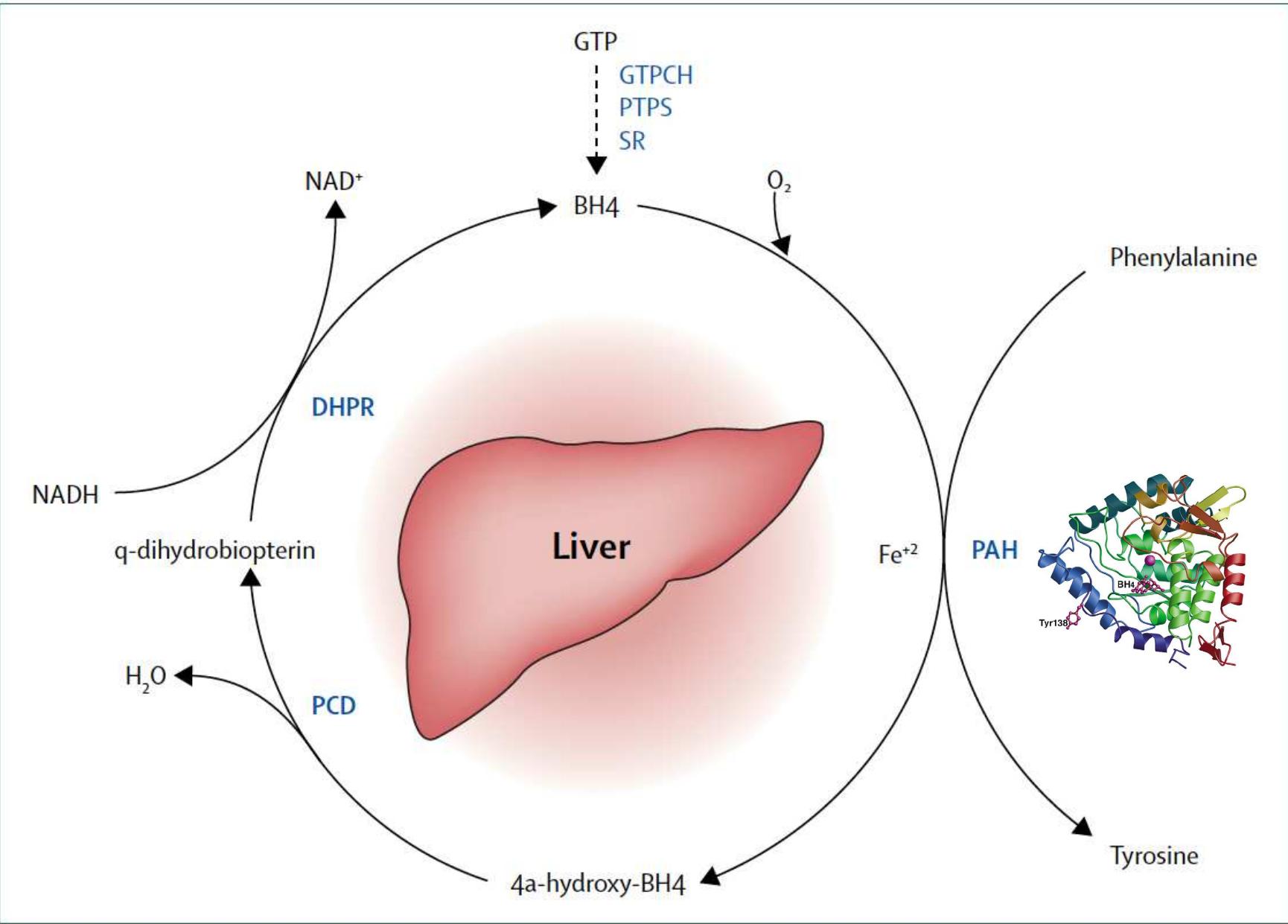
DHPR = Dihydropteridine reductase
DHFR = Dihydrofolate reductase

Functions of tetrahydrobiopterin

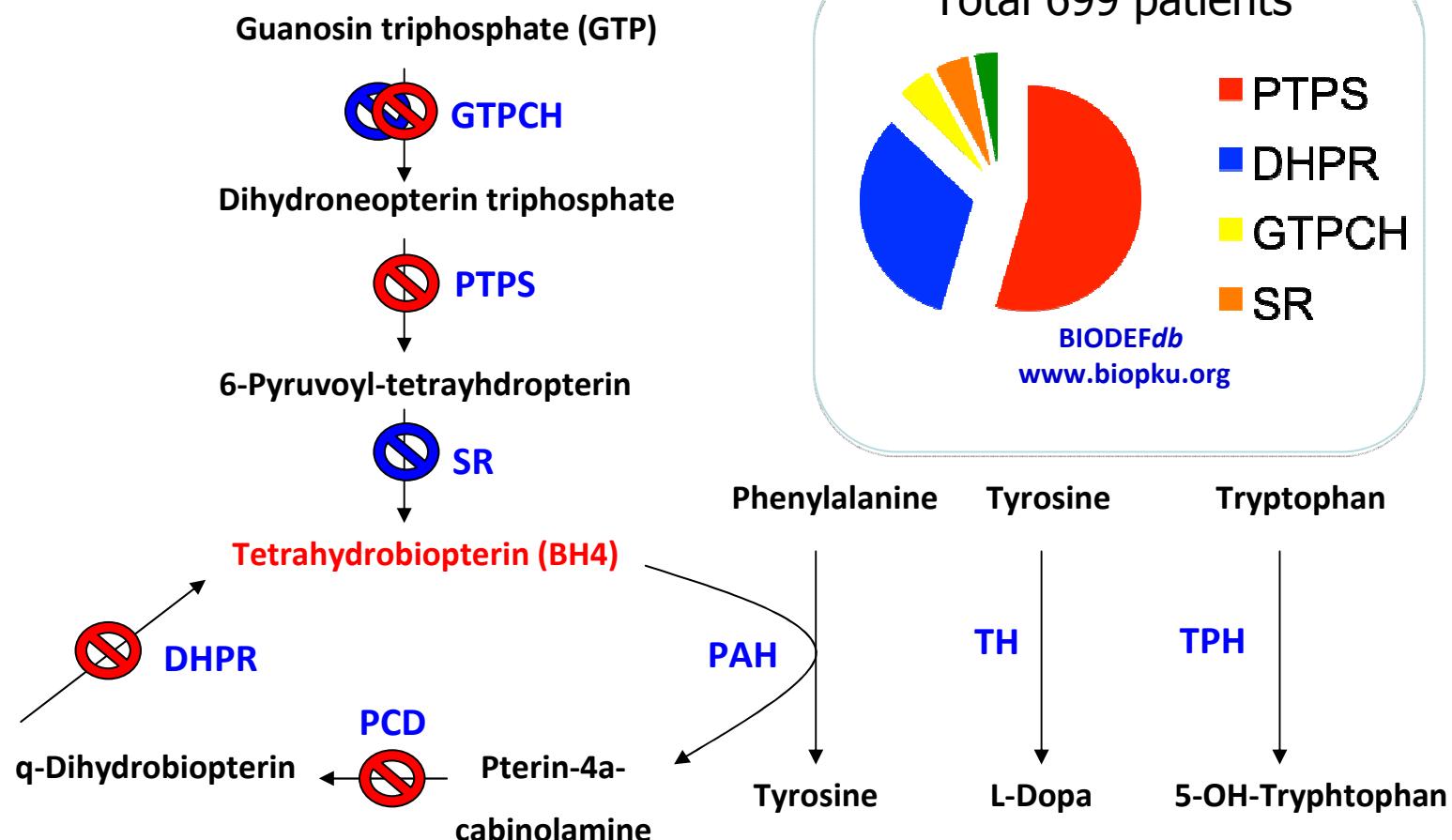
■ Cofactor for:

- Phenylalanine hydroxylase Phe → Tyr
- Tyrosine hydroxylase Tyr → L-Dopa → Dopamin
- Tryptophan hydroxylase Trp → 5-OH-Trp → Serotonin
- Nitric oxide synthase (NOS) Arg → Cit + NO·
- Glyceryl-ether monooxygenase Lipidether → Glycerol + Aldehyd

Phenylalanine hydroxylating system



BH4 deficiencies



with hyper-Phe

without hyper-Phe

Laboratory diagnosis of PKU and BH4 deficiencies

Differential diagnosis

1. Quantitative analysis of Phe and Tyr in plasma (DBS)
2. Pterins (neopterin and biopterin) in DBS or urine
3. DHPR activity in DBS
4. BH₄ loading test



Laboratory diagnosis of PKU and BH4 deficiencies

Pterins (neopterin and biopterin) in DBS or urine

- Every newborn with even slightly elevated blood Phe levels
- Before introducing the diet (at high blood Phe)



CAVE: GTPCH deficiency may present with normal blood Phe in the NBS

Laboratory diagnosis of PKU and BH4 deficiencies

Neopterin, biopterin and primapterin are markers for BH4 deficiency

- Light- and oxygen-sensitive
- In DBS pterins are stable (transport at RT)
- In urine pterins must be oxidized with MnO_2
- Transport of native urine on dry ice (native urine)

Pterins in urine or DBS?

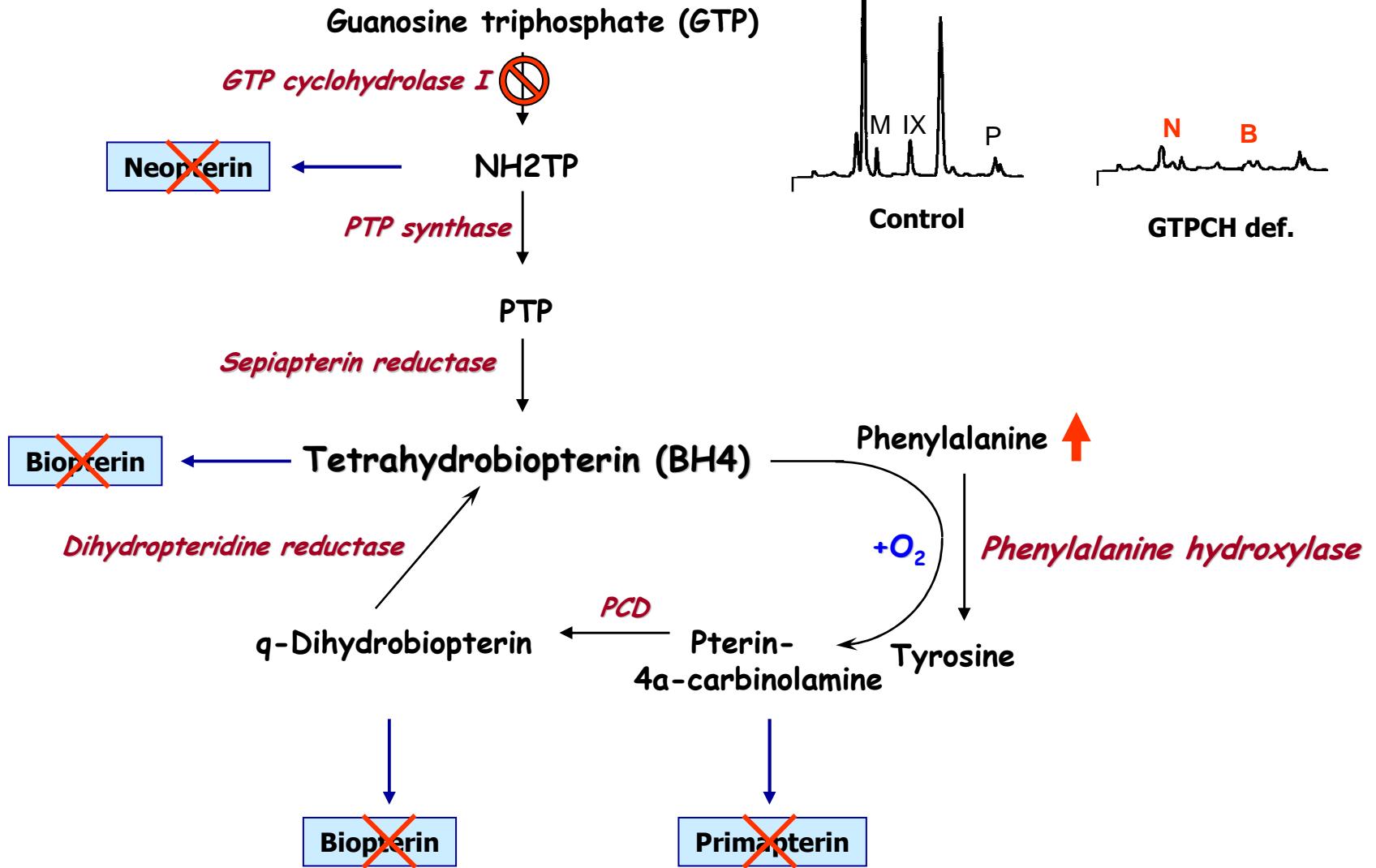
URINE

- Higher concentrations ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
- Need for oxidation or shipping on dry ice
- Light and oxygen sensitive
- Creatinine

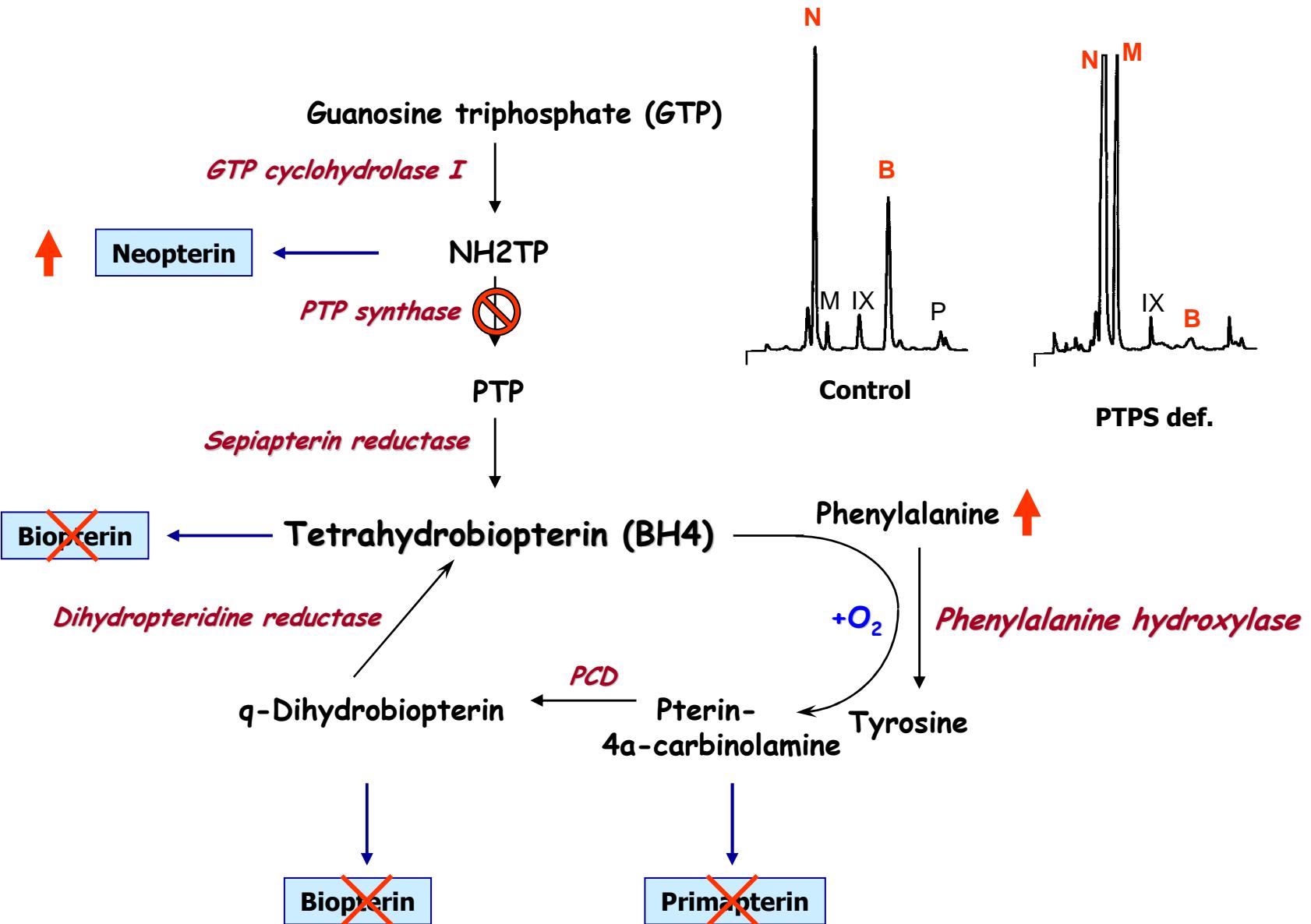
DBS

- Lower concentrations (nmol/L)
- Oxidized during drying and stable on filter paper
- Shipping at RT in envelope
- Hemoglobin

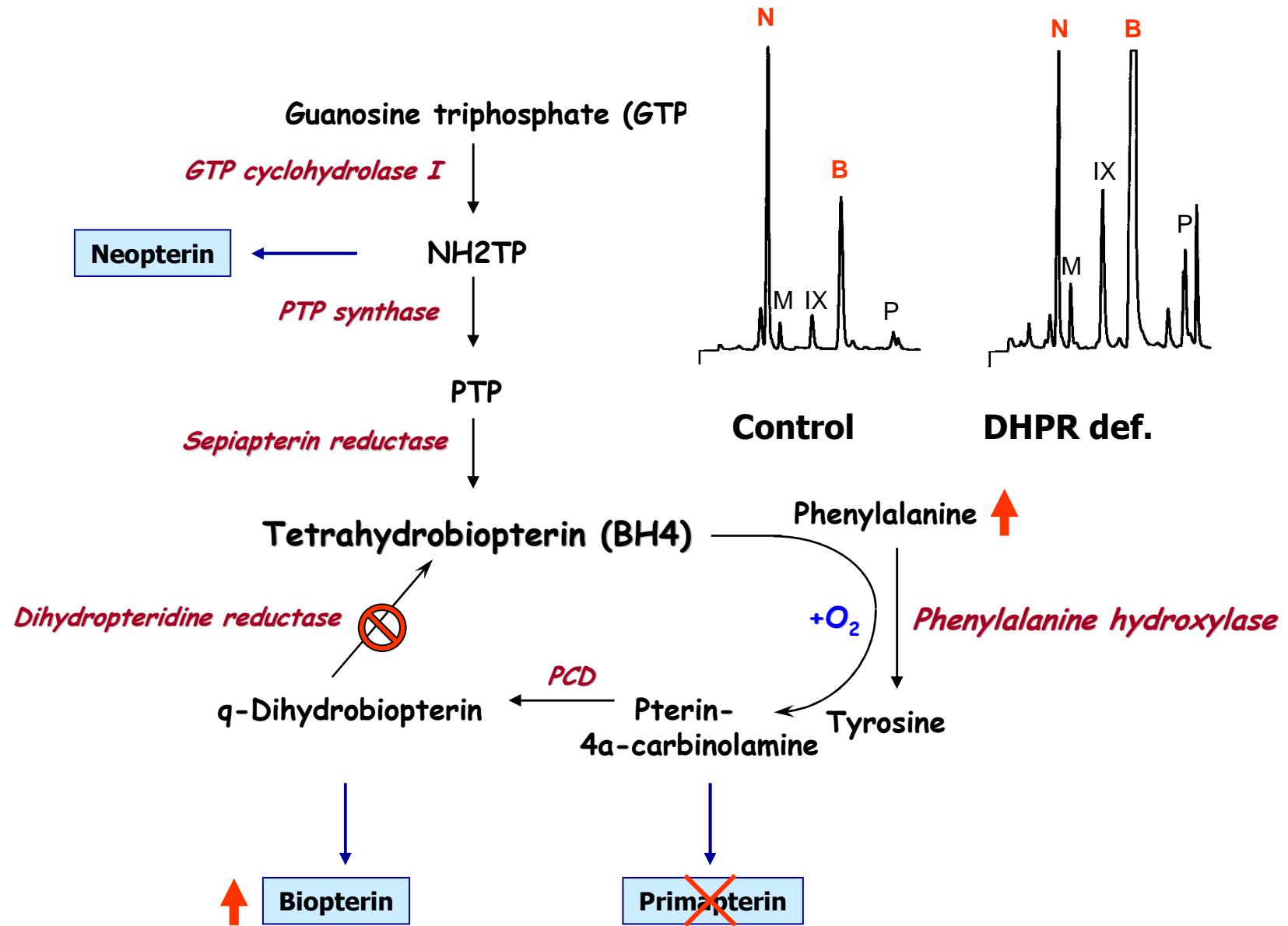
GTPCH deficiency



PTPS deficiency



DHPR deficiency

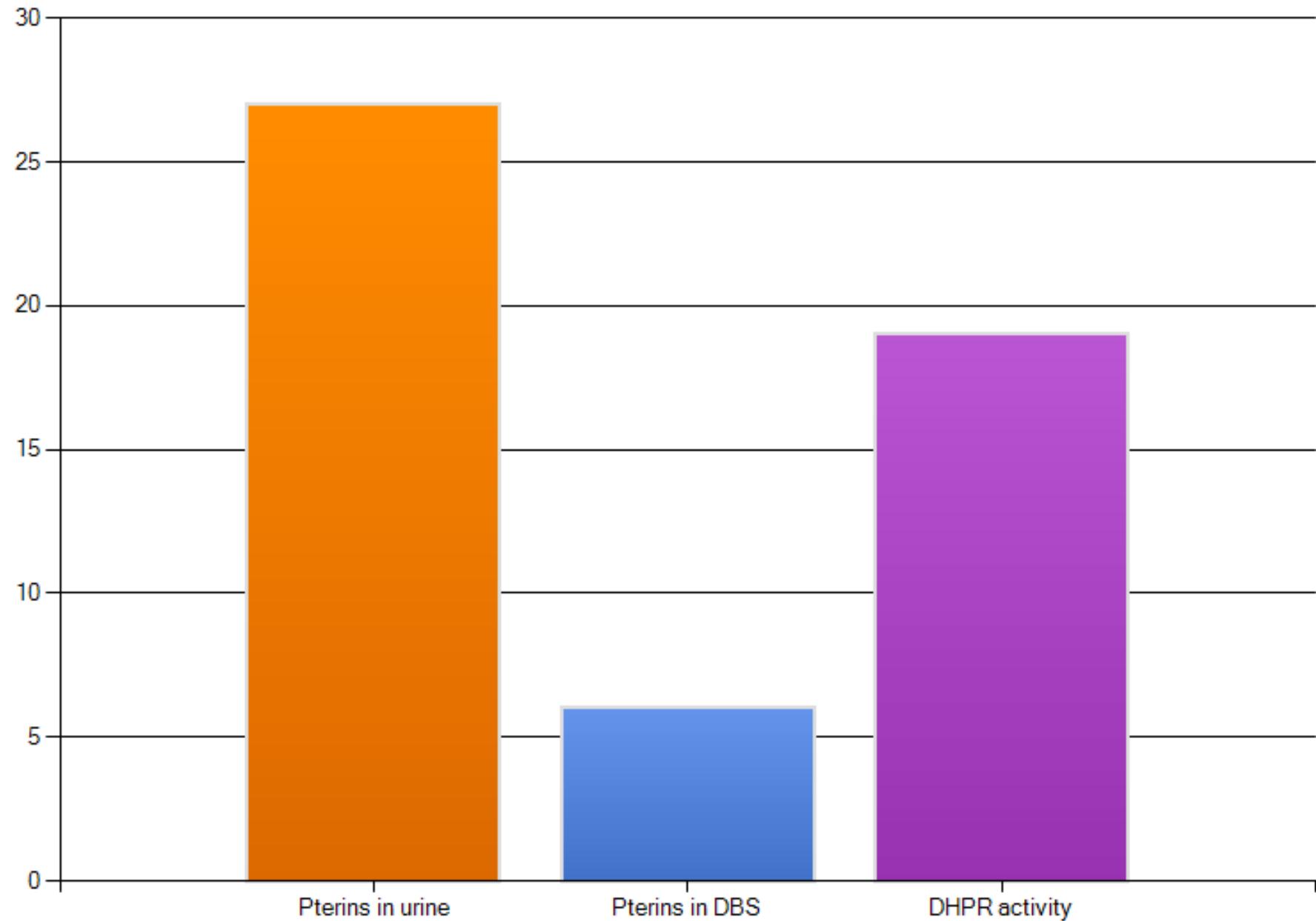


Aim of the EQA

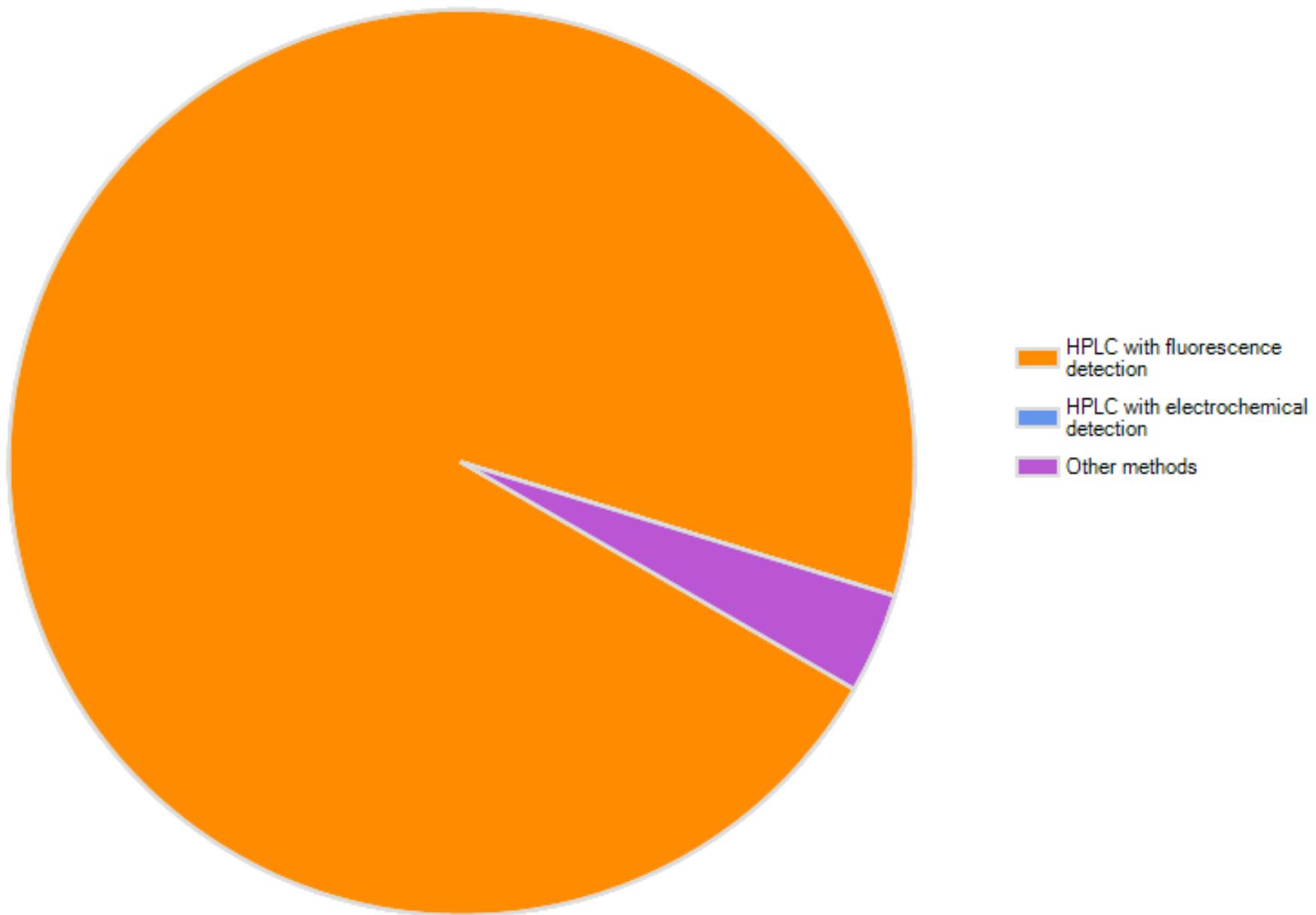
We plan to distribute urine and/or DBS samples twice a year. Samples will be obtained from patients with confirmed diagnosis and with known quantitative values for pterins and DHPR (tested in Heidelberg Metabolic Laboratories).

Participating laboratory should be able to separate neopterin, monapterin, biopterin, primapterin, isoxanthopterin and pterin and to quantify total neopterin and biopterin.

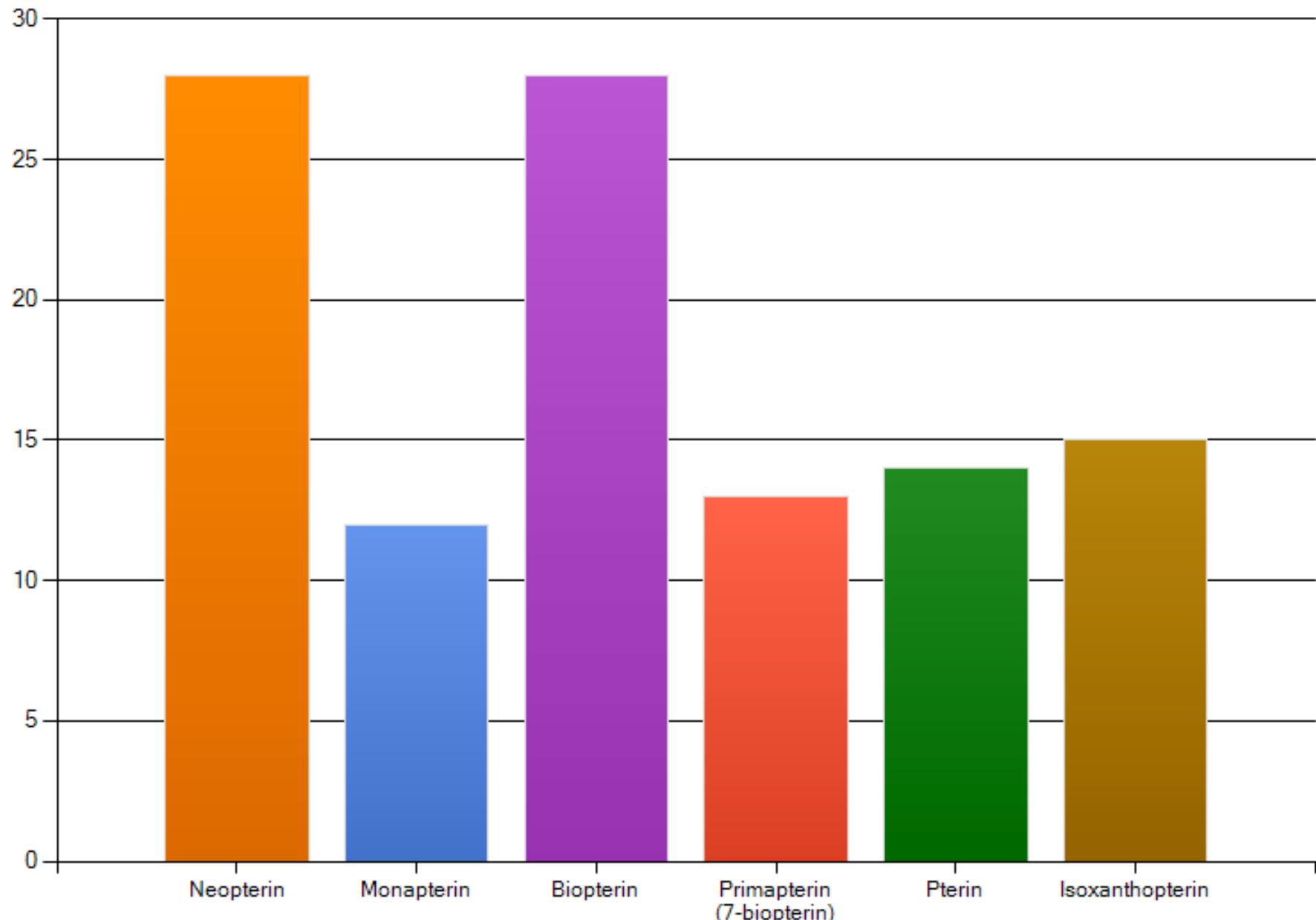
Tests routinely performed in your lab:



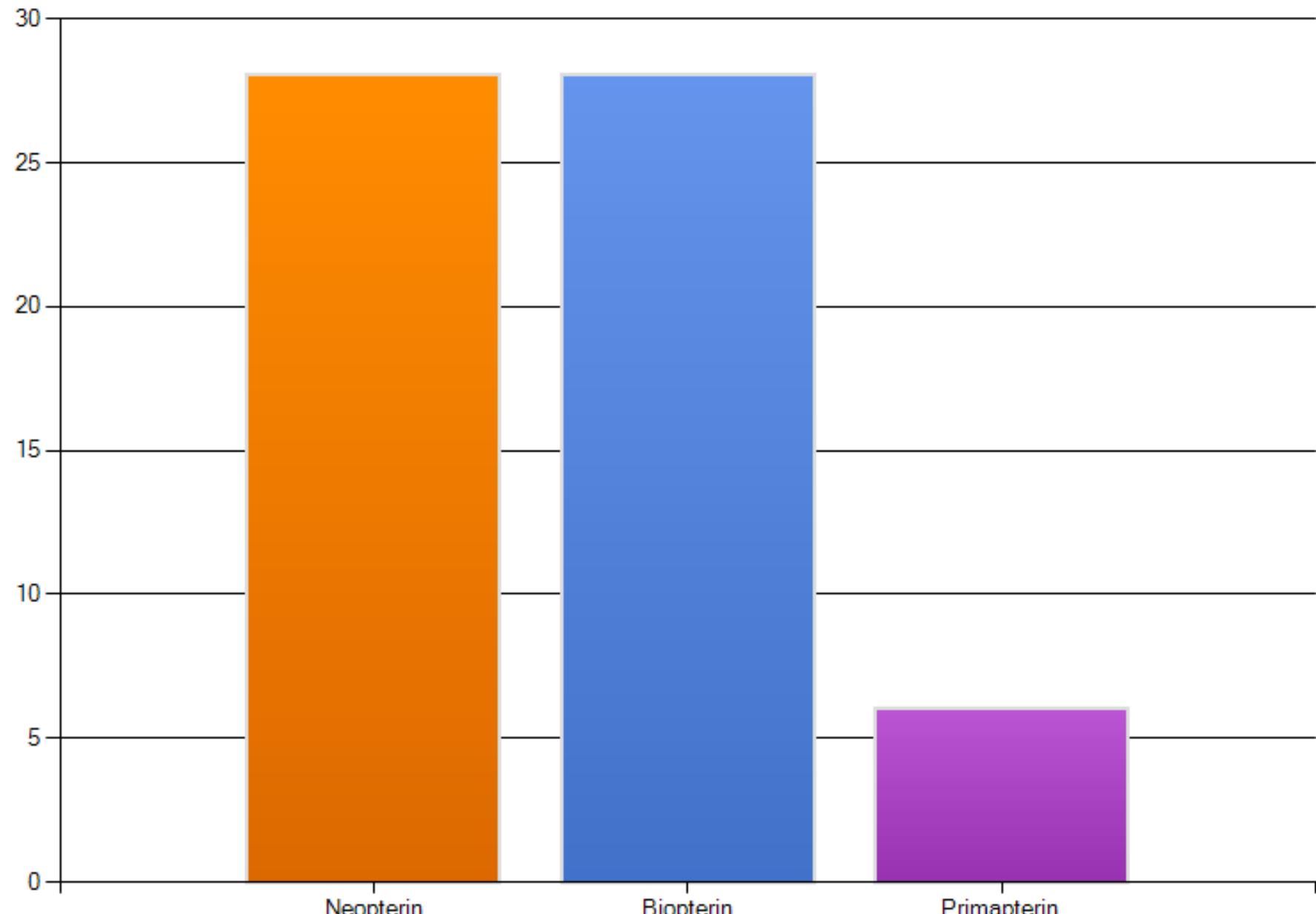
Method you are using for pterins quantification in urine and/or DBS (not CSF):



Pterins you can separate with your method:



Pterins you are reporting quantitatively:



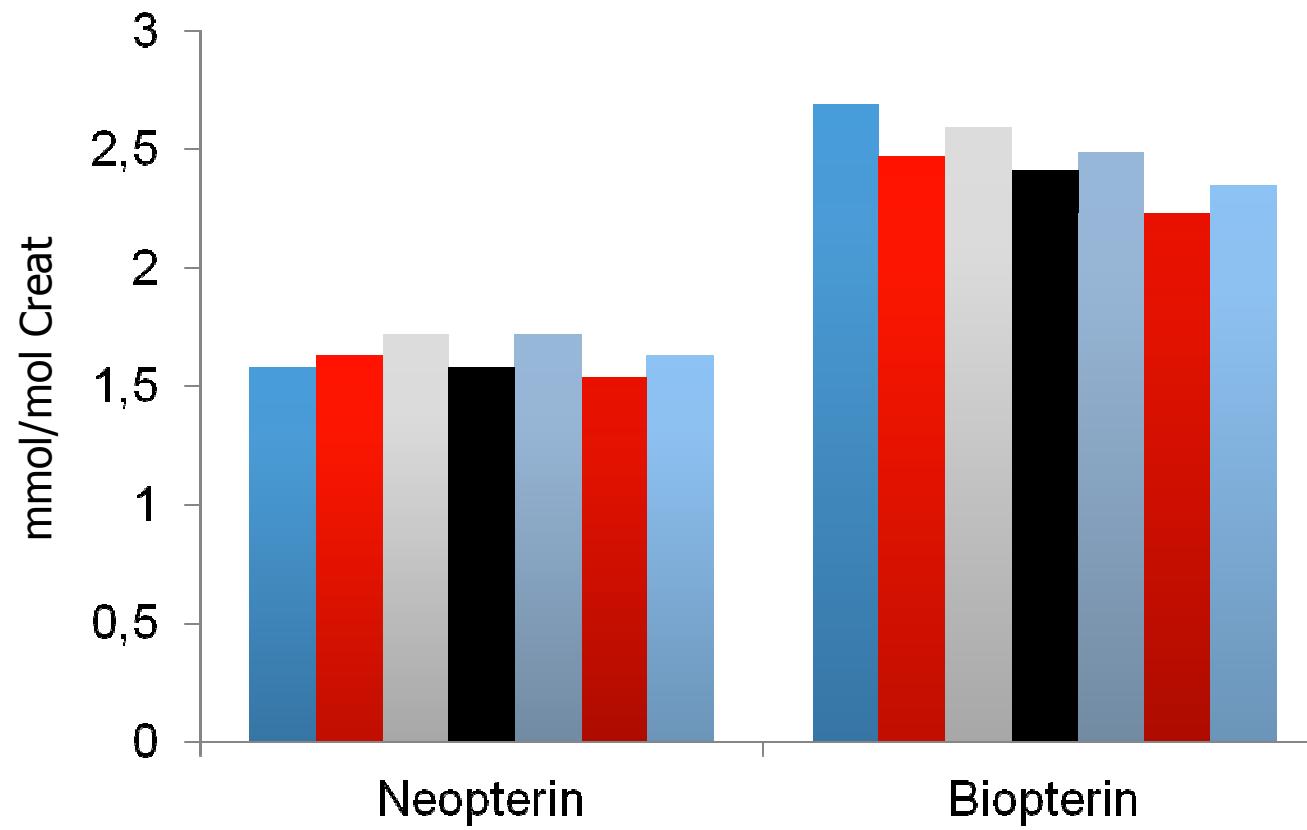
Samples

- DPT-1: Two urine samples (normal or pathologic)
 Two DBS samples (normal or pathologic)
- DPT-2 Two urine samples (normal or pathologic)
 Two DBS samples (normal or pathologic)

Investigations

- Quantitative results (urine):
 Neopterin (total)
 Biopterin (total)
 Creatinine
- Quantitative results (DBS):
 Neopterin (total)
 Biopterin (total)
 Dihydropteridine reductase activity
 (Hemoglobin)
- Diagnosis

Evaluation Test Samples Pterins*



Frozen	+	+	-	-	+	-	-			+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lyophilized	-	-	+	+	-	+	+			-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
Cryo protect	-	-	-	-	+	+	+			-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Lyo protect	-	-	-	+	-	-	+			-	-	-	+	-	-	+	

*Cas Laboratory

Blau N 2013©

Next steps

- Registration of potential participants
Questionnaire (method details)
- Samples collection (Heidelberg)
- Samples processing and distribution (MCA Lab)

Acknowledgements

Metabolic Laboratory Heidelberg

Alex Anninos
Brigitte Schmidt-Mader
PD Dr. Jürgen Okun

Streekziekenhuis Koningin Beatrix Winterswijk (MCA)

Dr. Cas Weykamp

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