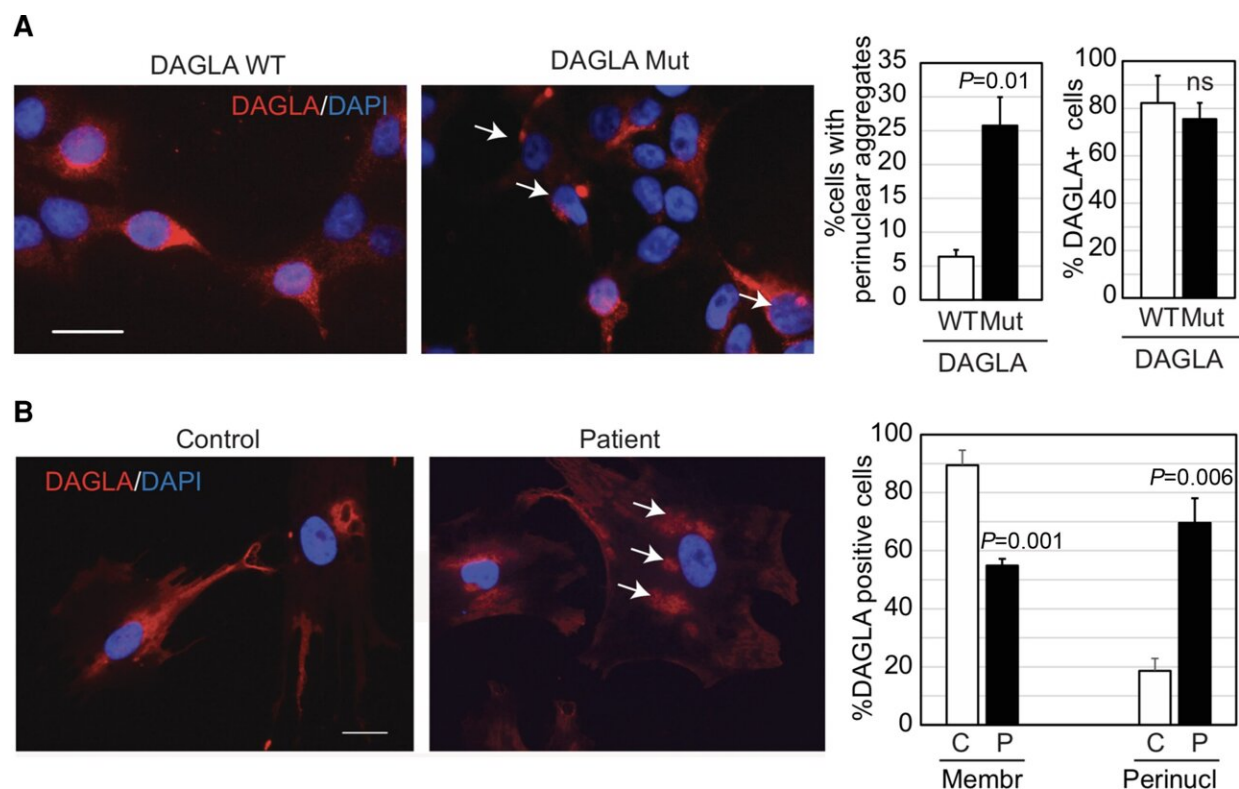


Discovery of endocannabinoid gene mutation leads to identification of new, rare pediatric neurological disease

October 27 2022



Immunofluorescence studies. Representative photomicrographs of immunofluorescence for DAGLA in HEK293T cells transfected with either wild-type (WT) or mutant (Mut) DAGLA cDNA (A) and in patient-derived fibroblasts (P) and control (C) cells from an unaffected individual (B). DAPI was used for nuclear counterstain. Scale bars = 50 μ m. Accompanying bar graphs represent quantification of the number of cells with perinuclear (perinucl) aggregation (arrows) or membrane-bound (membr) DAGLA. Graphs: bars

indicate the mean and error bars the standard deviation. Two-tailed Student's t-test determined P-values. Credit: *Brain* (2022). DOI: 10.1093/brain/awac223

In a study published in the October 2022 issue of *Brain*, researchers from Rady Children's Institute for Genomic Medicine (RCIGM) and the University of California San Diego School of Medicine describe their discovery of a new clinical syndrome, Neuro-Ocular DAGLA-related Syndrome (NODRS), in children with termination variants in the diacylglycerol lipase alpha (DAGLA) gene which encodes an enzyme in the brain that is involved in the signaling pathway of the endocannabinoid (eCB) system.

In the study, the authors assessed nine children from around the world who displayed unique neuro-ocular traits including developmental delays, difficulties with balance and walking, abnormal eye movements and head nodding. In each child, truncating variants in the last exon of DAGLA were found to be the cause of their unique pediatric syndrome. Because [enzymatic activity](#) was preserved, the observed mis-localization of the truncated protein may account for the observed phenotype.

"The phenotype and genotype are exceedingly well linked, which is unusual," said Jennifer Friedman, MD, the study's principal investigator, Clinical Professor of Neurosciences and Pediatrics at UC San Diego and Clinical Investigator at RCIGM. "The clustering of pathogenic DAGLA variants in these children may provide insight into the mechanism of disease."

DAGLA is a critical component of the eCB pathway, involved in a broad array of physiological functions. In the [developing brain](#), the eCB signaling pathway has important influences on neural development, signaling, and brain repair. In the mature nervous system eCBs regulate

short- and long-term suppression of neurotransmitter release. The ubiquitous nature of this pathway, and evolutionary conservation imply a central role in human health and disease. Despite this, no defined human disorders have previously been conclusively linked to mutations in the genes encoding components of this pathway until now.

"This is the first report linking an endocannabinoid system component, DAGLA, with a human genetic disorder, NODRS, and provides us with a better understanding of the role of endocannabinoids in health and disease," said Dr. Friedman. "Mutation in DAGLA was initially identified by researchers at The Scripps Research Translational Institute."

"This work is more than a description of a rare pediatric disease; it is the leading wedge into better understanding how [human health](#) is impacted by cannabinoids; findings from this study may open the doorway to new, cannabis-derived medications for a broad range of disorders, since we know that [cannabinoid receptors](#) in the eCB system exist throughout a person's body, not just in the brain," said Matthew Bainbridge, Ph.D., Assistant Director of Translational Research at RCI GM and lead author.

"This is an idea that we have not considered before because we did not know the gene involved and the exact role of these receptors. Knowing the gene means knowing the pathway and what types of therapeutics might be beneficial."

Dr. Bainbridge also believes that with a diagnosis, parents of a child living with NODRS now have the opportunity to come together as a community to share experiences, knowledge and hope with those who understand. Children presenting with these types of symptoms should be more easily diagnosed now that the gene for this super rare disease has been identified. "It's high time for a gene mutation linking the endocannabinoid system to human disease," Dr. Bainbridge concluded.

More information: Endocannabinoid dysfunction in neurological disease: neuro-ocular DAGLA-related syndrome, *Brain* (2022). [DOI: 10.1093/brain/awac223](https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awac223)

Provided by Rady Children's Institute for Genomic Medicine

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