

Analysis of urinary GAGs: Evaluation of results from the MPS-scheme

Is it time to evaluate your GAG-methodology?

Berthil Prinsen, SSIEM september 2024

b.prinsen@umcutrecht.nl

Conflict of interest



I declare to have no conflict of interest.

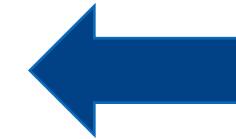
EQA schemes ERNDIM



Celebrating
30 years of ERNDiM
1994–2024

Quantitative schemes
Amino acids (serum)
Acylcarnitines (serum)
Organic acids (urine)
Purines-Pyrimidines (urine)
Special Assays Serum
Special Assays Urine
Special Assays DBS

Qualitative schemes
Amino Acids Interpretation
Diagnostic Proficiency Testing (urine)
Organic acids (urine)
Acylcarnitines (DBS)
Mucopolysaccharides (urine)
CDG (serum)



Hybrid schemes	Interpretation scoring
Lysosomal enzymes (Fib)	Yes
Cystine (WBC)	Yes
Pterins (urine)	Yes
Neurotransmitters (CSF)	Yes

2018: 15 EQA schemes, 1788 scheme registrations
2023: 17 EQA schemes, 2165 scheme registrations (+21%)

Website reporting



Quality Control Center Switzerland
ERNDIM QUALITATIVE SCHEMES
European Research Network for evaluation and improvement of screening,
Diagnosis and treatment of Inherited disorders of Metabolism

User profile
User-ID : 77
Notice Data entered on this page are taken into account by the CSCQ only if you click on the [Send to the CSCQ](#) button (at the bottom of this form), before changing pages (other survey or sample)
Specify methods used routinely in your laboratory for diagnosis of inherited metabolic diseases in patient specimens
General comments on your profile and additional tests - PLEASE SPECIFY -
Methods entered 27-8-2010 GR
Updated 15-4-2014

Analyte Method Selection User-defined method / Remarks on the pre-defined method

Creatinine (nmol/L)	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
GAO quantitative (mg/mmol creat)	DMS colorimetric method	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Alcan blue colorimetric tests	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Uronic acids - carboxylic/harmine method	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	CPC turbidimetric method	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	LC-MS/MS, methanolytic	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	LC-MS/MS, enzymatic GAO hydrolysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	LC-MS/MS GAO fragments (Saville method)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Glycosaminoglycans fractionation	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	TLC	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1-D electrophoresis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2-D electrophoresis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1-D electrophoresis discontinuous	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	LC-MS/MS, methanolytic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	LC-MS/MS, enzymatic GAO hydrolysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Initials (optional, max. 4 char.):
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ERNDIM URINE MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES SCHEME
European Research Network for evaluation and improvement of screening,
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Survey 24-03-MPS Options Logout Back

MPS results entry
Survey 24-03-MPS, sample UMPS-NL-2024-A of the laboratory 77
Select sample UMPS-NL-2024-A [UMPS-NL-2024-B](#) [UMPS-NL-2024-C](#)
Remember Data entered on this page are taken into account by the CSCQ only if you click on the [Send to the CSCQ](#) button (at the bottom of this form), before changing pages (other survey or sample)
[To proof reading](#)

Sex: F Age (pres.): 27 Year(s)

Analyte Quantitative Result Class Result

Creatinine (mmol/L)	*****	
GAO quantitative (mg/mmol creat)	*****	
GAO excretion according to reference values		To be entered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chondroitin sulfate		To be entered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dermatan sulfate		To be entered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Heparan sulfate		To be entered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keratan sulfate		To be entered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Most likely diagnosis
Please select one or more
 To be entered
 Not performed
 No diagnosis
 Normal
 MPS I
 MPS II
 MPS III
 MPS IV
 MPS VI
 MPS VII

Comments for sample UMPS-NL-2024-A:

Initials (optional, max. 4 char.):
[Send to the CSCQ](#) | [Cancel](#)

Diagnostic interpretation

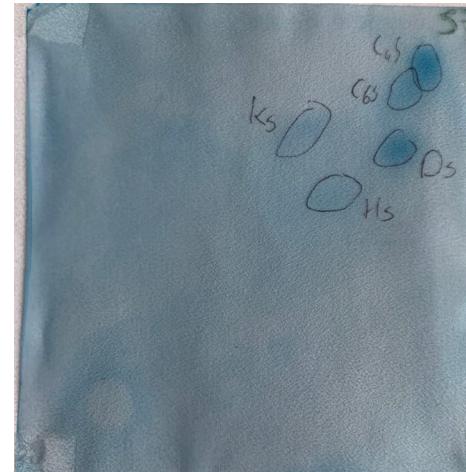
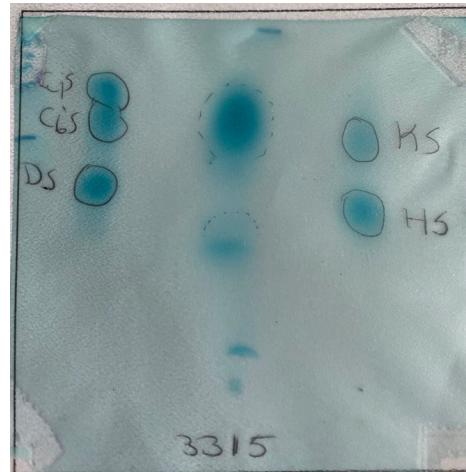
Analytical results

GAG-analysis (urine)



Quantitative test:

- 1,9-dimethylmethylene blue (DMB)
- Alcian Blue
- Carbazole
- Cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) turbidity
- Harmine testing
- HPLC
- Mass-spectrometry
- ...



GAG-subtyping:

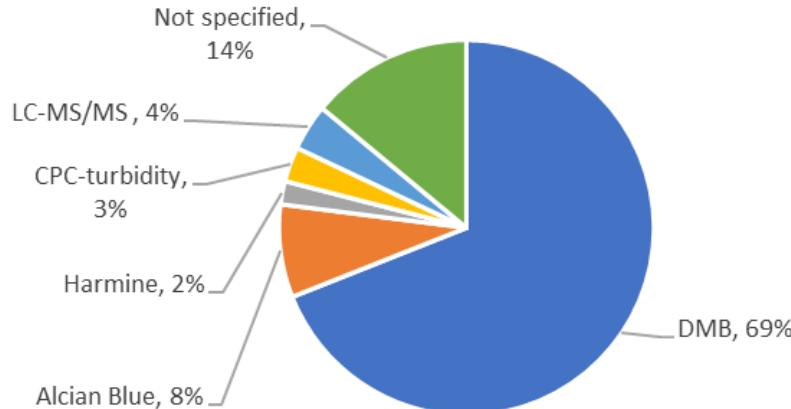
- 1D-electrophoresis (discontinuous)
- 2D-electrophoresis
- Capillary Zone Electrophoresis
- HPLC
- TLC
- Mass-spectrometry
- ...

ERNDIM UMPS scheme: GAG-analysis



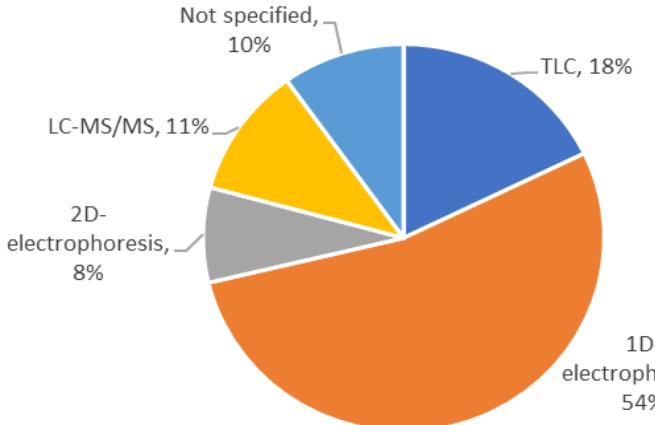
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Quantitative GAGs (2017)



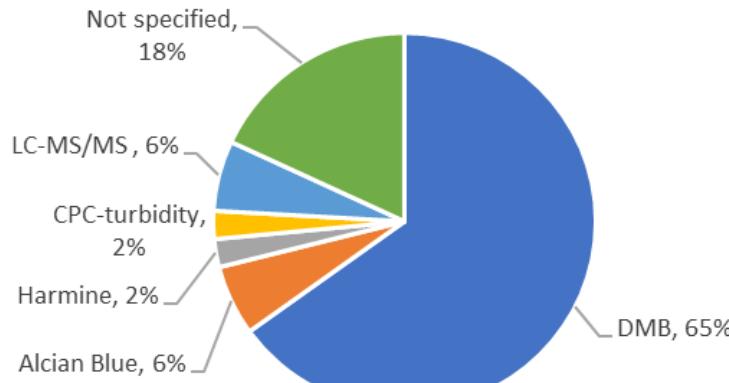
n = 100

GAG-subtyping (2017)



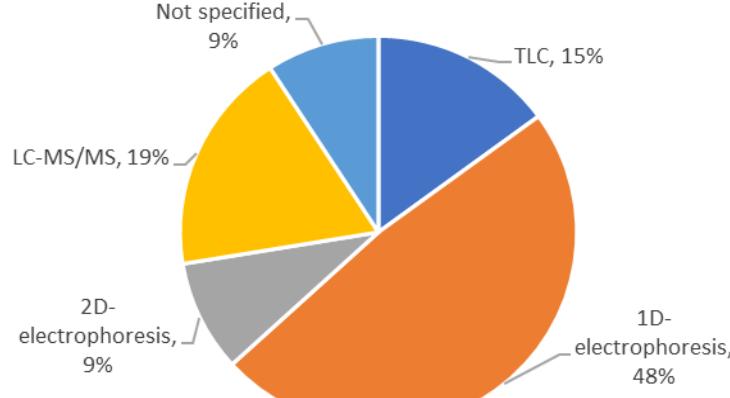
n = 100

Quantitative GAGs (2023)



n = 83

GAG-subtyping (2023)



n = 83

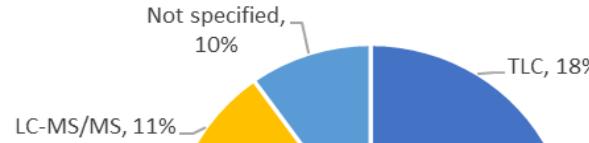
ERNDIM UMPS scheme: GAG-analysis



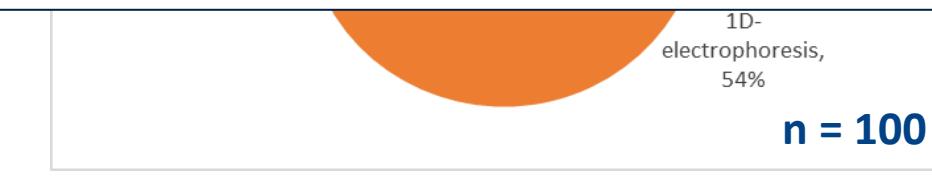
Quantitative GAGs (2017)



GAG-subtyping (2017)



Most labs use DMB-method for quantitative GAG-analysis (65 %) and 1D-electrophoresis for GAG-subtyping (48%)



Certain consumables are no longer available (DMB, cellulose-acetate membranes)



GAG-analysis by mass-spectrometry



➤ Chemical degradation (methanolysis)

- *Zhang et al., Clinical Chemistry, 57, 1005-1012, 2011*
- *Zhang et al., Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 114: 123-128, 2015*
- *Auray-Blais et al., Analytica Chimica Acta, 936, 139-148, 2016*

➤ Enzymatic degradation

- *Langereis et al., Plos One 10, e0138622, 2015*
- *Kubashi et al., Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 120, 247-254, 2017*

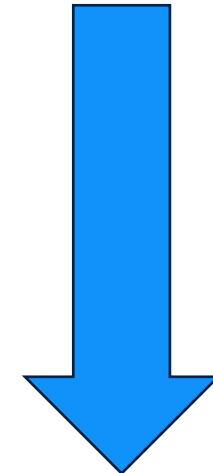
➤ Chemical and Enzymatic degradation (combined)

- *Mathis et al., JIMD Reports, 65:116-123, 2024*

➤ GAG-substrate analysis

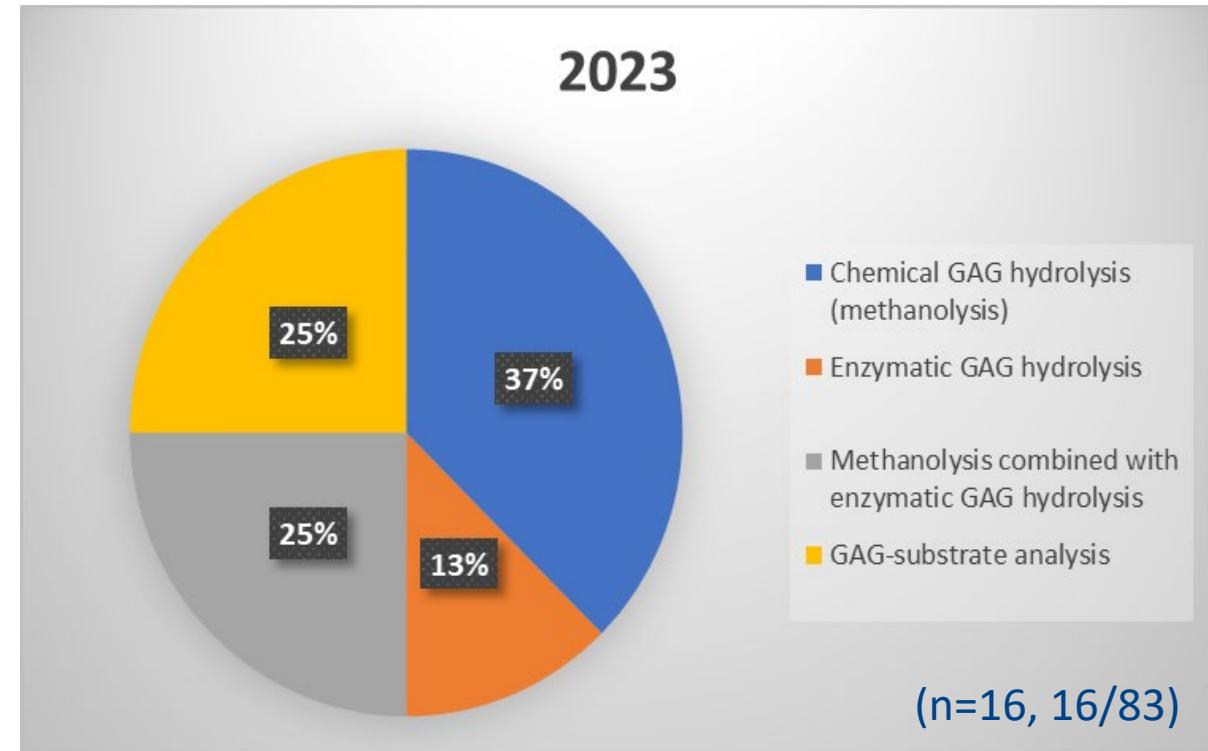
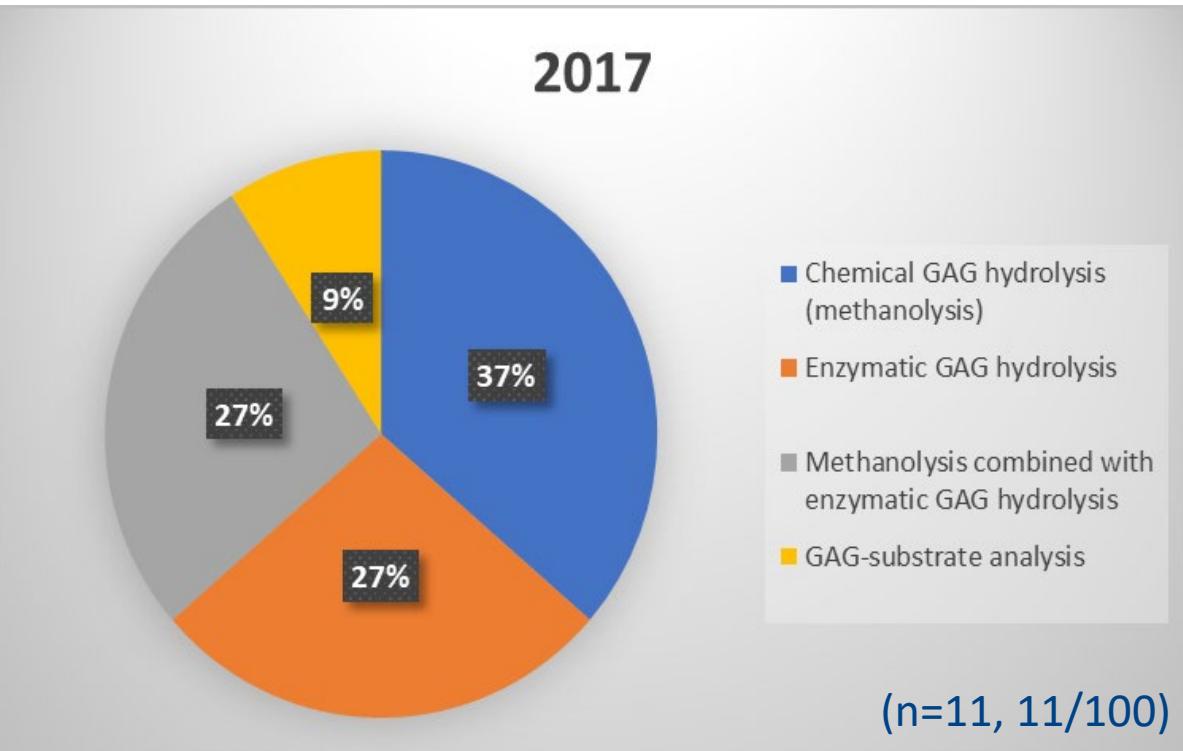
- *Lawrence et al., Nature Chemical Biology, 8:197-204, 2012*
- *Saville et al. Genetics in Medicine, 21:753-757, 2019*

Complex GAGs



Mono/disaccharides

Participants that use MS-technology for GAG-analysis



Labs that use MS-technology for GAG-analysis (19.7%, 2023)

Diagnosis of defects in GAG-metabolism: Added value for mass-spectrometry



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Comparative Study

> *Hum Mol Genet.* 2017 Jan 1;26(1):173-183. doi: 10.1093/hmg/ddw377.

Mutation in VPS33A affects metabolism of glycosaminoglycans: a new type of mucopolysaccharidosis with severe systemic symptoms

Hidehito Kondo ¹, Nadezda Maksimova ², Takanobu Otomo ^{1 3 4}, Hisakazu Kato ⁵,
Atsuko Imai ^{6 7}, Yoshihiro Asano ⁶, Kaori Kobayashi ^{7 8}, Satoshi Nojima ⁹, Akihiro Nakaya ⁷,
Yusuke Hamada ¹, Kaori Irahara ¹, Elizaveta Gurinova ¹⁰, Aitalina Sukhomyasova ^{2 10},
Anna Nogovicina ¹⁰, Mira Savvina ², Tamotsu Yoshimori ^{3 4}, Keiichi Ozono ¹, Norio Sakai ^{1 11}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28013294 DOI: 10.1093/hmg/ddw377

Case Reports

> *Clin Genet.* 2021 Sep;100(3):308-317. doi: 10.1111/cge.14002. Epub 2021 Jun 4.

Homozygous missense VPS16 variant is associated with a novel disease, resembling mucopolysaccharidosis-plus syndrome in two siblings

Yılmaz Yıldız ^{1 2}, Can Koşukcu ^{1 3}, Damla Aygün ¹, Meltem Akçaboy ⁴,
Fatma Zehra Öztek Çelebi ⁴, Yasemin Taşçı Yıldız ⁵, Gülsen Şahin ⁶, Caner Aytekin ⁷,
Deniz Yüksel ⁸, İncilay Lay ⁹, Rıza Köksal Özgül ^{1 10}, Ali Dursun ¹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34013567 DOI: 10.1111/cge.14002

> *J Med Genet.* 2022 Oct;59(10):957-964. doi: 10.1136/jmedgenet-2021-108061. Epub 2021 Dec 16.

Novel subtype of mucopolysaccharidosis caused by arylsulfatase K (ARSK) deficiency

Sarah Verheyen ¹, Jasmin Blatterer ¹, Michael R Speicher ¹, Gandham SriLakshmi Bhavani ²,
Geert-Jan Boons ^{3 4}, Mai-Britt Ilse ⁵, Dominik Andrae ⁵, Jens Sproß ⁶, Frédéric Maxime Vaz ⁷,
Susanne G Kircher ⁸, Laura Posch-Perl ⁹, Daniela Baumgartner ¹⁰, Torben Lübke ⁵, Hitesh Shah ¹¹,
Ali Al Kaissi ¹², Katta M Girisha ¹³, Barbara Plecko ¹⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34916232 PMCID: PMC9554054 DOI: 10.1136/jmedgenet-2021-108061

Biomarkers for disease and therapy?



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1994–2024

Metab Brain Dis (2017) 32:1403–1415
DOI 10.1007/s11011-017-0009-1



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Serum global metabolomics profiling reveals profound metabolic impairments in patients with MPS IIIA and MPS IIIB

Haiyan Fu^{1,2} · Aaron S. Meadows¹ · Ricardo J. Pineda¹ · Robert P. Mohney³ ·
Steve Stirdvant³ · Douglas M. McCarty^{1,2}

OXFORD

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Abnormal polyamine metabolism is unique to the neuropathic forms of MPS: potential for biomarker development and insight into pathogenesis

Christian Hinderer^{1,†}, Nathan Katz^{1,†}, Jean-Pierre Louboutin², Peter Bell¹,
Jakub Tolar³, Paul J. Orchard³, Troy C. Lund³, Mohamad Nayal¹, Liwei Weng⁴,
Clementina Mesaros⁴, Carolina F.M. de Souza⁵, Amauri Dalla Corte^{5,7},
Roberto Giugliani^{6,7} and James M. Wilson^{1,*}

Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, Vol. 26, No. 19 3837–3849
doi: 10.1093/hmg/ddx277
Advance Access Publication Date: 19 July 2017
Original Article

Clinica Chimica Acta 541 (2023) 117250

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



ELSEVIER

Clinica Chimica Acta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cca

Untargeted LC-HRMS metabolomics reveals candidate biomarkers for mucopolysaccharidoses

Clarisse L. Torres^a, Fernanda B. Scalco^b, Maria Lúcia C. de Oliveira^b, Roy W.A. Peake^c,
Rafael Garrett^{a,c,*}



International Journal of
Molecular Sciences

Review

Biomarkers for Lysosomal Storage Disorders with an Emphasis on Mass Spectrometry

Ryuichi Mashima ^{*}, Torayuki Okuyama and Mari Ohira

Department of Clinical Laboratory Medicine, National Center for Child Health and Development, 2-10-1 Okura,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-8535, Japan; okuyama-t@ncchd.go.jp (T.O.); ohira-m@ncchd.go.jp (M.O.)

* Correspondence: mashima-r@ncchd.go.jp

Received: 28 February 2020; Accepted: 4 April 2020; Published: 14 April 2020



Advantages of mass-spectrometry based techniques for GAG-analysis



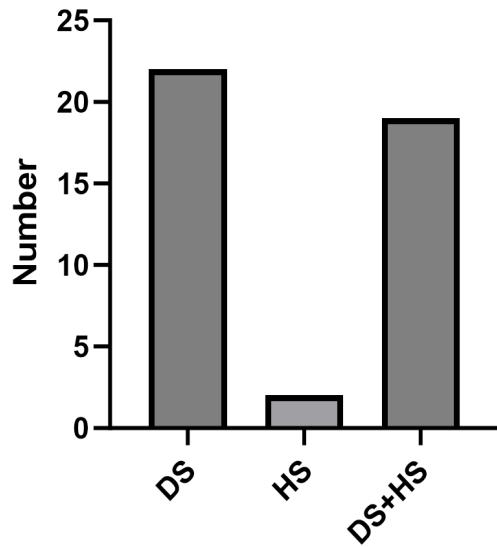
- Mass-spectrometry can perform both quantitative GAGs and GAG-subtyping in a single run
- Mass-spectrometry is a sensitive and specific method for detecting metabolites → less urine is needed for routine diagnostics
- Different GAG-species or GAG-related metabolites can be quantified
- Follow-up of high risk screening (NBS, e.g. MPS-I)
- ...

1. Detection of metabolites

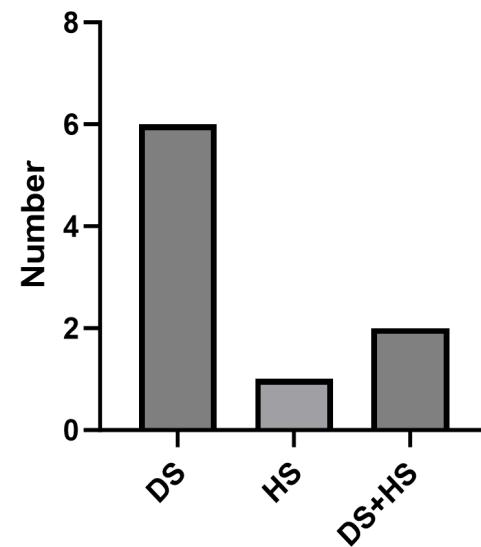
GAG-subtyping: MPS-I(H) (M, 5 years old, circulated in 2022)



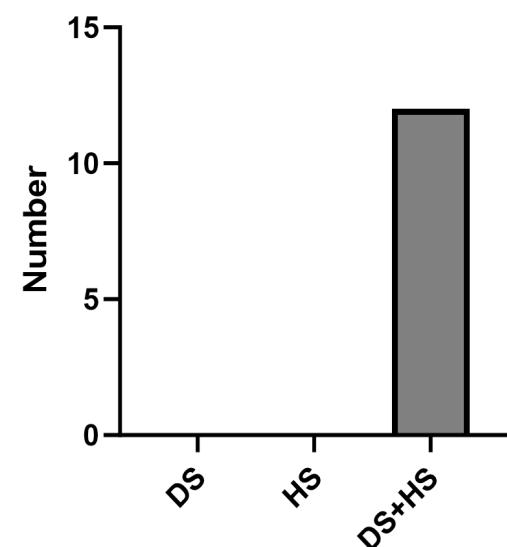
1D-electrophoresis (n=43)



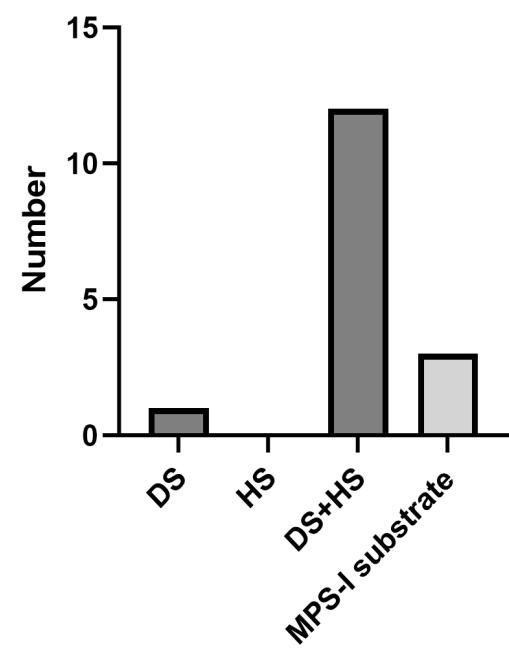
2D-electrophoresis (n=9)



TLC (n=12)



Mass-spectrometry (n=16)



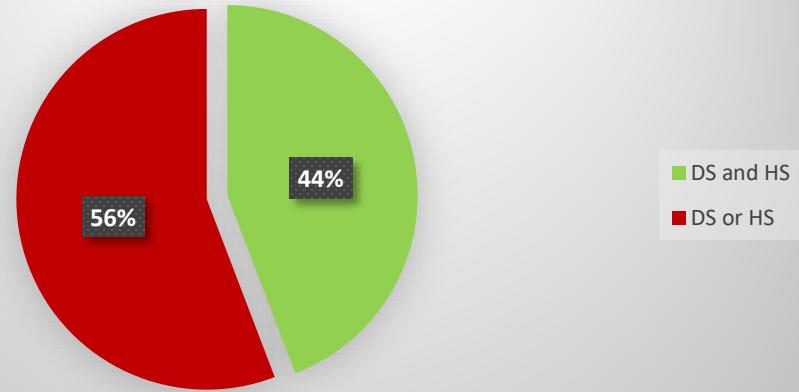
Similar sample for MPS-I was circulated in 2018, 2020 and 2021

GAG-subtyping: MPS-I(H) (M, 5 years old, circulated in 2022)

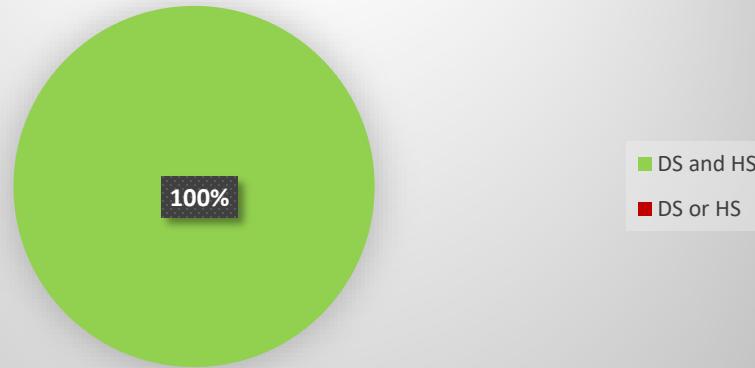


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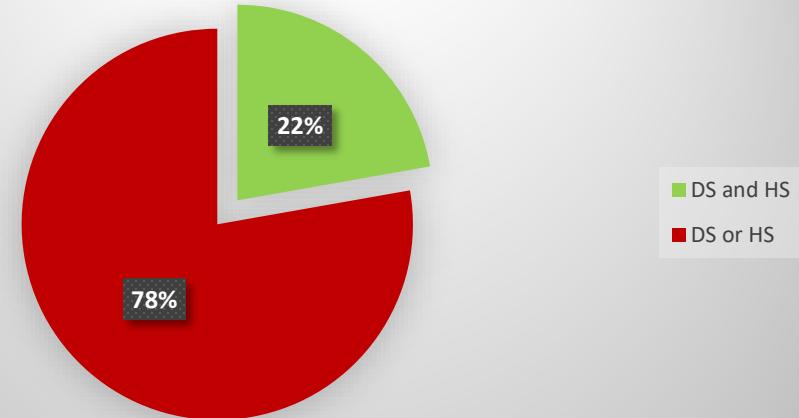
1D-electrophoresis (n=43)



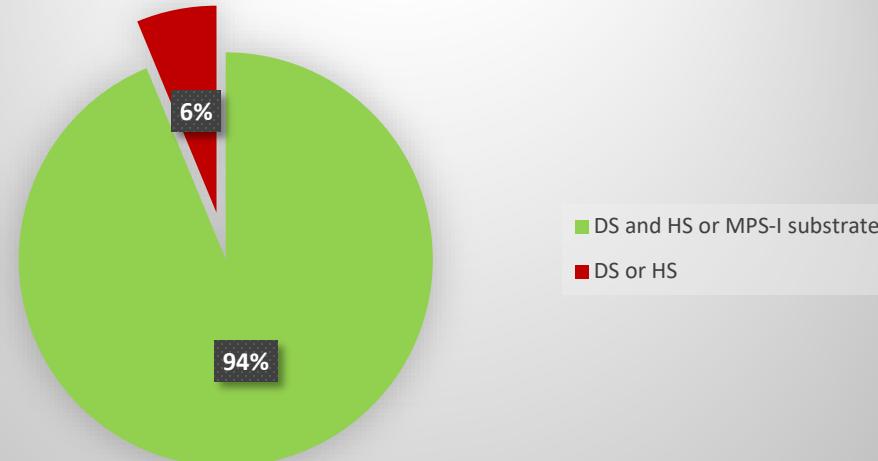
Thin Layer Chromatography (n=12)



2D-electrophoresis (n=9)



Mass-spectrometry (n=16)



GAG-subtyping: MPS-I(H) (M, 5 years old, circulated in 2022)



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1D-electrophoresis (n=43)



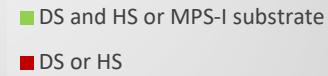
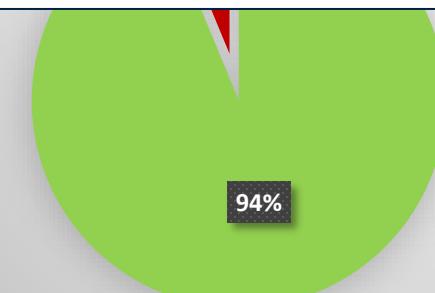
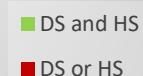
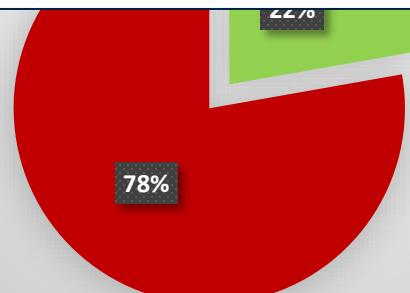
Thin Layer Chromatography (n=12)



TLC or mass-spectrometry detect DS and HS substrate more often compared to electrophoresis

Similar conclusions are found for MPS-II (data not shown)

This suggest that for detection of DS and HS metabolites TLC or mass-spectrometry are the best choices

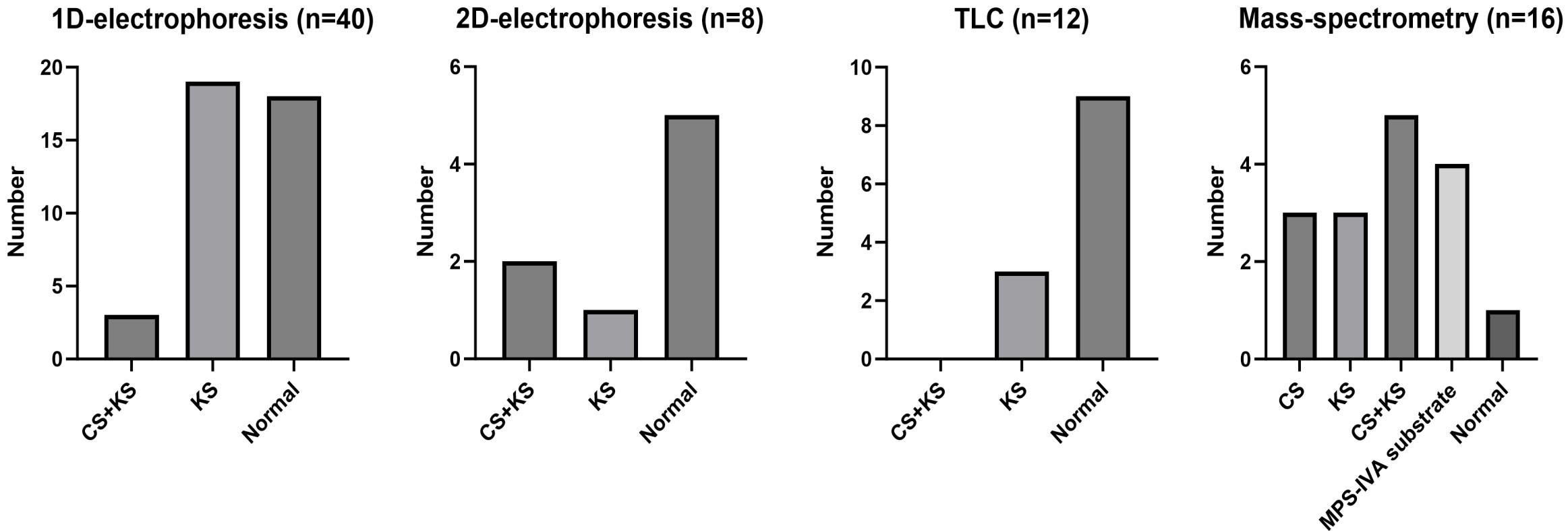


ERNDIM UMPS scheme



- 1. Detection of metabolites**
- 2. GAG-subtyping in MPS-IV**

GAG-subtyping: MPS-IVA (F, 22 years old, circulated in 2023)



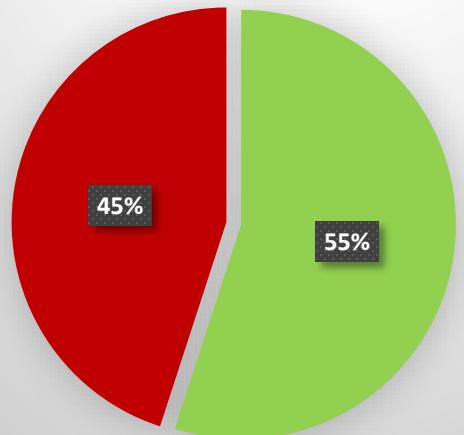
Similar sample for MPS-IVA was circulated in 2018, 2020 and 2021

GAG-subtyping: MPS-IVA (F, 22 years old, circulated in 2023)



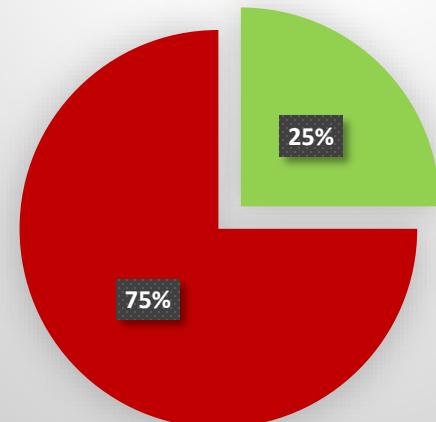
Statistical analysis: Fisher exact test

1D-electrophoresis (n=40)



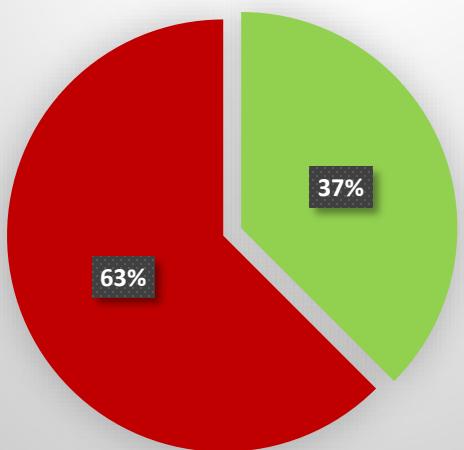
p<0.0055

Thin Layer Chromatography (n=12)



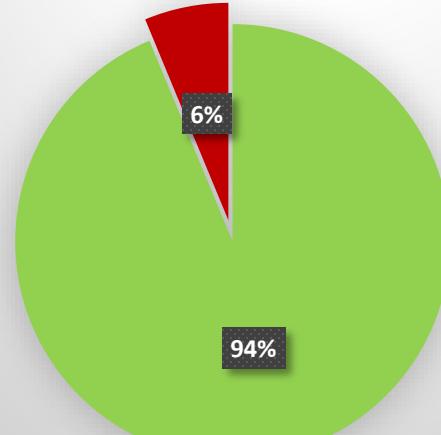
p<0.0003

2D-electrophoresis (n=8)



p<0.0069

Mass-spectrometry (n=16)

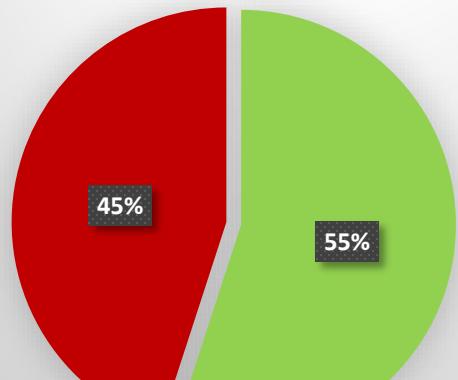


GAG-subtyping: MPS-IVA (F, 22 years old, circulated in 2023)

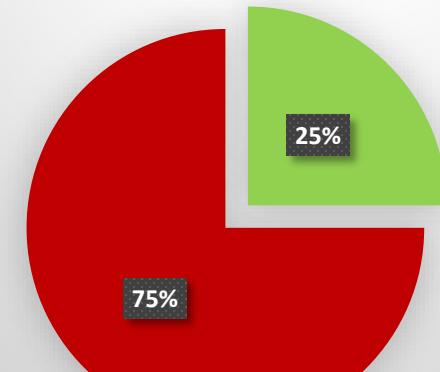


Statistical analysis: Fisher exact test

1D-electrophoresis (n=40)

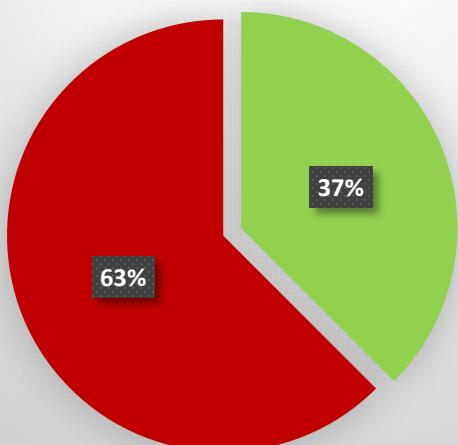


Thin Layer Chromatography (n=12)



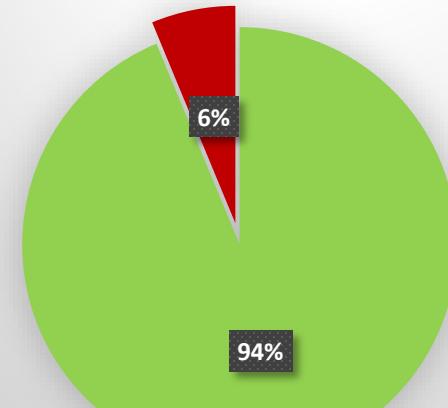
Mass spectrometry is superior to other techniques for diagnosing MPS-IVA

2D-electrophoresis (n=8)



p<0.0069

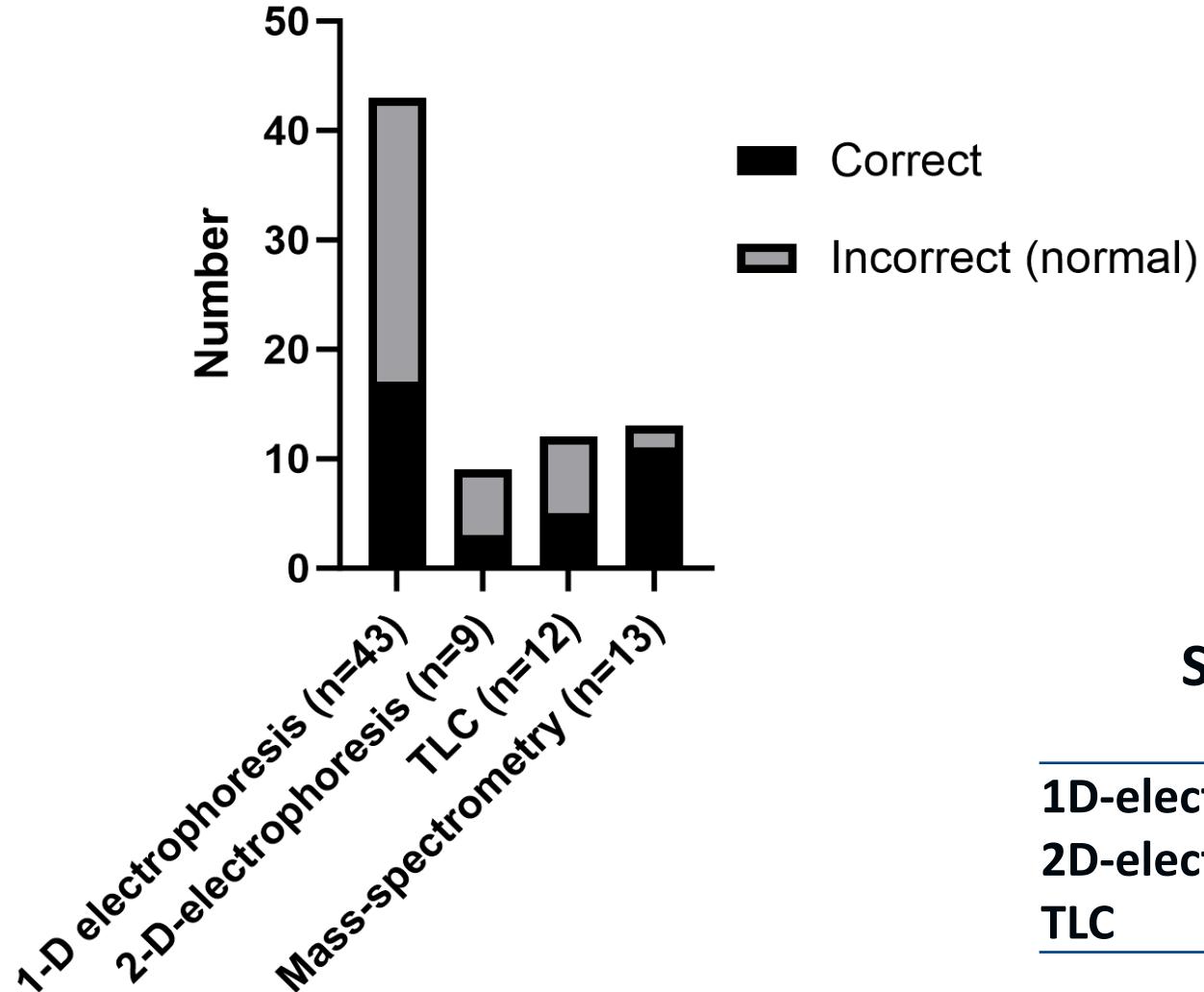
Mass-spectrometry (n=16)



GAG-subtyping: MPS-IVB (F, 51 years old, circulated in 2022)



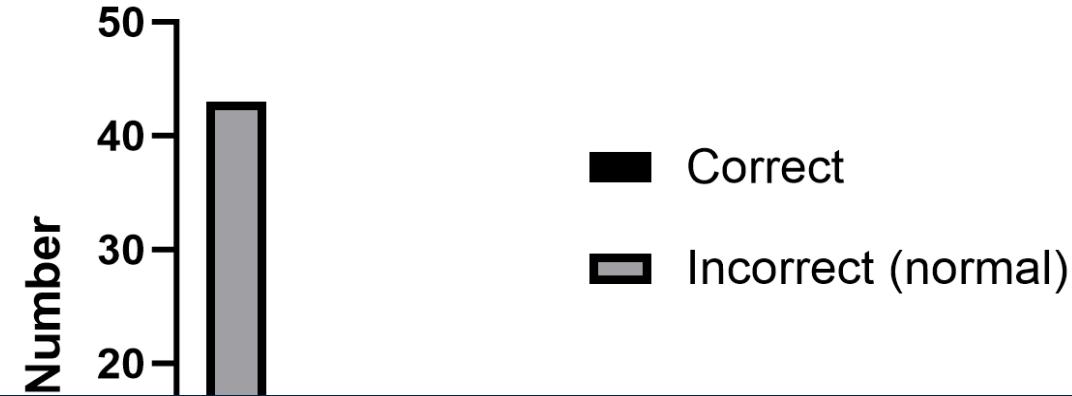
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30 years of ERNDiM
1994–2024



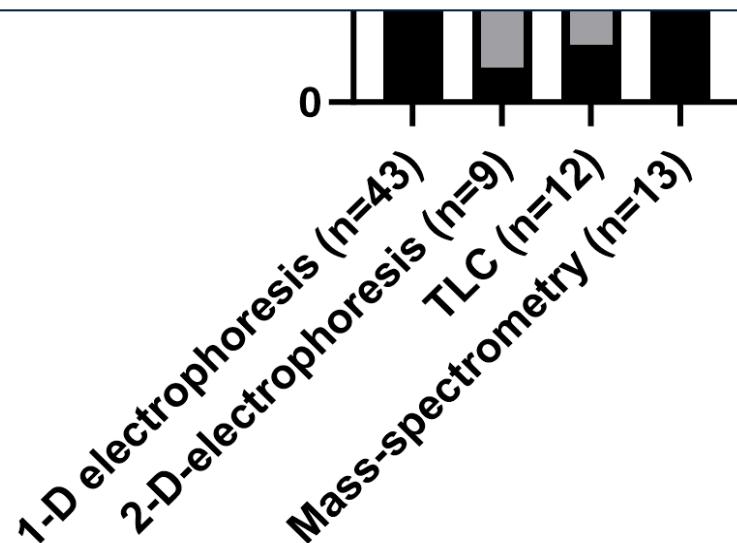
Statistical analysis: Fisher exact test

1D-electrophoresis	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.0091
2D-electrophoresis	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.03
TLC	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.04

GAG-subtyping: MPS-IVB (F, 51 years old, circulated in 2022)



Mass spectrometry is superior to other techniques for diagnosing MPS-IVA + B



Statistical analysis: Fisher exact test

1D-electrophoresis	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.0091
2D-electrophoresis	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.03
TLC	Mass-spectrometry	p=0.04

ERNDIM UMPs scheme

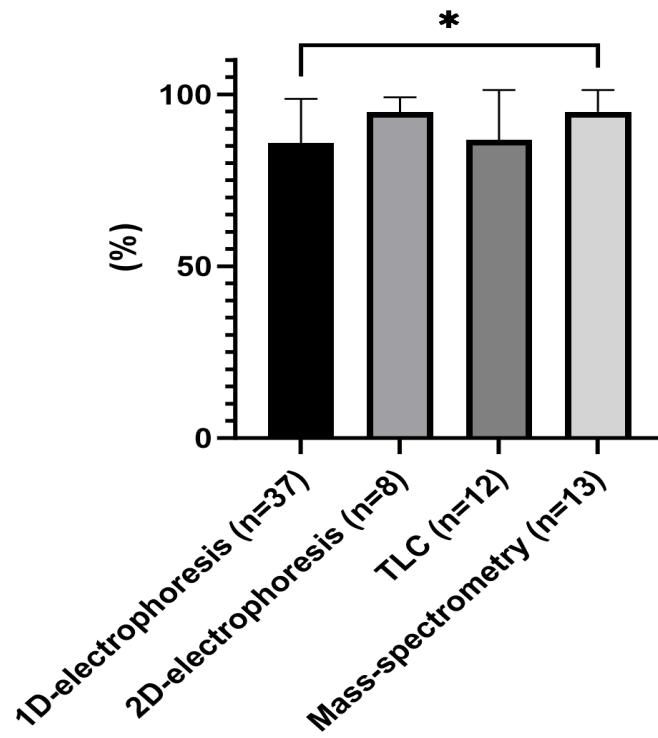


- 1. Detection of metabolites**
- 2. GAG-subtyping in MPS-IV**
- 3. Analytical Performance**

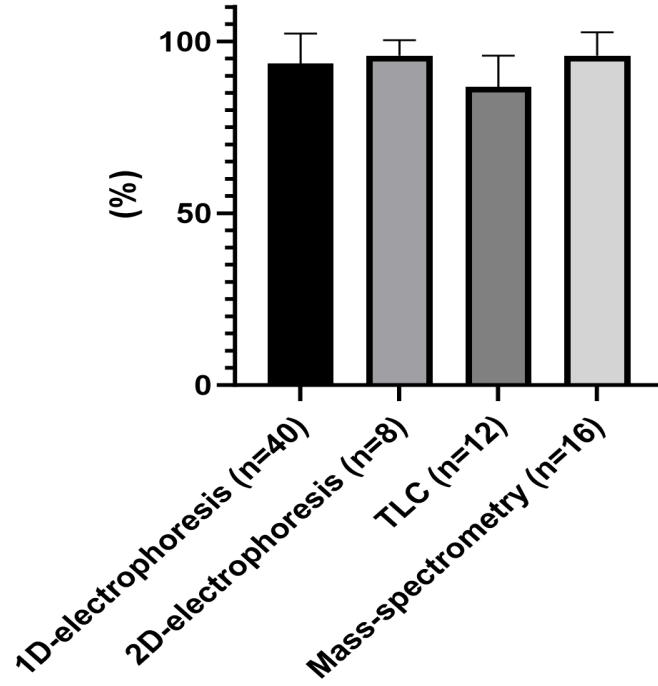
Analytical Performance: (Quantitative GAGs and GAG-subtyping)



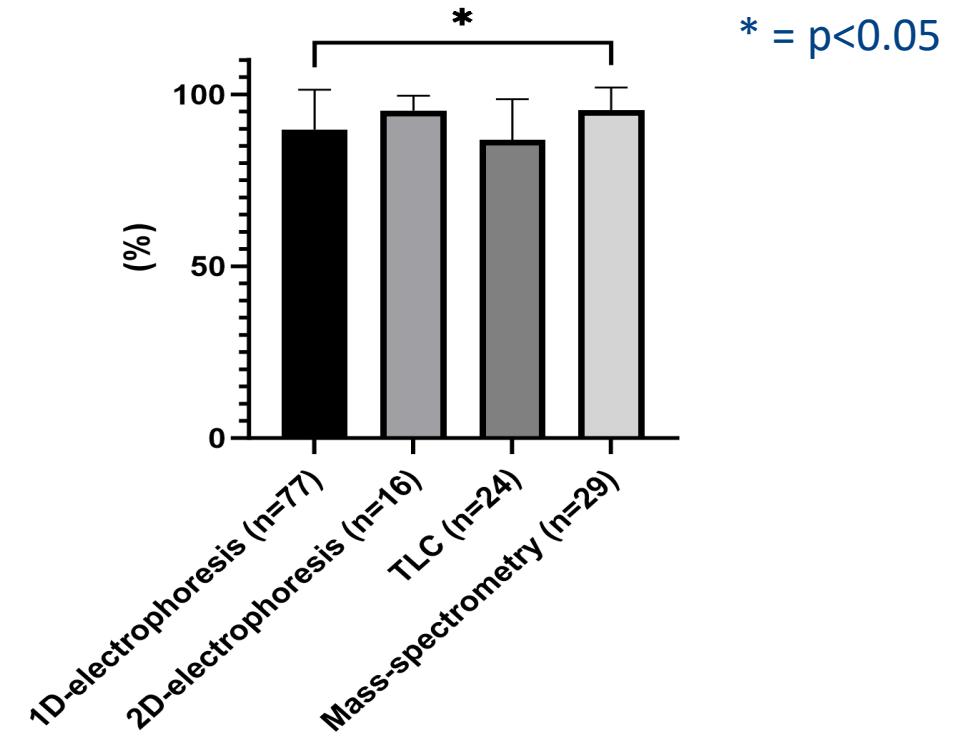
2022 (n=6)



2023 (n=6)



2022-2023 (n=12)



* = p<0.05

Scoring criteria:

GAGs quantitative : 1 mark, GAG-subtyping : 1 mark

2022: A: Control, B: MPS-I, C: MPS-II, D: MPS-IVB, E: Control, F: MPS-III

2023: A: MPS-IVA, B: MPS-I, C: MPS-III, D: MPS-I, E: Control, F: MPS-II

Not included: MPS-VI, MPS-VII

Take home messages



Considerations for evaluation of GAG-methodology

- Mass-spectrometry performs both quantitative GAGs and GAG subtyping in a single experiment
- Labspecialists should be aware of the limited availability of consumables (DMB, cellulose-acetate membranes) in certain countries
- Mass-spectrometry can have an added value for diagnosis of IEM with mild disturbances in GAG-metabolism
- Mass-spectrometry detect more metabolites than conventional methods, metabolites that are relevant for diagnosis
- Mass-spectrometry is superior to other techniques for diagnosing MPS-IVA and MPS-IVB (GAG-subtyping)
- Analytical Performance is better for mass-spectrometry compared with 1D-electrophoresis (2022-2023)



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Thank you for your attention