3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency

Description

3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (also called MCC deficiency) is an inherited disorder in which the body is unable to process certain proteins. People with this disorder have a shortage of an enzyme that helps break down proteins that contain a particular building block (amino acid) called leucine.

The signs and symptoms of MCC deficiency can vary among individuals, even among individuals in the same family. Some people with the genetic changes that cause MCC deficiency will not develop symptoms until adulthood, while many will never develop signs or symptoms.

Some affected individuals develop signs and symptoms in infancy or early childhood after an event such as an infection, a long period without food, or the introduction of a high-protein diet. Features of MCC deficiency may include feeding difficulties, delayed development, vomiting, excessive tiredness (lethargy), and weak muscle tone (hypotonia). If untreated, MCC deficiency can lead to seizures; breathing difficulties; and comas, which can be life-threatening.

Frequency

As many as 1 in 36,000 newborns may receive a diagnosis of MCC deficiency.

Causes

Variants (also called mutations) in the *MCCC1* or *MCCC2* gene cause 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency. The condition is sometimes referred to as 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase 1 deficiency or 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase 2 deficiency depending on the specific gene that is affected. These two genes provide instructions for making different parts (subunits) of an enzyme called 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase (MCC). This enzyme plays a critical role in breaking down proteins obtained from food. Specifically, MCC is responsible for the fourth step in the breakdown of leucine, an amino acid that is part of many proteins.

Variants in the *MCCC1* or *MCCC2* gene reduce or eliminate the activity of MCC, preventing the body from processing leucine properly. In some people, these variants

do not cause signs or symptoms. In others, toxic byproducts of leucine processing build up to harmful levels, which can damage the brain. This damage underlies the signs and symptoms of MCC deficiency.

Learn more about the genes associated with 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency

- MCCC1
- MCCC2

Inheritance

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of either the *MCCC1* gene or the *MCCC2* gene in each cell must have a variant to cause the disorder. These gene variants increase the risk of developing the signs and symptoms of MCC deficiency. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the altered gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- 3-MCC deficiency
- 3-methylcrotonylglycinuria
- BMCC deficiency
- Deficiency of methylcrotonoyl-CoA carboxylase
- MCC deficiency
- MCCD
- Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency
- Methylcrotonyl-coenzyme A carboxylase deficiency

Additional Information & Resources

Genetic Testing Information

- Genetic Testing Registry: 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase 1 deficiency (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0268600/)
- Genetic Testing Registry: 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase 2 deficiency (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1859499/)

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10954/index)

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (https://rarediseases.org/)

Clinical Trials

- ClinicalTrials.gov (https://clinicaltrials.gov/search?cond=%223-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency%22)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- 3-METHYLCROTONYL-CoA CARBOXYLASE 1 DEFICIENCY; MCC1D (https://omim.org/entry/210200)
- 3-METHYLCROTONYL-CoA CARBOXYLASE 2 DEFICIENCY; MCC2D (https://omim.org/entry/210210)

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%283-methylcrotonyl-coa+carboxylase+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%283-mcc%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28mcc+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28methylcrotonyl-coa+carboxylase+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%283-methylcrotonylglycinuria%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D)

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