



Dystrophin Gene as a Biomarker for Cardiomyopathy Inheritance



DESCRIPTION

Cardiomyopathy is the deterioration of the function of the myocardium (the actual heart muscle). People with cardiomyopathy are often at risk of arrhythmia or sudden cardiac death or both. Cardiomyopathy can often go undetected, making it especially dangerous to carriers of the disease. Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is a condition in which the heart becomes weakened and enlarged and cannot pump blood efficiently. The decreased heart function can in turn affect the lungs, liver, and other body systems. Sporadic DCM is brought on after recent negative cardiovascular

events such as an infection or heart attack. The presence of the mutant Dystrophin gene determines how susceptible during this event you are to developing Sporadic DCM.

This technology covers the detection of a human sporadic dilated cardiomyopathy gene, specifically the Dystrophin gene, and some mutant alleles of which cause susceptibility to sporadic DCM. By using this diagnostic, carriers of the mutant gene can be identified and go through genetic counseling so as to avoid passing this dangerous disease on to their children

KEY ASPECTS

- 70% of all DCM is sporadic
- Identifies people susceptible to Sporadic DCM
- Enables genetic counseling for your children's predisposition to Sporadic DCM

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Title	US Patent Number	Issued
Alterations in the Dystrophin Gene Associated with Sporadic Dilated Cardiomyopathy	7,449,561	11/11/2008

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