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## CDG nomenclature: Time for a change!

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Congenital disorders of glycosylation (CDG) are a rapidly growing disease family with about 40 diseases reported since its first clinical description in 1980 [1]. The large majority of these are diseases of protein hypoglycosylation, but in recent years several defects in lipid glycosylation have also been identified [2,3]. Most protein glycosylation disorders are due to defects in the N-glycosylation pathway, the remaining ones affecting the O-glycosylation pathway or combined N- and O-glycosylation pathways. No defects in C-glycosylation have been detected yet. The first described CDG patients were shown to have an abnormal serum transferrin (Tf) isoelectrofocusing (IEF) pattern with increases in the di- and asialotransferrin fractions [4]. They were found to have deficient phosphomannomutase (PMM) activity [5] and mutations in the PMM2 gene [6]. PMM-deficient patients were designated as CDG-Ia. Subsequently, a patient was discovered with a serum Tf IEF pattern characterized by increases not only of the even (2 and 0) but also of the uneven (3 and 1) sialoTf bands [7]. Since these patterns were qualitatively different, we called the latter a type 2 pattern as opposed to the type 1 pattern seen in PMM deficiency. In the patient with the type 2 pattern, a deficiency was demonstrated to be in a Golgi glycosyltransferase, namely N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase II [8]. This disease was labeled CDG-IIa. New patients were classified as CDG-I or CDG-II according to the Tf IEF pattern, and each new defect took the next letter of the alphabet.

We presently count 14 CDG-I diseases (CDG-Ia up to CDG-I<sub>n</sub>), and 8 CDG-II diseases (CDG-IIa up to CDG-II<sub>h</sub>). Since this nomenclature is based on the Tf IEF pattern, it relates only to N-glycosylation diseases associated with deficient sialylation. Gradually it became clear that CDG-I defects were limited to defects in pre-ER or ER proteins whereas CDG-II defects were caused by defects in Golgi or Golgi-associated proteins. However, some of these disorders also show abnormal O-glycosylation such as the COG defects (review in [9]) and the V-ATPase defect in cutis laxa type II [10]. Also, it appeared that a patient with an alpha-glucosidase I deficiency in the ER had a normal Tf IEF pattern [11]. Still this patient was labeled as CDG-IIb, which is an inconsistency of this classification. For this reason and for a number of other reasons explained elsewhere [12], we strongly suggest that this nomenclature should be discontinued in favor of a transparent designation of glycosylation disorders and that it be applied to new and established types of CDG. We propose using only the official gene symbol (not in italics) followed by '-CDG' (list of approved gene names at <http://www.genenames.org>). A classification of the known types of CDG, along with the traditional and new nomenclature, is shown in Table 1 (adapted from [12]).

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**Table 1**

Proposed nomenclature for CDG (nomenclature to be superseded is included in *italics* and enclosed in parenthesis).<sup>a</sup>

<b>Disease name</b>	<b>Defective protein</b>	<b>OMIM</b>
<i>A. Defects in protein N-glycosylation</i>		
PMM2-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ia</i> )	Phosphomannomutase 2	601785
MPI -CDG ( <i>CDG-Ib</i> )	Phosphomannose isomerase	602579
ALG6-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ic</i> )	Dol-P-Glc: Man <sub>9</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol glucosyltransferase (glucosyltransferase 1)	603147
ALG3-CDG ( <i>CDG-Id</i> )	Dol-P-Man: Man <sub>5</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol mannosyltransferase (mannosyltransferase 6)	601110
ALG12-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ig</i> )	Dol-P-Man: Man <sub>7</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol mannosyltransferase (mannosyltransferase 8)	607143
ALG8-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ih</i> )	Dol-P-Glc: Glc <sub>1</sub> -Man <sub>9</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol glucosyltransferase (glucosyltransferase 2)	608104
ALG2-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ii</i> )	GDP-Man: Man <sub>1</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol mannosyltransferase (mannosyltransferase 2)	607906
DPAGT1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ij</i> )	UDP-GlcNAc: Dol-P-GlcNAc-P transferase	608093
ALG1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ik</i> )	GDP-Man: GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol mannosyltransferase (mannosyltransferase 1)	608540
ALG9-CDG ( <i>CDG-Il</i> )	Dol-P-Man: Man <sub>6</sub> - and Man <sub>8</sub> -GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -P-P-Dol mannosyltransferase (mannosyltransferase 7-9)	608776
RFT1-CDG ( <i>CDG-In</i> )	Flippase of Man <sub>5</sub> GlcNAc <sub>2</sub> -PP-Dol	611633
MGAT2-CDG ( <i>CDG-IIa</i> )	<i>N</i> -acetylglucosaminyltransferase 2	602616
GCS1-CDG ( <i>CDG-IIb</i> )	Glucosidase 1	606056
TUSC3-CDG	Oligosaccharyltransferase subunit	601385
MGAT1-CDG	Oligosaccharyltransferase subunit	300716
<i>B. Defects in protein O-glycosylation</i>		
*O-xylosylglycan synthesis		
• EXT1/EXT2-CDG (multiple cartilaginous exostoses)	Glucuronyltransferase/ <i>N</i> -acetylglucosaminyltransferase	608177/608210
• B4GALT7-CDG	β-1, 4-galactosyltransferase 7	604327
* <i>O</i> - <i>N</i> -acetylgalactosaminylglycan synthesis		
• GALNT3-CDG (familial tumoral calcinosis)	Polypeptide <i>N</i> -acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 3	601756
* <i>O</i> -xylosyl/ <i>N</i> -acetylgalactosaminylglycan synthesis		
• SLC35D1-CDG (Schneckenbecken dysplasia)	Solute carrier family 35 (UDP-glucuronic acid/UDP- <i>N</i> -acetylgalactosamine dual transporter), member D1	610804
* <i>O</i> -mannosylglycan synthesis		
• POMT1/POMT2-CDG (cong. Muscular dystrophy spectrum)	<i>O</i> -mannosyltransferase 1	607423
• POMGNT1-CDG (cong. Muscular dystrophy spectrum)	<i>O</i> -mannose β-1, 2- <i>N</i> -acetylglucosaminyltransferase	606822
• FKTN-CDG (cong. muscular dystrophy spectrum)	Fukutin	607440
• FKRP-CDG (cong. muscular dystrophy spectrum)	Fukutin-related protein	606596
• LARGE-CDG (cong. muscular dystrophy spectrum)	<i>N</i> -acetylglucosaminyltransferase-like protein	603590

Disease name	Defective protein	OMIM
*O-fucosylglycan synthesis		
•LFNG-CDG (spondylocostal dysostosis type 3)	O-fucose-specific $\beta$ -1, 3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase	602576
•B3GALTL-CDG (Peters plus syndrome)	O-fucose-specific $\beta$ -1, 3-glucosyltransferase	610308
<i>C. Defects in glycosphingolipid and glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor glycosylation</i>		
ST3GAL5-CDG (Amish infantile epilepsy)	Lactosylceramide $\alpha$ -2, 3 sialyltransferase (GM3 synthase)	609056
PIGM-CDG (glycosylphosphatidylinositol deficiency)	Phosphatidylinositolglycan, class M	610273
<i>D. Defects in multiple glycosylation and other pathways</i>		
DPM1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ie</i> )	GDP-Man: Dol-P-mannosyltransferase (Dol-P-Man synthase 1)	603503
MPDU1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ij</i> )	Lec35 (Man-P-Dol utilization 1)	608799
B4GALT1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ild</i> )	$\beta$ -1, 4-galactosyltransferase 1	607091
GNE-CDG (hereditary inclusion body myopathy)	UDP-GlcNAc epimerase/kinase	600737
SLC35A1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ilf</i> ) (CMP-sialic acid transporter deficiency)	CMP-sialic acid transporter	605634
SLC35C1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ilc</i> ) (GDP-fucose transporter deficiency)	GDP-fucose transporter	605881
*Dolichol pathway -DK1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Im</i> )	Dolichol kinase	610768
*COG <sup>b</sup> complex		
•COG7-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ile</i> )	Component of conserved oligomeric Golgi complex 7	606978
•COG1-CDG ( <i>CDG-Ilg</i> )	Component of conserved oligomeric Golgi complex 1	606973
•COG8-CDG	Component of conserved oligomeric Golgi complex 8	606979
•COG4-CDG	Component of conserved oligomeric Golgi complex 4	606976
•COG5-CDG	Component of conserved oligomeric Golgi complex 5	606821
*V-ATP <sub>ase</sub>		
•ATP6VOA2-CDG (cutis laxa type II)	V0 subunit A2 of vesicular H(+)-ATPase	611716
•SEC23B-CDG (CDAII)	COPII component SEC23B	610512

<sup>a</sup> Adapted from [12].

<sup>b</sup> Conserved oligomeric Golgi.