Climb™

Supporting those affected by Inherited Metabolic Disorders

Arginase Deficiency

Arginase deficiency belongs to a group of conditions known as the urea cycle disorders. The body normally converts the products of protein breakdown into a metabolite called ammonia. In large amounts, ammonia is toxic to the body, and so the liver, through a number of biochemical actions, converts it into urea. Urea is excreted harmlessly in urine. Inherited problems with any of these biochemical actions are called the urea cycle disorders. In arginase deficiency, there is a deficiency or absence of the enzyme arginase and this prevents both arginine and ammonia metabolism. This leads to a build-up of arginine (hyperargininaemia) and sometimes ammonia (hyperammonaemia) in the blood and causes the symptoms of this disorder.

Synonyms

Alternative names for this condition are:

- ARG Deficiency
- Argininaemia
- Hyperargininaemia

Further information about this condition is available from Climb.

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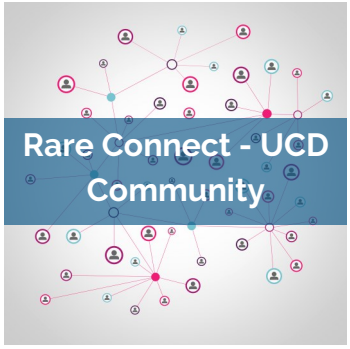

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