Open-label clinical trial of bezafibrate treatment in patients with fatty acid oxidation disorders in Japan; 2nd report QOL survey

Hideaki Shiraishi, Kenji Yamada, Eishin Oki, Mika Ishige, Toshiyuki Fukao, Yusuke Hamada, Norio Sakai, Fumihiro Ochi, Asami Watanabe, Sanae Kawakami, Kazuyo Kuzume, Kenji Watanabe, Koji Sameshima, Kiyotaka Nakamagoe, Akira Tamaoka, Naoko Asahina, Saki Yokoshiki, Takashi Miyakoshi, Hiroshi Hayashi, Seiji Yamaguchi, Norihiro Sato

Department of Pediatrics, Hokkaido University School of Medicine, North 15, West 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-8638, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Shimane University Faculty of Medicine, 89-1, En-ya-cho, Izumo, Shimane 693-8501, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Tsugaru General Hospital, 12-3, Iwaki-cho, Goshogawara, Aomori 037-0074, Japan
Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Nihon University School of Medicine, 1-6, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8309, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Graduate School of Medicine, Gifu University, 1-1, Yanagido, Gifu 501-1194, Japan
Department of Child Health and Genetic Science Laboratory, Division of Health Sciences, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, 1-7 Yamada-oaka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Osaka Hospital, Japan Community Healthcare Organization, 4-2-78, Fukuishima, Fukuishima-ku, Osaka 553-0003, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Yawatahama City General Hospital, 638, Ohiro-ichibancho, Yawatahama, Ehime 796-8502, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Shikataoka, Toon, Ehime 791-0295, Japan
Department of Community and Emergency Medicine, Ehime University School of Medicine, Shikataoka, Toon, Ehime 791-0295, Japan
Department of Pediatrics, Kagoshima City Hospital, 37-1, Yosaracho, Kagoshima 890-8750, Japan
Department of Neurology, Division of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1, Tennoudai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8575, Japan
Department of Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, Division of Clinical Medicine, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1, Tennoudai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8575, Japan
Hokkaido University Hospital Clinical Research and Medical Innovation Center, Research and Development Division, North 14, West 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-8648, Japan
Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
Hokkaido University Hospital Clinical Research and Medical Innovation Center, North 14, West 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-8648, Japan

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Keywords:
Bezafibrate
Fatty acid oxidation disorders (FAODs)
Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (VLCAD) deficiency
Carnitine palmitoyltransferase-II (CPT-2) deficiency
Clinical trial
Quality of life

A B S T R A C T

Introduction: Fatty acid oxidation disorders (FAODs) are rare diseases caused by a defective mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation (FAO) enzyme. We recently reported that bezafibrate improved patient quality of life (QOL) based on the SF-36 questionnaire score in patients with FAODs during a 50-week, open-label, clinical trial. Herein we conducted further survey assessments of the trial patients to determine the long-term efficacy and safety of bezafibrate.

Materials and methods: This trial was an open-label, non-randomized, and multicenter study of bezafibrate treatment in five patients with very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (VLCAD) deficiency and one patient with carnitine palmitoyltransferase-II (CPT-2) deficiency (median age, 15.9 years; range, 5.8–26.4 years). The bezafibrate administration was continued for a further 102–174 weeks after the 24-week treatment described in our previous study. QOL was quantitated using the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaire, which constitutes eight components: physical functioning (PF), role limitation due to physical problems, bodily pain, general health perception, vitality, social functioning, role limitation due to emotional problems, and mental health.

Results: PF was elevated in all patients and continued to rise during the study, with the total QOL scores...
1. Introduction

Bezafibrate [2-(p-(2-(p-chlorobenzamido)ethyl)-phenoxy)-2-methyl propionic acid] is a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonist [1] that decreases serum lipid levels in humans [2,3]. Recent reports implicated bezafibrate as a promising drug for fatty acid oxidation disorders (FAODs) based on enhanced transcription of several β-oxidation enzymes in vitro [4–10]. We also recently reported on the efficacy of bezafibrate for FAODs in a recent clinical trial [11], wherein patients showed improvements in some quality of life (QOL) components during a 6-month survey, but no significant changes in the frequency of myopathic attacks, the levels of creatine kinase (CK) and acylcarnitines (ACs, C14:1 or C16 + C18:1), and visual analog scale (VAS) values during the attacks. We suspected that these endpoints could not be adequately evaluated due to several limitations, including the small trial population. We did however find that QOL showed improvement during the 50-week study. Herein we report on a follow-up study of the trial for more than two years to evaluate the efficacy of bezafibrate for QOL in patients with FAODs.

2. Materials and methods

Our current study is a follow-up of previously reported results [11], using the same subjects and study design.

2.1. Design

This study was a non-randomized, uncontrolled, multicenter, open-label trial.

2.2. Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

The Institutional Review Boards of Hokkaido University Hospital and the other collaborating institutions approved the recent clinical trial. All patients were registered on the database of the Department of Pediatrics, Shimane University Faculty of Medicine. Written informed consent for study participation was obtained from all patients or their parents.

2.3. Setting

The study was conducted at Hokkaido University Hospital Clinical Research and Medical Innovation Center, Japan, and the bezafibrate clinical trial was performed at each collaborating institution. Participants were recruited from January 2014 to December 2015. Bezafibrate was purchased from Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Nagano, Japan.

2.4. Patients

According to our previous study, we followed up five patients with very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCADD) and a patient with carnitine palmitoyltransferase-II deficiency (CPT2D). Patient profiles are listed in Table 1, with VL-4 and VL-5 reported in detail in previous manuscripts [12,13].

Age brackets were assigned, with three patients aged 3–7.5 years,

| Table 1 | Clinical features and genotypes of the patients before enrolment. |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Age     | 26 y | 25 y | 6 y | 6 y | 22 y | 5 y |
| Sex     | F | M | F | M | F | F |
| Diagnosis | VLCADD | VLCADD | VLCADD | VLCADD | VLCADD | CPT-2D |
| Industry dose of bezafibrate | 400 mg/day | 400 mg/day | 100 mg/day | 100 mg/day | 600 mg/day | 400 mg/day |
| Standard dose of bezafibrate | 600 mg/day | 600 mg/day | 200 mg/day | 200 mg/day | 600 mg/day | 600 mg/day |
| Mutation | F112 | K382Q | R229Q | L243F | V547M | E285G |
| Onset age | 1.5 y | 5 mo | Around 1 y | 3 y | Around 13 y | 3.7 y |
| Diagnosis age | 5 y | 13 y | 0 mo | 3 y | 22 y | 8 mo |
| Body weight (kg) | 56 | 58 | 20 | 21 | 47 | 17 |
| Clinical features | Myalgia or fatigue | Myalgia or fatigue | Myalgia or fatigue | Myalgia or rhabdomyolysis | Myalgia or rhabdomyolysis or hyper CK |
| Frequency of attacks | 20 /year | 0 | Several times /year | 1–2/year | 5/year | 1/year |
| Severe attacks | 0 | 12 /y | 0 | 7 /year | 0 |
| Moderate attacks | 50–60 /year | Uncountable | 0 | 12 /year | 0 |
| Mild attacks | Almost every day | 2/year | Uncountable | 0 | 0 |
| Treatments | Carnitine (mg/day) | 750 mg | 400–600 mg | Almost none | None | 1800 mg |
| MCT oil/milk | None | Yes | None | Yes | None | None |
| Restriction of activity | Prolonged walk and standing | Airing | Unclear | None | None | None |
| Responsiveness of bezafibrate | Good | Untested | Good | Good | Good | Untested |
| CK baseline (IU/L) | 1933 ± 1220 | 768 ± 612 | 1112 ± 1253 | 81 ± 13 | 590 ± 660 | 308 ± 169 |
| C14:1 baseline (μM) | 10.41 ± 4.64 | 3.27 ± 4.05 | 2.98 ± 0.88 | 1.37 ± 1.77 | 1.36 ± 0.85 | 6.94 ± 5.70 |

y, year; mo, month; M, male; F, female; VLCADD, very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency; CPT-2D, carnitine palmitoyltransferase-2 deficiency; PE, physical education. Frequency of attacks and treatments were provided as of the last year before enrolment. Responsiveness to bezafibrate in vitro was evaluated using a probe acylcarnitine assay [8].
none aged 7.5–12 years, and the remaining three aged > 12 years.

2.5. Protocol

As shown in Fig. 1, the last study comprised 3 periods: 1) a screening period for 4 weeks; 2) an observation period for 24 weeks; and, 3) an administration period for 26 weeks. The administration period was divided into a 2-week introductory period and a 24-week standard treatment period. After the standard treatment period, all patients were invited for follow-up treatment over 28 weeks to evaluate the long-term safety of bezafibrate. The administration and follow-up treatment were conducted as prospective research under the guidance of the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) standard overseen by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry of Japan. After the prospective research, six of eight patients proceeded to the clinical study period, wherein QOL was evaluated using a 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) \[14\] to comprise this current study. The remaining two patients dropped out of the original study cohort due to economic reasons.

Table 1 details the bezafibrate dosage for each patient. Treatment with standard-dose bezafibrate (200, 300, and 600 mg/day for patients aged 3–7.5, 7.5–12, and > 12 years, respectively) was initiated and continued for 24 weeks. Enhanced treatment of 400 mg/day was accepted in one patient (CP-1) following no decrease in the frequency of myopathic attacks by the 12th week of treatment. Patient QOL was re-evaluated at the end of the administration period using the SF-36, and then again at weeks 126 (VL-4), 150 (VL-5), 162 (CP-1), 174 (VL-3), 186 (VL-2), and 198 (VL-1). The different evaluation duration for each patient reflected the initiation time of bezafibrate; however, each patient completed the questionnaire at equivalent time points. Drug compliance was calculated as (prescription number – remainder number)/prescription number.

2.6. Endpoint

We quantitated QOL using the SF-36 questionnaire to capture the eight components of physical functioning (PF), role limitation due to physical problems (role physical; RP), bodily pain (BP), general health perception (GHP), vitality (VT), social functioning (SF), role limitation due to emotional problems (role emotional; RE), and mental health (MH). An elevated total score indicated improvement in QOL. We have precisely surveyed any adverse effect and assessed the toxicity of bezafibrate.

2.7. Statistical analysis

QOL data were analyzed using a paired t-test for comparisons using JMP version 14.3.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Descriptive statistics (mean ± standard deviation) were used when repeated measurements were obtained. We defined \( P \) values < .05 as signifying statistical significant differences.

3. Results

3.1. QOL using the SF-36 questionnaire

Results of the QOL questionnaire were obtained after the screening period (baseline), after week 50 (after standard administration), and during the clinical study (long-term evaluation) (Fig. 2).

In our previous 50-week study, the average total QOL score was significantly elevated after the administration period compared to baseline \[11\]. Herein we similarly found elevated QOL scores from baseline in all cases except VL-3, while the total QOL score over the extended evaluation time was further elevated compared with those at week 50 in VL-1, −2, and −5 (Table 2). Importantly, the total QOL scores elevated steadily in all patients aged over 20 years: VL-1, VL-2, and VL-5, while showing no significant elevations among cases younger than 20 years (Table 2).

This survey revealed maintenance of the improvement over a long-term evaluation for all QOL components with the exception of RE (Table 3); however, the results of this clinical study were not
significantly improved compared with those over 50 weeks.

### 3.2. Safety and toxicity of bezafibrate

A patient took herpangina during the 24-week observation period prior to the administration period. This issue does not affect the current results since bezafibrate was not used. Other patients kept using bezafibrate without any adverse effect or toxicity to liver and kidney function. Levels of total cholesterol remained within normal limits.

#### 4. Discussion

A French group undertook the first study of bezafibrate treatment for FAODs [9]. Based on that work, we undertook the next prospective clinical study in compliance with GCP standards and as officially approved by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry of Japan [5,11]. Our findings revealed a short-term efficacy for bezafibrate in patients with FAODs and suggested that the subjective QOL of patients was improved during the 50-week study. Herein, we report a longer-term, follow-up study wherein we continued to administer bezafibrate after the initial 50-week period (completion of the previous trial) and continued monitoring of QOL using the SF-36 questionnaire. In five of the six cases, QOL improved by > 50% across all quality sub-components. Two patients showed QOL improvement in all sub-components, while all cases aged over 20 years including a 25-year-old showed remarkable QOL improvement. In particular, one patient assessed as a non-responder to bezafibrate in the original study showed a remarkable improvement in QOL score during this follow-up study. Specifically, her number of hospitalizations decreased, and she showed a response to bezafibrate, suggesting that long-term administration is needed to achieve a benefit for some patients with FAODs. Our results also suggested that the effect of bezafibrate on QOL continued for at least 50 weeks.

#### Table 2

Comparison of the total QOL scores using SF-36 before and after treatment.

| Age       | Baseline | Week 50 | Clinical study |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Over 20 years old |          |         |                |
| VL-1 26y | 247.4    | 267.8   | 307.5 (198th week) |
| VL-2 25y | 392      | 423.4   | 429.4 (186th week) |
| VL-5 22y | 371      | 385.8   | 449.6 (150th week) |
| Average  | 336.8    | 359 (P = .045 vs. baseline) | 395.5 (P = .038 vs. baseline) |

| Under 20 years old |          |         |                |
| VL-3 6y | 381.3    | 415.5   | 362.7 (174th week) |
| VL-4 6y | 271.5    | 353.5   | 347.0 (126th week) |
| CP-1 5y | 379.7    | 400.2   | 388.2 (162nd week) |
| Average  | 344.2    | 389.7 (P = .134 vs. baseline) | 42.4 (P = .224) |

| Total Average | 340.5    | 374.4 (P = .020 vs. baseline) | 380.7 (P = .053 vs. baseline; P = .719 vs. week 50) |

Elevation of the QOL score indicates improvement in QOL among total cases, and cases older or younger than 20 years old.

3.2. Safety and toxicity of bezafibrate

A patient took herpangina during the 24-week observation period prior to the administration period. This issue does not affect the current results since bezafibrate was not used. Other patients kept using bezafibrate without any adverse effect or toxicity to liver and kidney function. Levels of total cholesterol remained within normal limits.

#### Table 3

Averaged QOL results from the SF-36 administered before and after treatment.

|                      | Baseline | Week 50 (P-value vs. baseline) | Clinical study (P-value vs. baseline) | P-value: week 50 vs. clinical study |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Physical functioning | 42.2     | 49.4 (P = .01)                 | 50.6 (P = .003)                     | 0.175                             |
| Physical role        | 38.0     | 43.0 (P = .019)                | 42.4 (P = .224)                     | 0.897                             |
| Bodily pain          | 39.7     | 41.9 (P = .109)                | 47.7 (P = .151)                     | 0.130                             |
| General health perceptions | 42.2 | 45.3 (P = .354)             | 46.5 (P = .041)                     | 0.117                             |
| Vitality             | 46.1     | 49.3 (P = .194)                | 50.4 (P = .329)                     | 0.767                             |
| Social functioning   | 42.0     | 49.5 (P = .033)                | 48.8 (P = .041)                     | 0.821                             |
| Emotional role       | 45.7     | 46.4 (P = .315)                | 45.0 (P = .669)                     | 0.775                             |
| Mental health        | 51.4     | 57.2 (P = .070)                | 55.9 (P = .094)                     | 0.726                             |
2 years.  
In contrast, cases under the age of 20 years, and particularly those under 10 years, showed a decreased score for some QOL sub-components, despite their caregiver reporting that daily activity and exercise increased accordingly in these patients. The decrease in some aspects of QOL in the younger participants might therefore reflect their increased general activity even if bezafibrate suppressed the metabolic attacks. In addition, no cases refused to continue taking bezafibrate, suggesting that participant and/or their caregivers recognized the efficacy of bezafibrate. In general, an effective drug for movement disorder or neuropraxia should gain activity for the patient. Thus, an appropriate and objective procedure should be established to assess the efficacy of new drugs for FAOD. For example, objective assessment of daily activity including length of walking ability and duration of exercise might be a suitable method for assessing the efficacy of some drugs for patients with FAOD.

Our previous study found no improvement in CKP level during myopathic attack, Visual Analog Scale scores, or acylcarnitine concentrations from bezafibrate treatment in this population. One problem with the previous manuscript was the definition of myopathic attack as when patients show a 5-fold increase over baseline CK levels; however, the levels tended to increase gradually for 4 days, so complaint of myopathic attack could not be confirmed, even when the patients complained of general fatigue or myalgia, and visited the hospital for treatment. So, we should ignore real myopathic attack and the assessment of AC should not be promising. In this way, the primary endpoint of our previous study was not defined statistically.

To adequately assess the efficacy of a new drug for FAOD, we therefore need a new technique that demonstrates changes in mitochondrial function directly. Bastin et al. tried to assess the efficacy of drugs based on myoblast cell activity from a biopsy collected before and after administration of bezafibrate; however, this procedure would be too invasive for enrolled patients. Another possible new technique is direct observation of mitochondria using immunoluminescence analysis. Murchison et al. demonstrated that voltage-clamp electrophysiology with Ca2+-sensitive ratiometric microfluorimetry and laser scanning confocal microscopy showed the participation in Ca2+ buffering of in situ mitochondria in a model rat with mitochondrial dysfunction [15]. A potential-dependent, J-aggregate-forming, delocalized lipophilic cation, 5,5′-tetrachloro-1,1′,3,3′-tetrakis(ethylbenzimidazolocarbocyanine iodide (JC-1), is another promising method for assessing the efficacy of drugs for FAOD.

There remains no effective cure for FAODs, and adequate ingestion of carboxydrates with administration of MCT milk is regarded as the only treatment [17]. An earlier clinical trial showed the in vitro efficacy of bezafibrate to treat FAODs, and we believe that the present findings will further help patients adapt to bezafibrate therapy [4–10]. In addition, no adverse events have been recorded for bezafibrate thus far. Finally, we could not fully discount the possibility of placebo effect in this study, since we evaluated subjective QOL using an open-label survey.

5. Conclusion

Our study indicated that bezafibrate treatment might be effective in improving QOL for patients with FAODs for over 2 years without adverse effects.

Contributions

H. Shiraishi and K. Yamada contributed equally to the submission of this manuscript by participating in the study conception and design, figure acquisition, and data interpretation, and by drafting, revising, and finalizing the manuscript. Additionally, H. Shiraishi, S. Yamaguchi, and N. Sato extensively organized the writing of this manuscript and performed and designed this trial as principal investigators. N. Asahina first conceived this trial and participated in the study by acquiring funding, analyzing and interpreting the data, and revising the manuscript. S. Yokoshiki, T. Miyakoshi, T. Isoe, and H. Hayashi contributed to the registration, design, governance, proceeding, and intermediacy of this trial as the main clerical organizers of this study. The trial statistician, K. Oba, participated in the study conception and design and the data analysis and interpretation. E. Oki, M. Ishige, T. Fukao, Y. Hamada, N. Sakai, F. Ochi, A. Watanabe, S. Kawakami, K. Kuzume, K. Watanabe, K. Sameshima, K. Nakamagoe, and A. Tamaoka contributed to the design of this trial and provided clinical data, suggestions, and data interpretation as attending doctors and investigators.

Sources of funding

This study was supported by “The multicenter clinical trial of the efficacy and safety of bezafibrate for mitochondrial fatty acid β-oxidation disorders (Grant Number, 16lk0103005h0005)” from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED).

Declaration of Competing Interest

None of the authors has conflicts of interest to declare regarding the publication of this manuscript.

Acknowledgement

We express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Kota Ono for his great contribution to our research.

References

[1] J. Berger, D.E. Moller, The mechanisms of action of PPARs, Annu. Rev. Med. 53 (2002) 409–435.
[2] A.G. Olsson, P.D. Lang, One-year study of the effect of bezafibrate on serum lipid-protein concentrations in hyperlipoproteinemia, Atherosclerosis. 31 (1978) 429–433.
[3] A.G. Olsson, P.D. Lang, Dose-response study of bezafibrate on serum lipid-protein concentrations in hyperlipoproteinemia, Atherosclerosis. 31 (1978) 421–428.
[4] K. Yamada, H. Kobayashi, R. Bo, et al., Efficacy of bezafibrate on fibroblasts of glutaric acidemia type II patients evaluated using an in vitro probe acylcarnitine assay, Brain Dev. 39 (2017) 48–57.
[5] F. Djoosad, F. Aubey, D. Schlemmer, et al., Bezafibrate increases very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase protein and mRNA expression in deficient fibroblasts and is a potential therapy for fatty acid oxidation disorders, Hum. Mol. Genet. 14 (2005) 2695–2703.
[6] F. Djoos, F. Habarou, C. Le Bachelor, et al., Mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency in human cultured fibroblasts: effects of bezafibrate, J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 39 (2016) 47–54.
[7] F. Djoos, J. Bastin, PPARs as therapeutic targets for correction of inborn mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation disorders, J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 31 (2008) 217–225.
[8] J.P. Bonnefont, J. Bastin, A. Behin, et al., Bezafibrate for an inborn mitochondrial beta-oxidation defect, N. Engl. J. Med. 360 (2009) 838–840.
[9] J.P. Bonnefont, J. Bastin, P. Laforet, et al., Long-term follow-up of bezafibrate treatment in patients with the myopathic form of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 2 deficiency, Clin. Pharmacol. Ther. 88 (2010) 101–108.
[10] S. Yamaguchi, H. Li, J. Purevuren, et al., Bezafibrate can be a new treatment option for mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation disorders: evaluation in vitro probe acylcarnitine assay, Mol. Genet. Metab. 107 (2012) 87–91.
[11] K. Yamada, H. Shiraishi, E. Oki, et al., Open-label clinical trial of bezafibrate treatment in patients with fatty acid oxidation disorders in Japan, Mol. Genet. Metab. Rep. 15 (2018) 55–63.
[12] K. Watanabe, K. Yamada, K. Sameshima, et al., Two siblings with very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCADD) deficiency suffered from rhabdomyolysis after 1-carnitine supplementation, Mol. Genet. Metab. Rep. 15 (2018) 121–123.
[13] F. Yamamoto, K. Nakamagoe, K. Yamada, et al., A case of very-long-chain acyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase deficiency with novel compound heterozygous mutations, J. Neurol. Sci. 368 (2016) 165–167.
[14] T.V. Perneger, A. Leplege, J.F. Eiter, et al., Validation of a French-language version of the MOS 36-item short form health survey (SF-36) in young healthy adults, J. Clin. Epidemiol. 48 (1995) 1051–1060.
[15] D. Murchison, D.C. Zawieja, W.H. Griffith, Reduced mitochondrial buffering of
voltage-gated calcium influx in aged rat basal forebrain neurons, Cell Calcium 36 (2004) 61–75.

[16] S.T. Smiley, M. Reers, C. Mottola-Hartshorn, et al., Intracellular heterogeneity in mitochondrial membrane potentials revealed by a J-aggregate-forming lipophilic cation JC-1, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 88 (1991) 3671–3675.

[17] K. Yamada, T. Takezani, Management and diagnosis of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation disorders: focus on very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, J. Hum. Genet. 64 (2019) 73–85.