

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Switching from Insulin to Oral Sulfonylureas in Patients with Diabetes Due to Kir6.2 Mutations

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Heterozygous activating mutations in *KCNJ11*, encoding the Kir6.2 subunit of the ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) channel, cause 30 to 58 percent of cases of diabetes diagnosed in patients under six months of age. Patients present with ketoacidosis or severe hyperglycemia and are treated with insulin. Diabetes results from impaired insulin secretion caused by a failure of the beta-cell K_{ATP} channel to close in response to increased intracellular ATP. Sulfonylureas close the K_{ATP} channel by an ATP-independent route.

METHODS

We assessed glycemic control in 49 consecutive patients with Kir6.2 mutations who received appropriate doses of sulfonylureas and, in smaller subgroups, investigated the insulin secretory responses to intravenous and oral glucose, a mixed meal, and glucagon. The response of mutant K_{ATP} channels to the sulfonylurea tolbutamide was assayed in xenopus oocytes.

RESULTS

A total of 44 patients (90 percent) successfully discontinued insulin after receiving sulfonylureas. The extent of the tolbutamide blockade of K_{ATP} channels in vitro reflected the response seen in patients. Glycated hemoglobin levels improved in all patients who switched to sulfonylurea therapy (from 8.1 percent before treatment to 6.4 percent after 12 weeks of treatment, $P < 0.001$). Improved glycemic control was sustained at one year. Sulfonylurea treatment increased insulin secretion, which was more highly stimulated by oral glucose or a mixed meal than by intravenous glucose. Exogenous glucagon increased insulin secretion only in the presence of sulfonylureas.

CONCLUSIONS

Sulfonylurea therapy is safe in the short term for patients with diabetes caused by *KCNJ11* mutations and is probably more effective than insulin therapy. This pharmacogenetic response to sulfonylureas may result from the closing of mutant K_{ATP} channels, thereby increasing insulin secretion in response to incretins and glucose metabolism. (ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00334711.)

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THE PANCREATIC ATP-SENSITIVE POTASSIUM (K_{ATP}) channel is a critical regulator of beta-cell insulin secretion. Heterozygous activating mutations in the *KCNJ11* gene, which encodes the Kir6.2 subunit of the K_{ATP} channel, have recently been found to cause diabetes in the neonatal period or early infancy.¹ Such mutations account for 30 to 58 percent of cases of permanent diabetes diagnosed in patients under six months of age.¹⁻⁷ Less commonly, *KCNJ11* mutations are associated with transient neonatal diabetes⁸ or with neonatal diabetes accompanied by neurologic features.⁶

In the pancreatic beta cell, glucose metabolism results in increased intracellular levels of ATP and reduced levels of ADP. These changes in adenine nucleotides lead to the closure of K_{ATP} channels and, ultimately, to insulin secretion. Patients with diabetes caused by *KCNJ11* mutations have K_{ATP} channels with decreased sensitivity to ATP inhibition.⁸⁻¹¹ Consequently, their channels remain open in the presence of glucose, thereby reducing insulin secretion.^{1,6} These patients present with diabetic ketoacidosis or marked hyperglycemia with low levels of circulating endogenous insulin¹ and are therefore treated with insulin. Sulfonylureas, a class of drugs used to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus, close K_{ATP} channels by an ATP-independent route, thereby causing insulin secretion. This fact suggests that sulfonylureas may represent a suitable therapy for patients with *KCNJ11* mutations.

Previous reports have described six patients with neonatal diabetes whose treatment was switched from insulin to oral sulfonylurea with short-term follow-up.^{2,4,12,13} We investigated the initial response and the sustained response to sulfonylureas in a large consecutive cohort of patients with diabetes caused by *KCNJ11* mutations. We also examined the mechanism of insulin independence in patients who were able to switch from insulin to oral sulfonylurea therapy.

METHODS

PATIENTS

A total of 49 consecutive patients from 40 families were identified as having diabetes caused by a heterozygous *KCNJ11* mutation through sequencing performed in molecular genetics laboratories in Exeter, United Kingdom (34 patients), Paris (5 patients), and Bergen, Norway (10 patients). All 49 patients either switched from insulin to sulfonyl-

urea therapy or were unable to switch but received an adequate dose of sulfonylureas before October 2005. No other selection criteria were applied. An adequate dose of sulfonylureas was defined as a dose of glyburide (also known as glibenclamide) of at least 0.8 mg per kilogram of body weight per day of glyburide, since this high sulfonylurea dose was required in two of the published cases.^{4,12} Five patients whose initial treatment was previously reported^{2,12,13} were included in this series.

SWITCH TO SULFONYLUREAS

An oral sulfonylurea was introduced, and the insulin dose was reduced on the basis of frequent measurements of capillary blood glucose. Glyburide was administered to 43 of the patients and was introduced according to two standardized protocols. Glyburide was chosen because it blocks K_{ATP} channels containing both the beta-cell (SUR1) and muscle (SUR2) types of sulfonylurea receptors and because of previous experience with its use in children. To switch treatment rapidly in hospital inpatients, glyburide was started at a dose of 0.1 mg per kilogram twice daily and was increased daily by 0.2 mg per kilogram per day. To switch treatment more slowly in outpatients, glyburide was introduced at a dose of 0.1 mg per kilogram per day and was increased by 0.1 mg per kilogram per day once a week. The dose of glyburide was increased until insulin independence was achieved or the dose was at least 0.8 mg per kilogram per day. For young children unable to take tablet medication, oral glyburide suspension was produced by a local pharmacy. (Details about the switching protocol and sulfonylurea formulations appear in the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at www.nejm.org.)

The change to sulfonylureas was considered to be successful if a patient was able to stop insulin treatment completely at any dose of glyburide and was deemed to be unsuccessful if insulin was still required with a dose of glyburide of at least 0.8 mg per kilogram per day. Owing to preferences of clinicians, two patients were treated with glipizide gastrointestinal therapeutic system (Pfizer), two patients were treated with gliclazide, one patient with tolbutamide, and one patient with glimepiride. To allow for inclusion of these data, the sulfonylurea dose was expressed as a percentage of the maximum recommended dose (according to the British National Formulary) and converted to an equivalent dose of glyburide.

Measurements of glycated hemoglobin levels, which are closely linked to the mean glucose values during the previous four to six weeks,¹⁴ were available before and after treatment in all patients who switched to sulfonylureas, except in the case of one patient in whom the presence of fetal hemoglobin could affect the assay and in another five patients who switched to sulfonylureas less than six weeks before the end of the study.

To assess the frequency of hypoglycemia, we continuously monitored glucose levels (CGMS, Medtronic) in eight patients for 48 hours while they were receiving insulin and at least one month after treatment was successfully changed to sulfonylureas. Hypoglycemia was assessed as the percentage of time the capillary glucose level was below 3.3 mmol per liter in a 48-hour period.

PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The following studies were carried out before sulfonylureas were administered and again after treatment was successfully switched to sulfonylureas: an intravenous glucose-tolerance test to assess early insulin response (in 16 patients); an oral glucose-tolerance test with an assay of glucose, insulin, and the incretins glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) and gastrointestinal peptide (GIP) (in 5 patients); and insulin secretion in response to intravenous glucagon (in 5 patients). In addition, to test the response of patients to various stimuli, seven patients receiving sulfonylureas were given a mixed-meal test and oral and intravenous glucose-tolerance tests. (Details of the protocols of all physiological studies are given in the Supplementary Appendix.)

FUNCTIONAL STUDIES

Heterozygous K_{ATP} channels (composed of Kir6.2 and SUR1) containing Kir6.2 mutations that corresponded to the mutations found in the study patients were expressed in xenopus oocytes, as previously described.^{10,11} We tested the ability of tolbutamide (at a dose of 0.5 mmol per liter, a saturating concentration for wild-type channels) to block whole-cell K_{ATP} currents activated by 3 mmol of azide per liter.

LABORATORY ASSAYS

Venous blood was collected in lithium heparin for a centralized insulin assay. Insulin was measured by an immunoenzymometric assay (Insulin EASIA, Biosource-Invitrogen) with no detectable cross-reactivity with intact proinsulin and 32-33 split pro-

insulin. In cases in which the insulin concentration was below the lower limit of the assay (<10 pmol per liter) a value of 10 pmol per liter was used in calculations. Venous blood was collected in EDTA with 50 μ mol of aprotinin (Trasylol, Bayer Pharmaceuticals) per milliliter of blood for assays of total GLP1 and GIP, which were carried out as previously described.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Assays for glycated hemoglobin (glycated hemoglobin with values aligned with those in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial¹⁸), glucose, and C-peptide were performed by local laboratories according to their standard procedures.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Changes in glycated hemoglobin levels were assessed by the paired t-test, and data are expressed as means with 95 percent confidence intervals. In cases in which data were not normally distributed (i.e., for insulin, C-peptide, glucose, and hypoglycemia data from continuous glucose monitoring), the Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Friedman's test were used for related sample analyses and the Mann-Whitney test (for GLP1 and GIP) for independent sample analyses; data are expressed as medians with interquartile ranges.

All patients or their parents gave written informed consent. The studies were approved by the ethics committees of the institutions in Exeter, United Kingdom; Paris; and Bergen, Norway.

RESULTS

TREATMENT WITH SULFONYLUREAS

Successful Switching

Of the 49 patients who were treated with an adequate dose of sulfonylureas, 44 were able to stop insulin treatment; their genetic and clinical characteristics are shown in Table 1. The switch to sulfonylureas was successful regardless of the type of sulfonylurea used, suggesting a class effect. C-peptide was undetectable (<165 pmol per liter) before sulfonylurea therapy in 83 percent of the patients whose treatment was successfully switched from insulin, which indicated that they had not secreted a significant amount of endogenous insulin in the absence of sulfonylurea. The youngest patient to switch treatment was 3 months of age, and the oldest was 36 years of age. The median equivalent dose of glyburide that was initially required for insulin independence was 0.45 mg per kilogram per day (range, 0.05 to 1.5 mg per kilo-

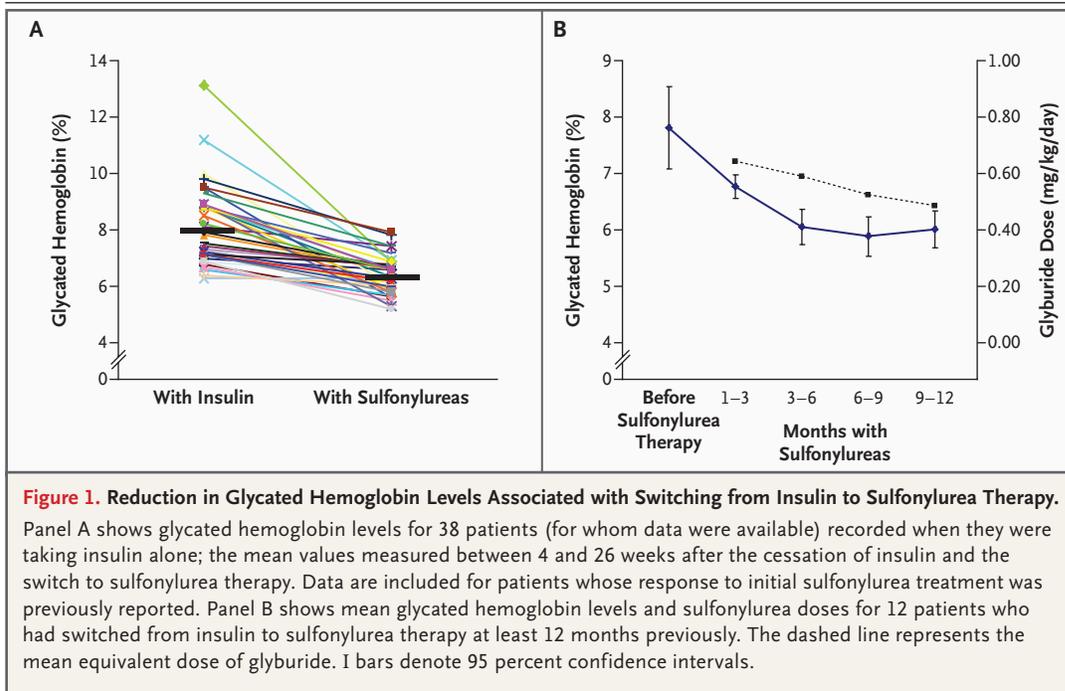
Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the Patients, According to the Success of the Switch to Sulfonylurea Therapy.*

Characteristic	All Patients (N=49)	Patients with Successful Switch (N=44)	Patients with Unsuccessful Switch (N=5)	P Value†
Mutation	NA	F35V, H46Y, R50Q, G53N, G53R, V59M (6 patients), K170T, R201C (5 patients), R201H (23 patients), R201L, E322K, Y330S, and F333I	Q52R, G53R, L164P, R201C, and I296L	NA
Neurologic features — no. (%)	NA	6 (14), all with intermediate DEND (1 with G53N and 5 with V59M)	4 (80), including 2 with DEND (with Q52R and I296L) and 2 with intermediate DEND (with G53R and R201C)	0.004
Male sex — %	51	55	20	0.39
Birth weight — g				0.08
Median	2710	2740	2550	
Interquartile range	2405 to 3090	2420 to 3115	2075 to 2685	
Birth weight — SD score				
Median	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	0.18
Interquartile range	-2.2 to -0.5	-2.2 to -0.5	-2.7 to -1.1	
Age at diagnosis — mo				
Median	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.76
Interquartile range	0.5 to 3.0	0.6 to 3.0	0.4 to 4.0	
Ketoacidosis at diagnosis — %	33	34	20	0.66
Age at initiation of sulfonylurea treatment — yr				
Median	7	6	18	0.04
Interquartile range	3 to 14	3 to 12	6 to 35	
Weight at time of switch to sulfonylurea treatment — SD score				
Median	0.05	0.12	-0.41	0.38
Interquartile range	-0.69 to 0.90	-0.63 to 0.98	-2.63 to 1.13	
C-peptide levels undetectable — no./total no. (%)‡	24/28 (86)	20/24 (83)	4/4 (100)	0.11
Insulin dose — U/kg/day				
Median	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.07
Interquartile range	0.6 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.9	0.4 to 0.7	
Glycated hemoglobin — %				
Median	8.0	8.1	7.4	0.65
Interquartile range	7.1 to 9.5	7.1 to 9.4	5.3 to 9.5	
Equivalent dose of glyburide — mg/kg/day				
Median	NA	0.45	1.0	NA
Range		0.05 to 1.50	0.80 to 2.28	
Interquartile range		0.25 to 0.82	0.90 to 1.74	

* DEND denotes developmental delay, epilepsy, and neonatal diabetes; and NA, not applicable.

† P values are for the comparison of the patients with a successful switch with patients with an unsuccessful switch and were calculated by the Mann–Whitney test or Fisher’s exact test for categorical data.

‡ C-peptide levels were considered undetectable if they were below 165 pmol per liter.



gram per day), which is higher than the maximum recommended dose for the treatment of type 2 diabetes in an adult weighing 60 kg (0.25 mg per kilogram per day). Glycemic control was improved in all 38 patients tested (Fig. 1A). The mean glycated hemoglobin level before treatment with sulfonylurea fell from 8.1 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 7.7 to 8.6 percent) to 6.4 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 6.2 to 6.6 percent), with an absolute reduction in glycated hemoglobin of 1.7 percentage points (95 percent confidence interval, 1.3 to 2.1) ($P < 0.001$) at a mean of 12 weeks after the cessation of insulin. The initial improvement in glycated hemoglobin levels was sustained in the 12 patients who were insulin-independent for more than one year (Fig. 1B), despite a reduction in the dose of sulfonylureas. Four patients were insulin-independent for more than 15 months, with a mean glycated hemoglobin level of 6.0 percent, and the longest duration was 2.0 years, with a glycated hemoglobin level of 5.7 percent.

Unsuccessful Switching

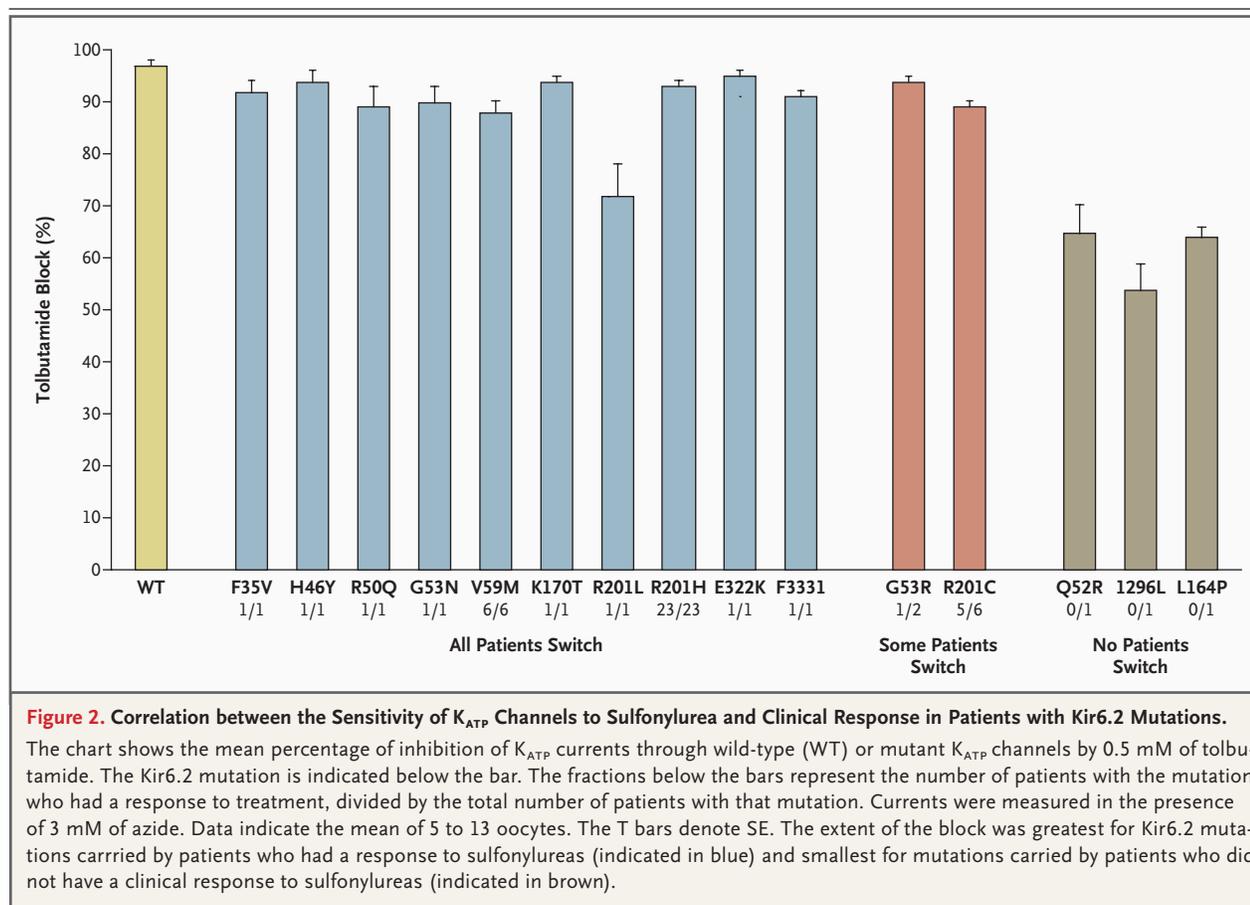
Five patients (10 percent) were unable to stop receiving insulin despite receiving glyburide at a dose of at least 0.8 mg per kilogram per day (Table 1). Four of these patients (80 percent) had neurologic features, including two patients (whose *KCNJ11*

mutations were Q52R and I296L) who had severe developmental delay, epilepsy, and neonatal diabetes, known as the DEND syndrome.⁶ In contrast, only six patients (14 percent) whose treatment was successfully switched to sulfonylureas had neurologic features ($P = 0.004$).

In two families, the mothers (who were 43 and 27 years of age) were unable to switch to treatment with sulfonylureas, even though their affected children (11 and 3 months of age, respectively) were able to do so. This fact suggests that the lack of response to sulfonylurea therapy in these parents was not a specific characteristic of the mutation.

In Vitro Block of K_{ATP} Channel Current

The response of wild-type and mutant K_{ATP} channels expressed in xenopus oocytes to the sulfonylurea tolbutamide is shown in Figure 2. The use of tolbutamide blocked more than 75 percent of the K_{ATP} current through all the channels carrying *KCNJ11* mutations found in patients who had a clinical response to sulfonylureas. In contrast, the tolbutamide block was less than 65 percent for the three mutations (Q52R, I296L, and L164P) in which there was no response to sulfonylureas in patients. Thus, the functional properties of the channel predict the clinical response seen in patients.



Side Effects

Five patients had transitory diarrhea (lasting less than four days) without pyrexia, which was associated with abdominal pain in two patients. No dose reduction was necessary, and after the resolution of diarrhea, the sulfonylurea dose was increased. No other side effects of sulfonylureas were reported. In 12 children between the ages of 1.6 and 12.4 years who had received sulfonylurea treatment for more than one year, such treatment had no detrimental effect on growth, as compared with that in an age-matched population. Among these children, the mean (\pm SE) standard-deviation score for weight was -0.30 ± 0.26 before treatment was switched and -0.32 ± 0.26 after treatment was switched ($P=0.86$) and for height, -0.16 ± 0.36 and -0.01 ± 0.33 , respectively ($P=0.11$). Despite improved glycated hemoglobin levels, no patients reported having severe hypoglycemia (grade 3 in the 2000 consensus guidelines of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes). Continuous glucose monitoring

showed no significant change in the frequency of hypoglycemic episodes when patients were receiving sulfonylureas, despite improved glycemic control. The median percentages of measurements that were below 3.3 mmol per liter were 2 percent (interquartile range, 0.3 to 15.6) in patients receiving insulin and 5 percent (interquartile range, 0.3 to 17.0) in patients who received four to eight weeks of sulfonylurea therapy ($P=0.80$).

PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The near normalization of glycated hemoglobin levels without significant hypoglycemia in patients receiving sulfonylurea treatment suggests that insulin secretion was well regulated. To determine whether this was the case, we examined basal C-peptide levels and the insulin secretion in response to intravenous glucose, oral glucose, a mixed-meal test, and intravenous glucagon. Samples from subgroups of a varying number of patients were used in these assays (Table 1 of the Supplementary Appendix).

In 19 patients, fasting levels of C-peptide increased by a median of 75 pmol per liter (interquartile range, 4 to 194; $P=0.001$) after treatment was switched to sulfonylureas. In 16 patients who had successfully transferred to sulfonylureas, the maximum insulin increment in response to intravenous glucose increased from 1.9 pmol per liter to 20.4 pmol per liter ($P=0.01$) (Fig. 3A). In five patients, the maximum insulin increment in response to oral glucose increased from 7.1 pmol per liter to 53.6 pmol per liter ($P=0.04$) (Fig. 3A).

To investigate further the difference between intravenous and oral stimuli, seven patients who had successfully switched to sulfonylurea treatment underwent intravenous and oral glucose-tolerance tests and a mixed-meal test. We observed a greater maximum insulin secretory response to oral glucose (132.0 pmol per liter, $P=0.03$) or a mixed meal (143.6 pmol per liter, $P=0.02$) than intravenous glucose (26 pmol per liter), despite the smaller increment in plasma glucose concentration effected by oral administration (Fig. 3B).

GLP1 concentrations in four patients before and after treatment was switched to sulfonylureas were similar before the intake of oral glucose ($P=0.28$) and after the intake of oral glucose ($P=0.20$) (Fig. 3C). Similar results were seen for GIP (data not shown). This finding suggests that the improved insulin secretory response of the beta cell to oral glucose or a mixed meal in patients receiving sulfonylurea therapy does not reflect an increased secretion of incretins but, rather, an improved response of the beta cell to incretins. Basal and stimulated GLP1 levels were similar to those of healthy control subjects.^{19,20}

Because glucagon, like GLP1, has an effect on insulin secretion through the elevation of beta-cell cyclic AMP (cAMP), we assayed insulin secretion in response to exogenous glucagon. Glucagon had very little effect on insulin secretion in patients before treatment was switched to sulfonylureas (an increment of 1.6 pmol per liter), but it stimulated insulin secretion in patients whose treatment was successfully switched to sulfonylureas (an increment of 57.7 pmol per liter, $P=0.04$) (Fig. 3D).

DISCUSSION

We found that most patients with diabetes caused by *KCNJ11* mutations can successfully switch from treatment by insulin injection to oral sulfonylurea therapy. This finding is in contrast to that for

most patients with diabetes and undetectable insulin secretion, who need lifelong insulin therapy. This is an example of pharmacogenetics, since the genetic cause of the insulin deficiency determines the response to treatment.

The success of sulfonylurea therapy in patients with Kir6.2 mutations reflects the in vitro response of the K_{ATP} channel with the same mutation to tolbutamide. The blockade of the mutated K_{ATP} channel by sulfonylureas is related to the molecular mechanism of the mutation on channel function.^{10,11,21} K_{ATP} channels with the Q52R, I296L, and L164P mutations, which affect the channel kinetics,^{10,11} showed only a small response to tolbutamide. Conversely, K_{ATP} channels with Kir6.2 mutations that affect ATP sensitivity independently of the channel kinetics (such as mutations at residue 201) had a greater response to tolbutamide.^{10,21}

Despite the relatively high doses used in this study, sulfonylurea treatment appears to be safe, with the only reported side effect being transitory diarrhea. Doses were reduced at the discretion of the clinician, usually in response to measurements of capillary blood glucose. Continued follow-up will be required to determine the long-term outcome of sulfonylurea therapy in this group of patients.

A mean glycated hemoglobin level of 6.4 percent in patients receiving sulfonylureas compares favorably with levels in the Diabetes Control and Complications Study, in which patients undergoing intensive insulin treatment and education had a mean glycated hemoglobin level of 7.1 percent.¹⁸ It is particularly encouraging that in our study, this level was achieved without any severe hypoglycemia and no increase in mild-to-moderate hypoglycemia, although further long-term study is needed to assess this finding fully. The near normalization of glycated hemoglobin levels with minimal hypoglycemia reflects regulated insulin secretion, as demonstrated by continuous glucose monitoring.^{4,13}

Patients with Kir6.2 mutations who were receiving sulfonylurea therapy had marked insulin secretion in response to both oral glucose and a mixed meal but only moderate first-phase insulin secretion in response to intravenous glucose (6 percent of that seen in controls²²). This finding was consistent with the hypothesis that improved glycemic control is largely mediated by incretins, such as GLP1. Our data suggest that

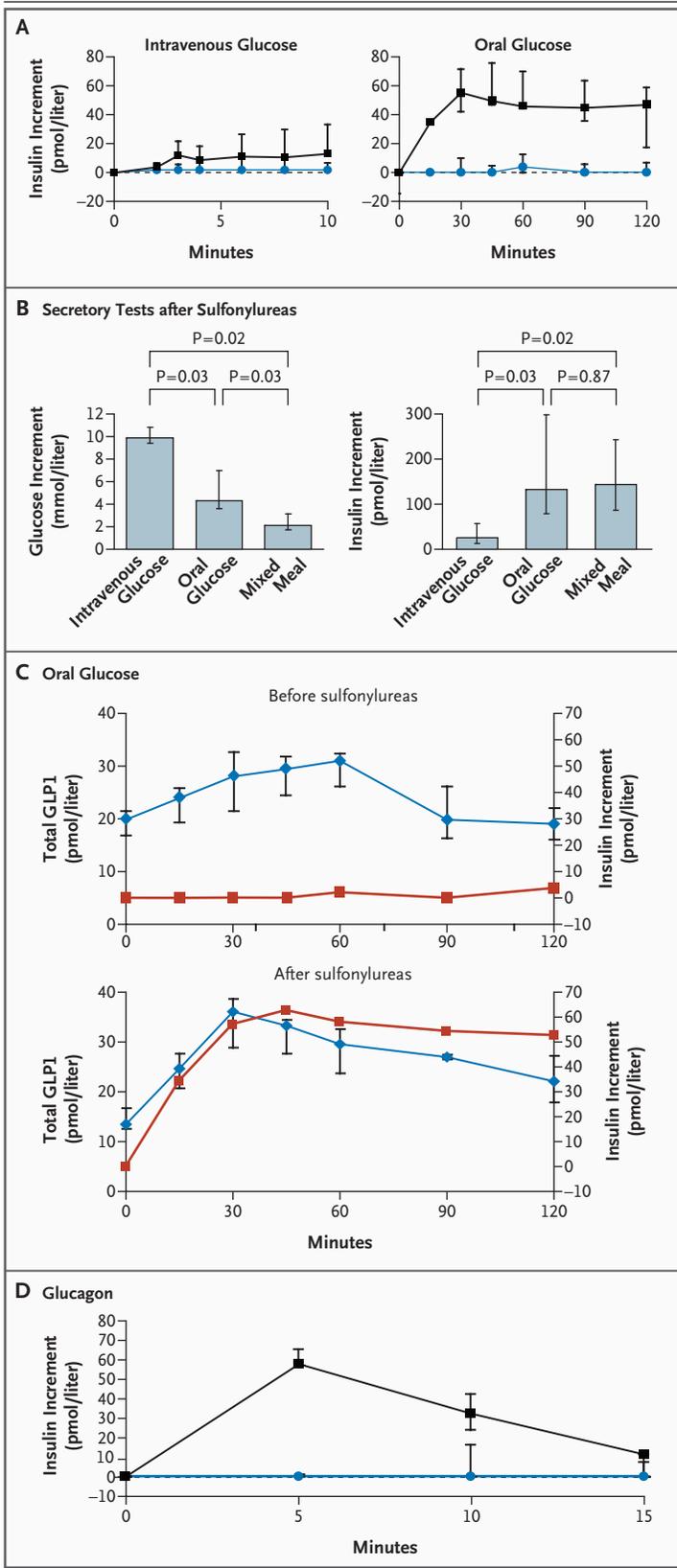


Figure 3. Physiological Studies of the Effect and Associated Mechanisms of Sulfonylurea Treatment on Insulin Secretion.

Panel A shows the median incremental increase in insulin concentration above baseline in an intravenous glucose-tolerance test (16 patients) and an oral glucose-tolerance test (5 patients) before treatment was switched from insulin to sulfonylureas (blue lines) and after treatment (black lines). Panel B shows the median incremental increase in insulin and glucose concentration from baseline in response to intravenous glucose, oral glucose, and a mixed meal in seven patients whose treatment was successfully switched from insulin to sulfonylurea. Panel C shows median concentration of total glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) (blue lines) and the median incremental increase in insulin concentration above baseline (red lines) in response to an oral glucose-tolerance test in four patients before and after treatment was switched to sulfonylurea. Panel D shows the median incremental increase in insulin concentration above baseline after glucagon stimulation in five patients before sulfonylurea therapy (blue line) and after sulfonylurea therapy (black line). The I bars in all panels denote interquartile ranges.

sulfonylureas do not increase GLP1 secretion by gastrointestinal L cells (Fig. 3C) but change the ability of beta cells to secrete insulin in response to GLP1. In keeping with this explanation, glucagon (which, like GLP1, acts through the action of cAMP) does not stimulate insulin secretion unless sulfonylureas are present (Fig. 3D). We propose that in the absence of sulfonylureas, the beta-cell membrane is hyperpolarized, which prevents the beta cell from responding to incretins or other stimuli (Fig. 4A).²³⁻²⁶ Sulfonylureas close the K_{ATP} channel and depolarize the membrane potential enough that beta cells become able to respond to GLP1 and other secretagogues (Fig. 4B).

Our study has several limitations. First, since the study was multicentered and multinational, investigators chose to use various sulfonylureas and approaches for introducing them. We included data on all consecutive patients tested with sulfonylurea therapy. The success with various sulfonylureas suggests this is a class effect and not specific to a single drug. Second, assays of glycated hemoglobin, glucose, and C-peptide were performed by local laboratories. However, since paired statistical analyses were applied to these data, differences between laboratory assays should not alter the results. A third limitation is the small number of patients in some of the physiological studies. A large number of patients were infants or young children, so repeated studies were difficult be-

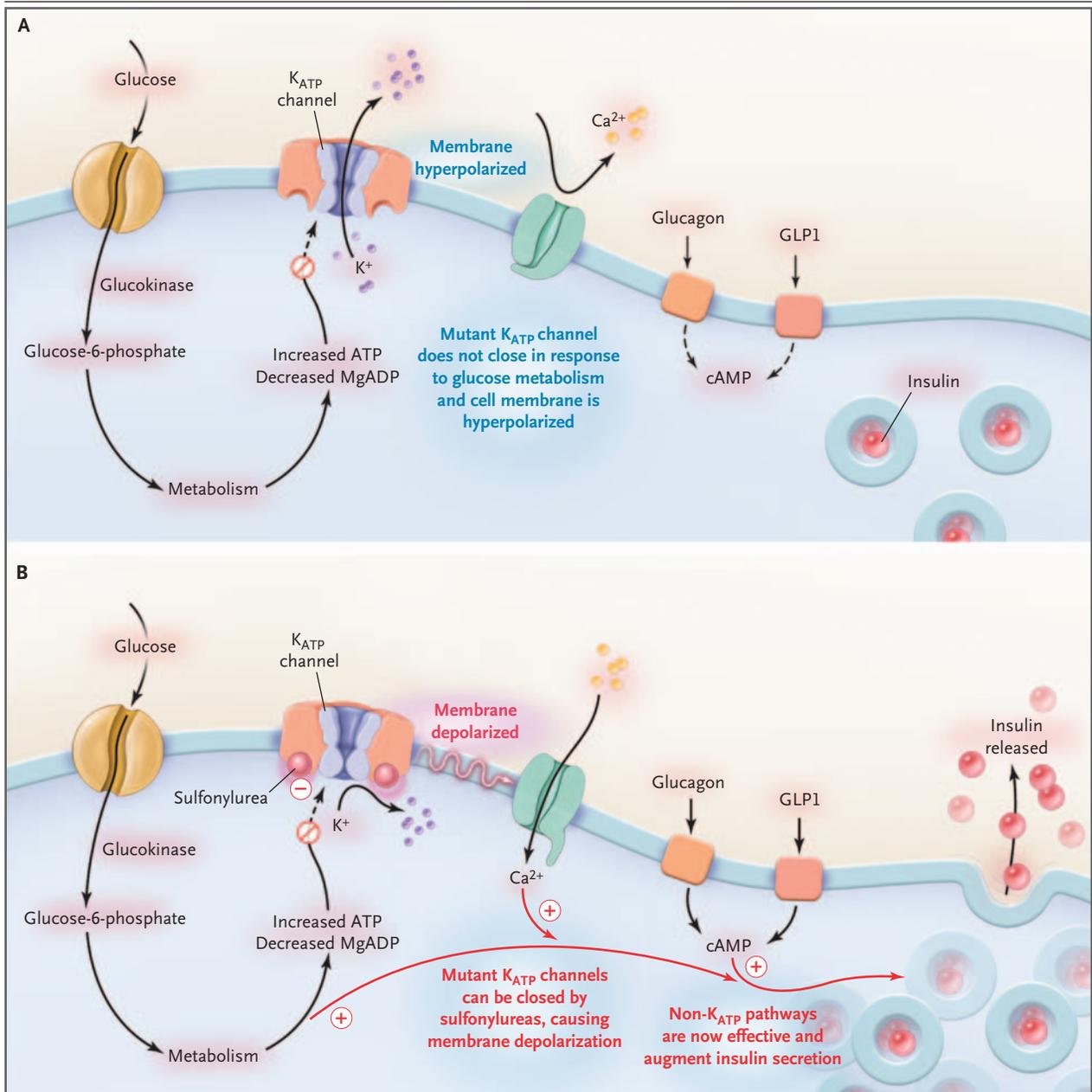


Figure 4. Proposed Model of the Action of Sulfonylurea on Beta Cells Expressing Mutations in the Kir6.2 Subunit of the K_{ATP} Channel.

In Panel A, glucose enters the beta cell and is metabolized, which leads to an increase in intracellular ATP and a decrease in magnesium ADP (MgADP).²³⁻²⁵ Since mutations in the Kir6.2 subunit of the K_{ATP} channel are less sensitive to ATP inhibition, K_{ATP} channels remain open in the presence of glucose, which keeps the plasma membrane hyperpolarized. This hyperpolarization keeps voltage-gated calcium channels closed, preventing calcium influx and insulin release. Other stimuli, such as GLP1, are ineffective because the membrane is hyperpolarized and cytosolic calcium levels remain low. In Panel B, sulfonylureas bind to the SUR1 subunit of the K_{ATP} channel, closing mutant K_{ATP} channels, which results in membrane depolarization. This process triggers the opening of voltage-gated calcium channels, causing calcium influx and a small increase in insulin release. The rise in the level of intracellular calcium renders potentiators of insulin secretion, such as incretins (e.g., GLP1), capable of augmenting insulin secretion. It is also possible that the sulfonylurea dose may not be sufficient to depolarize the membrane completely but that GLP1, for example, can produce an additional small depolarization that facilitates calcium influx if most K_{ATP} channels are shut.²⁶

cause the amount of blood that could be drawn was limited and patients were very reluctant to stop sulfonylurea therapy once oral treatment was established. However, we were able to do multiple physiological studies in various groups of patients, and in most cases, we presented paired data before and after sulfonylurea therapy. A final issue is that we did not carry out a randomized trial of sulfonylureas as compared with intensive insulin treatment, so caution is necessary before stating the superiority of sulfonylurea therapy over insulin therapy in this group of patients, even though glycosylated hemoglobin levels improved in 100 percent of patients who switched to sulfonylureas.

Our study has shown that most patients with Kir6.2 mutations can be switched from insulin injections to oral sulfonylurea therapy and that such treatment is both safe and highly effective in the short term. Recently, mutations in the gene encoding SUR1, the other component of the K_{ATP} channel, have been shown to cause neonatal diabetes, as reported by Proks et al.²⁷ and by Babenko et al.²⁸ (The latter article appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*.) The fact that four patients with SUR1 mutations were able to switch from insulin to sulfonylurea therapy suggests that many of these patients may also be successfully treated with sulfonylureas.²⁸ However, not all forms of neonatal diabetes have been shown to respond to

sulfonylurea treatment. Response to a sulfonylurea was not seen in patients with homozygous mutations in the glucokinase gene (unpublished data) and is not expected in patients with mutations in *FOXP3* (which cause the immunodysregulation, polyendocrinopathy, enteropathy, and X-linked [IPEX] syndrome)²⁹ or *IPF1* (which cause pancreatic agenesis).³⁰ Therefore, a molecular diagnosis is required before the use of sulfonylurea therapy in neonatal diabetes is considered. We recommend early molecular genetic diagnosis in all patients with diabetes whose disease was diagnosed before the age of six months,⁷ whatever their current age, since the identification of patients with Kir6.2 mutations has important therapeutic implications.

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APPENDIX

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