Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia With Thin Corpus Callosum

REDUCED OF THE SPG11 INTERVAL AND EVIDENCE FOR FURTHER GENETIC HETEROGENEITY

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Background: Hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) with thin corpus callosum (TCC) is an autosomal recessive form of complicated HSP mainly characterized by slowly progressive spastic paraparesis and mental deterioration beginning in the second decade of life. The locus for HSP-TCC, designated SPG11, was mapped to chromosome 15q13-15 in some of the affected families from Japan, Europe, and North America, spanning an interval of 17.5 megabases (Mb).

Objective: To perform a clinical and genetic study of HSP-TCC.

Design and Setting: Case series; multi-institutional study.

Results: The 7 patients manifested a relatively similar combination of adolescence-onset cognitive decline and spastic paraparesis with TCC on brain magnetic resonance imaging. After excluding the SPG7 locus, we tested the 3 families for linkage to the SPG11, SPG21/MAST, and ACCPN loci associated with autosomal recessive disorders with TCC. Two families showed evidence for linkage to SPG11 (Zmax=5.55) and reduced the candidate region to 13 Mb.

Conclusions: Our findings in HSP-TCC further confirm its worldwide distribution and genetic heterogeneity, and they significantly reduce the candidate SPG11 interval.

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subjects. Coding exons of the SPG7 gene were screened by de-
naturing high-performance liquid chromatography, showing
no abnormal profile in the affected representatives from
each family. Twelve microsatellite markers covering the
SPG11, SPG21, and ACCPN loci were selected for linkage anal-
ysis. Genotypes were determined using standard methods in an
ABI 3730 automated sequencer and the GeneMapper version
3.5 software (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif). Linkage
analysis was performed using Allegro software (deCODE Ge-
netics, Reykjavik, Iceland) assuming a fully penetrant reces-
sive disease with a frequency of 0.00005, similar male-female
recombination frequencies, and equal allele frequencies.

RESULTS

CLINICAL FINDINGS

Clinical findings at last examination are summarized in the
Table. All of the 7 patients manifested slowly progressive
spastic paraparesis, distal hand and foot muscle atrophy and
weakness, signs of pseudobulbar dysfunction, and pro-
gressive mental impairment. The functional disability tended
to correlate with age. While no patients had sensory defi-
cit, seizures, signs of cerebellar dysfunction, or cataracts,
some clinical variability was apparent in family 671. Al-
though patient 671-10 initially had gait disturbance and
urinary incontinence at age 13 years, she was reported to
have mild mental retardation since early childhood. Pa-
ient 671-5 had extrapyramidal rigidity in the hands asso-
ciated with mild hand tremor, and patient 671-4 devel-
oped urinary incontinence late in the course of her disease.
Additional features included high-arched palate in pa-
ients 670-4, 670-5, and 671-4, obesity with a body mass
index above 33 (where BMI is the weight in kilograms di-
vided by the height in meters squared) in patients 672-3
and 672-5, and wide interdental spaces and Raynaud phe-
nomenon in patient 671-4.

Consistent with the clinical findings, all of the 4 pa-
ients studied by magnetic resonance imaging had TCC
most prominent in the rostrum, genu, and body associ-
ated with confluent and symmetric signal hypersensi-
tivities on T2-weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion rec-
covery sequences in the cerebral white matter (Table). Widening of the anterior interhemispheric fissure was
present in the 3 oldest patients, possibly the conse-
quence of a mild frontal atrophy. Basal ganglia, brain-
stem, cerebellum, and the cervical spinal cord appeared
normal. Only brain computed tomography was available
in patient 671-10, and it showed TCC. Results of peripheral
erve conduction studies were consistent with border-
line-to-mild predominantly axonal polyneuropa-
thy in patients 670-4, 670-5, and 671-4 and were nor-
mal in patients 671-10 and 671-5. Sural nerve biopsy in
patients 670-4 and 671-4 showed signs of axonal degen-
eration, and a quadriceps muscle biopsy specimen in pa-
ient 670-5 showed chronic neurogenic changes with-
out specific alterations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding</th>
<th>Family 670</th>
<th>Family 671</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 4</td>
<td>Patient 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 3</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>WMA</td>
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<td>Sural nerve</td>
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Abbreviations: B, body; CMAP, compound motor action potential amplitude; F, frontal; G, genu; LL, lower limb; MNCV, motor nerve conduction velocity; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NA, not available; ND, not done; O, occipital; P, periventricular; R, rostrum; S, splenium; SNAP, sensory nerve action potential amplitude; SNCV, sensory nerve conduction velocity; UL, upper limb; WMA, white matter abnormalities; *, presence; -, absence.

*Disability stage at last examination: 2 indicates moderate gait stiffness without consistent use of assistive device; 3, marked gait stiffness with consistent use of assistive device; and 4, wheelchair bound.
MOLECULAR ANALYSIS

Given the clinical presentation, we tested these families for linkage to the 3 loci on chromosome 15 that are associated with autosomal recessive disorders with TCC: SPG21/MAST (OMIM #248900), ACCPN (OMIM #218000), and SPG11. Linkage analyses generated negative lod scores with markers flanking the ACP33/MAST (D15S108, D15S1507) and SLC12A6/KCC3 (D15S1040, D15S1507) genes in accordance with haplotype reconstructions (Figure 1 and Figure 2), excluding their involvement in the disease. However, families 670 and 672...

Figure 1. Pedigrees of families 670 (A), 672 (B), and 671 (C). Haplotype reconstruction for the 12 microsatellite markers positioned according to the human genome draft sequence (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov and http://www.ensembl.org) are shown in the 2 families, family 670 (A) and family 672 (B), linked to SPG11. The homozygous haplotype in which the mutated gene is presumed to be located is flanked in black. Filled symbols indicate family members affected with hereditary spastic paraplegia with thin corpus callosum; circles, women; squares, men; diamonds, sex unspecified; asterisks, available and studied individuals; arrows, the position of the SLC12A6 and ACP33 genes; and cM, centimorgan.
demonstrated positive lod scores for the 7 markers spanning the SPG11 candidate interval with combined pairwise lod scores greater than 3 at D15S778, D15S783, and D15S182. A significant multipoint lod score of 3.1 was obtained in this region in family 670 whereas it reached 2.5 for family 672. Haplotype reconstructions revealed the existence of a recombination event between D15S971 and D15S1044 in family 670, setting the centromeric boundary to D15S971 (Figure 1). The telomeric boundary was defined at D15S143 because of the loss of homozygosity between this marker and D15S1508 in family 672. In contrast, linkages to SPG11 (Figure 2) and SPG4 (data not shown) were excluded in family 671.

COMMENT

To our knowledge, this is the first description of HSP-TCC in patients of Arab origin. Originally described in Japan, HSP-TCC apparently shows a worldwide distribution and probably represents a common form of autosomal recessive HSP. Our patients share similar clinical and imaging manifestations with those described in other populations, and they add minor orodental dysmorphism to the list of associated abnormalities. In addition, although Raynaud phenomenon in one of our patients may be coincidental, obesity was also noticed in a family from Germany linked to SPG11.

We found no mutations in the coding sequence of the SPG7 gene or linkage to the SPG21/MAST or ACCPN loci in the 3 families, which supports the previous conclusion that peripheral neuropathy with agenesis of the corpus callosum and SPG11 are not allelic disorders. However, 2 of our 3 families demonstrated significant linkage to the SPG11 locus. Haplotype reconstruction in these families allows for the reduction of the candidate interval from 17.5 megabases (Mb) (approximately 25 centimorgans) to 13 Mb (approximately 17 centimorgans) flanked by markers D15S971 and D15S143. This region contains more than 120 known genes. The exclusion of linkage to SPG11 in the third family further demonstrates genetic heterogeneity in this disorder.

Retrospective analysis of the clinical phenotype in light of these results reveals relatively similar neurological and imaging findings in the SPG11-linked and SPG11-unlinked families, suggesting that responsible genes may be functionally related. Still, there are a few subtle differences. Whereas patients from the 2 linked families initially had cognitive decline and later developed a highly homogeneous combination of motor deficit and mental impairment, patients from the unlinked family somewhat differed in the early manifestations as well as in the range of additional features. Two of the patients had gait disturbance, 1 was reported to have mild mental retardation since early childhood, 1 had extrapyramidal signs, and 2 showed no electrophysiologic evidence of peripheral neuropathy. Because each of these features and some variability between the affected siblings may be present in SPG11, these findings probably do not have discriminative clinical value and cannot distinguish our SPG11-linked and SPG11-unlinked families. Furthermore, parkinsonism was previously described in a South Korean family with HSP-TCC.

In conclusion, our findings in HSP-TCC in Israel further confirm its worldwide distribution and genetic heterogeneity, and they significantly reduce the candidate SPG11 interval.

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REFERENCES


Announcement

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