

# Analysis of autosomal dominant spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 in an extended family of central India

Shashikant Sharma, Tekcham Dinesh Singh, Satish S. Poojary, Manoj Singh Rohilla<sup>1</sup>, Ajaypal Singh<sup>2</sup>, Kishore B. Lowalekar<sup>3</sup>, Pramod Kumar Tiwari

Centre for Genomics, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, <sup>1</sup>Department of Biotechnology, CGO complex, New Delhi, <sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior, <sup>3</sup>Department of Neurology, Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior, India

**BACKGROUND:** Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1) is a specific type of ataxia among a group of inherited diseases of the central nervous system. In SCA1, genetic defects lead to impairment of specific nerve fibers carrying messages to and from the brain, resulting in the degeneration of the cerebellum, the coordination center of the brain. We investigated 24 members of an extended family in Gwalior city, India, some of which were earlier clinically diagnosed to be suffering from yet unconfirmed type of SCA neurodegenerative disorder.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** All the family members from each age group were screened clinically and the characteristics of those resembling with ataxia were recorded for diagnosis by MRI. The confirmed patients of the family were genetically tested by PCR based molecular testing to identify the type of SCA (i.e., SCA 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 7). Family tree of the disease inheritance was constructed by pedigree based method.

**RESULT AND CONCLUSION:** We found the clinical (symptoms and MRI) and genetic (Pedigree and PCR) results to be correlated. The PCR result revealed the disease to be of SCA 1 type being inherited in the family.

**Key words:** Cerebellum, magnetic resonance imaging, polymerase chain reaction, pedigree, spinocerebellar ataxia

typically has a mid-life onset, characterized by motor symptoms in the absence of cognitive deficits.<sup>[1,2]</sup> In most cases, from the onset of symptoms, the duration of the disease varies from 10-30 years (average 15 years). The onset of symptoms in SCA1 is usually in adulthood, with average age being in the mid-30's (range from <10->60 years). When the onset of symptoms is before age 20, symptoms, in addition to ataxia, occur more frequently. In case of very early onset (before the age of 13) the disease tends to be more severe and progress much more rapidly. SCA1 has the intriguing feature that the disease-causing mutation is the expansion of an unstable tri-nucleotide repeat, specifically a CAG repeat that encodes the amino acid glutamine in ataxin-1 gene, located on chromosome locus 6p23.<sup>[3-7]</sup> Death usually occurs between 10 to 15 years after the onset of symptoms. The clinical features of SCA1 are highly dependent on the stage of the disease, but typically, in addition to ataxia, include dysarthria and difficulties in swallowing and breathing. At the pathological level, the most frequent and severe alterations seen in SCA1 patients are the loss of Purkinje cells in the cerebellar cortex and the degeneration of neurons in the inferior olivary nuclei, cerebellar dentate nuclei and red nuclei.<sup>[2,6,8-11]</sup> Numerous observations have established that the polyglutamine repeat, by itself, has a central role in the pathogenesis of polyglutamine diseases, although its effects are strongly modulated by the protein context within which it resides.<sup>[12]</sup> Nine distinct polyglutamine or triplet repeat disorders and the corresponding genes have, thus far, been identified.<sup>[2,4,5,11]</sup> The nature of the problematic mutation in these disorders is also the instability in the

## Introduction

Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1) is an autosomal-dominant neurodegenerative disease that

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**Address for correspondence:** Dr. P. K. Tiwari, Centre for Genomics, Jiwaji University, Gwalior - 474 011, India.  
E-mail: pk\_tiwari@hotmail.com

triplet-repeat tract.<sup>[2,5,13]</sup> For example, in normal Ataxin-1 gene, implicated in Ataxia-1, CAG may be repeated from 6-37 times, but mutant genes are expanded well beyond their normal length, encompassing 40 to more than 100 triplets.<sup>[1,14-16]</sup> Interestingly, the longer the expansion is, the more severe the disease is, and the earlier is the onset.

The Ataxia may be of different types: peripheral, spinal, cerebellar, pseudo-cerebellar, labyrinths and functional ataxia. Overlapping phenotype features of different sub-type make clinical diagnosis difficult.<sup>[14]</sup> Anticipation, an increase in the clinical severity and younger age of onset of the disease in subsequent generation, is an important feature of autosomal dominant SCA.<sup>[17,18]</sup>

In India, the frequency of tri-nucleotide repeat diseases, like spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 and 3 is reported to be more common and widely distributed, representing eastern, western, northern and southern regions.<sup>[8,9,19-22]</sup> The incidence of SCA type 1 is particularly reported from southern populations only.<sup>[23]</sup> To our knowledge, there is no report on these or related genetic conditions published yet from the central Indian state, Madhya Pradesh, which covers a substantial population size, inhabited by several ethnic populations, including tribes and nomads. Thus, for the first time, we report here about an extended family from Gwalior, MP, clinically diagnosed for inheriting certain type of ataxia. Our detailed analysis revealed SCA type 1 to be inherited in the family, at least for the last four generations, which calls for more extensive screening for SCA in the natives of this region (Central India).

## Materials and Methods

### Sample collection

This study was carried out in an extended family, settled in Gwalior, MP, India for the last four generations. A few of the patients in this family were earlier registered in the Department of Neurology, GRMC, Gwalior, for the yet undiagnosed ataxia (SCA) symptoms. Family history data was collected through a questionnaire approved by the institutional ethical committee of GRMC. The neurological assessment was done for all the 27 members of the extended family. Detailed radiological (MRI) examination was carried out at Gajra Raja Medical College (GRMC), Gwalior. Genetic testing for SCA was done in all the family members. After informed written consent, 3-5 ml of blood was taken from adult members of the family

and immediately transferred to EDTA coated 10 ml vials. From children, buccal swabs were collected for genomic DNA isolation.

### Genomic DNA isolation and PCR amplification

Genomic DNA from peripheral blood lymphocytes or buccal epithelial cells was isolated by standard phenol-chloroform method.<sup>[24]</sup> The gene sequences for *SCA1*, *SCA2*, *MJD* (*SCA3*), *CACNA1A* (*SCA6*) and *SCA7* harboring the CAG-repeat region were amplified in five separate reactions in an Eppendorf Epigradient 96 well thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany). The PCR-primers for different genes were adopted from Kumagai *et al.*, (2001)<sup>[25]</sup> and Dorschner *et al.*, (2002),<sup>[26]</sup> and got synthesized commercially (Hysel, Germany). PCR reaction mix (25  $\mu$ l) contained 2.5 $\mu$ l of 10X reaction buffer, 2mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 $\mu$ l dNTPs mix (10mM each) (Bangalore Genei, India), 10 pmol of forward and reverse (Hysel, Germany), primers each, 1 unit of Taq polymerase (Hi-Media Pvt Ltd, India) and 50-100 ng genomic DNA. Amplification of the *SCA1*, *SCA2*, *MJD*, and *CACNA1A* genes were performed for 35 cycles following initial denaturation at 95°C for five minutes, cyclic denaturation at 95°C for one minute, annealing of primers at 61°C for one minute, amplification at 72°C for 1.5 minutes and a final extension at 72°C for five minutes. Amplification of the *SCA7* gene was performed following initial denaturation at 95°C for five minutes, cyclic denaturation at 95°C for 45 seconds, annealing of primers at 55°C for 1.15 minutes and 72°C for 60 seconds, with a final extension at 72°C for 10 minutes. Amplified samples were mixed with 0.05% bromophenol blue and electrophoresed through 8% native polyacrylamide gel in 1X TBE buffer with 20bp DNA ladder (Bangalore Genei, India) as size marker. The amplicon were visualized by silver staining<sup>[24]</sup> and photographed in the *UVitek* Gel doc system (UK) for further analysis.

## Results

### Clinical examination and construction of family tree (pedigree)

The clinical examination of the index case who was admitted to OPD at GRMC, Gwalior, tempted us to screen all the members of his family and the close relatives (daughters and their husband's family). The

family (extended) tree (Pedigree) was prepared based on information (physical and clinical) collected from the members of the family through a questionnaire [Figure 1]. Following are the details of the clinical data generated after the examination of different symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals in the family:

1. The index case (III-12) was a 24 years old male. Ataxic symptoms appeared two years ago. Ataxic gait dysarthria and other cognitive abilities were normal. His MRI did not show any indication of cerebellar atrophy and fundus examination was normal. A few of his family member were also found affected by similar problem. Ataxia was the main feature in all the patients. Dysarthria, nystamus, spasticity, deep reflexes, and babinski sign were also observed. However, dysmetria, ophthalmoplegia, sensory loss, fasciculation, chorea, dementia or mental retardation, epileptic seizures, axonal neuropathy and bladder dysfunction were absent.
2. II-2 was paternal aunt of III-12 and was 55 years old. She was totally bed ridden and dependent on others for her routine chores.
3. II-4, II-6 and II-13 were paternal aunts. They died due to ataxic problems at the age of 40 yrs, 38 yrs and 25 yrs, respectively. The ataxic features attained

4. II-9 was 40 years old and is the paternal uncle of III-12. He had more severe ataxic features than III-12, unable to perform daily routine work and was wheel chair-bound with ataxic gait, dysarthria, deep reflexes, nystamus, amyotrophy and loss of visual capacity. Fundus examination was normal while MRI showed diffused cerebellar atrophy [Figure 2].
5. II-11 was 45 years old and is the paternal uncle of III-12. His ataxic features were mild. He was able to perform all routine work independently. Ataxic gait and visual capacity loss were found.
6. III-6 (35 years) and III-7 (25 years) were the sons of II-4. They were asymptomatic patients; however, their walking style was like a drunken person. Some times their speech gets slipped, but they were living normal life.
7. III-10 was the son of II-6; he was 32 years old having ataxic gait and dysarthria. CT scan report showed cerebellar atrophy, but fundus examination report was normal. The visual capacity loss was also reported.
8. III-2 was son of II-2. He was 35 years old and an asymptomatic patient. The ataxic characters were established a year ago, the speech was slurred, but

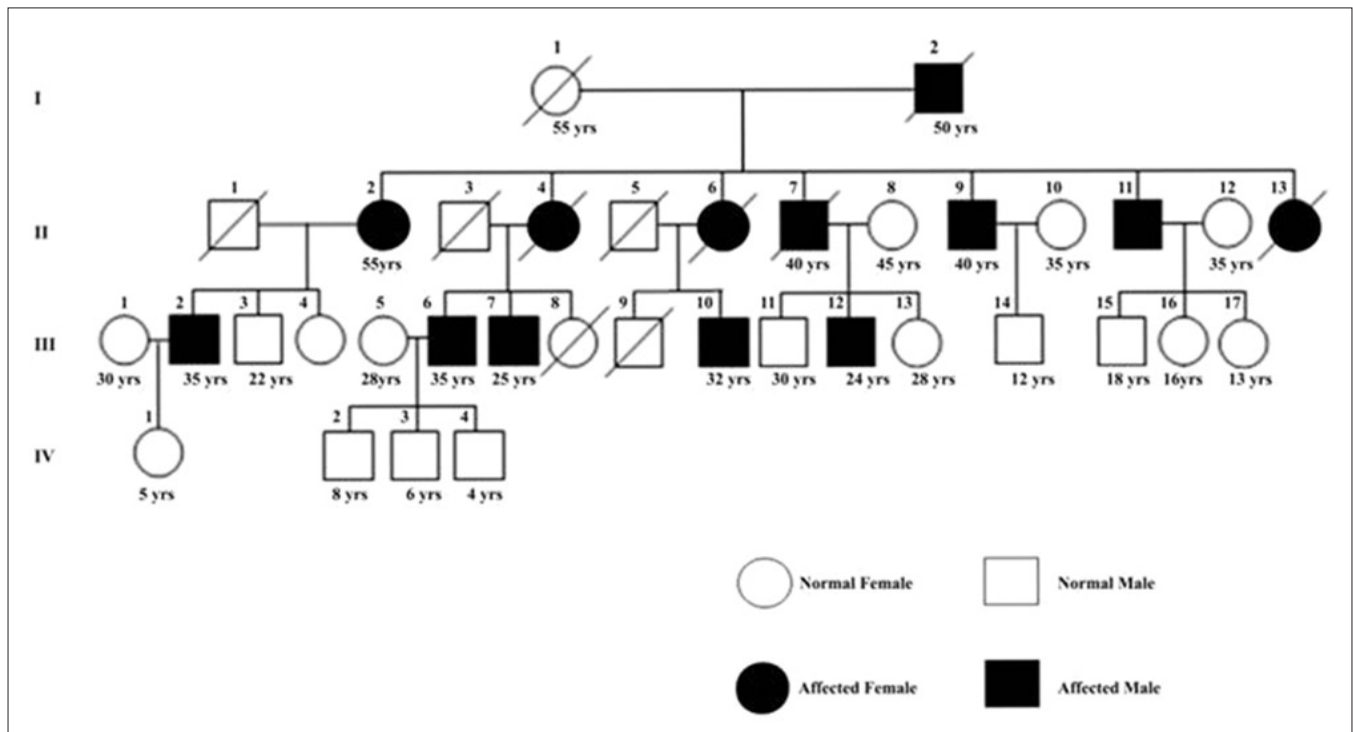


Figure 1: The family tree (Pedigree) of SCA1 affected Individuals. Numbers below symbols indicate the present age. Filled symbols indicate clinically affected individuals

was able to perform his routine work.

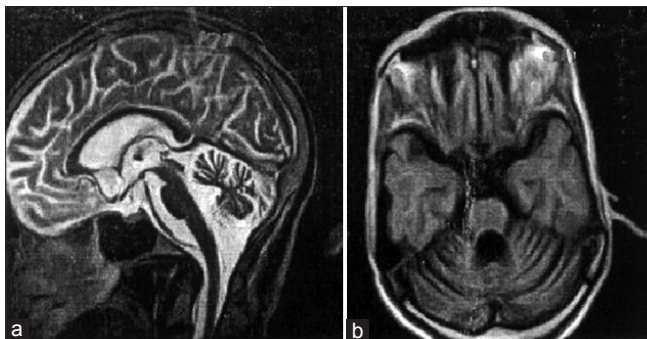
9. III-14 (12 years), III-15 (18 years), III-16 (16 years), III-17 (13 years), IV-1 (5 years), IV-2 (8 years), IV-3 (6 years) and IV-4 (4 years), may or may not suffer from this problem in future, which will be known only when they grow older.

All other neurological problems were excluded by different neurological examinations. Evaluation of alcohol consumption, abuse of other substances, thyroid function, vitamin B12 and vitamin E level, serum and urine amino acids level, very long fatty acid chains level and brain's magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), were carried out to ascertain the disease. The family showed autosomal dominant inheritance and anticipation phenomenon. Early onset of the disease occurred in 3<sup>rd</sup> generation, with disease symptoms appearing between 22 to 28 years of age, and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation individuals it was between 36 to 42 years.

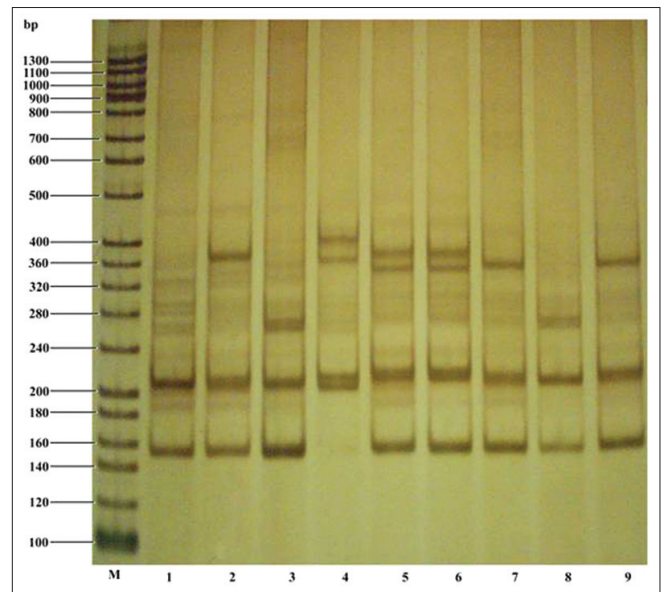
#### PCR based molecular analysis

Genomic PCR was performed with various SCA1 primers (SCA1, SCA2, MJD, CACNA1A and SCA7) to check which primer set/s amplifies the repeats, if any. Interestingly, only SCA1 primers gave clear amplification with the genomic DNA isolated from different members of the family (both symptomatic as well as asymptomatic) but not others. Figure 3 shows a representative gel pattern of amplicons (CAG repeats/expansion) for SCA1 obtained from PCR amplification of genomic DNA. We analysed 24 members of the family, of which five were found severely affected. Ataxic feature were diagnosed slowly in other

Patients. The PCR-based molecular genetic analysis of all the pedigree members revealed that the normal allele size (bp) was from 150 to 200 bp, while pathological range of expansion was from 210 to 410 bp. Some of the members of the pedigree had allele expanded to more than 230 bp, but did not show ataxic symptoms, which might be due to incomplete penetrance of the gene. Further variation in the severity of spinocerebellar features were also observed in different member of the pedigree in the same generation (age group), which may likely be due to variation in the degree of penetrance of the gene in these pedigree members (Harding 1981). Seven members of the family were below 18 years, but shared an affected Ataxic Gene copy. Gradual loss of vision was reported in all the severely affected patients; however, their Fundus examination did not reveal any visible pathological change. Amyopathy was also observed in two of the patients II 2 and III12. MRI images of the II9, III10 and III12 showed diffused cerebellar atrophy, cerebellar atrophy and normal image, respectively. Both maternal and paternal transmissions were observed in the family. Maternal transmission appeared less severe than paternal transmission of spinocerebellar ataxia.



**Figure 2:** (a) MRI of 40 years old SCA1 patient II9. Strictly mid-sagittal section, showing normal Fundus and diffused cerebellar atrophy and preserved brainstem, (b) Image on axial section through the pons and the cerebellum. The cerebellar vermis and cortex are atrophied



**Figure 3:** Silver stained native polyacrylamide gel showing PCR amplified CAG repeats of normal and expanded SCA1 alleles. The lane M represents 20bp ladder as molecular weight or size marker. Lanes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 represent expansion of SCA1 allele of affected individuals III12, III2, II11, III10 and II9, respectively. Lane 5, 6, 7, and 8 represent unaffected individuals III11, IV1, II8 and II10, respectively, in the pedigree. The individuals II8 and II10 are women of the family, who come from outside the family



Anticipation phenomenon was clearly seen in the family members. Younger patients were more severely affected than their uncles. Family history suggested that close relative marriages are common in the community to which they belong.

## Discussion

Significant geographical and ethnic variations are reported in the pattern of distribution of ataxia syndrome in India. A few studies reported the frequency of tri-nucleotide repeat diseases, like Spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) type 2 and 3, to be more widely distributed in India than ataxia of other types.<sup>[8,15,19-21,27]</sup> The exact reason for such variations is still not clear, but multiple founder mutations are indicated as a possible reason.<sup>[14]</sup> The incidence of SCA 1 is generally reported from Southern region (Chennai, Tamil Nadu and Bangalore, Karnataka).<sup>[14,23]</sup> In community-based studies also, the prevalence rate of ataxia-1 was reported to be 1-2 per 1,00,000 population.<sup>[6]</sup> To our knowledge, no report has yet been published on the incidence of SCA from central Indian region. The present study is, thus, first in this respect.

Harding (1982) classified autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA) into three types, ADCA I, II and III.<sup>[28]</sup> ADCA-I is characterized by ataxia with signs of neurodegeneration outside the cerebellum, including pyramidal and extrapyramidal involvements, ophthalmoplegia, peripheral neuropathy, and dementia. ADCA-II shows ataxia with extracellular neurologic findings plus retinal degeneration. ADCA-III is the pure form of ataxia, where degeneration is restricted to the cerebellum. SCA 1, 2, 3 and 6 fit into the ADCA-I clinical category. SCA1 is present in 5-27% of all case of SCA and identified by slow, but progressive ataxia, dysarthria, extrapyramidal sign, etc., In the present study, the affected members of the family revealed disease symptoms, including ataxia, dysarthria, nystagmus, spasticity, deep reflexes, balbinski sign and other related symptoms, such as gradual loss of visual capacity. Amyopathy was also observed in two SCA-1 patients II-2 and II-9.

In all types of dominant hereditary SCAs, penetrance is very high in almost every individual having abnormal range of CAG repeats, who is likely to develop symptoms at some time-point in his/her life time, except for a few, who may not develop symptoms ever. There may be

significant variation in the age of onset of the disease symptoms as well as the progression of symptoms even within the same family. Individuals having a repeat size between the normal and the expanded range may or may not develop symptoms of SCA, but the offspring of such individuals are likely to be at risk to inherit the progressively increasing repeat length and the occurrence of early disease symptoms (anticipation).<sup>[25]</sup> This is evident from our present study also, where a few of the family members, (e. g. II8, II10, II12, III2, III3, III11, III13, III15-17 and IV1-2), including women (e. g., II8, II10, II12) from unrelated families, and young children below 10 years of age (e. g., IV1 and IV2) showed the expansion, but not the symptoms. Also, the severity of the symptoms appeared varying in different symptomatic individuals, which might be due to incomplete or no penetrance in those family members or may develop it later. The other likely possibility could be the interruptions caused by CAT repeats within the CAG repeat tracts, which may suppress the disease symptoms.<sup>[29]</sup> Such a possibility can be detected, if any, by sequencing of amplified fragments from the asymptomatic individuals falling in the range of pathogenic expansion.

Thus, the present study is significant in view of the earlier reports, which showed the incidence of SCA2 and SCA3 to be rather higher and wide-spread in India. While a few reports have indicated the incidence of SCA1 to be more common in southern populations, our present study points this not to be so. Our study strongly supports the view on the presence of multiple founder mutations in Indian populations responsible for distinct geographical and ethnic distribution of SCA types, as suggested earlier. Further, it necessitates intensive screening of the local population or relatives of the families studied in this report for the disease. It might turn out to be more common in this region of the central India and may be due to close family marriages, enforced either by social exclusion of families suffering from such diseases or due to family traditions of small closely-linked communities. Such families need genetic counselling and proper management of the disease to enhance life span and reduce the severity of the disease.

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