X linked severe mental retardation, craniofacial
dysmorphology, epilepsy, ophthalmoplegia, and
cerebellar atrophy in a large South African
kindred is localised to Xq24-q27

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Abstract
To date over 150 X linked mental retardation
(XLMR) conditions have been documented. We describe a five generation
South African family with XLMR, comprising 16 affected males and 10 carrier
carriers. The clinical features common to
the 16 males included profound mental
retardation (100%), mutism despite ap-
parently normal hearing (100%), grand
mal epilepsy (87.5%), and limited life
expectancy (68.8%). Of the four affected
males examined, all had mild craniofacial
dysmorphology and three were noted to
have bilateral ophthalmoplegia and trun-
cal ataxia. Three of 10 obligate female car-
rriers had mild mental retardation.
Cerebellar and brain stem atrophy was
shown by cranial imaging and postmor-
tem examination. Linkage analysis shows
the gene to be located between markers
DXS424 (Xq24) and DXS548 (Xq27.3),
with a maximum two point lod score of
3.10.
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Keywords: X linked mental retardation; epilepsy;
cerebellar atrophy; ophthalmoplegia

An excess of males among the intellectually
disabled was initially recognised by Penrose1
when he studied a large cohort of institutional-
ised, mentally retarded subjects. In 1972
Lehrke2 hypothesised that X linked genes
would account for this male excess in mentally
 retarded populations. This predated by five
years Sutherland’s3 description of the tissue
culture medium required to diagnose fragile X
syndrome (FRAXA) chromosomally, an event
which highlighted the significance of X linked
mental retardation (XLMR) and kindled the
search for XLMR genes.

Initially, documentation of XLMR condi-
tions was slow, with Neri et al4 listing 39 in their
review. The number of XLMR entities deline-
ated has since increased several fold.5,6 In the
most current update, 120 XLMR syndromes
with more or less distinctive somatic, neuro-
muscular, behavioural, or metabolic manifesta-
tions are listed.7 Fifty-three of these syndromes
have been mapped and 22 have been cloned.
There are, in addition, 58 families with non-syndromic XLMR which have been
mapped. Three genes that cause non-
syndromic XLMR have been cloned.

We report a large South African kindred with
XLMR, associated with mild craniofacial
dysmorphology, epilepsy, ophthalmoplegia,
and cerebellar and brain stem atrophy. Linkage
analysis places the gene between markers
DXS424 (Xq24) and DXS548 (Xq27.3), with
a lod score of 3.10 with no recombination. To
the authors’ knowledge, no similar XLMR condition has previously been reported.

Family history
This five generation, Afrikaans speaking, South
African family (K8895) consists of 16 affected
males and eight obligate carrier females (fig 1).
The four living affected males (IV.5, V.3, V.4,
and V.11) were examined clinically as were five
of the six living obligate carrier females (III.1,
III.4, IV.2, IV.8, and IV.14). Linkage studies
have confirmed two additional female carriers.
(IV.13 and V.5). Details of the clinical presen-
tation of the remaining 12 affected males were
obtained from their relatives. In addition, over
the last 30 years various members of this fam-
ily have been seen and investigated by different
clinicians. Clinical details and investigation
results from these previous consultations have
been obtained and are reported.

Case reports
AFFECTED MALES
Patient V.3
Patient V.3 was 24 years of age when examined.
Pregnancy was normal, delivery was preterm,
and birth weight was 1360 g. Within the first
year of life retarded milestones were noted and
he developed tonic/clonic photosensitive grand
mal seizures which were controlled on car-
bamazapine. He walked very clumsily on
tiptoes by the age of 3 years, never gained urinary or faecal continence or
the ability to care for himself. He was operated
on to correct a squint. His ability to walk was
lost by the end of the first decade of life, and
his intellect had been considered to have slowly
regressed with age.

On examination he was profoundly mentally
retarded and exhibited some autistic features.
He was emaciated, weighing 32 kg (well below
the 3rd centile), and mildly microcephalic with
an OFC of 51.6 cm (just below the 3rd centile).
Craniofacial features included a long, nar-
row face, a prominent, straight nose, a square,
prognathic jaw, large ears, deep sunken eyes, and bushy eyebrows (fig 2). His chest was narrow, muscles in all limbs wasted, knees, elbows, and ankles contractured, and his fingers and toes were long and thin. Central nervous system (CNS) examination showed normal pupils, tone in all limbs was normal, and the reflexes in his arms were normal but were brisk at the knees. Plantar responses were equivocal.

He had normal male genitalia with normal testicular volume. Shortly after this examination he died of a confluent pyogenic bronchopneumonia superimposed on miliary tuberculosis. Neuropathological findings at necropsy included a brain mass which was below normal (1040 g). On gross examination, the cerebellum was atrophic, especially the vermis (fig 3). The brain stem was also atrophic. Widespread neuronal loss, sparing the dentate nucleus, was microscopically shown in the granular and Purkinje cell layers (fig 3). The molecular layer displayed microcystic change. Depletion of myelin was proved by Luxol stain. Loss of neurons was also found in the hippocampi, but no clear fallout of cortical or brain stem neurones could be discerned. No signs of active inflammation were found in the macroscopically opaque leptomeninges, although the arachnoid was focally fibrotic. Perforating midline arteries in the pons and some subarachnoid arteries were sclerotic.

Chromosomal (46,XY) and DNA analysis for FRAXA were negative, and an amino acid screen and thyroid function tests were normal. An early EEG report recorded irregularities suggestive of epilepsy. A hearing assessment done at 5 years of age was considered within the normal range.

Patient V.4
The half brother of patient V.3, he was 20 years of age when examined. Born after a normal
pregnancy and a term vaginal delivery, and like his half brother (patient V.3), developmental delay and grand mal, photosensitive epilepsy presented in the first year of life. These seizures are at present controlled with carbamazepine. He never spoke, but was always considered able to hear, never gained continence, and walked late, but very clumsily. This ability was lost by the end of his first decade of life. He has also been considered to be slowly regressing with age.

He was profoundly retarded, emaciated (weight 30 kg, well below the 3rd centile), OFC 52.5 cm (below the 3rd centile), and length 160 cm (3rd centile). Craniofacial features included a long, thin, expressionless face, large ears, a prominent, straight nose, square jaw, bushy eyebrows, and strabismus (fig 4). Decreased muscle bulk of all four limbs with flexion contractures of the knees and elbows were noted. He had adducted thumbs, long, thin fingers and toes, and single palmar creases on both hands. The penis and testicles were normal. The CNS showed normal pupillary reactions and fundoscopy and a truncal ataxia. A characteristic finding was an inability of the eyes (lateral recti muscles) to look laterally, at times associated with phasic nystagmoid jerks in the direction of gaze. Tone and reflexes were considered normal, his plantar reflexes were equivocal and ankle clonus was absent.

Chromosomal (46,XY) and DNA analysis for FRAXA were negative, as were an organic and amino acid screen. Plasma lactate, uric acid and hexosaminidase A and B were normal. The cerebrospinal fluid had normal chemistry and no cells. The EEG exhibited a diffuse epileptiform dysfunction with left frontotemporal focal features and a mild degree of diffuse slowing. An MRI scan showed a prominent cisterna magna and enlarged fourth ventricle, cerebellopontine, and supracerebellar cisterna. The cerebellum, most notably the vermis, was small and atrophic. The prepyramidal cistern was enlarged and the pons appeared atrophic. The posterior fossa was diminished in size. The size of the lateral and third ventricles were normal. The conclusion was a picture of cerebellar and brain stem atrophy (fig 5).

Patient IV.5
He was the oldest, living, affected male (37 years). Pregnancy and delivery were normal. Delayed milestones were recognised by 7 months of age and grand mal seizures began in the first year of life and continue to the present, despite treatment with phenobarbitone. He never spoke or gained continence and has always been unable to care for himself. A history was obtained of a staggering, broad based gait at the age of 4 to 5 years, with an inability to walk unsupported since the age of 7 years. There has always been a question regarding his visual ability and mentally he is presently considered to be regressing with age.

He was profoundly mentally retarded, had some autistic features, was emaciated (weight 32 kg, well below the 3rd centile), and his OFC was 52.8 cm (below the 3rd centile). Craniofacial features included a long, narrow, impassive face with a prognathic, square jaw, large ears (7.5 cm) with flattened upper pinnae, deep sunken eyes, convergent strabismus, bushy eyebrows, and a long, straight nose (fig 6). The musculature in all limbs was poorly developed, he had a narrow chest, pectus excavatum of the lower sternum, long fingers with stiff joints, adducted thumbs, and mild contractures at his knees. His genitalia, including testicular volume, were normal. CNS clinical features...
included a cataract in the right eye, normal left pupil and fundus, an ophthalmoplegia equivalent to patient V.4, and truncal ataxia. Tone and reflexes were considered to be normal in all limbs, plantar reflexes equivocal, and no ankle clonus was present.

Chromosomal analysis (46,XY) for FRAXA and a full metabolic screen for organic and amino acidopathies were negative and his uric acid level was normal.

Patient V.11
He is the youngest, living, affected male, aged 10 years. He was delivered vaginally after a normal pregnancy, birth weight 3600 g. Developmental delay was recognised by 6 months of age and grand mal tonic/clonic seizures began at approximately 1 year of age. At present he is on phenobarbitone, but he has also received phenytoin. He has never spoken or been continent, is spoon fed, and has never walked unassisted.

On examination, he was a friendly, approachable child, in contrast to the three previous patients. He was thin with a weight of 23.8 kg (above the 3rd centile), length 130 cm (10th centile), and OFC 51 cm (10th centile). His facial appearance was in keeping with the other affected family members in that he had a long, narrow face, square, prognathic jaw, large ears with flat upper pinnae (length 6.4 cm), convergent strabismus, and sunken eyes (fig 7). A photograph of him, taken in infancy, indicates a normal looking child. His musculoskeletal system was remarkable in that he had joint laxity of his fingers, wrists, and ankles. The musculature in all limbs was poorly developed. His chest was narrow with widely spaced nipples and mild pectus excavatum at the lower sternum. Genitalia were prepubescent with a normal penis but small testicles, volumes between 1 and 2 cc. CNS examination showed normal pupils and fundi and an ophthalmoplegia equivalent to patients V.4 and IV.5. The muscle tone in all limbs was normal with normal reflexes at the knees and ankles, flexor plantar responses, and no clonus. He had trun-
Patients examined.
*From photographs.
+Clinical feature present.

Table 2  Two point lod scores for X chromosome loci v XLMR condition

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<th>Locus</th>
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Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood by high salt precipitation. Purified DNA was diluted to a concentration of 105 μg/ml and stored at 4°C in TE (10 mmol/l Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 mmol/l EDTA). For microsatellite analysis, specific dinucleotide or trinucleotide polymorphisms were generated as given in Nelson et al or as available through the Genome DataBase. The forward primers were synthesised and labelled with fluorescein amidite (FluorePrime, Pharmacia) using a Beckman Oligo 1000 DNA synthesiser and desalted through sephadex G-25 (NAP-10 columns, Pharmacia). The polymorphisms generated were detected by an Automated Laser Fluorescent Sequencer (ALF, Pharmacia) using Fragment Manager.

Two point disease to marker analysis was conducted by means of the program MLINK of the linkage studies. The mutation rate and

### Methods

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Two point disease to marker analysis was conducted by means of the program MLINK of the linkage studies.
gene frequency were set at $3 \times 10^{-6}$ and 0.0001, respectively. Penetrance was set at 100% for males and at 25% for females. The latter penetrance figure was based on the observation that two of the eight obligate carriers had mild mental retardation (fig 1).

X inactivation analysis of the women in K8895 was done using the polymorphism at the androgen receptor (AR) locus in Xq12 as previously described.10 11

Results

LINKAGE

Linkage analysis of family K8895, using microsatellite markers distributed along the length of the X chromosome, initially detected linkage to locus DXS1001 in Xq24 (table 2). A lod score of 3.10 with no recombination was observed at this locus. In order to refine the localisation, additional markers were used. Four loci (DXS1001, DXS425, HPRT, and DXS984) exhibited tight linkage (zero recombination) at various lod scores (table 2). The region of localisation could be defined by recombination at the proximal locus DXS424 (Xq24) and the distal locus DXS548 (Xq27.3) (table 2, fig 8).

Discussion

A male preponderance in mentally retarded populations has long been recognised and it is now accepted that this is at least in part a consequence of XLMR genes.1 2 Less widely known is that if the contribution of XLMR genes is analysed with respect to the level of mental retardation, this contribution is greatest in the mild to moderate mental retardation range (IQ 36-70), as compared to the severe and profound range (IQ 0-35). Indeed the relatively late recognition of the contribution of XLMR genes to the prevalence of mental retardation could in part be attributed to surveys initially being confined to institutions whose occupants are more severely intellectually handicapped, rather than community

![Diagram of the X chromosome showing mapping limits of XLMR syndromic and non-syndromic XLMR families linked to markers in Xq24-q27. The asterisk after an MRX number indicates that the localisation limits have not been published. The numbers indicated at the ends of the linkage limits are DXS marker numbers.](image-url)
based studies in which mild/moderate mentally retarded subjects would be ascertained.\textsuperscript{11, 12} The clinical picture presented by the affected males in this family (tourette syndrome) who were all institutionalised, was one of apparent normality at birth, which occurred after a normal pregnancy. Thereafter, within the first year of life and often by 6 months of age, developmental delay was recognised, followed by the onset of grand mal seizures by the end of the first year of life. The epilepsy was photosensitive in three of eight affected males. Neurodevelopment proceeded very slowly initially with only some patients eventually attaining the ability to walk unaided by the age of 3 years. Speech, continence, and the ability to care for themselves in the most basic manner was never attained. A developmental plateau was reached in the second half of the first decade and thereafter a slow regression is observed in those who survive into and beyond the second decade of life. Common clinical features derived from the four surviving males examined included mild craniofacial dysmorphism, similar musculoskeletal findings, and neurological signs comprising truncal ataxia, convergent strabismus, and an ophthalmoplegia. These CNS features were considered compatible with the neutrophathological features documented in patient V.3 and the MRI picture of patient V.4.

Linkage to Xq24-q27 places the XLMR syndrome described here in one of the least densely mapped regions of the X chromosome. However, both syndromic and non-syndromic forms of XLMR have overlapping mapping limits (fig 8). Among the XLMR syndromes mapped to Xq24-q27, Arena syndrome has the most similar phenotype.\textsuperscript{14} Both entities have for absent speech, absence or loss of ambulation, incontinence, truncal ataxia, contractures, and hypoplasia or atrophy of the cerebellum and brain stem. In Arena syndrome, the facial appearance is not distinctive, seizures were considered compatible with the neuropsychological features documented in patient V.3 and the MRI picture of patient V.4.

Ten non-syndromic XLMR families, designated MRX6, 23, 27, 30, 35, 42, 46, 47, 53, and 57, map to Xq24-q27.\textsuperscript{7} It would be premature to conclude that genes responsible for their condition since mutations in different domains of a gene might produce quite different phenotypic consequences.

Also within the linkage interval, three genes that cause XLMR have been cloned. These are HPRT (Lesch-Nyhan syndrome),\textsuperscript{21} OGR1 (Lowe syndrome),\textsuperscript{22} and GPC3 (Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome).\textsuperscript{23} Of the three syndromes, Lesch-Nyhan is most similar clinically but can be excluded by the normal uric acid studies in patients IV.5, V.4, and V.11. Lowe syndrome is excluded by the absence of XLMR aciduria and progressive renal failure in all the patients examined. Simpson-Golabi-Behmel is an overgrowth syndrome quite different from the entity described here.

In conclusion, we have presented a family with an X linked mental retardation syndrome, in which the causative gene is located in Xq24-q27. Affected males have mild craniofacial dysmorphism, ophthalmoplegia, atrophy of the cerebellum and brain stem, and seizures. Some carrier females have had learning and behavioural problems. Further delineation of this gene and the genes for other XLMR syndromes also having linkage in this region will be required before these conditions can be further differentiated.

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