

CAG

SCA 1

가 1

### Pure Cerebellar Ataxia Presenting in the SCA 1

Eun-Hyang Song, M.D., Chung-Seok Lee, M.D., Woo-Jung Kim, M.D., Doo-Eung Kim, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Seoul Veterans Hospital

**- Abstract -**

SCA 1 is an autosomal dominant disorder. The phenotypic manifestations of SCA 1 are not specific, and thus, the diagnosis of SCA 1 rests on molecular genetic testing. The number of CAG repeats ranges from 6-44 in normal alleles and from 39-81 repeats in disease-causing alleles(chromosomal locus 6p22-23). The main clinical features of SCA 1 are ataxia, dysarthria, ophthalmoparesis, extrapyramidal signs without retinal degeneration.

A 24-year-old woman with suspected family history presented with progressive cerebellar ataxia, dysarthria, ptosis, titubation and general weakness. Brain MRI revealed a moderate cerebellar atrophy. A genomic polymerase chain reaction(PCR) analysis showed 66 repeats at the SCA 1 locus.

**Key Words :** CAG repeat, SCA 1

polyglutamine  
 SCA 1 ataxin 1,  
 ( Purkinje cells) , SCA  
 2 ataxin 2, ( ),  
 SCA 3 ataxin 3, processes ,  
 SCA 4 SCA 8 ,  
 20 30 60  
 가 가 ,  
 1 (autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia type 1. ADCA 1)  
 SCA 1. SCA 2, SCA 3, SCA 4, SCA 8 .  
 CTG SCA 8 가  
 CAG . CAG , slow saccades,  
 glutamine , , , ,  
 polyglutamine , 10 20

6-2

TEL) 02 - 2225 - 1652, FAX) 02 - 2225 - 1327, e - mail) eunhyangs@freechal.com

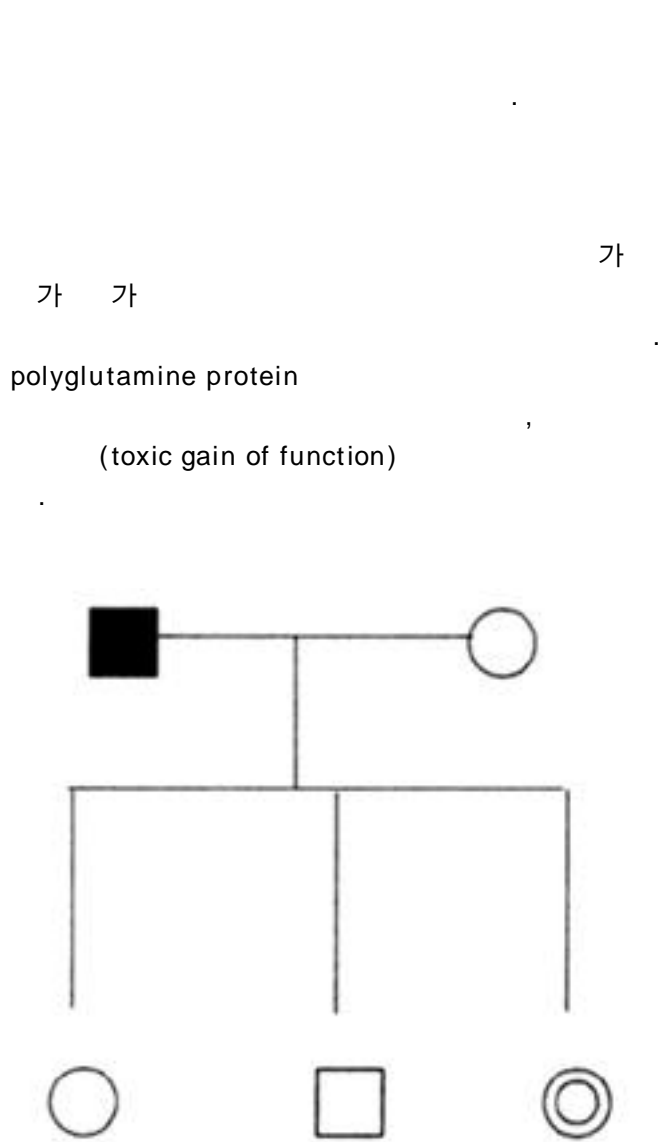


Figure 1. Pedigree. ; patient ; normal female ; died male ; normal male

3 2

가

SCA

1

가

24 2

6

2

가

6

99

가 55 ( ), (hypo-  
tonia), (가)  
95, 98 2 ( ),  
(Fig. 2-  
1

A)

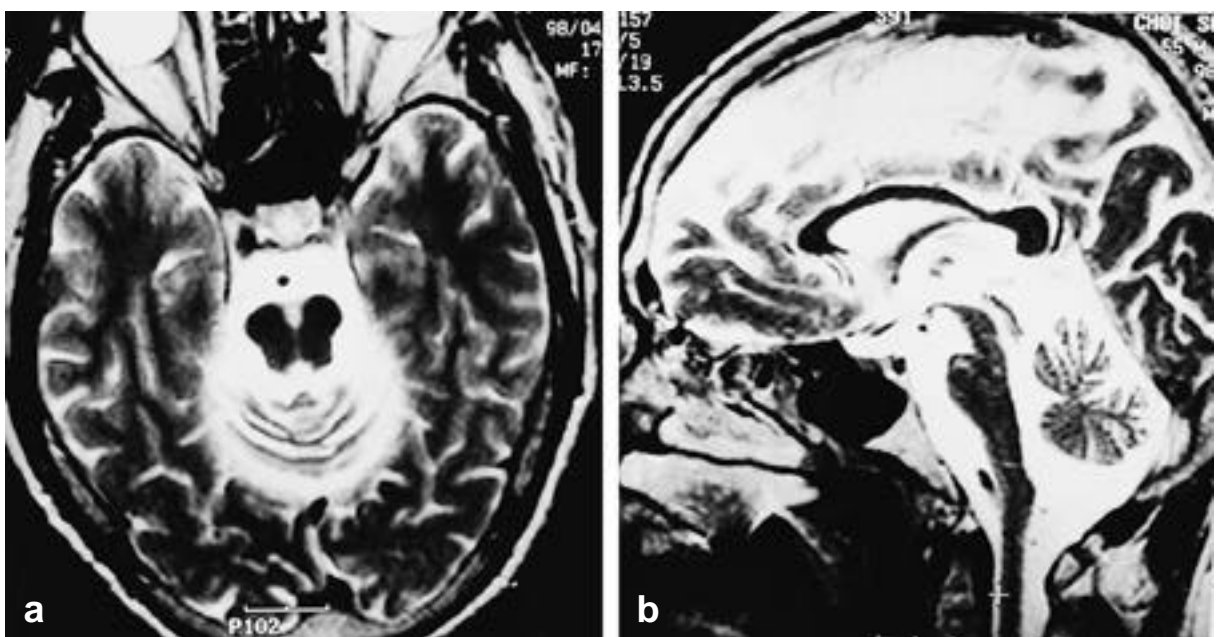


Figure 2-A. Magnetic resonance images of the patient's father show moderate cerebellar and brain stem atrophy(a. axial view, b. sagittal view).

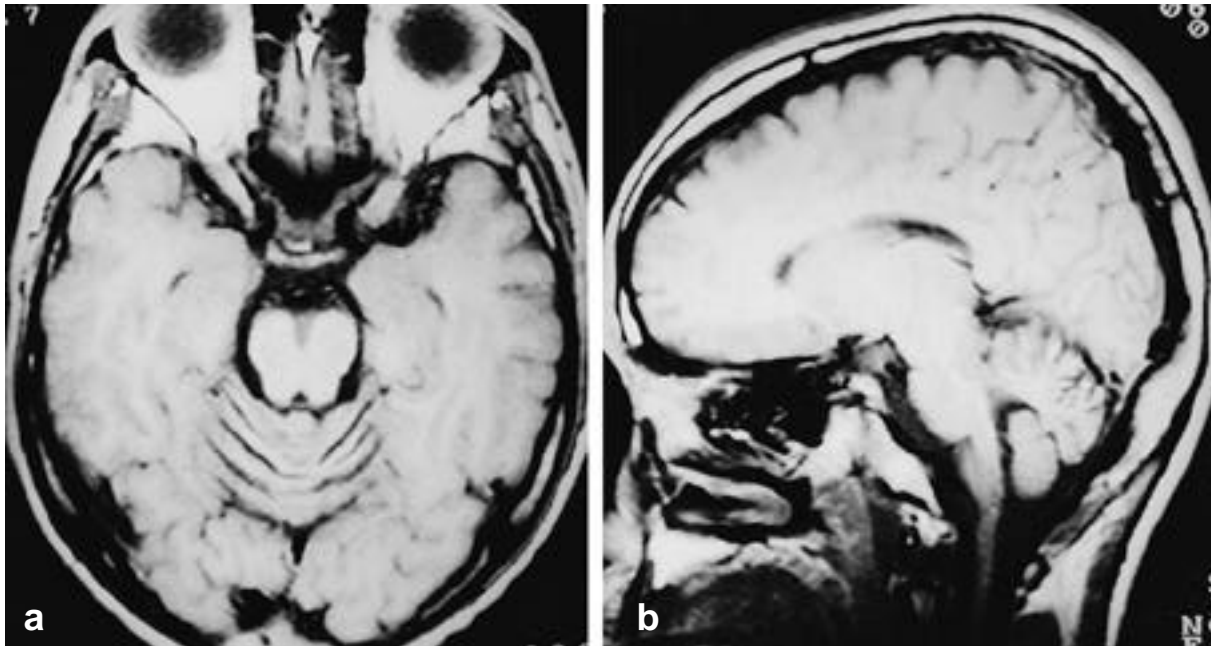


Figure 2-B. Magnetic resonance images of the patient show mild cerebellar and brain stem atrophy(a. axial view, b. sagittal view).

Table 1. Prolonged latency from cortex and central motor conduction time on Lt. abductor hallucis muscle

Left abductor digiti minimi				Right abductor digiti minimi			
	Latency	Amplitude	Duration		Latency	Amplitude	Duration
	msec	mV	msec		msec	mV	msec
Cervical	12.8	10.0	26.4	Cervical	13.2	10.0	21.2
	* (15.4)	(7.08)	(25.36)		# (10.4-16)	(0.16 ↑)	(8.8-28)
Cortex	24.0	9.04	28.4	Cortex	24.0	8.00	31.2
	(25.22)	(8.43)	(28.4)		(17.6-28.8)	(0.19 ↑)	(10.8-45.2)
CMCT 11.2				CMCT 10.8			
(11.78)				(5.4-12.8)			
Left abductor hallucis				Right abductor hallucis			
	Latency	Amplitude	Duration		Latency	Amplitude	Duration
	msec	mV	msec		msec	mV	msec
Lumbar	24.4	0.66	20.4	Lumbar	23.2	6.64	16.0
	(27.43)	(13.54)	(25.87)		(17.2-28.4)	(0.17-17)	(2.26-32.6)
Cortex	58.8 ↑	0.32	17.2	Cortex	48.0	3.12	22.4
	(47.53)	(8.11)	(45.19)		(33.6-51.2)	(0.2-9.44)	(11-52)
CMCT 34.4 ↑				CMCT 24.8			
(22.75)				(11.2-26.4)			

\* mean value, # ±2 SD value

36 38 CAT

가

가

. CAT

36 44

가

0.9

grade

1 ~ 9%,

IV +

가

30 ~ 35%.

( ADCA

48%)

30

6

60

가

(titubation)

가

(turns)

(hypermetric saccades)가

가

( ) , , ,

slow saccade가

MEP(magnetic stimulation test)

(central motor conduction time)

(Table 1).

ty)

(labili-

가

(Fig. 2-B).

SCA 1

SCA 2, 3

가

SCA

SCA

SCA 1 locus

alleles

가 66/26

가

10

30

(juvenile)

(13

),

SCA 1 SCA 2, 3, 4, 8

16

1

(spin-

chromosome 6 short arm polyglutamine encoding CAG

ocerebellar tracts),

(inferior olive)

가

가 6

44

39-81

가

36 44

가

1

3

CAT

CAG

. CAT

21

CAG

가 36

44

1

3

CAT

buspirone

가

amantadine

가

CAT

39

allograft)

(cerebellar

1 CAG 66 가 SCA  
가 24 SCA1

1. Zoghbi HY. Analysis of the CAG repeat and gene product in spinocerebellar ataxia type1. *Proc Assoc Am Physicians* 1995;107:231-6.
2. Svetel M, Culjkovic B, Sternic N, Dragasevic B, Stojkovic I, Romac S, Kostic VS. Clinico-genetic study of type 1 spinocerebellar ataxia. *Srp Arh Celok Lek* 1999;127:157-62.
3. Klement IA, Zoghbi HY, Orr HT. Pathogenesis of polyglutamine-induced disease: A model for SCA 1. *Mol Genet Metab*

- 1999;66:172-8.
4. Goldfarb LG, Vasconcelos O, Platonov F, et al. Unstable triplet repeat and phenotypic variability of spinocerebellar ataxia type1. *Ann Neurol* 1996;39:500-6.
5. Chung MY, Ranum LPW, Duvick L, et al. Analysis of the CAG repeat expansion in spinocerebellar ataxia type1: evidence for a possible mechanism predisposing to instability. *Nature Genet* 1993;5:254-8.
6. Matsuyama Z, Izumi Y, Kameyama M, Kawakami H, Nakamura S. The effect of CAT trinucleotide interruptions on the age at onset of spinocerebellar ataxia type 1. *J Med Genet* 1999;36:546-8.
7. Onodera Y, Aoki M, Kato H, et al. High prevalence of spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 in an isolated region of Japan. *J Neurol Sci* 2000;178:153-8.
8. Abe K. Clinical and genetic characteristics of SCA 1. *Nippon Rinsho* 1999;57:796-800.
9. Abele M, Andres F, Topka H, et al. Autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia type 1. Nerve conduction and evoked potential studies in families with SCA 1, SCA 2 and SCA 3. *Brain* 1997; 120:2141-8.
10. Kaemmerer WF, Low WC. Cerebellar allograft survive and transiently alleviate ataxia in a transgenic model of spinocerebellar ataxia type 1. *Exp Neurol* 1999;158:301-11.