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## Limb-girdle Muscular Dystrophy

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Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (LGMD) is a heterogeneous group of inherited muscle disorders caused by the mutations of different genes encoding muscle proteins. In the past, when the molecular diagnostic techniques were not available, the subtypes of muscular dystrophies were classified by the pattern of muscle weakness and the mode of inheritance, and LGMD had been considered as a 'waste basket' of muscular dystrophy because many unrelated heterogeneous cases with 'limb-girdle' weakness were put into the category of LGMD. With the advent of molecular genetics at the end of the last century, it has been known that there are many subtypes of LGMD caused by the mutation of different genes, and now, LGMD is classified according to the results of the linkage analysis and the genes or proteins affected. Only small proportion (probably less than 10%) of LGMD is dominantly inherited, and autosomal dominant LGMD (AD-LGMD) consists of six subtypes (LGMD1A to 1F) so far. In autosomal recessive LGMD (AR-LGMD), more than 10 subtypes (LGMD2A to 2J) have been linked and most of the causative genes have been identified. Among AR-LGMDs, LGMD2A (calpain 3 deficiency), 2B (dysferlin deficiency), and sarcoglycanopathy (LGMD2C-2F) are major subtypes. The defective proteins in LGMDs are components of nuclear envelope, cytosol, sarcomere, or sarcolemma, and seem to play a different role in the pathogenesis of muscular dystrophy. It is notable that many causative genes of LGMDs are also responsible for other categories of muscular dystrophy or diseases affecting other tissue. However, by which mechanism they produce such a broad phenotypic variability is still unknown. The identification of mutation in the relevant gene is confirmative for the diagnosis, and is essential for genetic counseling and antenatal diagnosis of LGMD. Because many different genes are responsible for LGMD, differentiation of subtypes using immunohistochemistry and western blotting is the essential step toward the detection of mutation. For the effective research and medical care of the patients with muscular dystrophy in Korea, a research center with a medical facility supported by the government seems to be needed.

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<p>creatinine kinase (CK) (increased variation of muscle fiber size), / (evidence of muscle fiber necrosis/regeneration),</p>	<p>proportion of connective tissue) (linkage analysis) (Table 1).<sup>1,2</sup></p>
<p>Address for correspondence  <b>Dae-Seong Kim, M.D.</b>          Department of Neurology, Pusan National University Hospital          1-Ga-10, Ami-dong, Seo-gu, Busan, 602-739, Korea          Tel: +82-51-240-7672 Fax: +82-51-245-2783          E-mail : dskim@pusan.ac.kr</p>	<p>(limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, LGMD) LGMD</p>

waste basket ' 가 . AR - LGMD 가 가  
 LGMD 10 20 가 LGMD 10%  
 가 가 (linkage analysis)  
 가 LGMD (Table 1).<sup>4</sup> AD - LGMD  
 가 LGMD1A  
 가 5q22 - q34 1q11 - q21 가  
 LGMD1B 가  
 AD - LGMD가 6 , AR - LGMD가 10 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 (LGMD) 가  
 LGMD LGMD (auto- 가 , calpain 3  
 somal dominant limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, LGMD2A calpainopathy, dysferlin  
 AD - LGMD) LGMD (autosomal LGMD2B dysferlinopathy,  
 recessive limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, sarcoglycan  
 AR - LGMD) , AD - LGMD LGMD 1 , LGMD2C, 2D, 2E, 2F sarcoglycanopa  
 AR - LGMD LGMD 2 . AD - LGMD thy

**Table 1.** Current classification of limb-girdle muscular dystrophy

	Gene location	Gene product	Subcellular localization	Proposed function
LGMD1A	5q22-q34	Myotilin	Sarcomere (Z-line)	Binds -actinin, -filamin and bundles F-actin
LGMD1B	1q11-q21	Lamin A/C	Nuclear membrane	Structural component of nuclear lamina
LGMD1C	3p25	Caveolin-3	Sarcolemma	Concentration of signalling molecules/biogenesis of T-tubules
LGMD1D	6q23	?	?	?
LGMD1E	7q	?	?	?
LGMD1F	7q	?	?	?
LGMD2A	15q15.1-q21.1	Calpain-3	Cytosolic	Regulation of NF- B/I kB in protection from apoptosis. Also binds titin. Cleaves -filamin
LGMD2B	2p13	Dysferlin	Sarcolemma/cytosolic	Membrane repair
LGMD2C	13q12	-sarcoglycan	Sarcolemma	Stabilizes DGC at the sarcolemma, binds -filamin
LGMD2D	17q12-q21.33	-sarcoglycan	Sarcolemma	Stabilizes DGC at the sarcolemma
LGMD2E	4q12	-sarcoglycan	Sarcolemma	Stabilizes DGC at the sarcolemma
LGMD2F	5q33-q34	-sarcoglycan	Sarcolemma	Stabilizes DGC at the sarcolemma, binds -filamin
LGMD2G	17q11-q12	Telethonin	Sarcomere (Z-line)	Substrate for titin kinase
LGMD2H	9q31-q34.1	TRIM32	Cytosolic	E3-ubiquitin ligase involved in targeting proteins to the proteasome
LGMD2I	19q13.3	Fukutin-related protein	Golgi apparatus	Glycosylation of (-dystroglycan, the extracellular component of the DGC
LGMD2J	2q	Titin	Sarcomere	Molecular ruler protein specifying sarcomeric structure. Has an intrinsic kinase activity

From Laval SH, Bushby KMD. Limb-girdle muscular dystrophies-from genetics to molecular pathology. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol* 2004;30:91-105.<sup>4</sup>

AD - LGMD 가 ,

LGMD1A myotilin 가 CK ( 가 ) 10 ) . 5,6 rimmed vacuole Z band streaming nemaline 6 Myotilin sarcomere myofibril - filamin myofilament actin 가 . 7

LGMD1B LGMD1B LGMD (cardiogenic sudden death) 8 LGMD1B Lamin A/C (LMNA) lamin A lamin C nuclear lamina intermediate filament 9 LGMD1B Emery - Dreifuss 10 Dunnigan 가 lipodystrophy, 11,12 CMT2BI , 13 Hutchinson - Gifford progeria 14

가 .

LGMD1C (caveolinopathy) LGMD1C caveolin - 3 plasma membrane cell signaling caveolae , caveolin - 3 - (dystrophin - glycoprotein complex) 가 signaling pathway . 15,16 Caveolin - 3 LGMD1C (hyperCKemia), 19 rippling muscle disease 20 가 가 21 Caveolin - 3 가 22

LGMD1D, 1E, 1F

LGMD2A (calpainopathy) Calpain calcium dependent protease isoform calpain 3 LGMD2A 23 LGMD2A apoptosis I B /NF - B 24

LGMD2A 10 10~20 가 , , CK가 , 25

LGMD2A 50% 26-28 LGMD 가 26%

Calpain 3 가 가

29 western blot western blot calpain 3 LGMD2A dysferlin LGMD2B, 30 Titin LGMD2J 31

LGMD2B (dysferlinopathy) Dysferlin LGMD2B 32 Miyoshi (Miyoshi myopathy, MM) 33 Dysferlin ferlin , C. elegans fer - 1 34 C. elegans fer - 1 (membranous organelles) (plasma membrane) (membrane fusion) (vesicle trafficking) 35 LGMD2B 10 20 36 가 LGMD2A

CT

dysferlin MM

LGMD2B MM

가 가

가 dysferlin 가

가 LGMD2B MM 가

가 dysferlin

가 (distal anterior tibial muscular dystrophy)

LGMD2B creatine kinase 가

10 가

가

가 LGMD2B western blot

dysferlin

(Fig. 1). LGMD LGMD2B

1% 19%

20%

LGMD2C-2F (sarcoglycanopathies)

Sarcoglycan dystroglycan dystrophin

glycoprotein complex (DGC)

sarcoglycan 4 ( -, -, -, and -sarcoglycans)

sarcoglycan 가

(Duchenne-like autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy)

(severe childhood autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy, SCARMD)

Sarcoglycanopathy 가

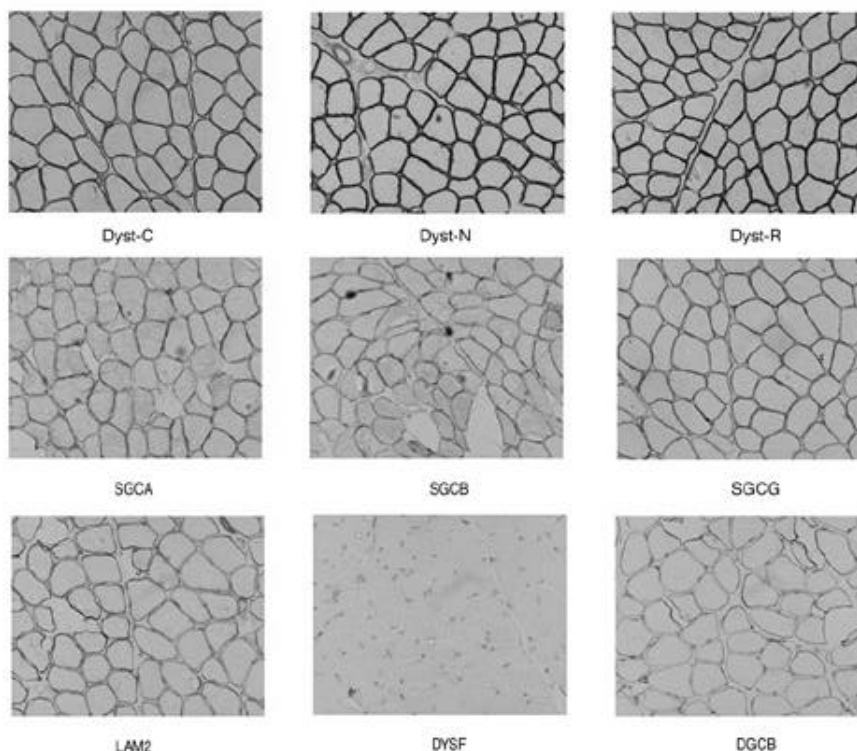
가 LGMD 15% 55%

가 LGMD 15%

가 LGMD 3.7%

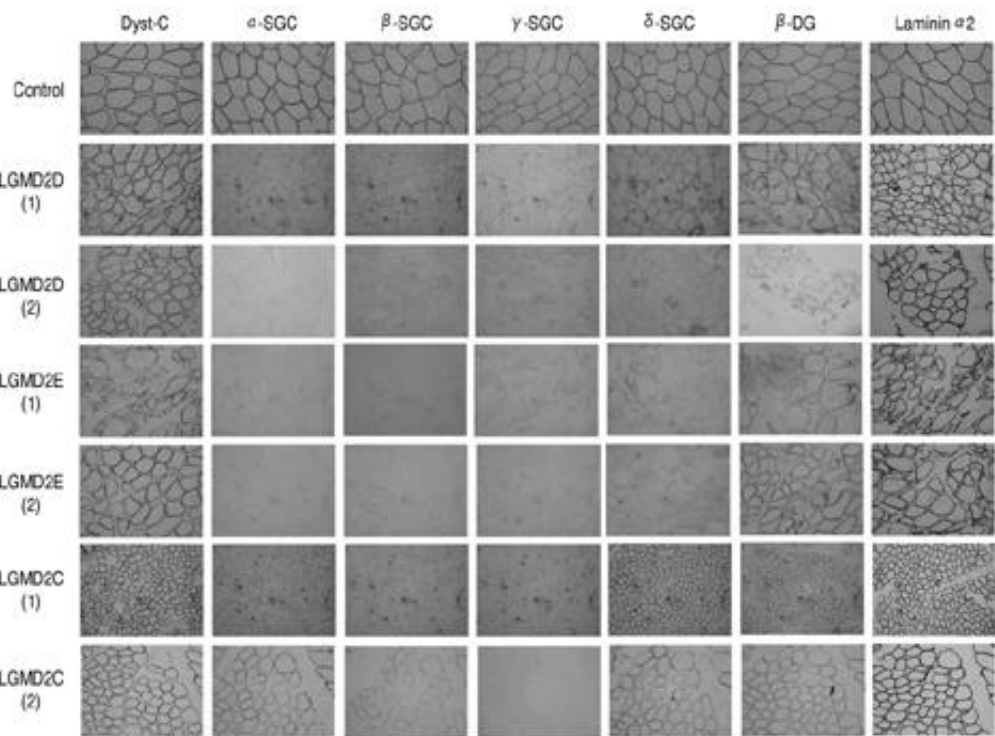
(Kim et al. unpublished data)

Sarcoglycanopathy 1 15



**Figure 1.** The immunohistochemical finding of dysferlinopathy (LGMD2B). The immunoreactivity against dysferlin is selectively lost. This 39-year-old lady showed symmetrical proximal muscle weakness with high CK level (2,975 IU). On routine histochemistry, endomysial and perimysial inflammatory cell infiltration was observed with minimal dystrophic change.

1~3 (biceps brachii) 가 .<sup>57</sup> Sarcoglycanopathy 가 -sarco-  
 (hamstrings) Sarcoglycan LGMD2D ,  
 (quadriceps) LGMD2E ( -sarcoglycanopathy), LGMD2C ( -  
 (triceps brachii) 가 (scapular LGMD2F ( -sarcoglycanopathy) 가  
 winging), (macroglossia), sarcoglycanopathy 가<sup>3</sup>  
 (lumbar hyperlordosis) , sarcoglycan  
 sarcoglycan 가  
 10 가 .<sup>58</sup> sarcoglycan (LGMD2E) -sarcoglycanopathy (LGMD2F)  
 glycanopathy , -sarco-  
 myoglobin sarcoglycanopathy sarcogly-  
<sup>59-61</sup> sarcoglycanopathy (LGMD2D) -sarco-  
<sup>54</sup> sarcoglycanopathy (LGMD2C) 가  
 sarcoglycan LGMD2F 가<sup>62</sup> 가<sup>66-68</sup>  
 , -sarcoglycan 2가 (Fig. 2). sarcogly-  
 can -sarcoglycan  
<sup>63</sup> creatine kinase 5 120 -sarco-



**Figure 2.** The immunohistochemical findings of LGMD2D ( -sarcoglycanopathy), LGMD2E ( -sarcoglycanopathy), and LGMD2C ( -sarcoglycanopathy). In LGMD2D(1), the immunoreactivity against -, -, and -sarcoglycan antibodies are markedly attenuated with some retained activity against -sarcoglycan. In LGMD2D(2) and two cases of LGMD2E, the immunoreactivity against all sarcoglycan antibodies are almost completely lost. In two cases of LGMD2C, the immunoreactivity against -sarcoglycan antibody is completely lost, while others show variable activities. Dyst-C; anti-dystrophin C-terminal antibody, -SGC; anti- -sarcoglycan antibody, -SGC; anti- -sarcoglycan antibody, -SGC; anti- -sarcoglycan antibody, -DG; anti- -dystroglycan antibody, Laminin 2; anti-laminin 2 chain antibody. From Kim DS, Sugie K, Matsumoto H, et al. Clinical, immunohistochemical, and molecular biological characteristics of sarcoglycanopathies among Japanese population (submitted to Neuromuscul Disord).

glycan - -sarcoglycan  
<sup>69</sup> 가 . (sarcomere)

LGMD2G Titin nebulin

LGMD2G telethonin (TCAP)

<sup>70</sup> rimmed vacuole  
 CK 3~17 가 .  
 가 10  
 (foot drop)가 ,  
 20 가  
<sup>71</sup> Telethonin 19 kDa  
 sarcomeric protein titin, -actinin,  
 myotilin Z-disk

LGMD2H Udd ,  
 LGMD2J 20 20  
 가  
 LGMD2J CK 4  
 western blot calpain 3  
<sup>31</sup>

1976 Manitoba 60  
<sup>72</sup> 10 ,  
 (trapezius), (deltoid) CK  
 2~30 가 .  
 가

LGMD2H TRIM32 2  
 exon missense 가 <sup>73</sup>  
 TRIM32

LGMD2I 가  
 Fukutin - related protein (FKRP)  
 LGMD2I 가 LGMD 가  
 (MDC1C) <sup>74,75</sup> FKRP - 가  
 dystroglycan (glycosylation)  
 , -dystroglycan 가 가  
 (extracellular matrix)  
 laminin FKRP (linkage analysis)  
 dystroglycan 가 가 가  
 가 <sup>74</sup> 가 가  
 가 , 가 가  
<sup>75</sup> CK 가 10 가  
 2 40 (Table 2). 가  
 western  
 blot 가  
 가  
<sup>75</sup> <sup>22,80</sup>

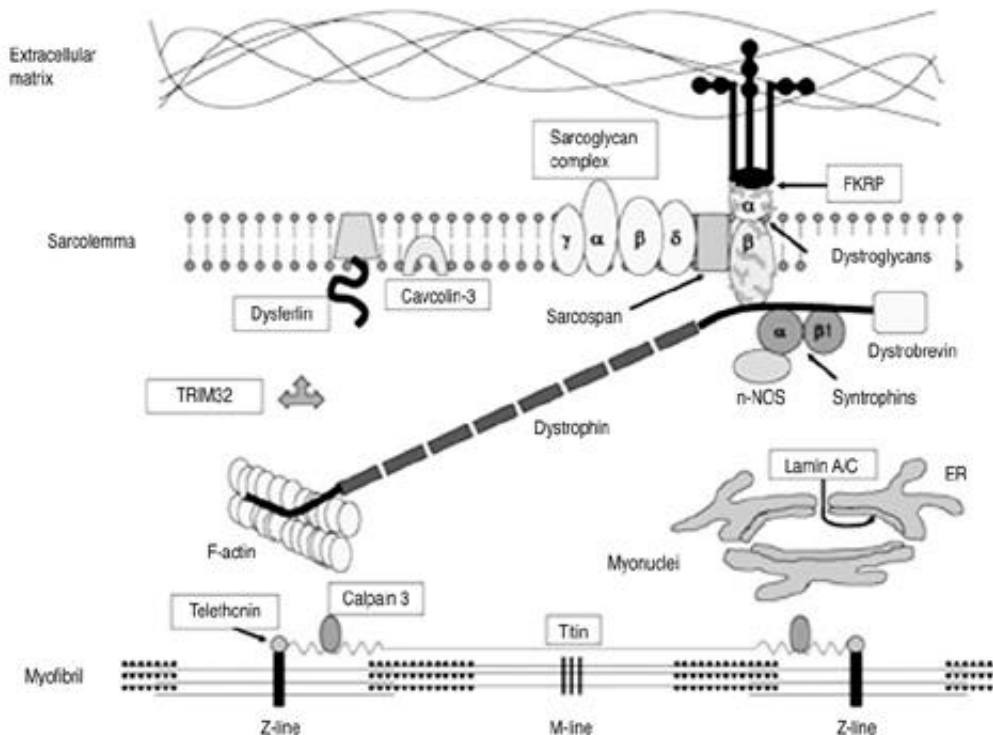
LGMD

(Fig. 3).

**Table 2.** Distinguishing features for diagnosis of the limb-girdle muscular dystrophies

Subtypes	Age at onset (year)	Clinical characteristics	Early distal involvement	Cardiac involvement	Creatine kinase
LGMD 1A	20-40	Dysarthria	No	No	NL-10X
LGMD 1B	<10	Joint contractures	Sometimes	Yes	NL-20X
LGMD 1C	<10	Mounding and rippling	Reported	No	2-25X
LGMD 1D	15-50	-	No	Yes	NL-4X
LGMD 1E	30-50	-	No	No	NL-10X
LGMD 2A	5-40	Adductor weakness	No	No	NL-50X
LGMD 2B	10-30	Distal leg involvement	Yes	No	10-150X
LGMD 2C-F	3-20	Mimics Duchenne	No	Yes	5-120X
LGMD 2G	2-15	Brazilian	Yes	Yes	2-30
LGMD 2H	5-30	Hutterite	No	No	NL-20X
LGMD 2I	1-40	Respiratory dysfunction	No	Yes	5-40X
LGMD 2J	5-20	Finnish	No	No	NL-4X

Modified from Wicklund MP, Mendell J R. The limb girdle muscular dystrophies - our ever-expanding knowledge. J Clin Neuromusc Dis 2003;5:12-28.<sup>37</sup>



**Figure 3.** Illustration of muscle proteins responsible for various subtypes of limb-girdle muscular dystrophy.

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