



HAL
open science

The c.429_452 duplication of the ARX gene: a unique developmental-model of limb kinetic apraxia.

Aurore Curie, Tatjana Nazir, Amandine Brun, Yves Paulignan, Anne Reboul, Karine Delange, Anne Cheylus, Sophie Bertrand, Fanny Rochefort, G eraldd Bussy, et al.

► To cite this version:

Aurore Curie, Tatjana Nazir, Amandine Brun, Yves Paulignan, Anne Reboul, et al.. The c.429_452 duplication of the ARX gene: a unique developmental-model of limb kinetic apraxia.. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2014, 9, pp.25. 10.1186/1750-1172-9-25 . hal-01020483

HAL Id: hal-01020483

<https://hal.science/hal-01020483v1>

Submitted on 8 Jul 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destin ee au d ep ot et  a la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publi es ou non,  emanant des  tablissements d'enseignement et de recherche fran ais ou  trangers, des laboratoires publics ou priv es.

RESEARCH

Open Access

The c.429_452 duplication of the *ARX* gene: a unique developmental-model of limb kinetic apraxia

Aurore Curie^{1,2,3,4*}, Tatjana Nazir², Amandine Brun^{1,2}, Yves Paulignan², Anne Reboul², Karine Delange^{1,2}, Anne Cheylus², Sophie Bertrand², Fanny Rochefort², Gérald Bussy^{1,2}, Stéphanie Marignier¹, Didier Lacombe⁵, Catherine Chiron⁶, Mireille Cossée⁷, Bruno Leheup⁸, Christophe Philippe⁸, Vincent Laugel⁹, Anne De Saint Martin⁹, Silvia Sacco¹⁰, Karine Poirier¹¹, Thierry Bienvenu¹¹, Isabelle Souville¹¹, Brigitte Gilbert-Dussardier¹², Eric Bieth¹³, Didier Kauffmann¹⁴, Philippe Briot¹⁵, Bénédicte de Fréminville¹⁶, Fabienne Prieur¹⁶, Michel Till¹⁷, Caroline Rooryck-Thambo⁵, Isabelle Mortemousque¹⁸, Isabelle Bobillier-Chaumont², Annick Toutain¹⁸, Renaud Touraine¹⁶, Damien Sanlaville¹⁹, Jamel Chelly¹¹, Sonya Freeman⁴, Jian Kong⁴, Nouchine Hadjikhani⁴, Randy L Gollub⁴, Alice Roy² and Vincent des Portes^{1,2,3}

Abstract

Background: The c.429_452dup24 of the *ARX* gene is a rare genetic anomaly, leading to X-Linked Intellectual Disability without brain malformation. While in certain cases c.429_452dup24 has been associated with specific clinical patterns such as Partington syndrome, the consequence of this mutation has been also often classified as “non-specific Intellectual Disability”. The present work aims at a more precise description of the clinical features linked to the c.429_452dup24 mutation.

Methods: We clinically reviewed all affected patients identified in France over a five-year period, i.e. 27 patients from 12 different families. Detailed cognitive, behavioural, and motor evaluation, as well as standardized videotaped assessments of oro-lingual and gestural praxis, were performed. In a sub-group of 13 *ARX* patients, kinematic and MRI studies were further accomplished to better characterize the motor impairment prevalent in the *ARX* patients group. To ensure that data were specific to the *ARX* gene mutation and did not result from low-cognitive functioning per se, a group of 27 age- and IQ-matched Down syndrome patients served as control.

(Continued on next page)

* Correspondence: aurerecurie@yahoo.fr

¹Centre de Référence « Déficiences Intellectuelles de Causes Rares », Hôpital Femme Mère Enfant, Hospices Civils de Lyon, F-69677 Bron, France

²CNRS UMR 5304, L2C2, Institut des Sciences Cognitives, F- 69675 Bron, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

(Continued from previous page)

Results: Neuropsychological and motor assessment indicated that the c.429_452dup24 mutation constitutes a recognizable clinical syndrome: *ARX* patients exhibiting Intellectual Disability, without primary motor impairment, but with a very specific upper limb distal motor apraxia associated with a pathognomonic hand-grip. Patients affected with the so-called Partington syndrome, which involves major hand dystonia and orolingual apraxia, exhibit the most severe symptoms of the disorder. The particular “reach and grip” impairment which was observed in all *ARX* patients, but not in Down syndrome patients, was further characterized by the kinematic data: (i) loss of preference for the index finger when gripping an object, (ii) major impairment of fourth finger dexterity, and (iii) a lack of pronation movements. This lack of distal movement coordination exhibited by *ARX* patients is associated with the loss of independent digital dexterity and is similar to the distortion of individual finger movements and posture observed in Limb Kinetic Apraxia.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the *ARX* c.429_452dup24 mutation may be a developmental model for Limb Kinetic Apraxia.

Keywords: *ARX* gene mutation, Kinematic study, Limb-kinetic apraxia, X-linked intellectual disability, Partington syndrome

Background

The *Aristaless Related homeoboX (ARX)* gene is one of the most important genes responsible for X-Linked Intellectual Disability (XLID) [1-4]. Depending on the type of mutation, *ARX* gene-related loss of function leads to a pleiotropy. Nonsense mutations, for instance, are responsible for severe brain malformations (due to total loss of GABAergic neurons) and severe convulsive encephalopathies such as XLAG syndrome (X-linked Lissencephaly with Abnormal Genitalia; OMIM 300215) [5-10]. Expansion of the first repeated PolyA sequence of the *ARX* gene by insertion of 7 GCG triplets (c.333ins(GCG)₇) leads to early infantile epileptic encephalopathy with suppression burst (Ohtahara syndrome, OMIM 308350) [11,12], or infantile epileptic-dyskinetic encephalopathy without obvious brain malformation [13-16].

The most prevalent *ARX* mutation is a duplication of 24 bp in exon 2 (c.429_452dup24), which leads to an increase from 12 to 20 alanines in the second polyalanine tract in the *ARX* protein [17]. This duplication occurs in 67%-76% of all unrelated *ARX* mutated patients without brain malformation [18,19], considering the potential for ascertainment bias as the gene sequencing is not routinely available. This mutation can be associated with either West syndrome (OMIM 308350) [2,13,20] or Partington syndrome (OMIM 309510). The latter combines ID with a very particular “dystonia” that affects fingers and wrist movements, but has no effect on the movements of the trunk and lower limbs [21]. Patients with Partington syndrome also have impaired oro-lingual praxis, leading in the most severe forms to anarthria and permanent salivary drooling [21,22]. However, most patients with the c.429_452dup24 mutation have been classified as having “non specific XLID” (OMIM 300419) because accompanying motor impairment was not obvious [1,3,18,19,23-29]. After clinical re-evaluation, several case reports revealed though that patients previously described

as non specific did in fact present mild “dystonic” features as well [22,24,30,31].

To better characterize the c.429_452dup24 *ARX* mutation consequences, we assessed all affected patients identified in France over a five-year period (27 patients from 12 different families) using standardized cognitive and behavioural tests and an extensive evaluation of motor skills, including videotaped clinical evaluation of oro-lingual and gestural praxis. In response to the particular “reach and grasp” impairment, which seemed to be a pathognomonic sign in this population, we performed a kinematic and MRI study in a sub-group of 13 patients, in order to better characterize the phenotype. We also included a group of 27 age- and IQ-matched Down syndrome patients who served as controls to ensure our data were not resulting from low-cognitive functioning, but were specific to the *ARX* gene mutation.

Patients and methods

Patients

Recruitment procedure: Families and patients were notified of the study by the physician who ordered the genetic analysis. After we informed the patients and their parents or guardians about the aims of the study, all of them gave written informed consent in accordance with the Ethical Committee protocols of French Public Hospitals (CPP DGS2007-0131, 04/18/2007) before the study procedure started.

Patients with the c.429_452dup24 *ARX* mutation later designated as ‘*ARX* patients’

Molecular screening: Mutation analysis on genomic DNA was done as previously described [3]. During the five-year inclusion period (2002–2006), 13 families were diagnosed with the c.429_452dup24 mutation in the *ARX* gene in France. Twelve families (Additional file 1: Figure S1) agreed to be revisited. Five of these families

(two sporadic cases, three brother pairs) had not been studied previously. The remaining seven families had participated in other studies [1,3,31]. Only one family (two brothers) declined to participate in the study. Twenty-seven males were included in the clinical study (age range: 19 months to 56 years). All 27 patients were examined by the same child neurologist (AC) either at home or at the nearest hospital.

Down syndrome patients (DS)

To test the specificity of the fine motor skill impairment and cognitive profile observed in the *ARX* patients, we included a control group of 27 age- and IQ-matched Down syndrome patients who did not have other severe medical conditions (uncontrolled seizures or unstable heart defect).

Healthy controls

A group of 13 age-matched healthy control subjects with no history of neurological or psychiatric disease was recruited to perform the kinematic task and undergo the morphometric MRI.

Clinical assessment

Exhaustive clinical data were collected from the caregiver as well as the patient's medical records, including: pedigree, birth parameters, early development, fine motor skills, language, school curriculum, behavioural troubles, antipsychotic and anticonvulsant medications, seizure types and frequency.

Clinical examinations included dysmorphological and neurological assessments, especially fine motor skills and orolingual praxis.

Cognitive, adaptive, and behavioral skills were assessed in *ARX* and age-matched DS patients.

Motor assessment

Videotaped oro-lingual and gestural praxis protocol

A gestural and orolingual praxis scale was specifically developed for the present study (Additional file 2: Table S1). The scale includes fifteen items, five focused on orolingual praxis and ten focused on gestural praxis. Given that a difference of one point regarding the mean of the oro-lingual and gestural score was meaningful and a statistical significance criterion of 0.05, we computed that in order to get a power of 95% the sample size of the population included in the study should be greater than 17. We decided to include 20% more. Twenty-one *ARX* and 21 age- and IQ-matched DS patients were evaluated with this scale (mean age: 21.5 years [6.58-43.42] and 21.29 years [6.42-42.25] respectively). Each item was videotaped and independently scored on a five-point scale by two pediatric neurologists (AC and VDP). In the case of a discrepancy between the two raters, the videos were watched again to come to an agreement.

An average "oro-lingual score" and an average "gestural score" were determined. Given that a relatively large number of *ARX* patients came from two families (Family I and II), we also computed Family-weighted scores, by applying a weight to each *ARX* patient score for gestural and orolingual praxis, so that each family would contribute equally to the phenotyping. The weighted scores were thus less sensitive to the common genetic background.

Fine motor scales

Were administered to *ARX* and age-matched DS patients who participated in the kinematic study (Table 1). Family-weighted scores were also computed for the De Renzi scale, so that each family would contribute equally to the result.

Kinematic study

13 *ARX* patients and two control groups (healthy controls and DS patients) participated in the kinematic and brain MRI studies. The mean age of each group was 20.5 years [9.2-40.2], 21.30 [8.7-41.8] and 22.7 years [10.5-42.6] respectively.

Behavioral task: The aim of this task was to reach, grasp and lift a plastic parallelepiped block (50*30*15 mm) from a specific starting point (Figure 1). Two variables were analyzed: the orientation of the object and the type of pinch. (i) The block could be set in two different orientations: +56° and -56°. (ii) Participants were instructed to successively grasp the object with three different pinches: thumb-index finger, thumb-middle finger, thumb-annular. For each condition, 10 movements were recorded, with a total of 60 movements.

Movement recordings: Six infrared light-emitting diodes (markers) were taped on the dominant hand: two on the wrist, one on the cubital part of the thumb nail, one on the radial part of the index finger, one on the middle finger, and one on the annular nail. Optotrak 3020 (Northern Digital) recorded the spatial position of the active markers at a frequency of 250 Hz with a spatial resolution of 0.1 mm. This task took 35 minutes to complete.

Data analysis: A second-order Butterworth dual pass filter (cutoff frequency, 10 Hz) was used for raw data processing. Individual movements were visualized and analyzed using Optodisp software [40]. A window of interest was defined as the time between the start of the movement and the time when the subject lifted up the block (see [41]) for detailed kinematic procedure). The following parameters were measured (Figure 1): movement duration (ms), latency (ms) and amplitude of the acceleration peak (mm/s²), velocity peak (mm/s), Maximum Grip Aperture (MGA: mm). Both transport and grasp components of movement were analyzed [42], by studying the wrist acceleration and the velocity peak for the transport component, and the MGA and opposition axis for the grasp component, respectively. For each

Table 1 Neuropsychological data in ARX patients and age-matched Down syndrome patients

Function evaluated	Test	ARX patients	DS patients	Group comparison
Cognitive evaluation				
	Wechsler scale (n = 16/16) ¹			
Intellectual quotient	Verbal IQ (VIQ) ²	49 [45 – 61]	48 [45 – 60]	p = 0.33
	Performance IQ (PIQ) ²	52 [45 – 60]	48 [41 – 56]	p = 0.28
	Total IQ (TIQ)	48 [40 – 70]	45 [40 – 54]	p = 0.28
Raven's coloured progressive matrices (n = 16/16)				
Non-verbal reasoning	Mental age	6.9 years [4.2-11]	7.4 years [5.7-9.5]	p = 0.28
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test Revised (PPVT-R) (n = 16/16)				
Receptive language	Vocabulary age	8.1 years	8.2 years	p = 0.96
Adaptive and behavioural assessment				
Vineland adaptive behavioral scale (n = 21/21) ¹				
Adaptive behavior	Global score	43 [20–74]	53 [33–72]	p = 0.02*
	Communication score	32 [20–64]	39 [21–65]	p = 0.07
	Daily-living skills	46 [20–108]	49 [20–82]	p = 0.38
	Socialization skills	49 [20–72]	70 [51–101]	p = 0.00002****
Nisonger child behavior rating form ³ (n = 16/16)				
Number of patients using the 50 th percentile threshold				
Behavior disorder	Conduct disorder	5	0	p = 0.02*
	Anxiety	7	1	p = 0.018*
	Hyperactivity	5	0	p = 0.02*
	Automutilation/stereotyped behavior	6	2	NS
	Self-isolation/rituals	5	0	p = 0.02*
	Sensitivity/susceptibility	9	1	p = 0.003***
Motor assessment				
Edinburgh handedness test (n = 27/27)				
Handedness	Right- /Left-handed	19/7	26/1	p = 0.05*
Videotaped protocol (n = 21/21)				
Praxis skills	Orolingual praxis score	1.6	2.9	p = 0.00005****
	Gestural praxis score	2	3.1	p = 0.0003****
De Renzi scale ⁴ (n = 12/12)				
Imitation of gestures	Global score	38 [14–56]	61 [54–70]	p = 0.00004****
	Number of patients scoring above the minimum normal score (>62)	0	5	p = 0.018*
	Number of patients scoring in the pathological range for apraxia (<53)	9	0	p = 0.0002***
	Fingers score	13 [2–24]	29 [22–35]	p = 0.00006****
	Limb score	25 [22–35]	32 [28–35]	p = 0.015*
Lincoln-Oseretsky motor development scale ⁵ (n = 8/8)				
Psychomotor development	Global psychomotor developmental age	8.1 years [6–12]	7.4 years [6–9]	p = 0.45
	Manual precision	49 [25–75]	60 [38–75]	p = 0.18
	Global coordination	71 [29–100]	43 [14–71]	p = 0.028*

Table 1 Neuropsychological data in ARX patients and age-matched Down syndrome patients (Continued)

Alternative movements	39 [0–100]	53 [0–100]	$p = 0.42$
Speed of wrist/fingers movement	56 [29–100]	53 [29–86]	$p = 0.83$
Balance	50 [25–75]	9 [0–50]	$p = 0.003^{***}$
Manual coordination	58 [0–100]	88 [67–100]	$p = 0.05^*$

[Values] indicates the extreme values (minimum and maximum) obtained for each test.

For each scale, the normality of the data distribution was checked using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. Then either an ANOVA or a non-parametric Mann and Whitney test was applied to compare differences across groups. The Fisher's exact test was used to compare the number of left-handed patients and the number of patients with behavior disorder in ARX and DS groups.

*means <0.05 , ***means <0.005 and ****means <0.001 .

¹Six out of 27 patients were excluded for the Vineland scale (3 younger than 5 y; 3 with severe epilepsy). Five others were excluded for the cognitive and behavioural assessment (3 Partington with severe dystonia; 2 refusals).

²Mean VIQ and PIQ were computed for patients who had WISC-III, WAIS-III, whereas only TIQ was computed for those who had a WISC-IV scale.

³[32,33].

⁴[34,35].

⁵[36-39].

parameter the average over the ten repetitions was calculated for each of the six conditions.

Brain MRI

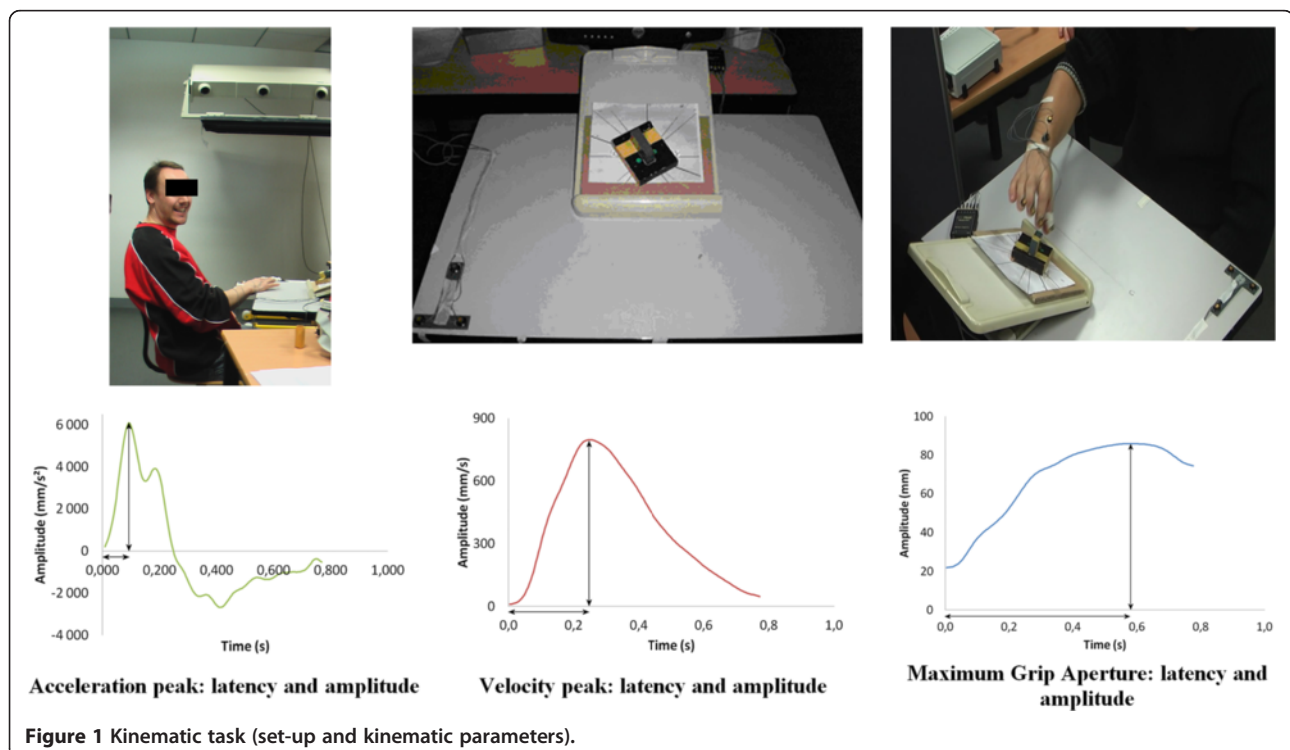
The patients were trained in a mock MRI scanner to decrease their anxiety and minimize movements during the scan. The acquisition was performed on a 1.5 T Siemens scanner (CERMEP, Lyon). High resolution (1×1×1 mm) structural imaging with a 3D T1-weighted Fast-Spoiled Gradient Recalled (FSPGR) sequence (TR 1970, TE 3.93 ms, TI 1100 ms, FOV 256*256) was obtained for each patient and age-matched healthy control.

In addition, a T2 sequence (51 axial slices, FOV 220, voxel size: 0.9×0.9×2.5, TR 7740, TE 96) and a FLAIR sequence were acquired. The MRI session lasted 20 minutes. None of the patients required sedation during image acquisition. MRI images were clinically reviewed by two paediatric neurologists (AC and VDP).

Statistical analysis

Clinical data

Statistical analysis was performed to compare the group of ARX patients with the age- and IQ-matched DS patients group in terms of gestural and oro-lingual



praxis scores. As the data were ordinal, the non-parametric Mann and Whitney test was used. The Fisher's exact test was used to compare the number of left-handed patients in ARX and DS groups. Results were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Neuropsychological battery and behavioral scales

For each scale, the normality of the data distribution was checked using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. Then either an ANOVA or a non-parametric Mann and Whitney test was applied to compare differences across groups. Results were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Kinematic study

Kinematic parameters were analyzed within each group (ARX, DS, and Healthy Controls) using a repeated measure ANOVA with two within group factors: type of pinch and orientation. A between group analysis was also performed. A significance level of $p < 0.05$ was chosen. Post-hoc analysis was performed using a Newman-Keuls test. Correlations between kinematic parameters and De Renzi scale for upper-limb apraxia were analyzed using the Pearson test.

MRI study

The vermis height was determined on the T1-weighted sagittal medial view of each subject. The normality of the data distribution was checked using a Shapiro-Wilk normality test. An ANOVA was applied to compare differences across groups.

Results

Natural history and clinical features of the whole ARX group (27 patients)

Pregnancy and neonatal history were normal for all patients except three: one patient was born at 36 weeks of gestation, with macrosomy and neonatal hypoglycemia due to maternal diabetes mellitus, one had foetal bradycardia leading to an emergency cesarean section without neonatal neurological distress, and one had a materno-foetal infection with respiratory distress and early neonatal jaundice. The rate of cesarean section was 33%. Birth weight, height and head circumference were within the normal range.

Developmental trajectory: Unusual grasping was spontaneously reported by 82% of parents (e.g. "pinch with three fingers", with a more important use of the middle finger and no use of the 4th and 5th fingers). All patients were able to walk, often with a mild delay (mean age of walking 20 months [min.12 – max.48]).

Delayed language was observed in all patients, but with a large variability. The mean age at which utterance of the first words occurred was 2.3 years [range 1–5 years], and the mean age at which they were able to combine two words was 3.9 years [range 2–8 years]. Among the 25 patients that were older than four years, 19 (76%) were able

to produce intelligible sentences. 6 (24%) had very severe language impairment, either because of low cognitive level (3 patients (12%) with severe epilepsy, one of which had neonatal hypoglycemia and did not talk at all) or anarthria (3 patients (12%) with Partington syndrome). Drooling occurred during infancy in 56% of the patients and was still observed at the time of examination in 21%.

Behavioral disorders were noticed during early childhood in 17 of 27 patients (63%), including social withdrawal (41%), self aggressiveness (23%), hyperkinesia (17%), and temper tantrums (25%). Most of these symptoms disappeared during the second decade. Sleep problems were infrequent (15% multiple nightly awaking during early childhood). In teenage and adulthood, 22% were polyphagic, 11% had mood instability with depression, and 48% were considered as very anxious by the caregiver. However, only 7 out of 27 patients (26%) were on chronic psychotropic medications. Most of the patients were friendly, with a fine sense of humor. 9 out of 13 adult patients (69%) were working (8 (61%) in a sheltered workshop and 1 (8%) in an ordinary environment). Most of the adult patients could commute from home to work on their own.

Epilepsy was observed in 9 patients (33%). 3 patients (11%) presented with West syndrome (i.e. infantile spasms, psychomotor regression, and hypsarrhythmia on the EEG). Two of them, who had experienced a delay in the treatment of their infantile spasms, were severely mentally impaired and presented active epilepsy with multiple anticonvulsants (Additional file 3: Table S2). The third patient with West syndrome responded well to treatment (vigabatrin and corticosteroids) and his outcome did not differ from other dup24 patients without epilepsy. The remaining patients had various types of seizures (generalized tonic-clonic, tonic, complex partial seizures, and absences). Only 3 (33%) out of the 9 epileptic patients had sustained epileptic seizures requiring multiple antiepileptic drugs; 6 (67%) were seizure free (3 of them without treatment).

Physical and sensory features: Height, weight and head circumference growth were in the normal ranges. There was no obvious dysmorphism. However, striking common physical features were noticed (Additional file 4: Figure S2a and S2b) including high implantation of the hair or frontal baldness (even in very young patients), long face with thin saddle nose (with hypoplastic alae), and thin upper lip and mild retrognathism. Valgus feet in early childhood were common (70%). A deformation of the rachidian static with marked hyperlordosis and dorsal kyphosis was observed in 81% of teenagers and adults. Frequent ear infections occurred in 60%, which had led to surgery in 31% (ear tube, adenoidectomy, amygdalotomy). No deafness was noticed. Refraction problems, mainly hyperopia, were found in 16% of cases without vision loss.

Neurological examination and handedness: In 46% of the 27 ARX patients, neurologic exams showed minor

signs such as isolated Babinski sign or diffused tendon reflexes without any spasticity or motor deficit. Orolingual dyspraxia was mild in 18% of the patients and moderate to severe in 82%. Patients' speech was often fast and jerky with a mild nasal intonation. Only 6 out of 24 patients older than 6 years (25%) were able to write and/or read short sentences. Ten (42%) could write their first name or a few words. Eight (33%) could neither write nor read. Calculation skills were generally weak, since only 7 out of 24 patients (29%) were able to perform addition and 4 patients (17%) were able to perform subtraction. Fine hand motor skills were impaired in all patients (mild in 40% of cases and moderate to severe in 60%). Hand grasping was very specific (see below). 19 of the 27 *ARX* patients (70%) were right-handed and 7 (26%) were strongly left-handed. One patient, who presented severe cognitive deficit, was ambidextrous. In comparison, only one of the 27 age-matched DS patients was left-handed and none of the 20 healthy boys from the *ARX* families was left-handed. The difference in the ratio of left- to right-handedness was statistically significant between *ARX* patients and healthy controls and also between *ARX* and DS patients ($p = 0.014$ and $p = 0.05$ respectively, Fisher exact test).

Cognitive and behavioural profiles: comparison between *ARX* and DS patients

Cognitive phenotype

No statistically significant difference was found between the *ARX* and age-matched DS patients groups in measures of IQ (Wechsler scale), visual analogical reasoning mental age (Raven's coloured Progressive Matrices test) and receptive language (PPVT-R) (Table 1).

Adaptive and behavioural profiles

The global adaptive score of the Vineland questionnaire was significantly higher in DS patients than in *ARX* patients ($p = 0.022$), mainly regarding social skills (Table 1).

The Nisonger child behaviour scales were analyzed using two different thresholds. When the 80th percentile threshold was applied no significant group difference was observed. However, no DS patients but some *ARX* patients scored beyond the pathological threshold. When the 50th percentile threshold was applied, the number of patients exhibiting conduct disorder, anxiety, hyperactivity, self-isolation/rituals, and sensitivity/susceptibility was significantly higher in the *ARX* group (Table 1).

Motor assessment: comparison between *ARX* and DS patients

Videotaped oro-lingual and gestural praxis protocol in 21 *ARX* and 21 DS patients

All *ARX* patients older than 4 years and who could understand the task ($n = 21$, Table 1), as well as 21 age-matched DS patients, performed the praxis protocol.

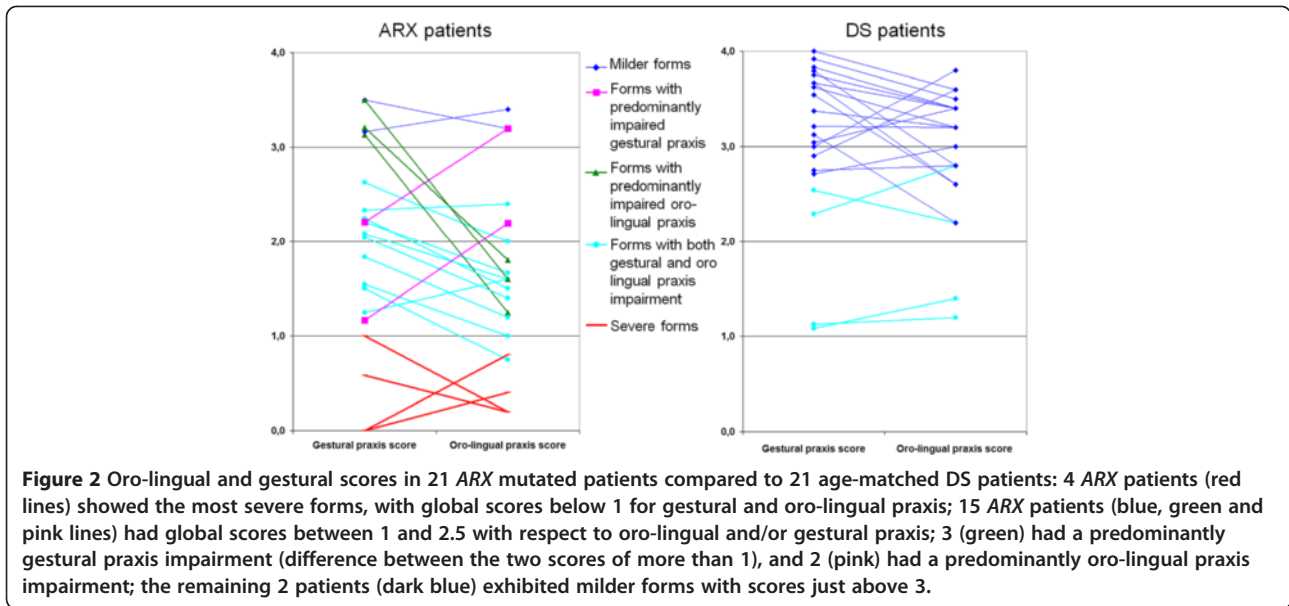
*Global scores in the *ARX* population: a continuum from mild to severe motor impairment:* All of the 21 *ARX* patients exhibited gestural and/or oro-lingual dyspraxia with a wide range of severity (Figure 2). No correlation was found between motor skills and age or cognitive level.

Three striking "key features" of forearm and hand movements: On average, scores for gestural praxis or oro-lingual praxis were significantly higher for DS patients than for *ARX* patients (Table 1). In the DS group, all except the two youngest patients (6:5 years and 7:7 years) scored above 2 (Figure 2). Family-weighted scores for gestural praxis and oro-lingual praxis were also significantly higher in DS patients than in *ARX* patients (Mann and Whitney, $p = 0.0009$ and $p = 0.002$ respectively).

- (i) 20 out of the 21 *ARX* patients (95%) grasped the pen in a very peculiar way, including the severely affected patients with Partington syndrome for whom even grasping a felt-tip pen was very challenging, though they could easily kick a ball (Additional files 5 and 6). The typical "*ARX* pen holding" was between the lateral sides of the middle phalanx of index and middle fingers, and the thumb's proximal phalanx (Figure 3). The pulps of thumb, index and middle finger were never involved in holding the pen. None of the DS patients presented this atypical pen holding. The only *ARX* patient who held the pen in contact with the pulp of the index had severe expressive language impairment with a mean oro-lingual praxis score of 1.3.
- (ii) Rapid movements of pronation and supination of the wrist and forearm (i.e. alternating positioning of the palm and back of the hand; and moving one's hands as glove puppets) were impaired in 15 (71%) out of 21 *ARX* patients (score < 2).
- (iii) Use of the cubital part of the hand, specifically the fifth finger, was markedly impaired (i.e. opposition of the thumb and other fingers; grasping a bottle with the thumb and fifth finger).

Motor scales

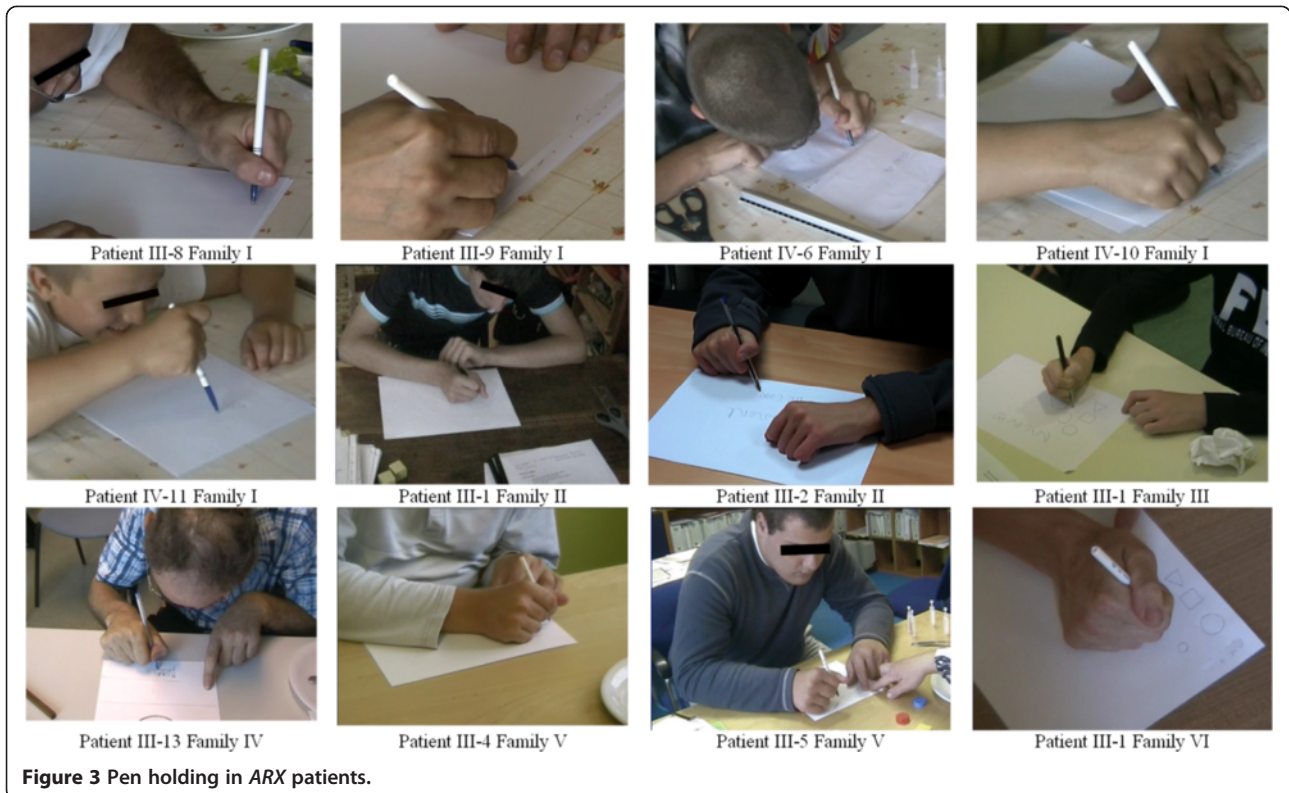
A statistically significant group effect between *ARX* and DS patients was seen for the global score and all subtests of the De Renzi upper-limb apraxia scale with better scores for DS patients (Table 1). The ANOVA showed a significant effect of the factor 'group' (*ARX* vs. DS) but also an interaction between the factor 'group' and the within factor 'effector' (finger vs. limb), emphasizing a particular difficulty that *ARX* patients have with distal movements that require independent movement of the fingers, compared to limb movements (Figure 4, $p = 0.016$). The analysis of the type of error made for this test revealed that both groups of patients made sequential gesture errors, but *ARX* patients were



significantly more clumsy ($p < 0.05$) and made more spatial errors ($p < 0.001$). Interestingly, *ARX* patients exhibited similar impairment when performing symbolic and non symbolic gestures, as well as when holding a position or executing motor sequences. Family-weighted 'Global,' 'Fingers' and 'Limb' scores for the de Renzi scale were also significantly higher for *DS* patients than for

ARX patients (Mann and Whitney, $p = 0.007$, $p = 0.009$ and $p = 0.03$ respectively).

The global psychomotor developmental age (Lincoln-Oseretsky Motor Development Scale) did not significantly differ between *ARX* and *DS* patients. However, *DS* patients had significantly lower scores than did *ARX* patients for 'global coordination' (which involves mainly





the lower limbs) and 'balance' (Table 1). ARX patients had lower scores than did DS patients for hand coordination skills (Table 1).

Kinematic study

To further characterize ARX patients' motor impairment, a kinematic study of a grasping movement was performed in 13 ARX patients, 13 age-matched healthy controls and 13 age-matched DS patients. We studied the effect of the orientation ($+56^\circ$ or -56°) and the type of pinch (thumb-index, thumb-middle finger and thumb-annular) on the movement duration and both the transport and the grasp components.

Group effect

Movement duration

A significant group effect was found [$F(2,32) = 10.6$, $p < 0.001$]: it took the ARX patients significantly more time to perform the movement than it took either the healthy age-matched controls ($p < 0.001$) or the DS patients ($p < 0.01$). Moreover, there was no statistically significant difference between DS and healthy age-matched controls on movement duration, despite the Intellectual Disability of DS patients.

Transport component

A significant group effect was found on wrist acceleration and velocity peaks latencies ($[F(2,32) = 9.2$, $p < 0.001$)

and [$F(2,32) = 9.8$, $p < 0.001$] respectively). Post-hoc analysis revealed that both peaks occurred significantly later in ARX patients than in age-matched healthy controls and DS patients (Additional file 7: Table S3). The difference between DS patients and healthy controls was not significant for either of the two peaks.

Grasp component

A significant group effect was found on the Maximum Grip Aperture (MGA) latency [$F(2,32) = 11.3$, $p < 0.001$]. More precisely, post-hoc analysis showed that the maximum distance between grasping fingers occurred significantly later in ARX patients than age-matched healthy controls ($p < 0.001$), and age-matched DS patients ($p < 0.005$), while the difference between healthy controls and DS patients was not significant.

Orientation effect

Transport component

A significant [object orientation*group] interaction was found on acceleration peak amplitude [$F(2,32) = 3.5$, $p < 0.05$]. In age-matched healthy controls and DS patients, a significant effect of object orientation was observed on both the acceleration peak amplitude and the velocity peak amplitude (Additional file 7: Table S3). When the object was oriented at -56° , both the acceleration peak and the velocity peak amplitudes were significantly greater than they were for the other orientation.

By contrast, no orientation effect was observed in ARX patients on the acceleration peak amplitude or on the velocity peak amplitude (Figure 5a).

Grasp component

In age-matched healthy controls and DS patients, a significant effect of object orientation was observed on the MGA latency ($[F(1,12) = 37, p < 0.001]$ and $[F(1,12) = 9.9, p < 0.01]$ respectively) and amplitude ($[F(1,12) = 106, p < 0.001]$ and $[F(1,12) = 43, p < 0.001]$ respectively). In fact, when the object to grasp was oriented at -56° , the maximum distance between grasping fingers was

significantly smaller and occurred significantly later than for the $+56^\circ$ orientation. By contrast, in ARX patients, no orientation effect was observed on the MGA latency or amplitude.

Type of pinch effect

Movement duration

A significant [pinch*group] interaction was found on movement duration $[F(4,64) = 3.1, p = 0.02]$: no pinch effect was observed in healthy controls and DS patients, whereas it was of borderline significance in ARX patients.

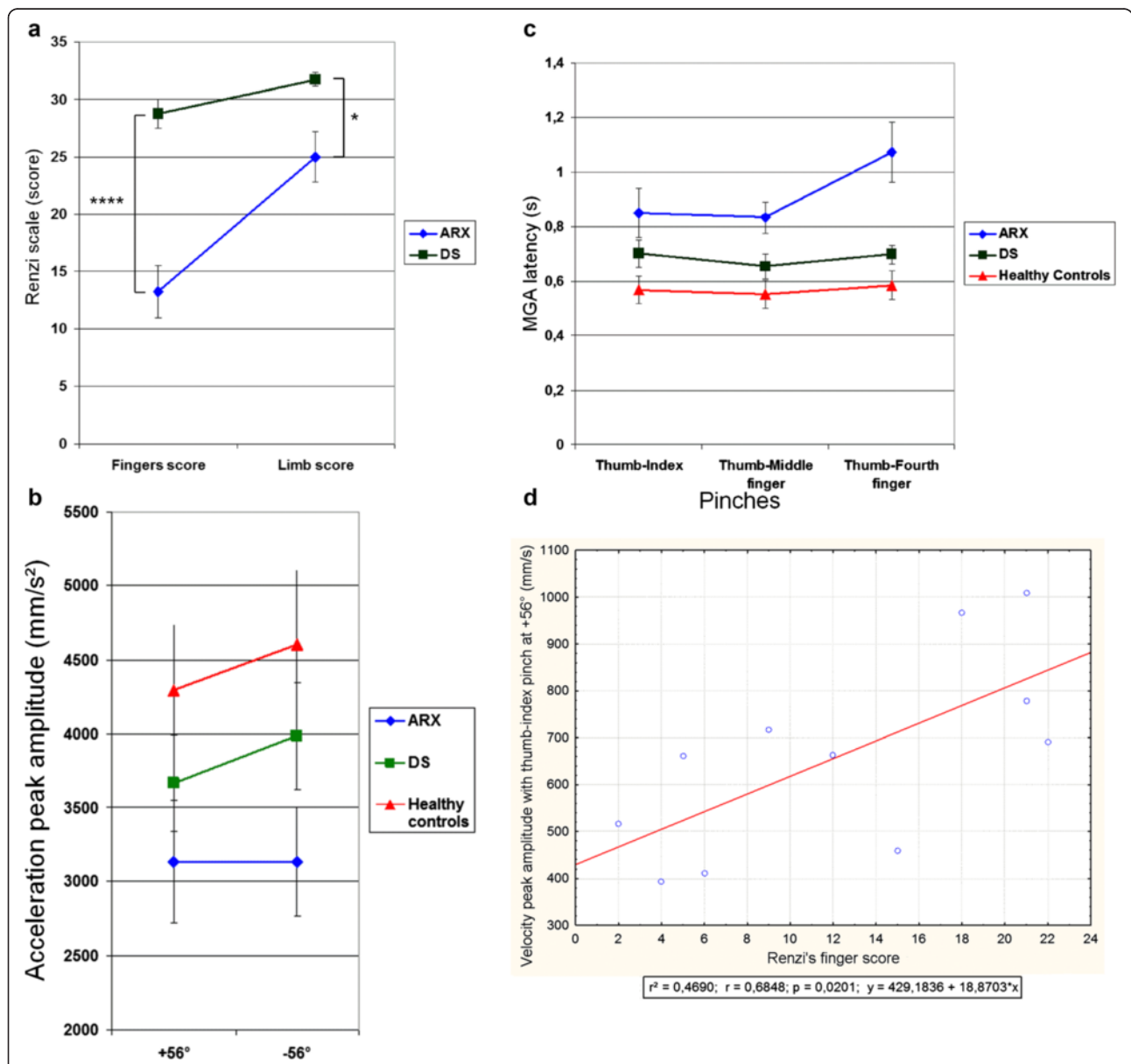


Figure 5 Kinematic results. **a**: Significant [object orientation*group] interaction on acceleration peak amplitude $[F(2,32) = 3.45, p < 0.05]$: a significant orientation effect was observed in healthy controls and DS patients but not in ARX patients; **b**: Significant [Pinch*group] interaction on MGA latency $[F(4,64) = 7.06, p < 0.001]$: ARX patients were impaired in using the thumb-fourth finger pinch; **c**: Significant positive correlation between the velocity peak amplitude with the thumb-index pinch at $+56^\circ$ and the De Renzi's finger score.

ARX patients took significantly more time to perform the movement with the thumb-annular than with the thumb-middle finger pinch. Only 9 ARX patients out of the 13 who participated in the kinematic study were able to complete the task with the thumb-annular pinch whereas all the DS and Healthy age-matched controls completed it without difficulty (Fisher exact test, $p < 0.05$).

Transport component

The [type of pinch*group] interaction on velocity peak amplitude was statistically significant [$F(4,64) = 2.8$, $p = 0.03$]. Separate analysis revealed that a significant 'type of pinch' effect on velocity peak amplitude was observed for ARX patients but not for the other two populations (Additional file 7: Table S3). Post-hoc analysis further revealed that ARX patients had significantly greater velocity peak amplitudes with the thumb-middle finger pinch than with the thumb-index pinch ($p = 0.04$). This preference for the middle finger over the index was not observed in the other two groups.

Grasp component

The [pinch*group] interaction on MGA latency was significant [$F(4,64) = 7.1$, $p < 0.001$]. In both age-matched healthy controls and ARX patients, a significant effect of type of pinch was observed on MGA latency, but it was more pronounced in the ARX patients (Additional file 7: Table S3). When patients attempted to pick up the object with the thumb-annular pinch, the maximum distance between grasping fingers occurred significantly later in the movement than when patients attempted to pick up the object with the two other pinches (Figure 5b).

Correlations between De Renzi's scores and kinematics data in ARX patients

Correlations between the kinematic parameters and De Renzi's scale were analyzed in the 11 ARX patients who completed both tasks. A significant, linear positive correlation was found between the velocity peak amplitude with the thumb-index pinch and De Renzi's finger score (Figure 5c). In fact, greater velocity peak amplitude of the thumb-index pinch correlated with better De Renzi's finger score. A significant negative correlation was found between De Renzi's finger score and the following kinematic parameters: velocity peak latency ($R^2 = 0.61$, $p = 0.02$), MGA latency ($R^2 = 0.62$, $p = 0.02$) and movement duration ($R^2 = 0.53$, $p = 0.04$), when grasping with the thumb-annular pinch at -56° .

Brain MRI study

13 ARX patients, 13 age-matched DS patients and 13 age-matched healthy controls completed a brain MRI. No major abnormalities were found in the ARX population. Non-specific MRI features were observed in 6 ARX and 5 DS patients (Additional file 8). Dilated Virchow Robin (VR) spaces were found in all ARX patients along the lenticulostriate arteries, and diffusively in one of

them. It was not specific since 8 DS and 8 aged-matched healthy controls had also enlarged VR spaces.

All but one DS patient had vermis hypoplasia (Additional file 9: Figure S3). A significant group effect was found on the vermis height [$F(2,36) = 56.249$, $p < 0.001$] such that DS patients had significantly smaller vermis than the two other groups (Table 2). No significant difference in vermis height was found between ARX patients and healthy controls.

Discussion

The Partington syndrome: a clinically recognizable disorder that includes all patients with a c.429_452dup24 of the ARX gene

The present study provides detailed clinical and neuropsychological data on 27 patients from 12 French families; all patients have been diagnosed with the same c.429_452dup24 mutation in the ARX gene between 2002 and 2006. The clinical features described in this series constitute a recognizable clinical syndrome specific to the c.429_452dup24 of ARX, which is useful for the diagnosis of unexplained mental retardation, even in sporadic cases. The present series is the first to describe the cognitive profile and specific motor impairments shared by all 27 ARX patients and demonstrates the existence of a pleiotropy. Patients with milder forms, who were erroneously labelled "non specific ID", exhibit atypical handling and/or articulation impairment. Patients with the most severe form, already known as Partington syndrome, exhibit hand dystonia and/or anarthria [21]. In light of this spectrum of severity, we propose to consider the term of "Partington syndrome" for all patients affected with this mutation, to acknowledge M.W. Partington who first described the more severely impaired patients.

We report slightly lower epilepsy prevalence in our group (33%) compared to 45% in the Australian series [24]. The seizures exhibited by ARX patients in our study were of various types: tonic-clonic or complex partial seizures, mainly sensitive to current antiepileptic drugs. The frequency of infantile spasms (West syndrome) was 11% in our series, which is concordant with the 12.5% rate observed in the Australian series [24]. Response to

Table 2 MRI analysis

	Healthy controls	ARX	DS
Mean vermis height (mm)	47.2	47.8	37.3
Standard deviation	2.5	3.3	2.9
Group effect	[$F(2,36) = 56.249$, $p < 0.001$]****		
ARX/healthy controls	NS		
ARX/DS	$p < 0.001$ ****		
DS/healthy controls	$p < 0.001$ ****		

The normality of the data distribution was checked using a Shapiro-Wilk normality test. An ANOVA was applied to compare differences across groups. ****means < 0.001 .

corticosteroids appeared to be good if treated early, in contrast with infantile spasms associated with the c.333ins (GCG)₇, which are usually drug resistant [14,15].

All *ARX* patients exhibited mild to severe orolingual dyspraxia. A fifth of *ARX* patients had very severe language impairment, either due to low cognitive level or to speech apraxia.

With regard to motor assessment, no true pyramidal syndrome was observed in *ARX* patients. This clinical sparing of the pyramidal tracts, contrasting with the major dystonic posture in some patients, is concordant with the expression pattern of *ARX*. Indeed, *ARX* is expressed in GABAergic neurons and is involved in tangential migration of GABAergic neurons from the telencephalon but not in radially migrating neurons, which gives rise to pyramidal neurons in the cortical plate.

As there is a positive correlation between the handedness of a child and the handedness of its biological parents [43], we chose to compare the *ARX* patients to the healthy controls (males) from their families. We reported a higher frequency of strong left-handedness in *ARX* patients compared to healthy controls and DS patients. In the literature, the great majority (90%) of the human population is right-handed [44]. This percentage contrasts with the one found in *ARX* patients (70%). The ontogenesis of handedness is usually thought as a multifactorial model [45]. *ARX* being a transcription factor expressed early in brain during the development, it could be interesting to test if *ARX* can regulate some of the 27 genes identified as asymmetrically expressed in the left and right hemisphere of 12-week-old human fetal brains [46].

The particular “reach and grip” impairment, which was observed in all *ARX* patients, was further characterized by the videotaped scale and kinematic data. Comparison of *ARX* patients and age-matched DS patients was useful in distinguishing between motor problems due to intellectual deficit and distortions linked to a specific *ARX* profile. For instance, both *ARX* and DS patients had lower acceleration and velocity peak amplitudes compared to age-matched healthy controls. This finding was most likely related to the Intellectual Disability of *ARX* and DS patients. However, all other parameters that were impaired in *ARX* patients were spared in DS patients.

Three key features affecting digits, hands, wrist and forearm movements are shared by *ARX* patients:

- (i) Loss of preference of the index finger for grasping.

Ninety-five percent of the *ARX* patients in our series held a pen in a very specific way, between the lateral sides of the index and middle fingers, with the pen leaning upon the thumb's proximal phalanx, without directly contacting the pulp of the fingers. Turner described this way of holding the pen as an “odd posture” of the hand

in two unrelated families [30]. When they were presented with our kinematic task, *ARX* patients had significantly greater velocity peak amplitudes with the thumb-middle finger pinch than with the thumb-index finger pinch. This preference for the middle finger instead of the index was not observed in age-matched healthy controls and DS patients.

By studying the precision grasps of small beads of different sizes in 48 healthy children and 90 adults, Wong and Whishaw [47] described a high degree of variability in digit contact strategies, purchase patterns, and posture of the non grasping digits, depending on bead and hand size. However, a lateral grip missing any pulp contact of either the index or the thumb, such as observed in our *ARX* population, was never noticed. Similarly, among the various purchase strategies described, the use of the thumb and the middle finger, skipping the index, was very uncommon and considered improper. Conversely, the thumb-index pincer was used in more than 90% when grasping smaller beads, which were much more difficult to purchase [47].

- (ii) Major impairment of fourth and fifth fingers
deftness

It is interesting to note that the unusual grip posture spontaneously observed during the infancy of *ARX* patients by their parents (“pinch with three fingers” with a more important use of the major and no use of the 4th and 5th finger), persisted during adulthood, in an even more discrete way, as demonstrated in the kinematic study. In age-matched healthy controls and DS patients, the difficulty induced by the use of the thumb-fourth finger pinch, which is unusual, did not have any impact on the movement duration. By contrast, *ARX* patients took significantly more time to perform the movement with the thumb-fourth finger pinch than with the thumb-middle finger. Furthermore, the MGA latency for the thumb-fourth finger pinch was much more pronounced in *ARX* patients than in controls. In addition, only nine out of the thirteen *ARX* patients were able to complete the task with the thumb-fourth finger pinch though they completed the task utilizing the two other types of pinch without much trouble.

- (iii) Lack of pronation/supination movements of the wrist and forearm.

In age-matched healthy controls and DS patients, but not in *ARX* patients, we found an orientation effect on both transport and grasp components. The +56° condition has been shown to be the easiest orientation for grasping an object [48]. At -56°, the movement duration was longer, the MGA occurred later and was smaller. This data suggests that the -56° condition was a more

difficult orientation for grasping and required more fine motor control [49-51]. Acceleration and velocity peak amplitudes were higher at -56° . It is likely that the increase of acceleration and velocity peak amplitudes at -56° in healthy controls and DS patients compared to ARX patients is related to the pronation movement used by the DS and healthy controls to grasp the object at -56° . ARX patients did not show such an effect on either transport parameters or grasp parameters. In fact, ARX patients elevated their elbows rather than pronating their wrist in order to grasp the object at -56° . This observation is consistent with the finding that ARX patients exhibited impaired performances of rapid movements of pronation and supination of the wrist.

The term “focal dystonia” has often been used to describe the very specific hand grip of patients affected with Partington syndrome. However, the general definition of dystonia requires simultaneous co-contraction of agonist and antagonist muscles, leading to sustained hypertonia. In ARX patients, by contrast, weakness of muscles has been seen (but not stiffness) with a spontaneous position of the wrist at rest in a limp flexed position, both in the present and in past studies [24]. This awkward position at rest, which could have been mistaken for unusual hand mannerisms, does not fit with the definition of focal dystonia, which occurs during voluntary movement.

Partington syndrome, a developmental model of Limb Kinetic Apraxia (LKA)

The term apraxia indicates an inability to perform purposeful movements in the absence of sensory-motor deficits or impaired understanding of what is required [52]. Classically, three types of limb apraxia have been identified: the ideational apraxia (patients do not know what to do), the ideomotor apraxia (patients know what to do but not how to do it), and Limb-Kinetic Apraxia (LKA) [52-54]. LKA was defined one century ago by Kleist, as “a loss of hand and finger dexterity resulting from inability to connect or isolate individual finger movements” [55]. The De Renzi upper-limb apraxia scale has been developed to distinguish LKA from ideomotor apraxia [35]. In our study, DS and ARX patients both exhibited a significant rate of ‘sequence’ errors, likely related to a common disability in motor programming resulting from their Intellectual Disability. Specifically, DS patients had significantly higher scores on the De Renzi scale than the ARX patients, and no DS patient scored below the pathological range for apraxia. Conversely, none of the ARX patients reached the minimum normal score, and 75% scored in the pathological range for apraxia. Furthermore, only ARX patients exhibited a high rate of awkwardness and spatial errors, similar to patients affected with LKA associated with CorticoBasal Degeneration (CBD) [35]. Interestingly, ARX patients fulfil two major clinical criteria for LKA

diagnosis [54]: (i) impaired, coarse execution of simple movements of the hand, more evident distally than proximally and most notable for incoordination between fingers. It is striking to see how ARX patients were much more impaired in assessment of distal movement, which demanded independent finger movements, compared with more global movement, which involved the whole superior limb; (ii) impairment of all movements, i.e. symbolic/non symbolic, transitive/intransitive. ARX patients were similarly impaired in their performance of symbolic or non-symbolic gestures, and in holding a position or carrying out motor sequences. The core deficit in LKA is a distortion of individual finger movements and posture, similar to the peculiar ARX patients’ grasping behaviour. In addition, ARX patients exhibit buccofacial apraxia or at least tongue and lips movement impairment, as observed in patients with corticobasal degeneration [56,57].

The so called “LKA” observed in ARX subjects is a unique form of LKA for several reasons: ARX-related apraxia is (i) a “pure” LKA, without bradykinesia, rigidity and dystonia, three movement impairments commonly seen in corticobasal degeneration [54], allowing a better analysis of LKA pathophysiology; (ii) a bilateral LKA, by contrast with LKA in CBD which is mainly unilateral [54]; (iii) a developmental impairment observed as soon as in infancy, without obvious worsening with aging on retrospective data.

The pathophysiology of LKA suggests an impaired cortical inhibition for selection and control of hand muscular activity [53] and may be the result of loss of cortical inhibitory interneurons either in the frontal lobe or in the basal ganglia in CBD [53]. In Parkinson disease, the LKA seems also to be related to cortico-basal ganglia network dysfunction [58]. Since ARX is mainly expressed in inhibitory GABAergic interneurons of the developing cortex and striatum [59], a similar mechanism might be suggested in ARX mutated patients.

Visual inspection of the brain MRI of ARX patients did not reveal major basal ganglia abnormalities. The mild cystic images observed in most ARX patients located just beneath the putamen have the signal characteristics of CSF on MRI (Hyper T2, Hypo T1 and FLAIR images) and represent most probably a simple enlargement of the Virchow-Robin spaces along the lenticulo-striatal vessels. Nevertheless, it is questionable that obvious prominent cysts were already described in the posterior putamen of patients carrying the c.333ins(GCG)₇ in the first polyalanine tract of the ARX gene [14]. Moreover, neuropathologic studies of the brain in newborn males affected with the XLAG syndrome (lack of ARX protein) show poorly delineated and atrophic basal ganglia and multiple small cavitations [5]. Besides, ARX has a major role in regulating basal ganglia differentiation in mice [60,61]. Interestingly, there was no difference in vermis height between ARX

patients and healthy controls, while DS had a significantly smaller vermis compared to both groups. The normal cerebellar structure is concordant with the lack of expression of the *ARX* gene in the cerebellum [1] and good gross motor skills of *ARX* patients.

Conclusion

The *c.429_452dup24* mutation of the *ARX* gene constitutes a recognizable clinical syndrome: *ARX* patients exhibiting Intellectual Deficiency with no primary motor impairment, but with a very specific upper limb distal motor apraxia associated with a pathognomonic hand-grip. A continuum of severity level is observed ranging from the milder form, exhibiting atypical handling and/or articulation impairment, to the most severe form, with hand dystonia and/or anarthria. The *ARX c.429_452dup24* mutation may be a developmental model for Limb Kinetic Apraxia.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Figure S1. The genealogical tree of the twelve out of the 13 French *c.429_452dup24* families diagnosed between 2002 and 2006, included in the study. Red arrow: patients who participated in the clinical study. Green asterisk: patients who were included in the clinical study but did not participate in the videotaped praxis study.

Additional file 2: Table S1. Fifteen items videotaped Praxis scale.

Additional file 3: Table S2. Epilepsy history of the 9 *ARX* patients with epilepsy.

Additional file 4: Figure S2. Morphological features of *ARX* mutated patients: S2a: Faces of *ARX* patients clustered by families; S2b: Profiles of *ARX* patients clustered by families.

Additional file 5: Video of an *ARX* patient easily kicking a ball.

Additional file 6: Video of the same *ARX* patient showing his impairment in grasping a felt-tip pen.

Additional file 7: Table S3. Kinematic results.

Additional file 8: MRI data.

Additional file 9: Figure S3. T1-weighted MRI sagittal view of the 13 Down syndrome patients: all but one had vermis hypoplasia. The green arrow shows the vermis height of a healthy control.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AC contributed to the design of the study, examined clinically all the patients included in the study, contributed to the acquisition and analysis of the kinematic and MRI data, performed the statistical analysis of the neuropsychological, kinematic and MRI data and drafted the manuscript; TN contributed to the analysis of the kinematic data, the interpretation of the data and helped to draft the manuscript; AB contributed to the assessment and analysis of the cognitive, adaptive, behavioural and motor skills of the patients, contributed to the interpretation of the data and to the acquisition of the kinematic and MRI data; YP contributed to the design of the kinematic task, contributed to the acquisition of the kinematic and MRI data, contributed to the statistical analysis and to the interpretation of the kinematic data; AR contributed to the design of the study, to the interpretation of the data, and to draft the manuscript; KD contributed to the choice of the neuropsychological scales used in the study, contributed to the assessment and analysis of the cognitive, adaptive, behavioural and motor skills of the patients,

contributed to the interpretation of the data, and contributed to the acquisition of the kinematic and MRI data; AC contributed to the acquisition of the MRI data, and contributed to the statistical analysis of the data; SB and FR contributed to the assessment and the analysis of the cognitive skills of the patients, and contributed to the acquisition of the MRI data; GB contributed to the choice of the neuropsychological scales used in the study, contributed to the assessment and analysis of the cognitive, adaptive, and behavioural skills of the patients, and contributed to the interpretation of the data; SM contributed to the clinical evaluation and interpretation of the data; DL, CC, BL, VL, ADSM, BGD, EB, DK, PB, FP, CRT and IM contributed to the clinical evaluation of *ARX* patients and interpretation of the data; MC and CP performed some of the molecular analysis and contributed to the interpretation of the data; SS contributed to the assessment and analysis of the cognitive, adaptive, and behavioural skills of some *ARX* patients; KP, TB and IS performed the molecular analysis and contributed to the interpretation of the data; BDF contributed to the design of the study, the clinical evaluation of DS patients, and interpretation of the data; MT contributed to the clinical evaluation of DS patients and interpretation of the data; IBC contributed to the design of the cognitive evaluation clinical evaluation of *ARX* patients and interpretation of the data; AT contributed to the clinical evaluation of *ARX* patients, interpretation of the data and draft of the manuscript; RT performed the molecular analysis, contributed to the clinical evaluation of DS patients and contributed to the interpretation of the data; DS contributed to the clinical evaluation of DS patients and contributed to the interpretation of the data; JC performed the molecular analysis, and contributed to the interpretation of the data; SF and JK contributed to the analysis of the data and were involved in the revision of the manuscript; NH contributed to the analysis, the interpretation of the data, and helped to draft the manuscript; RLG contributed to the analysis, the interpretation of the data, were involved in the revision of the manuscript; AR contributed to the design of the kinematic task, the acquisition and analysis of the kinematic data, contributed to the statistical analysis of the kinematic data, the interpretation of the data and the draft of the manuscript; VDP contributed to the design of the study, to the clinical evaluation of patients, to the interpretation of clinical, neuropsychological, kinematic and MRI data, and to the draft of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Authors are indebted to patients and their families and caregivers, especially those who cheerfully welcomed the clinical team in their own homes. Special thanks for the support of the french XLMR parents' association "Xtraordinaire" and Amanda Cook. We would also like to thank Pr Claude Morraïne and Pr Gérard Ponsot for their help and encouragement. Financial support from the French Ministry of Health (grant PHRC 2003 and 2008), the CNRS/Hospice Civils de Lyon (research fellow post-graduate grant for AC), the Clinical Investigation Center of the Hospices Civils de Lyon (HCL), the Fondation Jérôme-Lejeune (grant for AC), the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (FRM), Air France company.

Author details

¹Centre de Référence « Déficiences Intellectuelles de Causes Rares », Hôpital Femme Mère Enfant, Hospices Civils de Lyon, F-69677 Bron, France. ²CNRS UMR 5304, L2C2, Institut des Sciences Cognitives, F- 69675 Bron, France. ³Université de Lyon, Faculté de médecine Lyon Sud - Charles Mérieux, F-69008 Lyon, France. ⁴Athinoula A Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA, USA. ⁵Génétique, Bordeaux, France. ⁶INSERM UMR 663, Hôpital Necker-Enfants malades, Paris, France. ⁷Génétique moléculaire, Strasbourg, France. ⁸Génétique, Nancy, France. ⁹Pédiatrie, Strasbourg, France. ¹⁰Neuropédiatrie, Hôpital Trousseau, Paris, France. ¹¹Génétique moléculaire, Hôpital Cochin, Paris, France. ¹²Génétique, Poitiers, France. ¹³Génétique, Toulouse, France. ¹⁴Fondation Sonnenhof, Bischwiller, France. ¹⁵MAS de Courcouronnes, Courcouronnes, France. ¹⁶Génétique, Saint-Etienne, France. ¹⁷Médecine interne, Hôpital Saint Luc Saint Joseph, Lyon, France. ¹⁸Génétique, Tours, France. ¹⁹Service de génétique, Hôpital Femme Mère Enfant, Hospices Civils de Lyon, CRNL, CNRS UMR5292, INSERM U1028, Université Claude Bernard Lyon I, Lyon, France.

Received: 5 September 2013 Accepted: 22 January 2014

Published: 14 February 2014

References

1. Bienvenu T, Poirier K, et al: ARX, a novel Prd-class-homeobox gene highly expressed in the telencephalon, is mutated in X-linked mental retardation. *Hum Mol Genet* 2002, **11**(8):981–991.
2. Stromme P, Mangelsdorf ME, et al: Infantile spasms, dystonia, and other X-linked phenotypes caused by mutations in Aristaless related homeobox gene, ARX. *Brain Dev* 2002, **24**(5):266–268.
3. Poirier K, Lacombe D, et al: Screening of ARX in mental retardation families: consequences for the strategy of molecular diagnosis. *Neurogenetics* 2006, **7**(1):39–46.
4. de Brouwer AP, Yntema HG, et al: Mutation frequencies of X-linked mental retardation genes in families from the EuroMRX consortium. *Hum Mutat* 2007, **28**(2):207–208.
5. Bonneau D, Toutain A, et al: X-linked lissencephaly with absent corpus callosum and ambiguous genitalia (XLAG): clinical, magnetic resonance imaging, and neuropathological findings. *Ann Neurol* 2002, **51**(3):340–349.
6. Kitamura K, Yanazawa M, et al: Mutation of ARX causes abnormal development of forebrain and testes in mice and X-linked lissencephaly with abnormal genitalia in humans. *Nat Genet* 2002, **32**(3):359–369.
7. Uyanik G, Aigner L, et al: ARX mutations in X-linked lissencephaly with abnormal genitalia. *Neurology* 2003, **61**(2):232–235.
8. Kato M, Das S, et al: Mutations of ARX are associated with striking pleiotropy and consistent genotype-phenotype correlation. *Hum Mutat* 2004, **23**(2):147–159.
9. Bhat SS, Rogers RC, et al: A novel in-frame deletion in ARX is associated with lissencephaly with absent corpus callosum and hypoplastic genitalia. *Am J Med Genet A* 2005, **138**(1):70–72.
10. Guerrini R, Marini C: Genetic malformations of cortical development. *Exp Brain Res* 2006, **173**(2):322–333.
11. Kato M, Saitoh S, et al: A longer polyalanine expansion mutation in the ARX gene causes early infantile epileptic encephalopathy with suppression-burst pattern (Ohtahara syndrome). *Am J Hum Genet* 2007, **81**(2):361–366.
12. Absoud M, Parr JR, et al: A novel ARX phenotype: rapid neurodegeneration with Ohtahara syndrome and a dyskinetic movement disorder. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 2009, **52**(3):305–307.
13. Wohlrab G, Uyanik G, et al: Familial west syndrome and dystonia caused by an Aristaless related homeobox gene mutation. *Eur J Pediatr* 2005, **164**(5):326–328.
14. Guerrini R, Moro F, et al: Expansion of the first PolyA tract of ARX causes infantile spasms and status dystonicus. *Neurology* 2007, **69**(5):427–433.
15. Poirier K, Eisermann M, et al: Combination of infantile spasms, non-epileptic seizures and complex movement disorder: a new case of ARX-related epilepsy. *Epilepsy Res* 2008, **80**(2–3):224–228.
16. Shinozaki Y, Osawa M, et al: Expansion of the first polyalanine tract of the ARX gene in a boy presenting with generalized dystonia in the absence of infantile spasms. *Brain Dev* 2009, **31**(6):469–472.
17. Stromme P, Mangelsdorf ME, et al: Mutations in the human ortholog of Aristaless cause X-linked mental retardation and epilepsy. *Nat Genet* 2002, **30**(4):441–445.
18. Geicz J, Cloosterman D, et al: ARX: a gene for all seasons. *Curr Opin Genet Dev* 2006, **16**(3):308–316.
19. Shoubridge C, Fullston T, et al: ARX spectrum disorders: making inroads into the molecular pathology. *Hum Mutat* 2010, **31**(8):889–900.
20. Kato M, Das S, et al: Polyalanine expansion of ARX associated with cryptogenic west syndrome. *Neurology* 2003, **61**(2):267–276.
21. Partington MW, Mulley JC, et al: X-linked mental retardation with dystonic movements of the hands. *Am J Med Genet* 1988, **30**(1–2):251–262.
22. Frints SG, Froyen G, et al: Re-evaluation of MRX36 family after discovery of an ARX gene mutation reveals mild neurological features of Partington syndrome. *Am J Med Genet* 2002, **112**(4):427–428.
23. Gronskov K, Hjalgrim H, et al: Screening of the ARX gene in 682 retarded males. *Eur J Hum Genet* 2004, **12**(9):701–705.
24. Partington MW, Turner G, et al: Three new families with X-linked mental retardation caused by the 428-451dup(24 bp) mutation in ARX. *Clin Genet* 2004, **66**(1):39–45.
25. Stepp ML, Cason AL, et al: XLMR in MRX families 29, 32, 33 and 38 results from the dup24 mutation in the ARX (Aristaless related homeobox) gene. *BMC Med Genet* 2005, **6**:16.
26. Gestinari-Duarte Rde S, Santos-Reboucas CB, et al: ARX mutation c.428-451dup(24 bp) in a Brazilian family with X-linked mental retardation. *Eur J Med Genet* 2006, **49**(3):269–275.
27. Fullston T, Finnis M, et al: Screening and cell-based assessment of mutations in the Aristaless-related homeobox (ARX) gene. *Clin Genet* 2011, **80**(6):510–522.
28. Abedini SS, Kahrizi K, et al: Mutational screening of ARX gene in Iranian families with X-linked intellectual disability. *Arch Iran Med* 2012, **15**(6):361–365.
29. Arikan Y, Bilgen T, et al: C.428_451 dup(24 bp) mutation of the ARX gene detected in a Turkish family. *Genet Couns* 2012, **23**(3):367–373.
30. Turner G, Partington M, et al: Variable expression of mental retardation, autism, seizures, and dystonic hand movements in two families with an identical ARX gene mutation. *Am J Med Genet* 2002, **112**(4):405–411.
31. Cossee M, Faivre L, et al: ARX polyalanine expansions are highly implicated in familial cases of mental retardation with infantile epilepsy and/or hand dystonia. *Am J Med Genet* 2010, **155A**(1):98–105.
32. Aman MG, Tasse MJ, et al: The Nisonger CBRF: a child behavior rating form for children with developmental disabilities. *Res Dev Disabil* 1996, **17**(1):41–57.
33. Tasse MJ, Aman MG, et al: The Nisonger Child Behavior Rating form: age and gender effects and norms. *Res Dev Disabil* 1996, **17**(1):59–75.
34. De Renzi E, Motti F, et al: Imitating gestures: a quantitative approach to ideomotor apraxia. *Arch Neurol* 1980, **37**:6–10.
35. Soliveri P, Piacentini S, et al: Limb apraxia in corticobasal degeneration and progressive supranuclear palsy. *Neurology* 2005, **64**(3):448–453.
36. Sloan W: The Lincoln-Oseretsky motor development scale. *Genet Psychol Monogr* 1955, **51**(2):183–252.
37. Vandenberg SG: Factor analytic studies of the Lincoln-Oseretsky test of motor proficiency. *Percept Mot Skills* 1964, **19**:23–41.
38. Bialer I, Doll L, et al: A modified Lincoln-Oseretsky motor development scale: provisional standardization. *Percept Mot Skills* 1974, **38**(2):599–614.
39. Rogé B: *Manuel de l'échelle de développement psychomoteur de Lincoln-Oseretsky*. Paris: Les Editions du Centre de Psychologie Appliquée; 1984.
40. Thevenet M, Paulignan Y, et al: "Optodisp." 2001. copyright INSERM-CNRS-UCBL.
41. Roy AC, Paulignan Y, et al: Hand kinematics during reaching and grasping in the macaque monkey. *Behav Brain Res* 2000, **117**(1–2):75–82.
42. Jeannerod M: The timing of natural prehension movements. *J Mot Behav* 1984, **16**(3):235–254.
43. Reiss M, Reiss G: Earedness and handedness: distribution in a German sample with some family data. *Cortex* 1999, **35**(3):403–412.
44. Corballis MC: The evolution and genetics of cerebral asymmetry. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 2009, **364**(1519):867–879.
45. Ocklenburg S, Beste C, et al: Handedness: a neurogenetic shift of perspective. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 2013, **37**(10 Pt 2):2788–2793.
46. Sun T, Walsh CA: Molecular approaches to brain asymmetry and handedness. *Nat Rev Neurosci* 2006, **7**(8):655–662.
47. Wong YJ, Whishaw IQ: Precision grasps of children and young and old adults: individual differences in digit contact strategy, purchase pattern, and digit posture. *Behav Brain Res* 2004, **154**(1):113–123.
48. Frak V, Paulignan Y, et al: Orientation of the opposition axis in mentally simulated grasping. *Exp Brain Res* 2001, **136**(1):120–127.
49. Chieffi S, Gentilucci M: Coordination between the transport and the grasp components during prehension movements. *Exp Brain Res* 1993, **94**(3):471–477.
50. Bootsma RJ, Marteniuk RG, et al: The speed-accuracy trade-off in manual prehension: effects of movement amplitude, object size and object width on kinematic characteristics. *Exp Brain Res* 1994, **98**(3):535–541.
51. van Bergen E, van Swieten LM, et al: The effect of orientation on prehension movement time. *Exp Brain Res* 2007, **178**(2):180–193.
52. Gross RG, Grossman M: Update on apraxia. *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep* 2008, **8**(6):490–496.
53. Leiguarda RC, Merello M, et al: Limb-kinetic apraxia in corticobasal degeneration: clinical and kinematic features. *Mov Disord* 2003, **18**(1):49–59.
54. Zadikoff C, Lang AE: Apraxia in movement disorders. *Brain* 2005, **128**(Pt 7):1480–1497.
55. Kleist K: *Apraxie*. *Jarbuch Psychiatr Neurol* 1907, **28**:46–112.
56. Lang AE: Cortical basal ganglionic degeneration presenting with "progressive loss of speech output and orofacial dyspraxia". *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1992, **55**(11):1101.
57. Ozsancak C, Auzou P, et al: Dysarthria and orofacial apraxia in corticobasal degeneration. *Mov Disord* 2000, **15**(5):905–910.
58. Quencer K, Okun MS, et al: Limb-kinetic apraxia in Parkinson disease. *Neurology* 2007, **68**(2):150–151.

59. Poirier K, Van Esch H, et al: Neuroanatomical distribution of ARX in brain and its localisation in GABAergic neurons. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* 2004, **122**(1):35–46.
60. Colombo E, Collombat P, et al: Inactivation of Arx, the murine ortholog of the X-linked lissencephaly with ambiguous genitalia gene, leads to severe disorganization of the ventral telencephalon with impaired neuronal migration and differentiation. *J Neurosci* 2007, **27**(17):4786–4798.
61. Friocourt G, Parnavelas JG: Mutations in ARX result in several defects involving GABAergic neurons. *Front Cell Neurosci* 2010, **4**:4.

doi:10.1186/1750-1172-9-25

Cite this article as: Curie et al.: The c.429_452 duplication of the ARX gene: a unique developmental-model of limb kinetic apraxia. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases* 2014 **9**:25.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

