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Original research

Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC due to *NEFH* variants causes a progressive, non-length-dependent, motor-predominant phenotype

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ABSTRACT

Objective Neurofilaments are the major scaffolding proteins for the neuronal cytoskeleton, and variants in *NEFH* have recently been described to cause axonal Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC (CMT2CC).

Methods In this large observational study, we present phenotype–genotype correlations on 30 affected and 3 asymptomatic mutation carriers from eight families.

Results The majority of patients presented in adulthood with motor-predominant and lower limb-predominant symptoms and the average age of onset was 31.0±15.1 years. A prominent feature was the development of proximal weakness early in the course of the disease. The disease progressed rapidly, unlike other Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (CMT) subtypes, and half of the patients (53%) needed to use a wheelchair on average 24.1 years after symptom onset. Furthermore, 40% of patients had evidence of early ankle plantarflexion weakness, a feature which is observed in only a handful of CMT subtypes. Neurophysiological studies and MRI of the lower limbs confirmed the presence of a non-length-dependent neuropathy in the majority of patients. All families harboured heterozygous frameshift variants in the last exon of *NEFH*, resulting in a reading frameshift to an alternate open reading frame and the translation of approximately 42 additional amino acids from the 3' untranslated region (3'-UTR).

Conclusions This phenotype–genotype study highlights the unusual phenotype of CMT2CC, which is more akin to spinal muscular atrophy rather than classic CMT. Furthermore, the study will enable more informative discussions on the natural history of the disease and will aid in *NEFH* variant interpretation in the context of the disease's unique molecular genetics.

INTRODUCTION

Neurofilaments (NFs) are intermediate filaments with an average diameter of 10 nm that are almost exclusively expressed in neurons.¹ The majority of them are the NF triplet subunit proteins that are classified according to their gel electrophoresis-derived molecular weight into heavy (NEFH, 205 kDa), medium (NEFM, 160 kDa) and light (NEFL, 68 kDa) subunits. They assemble as heteropolymers to become the major scaffolding component of

the mature neuronal cytoskeleton in both peripheral and central neurons, and they primarily have a structural role in determining axonal calibre.^{1,2} Peripherin and α -internexin are other NF components of the neuronal cytoskeleton in the peripheral nervous system (PNS) and central nervous system (CNS), respectively.^{1,3}

Experimental studies on NFs over the past four decades have provided us with a wealth of knowledge on their expression, structure, assembly, transport and function. All three NF triplet proteins share a common structure consisting of three components: a head domain (non-helical amino terminus), a central alpha-helical rod domain and a tail domain (non-helical carboxyl terminus).⁴

The architectural assembly of NFs relies, among others, on two important factors: first, the line-up and appropriate association of conserved alpha-helical rod domains on opposing NF molecules, and second, the inherent property of NFs to form cross-bridges between them.^{1,3} Immunofluorescence thin-section studies from healthy mammalian neurons show NEFH subunits primarily located at interfilament cross-bridges and being sparse or absent from neuronal cell bodies. This suggests a selective role of NEFH in the formation of interfilament cross-bridges, a function which is most prevalent in mature axons.^{1,5}

The tail domains of NEFM and NEFH contain multiple repeat motifs of lysine-serine-proline amino acids (KSP repeats) which act as phosphorylation sites with important roles in interfilament cross-bridging and axonal calibre expansion and stabilisation.^{3,6,7} Various pieces of evidence illustrate the important roles the NEFH carboxyl terminus plays at different stages in neuronal development and especially in axonal radial expansion and maintenance.^{6,8}

There is evidence that accumulation of NFs either as stand-alone aggregates or as part of neurofibrillary tangles or Lewy bodies plays a role in neurodegenerative conditions of the CNS such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease and of the PNS such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (CMT), and it is not a surprise that they are explored as potential

Neuromuscular

biomarkers for these diseases.^{1,9} Furthermore, single-nucleotide polymorphisms and deletions in the KSP repeat motifs of the NEFH tail domain have specifically been associated with an increased risk of ALS.^{10,11}

In CMT, heterozygous mutations in *NEFL* cause autosomal dominant CMT1 or CMT2,¹² whereas biallelic mutations cause an early onset and severe axonal neuropathy with associated slow conduction velocities.^{13–15} Overall the neuropathy associated with *NEFL* mutations is axonal and, to date, there is no convincing evidence that primary demyelination contributes to the pathogenesis of *NEFL*-related CMT.^{16,17} The reduced motor conduction velocities reported in some patients are usually secondary to reduced diameter of the axons confirmed from sural nerve biopsies or skin biopsies containing dermal myelinated nerve fibres; in addition, these biopsies do not show features of primary demyelination.^{14,15,18} More recently, heterozygous pathogenic frameshift variants in the last exon of *NEFH* have been reported to cause CMT2^{19–21}; an *NEFM*-related CMT phenotype has not been reported so far.

The aim of this observational cohort study was to characterise the detailed phenotype and progression of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC (CMT2CC) due to mutations in the *NEFH* gene in 30 affected and three asymptomatic mutation carriers from eight unrelated families. Furthermore, the study highlights the unique genetic pathomechanism in this form of CMT, which is always associated with frameshift mutations in the last exon of the gene.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient recruitment

Patients included in this study were recruited to the respective research protocols of the assessing clinical centres. Patients were reviewed at least once in a clinical setting, and in cases of multiple visits, clinical data from the most recent visit were included in the cross-sectional correlations presented in this study.

Clinical and neurophysiological assessment

All patients with detailed phenotypical data presented in this study were assessed by the principal investigators (MMR, AMR, JB, AC, TS, B-OC and KWC). Motor examination scores were assigned according to the Medical Research Council motor grading scale (0–5). Where available, the Charcot-Marie-Tooth Examination Score V.2.0 (CMTESv2) was included. (This is a composite score based on patients' symptoms and examination findings; a higher score indicates a greater degree of disability). Neurophysiological assessments included nerve conduction

studies and electromyography (EMG) with concentric needle electrodes performed according to local protocols and normative values.

Muscle MRI

MRI with neuromuscular protocols was obtained from four patients, and this included T1-weighted and short tau inversion–recovery (STIR) axial images of the thighs and calves. Furthermore, whole body coronal and axial T1-weighted magnetic resonance images were acquired from patient FR2-II.1.

Molecular genetic analysis

Genomic DNA was extracted according to standard procedures. Whole or mini-exome sequencing was performed on the probands from five families using the Illumina HiSeq2500 sequencing platform (UK1, UK4 and CN1) or the Illumina NextSeq500 platform (FR1 and FR2). In-house CMT gene-specific panels were applied on the probands of the remaining three families (UK2, UK3 and FR3). The Genome Analysis Toolkit software was used for sequence alignment and variant calling. All individuals who had blood available for genotyping are indicated in table 1 and the family pedigrees; the *NEFH* genotype was confirmed through Sanger sequencing with primers that have been designed in-house using the NCBI's Primer Basic Local Alignment Search Tool and SNPCheck.

Statistical analysis

Due to the small sample size, descriptive statistics were used for any cross-sectional correlations with the exception of Fisher's exact test, which was used where appropriate. In the manuscript, continuous data are represented by values of the mean ± SD.

RESULTS

In this genotype–phenotype study, we present phenotypical data on 33 patients from eight families with CMT2CC due to heterozygous pathogenic frameshift *NEFH* variants (table 1 and figure 1). Families UK1,²⁰ FR1, FR2¹⁹ and CN1²¹ have been reported previously with limited clinical information, and the remaining four new families are reported here. The collated phenotypical data and pedigrees from all eight families are presented in the online supplemental table and figure 2, respectively, and further details of the four new families are in the online supplemental material document.

Table 1 *NEFH* genotypes

| No | Family identifier/ancestry | Family members with available phenotype/(genotype) data | <i>NEFH</i> variant details | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | SNV/indel | Amino acid change | Reference |
| 1 | UK1 | 4 / (3) | c.3010_3011delGA | p.(Asp1004Glnfs*58) | Rebello <i>et al</i> ²⁰ |
| 2 | UK2 | 2 / (1) | c.3010_3011delGA | p.(Asp1004Glnfs*58) | This study |
| 3 | UK3 | 1 / (1) | c.3010_3011delGA | p.(Asp1004Glnfs*58) | This study |
| 4 | UK4 | 11 / (7) | c.3017dup | p.(Pro1007Alafs*56) | This study |
| 5 | FR1 | 11 / (11) | c.3008_3009delAA | p.(Lys1003Argfs*59) | Jacquier <i>et al</i> ¹⁹ |
| 6 | FR2 | 1 / (1) | c.3043_3044delAA | p.(Lys1015Glyfs*47) | Jacquier <i>et al</i> ¹⁹ |
| 7 | FR3 | 1 / (1) | c.3057dup | p.(Lys1020Glnfs*43) | This study |
| 8 | CN1 | 2 / (2) | c.3015_3027dup CAAGCCTCCAGAG (de-novo) | p.(Lys1010Glnfs*57) | Nam <i>et al</i> , 2017 ²¹ |

indel, insertion or deletion; SNV, single-nucleotide variation.

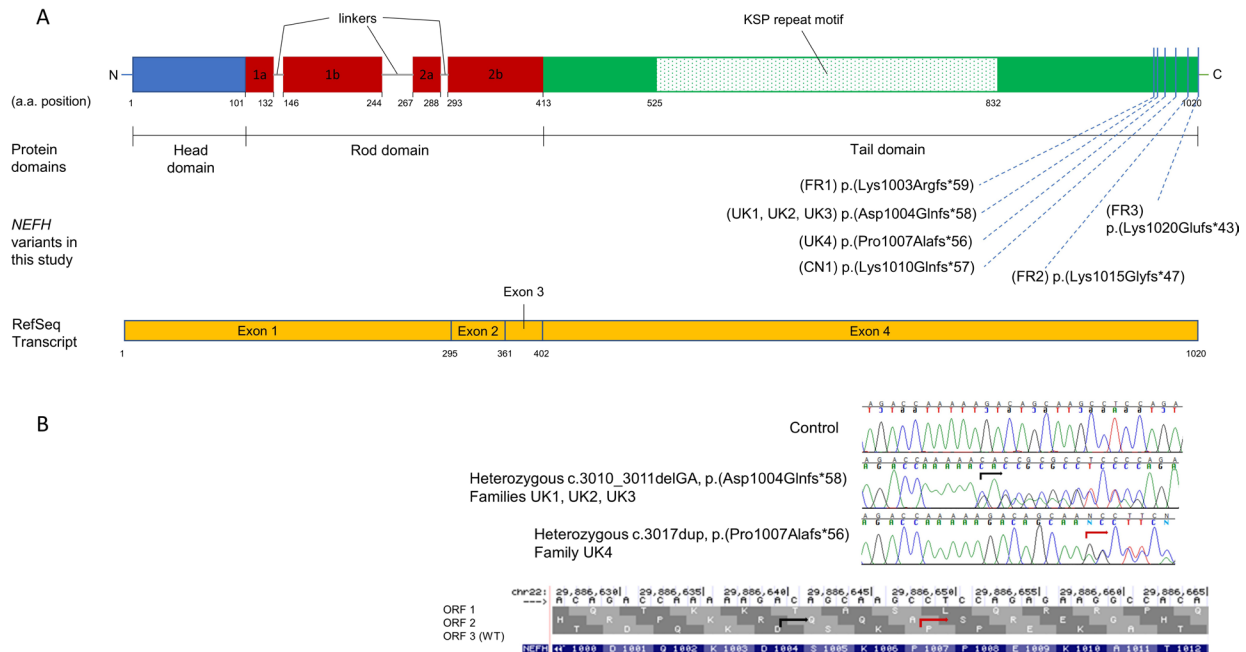


Figure 1 Topology of *NEFH* variants in relation to the protein domains and transcript and the frameshift to an alternate open reading frame. (A, panel above) Schematic representation of the *NEFH* protein and the corresponding RefSeq transcript. All variants in this study were in the tail domain of *NEFH*, which is coded for by exon 4. (B, panel below) Electropherogram obtained from the Sanger confirmation of two of the *NEFH* variants and illustration how both frameshift variants, c.3010_3011delGA (black arrow) and c.3017dup (red arrow), change the wild-type ORF3 to the alternate ORF2. KSP, lysine-serine-proline; ORF, open reading frame.

Atypical clinical presentation and rapid progression characteristic of CMT2CC

Available clinical information for 33 patients (28 seen in our centres and 5 by history), of which 30 were symptomatic, indicated that the majority first presented with neuropathy symptoms in mid-adulthood with an average age of onset of 31.0 ± 15.1 years (SD); eight patients had onset of the condition in childhood or teenage years. A common and important clinical feature of the phenotype, which has functional implications on daily life, was the development of proximal lower limb (LL) weakness usually in the form of difficulties climbing stairs, walking uphill or standing from sitting. This became evident in 70% of patients (21/30) early in the course of the disease with an average time from the onset of symptoms to proximal involvement of 4.4 ± 5.4 years (SD). Nine patients presented with features suggesting proximal involvement, and in all, onset of symptoms was on or after the age of 20 years. A presentation with proximal weakness was significantly more likely to occur in adult-onset (onset on or after 20 years) compared with childhood-onset (defined as onset before 20 years) cases (60% (9/15) vs 0% (0/6), Fisher's exact test $p=0.019$). Furthermore, approximately half of symptomatic patients in this study (16/30, 53%) reverted to using a wheelchair or mobility scooter at some point in their lifetime, either for travelling long distances or on a permanent basis. Fourteen of these 16 patients required walking aids (eg, stick) before the age of 65 years, and the average time between onset of symptoms and any use of a wheelchair or mobility scooter was 24.1 ± 10.9 years (SD). A summative graphical representation of the disease progression for each patient is shown in figure 3. Three patients seen in our centres at the ages of 6, 17 and 23 years were asymptomatic. However, in two of these individuals (FR1-IV.5 and FR1-IV.6), there was neurophysiological evidence of an axonal neuropathy, with reduced sensory responses in the LL and evidence of distal LL chronic denervation on EMG testing.

Interestingly, 40% of the symptomatic patients seen in our centres (10/25) showed evidence of early ankle plantarflexion weakness compared with ankle dorsiflexion, and this was obvious either by history (such as inability to stand on toes) and/or by examination. However, this phenotypical feature did not have a statistically significant association with the time from onset of symptoms to first use of a wheelchair or mobility scooter (two-tailed Mann-Whitney U value of 19, not significant). Fifty-two per cent of patients (13/25) had some form of foot deformity, and patients from two of the eight families (UK1 and FR1) displayed subtle upper motor neuron features on examination in the form of brisk reflexes.

Thirteen individuals had CMTEsv2 data at a specific age of examination (online supplemental table). A two-tailed Spearman's rank correlation coefficient showed no significant correlation (Spearman's $r=0.48$, $p=0.094$) between the CMTEsv2 and the disease duration (age at examination minus age of onset).

In families UK1 and FR1, there was intrafamilial variability with successive generations of affected individuals showing an earlier onset of the disease (FR1) and/or a more severe phenotype as illustrated by the level of disability accrued and age at which walking aids and wheelchair use were needed (UK1).

Neurophysiology

All patients who had nerve conduction studies (20/33) showed evidence of a motor-predominant sensorimotor axonal neuropathy (table 2). LL motor and sensory responses were universally reduced or absent, whereas upper limb (UL) motor responses were reduced only in two patients over the age of 65 years. The neurophysiological severity of the neuropathy varied between patients, irrespective of their age at which the studies were done.

EMG revealed a clear pattern of non-length-dependent denervation in the LL with/without UL involvement in 70% of patients

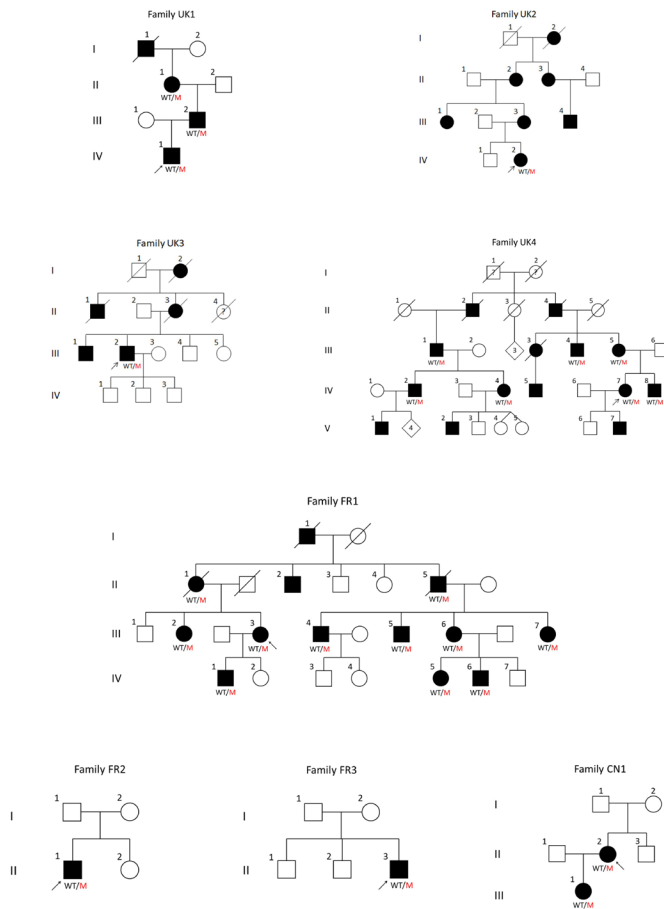


Figure 2 Pedigrees of newly identified and previously published families with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2C reported in this study. All pedigrees are numbered as they are referenced in the manuscript and tables. Arrows indicate the proband from each family. Filled symbols denote affected individuals; squares are men and circles are women. In cases where the genotype was available, it is indicated under the corresponding symbol as WT/M.

(14/20). Chronic denervation changes were evident, as expected, with reduced recruitment of motor units that were usually polyphasic, with or without an increased duration. In most cases, large motor units were observed firing at high rates with a reduced interference pattern. In 3 of the 20 patients sampled with EMG, there was also evidence of some active denervation in the biceps (UK4-IV.8 and FR3-II.3) and the tibialis anterior (UK4-IV.7 and FR3-II.3) in the form of fibrillations and positive sharp waves.

Muscle and CNS MRI

Four patients from four families underwent muscle MRI of the calves and thighs (UK1-IV.1, UK4-IV.7, FR2-II.1 and CN1-II.1²¹). All cases displayed a clear pattern of non-length-dependent intramuscular fat accumulation which was symmetrical, with the degree of thigh muscle involvement being similar to that of the calves (figure 4). More specifically, at the thigh level, there was pronounced intramuscular fat accumulation in the anterior compartment muscles compared with the posterior

compartment, with relative sparing and hypertrophy of the adductor longus in three cases (UK1-IV.1, UK4-IV.7 and CN1-II.1). At the calf level, there were generalised intramuscular fatty changes, with more marked involvement of the posterior compartment muscles. Strikingly, all cases showed relative

sparing of the tibialis anterior and the extensor digitorum longus. The whole body MRI (FR2-II.1) revealed widespread intramuscular fatty changes in the LL (including iliopsoas and glutei), chest wall and shoulder girdle muscles (including serratus anterior, subscapularis and infraspinatus).

The presence of upper motor neuron features and/or rapid progression prompted MRI of the brain and whole spine in four patients (UK1-IV.1, UK1-III.2, FR2-II.1 and FR3-II.3), which was normal in all cases.

Molecular genetics

Heterozygous frameshift variants in *NEFH*, which segregated with the phenotype in affected family members and were inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion, were identified in all eight families through exome sequencing (UK1, UK4, FR1, FR2 and CN1) or CMT gene-specific next-generation sequencing (NGS) panels (UK2, UK3 and FR3; table 1 and figure 1). None of the variants was present in the gnomAD population database (total of 141 456 samples).²² Even though each family harboured one of six different frameshift variants, they all resided in the last exon of *NEFH* and shifted the reading frame to the same alternate open reading frame (ORF2, figure 1). This new frame bears a stop codon approximately 120 base pairs downstream, thus resulting in the translational elongation of the *NEFH* transcript and subsequent protein by 42–47 amino acids, depending on the size and the exact location of the variant. Therefore, from a variant interpretation perspective, these variants resulted in an almost identical gain-of-function translational effect. Since families UK1, UK2 and UK3 were found to harbour the same variant (c.3010_3011delGA) and originated from within the UK, we carried out a haplotype analysis and confirmed that they did not share the same haplotype, and hence there was no founder effect. This variant as well as the one harboured by family FR1 (c.3008_3009delAA) reside in the same homopolymer stretch (AAAAAGA) which may represent a mutational hotspot for the gene.

DISCUSSION

This study, undertaken on a large CMT2CC cohort, explores in depth the atypical phenotype and molecular genetics of this CMT subtype caused by specific variants in *NEFH*. This will enable more informed discussions between clinicians and patients on the natural history and prognosis of the disease, and aid the interpretation of NGS-derived novel variants in *NEFH* in the context of the observed specific phenotype.

Affected individuals display a motor-predominant sensorimotor axonal neuropathy particularly affecting the LL. Patients reported that the onset of symptoms was usually in early to mid-adulthood, with early involvement of proximal muscles (especially the iliopsoas and glutei muscles). This feature, in conjunction with evidence from the clinical assessments, confirm that the majority of CMT2CC cases are characterised by non-length-dependent weakness, unlike what is observed in the classic CMT phenotype. Since proximal muscle weakness is more commonly seen with myopathies and acquired demyelinating inflammatory neuropathies, a heightened clinical suspicion for this CMT subtype is essential. Moreover, histological analysis from nerve and muscle tissue biopsies obtained from six patients enrolled in this study (UK1-IV.4, FR1-II.1, FR1-III.3, FR1-III.4, FR1-III.7 and FR2-II.1)^{19 20} did not reveal myopathic features. Furthermore, *NEFH* is not expressed in muscle. This observation also concurs with neurophysiological evidence of non-length-dependent denervation seen in most patients,

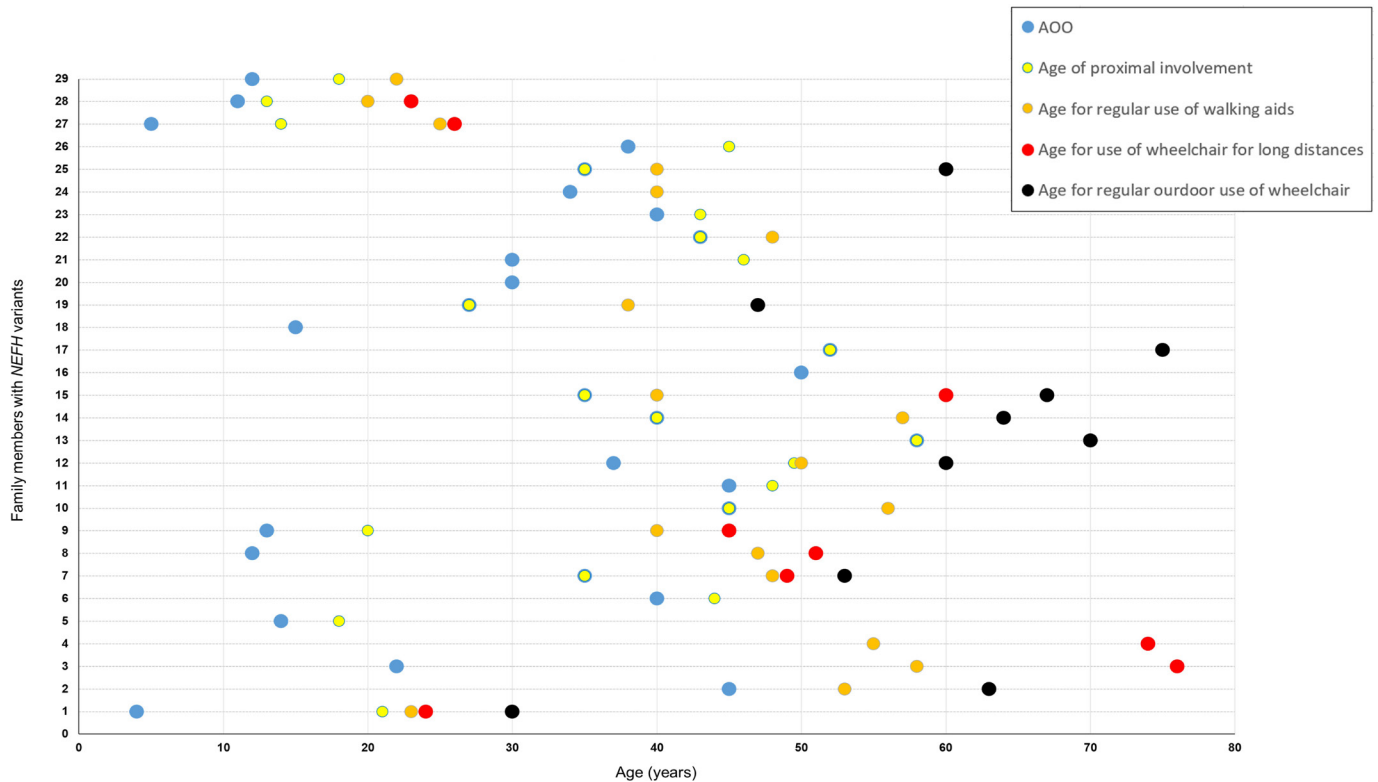


Figure 3 Natural progression of disability in symptomatic patients with CMT2CC in this study. Each horizontal dotted line and the corresponding timepoints on that line represent 1 of 29 symptomatic patients from this CMT2CC cohort on which there are available clinical data (individual UK2–III.3 has not been included as there were no available data on age of onset and age when walking aids were first needed). On the Y-axis, family UK1 is represented by 1–4 (in the following order: IV.1, III.2, II.1, I.1); UK2–IV.2 is represented by 5; UK3–III.2 is represented by 6; family UK4 is represented by 7–17 (in the following order: IV.7, IV.2, IV.4, IV.5, IV.8, III.1, III.3, III.4, III.5, II.2, II.4); family FR1 is represented by 18–26 (in the following order: IV.1, III.3, III.2, III.4, III.5, III.6, III.7, II.1, II.5); FR2–II.1 is represented by 27; FR3–II.3 is represented by 28; and CN1–II.2 is represented by 29. The blue circle represents the AOO of symptoms; the yellow circle represents the age of initial proximal muscle involvement; the orange circle represents the age when walking aids were first needed; the red circle represents the age when a wheelchair was first needed for long distances; and the black circle represents the age when a wheelchair was first needed on a full-time basis. For patients who had features suggesting proximal weakness as the onset of symptoms, the blue and yellow circles coincide. AOO, age of onset; CMT2CC, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC.

thus indicating that the non-length-dependent weakness that these patients display is purely neurogenic. Although some of the patients in two families (UK1 and FR1) had subtle upper motor neuron signs including brisk reflexes and extensor plantars, the weakness was not considered to be pyramidal in any of the patients.

Another striking feature of the disease is the relatively short interval from the onset of symptoms to the loss of independent ambulation (24.1 ± 10.9 years (SD)) as illustrated by the disease progression graph in figure 3. This is most likely due to the non-length-dependent nature of the neuropathy and the early manifestation of proximal weakness. Approximately half of the symptomatic patients in this study (16/30, 53%) use a wheelchair or mobility scooter for at least part of their outdoor activities. However, for patients with CMT2CC, the lifetime risk of needing a wheelchair is likely to be greater than 53% as this is a cross-sectional study, and seven patients are still under the age of 50 years. The CMTESv2 is a clinical score designed to measure length-dependent sensory and motor impairment in CMT.^{23 24} Therefore, it was not a surprise that it does not correlate (Spearman's r , $p=0.094$) with the non-length progression observed in CMT2CC.

The early involvement of muscles of the posterior compartment of the calf, including gastrocnemius, soleus and peroneus longus, resulting in early ankle plantarflexion weakness,

is another unusual feature of the phenotype. This was obvious either by history (such as inability to stand on toes) or by examination of the relevant muscles and/or relative sparing of the anterior tibialis muscles on neuromuscular MRI. Even though early ankle plantarflexion weakness is rarely seen in CMT, it is nonetheless associated with specific motor-predominant subtypes, including those caused by variants in genes coding heat shock proteins, such as *HSPB1* and *HSPB8*.^{25–27}

All families in this study harboured frameshift variants in the last exon of the *NEFH* gene, thus enabling the resulting aberrant transcript to escape nonsense-mediated decay and resulting in translation of the 3'-UTR. Two of the six variants (c.3010_3011delGA and c.3008_3009delAA) accounted for the genetic diagnosis in half of the families. The apparent higher prevalence of these variants in our cohort may be linked to their location within the same homopolymer stretch (AAAAAGA), since short genomic sequences such as this one are known to influence the rate of development of de novo mutations.²⁸ From a variant interpretation perspective, we highlight the importance of the variant type (frameshift) and the almost identical gain-of-function translational effect they produce. All variants were absent from the gnomAD population database,²² which makes plausible the attribution of pathogenicity from an epidemiological perspective. Even by considering the more general toxic gain-of-function translational effect, only one such variant,

Table 2 Summary of neurophysiological studies

| Family no | Patient | Age (years) at assessment | Median motor (APB) | | Ulnar motor (FDIO) | | Peroneal motor (EDB) | | Tibial motor (AH) | | Median sensory | | Ulnar sensory | | Radial sensory | | Sural sensory | | EMG/comments |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|---|
| | | | Amp (mV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (mV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (mV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (mV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (µV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (µV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (µV) | CV (m/s) | Amp (µV) | CV (m/s) | |
| UK1 | IV.1 | 24 | 10.7 | 46 | 10.4 | 54 | 1.9 | 35 | 1.2 | - | 6 | 56 | 3 | 52 | 20 | 56 | A | NA | Proximal and distal, non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the UL and LL; some equivocal myopathic change in some muscles |
| | III.2 | 56 | 6.7 | 54 | 12.1 | 51 | 0.5 | 41 | - | - | 3 | 51 | 1 | 52 | 11 | 60 | A | NA | Proximal and distal non-length-dependent chronic denervation |
| UK2 | II.1 | 78 | 1.3 | 39 | 5.9 | 54 | A | NA | A | NA | A | NA | A | NA | A | NA | A | NA | Proximal and distal non-length-dependent chronic denervation |
| | IV.2 | 19 | 10.7 | 44 | 8.5 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 1.1 | - | 18 | 50 | 7 | 60 | 31 | 64 | 5 | 43 | Limited EMG study (tibialis anterior) was unremarkable |
| UK3 | III.2 | 44 | 6.5 | 42 | 7.1 | 46 | 1.9 | 41 | 1.5 | - | 2 | 52 | A | NA | 6 | 52 | A | NA | Prominent chronic denervation in UL and LL, largely length-dependent |
| | IV.7 | 53 | 6.7 | 50 | 8.4 | 55 | 2.3 | 33 | 0.9 | NA | 10 | 52 | 3 | 53 | 19 | 57 | 2 | 36 | Prominent chronic non-length-dependent denervation, similar distally and proximally, with features of acute denervation |
| UK4 | IV.8 | 50 | 9.8 | 50 | 7.9 | 59 | 2 | 43 | 1 | NA | 5 | 57 | 4 | 56 | 14 | 62 | A | NA | Chronic denervation, not convincingly length-dependent and similar distally and proximally; with features of acute denervation |
| | II.5 | 68 | 12.1 | 53.8 | - | - | 0.12 | 31.1 | - | - | A | NA | A | NA | - | - | A | NA | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the UL and LL |
| FR1 | III.2 | 55 | 7.4 | 54.3 | - | - | 5 | 43.2 | - | - | 13.7 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 4.5 | 39 | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the UL and LL |
| | III.3 | 51 | 10.6 | 65 | 7.6 | 52 | 2.4 | 31 | - | - | 12 | 38 | 5 | 45 | 11 | 44 | 2 | 31 | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the UL and LL |
| FR2 | III.4 | 50 | 8.2 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | A | NA | A | NA | - | - | A | NA | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the LL |
| | III.5 | 49 | 6.4 | 45.1 | 8.5 | 49.8 | A | NA | - | - | A | NA | A | NA | - | - | A | NA | Features consistent with chronic denervation distally in the LL |
| FR3 | III.6 | 46 | 7.8 | 44.2 | 11.4 | 50 | 2.4 | 30.8 | - | - | 6.3 | 38 | 3.3 | 43 | - | - | A | NA | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the LL |
| | III.7 | 44 | 3.4 | 51.1 | 9 | 43.6 | 4.1 | 41.1 | - | - | 4.2 | 39 | 7.7 | 41 | - | - | 4.5 | 33 | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation in the LL |
| CN1 | IV.1 | 23 | 13.07 | 53 | 11.81 | 56 | 0.77 | 37 | - | - | 47.8 | 37 | 5.4 | 39 | 14.3 | 38 | 9.6 | 25 | Features consistent with chronic denervation distally in the LL |
| | IV.5 | 23 | 8.2 | 55.2 | - | - | 5.8 | 39.1 | - | - | 10.1 | - | 10.3 | 48 | - | - | A | NA | Features consistent with chronic denervation distally in the LL |
| CN2 | IV.6 | 17 | 8 | 50.2 | - | - | 6.5 | 38.5 | - | - | 11.5 | - | 14.7 | 47 | - | - | 4.1 | 40 | Features consistent with chronic denervation distally in the LL |
| | II.1 | 23 | 5.77 | 54 | 6.8 | 59 | 1.35 | 34 | - | - | 3.5 | 40 | A | NA | 5 | 40 | A | NA | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation |
| CN3 | II.3 | 24 | 10 | 45.1 | 6.7 | 46 | 2 | 44.3 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 2.1 | 41.9 | - | - | 4.8 | 40.7 | - | - | Chronic denervation, equally prominent distally and proximally, with features of acute denervation |
| | II.2 | 28 | 19.4 | 44.7 | 12.6 | 48.3 | 1.2 | 30.6 | 1.7 | 39.8 | 10 | 41.3 | 8 | 39.3 | 7.7 | 50 | 6 | 34.6 | Non-length-dependent chronic denervation |

All motor amplitudes are responses to distal stimulation (wrist and ankle).

-, not available; A, absent; ADM, abductor digiti minimi; AH, abductor hallucis; Amp, amplitude; APB, abductor pollicis brevis; CV, conduction velocity; EDB, extensor digitorum brevis; EMG, electromyography; FDIO, first dorsal interosseous; LL, lower limb; NA, not applicable; UL, upper limb.

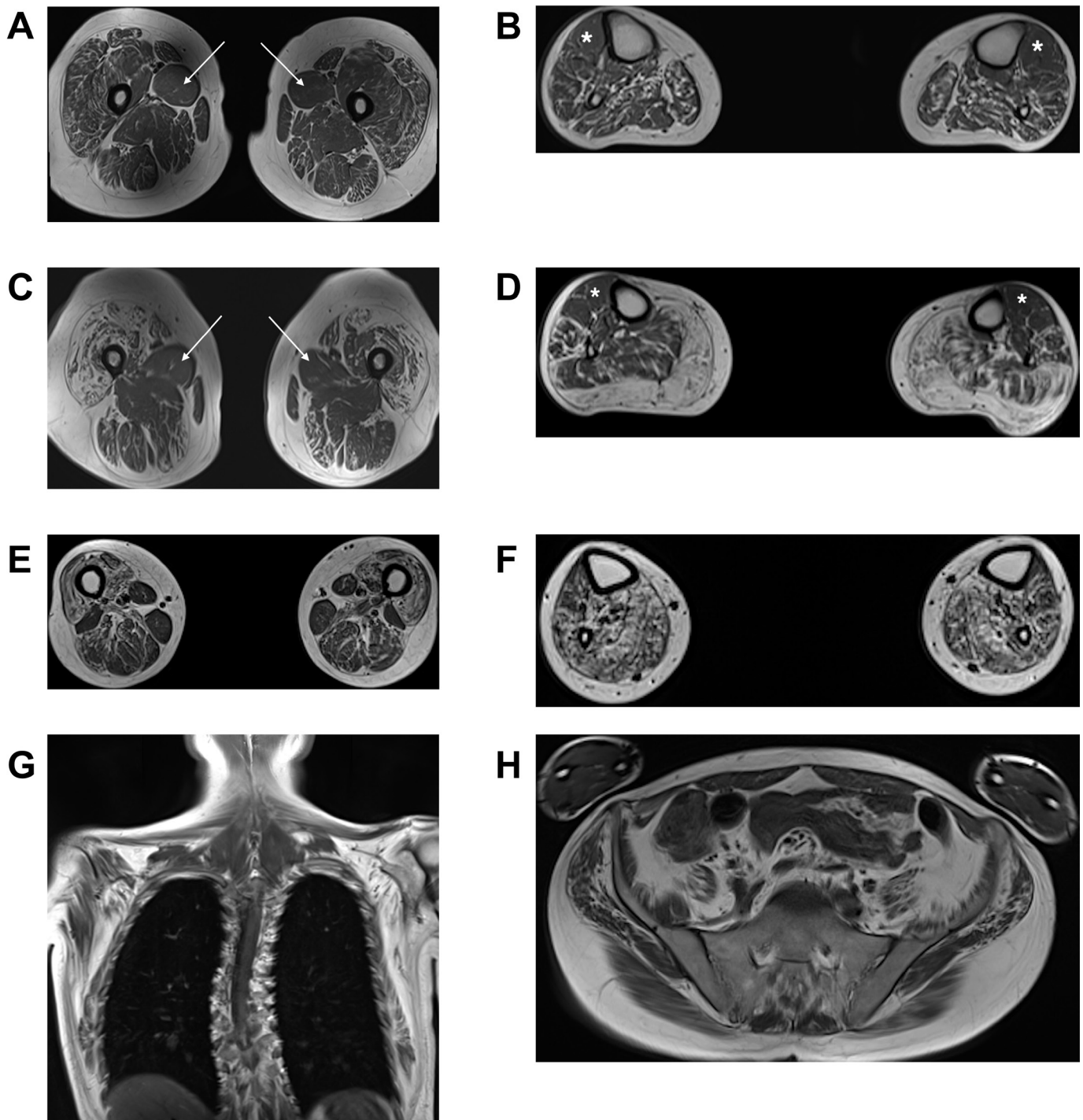


Figure 4 Muscle MR images in patients with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC. The panels show T1-weighted MR images of the thighs and calves in individuals UK1-IV.1 (A,B), UK4-IV.7 (C,D) and FR2-II.1 (E–H). In all three patients, the degree of intramuscular fat accumulation in the thighs is similar to that in the calves. In individual UK1-IV.1 at the thigh level (A), there is streaky fatty change particularly involving vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius and rectus femoris, with conspicuous sparing and relative hypertrophy of adductor longus (white arrows). In the calves (B), there is generalised intramuscular fatty change, more pronounced in the posterior compartment, with relative sparing of the tibialis anterior (white asterisks). In individual UK4-IV.7 at the thigh level (C), there is severe fatty degeneration of the quadriceps with small ‘islands’ of preserved motor units indicating advanced neurogenic amyotrophy. Again, there is relative sparing of the adductor longus (white arrows). In the calves (D), there is almost complete fatty replacement of the gastrocnemius, with less marked streaky fatty changes elsewhere and relative sparing of the tibialis anterior (white asterisks) and the extensor digitorum longus. In individual FR2-II.1, who clinically and radiologically is the most severely affected of the three patients, the thigh images (E) show severe fatty change of the quadriceps, with less marked changes involving the posterior compartment. In the calves (F), there is severe fatty change affecting the posterior compartment muscles, with slightly less severe involvement of the tibialis anterior and the extensor digitorum longus. Whole body T1-weighted MR images acquired in this individual (G,H) also demonstrate widespread symmetric involvement of the shoulder girdle, chest wall and pelvic muscles. MR, magnetic resonance.

which would elongate the protein by 43 amino acids, is present once (out of 250 682 alleles) in gnomAD (p.Glu995GlyfsTer68), which would respect the maximum credible population allele frequency for pathogenic variants in CMT genes as previously published.²⁹ This is especially true for adult-onset CMT, including this subtype, whereby presymptomatic carriers of pathogenic variants may be enrolled in large population databases. The unique genetic features of CMT2CC (unique at least within CMT) can be used for future variant curation exercises involving indels in the last exon of *NEFH* that cause a frameshift to the same alternate reading frame. This of course should also be borne in mind when investigators encounter missense variation in the same locus, which has not been associated with CMT. Furthermore, this domain of the *NEFH* gene does not show a statistically significant missense constraint metric,^{30 31} strengthening the notion that missense variants in the last exon of *NEFH* should not be assumed to be pathogenic, unless robust genetic, bioinformatic and functional/experimental evidence suggests otherwise. Previous studies have associated in-frame deletion variants in the NEFH KSP repeat motif with ALS^{10 11}; however, with the benefit of today's large population databases of genetic variants such as gnomAD, it is obvious that such in-frame deletions in the KSP repeat motif (amino acid residues 525–832, figure 1) are frequently observed in the general population. Therefore, given the rare prevalence of ALS, epidemiologically, it would not be plausible for these variants to be causal for ALS, but they may still contribute as a polygenic risk factor.

Following the original brief clinical reports of families with CMT2CC, there have been three further reports of multigenerational families with CMT2CC and a cosegregating heterozygous frameshift variant in the last exon of *NEFH*.^{32–34} In all families, affected family members had an age of onset of symptoms in early to mid-adulthood, and a proportion displayed a non-length-dependent neuropathy with significant chronic denervation changes. Furthermore, all three families harboured heterozygous frameshift *NEFH* variants which shifted the reading frame to the same alternate one described in this study, further strengthening the association between this atypical phenotype and unique genotype.

In silico tools predict that the 3'-UTR of *NEFH* is amyloidogenic when translated.^{20 21} Furthermore, previous experimental studies with plasmid constructs that expressed the amyloidogenic 3'-UTR of the *NEFH* gene confirmed that the mutant NEFH protein forms cytoplasmic aggregates in vivo in different cell lines,^{19 20 32} zebrafish motor neurons,^{20 32} mouse primary motor neurons and in the spinal cord of chick embryos.¹⁹ In the majority of the cellular models, the NEFH aggregates were perinuclear, and this is not a surprise given the destiny of NEFH proteins to coassemble locally following translation in the perikaryon and before being transported through the axon. Given the important role the phosphorylated region in the NEFH tail domain plays in various neuronal functions, including interfilament cross-bridging, axonal radial growth and axonal transport of NFs, the production of a mutant NEFH protein with an aberrant tail domain may also adversely affect the integrity of the cytoskeletal network and the neuron as a whole, making neurons more susceptible to the effect of NEFH protein aggregates.

Existing evidence suggests that accumulations of intermediate filaments, including NFs, occur in the proximal axons of lower motor neurons at a higher prevalence in ALS compared with controls,³⁵ and therefore the hypothesised formation of NEFH aggregates in the proximal neuron may cause a neuronopathy and explain the non-length-dependent neuropathy and early

ankle plantarflexion weakness observed in CMT2CC. Unfortunately, superficial peroneal nerve biopsies from three affected individuals described here (family FR1) and in a previously published report of CMT2CC³³ were not examined under electron microscopy for any cytoskeletal abnormalities.

NEFM and NEFH subunits, alone or in combination, are unable to assemble in the absence of NEFL, but there is evidence that the latter can self-assemble when expressed alone in vivo.^{36–38} These observations likely reflect the critical importance of NEFL over NEFH in the assembly of the neuronal cytoskeleton and may explain the higher prevalence of *NEFL*-related CMT2E in CMT cohorts compared with the much rarer *NEFH*-related CMT2CC and an absent, so far, *NEFM*-related CMT phenotype.^{39 40} The *NEFH* variants identified in the eight probands in this study were among 2494 patients with CMT screened at the three study centres since 2016, confirming the rarity of *NEFH* variants in CMT.

In conclusion, patients with autosomal dominant CMT2CC present in adulthood with a motor-predominant non-length-dependent neuropathy, which progresses faster than expected for classical CMT with at least half of the patients losing independent ambulation by the seventh decade of life. The unique genetic pathomechanism of the disease may open potential avenues for the development of rational genetic therapies.

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Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC due to NEFH variants causes a progressive, non-length dependent, motor predominant phenotype

Supplementary table. A) Detailed clinical features from 28 phenotyped family members. Motor scores are according to the Medical Research Council (MRC) scale of muscle strength. In the column of 'LL distal muscle weakness' the two numbers, where available, represent the strength of ankle dorsiflexion and ankle plantarflexion, separated by a comma, respectively. The superscript ^a in either the symptomatology or examination indicates early ankle plantarflexion involvement and/or ankle plantarflexion weakness \geq ankle dorsiflexion weakness. Abbreviations: AOO, age of onset; CMTESv2, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Examination Score v2.0; IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulins; LL, lower limbs; NA, not available; n/a, not applicable; OSA, obstructive sleep apnoea; UL, upper limbs; UMN, upper motor neuron.

| Family - Patient | Sex | AOO (yrs) | Presenting symptoms | Proximal features / age of occurrence | Sensory sympt. | Age at assessment | Mobility | Muscle weakness | | | | UMN features | CMTES v2 | Additional features |
|------------------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | UL prox | UL distal | LL prox | LL distal | | | |
| UK1 – IV.1 | M | 4 | Frequent falls; turning on ankles | Unable to stand from sitting without using arms / 21 | No | 31 | Wheel-chair | 5 | 4+ | 4 | 3, 1 ^a | Spastic gait in early adulthood | 18 | Pes cavus, clawed toes |
| UK1 – III.2 | M | 45 | Tripping; unable to run | No | No | 63 | Wheel-chair | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4, 4- ^a | Extensor plantars | 14 | No |
| UK1 – II.1 | F | 20s | Unable to stand on toes ^a | No | Numbness (mid calves) | 78 | Wheel-chair | 5 | 3-4 | 4 | 1 | No | 20 (v1) | No |
| UK2 – IV.2 | F | 14 | Falls | Difficulty going upstairs / 18 | No | 19 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4+, 5 | No | 5 | Achilles tendon tightness |
| UK2 – III.3 | F | NA | NA | NA | NA | 43 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | No | NA | No |
| UK3 – III.2 | M | 40 | Legs giving way | Difficulty standing from low chair / 44 | No | 44 | Indepen. walking | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4+, 4+ ^a | No | NA | High arches, clawed toes |

Supplementary table. A) (continued).

| Family - Patient | Sex | AOO (yrs) | Presenting symptoms | Proximal features / age of occurrence | Sensory sympt. | Age at assessment | Mobility | Muscle weakness | | | | UMN features | CMTES v2 | Additional features |
|------------------|-----|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | UL prox | UL distal | LL prox | LL distal | | | |
| UK4 – IV.7 | F | 35 | Difficulty going upstairs | From the onset | No | 53 | Mobility scooter | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4+,4+ ^a | No | 8 | OSA (CPAP) |
| UK4 – III.1 | M | 37 | Walking and running difficulties; falls | Difficulty going upstairs / 50 | No | 75 | Mobility scooter | 4-5 | 3-4 | 3 | 0, 0 | No | NA | High arches |
| UK4 – III.4 | M | 40 | Difficulty going upstairs; unable to run | From the onset | Numbness (distal calf) | 77 | Wheel-chair | 3 | 1-4 | 0 | 0, 0 | No | NA | No |
| UK4 – III.5 | F | 35 | Difficulty on stairs and going uphill | From the onset | No | 73 | Wheel-chair | 4 | 4-5 | 0 | 3, 3 ^a | No | NA | No |
| UK4 – IV.2 | M | 12 | Difficulty running | NA | Numbness (ankles) | 53 | Mobility scooter | 4 | 4-5 | 0-3 | 3, 3 ^a | No | NA | No |
| UK4 – IV.4 | F | 13 | Legs giving way | Difficulty going upstairs / 20 | No | 48 | Mobility scooter | 3-4 | 4+ | 1-3 | 4-, 3 ^a | No | NA | No |
| UK4 – IV.8 | M | 45 | Legs giving way; unable to run | Difficulty going upstairs / 48 | No | 50 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4+, 5- | No | NA | Jaw cramps when yawning |

Supplementary table. A) (continued).

| Family - Patient | Sex | AOO (yrs) | Presenting symptoms | Proximal features / age of occurrence | Sensory sympt. | Age at assessment | Mobility | Muscle weakness | | | | UMN features | CMTES v2 | Additional features |
|------------------|-----|-----------|---|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | UL prox | UL distal | LL prox | LL distal | | | |
| FR1 – III.3 | F | 27 | Difficulty going upstairs | From the onset | No | 51 | Wheel-chair | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | No | 24 | Pes cavus; hypophonia |
| FR1 – II.1 | F | 35 | Difficulty rising from floor and walking uphill | From the onset | No | 70 | Bed-bound | 3 | 3 | 0-1 | 0 | Brisk ankle jerks | NA | Pes cavus; Onset after pregnancy |
| FR1 – II.5 | M | 38 | Walking difficulties | Difficulty going upstairs / 45 | No | 68 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | No | 20 | Pes cavus |
| FR1 – III.2 | F | 30 | Frequent falls; unable to run | No | No | 55 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | No | 12 | Pes cavus; worse after pregnancy |
| FR1 – III.4 | M | 30 | Walking difficulties; falls | Difficulty standing up from chair / 46 | No | 50 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | No | 20 | Susceptible to malignant hypertherm |
| FR1 – III.5 | M | 43 | Difficulty going upstairs | From the onset | No | 49 | Stick | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | No | 17 | Pes cavus |
| FR1 – III.6 | F | 40 | Walking difficulties; falls | Difficulty going upstairs / 43 | No | 46 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | No | 9 | Pes cavus |
| FR1 – III.7 | F | 34 | Unable to run | No | No | 44 | Stick | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0-1 | Spread knee jerks | NA | Pes cavus; onset after pregnancy |
| FR1 – IV.1 | M | 15 | Difficult to run | No | No | 23 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | Brisk jerks | 12 | Pes cavus |
| FR1 – IV.5 | F | NA | Asymptomatic at 23yrs | NA | No | 23 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | No | n/a | No |
| FR1 – IV.6 | M | NA | Asymptomatic at 17yrs | NA | No | 17 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | No | n/a | No |

Supplementary table. A) (continued).

| Family - Patient | Sex | AOO | Presenting symptoms | Proximal features / age of occurrence | Sensory symptoms | Age at assessment | Mobility | Muscle weakness | | | | UMN features | CMTES v2 | Additional features |
|------------------|-----|-----|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------------|----------|---|
| | | | | | | | | UL prox | UL distal | LL prox | LL distal | | | |
| FR2 – II.1 | M | 5 | Difficulties in walking and jumping; falls | Difficulty going upstairs / 14 | No | 26 | Stick; wheel-chair for long distance | 3-4 | 4 | 3-4 | 2, 1 ^a | No | 24 | Pes cavus; scapular winging |
| FR3 – II.3 | M | 11 | Difficulties in running and jumping | Difficulty going upstairs / 13 | No | 24 | Walker; wheel-chair for long distance | 4 | 4 | 0-1 | 0-1 | No | 25 | Pes cavus; IVIG trial age 21 and 24 due to drastic worsening in proximal strength |
| CN1 – II.2 | F | 12 | Difficulty standing on toes ^a | Difficulty going upstairs / 18 | No | 28 | Stick | 5 | 4+ | 3 | 4+ | No | NA | Pes cavus; CK, 434 (nr: 32-135) |
| CN1 – III.1 | F | NA | Asymptomatic at 6yrs | No | No | 6 | Indepen. walking | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | No | NA | No |

Supplementary table. B) Clinical information collected by proxy on additional 5 family members. These individuals have not been assessed or genotyped but their presentation and progression suggests a likely affected status. Abbreviations: AOO, age of onset; NA, not available.

| Family – Patient | Sex | AOO | Presenting symptoms | Progression | Mobility (age) |
|------------------|-----|-----|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| UK1 – I.1 | M | NA | NA | Walking stick from 50s onwards | Wheelchair (70s) |
| UK4 – II.2 | M | 50 | Walking difficulties | NA | NA |
| UK4 – II.4 | M | 52 | Difficulty going upstairs | NA | Wheelchair (mid-70s) |
| UK4 – III.3 | F | 58 | Unable to go upstairs | NA | Wheelchair (70) |
| UK4 – IV.5 | M | 45 | Walking difficulties and difficulty going upstairs | NA | Walking trolley (56) |

Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2CC due to *NEFH* variants causes a progressive, non-length dependent, motor predominant phenotype

Supplementary material

Clinical description of newly identified families with pathogenic *NEFH* variants

Family UK2

The proband from family UK2 (IV.2) had achieved normal developmental milestones and started suffering from frequent falls in her mid-teens. She complains of Achilles tendon discomfort when walking for more than 300m and since the age of 18 years, she has noticed increasing difficulty climbing stairs. She denies any sensory symptoms. On examination at the age of 19 years, she walked independently and could stand on her toes but not her heels. Motor examination was normal in the upper limbs (UL); in the lower limbs (LL) there was mild weakness distally (ankle dorsiflexion MRC 4+/5 bilaterally). There was LL areflexia and sensation was normal to pinprick, vibration and proprioception. Neurophysiology showed reduced sensory nerve action potentials (SNAPs) for age and motor responses in the LL were slightly reduced; a limited EMG of the right tibialis anterior was unremarkable.

The proband's mother (III.3) had a similar age of onset and initial severity as her daughter but had subsequently progressed significantly. On examination at the age of 43 years, she was ambulating independently with distal UL weakness (4/5) and non-length dependent weakness in the LL (proximal and distal 4/5).

Family UK3

The proband from family UK3 (III.2) was a keen dancer and in his early 30s noticed that he would suffer from leg cramps and couldn't continue dancing. At the age of 40 years, his knees started giving way and he slowly progressed such that by the age of 44 years he was unable to get off the floor or from a low chair without using his arms. He denied any sensory symptoms. On examination at the age of 44 years, he walked with bilateral foot drop and had obvious knee bobbing when standing.[1] In the UL there was mild distal weakness (FDIO and ADM 4/5). In the LL there was amyotrophy below the knees and motor examination revealed distal weakness (ankle dorsiflexion and plantarflexion 4+/5 bilaterally). All reflexes except ankles were present

and the sensory examination showed reduced pinprick to the upper calves and reduced vibration to the ankles. Neurophysiology showed absent SNAPs and reduced motor responses in the LL with MNCV in the axonal range, whereas SNAPs were severely reduced in the UL; EMG showed prominent, largely length-dependent denervation in the UL and LL.

Family UK4

The proband from family UK4 (IV.7) first noticed difficulty with walking upstairs at the age of 35 years. Her walking difficulties continued to progress over the years and by the age of 48 years she was using a walking stick when outdoors and a wheelchair for long distances; she reverted to full-time use of a mobility scooter at the age of 53 years. In her mid-40s she started experiencing difficulty with activities that required proximal upper limb strength but throughout the course of her condition she denied any sensory symptoms. On examination at the age of 53 years, she was unable to get out of the chair without using her arms and exhibited a waddling gait. There was a suggestion of proximal amyotrophy in the UL and LL. Motor examination was normal in the UL but in the LL revealed severe proximal weakness (hip flexion 2/5 bilaterally) and mild distal weakness (ankle dorsiflexion and plantarflexion 4+/5 bilaterally). LL reflexes were absent with mute plantars and sensory examination to pinprick, vibration and joint position sensation was normal. Neurophysiology showed a motor-predominant sensorimotor axonal neuropathy with prominent chronic non-length dependent denervation with a similar severity in proximal and distal muscles and occasional features of active denervation.

The proband's brother (IV.8) developed symptoms at the age of 45 years when his left leg, more than the right, started giving way and he lost the ability to run. Over the next few years, he found it particularly difficult going upstairs and suffered from falls. He also complained of jaw cramps upon yawning. On examination at the age of 50 years, he had a normal gait but difficulty in getting out of the chair. There was obvious UL and LL proximal amyotrophy, particularly in the left anterior thigh compartment, with fasciculations present. Motor examination was normal in the UL and in the LL he had mild weakness distally (ankle dorsiflexion and plantarflexion 4+/5 bilaterally). UL reflexes were absent, with reflexes patchily present at the knees and absent at the ankles. Sensory examination was normal. Neurophysiology, similar to his sister, showed a motor-predominant sensorimotor axonal neuropathy with motor

responses more affected than sensory ones and non-length dependent chronic denervation (denervation in distal and proximal muscle groups was equal).

The proband's mother (III.5) lost the ability to run and struggled walking uphill since the age of 35 years. Her LL weakness progressed resulting in falls and at the age of 60 years she noticed mild hand weakness and impaired dexterity. She started using a walking stick from the age of 40 years, a wheelchair for long distances since 60 years. On examination at the age of 73 years, she could not ambulate and needed assistance to transfer from the wheelchair to the bed. There was obvious proximal UL and proximal and distal LL symmetrical amyotrophy. Motor examination revealed mild weakness proximally and distally in the UL (shoulder abduction and external rotation 4/5 bilaterally, elbow extension 4-/5 bilaterally, FDIO and APB 4/5 bilaterally). In the LL she had severe weakness proximally with no movement in hip flexors and extensors, and distally there was ankle dorsiflexion and plantarflexion weakness at 3/5 bilaterally. She was areflexic throughout and sensory examination showed reduced pinprick sensation to both knees and reduced vibration to both ankles.

In other affected members of this family, the onset of symptoms in the form of walking and/or running difficulties, ranged from their teenage years (IV.2, IV.4) to late 30s/early 40s (III.1, III.4) and in all cases there was minimal or no sensory involvement throughout the course of disease. They all complained of progressive motor difficulties, including early features of proximal muscle weakness, and despite the variability in the age of onset they all required part or full time use of a wheelchair or mobility scooter by the time they were assessed at our centre. On examination, all members showed proximal UL weakness and severe LL weakness, with a suggestion of non-length dependency in those with a younger age of onset. Three patients showed features of early ankle plantarflexion weakness compared to ankle dorsiflexion. Deep tendon reflexes could not be elicited and there were no upper motor neuron features in any of them, and sensory examination to pinprick, vibration and proprioception revealed minimal, if any, pertinent findings. There was no evidence of vocal cord, diaphragm or respiratory muscle involvement in any family member.

Family FR3

The proband of family FR3 (II.3) initially presented at 11 years with difficulties in running and jumping. Within two years he developed difficulties in walking upstairs and his LL motor weakness continued to progress. He started using a stick for mobility

assistance at the age of 20 years and soon after required a wheelchair when covering long distances. This was due to a dramatic worsening in his proximal strength which prompted relevant investigations and two unsuccessful treatment trials with intravenous immunoglobulin (ages 21 and 24 years) for a possible inflammatory neuropathy. A CSF examination and MR imaging of the lumbosacral spine and plexuses were normal. He did not complain of any sensory involvement throughout his illness. On examination at the age of 24 years, he had a waddling gait and there was significant amyotrophy in the proximal and distal LL. Motor examination in the UL revealed mild proximal (deltoids 4/5 bilaterally) and distal weakness (intrinsic hand muscles 4/5 bilaterally). In the LL there was severe weakness proximally and distally with minimal movement in most muscle groups. He was areflexic throughout with mute plantars and sensory examination only revealed reduced vibration to the ankles. Neurophysiology revealed reduced sensory and motor responses in the UL and LL and EMG confirmed non-length dependent denervation with some occasional evidence of acute denervation.

References

- 1 Rossor AM, Murphy S, Reilly MM. Knee bobbing in Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Pract Neurol* 2012;**12**:182–3. doi:10.1136/practneurol-2011-000167