AANP Diagnostic Slide Session 2021

Case #4

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The authors have no disclosures

Clinical History

- 67-year-old woman died with clinical diagnosis of behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD)
 - Progressive cognitive and personality changes starting in her late 50s
 - Several seizure episodes (without prior seizure history)
- FH: Parkinson's disease with dementia, primary progressive aphasia, corticobasal syndrome

Autopsy Findings

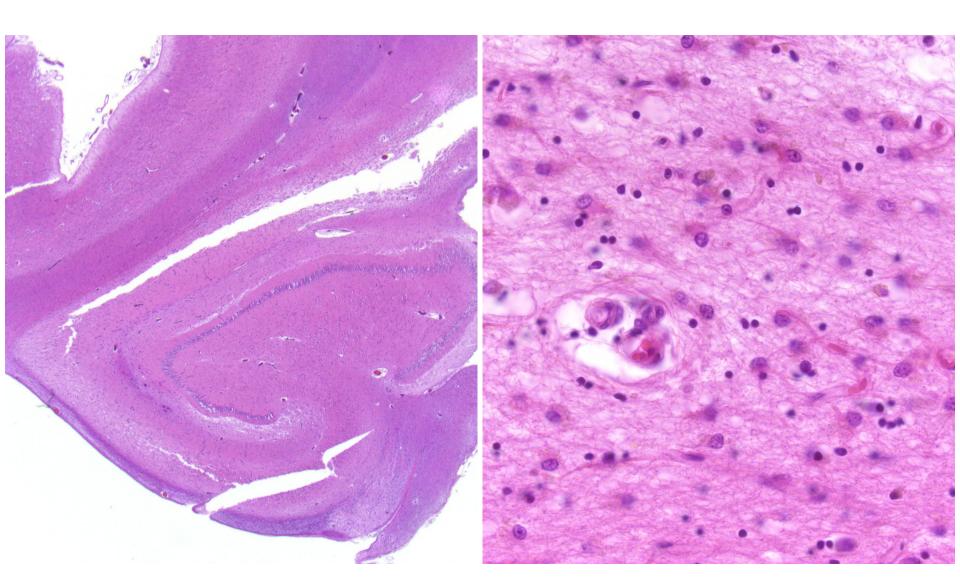
Gross:

- Brain weight 981 g
- Severe atrophy
 - Including hippocampus and amygdala
- Mildly de-pigmented substantia nigra
- Severely de-pigmented locus ceruleus

Microscopic:

- Moderate to severe neuronal loss and gliosis in frontal cortex (see virtual slide)
- Hippocampal sclerosis (see virtual slide)

Hippocampus



Results of Standard Workup

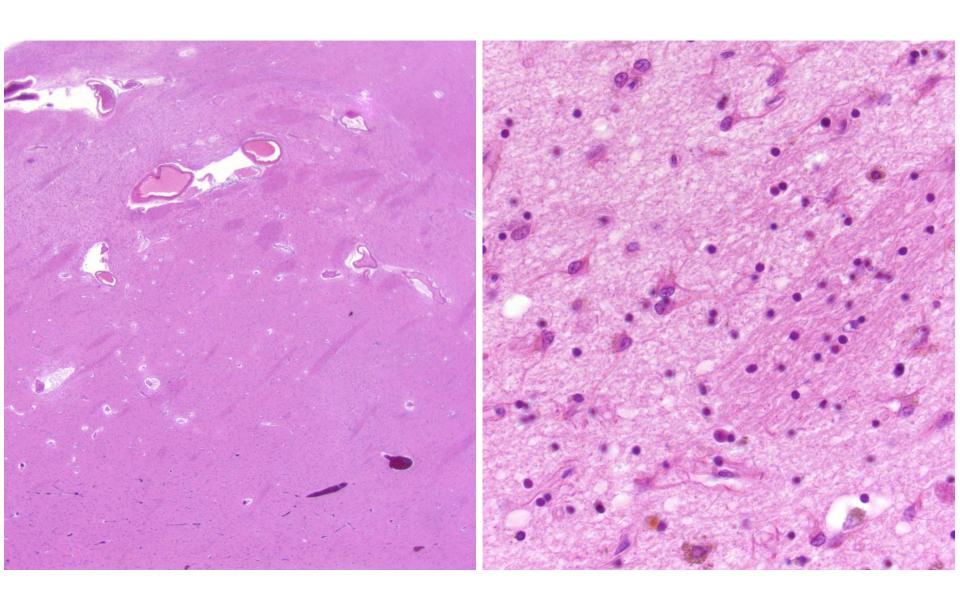


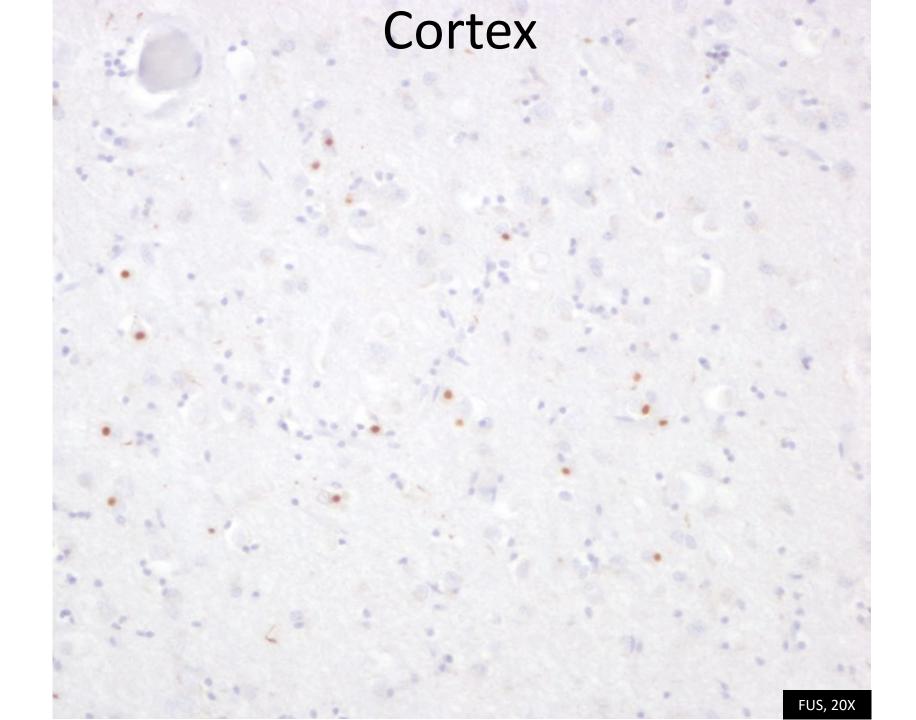
- Low-level Alzheimer's disease neuropathologic change: A2, B1, C1
- No α -synuclein or TDP-43-positive inclusions

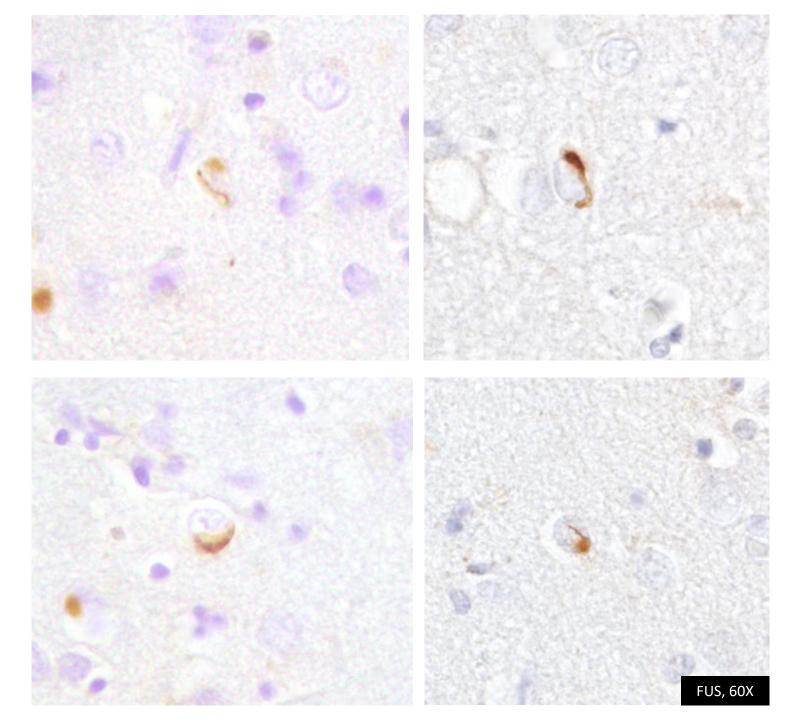
Differential Diagnosis?

Additional Workup?

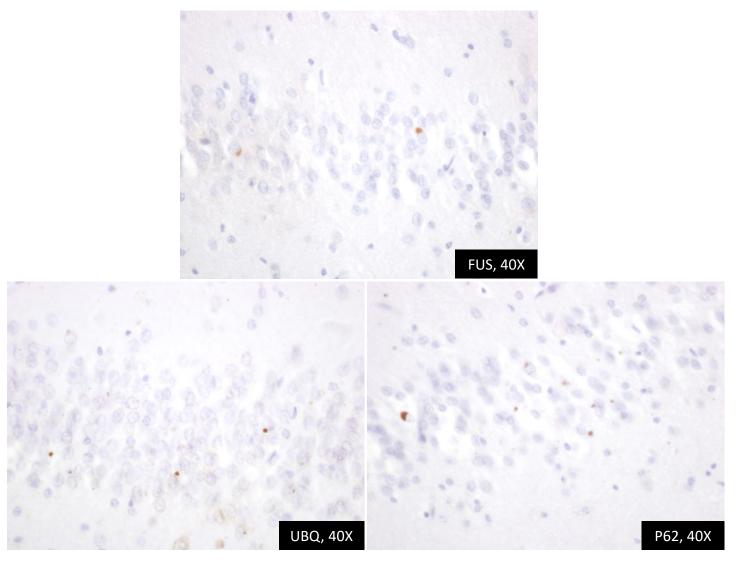
Striatum







Hippocampus



- Frontotemporal lobar degeneration with FUS-positive inclusions (FTLD-FUS)
- Atypical FTLD with ubiquitin-positive inclusions (aFTLD-U) subtype

Discussion

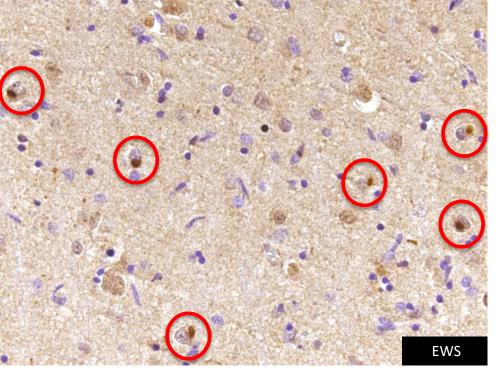
- ~5-10% of clinical FTD cases are FTLD-FUS
- FUS is part of FET protein family of DNA/RNA binding proteins
 - Ewing's sarcoma protein (EWS)
 - TATA-binding protein-associated factor 15 (TAF15)
 - Transportin
- Loss of normal FUS function? Or gain of novel toxic function?
- Only a few pathologically confirmed FTLD-FUS cases have had genetic testing, and none have shown variants in the FUS gene

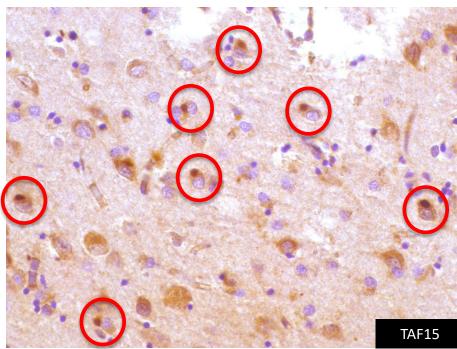
Discussion

- FUS-mutated FUSopathy (ALS-FUS) exhibits FUSpositive inclusions that are negative for transportin, EWS and TAF15
 - Pathogenic FUS mutations interfere with normal binding of FUS to transportin -> reduced nuclear import -> accumulation of FUS in the cytoplasm
- Non-FUS-mutated FUSopathies (aFTLD-U, NIFID, BIBD) exhibit FUS-positive inclusions that are also positive for transportin, EWS and TAF15
 - Possibly more general defect in nuclear import that affects all FET proteins
- Our patient had significant family hx of FTD-spectrum disease -> sequencing

Our Patient's Exome Sequencing

- Heterozygous variants of uncertain significance
 - GBA: encodes a lysosomal beta-glucocerebrosidase
 - Biallelic pathogenic variants are associated with autosomal recessive Gaucher disease
 - Heterozygous carriers of pathogenic variants increased risk of Parkinson's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies
 - SETX
 - Pathogenic variants are associated with autosomal recessive spinocerebellar ataxia and autosomal dominant ALS
- NO FUS mutations





Consistent with non-FUS-mutated FUSopathy

Final Diagnosis

- FTLD-FUS (aFTLD-U subtype), suspicious for genetic etiology
 - Histopathology consistent with non-FUS-mutated etiology

 Hippocampal sclerosis, indeterminate etiology (neurodegenerative vs. seizure)

References

- 1. Neumann, M. & Mackenzie, IRA. Review: neuropathology of non-tau frontotemporal lobar degeneration. Neuropathology and Applied Neurobiology (2019), 45, 19-40.
- 2. Thorn, M. Hippocampal sclerosis in epilepsy: a neuropathology review. Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol (2014), 40, 520-43.
- 3. Mackenzie, I.R.A. & Neumann, M. Fused in sarcoma neuropathology in neurodegenerative disease. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine (2017), 7.
- 4. Gelpi, E. et al. Phenotypic variability within the inclusion body spectrum of basophilic inclusion body disease and neuronal intermediate filament inclusion disease in frontotemporal lobar degeneration with FUS-positive inclusions. J Neuropathology & Experimental Neurology (2012), 71, 795-805.
- 5. Riboldi, G. & Di Fonzo, A.B. GBA, Gaucher disease, and Parkinson's disease: from genetic to clinic to new therapeutic approaches. Cells (2019), 8, 364.

THANK YOU!