Short report

Can CANVAS due to RFC1 biallelic expansions present with pure ataxia?

Marios Hadjivassiliou 1,4, Riccardo Currò 2,3, Nick Beauchamp, 4 Natalia Dominik, 2 Richard A Grunewald, 1 Priya Shanmugarajah, 1 Panayiotis Zis, 5 Nigel Hoggard, 6 Andrea Cortese 2,3

ABSTRACT

Background Biallelic expansion of AAGGG in the replication factor complex subunit 1 (RFC1) was identified as a major cause of cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy (sensory ganglionopathy, or SG) and vestibular areflexia syndrome (CANVAS). We wanted to clarify if RFC1 expansions can present with pure ataxia and if such expansions could be responsible for some cases where an alternative diagnosis had been made. Methods We identified patients with a combination of ataxia and SG and no other cause found, where an alternative diagnosis had been made, and patients with pure ataxia. Testing for RFC1 expansions was done using established methodology. Results Among 54 patients with otherwise idiopathic sporadic ataxia without SG, none was found to have RFC1 expansions. Among 38 patients with cerebellar ataxia and SG in which all other causes were excluded, 71% had RFC1 expansions. Among 27 patients with cerebellar ataxia and SG diagnosed with coeliac disease or gluten sensitivity, 15% had RFC1 expansions. Conclusions Isolated cerebellar ataxia without SG makes the diagnosis of CANVAS due to RFC1 expansions highly improbable, but CANVAS is frequently the cause of the combination of idiopathic cerebellar ataxia with SG. It is important to screen patients diagnosed with other causes of acquired ataxia and SG as a small percentage were found to have RFC1 expansions.

INTRODUCTION

In 2019, a biallelic expansion of AAGGG pentanucleotides in the second intron of the replication factor complex subunit 1 (RFC1) was identified as the main cause of cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy (sensory ganglionopathy, or SG) and vestibular areflexia syndrome (CANVAS). Subsequent studies reported a high prevalence of biallelic AAGGG expansions in cases with sporadic or familial (autosomal recessive) ataxia and SG or any other peripheral nerve involvement. We identified patients with the typical phenotype of cerebellar ataxia and SG for testing for CANVAS. We do not routinely perform vestibular tests in our patients with progressive ataxia although since the identification of CANVAS we have included the head thrust test as part of the standard bedside neurological examination of any patient with ataxia. We selected patients with sporadic idiopathic ataxia with no clinical or neurophysiological evidence of SG or any other peripheral nerve involvement to be also tested for CANVAS. These patients had extensive genetic testing already (using the techniques mentioned above) without any cause being identified. Finally, as the combination of cerebellar ataxia and SG can be a manifestation of gluten sensitivity/coeliac disease, we screened for CANVAS a cohort of patients diagnosed as having gluten-related neurological dysfunction who had ataxia and SG.
All patients provided written consent for genetic testing, which is standard practice for any genetic testing done at our institution. The genetic testing was done as part of the clinical care of the patients.

All patients attending the Sheffield Ataxia Centre routinely undergo MR spectroscopy of the cerebellum using a well-established methodology.

**RFC1 testing**

The presence of RFC1 expansions was assessed as previously described. Briefly, DNA was tested by flanking PCR and repeat-primed PCR (RPPCR) for AAGGG repeat expansions in RFC1. Samples without amplifiable products on flanking PCR and a positive RPPCR for the AAGGG repeat were tested by Southern blotting in order to confirm the presence and to measure the size of the biallelic RFC1 expansions. Non-pathogenic AAAAG or AAAGG expansions were excluded by RPPCR in all the cases with positive RPPCR for AAGGG expansion.

**Southern blotting**

Provided that enough DNA with good quality was available, samples were analysed by Southern blotting to confirm the presence and to measure the size of the expanded alleles. Five micrograms of DNA were digested with EcoRI (New England Biolabs) and ran for 16 hours on agarose gel. The separated DNA fragments were then transferred onto positively charged Nylon Membrane (Roche) using an upward transfer method. The membrane was hybridised with a sequence-specific digoxigenin (DIG)-labelled probe and incubated with an anti-DIG antibody (Roche). Finally, the membrane was exposed to a chemiluminescent substrate (CDP-Star, Roche) and DNA bands were visualised on an X-ray film. Bands were measured against DIG-labelled DNA Molecular Weight Marker II (Roche). A non-expanded allele generates a band of 5 kilobases (kb), while expanded alleles are observed in a range from 7 kb to 15 kb. Biallelic expansions of similar size are shown as a unique band.

**RESULTS**

We tested 38 patients (from 38 families) attending the Sheffield Ataxia Centre who had both cerebellar ataxia and SG. All other possible causes for this combination had been excluded. Twenty-seven (71%) were found to have biallelic RFC1 expansions in keeping with a diagnosis of CANVAS. Of these, only six had an autosomal recessive family history (one sibling affected). The rest were sporadic. We also tested 54 patients with otherwise idiopathic sporadic ataxia without any evidence of SG or any other type of peripheral neuropathy. None was found to carry RFC1 expansion. Finally, we tested 27 patients with cerebellar ataxia and SG diagnosed with coeliac disease or gluten sensitivity. Forty (15%) were positive for CANVAS. Table 1 summarises the prevalence of RFC1 expansion among the three groups. Of interest is the fact that all 4 patients followed a progressive course despite strict gluten-free diet (GFD), while the remaining 23 patients responded well to GFD. Figure 1 illustrates the improvement on MR spectroscopy of the cerebellum for 8 out of the 23 patients who had repeat MR spectroscopy after strict GFD in contrast to the 4 patients with RFC1 expansion where the MR spectroscopy worsened despite GFD. We have previously shown a very good correlation between MR spectroscopy and SARA score (Scale for the Assessment and Rating of Ataxia). The four patients who did not respond to GFD had positive serology for gluten sensitivity without having any enteropathy.

**DISCUSSION**

CANASt due to RFC1 expansions is proving to be one of the most common autosomal recessive ataxias. In our large cohort of 3000 patients with ataxia, CANVAS due to RFC1 expansions was the third most common autosomal recessive (AR) ataxia after Friedreich’s ataxia (FA; 28%) and spastic paraplegia type 7 (SPG7) (14%), accounting for 11% of all AR ataxias. Among patients with sporadic ataxia who were found to have a genetic defect, CANVAS accounted for 9%.

There are specific characteristics that may allow the clinician to suspect CANVAS based on clinical history and examination: the presence of SG in combination with cerebellar ataxia and vestibular areflexia (positive head thrust test). Furthermore, patients with CANVAS often complain of a chronic dry cough that can sometimes precede the onset of neurological symptoms by many years. Chronic cough was certainly not something that the patients with pure ataxia were complaining of.

The current study demonstrates that in a patient with ataxia the absence of SG virtually excludes RFC1 expansion as the cause of the ataxia. This finding is helpful in selecting patients for testing for RFC1, considering that intronic RFC1 expansion test is not part of next generation sequencing (NGS) ataxia panels and its detection through WGS is not yet validated in a diagnostic setting.

From a clinical perspective, screening patients with the combination of cerebellar ataxia (the initial presenting complaint) and SG in the absence of any other cause has a diagnostic yield of 71% for RFC1 expansion. This is significantly higher to what has been found when screening patients with idiopathic sensory neuropathy (34%), but similar (63%) to previously published studies in the context of late-onset ataxia and sensory neuropathy. These observations emphasise the fact that CANVAS is indeed a syndrome that affects the cerebellum, the dorsal root ganglia and the vestibular system. By contrast, isolated cerebellar ataxia without SG is not likely to be caused by RFC1 expansions, which means that a normal neurophysiology makes the diagnosis of CANVAS highly improbable. It is also of interest to consider published data showing 34% positivity for CANVAS in those patients with SG. Clinically, it is very difficult to exclude cerebellar involvement in these patients, particularly when they present and are followed up in neuromuscular clinics. In the absence of any eye signs suggestive of cerebellar involvement, these patients are unlikely to undergo brain imaging to look for cerebellar atrophy and even less likely to undergo MR spectroscopy of the cerebellum, which is probably the most sensitive tool of cerebellar involvement. Indeed, among the 34% of patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient groups</th>
<th>Prevalence of RFC1 expansion, n/N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellar ataxia and sensory ganglionopathy, no other cause found</td>
<td>27/38 (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure cerebellar ataxia without evidence of sensory ganglionopathy</td>
<td>0/54 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellar ataxia and sensory ganglionopathy attributed to gluten sensitivity</td>
<td>4/27 (15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFC1, replication factor complex subunit 1.
Indeed, cerebellar ataxia with SG has often been linked to autoimmunity.

We have also screened for biallelic RFC1 expansions in two patients prior to confirmation of paraneoplastic cerebellar ataxia and SG, both of whom were negative. Finally, the only other patient screened (negative) was a patient with ataxia and SG who proved to have late-onset FA. It is worth remembering that FA is also associated with cerebellar ataxia and SG and should be part of the differential of this combination, although contrary to CANVAS, FA presents at a much younger age and is associated with a number of other features (particularly when presenting early), allowing for a distinction between the two conditions.

In summary, the study confirms that biallelic RFC1 expansions were a frequent (71%) cause of idiopathic cerebellar ataxia with SG. Importantly, we have shown for the first time that RFC1 expansions are highly unlikely in cases with isolated cerebellar ataxia and in the absence of SG. Finally, we have also demonstrated that it is important to screen for RFC1 expansions in patients with other suspected acquired causes of ataxia and SG as a small percentage (15%) of our cases previously diagnosed with gluten ataxia and unresponsive to GFD were found to carry biallelic RFC1 expansions.

Correction notice In August 2023, this paper was republished as open access with a CC-BY licence.

Acknowledgements This work was supported by the NIHR Sheffield Biomedical Research Centre. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care. Andrea Cortese was supported by the Medical Research Council (MR/T001712/1), Fondazione Cariplo (grant n. 2019-1836), the Inherited Neuropathy Consortium, Fondazione Regionale per la Ricerca Biomedica (Regione Lombardia, project ID 1751723) and the Italian Ministry of Health (Ricerca Corrente 2021-2022-2023).

Contributors MH and AC conceptualised this work. MH and PS contributed all the patients. MH wrote the first draft. RC and AC did all the genetic testing. RAG and NH helped with the imaging (MR spectroscopy) and the figure. PZ did some of the neurophysiological assessments. All authors read the manuscript and provided feedback that led to the final submission.

Funding The study was supported by Medical Research Council (MR/T001712/1), Fondazione Cariplo (grant n. 2019-1836), the Inherited Neuropathy Consortium, Fondazione Regionale per la Ricerca Biomedica (Regione Lombardia, project ID 1751723), National Ministry of Health (Ricerca Corrente 2021-2022), Italian Ministry for Universities and Research (MUR, 20229MMHXP), #NEXTGENERATIONEU (NGEU) and the Ministry of University and Research (MUR), National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), project MNE2SYS (PED0000006) – A Multiscale integrated approach to the study of the nervous system in health and disease (ON. 1553 11.10.2022).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants. All patients were consented for genetic testing as per the guidelines of any genetic testing done and approved by our trust. The genetic testing was done as part of the clinical care of the patients and was not part of a research study. Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.
REFERENCES