Objective
Mutations in three genes (PSEN1, PSEN2, and APP) have been identified in patients with early-onset Alzheimer’s disease (EOAD). Most cases are due to mutations in the PSEN1 gene, whereas mutations in the APP and PSEN2 genes are rare. We present a 49-year-old woman carrying a PSEN2 mutation.

Materials and Methods
We performed clinical, neuropsychological (NPS), neuroimaging, CSF and genetic testing. Cognitive deficits occurred in the mother and in a maternal aunt, deceased at 65 and 80 years, respectively. A Next Generation Sequencing panel (Illumina) containing 16 dementia associated genes (PRNP, PSEN1, PSEN2, APP, PGRN, TARDBP, VCP, FUS, CHMP2B, SERPIN1,CSF1R,TYROBP, NOTCH3, ITM2B, MAPT e TREM2) was performed to verify the presence of dementia-linked mutations.

Results
The patient reported right transient sensorimotor hemi-syndrome at 47 years of age. Seven months later, a second episode (lasting 20 min) was characterized by perioral paresthesia and deviation of the buccal rhyme. In the following two years, she referred deficits of anterograde memory, incongruous behaviors, difficulty in finding words, and two short episodes characterized by difficulty in recognizing familiar places. Three months after the onset, NPS testing underscored an important worsening (MMSE score 19.9/30); FDG-PET imaging revealed a mild and symmetrical cortical hypometabolism in the temporal mesial regions; brain MRI nonspecific white matter hypointensities. Genetic testing discovered the p.M174V mutation in exon 6 of PSEN2.

Discussion and conclusions
Mutations in PSEN2 gene are rare and only 22 affected families have been reported in the literature up to now (http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be).

Cerebrospinal fluid biomarker analysis, performed 30 months after onset, revealed levels of t-TAU, p-TAU in the normal range, while beta-amyloid was slightly increased.

Disease onset in PSEN2 related EOAD ranges from age 40 to 75 yrs, mean duration of disease is 11 yrs [1]. The p.M174V mutation has been previously reported in two families, from the Iberian peninsula [2] and from South Italy [2]. In our pedigree, clinical features, familiar history and the age at onset variability are compatible with PSEN2-EOAD. Concerning the index patient, clinical history was also compatible with vascular dementia. CAA is the key features of APP-AD, however their presence seems rarely associated with PSEN1 or PSEN2 mutations. However, our patient carries a MTHFR mutation, whose presence could be linked to an increased vascular risk.

Finally, the increase in CSF beta-amyloid, with normal total and pTAU is puzzling, although these findings have been already reported at very early phase of cerebral A-beta deposition, in humans and mouse models [3].

Bibliography