

Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis

Description

Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis is a rare disorder characterized by progressive weakness and tightness (spasticity) of muscles in the arms, legs, and face. The features of this disorder are caused by damage to motor neurons, which are specialized nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord that control muscle movement.

Symptoms of juvenile primary lateral sclerosis begin in early childhood and progress slowly over many years. Early symptoms include clumsiness, muscle weakness and spasticity in the legs, and difficulty with balance. As symptoms progress, the spasticity spreads to the arms and hands and individuals develop slurred speech, drooling, difficulty swallowing, and an inability to walk.

Frequency

Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis is a rare disorder, with few reported cases.

Causes

Mutations in the *ALS2* gene cause most cases of juvenile primary lateral sclerosis. This gene provides instructions for making a protein called alsin. Alsin is abundant in motor neurons, but its function is not fully understood. Mutations in the *ALS2* gene alter the instructions for producing alsin. As a result, alsin is unstable and is quickly broken down, or it cannot function properly. It is unclear how the loss of functional alsin protein damages motor neurons and causes juvenile primary lateral sclerosis.

Learn more about the gene associated with Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis

ALS2

Additional Information from NCBI Gene:

ERLIN2

Inheritance

When caused by mutations in the *ALS2* gene, juvenile primary lateral sclerosis is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- JPLS
- Juvenile PLS
- PLSJ
- Primary lateral sclerosis, juvenile

Additional Information & Resources

Genetic Testing Information

 Genetic Testing Registry: Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis (https://www.ncbi.nlm.ni h.gov/gtr/conditions/C1853396/)

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis (https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/4485/index)

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (https://rarediseases.org/)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

PRIMARY LATERAL SCLEROSIS, JUVENILE; PLSJ (https://omim.org/entry/60635
3)

Scientific Articles on PubMed

PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28juvenile+primary+lateral+sclerosis%5BALL%5D%29+OR+%28jpls%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28plsj%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D)

References

- Hadano S, Kunita R, Otomo A, Suzuki-Utsunomiya K, Ikeda JE. Molecular andcellular function of ALS2/alsin: implication of membrane dynamics in neuronaldevelopment and degeneration. Neurochem Int. 2007 Jul-Sep;51(2-4):74-84. doi:10.1016/j.neuint.2007.04.010. Epub 2007 May 4. Citation on PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17566607)
- Mintchev N, Zamba-Papanicolaou E, Kleopa KA, Christodoulou K. A novel ALS2splice-site mutation in a Cypriot juvenile-onset primary lateral sclerosisfamily. Neurology. 2009 Jan 6;72(1):28-32. doi:10.1212/01.wnl.0000338530.77394.60. Citation on PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19122027)
- Orrell RW. ALS2-Related Disorder. 2005 Oct 21 [updated 2021 May 13].In: Adam MP, Bick S, Mirzaa GM, Pagon RA, Wallace SE, Amemiya A, editors.GeneReviews(R) [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington,Seattle; 1993-2025. Available from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1243/ Citation on PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20301421)
- Panzeri C, De Palma C, Martinuzzi A, Daga A, De Polo G, Bresolin N, Miller CC, Tudor EL, Clementi E, Bassi MT. The first ALS2 missense mutation associated withJPLS reveals new aspects of alsin biological function. Brain. 2006 Jul;129(Pt7): 1710-9. doi: 10.1093/brain/awl104. Epub 2006 May 2. Citation on PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16670179)
- Yang Y, Hentati A, Deng HX, Dabbagh O, Sasaki T, Hirano M, Hung WY, Ouahchi K,Yan J, Azim AC, Cole N, Gascon G, Yagmour A, Ben-Hamida M, Pericak-Vance M,Hentati F, Siddique T. The gene encoding alsin, a protein with threeguanine-nucleotide exchange factor domains, is mutated in a form of recessiveamyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Nat Genet. 2001 Oct;29(2):160-5. doi:10.1038/ng1001-160. Citation on PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11586297)

Last updated July 1, 2013