Primary familial brain calcification (PFBC) (formerly idiopathic basal ganglia calcification; Fahr disease) is an autosomal dominant cerebral microvascular calcifying disorder with variable clinical and imaging features.

Four causative genes have been identified: SLC20A2, PDGFRB, PDGFB, and XPR1.

We describe a family with 5 members carrying a novel mutation c.3G>C of the PDGFB gene highlighting the white matter involvement observed at neuroimaging (figure 1A).

**Case descriptions.**

**Patient IV-2.** A 5-year-old girl presented with her second unprovoked tonic-clonic seizure. The first episode occurred at age 2 years. She was born at term after an uneventful pregnancy and a normal delivery by healthy nonconsanguineous parents. Her psychomotor development and neurologic examination were unremarkable. The blood investigations and EEG were normal. Brain MRI revealed multifocal confluent white matter lesions and small calcifications in the globi pallidi (figure e-1 at Neurology.org/ng). No treatment was given and the patient remained seizure-free over the years. However, she began to have attacks of sporadic migraine without aura at age 12 years. At age 14 years, brain MRI was unchanged. At age 17 years, cognitive functions and neurologic examination were persistently normal.

**Patient IV-1.** This 22-year-old university student presented with migraine since adolescence. He was cognitively and neurologically normal. Brain MRI showed confluent white matter lesions and small cysts in the frontal lobes (figure 1C), associated with calcifications in the globi pallidi (figure e-1).

**Patient III-2.** This 72-year-old woman complained of migraine without aura in adulthood. Brain MRI showed scattered subcortical white matter lesions in the frontal lobes (figure 1E) and calcifications in the globi pallidi (figure e-1).

**Patient III-5.** This patient presented with occasional episodic migraine without aura since age 30 years. Neurologic examination and cognitive functions were normal. Brain MRI revealed diffuse and scattered white matter lesions in the frontoparietal lobes (figure 1F). Calcifications of the basal ganglia, pulvinar, dentate nuclei, and white matter were noted on CT (figure e-1). Electron microscopy of skin biopsy showed capillary basal membrane abnormalities consistent with microangiopathy (figure 1, G and H).

**Genetic study.** We performed exome sequencing in patients III-2 and IV-2 and selected rare nonsynonymous coding variants shared by the two affected relatives (figure 1A). We initially focused our analysis on the genes underlying autosomal dominant brain calcification (SLC20A2, XPR1, PDGFB, and PDGFRB) and vascular leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL, COL4A1, and COL4A2) and identified a G to C substitution affecting the first codon of the PDGFB gene (c.3G>C), which is expected to impair protein translation (table e-1). Segregation analysis of c.3G>C mutation was performed in 9 family members (figure 1A).

**Discussion.** Twelve PDGFB mutations have been reported so far (table e-2). Brain calcifications are the main imaging findings. We showed that white matter abnormalities may be an early and prominent imaging presentation. The c.3G>C mutation affects the first codon of PDGFB, similarly to a previously reported family, in whom, however, only CT scan data were available.

Our patients had migraine without aura, which is often reported in PFBC, even in the absence of white matter abnormalities. Although migraine may be associated with white matter hyperintensities cross-sectionally, at least in subject IV-2, migraine appeared several years after the finding of white matter abnormalities without evidence of progression over time.

PDGFRB and PDGFB mutations result in pericyte dysfunction and blood-brain barrier impairment contributing to the development of brain...
calcifications and clinical manifestations, including migraine. The perivascular contrast enhancement identified in 1 patient supports the pathogenic role of BBB dysfunction in this condition.

Small cysts were identified in the affected white matter of patients IV-2 and IV-1, similarly to genetic leukoencephalopathies, such as “COL4A1 mutation-related disorders.” It is interesting that the ultrastructural
abnormalities reported in patients with COL4A1 mutation are similar to those depicted by skin biopsy electron microscopy of patient III-5.

The most recent classification of leukodystrophies and leukoencephalopathies lists 6 different conditions under the term genetic leukoencephalopathies related to vascular disorders, including COL4A1 mutation–related disorders.7

We suggest including white matter abnormalities related to PFBC mutations in the differential diagnosis of genetic leukoencephalopathies due to vascular disorders. The magnetic resonance finding of calcifications and small cysts may support the clinical suspect, especially in families with incomplete penetrance.

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Author contributions: Roberta Biancheri: study concept and design, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting and revising the manuscript. Mariasavina Severino: analysis and interpretation of imaging data, drafting and revising the manuscript. Angela Robbiani: genetic analysis (exome sequencing), revising of the manuscript. Michele Iacomino: genetic analysis (bioinformatic analysis), revising of the manuscript. Massimo Del Sette and Carlo Minetti: study concept and design, revising the manuscript. Mariarosaria Cervasio and Marialaura Del Basso De Caro: interpretation of data and revising the manuscript. Pasquale Striano and Federico Zara: study concept and design, analysis and interpretation of data, and revising the manuscript.

Study funding: Grant from the ELA foundation to F.Z. (2009–045C3B).

Disclosure: Dr. Biancheri, Dr. Severino, Dr. Robbiani, Dr. Iacomino, Dr. Del Sette, Dr. Minetti, Dr. Cervasio, Dr. Del Baso De Caro, and Dr. Striano report no disclosures. Dr. Zara has received research support from the Ela Foundation. Go to Neurology.org/ng for full disclosure forms. The Article Processing Charge was paid by the authors.

Received January 9, 2016. Accepted in final form March 3, 2016.

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White matter involvement in a family with a novel PDGFB mutation
Roberta Biancheri, Mariasavina Severino, Angela Robbiano, et al.
Neurol Genet 2016;2;
DOI 10.1212/NXG.0000000000000077

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