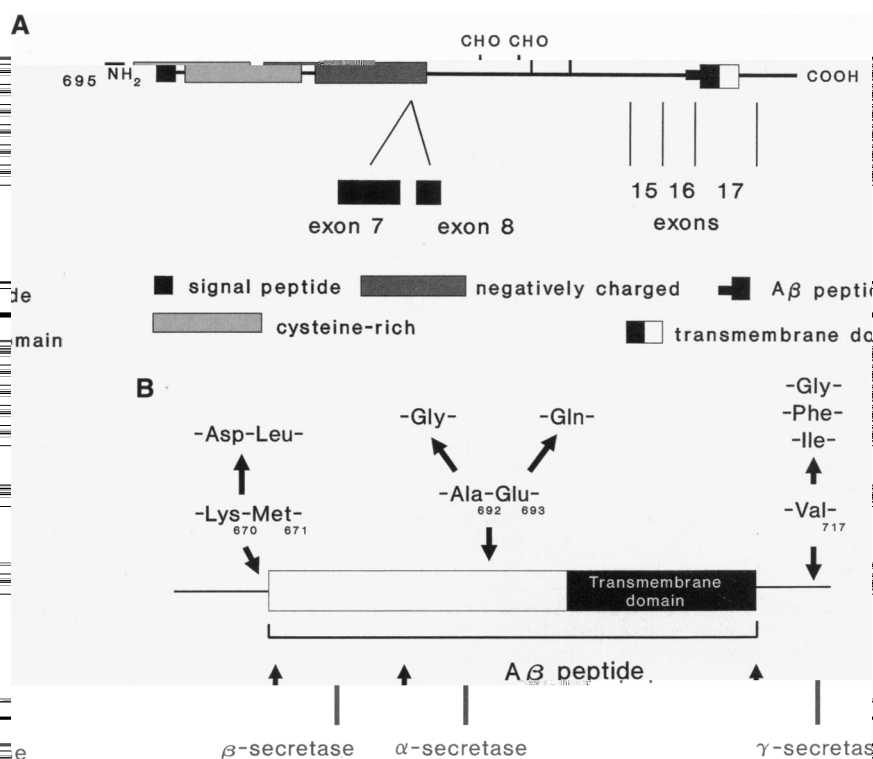


## Review

### Genetic dissection of Alzheimer disease. a heterogeneous disorder



AD patients (29, 31, 37, 38). (The term sporadic is used here to indicate AD sub-

jects with no family history of AD and does not necessarily imply a nongenetic etiology.) Subsequently, two other point

mutations at codon 717 were identified.

each in a single family (39, 40). One results

in Phe-717 (39), and the other results in

Gly-717 (40). A double mutation has been identified in a Swedish pedigree at codons 670 and 671 resulting in Asn-Leu in place of the normal Lys-Met (41). These muta-

tions are in exon 16 of the *APP* gene and

preceding the beginning of the Aβ sequence. Another pathogenic *APP* mutation has been identified in a Dutch family

with both cerebral hemorrhage disease and presenile dementia (42). This mutation, also in the Aβ region, is at codon 692 and results in a Gly → Ala replacement. The disease in this family is a variant of

both HCHWA-D disease and AD. Exhaustive screening of other early-onset AD, late-onset FAD, and sporadic AD patients and a large number of controls has been performed for each of these

mutations (29, 37, 38, 43), and all are only

FIG. 1. *APP* gene structure. (A) The APP<sub>695</sub> splice variant is shown along with the location

rarely observed in dementia pedigrees and have never been seen in controls. Thus,

cleavage, referred to as  $\alpha$ -secretase, has Table 1. Early-onset FAD kindreds

not been identified. Initially, the  $\alpha$ -secre-

normal processing and the production of intact  $A\beta$  was thought to be a disease process. Subsequent work in a variety of systems has now shown that normal cells can produce intact  $A\beta$  (51–53). Moreover, the detection of  $A\beta$  in normal cerebral

#### Chromosome 14 kindreds

Finnish kindred

36  $\pm$  3 ( $n$  = 6; 32–39) 64

L

42  $\pm$  4.6 ( $n$  = 16; 30–48) 63

LH/603

48  $\pm$  6.5 ( $n$  = 18; 37–68) 63, 65

Tor1.1

43

65

FAD1

52  $\pm$  6.23 ( $n$  = 25) 19, 65

spinal fluid (51, 52) demonstrates that  $A\beta$  is produced in the absence of disease. The

FAD2

48.7  $\pm$  5.3 ( $n$  = 12) 19, 65

FAD3/SNW

52  $\pm$  2.5 ( $n$  = 7; 48–56) 63, 65

causes of dementia such as multiinfarct dis-

come common and confound the diagnosis

of AD.

Despite the difficulties outlined above, the *APOE* gene at 19q13.2 has been shown

*APOE* gene encodes apoE and is part of

an apolipoprotein gene cluster that spans  $\approx 40$  kb and contains in addition to *APOE*.

*APOCII*, *APOCI*, and an *APOCI* pseudo-

While most of the populations studied the Gln-693 mutation, in which 31 af- peptides (128). *In vitro* experiments dem- have been late-onset, one report of an fected subjects were genotyped for *APOE* onstrate that apoE binds to A $\beta$  in an early-onset population-based group (on- and extensively clinically and neuropatho- isoform-specific fashion (129). with set  $\leq$  65 years; sample mean = 57 years) logically characterized. no interaction be- apoE- $\epsilon$ 4 binding more rapidly to A $\beta$  com-

the  $\epsilon 4$  allele is a risk factor for developing

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AD. However, 50–60% of all AD patients

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tributing to late-onset AD remain to be

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