**EPG5-related Vici syndrome: a paradigm of neurodevelopmental disorders with defective autophagy**


*These authors contributed jointly to this work.
#These authors shared joint supervision.

Vici syndrome is a progressive neurodevelopmental multisystem disorder due to recessive mutations in the key autophagy gene EPG5. We report genetic, clinical, neuroradiological, and neuropathological features of 50 children from 30 families, as well as the neuronal phenotype of EPG5 knock-down in *Drosophila melanogaster*. We identified 39 different EPG5 mutations, most of them truncating and predicted to result in reduced EPG5 protein. Most mutations were private, but three recurrent mutations (p.Met2242Cysfs*5, p.Arg417*, and p.Gln336Arg) indicated possible founder effects. Presentation was mainly neonatal, with marked hypotonia and feeding difficulties. In addition to the five principal features (callosal agenesis, cataracts, hypopigmentation, cardiomyopathy, and immune dysfunction), we identified three equally consistent features (profound developmental delay, progressive microcephaly, and failure to thrive). The manifestation of all eight of these features has a specificity of 97%, and a sensitivity of 89% for the presence of an EPG5 mutation and will allow informed decisions about genetic testing. Clinical progression was relentless and many children died in infancy. Survival analysis demonstrated a median survival time of 24 months (95% confidence interval 0–49 months), with only a 10th of patients surviving to 5 years of age. Survival outcomes were significantly better in patients with compound heterozygous mutations (*P* = 0.046), as well as in patients with the recurrent p.Gln336Arg mutation. Acquired microcephaly and regression of skills in long-term survivors suggests a neurodegenerative component superimposed on the principal neurodevelopmental defect. Two-thirds of patients had a severe seizure disorder, placing EPG5 within the rapidly expanding group of genes associated with early-onset epileptic encephalopathies. Consistent neuroradiological features comprised structural abnormalities, in particular callosal agenesis and pontine hypoplasia, delayed myelination and, less frequently, thalamic signal intensity changes evolving over time. Typical muscle biopsy features included fibre size variability, central/internal nuclei, abnormal glycogen storage, presence of autophagic vacuoles and secondary mitochondrial abnormalities.

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Nerve biopsy performed in one case revealed subtotal absence of myelinated axons. Post-mortem examinations in three patients confirmed neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative features and multisystem involvement. Finally, downregulation of epg5 (CG14299) in Drosophila resulted in autophagic abnormalities and progressive neurodegeneration. We conclude that EPG5-related Vici syndrome defines a novel group of neurodevelopmental disorders that should be considered in patients with suggestive features in whom mitochondrial, glycogen, or lysosomal storage disorders have been excluded. Neurological progression over time indicates an intriguing link between neurodevelopment and neurodegeneration, also supported by neurodegenerative features in epg5-deficient Drosophila, and recent implication of other autophagy regulators in late-onset neurodegenerative disease.
Owain et al in the penultimate autophagy stages in fusion with lysosomes results in the final structures of degradative membranes (or phagophores) to autophagosomes, whose regulated steps, evolving from the initial formation of isolation membranes, and metabolic adaptation (for review see Tian et al., 2013). The autophagy pathway involves several tightly regulated steps, evolving from the initial formation of isolation membranes (or phagophores) to autophagosomes, whose fusion with lysosomes results in the final structures of degradation, autolysosomes. The EPG5 protein has been implicated in the penultimate autophagy stages in Caenorhabditis elegans (Tian et al., 2010) and, more recently, in human cells, suggesting that EPG5 deficiency results in failure of autophagosome-lysosome fusion (Cullup et al., 2013) and, ultimately, impaired cargo delivery to the lysosome.

Implication of the autophagy pathway in early-onset neurodevelopmental disorders such as Vici syndrome, Niemann-Pick type C and Lafora disease (Ebrahimi-Fakhari et al., 2014), and adult-onset neurodegenerative disorders such as dementia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Parkinson’s disease (Nixon, 2013) suggests an intriguing link between these groups of conditions and emphasizes the crucial importance of normally functioning autophagy for both neuronal formation and maintenance. A particular link between EPG5 deficiency, neurodevelopment, and neurodegeneration is also suggested by the observation of defective autophagy and neurodegenerative features resembling human ALS in the Epg5 knockout mouse (Zhao et al., 2013a, b).

The relative frequency of specific clinical features, natural history, overall prognosis, and genotype–phenotype correlations have not yet been reported for EPG5-related Vici syndrome.

Here we report genetic, clinical, neuroradiological, and neuropathological features of 50 patients from 30 unrelated families with EPG5-related Vici syndrome (including 33 previously unreported cases). To further investigate the functional effects of EPG5 deficiency on autophagy and neuronal function, we studied the effects of conditional EPG5 knockdown in neurons of the fruit fly, Drosophila melanogaster, a widely used model for the study of neurodegenerative disease (Marsh and Thompson, 2006).

Materials and methods

Patients

Patients were identified over a 3-year period through the diagnostic service for EPG5-related Vici syndrome and related disorders at Guy’s Hospital, Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, UK, and other participating centres offering diagnostic EPG5 testing. Inclusion criteria for diagnostic EPG5 testing at the Guy’s and St. Thomas’ diagnostic laboratory were patients with ‘Vici syndrome’ (defined by the presence of at least four out of the five key features, i.e. callosal agenesis, cataracts, cardiomyopathy, hypopigmentation and combined immunodeficiency) and patients with ‘Vici-like syndromes’ (defined by the presence of three or fewer of the five key features) as documented on our referral form (Supplementary material). Additional inclusion criteria for this study were identification of at least one pathogenic mutation in the EPG5 gene (confirmed Vici syndrome), or presence of the
clinical phenotype and genetic confirmation of an EPG5 mutation in a relative with similar features (probable Vici syndrome). The only exclusion criterion for the present EPG3 genotype–phenotype study was the failure to identify at least one pathogenic EPG5 mutation in patients or an affected relative. The study was approved and performed under the ethical guidelines issued by the participating institutions for clinical studies. Parents/guardians provided written informed consent for genetic analysis and consented to use of the clinical data in anonymized forms, and to the publication of recognizable clinical photographs where applicable. Research ethics committee approval was obtained for transfer and biobank storage of specimens (blood, fibroblasts, muscle, nerve) for research purposes (REC Reference 06/Q0406/33).

Data were extracted from the questionnaire by two researchers (S.B., H.J.). Data analysis was carried out using SPSS 22. Parametric tests were performed where the data were normally distributed, and non-parametric tests were used if the data were not normally distributed. Survival analysis was carried out using univariable and multivariable survival analysis. Censor date was set as the last date that information was available on the clinical status of the patient (i.e., alive or deceased). Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Genetic testing

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood leucocytes according to standard procedures. Diagnostic screening for EPG5 mutations at Guy’s Hospital, Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, UK, was performed by bidirectional Sanger sequencing as previously described (Cullup et al., 2013). Assessment of pathogenicity of novel EPG5 variants was carried out using bioinformatics software Alamut v.2.0.

Clinical information

This was a retrospective, cross-sectional study of all cases with a diagnosis of confirmed or probable EPG5-related Vici syndrome referred to our diagnostic service and other participating centres over a 3-year period. Clinical data are reported for the 38 genetically confirmed cases.

Data were obtained from case notes held at the respective referral centres and previous publications (where applicable), and collected based on the items included in the referral form for diagnostic EPG5 sequencing in our laboratory (Supplementary material).

Neuroradiological features

Brain imaging was performed in 46 patients, and 18 MRI brain scans were available for review. All available MRI brain scans were reviewed and analysed by two experienced paediatric neuroradiologists (J.M.U.K., A.S.) in consensus.

Neuropathological features

Muscle biopsies were performed in 17 children, and one patient each had a nerve (Patient 18.1), liver (Patient 16.1), bone marrow (Patient 16.1) and skin (Patient 25.1) biopsy for ultrastructural examination. Four patients underwent a post-mortem examination, three of them previously reported (Vichi et al., 1988; Rogers et al., 2011; Miyata et al., 2014). Pathological samples obtained during life and post-mortem specimens were reviewed by experienced pathologists (L.B., C.A.S., P.B., C.L.).

Generation and characterization of a conditional epg5 Drosophila knock-down

Drosophila strains used included: w1118, CG-Gal4, GMR-Gal4, Ubi-Gal80ts, UAS-Epg55P (TRiP GL00468), UAS-GFP::Atg8a, UAS-mRFP. Semi-thin sections and analysis of adult retina neurons were performed as previously reported (Nisoli et al., 2010). All crosses and experiments were performed at 25°C. Third instar larvae were starved 6 h in PBS + 20% sucrose to induce autophagy. Fat bodies were dissected, mounted in Vectashield (Vectorlabs) and readily imaged on a confocal microscope (Zeiss) (Joffre et al., 2015).

Results

General findings

This series includes 50 patients from 30 families with EPG5-related Vici syndrome; 33 patients from 17 families are reported here for the first time. Thirty-eight had genetically confirmed Vici syndrome and in 12 additional patients, the diagnosis of Vici syndrome was assumed based on suggestive features and confirmation of the genetic diagnosis in an affected relative. Males ($n = 24$) and females ($n = 26$) were almost equally represented.

Genetic results

We identified a total of 39 different EPG5 mutations in 38 patients from 30 families of varying ethnicity (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

Nineteen of these mutations have not been previously reported. In 12 additional affected cases from the same families, the EPG5 genotype was assumed, based on the criteria outlined above. None of the novel EPG5 mutations identified were found on publically available databases of human genetic variation (dbSNP version 135, www.1000genomes.org; 1000 Genomes database, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP; Exome Variant Server, evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS/), except for EPG5 p.Gln336Arg documented in one heterozygous individual on the NCBI SNP database. Where performed, co-segregation studies were compatible with recessive inheritance. Twenty-one of 38 (55%) patients were homozygous and 17/38 (45%) of patients were compound heterozygous for EPG5 mutations. While biallelic inheritance was thus confirmed in 98% of patients with EPG5-related Vici syndrome, in one case, included because of diagnostic clinical features (Patient 16.1), only one heterozygous but clearly pathogenic EPG5 mutation was identified. Copy number testing was not performed in this patient. The vast majority of


**EPG5-related Vici syndrome**

*EPG5* mutations were predicted to result in a truncated *EPG5* protein, with only a small number of missense mutations identified. Most mutations were private, with the exception of three recurrent mutations, p.Met2242CysfsX5 identified in the heterozygous state in an Italian and in the homozygous state in an unrelated Maltese patient without known parental consanguinity, p.Arg417X identified in the homozygous state in a patient from the Middle East and in the heterozygous state in a Caucasian child from the USA, and p.Gln336Arg identified in the homozygous (*n* = 3) and in the heterozygous (*n* = 1) state in four unrelated patients with definite or possible Ashkenazi ancestry.

**Family history**

Parental consanguinity was reported in 43% (13/30) of families, corresponding to the large number of homozygous *EPG5* mutations identified in our cohort. A family history of suspected Vici syndrome (or an undiagnosed multisystem disorder with suggestive features) in an already deceased relative was reported in nine families before the genetic diagnosis in the index case had been established. We also noted a high frequency of twin pregnancies, with three probands having a family history of multiple births, and two sets of affected children being twins (one set identical, one set fraternal).

In families currently still under active follow-up (*n* = 22 families) we obtained more detailed histories (Supplementary Table 1), which suggested a relatively high incidence of cancer. A first-degree relative of one of the *EPG5*-mutated patients developed early-onset cataracts, and vitiligo was occasionally reported. There was also a history of neurodegenerative disorders, in particular Parkinson’s disease, in 2 of 22 families under ongoing follow-up.

**Clinical features**

The main clinical findings and their relative frequencies in genetically confirmed cases with *EPG5*-related Vici syndromes are summarized in Table 2 and outlined in more detail below, and in Supplementary Table 2. Typical clinical features are illustrated in Fig. 2.

**Perinatal history**

Presentation was mainly neonatal with profound hypotonia and associated respiratory and bulbar involvement. Some mothers had reported reduced foetal movements. Few affected neonates had arthrogryposis (*n* = 6), and/or cleft palate (*n* = 3), and/or minor dysmorphic features such as second and third toe syndactyly (*n* = 2). Head circumference and weight were within the expected centiles for gestational age at birth but both progressively declined over the course of the first year of life (Supplementary Fig. 1).

**Developmental history**

All children were profoundly delayed. Most children did not achieve head control. Only four children learned to roll over; all four subsequently lost this skill. None achieved independent sitting. Development of social and communication skills was also profoundly delayed, with some affected infants acquiring social smile; those who did subsequently lost this skill. Speech was universally absent, although a number of children could make sounds. Two of the older children were reported to be able to answer simple yes/no questions with gestural responses.

**General features**

Failure to thrive was virtually universal, with weight within the normal range at birth (2nd to 75th centile), but subsequently dropping below the third centile despite adequate caloric intake. Most children required gastrostomy tube feeding. Fewer than 10% of children gained a normal body weight despite adequate feeding with parenteral nutrition.

**Neurological and neuromuscular features**

An associated seizure disorder was present in 59% of cases where information was available (20/34). Seizures comprised early-onset epileptic encephalopathies with burst-suppression on EEG and infantile spasms with EEG features compatible with hypsarrhythmia and, with few exceptions, were difficult to control despite exhaustive treatment trials with various anticonvulsants. Seizure types varied from apnoeic seizures, to myoclonic jerks, to tonic-clonic seizures. The epilepsy syndrome was described as ‘Lennox-Gastaut-like’ in two cases. EEG discharges were often multifocal. Where epilepsy was a feature, onset was within the first year of life.

Marked hypotonia with associated generalized weakness, paucity of movement, gross motor developmental delay, and mildly but consistently elevated creatine kinase (CK) levels (median 450 IU/l; IQR 420–930 IU/l; range 314–1400 IU/l) suggested a concomitant skeletal myopathy, confirmed in 17 patients on pre-mortem muscle biopsy (see below). Deep tendon reflexes were reduced or absent in most cases. Seven patients had EMG/nerve conduction studies, six of which demonstrated evidence of a myopathy.

Despite a normal head circumference at birth, microcephaly was subsequently reported in 90% of children where measurements were available (28/31) (Supplementary Fig. 1). One older patient showed features of an evolving dystonic-choreoathetoid movement disorder and in another a spastic quadriplegia was diagnosed, although the latter may have been related to a secondary hypoxic insult.

**Ocular and auditory features**

Seventy-six per cent (29/38 genetically confirmed cases) of patients had cataracts, either at birth or evolving over the first months of life. Optic atrophy and retinal changes were present in 11 and 14 patients, respectively. Five children...
had ocular albinism. Ten patients had formal neurophysiological visual assessment by visual evoked potential/evoked retinogram, of which almost all (8/10) were abnormal. Neuro-ophthalmological features from one patient have been previously reported in detail (Filloux et al., 2014), and included retinal hypopigmentation, poor foveal development, b-wave amplitudes in the lower normal range on ERG, and probable misrouting at the optic chiasm similar to what has been described in typical albinism. Brain auditory evoked responses provided evidence for sensorineural hearing impairment in six of nine patients where performed.

**Additional multisystem involvement**

**Heart**

Most children had a hypertrophic and/or dilated cardiomyopathy (82%, 28/34); this was not always present in the first months of life, however, the cardiomyopathy appeared to be progressive where consecutive cardiac ultrasounds were performed (Supplementary Table 3). Intermittent deterioration of cardiac function associated with intercurrent illness was also observed. Structural congenital heart abnormalities comprising patent foramen ovale, ventricular or atrial septal defects, hypoplastic aortic arch or mitral valve insufficiency were found in 10 children.

**Skin**

Generalized skin and hair hypopigmentation was present in most patients, always relative to familial and ethnic background. In a number of children (n = 6), unexplained intermittent maculo-papular rashes were also noted.

**Immune system**

All patients (38/38) had recurrent and unusual infections suggestive of an underlying immunodeficiency, most frequently recurrent pneumonia. Infective agents cultured included *Streptococcus viridans*, *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Candida albicans*. In addition, recurrent unexplained pyrexias without identification of a pathogenic organism were also a feature. A large

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**Table 1 EPG5 mutations in patients with Vici syndrome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>c.3110+1G&gt;C</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
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<td>p.Glu1604Glyfs*20</td>
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<td>c.6121T&gt;C</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>p.Arg417*</td>
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**EPG5 mutations/variants described according to HGVS guidelines and transcript reference NM_020964.2. Stop mutations are indicated by an asterisk.**

Supplementary Table 3, Intermittent deterioration of cardiac function associated with intercurrent illness was also observed. Structural congenital heart abnormalities comprising patent foramen ovale, ventricular or atrial septal defects, hypoplastic aortic arch or mitral valve insufficiency were found in 10 children.

**Skin**

Generalized skin and hair hypopigmentation was present in most patients, always relative to familial and ethnic background. In a number of children (n = 6), unexplained intermittent maculo-papular rashes were also noted.

**Immune system**

All patients (38/38) had recurrent and unusual infections suggestive of an underlying immunodeficiency, most frequently recurrent pneumonia. Infective agents cultured included *Streptococcus viridans*, *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Candida albicans*. In addition, recurrent unexplained pyrexias without identification of a pathogenic organism were also a feature. A large
abscess developed after varicella vaccination in one child, requiring surgery. Where formal assessment of immune function was performed (n = 11), this suggested a combined immunological defect with both T and B cells being affected. One child had normal immunological studies, another (Patient 25.1) was diagnosed with severe combined immunodeficiency. In four cases intravenous immunoglobulin was reported to be of benefit (Finocchi et al., 2012).

Haematological abnormalities were present in 24 patients, with anaemia, and leucopaenia commonly reported. Other organ systems

Variable additional organ involvement concerned thyroid, thymus, lungs, liver, and kidneys and comprised both defects of organ formation (e.g. thyroid agenesis, thymus aplasia, pulmonary hypoplasia) and function (e.g. hypothyroidism, electrolyte disturbance). A peculiar feature in six patients was intermittent episodes of profound electrolyte disturbance (mainly hypokalaemia) suggestive of renal tubular dysfunction, as reported previously in one case (Miyata et al., 2007).

Progression and prognosis

Vici syndrome is a severe, life-limiting condition. Survival analysis demonstrated that the median survival time was 24 months [95% confidence interval (CI) 0–39 months], with only a tenth of patients surviving to 5 years of age. Twelve patients were still alive at the censor date, and the oldest living patient is 10 years old. Cardiorespiratory failure in the context of a respiratory tract infection and/or immunodeficiency was indicated as the most common cause of death.

Genotype–phenotype correlations

As most of the EPG5 mutations identified were distributed throughout the entire EPG5 coding sequence and private to individual families, precise genotype–phenotype correlations are difficult to establish. However, analysing survival time until death or censor date, we could establish that patients with homozygous mutations died at a median age of 9 months compared to 48 months in patients with heterozygous EPG5 mutations (P = 0.046) (Supplementary Fig. 2). Compared to patients with truncating EPG5 mutations, patients homozygous (n = 3) or compound heterozygous (n = 1) for the recurrent p.Gln336Arg mutation, one of the few missense mutations identified in our cohort, had a longer life expectancy with a median survival of 78 months. Whether this observation is due to the expression of a missense mutant protein conferring residual function,
or partial impairment of EPG5 splicing (p.Gln336 is the last amino acid of its exon and the mutation c.1007A>Gi is predicted to abolish the donor splice site) (Cullup et al., 2013) is currently uncertain. Interestingly, two of the patients with the p.Gln336Arg mutation had not developed cataracts, and three did not have cardiomyopathy at the censor date.

Binary logistic regression was used to compare the number of eight key features identified (absent corpus callosum, cataracts, hypopigmentation, cardiomyopathy, immune dysfunction, profound developmental delay, progressive microcephaly, failure to thrive), with the likelihood of a positive EPG5 genetic test in all 66 patients tested (36 EPG5-positive, 30 EPG5-negative), indicating that the presence of all eight features had a specificity of 97%, and a sensitivity of 89% for a positive EPG5 genetic test.

Neuroradiological features

Brain MRI scans were available for review from 18 children in our series with EPG-related Vici syndrome. Key neuroradiological features are illustrated in Fig. 3 and summarized in Supplementary Table 4.

Complete agenesis of the corpus callosum was present on all MRI scans reviewed and was also reported on brain MRI, CT, and/or cranial ultrasound in the remaining patients for whom scans were unavailable for review. Colpocephaly was consistently associated with callosal agenesis, often with asymmetric dilation of the posterior aspect of the lateral ventricles. The pons invariably appeared hypoplastic relative to the cerebellum and remainder of the brainstem. The cerebellar vermis was generally well formed, with only two patients showing minor deficiency of
the inferior vermis. Mild prominence of the cisterna magna was seen in few cases but other recognized cystic malformations of the posterior fossa were not observed. Five patients showed diffusely abnormal low T2 signal within the thalami, with additional diffuse T1 hyperintensity in one of those cases. Thalamic changes were associated with older age at MRI (median age of 27 months in those with, compared to 8.5 months in those without thalamic changes, \( P = 0.04 \)). The basal ganglia were otherwise normally formed in all patients. Neuromigrational abnormalities were not a significant feature, although two patients showed mild simplification of sulcation pattern for age. Myelination was delayed for age in all patients. White matter bulk was reduced and the Sylvian fissures showed reduced opercularization to varying degrees in all patients.

**Neuropathological features**

Ante-mortem muscle biopsies performed in 17 patients revealed a consistently associated myopathy (Supplementary Table 5), on light microscopy characterized by (in order of decreasing frequency): increased variability in fibre size, increased internalized and/or centralized nuclei, type 1 atrophy (consistent in some with designation as fibre type disproportion), increased glycogen storage, type one predominance, and cores. There was variably increased acid phosphatase staining localizing to vacuoles, and reddish staining of some atrophic fibres on the Gomori trichrome stain, suggesting localized basophilia or mitochondrial abnormalities. Occasionally, mild dystrophic features with increase in connective tissue and few regenerating and angular fibres were noted. Where specific immunohistochemical studies were performed, increase in autophagy marker proteins (p62, LAMP2) in the region of the vacuoles was observed. Respiratory chain enzyme studies performed in seven patients were normal in four but showed variable reduction of respiratory chain complexes (except complex II) in the other three.

Ultrastructural examination (Fig. 4) performed in 12 patients confirmed central localization of nuclei in many cases.
fibres, corresponding to findings on light microscopy. There were variable degrees of subsarcolemmal accumulation of vacuoles, glycogen and mitochondria. Deposition of debris within basal lamina layers resembling ultrastructural findings in X-linked myopathy with excessive autophagy (MEAX) (Ramachandran et al., 2013) was commonly observed, often with evidence of ongoing exocytosis. Nuclei were often central and surrounded by a ‘ring-shaped’ mitochondrial arrangement, similar to what has been described in DNM2-related centronuclear myopathy (CNM) (Susman et al., 2010). Mitochondria often showed abnormal size, shape, and internal structure. There was generalized reduction of often poorly formed myofilaments. Sarcomeric disarrangements resembling minicores were seen in one patient.

Sural nerve biopsy performed in one patient showed almost complete absence of myelinated axons (Supplementary Fig. 3).

Skin biopsy performed for ultrastructural examination in one patient showed a reduced number of melanosomes with a low degree of melanization but no other abnormalities. Other findings were considered suggestive of neuraxonal dystrophy as previously reported (Ozmen et al., 1991). Ante-mortem bone marrow performed in one patient was normal.

Post-mortem neuropathological examination (Patient 27.1) demonstrated callosal agenesis, hypoplasia of the pons, and corticospinal tracts as the most striking CNS abnormalities (Fig. 5). Additional findings included small brain size and coarse gyration pattern, hypoplastic hippocampi, and a small pons with markedly hypoplastic corticospinal bundles. Bodian silver stains showed a reduced number of axons within the hippocampus and other structures (data not shown). A major histopathological finding on general post-mortem examination was the presence of storage material in cardiomyocytes, Purkinje fibres, skeletal
myocytes, bronchial chondrocytes, enteric smooth muscle cells, and hepatocytes; this material stained with periodic acid Schiff (PAS) (resistant to diastase digestion) on histological sections, indicating a carbohydrate or glycoprotein component. Electron microscopy demonstrated membrane-bound autophagic vacuoles containing phospholipid membranes, organelles, in particular mitochondria, and granular material consistent with glycogen as well as an excess of free glycogen. Neuropathological and general pathological findings on post-mortem were similar to those previously reported in two of our patients (Rogers et al., 2011; Miyata et al., 2014).

**Conditional epg5 knock-down in Drosophila**

We analysed the progression of autophagy in the *Drosophila* larval fat bodies, the equivalent of liver tissue in the fly, which is fully digested by autophagy during late larval and pupal stages. Upon starvation for 6 h, large autophagosomes and autolysosomes marked by GFP::Atg8a are readily observed in control wild-type larvae (Fig. 6A) and cellular structures, including nuclei, are not detectable as they have been degraded. However, when *epg5* (CG14299) is downregulated via the use of the collagen promoter and the Gal4/UAS expression system (CG14299-Gal4), large abnormal vacuoles, in which the GFP signal is quenched, accumulate (Fig. 6A). The shape of cellular structures, including the nuclei is preserved, indicating a failure in autophagic digestion. Analysis at an earlier time point reveals that autophagosomes initially form correctly as bright GFP::Atg8a punctae (Fig. 6A), which then stall and degenerate later on. This is consistent with defects in the late steps of autophagy after correct initiation and with a block in digestion of autolysosomes, as previously reported in EPG5-deficient human cells (Cullup et al., 2013). Conditional downregulation of *epg5* specifically in...
the adult Drosophila retina (using GMR-Gal4 and a temperature-sensitive Gal80) reveals that, despite an intact retinal structure at Day 1 of adult life, loss of neurons and of retina structure evolves and is detected after 14 days and 28 days (Fig. 6B). Quantification of the number of remaining photoreceptor neurons in each ommatidium reveals a significant and incremental loss of cells over time (Fig. 6C). These data establish that the isolated loss of EPG5 function causes progressive neuronal degeneration in Drosophila, mirroring the situation in humans.

Discussion

This is the first study to extensively describe genotype–phenotype correlations in a large cohort of patients with EPG5-related Vici syndrome, establishing the condition as a paradigm of neurodevelopmental conditions due to primary autophagy defects, and a probably not uncommon but under-recognized multisystem disorder.

EPG5 mutations in our series were found throughout a wide range of different ethnicities. The vast majority of EPG5 mutations were private, precluding future targeted screening of the large EPG5 gene in patients presenting with suggestive clinical features. We identified only three recurrent EPG5 mutations, in families with (possible or confirmed) Ashkenazi (p.Gln336Arg; n = 4), Maltese-Italian (p.Met2242CysfsX5; n = 2), and Caucasian or Middle-Eastern ancestry (p.Arg417X; n = 2), suggesting the presence of possible founder effects in some populations. Most EPG5 mutations identified were single nucleotide substitutions with a predicted truncating effect on the EPG5 protein (Table 1 and Fig. 1). Identification of only one single pathogenic EPG5 mutation in Patient 16.1

Figure 6 Knock-down of epg5 in Drosophila. (A) Single confocal sections of fat bodies from fed and starved (6 h, unless otherwise indicated) larvae, either control or bearing RNAi-mediated downregulation of epg5. Red is membrane-bound RFP to highlight the cell membranes, green is the autophagy marker GFP::Atg8a. Arrows point to large autolysosomes from which GFP::Atg8a fluorescence is quenched on the inside, but is retained outside. Bottom left is a schematic drawing of an undigested fat body cell. (B) Semi-thin tangential eye sections from either control flies or flies bearing RNAi-mediated downregulation of epg5 and aged 1, 14, and 28 days at 29°C to induce epg5 downregulation. The drawing on top schematizes the process of cell degeneration and loss in this tissue. Below each section is an exemplary quantification of the photoreceptors in the ommatidia shown. (C) Graphs displaying the quantification of the number of photoreceptors (PR) in the ommatidia of the flies aged 14 and 28 days. Knock-down of epg5 reduces the ommatidia with a normal number of photoreceptor neurons (7) and this phenotype increases with time (χ² values are 166.5 and 721.6 with P < 0.0001 for 6 degrees of freedom).
suggests the possibility of (compound) heterozygosity or homozygosity for non-overlapping genomic deletions in the large EPG5 gene and emphasizes the need to complement current diagnostic strategies with techniques suitable to identify pathogenic copy number variations in future. Locus heterogeneity is another but less likely possibility, considering that >90% of patients presenting with the key diagnostic features were also found to have biallelic EPG5 mutations.

Detailed review of the family histories in the 22 families remaining under follow-up (Supplementary Table 1) revealed a large number of cases of cancer (in particular breast, stomach, and skin) and, less frequently, Parkinson’s disease in relatives of patients with EPG5-related Vici syndrome. These observations are far too limited to draw any conclusions, especially as the incidence of cancer is increasing globally and also varies within different ethnic groups, but should prompt additional systematic prospective studies, to obtain more robust data concerning a potential association between the EPG5 carrier state, and neoplastic and neurodegenerative disorders, respectively. Of note in this context, EPG5 (known as KIAA1632 at the time) was initially found to be mutated in breast cancer (Halama et al., 2007), and there is a precedent of an increased frequency of Parkinson’s disease in families with lysosomal storage disorders (for review, see Brockmann and Berg, 2014). Moreover, an association of an increased cancer frequency and Parkinson’s disease has also recently been reported (Feng et al., 2015), further supporting a link between tumorigenesis and neurodegenerative disorders linked in similar intracellular quality control pathways. The disproportionately high rate of (both monzygotic and dizygotic) twin pregnancies was another interesting but unexplained observation in our series.

Despite some variability of additional multi-systemic involvement (Supplementary Table 2), there was considerable homogeneity concerning a set of core clinical features (Table 2), probably reflecting that most EPG5 mutations are predicted to cause at least partial loss of the EPG5 protein rather than more subtle alterations of functionally critical domains. In addition to the five features that have previously been considered to be diagnostic (McClelland et al., 2010), we identified three additional features that are equally consistent in EPG5-related Vici syndrome and will help clinicians to make more informed decisions regarding genetic testing in suspected cases. The eight diagnostic features (Table 2) are highly predictive of EPG5 involvement, with pathogenic EPG5 mutations identified in >90% of cases where six or more of these features are present; however, some of these features (in particular cataracts, cardiomyopathy and immunodeficiency) may only evolve over time and are not necessarily present from birth.

We also obtained natural history data that will be useful for future clinical trials, indicating EPG5-related Vici syndrome as a severe disorder with a markedly reduced life expectancy. Although more detailed genotype-phenotype studies were hampered by the private nature of the majority of the EPG5 mutations identified, tentative links between the class of mutation and the observed phenotype could be established. Whilst, not unexpectedly, most truncating EPG5 mutations were associated with a severe phenotype, the only recurrent missense mutation in our series, p.Gln336Arg, was associated with a reduced likelihood of cataracts or a cardiomyopathy, and a relatively longer life expectancy. In addition, we demonstrated that patients with compound heterozygous EPG5 mutations had longer survival times than those with homozygous EPG5 mutations. The basis for this observation is currently unclear but may reflect over-representation of truncating mutations in homozygous compared to heterozygous patients.

A particular emphasis of this study was on a detailed characterization of neurological, neuroradiological, and neuropathological aspects. EPG5-related Vici syndrome emerged as a profoundly severe neurodevelopmental disorder, and our data suggest that acquisition of certain developmental skills virtually excludes EPG5 involvement even if some of the other features are present. The finding of often severe epilepsy from infancy in two-thirds of patients puts EPG5 within the rapidly expanding group of genes associated with early-onset epileptic encephalopathies, and in the context of other conditions, for example Lafora body disease (Ebrahimi-Fakhrari et al., 2014) or mTOR-related disorders (Lipton and Sahin, 2014), where severe epilepsy and dysregulation of the autophagy pathway have been associated. Our data also indicate that the natural history parallels that of a (neuro)degenerative condition: in those children surviving beyond infancy, there was progressive loss of skills and profound acquired microcephaly, suggesting that EPG5-related Vici syndrome is as much a neurodegenerative as a neurodevelopmental disorder. Intriguingly, neurodegeneration with mainly parkinsonian findings is also a feature of Chediak-Higashi syndrome (Silveira-Moriyama et al., 2004) and Marinesco-Sjogren syndromes (Byrne et al., 2015), neurodevelopmental disorders with overlapping clinical features and linked in related molecular pathways (see below).

Agensis of the corpus callosum, one of the original five diagnostic features, was found in all patients on systematic review of brain MRI findings (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Table 4) but is not specific per se and can often be syndromic (McClelland et al., 2010); however, the isolated combination of callosal agenesis and pontine hypoplasia without other structural abnormalities is fairly distinct. Callosal agenesis and pontine hypoplasia has been reported in the ‘tubulinopathies’ due to mutations in the neuron-specific α- and β-tubulin genes (Cushion et al., 2013), however, additional neuroradiological features (including basal ganglia abnormalities, cerebellar hypoplasia, and complex cortical malformations) commonly found in these disorders were not typically seen in EPG5-related Vici syndrome. Although pontine hypoplasia was prominent in our series, cerebellar abnormalities were not as marked as has been reported in pontocerebellar hypoplasia (Uhl et al., 1998),
or SNX14-associated cerebellar ataxia and intellectual disability (Thomas et al., 2014; Akizu et al., 2015). Like EPG5, SNX14 has a putative role in endosome/autophagosome interaction with lysosomes, but it is currently uncertain how these functionally similar proteins cause overlapping, but nevertheless distinct CNS malformations.

In addition to non-specific features such as delayed myelination, an interesting and previously unreported finding was the presence of abnormal low T2 signal in the thalamus in five patients, apparently evolving over time. Similar thalamic changes have been previously reported as a relatively specific feature of lysosomal storage disorders (Autti et al., 2007). Taken together with overlapping clinical and histopathological features, these findings provide further evidence that primary autophagy disorders, such as Vici syndrome and primary lysosomal storage disorders, are intricately linked in the same pathogenic mechanisms, as has been suggested previously (Settembre et al., 2008).

Systematic analysis of muscle biopsy findings (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Table 5) confirmed a skeletal myopathy, previously documented in more detail in only two cases (Al-Owain et al., 2010; McClelland et al., 2010), as a consistently associated finding. Whilst numerous vacuoles on both light and electron microscopy are the most ominous finding and define the EPG5-related skeletal muscle myopathy as a primary vacuolar myopathy, vacuoles can be absent or inconspicuous and other features may be equally or more prominent, including marked variability in fibre size with type 1 predominance and atrophy (fibre type disproportion), increase in internal and centralized nuclei, and increased glycogen storage. In few cases we also observed focal areas of sarcomeric disorganization, resembling minicores, suggesting an overlap with the core myopathies (Jungbluth et al., 2011). Respiratory chain enzyme abnormalities were another novel observation in four patients, supporting secondary mitochondrial dysfunction, already suggested by abnormalities of mitochondrial internal structure and positioning reported in earlier studies (Cullup et al., 2013), as a possible downstream effect of defective autophagy. Based on the observations above, histopathological features in EPG5-related Vici syndrome may mimic a number of primary neuromuscular disorders, in particular the vacuolar myopathies (Malicdan and Nishino, 2012) and centronuclear myopathies (Jungbluth et al., 2008), conditions that, interestingly, have been linked with primary and secondary defects of the autophagy pathway (Jungbluth and Gautel, 2014). The defects implicated in Danon disease (Nishino et al., 2000) and X-linked myopathy with excessive autophagy (MEAX) (Ramachandran et al., 2013), in particular impaired autolysosomal fusion and defective intralysosomal digestion, affect the same part of the autophagy pathway also affected in EPG5 deficiency. Considering common features of increased glycogen storage and mitochondrial abnormalities, EPG5-related Vici syndrome also ought to be considered in genetically unresolved ‘glycogen storage’ or ‘mitochondrial’ disorders suspected on histopathological grounds.

The differential diagnosis of EPG5-related Vici syndrome includes a number of syndromes with overlapping clinical features. Marinesco-Sjögren syndrome and related disorders share cataracts and a skeletal myopathy with or without sensorineural deafness; however, acquired microcephaly and profound failure to thrive are not common features and the overall degree of developmental delay is usually less severe (Krieger et al., 2013). Hypopigmentation and immune defects are also features of Chediak-Higashi syndrome and related primary immunodeficiency syndromes. Chediak-Higashi syndrome also features neuroophthalmological similar to those seen in EPG5-related Vici syndrome (Filloux et al., 2014), indicating that both conditions belong to the same group of syndromic albinism.

The multitude of symptoms associated with EPG5-related Vici syndrome reported in the present study implicates the autophagy pathway in the normal formation and functioning of a wide range of organ systems (brain, eye, hearing, heart, lung, liver, kidney, immune system, blood) and, by proxy, organ-specific disease. While in some of these organs a role of the autophagy pathway is already recognized, in others such a role has not yet been considered. A striking and previously unrecognized feature in our series was profound failure to thrive despite adequate calorie intake, with almost all patients dropping below the 0.4th centile for weight within the first year of life. Low weight, probably due to reduced adipose tissue or reduced muscle mass, is also a feature in Epg5 knockout mice (Zhao et al., 2013a), suggesting a specific association with EPG5 deficiency.

Our observation of a common occurrence of structural and degenerative changes affecting the same organ in the same patient suggests that EPG5-related Vici syndrome is as much a disorder of embryonic organ development as of normal organ function. For example, a substantial proportion of patients in our series had structural congenital cardiac defects and developing a severe cardiomyopathy later in life (Supplementary Table 3), probably reflecting rapid accumulation of vacuoles and abnormal material in metabolically highly active cardiomyocytes, as demonstrated on post-mortem myocardial examination in one family (Rogers et al., 2011); increased oxidative stress due to accumulation of damaged mitochondria is possibly a main contributory component.

The dual effects of defective autophagy on cellular development and maintenance in EPG5-related Vici syndrome are particularly pertinent on the level of the CNS, where the present study provides evidence for a neurodegenerative component evolving in the context of a neurodevelopmental defect, also supported by findings of a neuropathological phenotype resembling human amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the Epg5 knockout mouse (Zhao et al., 2013a). A general role of autophagy in neuronal embryogenesis is supported by the finding of severe neural tube defects in the Ambra1 knockout mouse but remains to be further elucidated (Ceconi et al., 2007; Fimia et al., 2007).
Moreover, certain stem cells involved in neurodevelopment may also have a role in neurodegeneration, suggesting that defects in the pathways leading to aberrant development may also result in later neurodegeneration, due to a pleiotropic effect of some neurodevelopmental genes on the nervous system (Zhang et al., 2013). These observations place EPG5-related Vici syndrome within an emerging group of early-onset neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative disorders associated with defective autophagy (reviewed in Ebrahimi-Fakhari et al., 2014, 2015) such as static encephalopathy in childhood with neurodegeneration in adulthood (SENDA) due to recessive mutations in WDR45 (Haack et al., 2012), and a recently recognized syndromic form of early-onset ataxia due to recessive mutations in SNX14 (Thomas et al., 2014; Akizu et al., 2015).

To explore the effects of EPG5 deficiency on neuronal maintenance, we generated a conditional neuronal Drosophila knock-down (Fig. 6). First we confirmed that in Drosophila loss of epg5 function leads to defects in the autophagic process of digestion of the larval fat bodies triggered by starvation, which essentially recapitulates the defects in late events in the autophagy cycle reported in human cells (Cullup et al., 2013) and validates the use of Drosophila as a model to study EPG5 function. Drosophila is widely used for the study of neurodegenerative conditions, including those resulting from autophagy alterations. These neurodegenerative phenotypes are often studied in the eye photoreceptor neurons, as this is the most accessible and life-dispensable part of the fly nervous system (Nisoli et al., 2010; Napoli et al., 2011). In this system we were able to demonstrate the requirement for epg5 for preservation of neuronal cells during the fly lifespan, suggesting that the progressive loss of neuronal cells observed in the fly may be the basis for some of the neurological features seen in EPG5-deficient humans.

**Conclusion**

Consistent clinical, neuroradiological, and neuropathological findings suggest EPG5-related Vici syndrome as a paradigm of a new class of multisystem disorders featuring substantial overlap with other multisystem presentations, in particular those due to primary glycosylation defects, mitochondrial disease, and lysosomal and glycogen storage disorders. A number of similar conditions with overlapping features have been described in association with defects concerning intracellular trafficking and lysosomal transport, suggesting that disorders intricately linked in the same pathways (in particular those concerning autophagosome and lysosome biology) share a recognizable clinical signature (Ebrahimi-Fakhari et al., 2015). Moreover, we postulate that EPG5-related Vici syndrome is as much a disorder of embryonic organ development as of degeneration. Evolution of neurodegenerative features over time indicates an intriguing link between neurodevelopment and neurodegeneration, also supported by features of neurodegeneration in epg5-deficient D. melanogaster, and recent implication of other autophagy regulators in late-onset neurodegenerative disease.

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**Supplementary material**

Supplementary material is available at Brain online.

**References**


