

# Phenotype Analysis of Fused in Sarcoma Mutations in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

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## Abstract

### Background and Objectives

Pathogenic variations in fused in sarcoma (*FUS*) are among the most common genetic causes of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) worldwide. They are supposedly characterized by a homogeneous pure motor phenotype with early-onset and short disease duration. However, a few *FUS*-mutated cases with a very late disease onset and slow progression have been reported. To analyze genotype-phenotype correlations and identify the prognostic factors in *FUS*-ALS cases.

### Methods

We identified and cross-sectionally analyzed 22 *FUS*-ALS patient histories from a single-center cohort of 2,615 genetically tested patients and reviewed 289 previously published *FUS*-ALS cases. Survival analysis was performed by Kaplan-Meier survival curves, followed by the log-rank test and multivariate Cox analysis.

### Results

Survival of *FUS*-ALS is age-dependent: In our cohort, early-onset cases had a rapid disease progression and short survival ( $p = 0.000003$ ) while the outcome of *FUS*-mutated patients with mid-to-late onset did not differ from non-*FUS*-ALS patients ( $p = 0.437$ ). Meta-analysis of literature data confirmed this trend ( $p = 0.00003$ ). This survival pattern is not observed in other ALS-related genes in our series. We clustered *FUS*-ALS patients in 3 phenotypes: (1) axial ALS, with upper cervical and dropped-head onset in mid-to-late adulthood; (2) benign ALS, usually with a late-onset and slow disease progression; and (3) juvenile ALS, often with bulbar onset and preceded by learning disability or mild mental retardation. Those phenotypes arise from different mutations.

### Discussion

We observed specific genotype-phenotype correlations of *FUS*-ALS and identified age at onset as the most critical prognostic factor. Our results demonstrated that *FUS* mutations underlie a specific subtype of ALS and enable a careful stratification of newly diagnosed *FUS*-ALS cases for clinical course and potential therapeutic windows. This will be crucial in the light of incoming gene-specific therapy.

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## Glossary

ALS = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; FUS = fused in sarcoma; HR = hazard ratio; IQR = interquartile range; LMN = lower motor neuron; NLS = nuclear localization signal.

Mutations in the fused in sarcoma (*FUS*) gene were first reported to cause amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) in 2009.<sup>1,2</sup> Over 50 mutations have been linked to the disease since then. Nearly all of these mutations occurred in the nuclear localization signal (NLS) domain encoded by exons 14 and 15. As the name suggests, this domain enables the *FUS* protein to enter the nucleus, and mutations in the NLS have been shown to disrupt this function, leading to the loss of nuclear protein and an abnormal aggregation in the cytoplasm.<sup>3,4</sup> *FUS* mutation frequency varies across populations, accounting for approximately 3% of familial ALS cases and 0.3% of sporadic ALS cases in European populations, and 6.4%–11.4% and 0.9%–1.5%, respectively, in Asian countries.<sup>5</sup> In addition, based on previous reports of *FUS* mutations in families of African ancestry,<sup>6</sup> *FUS* could possibly be relevant also in African populations. *FUS* is also the most common mutated gene in juvenile ALS (age at onset younger than 25 years) cases, accounting for up to 30% of such cases in China<sup>7,8</sup> and Japan.<sup>9</sup>

Because *FUS* mutations could become an actionable disease target with antisense oligonucleotide therapy (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04768972),<sup>10–12</sup> it is crucial to understand its clinical manifestations and their genomic substrates. Therefore, we analyzed the clinical phenotype of genetically confirmed *FUS* cases from an Italian tertiary ALS center and investigated for genotype-phenotype correlations specific to *FUS* in both our cohort and *FUS*-ALS cases previously reported in the literature. A comprehensive description of genotype-phenotype patterns will enable stratification of *FUS*-ALS patients and a more accurate prediction of their clinical course.

## Methods

### Study Cohort and Data Collection

In this retrospective study, we used blood samples collected from 2615 ALS patients diagnosed according to El Escorial criteria<sup>13</sup> that have been seen at the ALS Center in Turin, Italy, from January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2020. Clinical data were prospectively collected at the first visit and during follow-up. Neuropsychological tests were performed as previously reported.<sup>14</sup>

### DNA Analysis

We extracted DNA using standard procedures. All the coding exons and 50 bp of the flanking intron-exon boundaries of *SOD1*, exon 6 of *TARDBP*, and exons 14 and 15 of *FUS* were polymerase chain reaction amplified, sequenced using the Big-Dye Terminator v3.1 sequencing kit (Applied Biosystems Inc., Foster City, CA) and run on an ABIPrism 3130 genetic analyzer. Genetic analysis and whole-genome sequencing were performed as previously

reported.<sup>15,16</sup> A repeat-primed polymerase chain reaction assay was used to screen for the presence of the GGGGCC hexanucleotide expansion in the first intron of *C9ORF72*. Whole-genome sequencing was also performed on 849 ALS patients as previously reported<sup>16</sup>: Those patients were also screened for *FUS* variants outside of the C-terminal domain.

### Literature Review

We searched the PubMed database for the terms “*FUS*,” “*ALS*,” and “*FUS* MUTATION.” Only studies that reported clinical data and the detailed mutation status were included.

### Statistical Analysis

As clinical data of *FUS* carriers have not been uniformly collected and reported in the literature, patients from our cohort and the published case series were first analyzed separately and then confronted to validate the observations.

The association between age at disease onset and a mutation was evaluated with analysis of variance with the Tukey post hoc test. Kaplan-Meier survival curves followed by the log-rank test were used to evaluate the survival of different groups from disease onset. Univariate Cox regression was applied to derive unadjusted hazard ratios (HRs) for death/tracheostomy. Multivariate Cox regression models were used to estimate the covariate-adjusted risk of death/tracheostomy (from onset) and to account for the age at onset—mutations interaction. As the role of variants outside of the C-terminal (NLS) domain of *FUS* is unclear and they are not consistently assessed during genetic screening, they were treated separately (Supplementary Results). All analyses were performed using R studio (version 3.6.0).

### Standard Protocol Approvals, Registrations, and Patient Consents

All patients participating in the study gave written informed consent. Ethical approval was obtained from the medical ethical review board of the A.O.U Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino, Italy.

### Data Availability

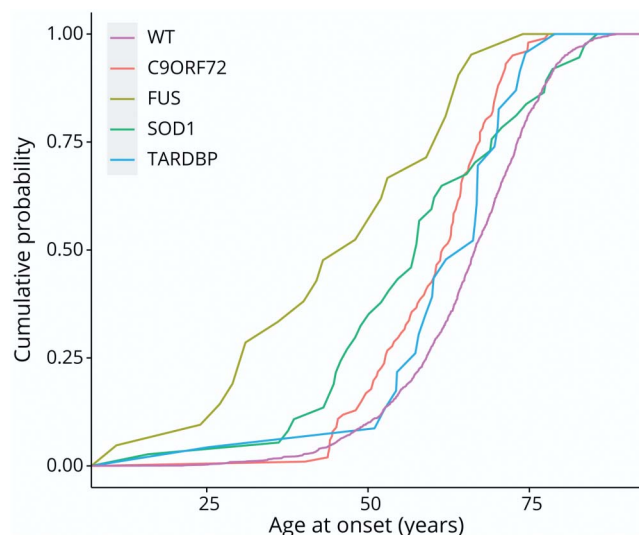
Data are available from the authors upon reasonable request by interested researchers.

## Results

### Case Series

We evaluated the *FUS* gene in 2,615 Italian ALS patients (1,450 [55.4%] males, median age at onset = 65.8 years, interquartile range [IQR] 57.9–71.8, 293 [11.2%] familial ALS) collected over 14 years.

**Figure 1** Cumulative Distribution Plot of Age at Onset in Our Cohort



Wild type (WT) median age at onset 68.8 years (IQR 61.7–74.8), C9orf72 median age at onset 62.9 years (IQR 54.0–67.8), SOD1 median age at onset 66.6 years (IQR 46.8–77.23), TARDBP median age at onset 66.6 years (58.8–72.9), and FUS median age at onset 48.00 years (IQR 31.0–62.0). FUS = fused in sarcoma.

Among those, 233 (8.9%) patients carried the C9orf72 repeated expansion, 90 (3.4%) pathogenic mutations in SOD1, and 55 (2.1%) in TARDBP. We identified 22 ALS cases carrying a pathogenic FUS mutation (12 [54.5%] males, median diagnostic delay [months] = 7, IQR 4–11, 2 [0.9%] bulbar onset), representing 0.84% of the present series (0.45% of sporadic ALS cases and 6.1% of ALS cases with a family history of the disease in this Italian cohort). Notably, this frequency is higher than in our recent genome-wide mutational screening on ~1,000 cases from an Italian population-based cohort (3/957),<sup>15</sup> likely reflecting a referral bias. Five of these 22 ALS cases have been previously described.<sup>15,17–20</sup> Variants outside of the C-terminal domain are reported in eTable 1 (links.lww.com/NXG/A537).

### Age at Onset

The mean age at onset was 45.7 (SD 16.4, range 11–74) years (Figure 1), which was significantly younger than the rest of our cohort (difference in mean age at onset: –20.25 years,  $p = 5.56 \times 10^{-16}$ ; CI –20.25 to –25.07). Of note, when comparing the major ALS mutations (C9orf72, SOD1, TARDBP, and FUS), FUS was characterized by the earliest age at disease onset (Figure 1).

### Survival Analysis

FUS mutations are associated with a poor prognosis (difference in median survival: 7.5 months, log-rank  $p$ -value = 0.009). Unexpectedly, we found strong age dependence: The interaction of FUS mutation and patients' age is a relevant predictor of patient survival ( $p = 0.0001$ ). FUS patients with older

ages at onset (older than 45.7 years) did not differ in disease duration from the rest of the cohort ( $p = 0.437$  [95% CI 0.65–2.65]), whereas FUS cases with younger age at onset (younger than 45.7 years) had dramatically shorter disease durations (HR = 5.92 [2.57–13.62],  $p = 0.000003$ ) (Figure 2A). To correct for possible confounders, we performed a multivariate analysis with the relevant covariates (including the type of mutation and site of disease onset), obtaining the same results (eResults, links.lww.com/NXG/A537).

### Clinical Features

Clinical onset was most commonly in the upper cervical spinal cord, with neck and shoulder girdle weakness as the initial symptoms ( $n = 10$ , 45.5% of the FUS mutation carriers). Lower motor neuron (LMN) involvement was clinically evident in all cases while upper motor neuron signs were detected in 81.8% (18/22) of cases: The remaining cases (4/22, 18.2%) had a pure lower motor neuron syndrome (progressive muscular atrophy). None of the patients had evidence of severe cognitive impairment on extensive neuropsychological testing, except for our 2 young cases who manifested mild cognitive impairment and a learning disability. Three cases had a history of postural tremors that predated the onset of motor neuron symptoms (Table 1).

### Genotype-Phenotype Correlations

The analysis of the clinical phenotypes of the 22 patients revealed 3 genotype groups that showed markedly different clinical features. Carriers of a truncating mutation or a missense variant in the last 2 amino acids of the NLS domain presented with the most aggressive phenotypes, and they were the only FUS carriers in our cohort with a bulbar onset. We also observed an expanded phenotypic spectrum in this group that included abnormal cognitive functions, namely mild intellectual or learning disabilities preceding the onset of motor symptoms. In contrast, carriers of a missense variant in the 517 and 519 residues had the mildest disease of all FUS carriers, with slowly progressing flail leg phenotypes. Finally, other missense variants in the C-terminal domain usually manifested with a proximal upper limb involvement with predominant LMN phenotype: The disease severity associated with these mutations was more variable than the other 2 groups and largely correlated with age at disease onset.

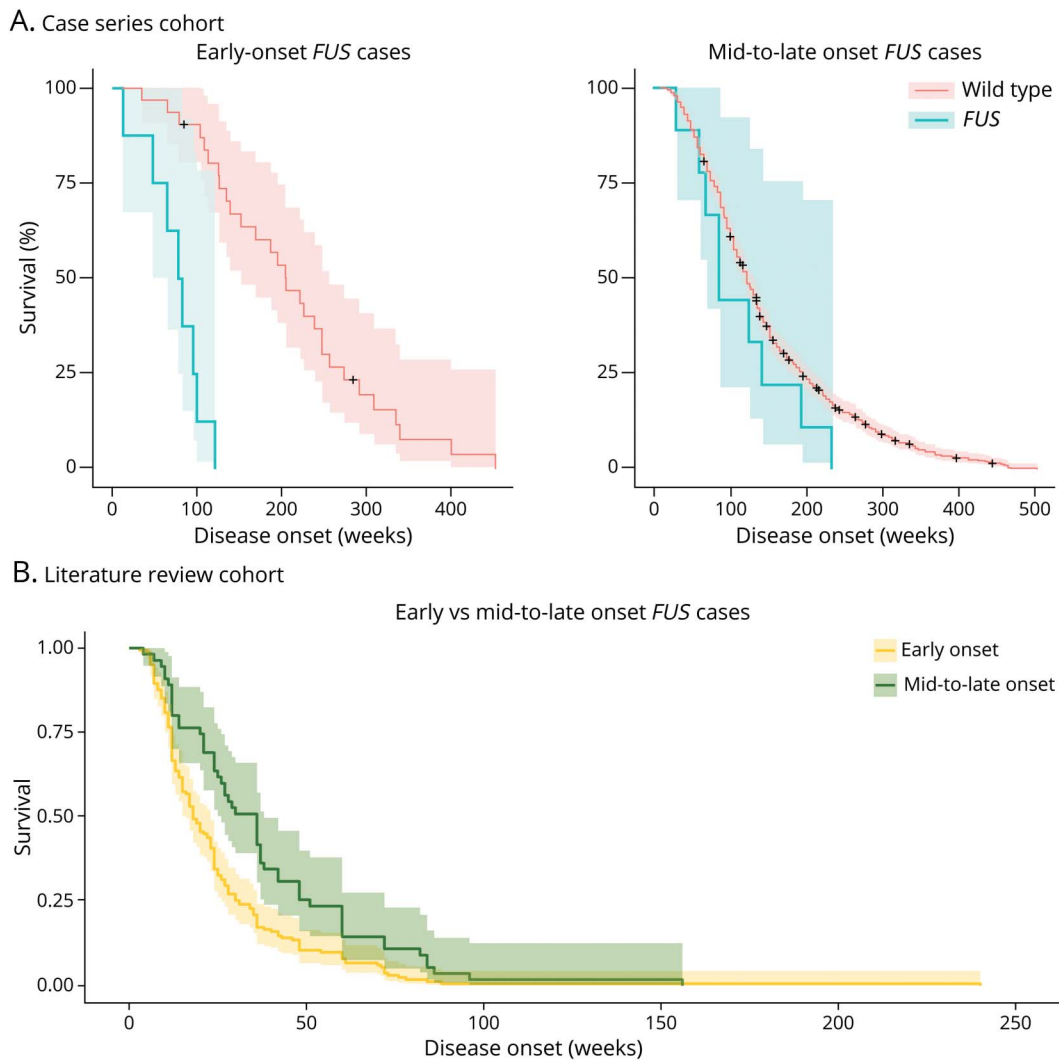
### Literature Review

We collected 289 additional published FUS-ALS cases for whom clinical and genetic information was available: Non-synonymous mutations affected the C-terminal domain in 253 of them (87.5%). Missense mutations constitute most (75.1%, 190/253) of those cases (eTable 2, links.lww.com/NXG/A537).

### Age at Onset

Among published FUS cases the mean age of onset was 37.0 years (SD 15.9, range 11–80), some 8 years younger than observed in our Italian cohort. The observed difference may

**Figure 2** Survival Analyses of *FUS* Carriers



(A) Survival analysis of early-onset *FUS* carriers (age at onset younger than 46 years, left) and mid-to-late onset *FUS* (older than 46 years, right) vs nonmutated ALS cases. Early-onset *FUS* median survival 82.7 weeks (IQR 47.9–95.9) and non-*FUS* early-onset ALS median survival 204.7 weeks (IQR 126.1–274.0); log-rank  $p$ -value = 0.000006. Mid-to-late onset *FUS* median survival 126.1 (IQR 86.7–195.6) and non-*FUS* mid-to-late onset ALS median survival 121.9 (78.1–195.6); log-rank  $p$ -value = 0.2 (B) Survival analysis of early-onset *FUS* carriers (age at onset <46 years) vs mid-to-late onset *FUS* (>46 years). ALS = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; *FUS* = fused in sarcoma.

mirror the different distribution of the amino acid change in the 2 cohorts but can also be related to publication bias. Furthermore, it could not be ruled out that *FUS* had been prevalently screened in early-onset ALS cases.

### Survival Analysis

The age at onset, survival correlation, we identified in our *FUS* cases was also observed across *FUS*-ALS cases from the literature review: When dividing patients based on the median age at onset, patients with a later age at onset (age at onset older than 45.7 years) had a considerably ( $p = 0.00003$ ) longer disease duration (median survival 29.0 months, IQR 20.0–48.0) than younger patients (median survival 16.0 months, IQR 11.0–27.0, Figure 2B). Younger age remained the most important predictor of a poorer prognosis when mutation type and site of disease onset were included in the model

( $p = 0.00102$ , OR 1.55, CI 1.19–2.01) (eResults, links.lww.com/NXG/A537). However, further analysis of the literature data revealed that survival varies dramatically among different missense mutations, with mutation occurring in the 510 amino acid having a more prolonged survival. Of interest, survival was also different for substituting amino acid in the same residue. Among the mutations in position 521, a significantly longer median survival is observed in the p. R521H variant ( $p = 0.0007$ ) (eResults).

### Clinical Features

Because of the different nature of the 2 cohorts, we could not compare the same clinical features across the 2 cohorts. However, spinal disease onset was reported in most of the *FUS*-mutated patients (209/253, 82.6%). It should be noted that among literature cases with a juvenile-onset (younger than 25

**Table 1** Summary of Genetic and Clinical Data of Patients Carrying *FUS* Mutations in Our Cohort

ID	Nucleotide	Consequence	Gene domain	Mutation	Familiarity	Sex	Age at onset (y)	Survival (mo)	Site of onset	Distal/proximal	Phenotype	UMN signs	LMN signs	Cognitive	Tremor
<b>FUS1<sup>a</sup></b>	c.1483C>T	Nonsense	Affecting NLS	p.R495*	S	F	24	3	B	—	Respiratory	YES	YES	LD	NO
<b>FUS2</b>	c.1483C>T	Nonsense	Affecting NLS	p.R495*	DN	F	30	11	B	—	Bulbar	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS3</b>	c.1483C>T	Nonsense	Affecting NLS	p.R495*	S	F	66	48	UL	Distal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS4</b>	c.1507_1508delAG	Frameshift deletion	Affecting NLS	p.G503WfsX12	S	F	11	15 <sup>b</sup>	UL	Distal	Classic	YES	YES	LD, MR	YES
<b>FUS5</b>	c.1542-1G>T	Splice site	Affecting NLS	c.1542-1G>T	F	M	42	19 <sup>b</sup>	N	Proximal, neck	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS6 (FAM 1)</b>	c.1542G>C	Missense	NLS	p.R514S	F	M	36	22	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS7 (FAM 1)</b>	c.1542G>C	Missense	NLS	p.R514S	F	F	64	20	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS8 (FAM 1)</b>	c.1542G>C	Missense	NLS	p.R514S	F	F	48	29 <sup>b</sup>	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS9</b>	c.1549C>T	Missense	NLS	p.H517Y	F	F	62	123	LL	Distal	Flail leg	No	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS10</b>	c.1553G>A	Missense	NLS	p.R518K	S	M	74	33	UL	Distal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS11</b>	c.1555C>G	Missense	NLS	p.Q519E	DN	F	52	45	LL	Distal	Flail leg	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS12</b>	c.1555C>G	Missense	NLS	p.Q519E	S	M	62	120	LL	Distal	Flail leg	NO	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS13</b>	c.1561C>T	Missense	NLS	p.R521C	S	M	64	17	UL	Proximal, neck	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS14</b>	c.1561C>T	Missense	NLS	p.R521C	F	M	50	14	UL/N	Proximal, neck	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS15</b>	c.1561C>T	Missense	NLS	p.R521C	F	M	28	20	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS16</b>	c.1561C>T	Missense	NLS	p.R521C	F	M	52	23 <sup>b</sup>	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS17</b>	c.1561C>G	Missense	NLS	p.R521G	F	M	30	28 <sup>b</sup>	UL	Proximal, neck	Classic	NO	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS17</b>	c.1561C>G	Missense	NLS	p.R521G	DN	M	34	50	N	Proximal, neck	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS19 (FAM 2)</b>	c.1561C>G	Missense	NLS	p.R521G	F	F	46	36	UL	Proximal, neck	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS20 (FAM 2)</b>	c.1561C>G	Missense	NLS	p.R521G	F	M	40	18	LL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>FUS21</b>	c.1562G>A	Missense	NLS	p.R521H	S	M	59	>90	LL	Proximal	Flail leg	NO	YES	NO	NO

Continued

**Table 1** Summary of Genetic and Clinical Data of Patients Carrying *FUS* Mutations in Our Cohort (continued)

ID	Nucleotide	Consequence	Gene domain	Mutation	Familiarity	Sex	Age at onset (y)	Survival (mo)	Site of onset	Distal/proximal	Phenotype	UMN signs	LMN signs	Cognitive	Tremor
FUS22	c.1547C>T	Missense	NLS	p.P525L	S	M	31	7	UL	Proximal	Classic	YES	YES	NO	NO

Abbreviations: B = bulbar; DN = de novo mutation; F = familial; LL = lower limb; LMN = lower motor neuron; NLS = nuclear localization signal; S = apparently sporadic; UL = upper limb; UMN = upper motor neuron.  
<sup>a</sup> One of the parents of case FUS1 carries the p.R495\* truncating mutation but is asymptomatic at age 47 years.  
<sup>b</sup> Tracheostomy.

years), almost half of patients (47.4%, 18/38) had either a mild intellectual disability or a learning impairment.

### Genotype-Phenotypes Correlation

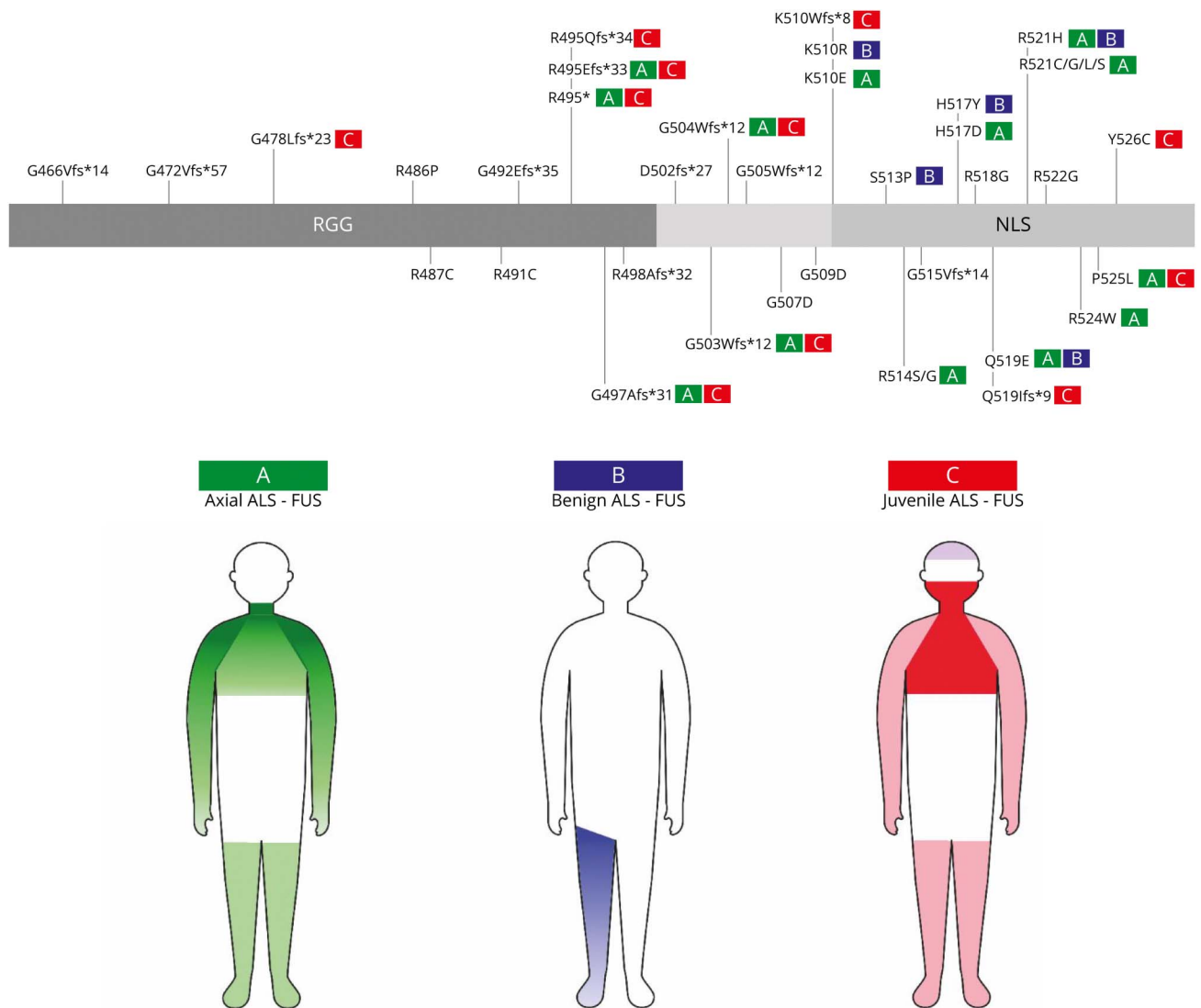
The 3 genotype-phenotype clusters from our cohort were also identified from literature cases. Truncating mutations and missense variants in the last amino acids had young-onset (younger than 30 years) and a severe disease course (survival <1 year). Bulbar onset was more frequent in this mutation group (36%, compared with 10.5% of other C-terminal mutation carriers). Among literature cases, almost half of patients with a juvenile-onset (47.4%, 18/38) had a mild intellectual retardation or a learning disability, and 33.3% (4/12) had upper limbs tremor. Conversely, some mutations (the p.Q519E and to a less extent, the p.K510R and p.R521H variants) had a slower progressing disease with prolonged survival. The remaining majority of *FUS* mutations typically presented with symmetric weakness of proximal limb and neck flexor/extensors consistent with the classical adult ALS-*FUS* phenotype.

### Phenotype Clusters of *FUS* Mutations

Based on the joint data of our series and previously published ALS-*FUS* cases, we identified 3 genotype-phenotype clusters (Figure 3):

1. Axial ALS-*FUS*. This is the classic ALS-*FUS* phenotype (40.7%, 114/280), with neck or proximal upper limbs weakness as the first symptom. The presence of dropped-head in the early stages of the disease should be considered highly suspicious for *FUS* mutations despite age at disease onset. Cognitive impairment is rare in this group. This clinical course was observed chiefly with missense variants in the NLS and is the typical presentation of substitutions occurring at the 514 and 521 amino acids. However, it is worth noting that based on literature data adult-onset *FUS*-ALS could also present with unspecified weakness in lower limbs (13.2%, 37/280). Bulbar onset is less frequent (18/280) and usually reflects a disruptive mutation.
2. Benign ALS-*FUS*. Specific missense variants in the NLS (p.K510R, p.H517Y, p.Q519E, and p.R521H) lead to a milder disease course, with onset in late-adult life, slow progression, and prolonged survival. This is the rarest (7.9%, 22/280) *FUS*-related phenotype.
3. Juvenile ALS-*FUS*. ALS-*FUS* in childhood or early adulthood may manifest with bulbar, proximal upper limb, or distal limbs onset and rapid progression to respiratory failure. Intellectual disability or learning impairment are standard features of young-onset ALS and may precede motor neuron symptoms by many years. Coexistent tremor is also possible. This aggressive ALS phenotype is caused by either a truncating mutation or missense variants in the last amino acidic residues (p.P525L and p.Y526L). About one quarter (24.6%, 69/280) of *FUS* cases have this juvenile aggressive phenotype.

**Figure 3** Patterns of Motor and Nonmotor Involvement in *FUS*-ALS and Genotype-Phenotype Correlation of *FUS* Mutations



*FUS* = fused in sarcoma; NLS = nuclear localization signal.

Of interest the aforementioned phenotypes were not observed in ALS patients who carried *FUS* variants outside the C-terminal (eResults, [links.lww.com/NXG/A537](https://links.lww.com/NXG/A537)).

## Discussion

We have described the clinical features of an Italian cohort of ALS patients carrying *FUS* mutations and compared our findings with the published literature. Overall, clinical features agreed with those previously reported in smaller series. Although the *FUS*-related phenotype was initially thought to be homogenous, characterized by early onset and a relatively short disease duration,<sup>21</sup> it has become increasingly clear that some *FUS*-ALS patients also develop the disease at an older age.<sup>22</sup> Truncating mutations and some missense variants (most notably, the p.P525L) were consistently associated with an earlier onset and an aggressive form of

the disease.<sup>23,24</sup> This phenotypic variability is more pronounced across our cohort; we detected an unexpectedly high rate (13.6%) of slow-progressing *FUS* cases. We speculate that the lower frequency (4.3%) of this phenotype observed in the literature arises from the *FUS* screening primarily performed in young-onset ALS.

We found that the prognosis in *FUS*-ALS strongly correlated with age at disease onset. More specifically, only individuals with a younger age at onset had an aggressive disease with a poor prognosis, and the survival of late-adulthood *FUS* cases did not differ from the other sporadic ALS patients. This age-survival relationship is *FUS*-specific<sup>25</sup> and contrasts with other ALS cases and ALS-related mutations, where earlier ages at onset are usually associated with a milder phenotype and longer disease durations.

Most ALS-*FUS* cases manifest with a dropped-head or proximal upper limbs weakness; bulbar onset is more typical of juvenile

ALS-*FUS* and the mutations associated with it (truncating mutation or missense variants in the last amino acidic residues). It is worth noting that juvenile *FUS* patients had a worse prognosis than adult onset *FUS* regardless of the site of symptoms onset and despite predominant axial or neck weakness being known features associated with rapid progression to respiratory failure.<sup>26</sup>

Conversely, few *FUS* missense mutations (p.K510R, p.H517Y, p.Q519E, and p.R521H) had a slowly progressive disease with either a flail leg or a pure lower motor neuron (progressive muscular atrophy) presentation.

We additionally report that the juvenile, more aggressive ALS-*FUS* had a coexistent extra-motor involvement (learning and intellectual disabilities or tremor) that appears years before the onset of motor symptoms.

Although the lack of biological data prevents us from understanding the molecular basis of those genotype-phenotype clusters, it could be postulated that the different severity of the 3 phenotypes mirrors the pathologic changes associated with different *FUS* mutations.<sup>27,28</sup> However, the *FUS* mutation is not exclusively responsible for the phenotype, as a marked phenotypic variability exists among patients carrying the same variant and often belonging to the same pedigree. For example, the parent of our juvenile-onset p.R495\* case carried the same mutation but was asymptomatic at age 47 years.

Our results have several clinical implications, especially in the light of targeted therapies under development for *FUS*.<sup>12,29</sup> The age-dependent effect of *FUS* mutations on survival yields a primary clinical value in both genetic counseling and trial design. Indeed, other than dramatically different prognoses, *FUS*-related subtypes are likely to have different therapeutic windows of opportunity before disease spreading occurs. The different ages of onset of *FUS*-ALS subtypes should also be accounted for appropriate timing of potential presymptomatic treatments. In addition, extra-motor features of *FUS* mutations should be routinely investigated and integrated into clinical practice and research settings to optimize genetic counseling and trial outcomes.

The description we provided here of *FUS*-related phenotypes is also relevant to interpreting *FUS* mutations outside the NLS. Because non-NLS *FUS* variants showed diverse and less specific phenotypes, it is likely that they are not pathogenic or had a different contribution to motor neuron degeneration.

Finally, the highly specific phenotype and natural history of patients with *FUS* mutations suggest that *FUS*-ALS is a unique subtype of motor neuron disorder. This gene-specific feature deserves further inquiry given the close similarity of *FUS* with other ALS-related proteins such as TARDBP. Nevertheless, our findings have important implications regarding the pathogenic mechanism of *FUS*-

related neurodegeneration and require a more detailed investigation.

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## Disclosure

A. Calvo has received research grant from Cytokinetics; B. J. Traynor holds European, Canadian, and American patents on the clinical testing and therapeutic intervention for the hexanucleotide repeat expansion of C9orf72; A. Chio serves on scientific advisory boards for Mitsubishi Tanabe, Roche, and Cytokinetics and has received a research grant from Italfarmaco. The remaining authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Full disclosure form information provided by the authors is available with the full text of this article at Neurology.org/NG.

## Publication History

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<b>Giuseppe Fuda, BSc</b>	ALS Center, "Rita Levi Montalcini" Department of Neuroscience, University of Turin, Turin, Italy	Major role in the acquisition of data
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## Appendix (continued)

Name	Location	Contribution
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