

| Leukodystrophy | Age of onset | Gene | Pathophysiology | Suggestive clinical features | Suggestive MRI findings |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| Adult-onset leukoencephalopathy with axonal spheroids and pigmented glia (ALSP) | Adulthood | <i>CSF1R</i> | Abnormal microglia proliferation and survival | Spasticity Psychiatric symptoms | Frontal periventricular involvement Diffusion restriction Thinning of corpus callosum |
| Adult polyglucosan body disease (APBD) | Adulthood | <i>GBE1</i> | Abnormal glycogen brancher enzyme activity | Peripheral neuropathy Spasticity Cerebellar ataxia | Periventricular predominance Sparing of U-fibers Sparing of corpus callosum (early) Spinal cord atrophy |
| Vanishing white matter disease (VWM) | Adulthood | <i>eIF-2B</i> | Abnormal regulation of mRNA translation into proteins | Spasticity Cerebellar ataxia Psychiatric symptoms Amenorrhea | Sparing of the midline (early stages) Thinning of corpus callosum Cystic changes |
| Alexander disease | Adolescence to adulthood | <i>GFAP</i> | Glial fibrillary acidic protein aggregation in astrocytes | Cerebellar ataxia Bulbar dysfunction Palatal myoclonus Macrocephaly | Anterior predominance Contrast enhancement Brainstem involvement |
| Canavan disease | Adolescence to adulthood | <i>ASPA</i> | Abnormal aspartoacylase enzyme activity leading to buildup of N-acetylaspartic acid | Macrocephaly | Diffuse subcortical T2 hyperintensities extending into the internal and external capsules |
| X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD) and adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN) | Childhood to adulthood | <i>ABCD1</i> | Abnormally high levels of very long chain fatty acids | Adrenal insufficiency Spasticity (particularly AMN) Psychiatric symptoms (X-ALD) | Parieto-occipital predominance (X-ALD) Contrast enhancement (X-ALD) Spinal cord atrophy (AMN) |
| Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) | Childhood to adulthood | <i>NOTCH3</i> | Non-atherosclerotic vasculopathic changes of small arteries | Migraines Strokes and TIAs Psychiatric symptoms | Anterior temporal lobe involvement Diffusion restriction |
| Globoid cell leukodystrophy (Krabbe) | Childhood to adulthood | <i>GALC</i> | Deficient galactocerebrocidase enzyme leading to lipid accumulation | Peripheral neuropathy Spasticity Optic atrophy | Parieto-occipital predominance Involvement of basal ganglia and thalami Sparing of U-fibers |
| Metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) | Childhood to adulthood | <i>ARSA</i> | Abnormal arylsulfatase A enzyme activity leading to buildup of sulfatides | Peripheral neuropathy Optic atrophy Psychiatric symptoms | Anterior predominance Sparing of U-fibers |

Table e-2: Main types of leukodystrophies that can present in adulthood (Ahmed et al., 2014, Costello et al., 2009)