Genomic Markers for Essential Tremor

Félix Javier Jiménez-Jiménez 1,*, Hortensia Alonso-Navarro 1, Elena García-Martín 2, Ignacio Álvarez 3, Pau Pastor 3 and José A. G. Agúndez 2

1 Section of Neurology, Hospital Universitario del Sureste, E28500 Arganda del Rey, Spain; hortalon@yahoo.es
2 ARADyAL Instituto de Salud Carlos III, University Institute of Molecular Pathology Biomarkers, University of Extremadura, E10071 Caceres, Spain; elenag@unex.es (E.G.-M.); jagundez@unex.es (J.A.G.A.)
3 Movement Disorders Unit, Department of Neurology, University Hospital Mútua de Terrassa, Fundació Docencia i Recerca Mútua de Terrassa, E08221 Terrassa, Spain; ignacioalvafer@gmail.com (I.Á.); pastorpau@gmail.com (P.P.)

* Correspondence: fjavier.jimenez@salud.madrid.org; Tel.: +34-636-96-83-95; Fax: +34-913-28-07-04

Abstract: There are many reports suggesting an important role of genetic factors in the etiopathogenesis of essential tremor (ET), encouraging continuing the research for possible genetic markers. Linkage studies in families with ET have identified 4 genes/loci for familial ET, although the responsible gene(s) have not been identified. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) described several variants in LINGO1, SLC1A2, STK32B, PPARGC1A, and CTNNA3, related with ET, but none of them have been confirmed in replication studies. In addition, the case-control association studies performed for candidate variants have not convincingly linked any gene with the risk for ET. Exome studies described the association of several genes with familial ET (FUS, HTRA2, TENM4, SORT1, SCN11A, NOTCH2NLC, NOS3, KCNS2, HAPLN4, USP46, CACNA1G, CCDC183, MMP10, and GPR151), but they were found only in singular families and, again, not found in other families or other populations, suggesting that some can be private polymorphisms. The search for responsible genes for ET is still ongoing.

Keywords: essential tremor; genetics; family history; linkage studies; genetic polymorphisms

1. Introduction

Essential tremor (ET) is considered as one of the more prevalent movement disorders. Its main clinical feature is postural or kinetic tremor (or both combined), affecting exclusively or predominantly upper limbs, with a 4–12 Hz frequency [1,2]. A variable percentage of patients present tremor in other body regions (voice, head, tongue, trunk, and/or lower limbs) as well [1,2]. In addition to tremor, patients with probable or definite ET have shown impairment in several motor tasks, consistent with subtle bradykinesia [3–8], and many patients with ET also show associated co-morbidities or non-motor symptoms. These include depression [9–16], anxiety [9–16], cognitive impairment [9–16], fatigue [9,12–18], personality changes [10,11,13,15], olfactory dysfunction [9–11,13–15], hearing impairment [10,11,13–15], sleep disturbances [9,10,15,17,19–21], and upper airway dysfunction [22].

The etiopathogenesis of ET is not clearly established. Despite many reports in the literature suggesting an important role of genetic factors [23–25], these do not explain all cases, and a possible role of environmental factors has been suggested, especially to explain sporadic forms of ET [26–28]. The role of genetic factors in the etiology of ET is supported by the high frequency of positive family history of tremor in patients with ET, the description of genetic anticipation, that is, the onset of tremor at an earlier age in the next generation, and the higher concordance rates of ET for monozygotic than for dizygotic twins.
found in twin studies [23]. The most usual inheritance pattern of ET is an autosomal dominant mode (likely one or more autosomal dominant genes with low penetrance), though complex inheritance, autosomal recessive, X-linked patterns, and non-Mendelian patterns of inheritance have also been described [23].

Although a considerable effort has been made in recent years trying to identify genomic markers for ET, to date, the responsible genes have not been clearly established. In this review, we discuss studies addressing this issue, including linkage studies in families with ET, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) and exome sequencing studies in families and case-series of patients with ET, and hypothesis-driven case-control studies on candidate genes for this disease, updating previously reported information [23].

For this purpose, we performed a search using PubMed, Web of Science (main collection), and EMBASE databases from 1966 up to 6 April 2021, crossing the term “essential tremor” with “genetics” (784, 1004, and 411 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “genes” (171, 681, and 298 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “risk factors” (4, 421, and 320 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “linkage studies” (58, 95, and 78 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “genome-wide association studies” (60, 70, and 41 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “exome sequencing studies” (19, 40, and 35 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE), “transcriptomic studies” (3, 5, and 5 items), and “case-control association studies” (197, 70, and 55 items respectively, for PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE). The whole search retrieved a total of 1085 papers, that were examined manually. Then, those strictly related to the issue of genomic markers and ET were selected, excluding those in abstract form, and without language restrictions.

2. Linkage Studies

Linkage analysis is a genetic tool that searches for physical segments of the genome that co-segregate with certain phenotypes or traits through families. These type of studies identified 4 susceptibility loci for familial ET, which have been located at chromosomes 3q13 [29], 2p25-p22 [30], 6p23 [31], and 5q35 [32]. The results of linkage studies in families with ET are summarized in Table 1.

| Country          | Locus   | Chromosome | MIM/Gene ID | Study Subjects                                                                 | Main Findings/Comments                                                                 |
|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Iceland          | ETM1    | 3q13       | 190300/2111 | Genome-wide scan study involving 16 Icelandic families with ET in an autosomal dominant pattern | Gene mapped at chromosome 3q13 with a genome-wide significance assuming an autosomal-dominant model (parametrically LOD score = 3.71 and non-parametrically LOD score = 4.70). The highest single-family LOD score was 1.29 [29] |
| United States of America | ETM1   | 3q13       | 190300/2111 | Linkage analysis with microsatellite markers for ETM1, ETM2, and chromosome 4p in 38 members of a six-generation family with ET | Lack of association with the analyzed loci, including ETM1 and with chromosome 4p [33] |
| Russia           | ETM1    | 3q13       | 190300/2111 | Linkage analysis for ETM1 and ETM2 loci, and for locus DYT1 on chromosome 9q32-34 in a group of Slavonic (11 patients) and Tajik (19 patients) families with ET. | Linkage to locus ETM1 in 4 families (maximum pairwise LOD score 2.46, maximum combined multipoint LOD score was 3.35 for marker D3S3720) and a common “mutant” haplotype for markers D3S3620, D3S3576, and D3S3720 in a 2 Cm chromosomal region [34] |
| Country          | Gene | Chromosome | Cytoband | LOD Score | Additional Information |
|------------------|------|------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Italy            | ETM1 | 3q13       | 190300/2111 |            | Lack of association with ETM1 [35] |
| United States of America | ETM2 | 2p25-p22   | 602134/2112 |            | Linkage analysis for ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 in a large family with autosomal-dominant ET involving 6 generations. This gene was mapped close to D2S272 at chromosome 2p25-p22 (maximum LOD score = 5.92). Affected relatives showed a CAG repeat expansion not clearly located in the ETM2 locus. [30] |
| United States of America | ETM2 | 2p25-p22   | 602134/2112 |            | Linkage disequilibrium study involving 45 patients with familial ET and 70 normal controls (n = 70). Significant differences in the allele frequencies between ET and controls of etm1231 (p = 0.0419) and etm1234 (p < 0.0001) loci. Significantly higher frequency of the A haplotype formed by the loci etm1231, etm1234, and etm1234 in ET patients than in controls (29% vs. 9%). [38] |
| United States of America | ETM2 | 2p25-p22   | 602134/2112 |            | Linkage disequilibrium study involving 52 Singaporean patients with familial ET and 49 Singaporean normal controls (n = 70). Significant differences in the allele frequencies between cases and controls for the loci etm1234 (p = 0.0001) and APOB (p = 0.0320). Significantly higher frequency of a haplotype formed by the loci etm1231, etm1234, and APOB in ET patients than in controls (31% vs. 1.8%, p = 0.0005). [39] |
| United States of America | ETM2 | 2p25-p22   | 602134/2112 |            | Assembling of a physical map of the region between D2S224 and D2S2221 in the ETM2 locus by using high-throughput non-isotopic sequencing. Identification of 33 transcripts including five known genes (MATN3, LAPTMA4A, SDC1, PUM2, and APOB) in this minimal critical region. [40] |
screening of bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs), and construction of a complementary integrated physical map of the human ETM2 identifying GenBank contigs that contained seven BAC DNA sequences and common STSs.

| United States of America | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Linkage analysis with microsatellite markers for ETM1, ETM2, and chromosome 4p in 38 members of a six-generation family with ET | Lack of association with ETM2 and with chromosome 4p [33] |
|-------------------------|------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Russia                  | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Linkage analysis for ETM1 and ETM2 loci, and for locus DYT1 on chromosome 9q32-34 in a group of Slavonic (11 patients) and Tajik (19 patients) families with ET. | Lack of association with DYT1 and ETM2 loci. [34] |
| Korea                   | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Genetic association with 3 polymorphic loci (STSEtm1240, STS-etrn1231, and STS-etm1234) located in a region of the ETM2, in 30 ET patients and 30 controls. | Detection of 8 different sequence variants (5 at etm1234, 2 at etm1240, and 1 at etm1231) in 7 patients (only in patients with “classic ET”). Decrease in the number of short tandem repeats within etm1234 locus more frequently in ET patients than in controls. [41] |
| Italy                   | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Linkage analysis for ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 in a fifth-generation Italian kindred with autosomal-dominant ET (22 clinically evaluated family members, 9 were affected by ET). | Lack of association with ETM2 locus [35] |
| Italy                   | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Linkage analysis for ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 in a large family with autosomal-dominant ET involving 6 generations | Lack of association with ETM2 locus [36] |
| Czech Republic          | ETM2 | 2p25-p22 | 602134/2112 | Genetic analysis of 3 polymorphic loci (etm1231, etm1234, and etm1240), located within the ETM2 locus, in 61 Czech patients with familial ET and 68 healthy controls. | Lack of association with ETM2 locus [42] |
| United States of America| ETM3 | 6p23     | 611456/101027/378 | Genome-wide linkage screening and fine mapping in seven large North American families (325 individuals, 65 of them with definite ET). | Linkage to a locus on chromosome 6p23 in a family. A second family showed linkage to the same 6p23 region with a maximal NPL score 2.125 (p = 0.0075) and LOD score 1.265. Haplotype analysis led to the identification of a 600 kb interval shared by both families. Sequencing of 15 candidate genes located within this region did not find any [31] |
sequence variants with pathogenic significance

| Italy | ETM3 | 6p23 | 611456/101027 378 | Linkage analysis for ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 in a fifth-generation Italian kindred with autosomal-dominant ET (22 clinically evaluated family members, 9 were affected by ET). | Lack of association with ETM3 [35] |

Italy | ETM3 | 6p23 | 611456/101027 378 | Linkage analysis for ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 in a large family with autosomal-dominant ET involving 6 generations | Lack of association with ETM3 [36] |

United States of America | No specific name | 5q35 | 5q35 | Linkage analysis using an affected-only dominant model involving 48 ET patients who belonged to 5 large ET pedigrees. Identification of genome segments followed by exome sequencing in pedigrees showing evidence of linkage. | One family showed genome-wide significant linkage to ET in chromosomes 5 and 18, but shared segment analysis reduced the 5q35 region by 1 Mb, and excluded the 18p11 candidate region. No causative variants in the 5q35 region were identified after exome sequencing. [32] |

The first locus linked to ET, named FET1 (familial ET1) or ETM1, was reported in Icelandic families through a genome-wide scan study [29]. Linkage of ET to the ETM1 gene was found in only 4 of 30 ET families of Slavonic and Tajik origin [34], but was not confirmed in studies of ET families of other geographical origins [33,35,36]. However, further studies described an association between the rs6280 SNP in the dopamine receptor D3 (DRD3) gene (MIM/gene ID 126451/18149), which is responsible of the Gly9Ser amino acid change, and the risk for ET [43]. This gene is located in the ETM1 locus and is currently designated as ETM1 in the Gene Database. This variant was found in 23 of 30 French families with ET, and the presence of the DRD3Gly/Gly genotype was associated with an earlier ET onset [43]. Further association between the DRD3Gly allele with the risk for ET was found in two case-control association studies in North American [44] and Spanish populations [45]. However, the results of replication studies in other populations [46–50] and the lack of segregation in other families with ET [51,52] did not confirm such an association. The analysis of pooled results of case-control association studies showed a non-significant trend towards a slight overrepresentation of the DRD3Gly allele in ET patients compared with controls [23,53,54].

Regarding the ETM2 gene, the initial linkage found in a large American-Czech family with “pure” autosomal dominant ET [30] was confirmed by the same research group in other independent American families [37] and a case-control association study [38]. Additionally, a decrease in short tandem repeats in the ETM2 gene, designated as ETM1234 microsatellite, was found to be associated with the risk for ET in the Korean population [41]. In contrast, studies in other populations failed to find any linkage between ET and the ETM2 locus in different populations [33–36,42]. Among the possible candidate genes included in locus ETM2, the rs11680700 variant within the HS1BP3 gene (HCLS1 binding protein 3, MIM 609359, gene ID 64342) was described in two families with ET [55], and in 12 of 73 (16.4%) patients with familial ET unrelated among them, while this variant was absent in 304 healthy controls [55,56]. This variant was infrequent in 2 families with 27 members affected by ET (it was only present in 3 subjects of the same family) [57] and was not associated with the risk for ET in a case-control association study [58]. Linkage of ET to the ETM3 locus found in a study of large American families [31] was not confirmed in
Italian families [35,36]. Finally, linkage of ET was reported in 1 of 5 families at a locus on chromosome region 5q35, but to our knowledge, there are no replication studies [32].

3. Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS)

GWAS consist in analyzing many common spaced genetic variants in cases and controls trying to look for genetic markers that are associated with a disease. Identification of genetic markers can be useful to understand the contribution of genes to the risk of disease and to develop strategies for its prevention and therapy.

The first two GWAS reported, respectively, an association of the risk for ET with two SNPs in the \textit{Leucine rich repeat and Ig domain containing Nogo receptor interacting protein-1} gene (\textit{LINGO1}) [59,60], and with an intronic variant in the \textit{solute carrier family 1-glial affinity glutamate transporter-, member 2} (\textit{SLC1A2}) gene with ET [60]. However, further replication studies on these variants showed controversial results, that will be discussed in the next section.

3.1. Studies on LINGO Gene Family

The first GWAS described a strong statistical association between the intronic rs9652490 and rs11856808 SNPs in the \textit{LINGO1} gene (chromosome 15q24.3, MIM 609791, gene ID 84894) and the risk for ET in the Icelandic population, but, after adjusting for the rs9652490 genetic effect, the association with rs11856808 disappeared, and the only confirmed in diverse studies was that of rs9652490 with ET [59]. However, \textit{LINGO1} should be an interesting candidate gene to modify risk of ET by many reasons, which are outside of the scope of the present review [23,61], and even could be potentially related to the therapy of this disease [61].

The effect of the rs9652490 variant in the susceptibility for ET was replicated in 5 studies [62–66], but not in another 5 [67–71]. In addition, the association of ET with rs11856808 was replicated by one group [60], but not by another 5 groups [67–71]. A meta-analysis found no association whatsoever for the rs9652490G allele, and identified a weak association with the risk of developing ET and the presence of the rs11856808T allele [72]. Nevertheless, both rs9652490G and rs11856808T alleles had a weak association with ET limited to patients with a positive family history of ET [72], whereas two other meta-analyses described association [54] and lack of association [73] between rs9652490 SNP and ET risk. Interestingly, some authors reported a significant association of the \textit{LINGO1} rs9652490AA genotype and the rs9652490A allele with ET risk, under a recessive model, in a North American series [63,65], while the association described by other authors was with the minor allele rs9652490G [59,60,62,66]. This flip-flop phenomenon [74] could have affected the results of the meta-analyses. Moreover, a further two-stage GWAS involving 2807 ET patients and 6441 controls of European descent did not find an association with rs9652490 [75].

Other variants in the \textit{LINGO1} gene have been reported to be associated with the risk for ET or to an earlier onset of ET in single studies. An association between the rs8030859T allele and the risk for ET was reported in the German population [60], and a weak association between the rs7177008, 13313467, and rs8028808 and early-onset ET was reported in North Americans [66]. A case-control association study in Chinese Han did not find any association of rs2271398, rs2271397, rs3743481, and a novel G→C transition ss491228439 SNPs variants and the risk for ET, although rs2271397 and ss491228439 variants could contribute to the risk for ET among females [76].

A study in North Americans described an association of 5 tagging SNPs within, or close to, the \textit{LINGO1} and \textit{LINGO2} (MIM 609793, Gene ID 158038) genes (rs4886887, rs3144, rs8028808, rs12905478, and rs1412229) with the risk of developing ET [63,65], and another study involving Asian populations found an association of the \textit{LINGO2} rs7033345CC genotype and the \textit{LINGO2} rs10812774C allele with the risk for ET under a recessive model [77]. Finally, another study in Chinese Han found a lack of association between the
rs61746299 and rs1521179 SNPs in the LINGO4 gene (MIM 609794, Gene ID 339398) and ET risk [78].

3.2. Studies on SLC1A2 Gene

The SLC1A2 gene (solute carrier family 1-glial affinity glutamate transporter-member 2, chromosome 11p13-p12, MIM 600300, Gene ID 6506) encodes a member of a family of solute transporter proteins, one of them being the main transporter of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate. This neurotransmitter plays an important role in the pathogenesis of ET [79], although a detailed description of this issue is outside of the scope of this review.

The second GWAS described a strong association (odds ratio (95% CI) = 1.59 (1.36–1.84)) between the SNP rs3794087 in the SLC1A2 gene and the risk for definite ET in a GWAS of 990 patients with ET (658 with definite ET) and 1490 healthy controls [60]. This variant could be an interesting genetic marker for ET, since one study has replicated this association in the Chinese [80] and Taiwanese populations [81]. However, this association was not confirmed in additional replication studies [82–84], two meta-analyses [54,85], and was not found in several families with ET [52], nor in two-stage GWAS involving 2807 ET patients and 6441 controls of European descent [75].

3.3. Results of Other GWAS Studies

A two-stage GWAS involving 2807 ET patients and 6441 controls of European descent reported association of ET with two markers: the intronic SNP rs10937625 in the serine/threonine kinase 32B gene (STK32B, chromosome 4p16.2, Gene ID 55351; the protein encoded by this gene participates in the transfer of phosphate molecules to the oxygen atoms of serine and threonine), and rs17590046 in the PPARG coactivator 1 alpha gene (PPARGC1A, chromosome 4p15.2; MIM 604517, gen ID 10891; PPARGC1 protein acts as a transcriptional coactivator that regulates the genes involved in energy metabolism) [75]. In addition, in a combined analysis, this study found a significant association of the markers rs12764057, rs10822974, and rs7903491 in the catenin alpha 3 gene (CTNNA3, chromosome 10q21.3, MIM 607667, Gene ID 29119; CTNNA3 plays a role in cell–cell adhesion in muscle cells) [75]. Interestingly, this study also described increased expression of STK32B in the cerebellar cortex of ET patients and association between the minor allele of rs10937625 and reduced expression of STK32B in the cerebellar cortex [75].

A replication study in Asian patients involving 469 ET patients and 470 controls confirmed the association of ET with PPARGC1A rs17590046, but not with the STK32B rs10937625 variant [86]. A Canadian study did not find any rare exonic variant in STK32B, PPARGC1A, and in CTNNA3 genes in a whole-exome and whole-genome sequencing study involving 14 autosomal-dominant multiplex ET families and in a targeted massive parallel sequencing study of these 3 genes in 269 ET patients and 287 controls [87]. An estimation of narrow-sense heritability by using the genomic-relationship matrix restricted maximum likelihood (GREML-LDMS) to measure the phenotypic variance explained by genetics in a study involving 1751 ET cases and 5311 controls showed that ET is a highly heritable condition with an important role of common variability, with chromosomes 6 and 21 being those that contained potential causative risk variants influencing genetic susceptibility to ET [88].

4. Exome and Whole-Genome Sequencing Studies

Exome sequencing of whole-exome sequencing is an efficient strategy to selectively sequence the exome (that is, all the protein-coding regions of the genome). Whole-genome sequencing is the process of determining the complete DNA sequence (both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA) of all of the genome with a single run. During the last decade, there have been an important number of contributions reported looking for genetic markers for
ET through exome sequencing and increasing studies even using whole-genome sequencing.

4.1. Fused in Sarcoma/Translated in Liposarcoma (FUS/TLS or FUS) Gene

The first whole-exome sequencing published in familial ET found the p.Q290X mutation (rs387907274) in the fused in sarcoma/translated in liposarcoma gene (FUS/TLS, FUS or FUS RNA protein, currently designated as ETM4, chromosome 16p11.2, MIM 137070, gene ID 2521; this gene encodes a protein which is component of a heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein, which is involved in pre-mRNA splicing and the export of fully processed mRNA to the cytoplasm). Mutations of this gene were previously described in families with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia. The FUS p.Q290X mutation segregated with ET in a large Canadian family, and two rare missense variants (p.R216C-rs267606832 and p.P431L-rs186547381) were found in a further screening of 270 ET cases [89]. Interestingly, some authors generated a transgenic model in Drosophila expressing hFUS-WT and hFUS-Q290X and found that expression of hFUS-Q290X caused a motor dysfunction linked to the impairment in the GABAergic neurotransmission which was partially rescued with gabapentin [90].

However, many further studies did not find pathogenic mutations in the FUS gene [91–96] or only described extremely rare novel risk variants causing amino acid substitutions, such as Met392Ile (rs751937417) [97] or p.R377W (rs766187715) [98]. An association between the synonymous coding SNP FUS rs1052352 and the risk for ET has been described in the Chinese population [99].

The presence of a gene variant causing the amino acid exchange R471C substitution in the gene EWSR1 (EWSR1 binding protein, chromosome 22q12.2, MIM 133450, Gene ID 2130) has been reported, related with FUS (as genes encoding RNA-binding proteins), in a single subject with familial ET from two subsets of ET patients (\(n = 661\)) and controls (\(n = 886\)) [100].

4.2. Mitochondrial Serine Peptidase 2 (HTRA2) Gene

A study in a six-generation consanguineous Turkish kindred identified the p.G399S mutation (rs72470545) in the HtrA serine peptidase 2 (HTRA2, chromosome 2p13.1, MIM 606441, Gene ID 27429; this gene encodes a serine protease localized in the endoplasmic reticulum and in the mitochondria that is released and has a role in apoptosis, and it is suggested to be involved in familial Parkinson’s disease (PD), designated as the PARK13 gene as well), as it is proposed to be responsible for both ET and PD [101]. ET was present both in heterozygous or homozygous for this allele, while only homozygotes developed PD, and homozygosity was related with earlier disease onset and higher severity of tremor [101]. However, further studies in different populations showed that HTRA2 mutations were very infrequent or absent [99,102–106].

4.3. Teneurin Transmembrane Protein 4 (TENM4) Gene

A whole-exome sequencing followed by targeted resequencing found missense mutations in the teneurin transmembrane protein 4 gene (TENM4, ETM5, chromosome 11q14.1, MIM 610084, Gene ID 26011, TENM4 protein plays a role in establishing proper neuronal connectivity during development, and is a regulator of axon guidance and central myelination), and showed that TENM4 variants segregated in an autosomal-dominant fashion in three Spanish families with ET [107]. However, studies in 3 cohorts of ET patients and controls detected several missense variants in both groups, but the allele frequencies did not differ significantly among ET patients and control groups [99,108,109]. Interestingly, an ET phenotype has been reported in Tenm4 knockout mice [110].
4.4. Sortilin 1 (SORT1) Gene

A whole-exome sequencing and subsequent approaches including functional analysis, in a Spanish family with an autosomal-dominant form of early-onset ET, described a disease-segregating mutation p.Gly171Ala (rs750957839), that was absent in the normal population, in the sortilin 1 gene (SORT1, chromosome 1p21.3-p13.1, MIM 602458, Gene ID 6272; this gene encodes a member of the VPS10-related sortilin family of proteins which are proteolytically processed by furin to generate the mature receptor, that plays a role in the protein trafficking to either the cell surface or subcellular compartments such as lysosomes and endosomes) [111]. The p.Gly171Ala variant impaired the expression of sortilin and decreased mRNA levels of its binding partner p75 neurotrophin receptor implicated in neurotransmission, neuronal apoptosis, and brain injury [111].

4.5. Sodium Voltage-Gated Channel Alpha Subunit (SCN11A) Gene

A whole-exome sequencing in a four-generation Chinese family with early-onset familial episodic pain and adult-onset familial ET showed the missense mutation p.Arg225Cys (rs138607170) in the sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit gene (SCN11A, chromosome 3p22.2, MIM 604385, Gene ID 11280; SCN11A is a transmembrane glycoprotein complex composed of a large alpha subunit with 24 transmembrane domains and one or more regulatory beta subunits that are responsible for the generation and propagation of action potentials in neurons and muscle. SCN11a proteins are highly expressed in the nociceptive neurons of dorsal root ganglia and trigeminal ganglia and participate in peripheral inflammatory pain hypersensitivity) [112]. The authors suggested that, according to these findings, ET should be considered as a channelopathy.

4.6. Notch 2 N-Terminal-Like (NOTCH2NLC) Gene

A study using a research strategy that combined linkage analysis, whole-exome sequencing, repeat-primed polymerase chain reaction, and GC-rich polymerase chain reaction, in 197 Chinese pedigrees with ET, identified in 11 of them (co-segregating with the disease) an abnormal CGG repeat expansion in the 5′ region of the Notch 2 N-terminal-like gene (NOTCH2NLC or ETM6, chromosome 1q21.2, MIM 618025, Gene ID 100996717, mutations in this gene are associated with neuronal intranuclear inclusion disease, or NIID) [113]. Subjects carrying this mutation had higher severity of tremor, and these 11 families showed genetic anticipation [113]. This gene has been designated as ETM6.

Other authors described abnormal CGG repeat expansions (>60) in the NOTCH2NLC in Asiatic patients with ET [114–116]. A whole-exome sequencing in 30 members from 15 Chinese families with ET (10 of them diagnosed with ET) found abnormal CGG repeat expansions in 16 subjects, 4 of them developed cognitive impairment, and 3 were finally diagnosed with NIID [114]. Another study identified pathogenic NOTCH2NLC CGG expansions in 4 of 285 Singaporean individuals with sporadic ET (one of them developed motor and cognitive impairment 8–10 years later) and in none of 125 ET patients with a family history of ET, in 52 probands from ET pedigrees, and in 200 controls (although 4 patients with a family history of ET showed 47 to 53 “intermediate” repeats) [115]. Finally, there have been abnormal NOTCH2NLC CGG expansions found in 3 of 28 probands of families with ET [116].

In contrast, abnormal NOTCH2NLC CGG expansions are very rare in European ET patients. One group did not find any abnormal expansion in a series of 111 European patients with ET (74 with “pure” ET and 37 with ET-plus) [117], and only one mutation in another cohort of 203 ET patients [118], and another study did not find any abnormal expansion in 204 ET patients and 408 controls of European ancestry [119].
4.7. Results from Other Exome and Whole-Genome Sequencing Studies in ET Patients

A study using SNP arrays followed by whole-exome sequencing in a family with highly penetrant autosomal-dominant tremor (17 members, 5 of them affected with ET) did not identify any copy number variation or mutation related to the ET phenotype [120].

A whole-exome sequencing study involving 37 early-onset ET families with an autosomal-dominant inheritance pattern identified two heterozygous variants, p.Gly16Ser (rs368332097) and p.Pro55Leu (rs374957936), in the nitric oxide synthase 3 or endothelial NOS gene (NOS3, chromosome 7q36.1, MIM 163729, Gene ID 44847) in 2 families co-segregating with the disease, and variants in other genes including the potassium voltage-gated channel modifier subfamily S member 2 (KCNS2, Chromosome 8q22.2, MIM 602906, Gene ID 3788), hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 4 (HAPLN4, chromosome 19p13.11, Gene ID 4040379), and ubiquitin-specific peptidase (USP46, chromosome 4q12, MIM 612849, Gene ID 64854), each of them in 3 other independent families [121]. All of these genes influence the GABAergic system function and have a high expression in the cerebellum [121].

A whole-genome sequencing study involving 40 individuals from 8 ET families identified the deleterious and damaging variant p.Arg456Gln (rs116920450) in the calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha 1 gene (CACNA1G, chromosome 17q21.33, MIM 604065, gene ID 8913; the T-type low-voltage activated calcium channel encoded by this gene generates transient currents, owing to fast inactivation, and tiny currents, owing to small conductance, and is thought to be involved in pacemaker activity, low-threshold calcium spikes, neuronal oscillations, resonance, and rebound burst firing) in one family, and a variant in the slit guidance ligand 3 gene (SLIT3, chromosome 5q34-q35.1, MIM 603745, Gene ID 6586; the protein encoded by this gene acts as an axon guidance molecule) in another [122].

Finally, a study in 40 individuals from 8 families with autosomal-dominant ET by using whole-exome sequencing followed by a case-control association study comprising a total of 1310 ET patients and 1366 controls from two cohorts, looking for the association of rare variants with ET risk, found co-segregation with the disease in at least one family with the variants rs749875462, located in the coiled-coil domain containing 183 (CCDC183, chromosome 9q34.3, MIM 615955, Gene ID 849609), rs535864157, located in the matrix metallopeptidase 10 (MMP10, chromosome 11q22.2, MIM 185260, Gene ID 4319), and rs114285050, located in the G protein-coupled receptor 151 genes (GPR151, chromosome 5q.32, MIM 618487, Gene ID 134391) [123]. MMP10 protein belongs to the peptidase M10 family of matrix metalloproteinases, which are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix in normal physiological processes, such as embryonic development, reproduction, and tissue remodeling. GPR151 protein belongs to a class of rhodopsin-like family of G-protein-coupled receptors, which also includes somatostatin, opioid, galanin, and kispeptin receptors. However, the frequency of these variants was very low both in ET patients and in controls in the replicatory case-control association study [123].

5. Transcriptomic Studies

Transcriptomics technologies are used to study an organism’s transcriptome, that is, the sum of all of its RNA transcripts. For the first transcriptomic analysis by direct sequencing of RNA from frozen cerebellar cortex tissue in 33 ET patients compared to 21 normal controls, differential expression analysis between ET patients and controls identified 231 differentially expressed gene transcripts, that contributed to the regulation of axon guidance, microtubule motor activity, endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi transport, and calcium signaling/synaptic transmission [124].

A case-control RNA-sequencing study analyzing cerebellar cortex and dentate nuclei from 16 ET patients and 16 controls, using a multi-omics approach (phenome-wide association study, or pheWAS, genome-wide gene association study, or GWGAS, and transcriptome-wide association study, or TWAS) reported differences in the expression of sev-
eral genes in ET patients compared with controls (PRKG1-kinase function, SAC3D1-mitotic function, SHF-apoptotic function, TRAPP11-protein trafficking function, NELL2-neuronal survival function, and CACNA1A-calcium channel function in the cerebellar cortex, and PLCG2-phospholipase and ALDH3A2-dehydrogenase in the dentate nucleus) [125].

A study with human cerebellar DAOY cells with overexpression of STK32B RNA using an RNA-Seq approach to identify differentially expressed genes (DEGs), by comparing the transcriptome profile of these cells to one of the control DAOY cells, identified dysregulation in several potentially relevant ET genes, including FUS, CACNA1C, and CACNA1A, and differentially expressed genes including olfactory transduction, axon guidance, and calcium ion transmembrane transport genes [126].

6. Studies on Candidate Genes

Postural and intention tremors are frequently observed in many neurological diseases, such as PD, dystonia, and spinocerebellar ataxias (SCAs), among others. For this reason, in an attempt to search for common etiological factors, many researchers have analyzed the possible role of genes related with some of these diseases in the risk for ET. In fact, the relationship between ET and PD is supported by many epidemiological, genetic, clinical, neuropathological, and neuroimaging data [127,128]. For this reason, many studies looking for possible genomic markers for ET analyzed both genes showing an association with PD in hypothesis-driven case-control association studies or genes related with monogenic familial PD. Table 2 summarizes the results of studies on candidate genes for ET that had been previously related to PD. Although a number of studies showed weak associations between several variants in certain genes with the risk for ET, replication studies did not confirm these associations. Replication studies on the possible contribution of several allelic variants in the genes CYP2C19, CYP2C9/CYP2C8, RIT2, and IL1B, which have shown an association with the risk for ET in single studies, are lacking.

| Country            | Gene                                              | Chromosome | MIM/ Gene ID | Allelic Variant/Mutations | Study Participants | Main Results                                      | [Ref] |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Spain             | Cytochrome P450 family 2 subfamily D member 6 (CYP2D6) | 22q13.2    | 124030/1565  | CYP2D6 other than *1 (wild type) | 91 ET patients and 258 controls | Lack of association with ET                       | [129] |
| United States of America | Synuclein alpha (SNCA, PARK1)                      | 4q22.1     | 163890/6622  | Several SNPs (intronic region between exons 1 and 2, NACP-Rep1 promoter region) | 46 ET patients and 100 controls | Association between allele 263 bp and risk for ET, with an OR (95% CI) = 6.42 (2.04–21.4) | [130] |
| Italy             | Synuclein alpha (SNCA, PARK1)                      | 4q22.1     | 163890/6622  | Several SNPs (intronic region between exons 1 and 2, NACP-Rep1) | 106 ET patients and 90 controls | Lack of association with ET                       | [131] |
| United States of America | Synuclein alpha (SNCA, PARK1)                      | 4q22.1     | 163890/6622  | 20 variants in the SNCA locus | 661 ET patients and 1316 controls | Lack of association with ET                       | [132] |
| Italy             | Parkin RBR E3 ubiquitin protein ligase (PRKN, PARK2) | 6q26       | 602544/5071  | Point mutations in the coding region of the gene | 110 ET patients | Detection of 2 previously reported polymorphisms and 4 novel rare variants located within exonic regions, and 4 new polymorphisms and 1 rare variant within intronic regions, but all of them were not causative | [133] |
| Turkey            | Methyl-tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTFHR)          | 1p36.22    | 607093/4524  | rs1801133 rs1801131        | 158 ET patients and 246 controls | Individuals with T677T or T677T/A1298A genotypes | [134,135] |
have even greater susceptibility to essential tremor. Nevertheless, individuals with C677C/A1298A and C677T/A1298A genotypes had a protective effect on essential tremor.

Individuals with T677T or T677T/A1298A genotypes have even greater susceptibility to essential tremor. Nevertheless, individuals with C677C/A1298A and C677T/A1298A genotypes had a protective effect on essential tremor.

Increased risk for ET in carriers of the T677T or T677T/A1298A genotypes and decreased risk in those with C677C/A1298A and C677T/A1298A genotypes.

| Country                  | Gene/Protein                  | Chromosome | Reference SNP | Number of Patients/Controls | Lack of association with ET |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| China                    | Methyl-tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) | 1p36.22    | rs1801133/rs1801131 | 200 ET patients and 430 controls (Chinese Han) | Lack of association with ET [135] |
| China                    | Alpha2-macroglobulin (A2M)    | 12p13.31   | A2M1000G (rs669) | 73 ET patients and 100 controls | Lack of association with ET [136] |
| Spain                    | Cytoschrome P450 family 2 subfamily C member 19 (CYP2C19) | 10q23.33   | CYP2C19 *1, *2, and *3 | 200 ET patients and 300 controls | Association of genotype CYP2C19*1/CYP2C19*2 and allelic variant CYP2C19*2 with ET risk. Lack of association with adverse effect by primidone [137] |
| United States of America | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, parkin, PARK8) | 12q12      | G2019S (rs34637584), I2012T (rs34015634), and I2020T mutations in the MAPKKK domain (exon 41) | 272 ET patients | Lack of detection of mutations [138] |
| Singapore                | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, parkin, PARK8) | 12q12      | Gly2385Arg (rs34778348) | 172 ET patients and 247 controls | Lack of association with ET (frequency of minor allele 2.9% vs. 4.0%) [139] |
| Italy                    | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, parkin, PARK8) | 12q12      | G2019S (rs34637584), I2012T (rs34015634), and I2020T mutations in the MAPKKK domain (exon 41) | 116 patients with familial ET | Lack of detection of mutations [140] |
| United States of America | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, parkin, PARK8) | 12q12      | 4 LRRK2 mutations (G2019S (rs34637584), I2020T, R1441C (rs33939927), and Y1699C), 2 rare LRRK2 variants (L1114L and H1122V), and 19 LRRK2 SNPs | 275 ET patients and 289 controls | Lack of association with ET [141] |
| Singapore                | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, parkin, PARK8) | 12q12      | R1628P (rs33949390) variant | 450 ET patients and 827 controls | Association of the R1628P variant with the risk for ET, with an OR (95% CI) = 2.20 (1.30–3.73) [142] |
| Country | Gene | Chromosome | SNP | Markers | Case and Control Numbers | Results |
|---------|------|------------|-----|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| Singapore | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, dardarin, PARK8) | 12q12 | 609007/120892 | R1398 H (rs7133914) and N551K (rs7308720) variants | 518 ET patients and 2680 controls | Non-significant trend towards association with the risk for ET. OR (95% CI) = 0.71–1.17 for R1398H, and 0.89 (0.69–1.15) for N551K |
| China | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2, dardarin, PARK8) | 12q12 | 609007/120892 | rs34594498, rs34410987, and rs33949390 | 200 ET patients and 2680 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| China | Leucine-rich repeat kinase 1 gene (LRRK1) | 15q26.3 | 610986/79705 | rs34594498, rs34410987, and rs33949390 | 200 ET patients and 434 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| Spain | CYP2C9 | 10.q24 | 601130/~ 601129/~ | CYP2C9*2 and *3 CYP2C8 *3 | 200 ET patients and 300 controls | 1.6-fold reduction in the frequency for CYP2C8*3 (p = 0.006), 1.35-fold reduction of CYP2C9*2 (p = 0.05). 1.52-fold reduction in the frequency for CYP2C9*3 (p = 0.07), and 1.33 fold reduction of frequency of at least one defective allele in ET patients (p = 0.002). Reduction in the percentage for carriers of the haplotype CYP2C8*3 * CYP2C9*2 in ET patients, p < 0.0001 as compared to controls. |
| Spain | Alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B) | 4q23 | 103720/125 | ADH2 *2 (rs1229984) | 204 ET patients and 200 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| China | Alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B) | 4q23 | 103720/125 | rs6413413 rs1229984 | 200 ET patients and 229 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| Spain | Glutathione transferase Pi 1 (GSTP1) | 11q13.2 | 134660/2950 | GSTP1 Ile105Val (rs1695) | 200 ET patients and 220 controls | Lack of association with ET, with the exception of a significantly higher frequency of mutated allelic variants in ET patients exposed to pesticides than in non-exposed. |
| Spain | Histamine-N-methyltransferase (HNMT) | 2q22.1 | 605238/3176 | HNMT Thr105lle (rs11558538) | 204 ET patients and 295 controls | Association between homozygous HNMT rs11558538 genotypes leading to high metabolic activity (p < 0.015), and the risk for ET (specially for late-onset ET) |
| United States of America | Histamine-N-methyltransferase (HNMT) | 2q22.1 | 605238/3176 | HNMT Thr105lle (rs11558538) | 338 ET patients and 409 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| Spain | Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) | 7q21.3 | 168820/5444 | PON1 Leu55Met (rs854560) PON1 Gln192Arg (rs662) | 201 ET patients and 220 controls | Lack of association with ET |
| United States of America | Glucocerebrosidase beta (GBA) | 1q22 | 606463/2629 | GBA gene mutations | 93 ET patients and 62 controls (all Ashkenazi Jewish) | GBA mutations present in 7.5% (7/93) of ET patients and cases and 4.8% (3/62) of controls. Identification of 4 different heterozygous mutations (3 previously reported mutations — N370S, R496H, E326K—and 1 new missense variant—R44C). |
| China | Glucocerebrosidase (GBA) | 1q22 | 606463/2629 | L444P mutation | 109 ET patients and 657 controls | Lack of association with ET (0 ET patients and 1 control have heterozygote mutation) |
| Country                      | Gene                                      | Chromosome | rs ID | SNP | Population                          | Results                                                                 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| United States of America     | Microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) | 17q21.31   | rs1052553     |     | 356 ET patients and 409 controls    | Association between rs1052553G allele and risk for ET with an OR (95% CI) = 1.32 (1.03–1.67) Lack of association between rs242557 and risk for ET [153] |
| Spain                        | Microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) | 17q21.31   | rs1052553     |     | 200 ET patients and 291 controls    | Lack of association with ET in this study and in the pooled data with those of another study [153] [154] |
| Spain                        | Microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) | 17q21.31   | rs1052553     |     | 45 ET patients and 13 subjects without tremor from 11 families with ET and 308 controls | Increased frequency of rs1052553AA genotype and rs1052553A allele in ET patients compared with controls, but lack of association of this allele with the risk for ET in family-based association test [52] |
| Canada and United States of America | Vacuolar protein sorting 35 homolog retromer complex component (VPS35, PARK17) | 16q11.2    | c.1858G>A     |     | 571 ET patients                      | Presence of the variant studied in 2 of 571 patients [155] |
| Canada and United States of America | DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 13 (DNAJC13, PARK21) | 3q22.1     | Asn855Ser (rs87907571) |     | 571 ET patients                      | Lack of association with ET [155] |
| Spain, Italy, Germany, North America, and Taiwan | Triggering receptor expressed on myeloide cells 2 (TREM2) | 6p21.1     | Arg47Leu (rs75932628) |     | 1753 ET patients and 4164 controls from Spain; 897 ET/1449 controls from other populations | Increased risk for ET in carriers of the variant in the Spanish cohort, with an OR (95% CI) = 5.97 (1.203–29.626), but lack of association in the cohort of other populations [156] |
| Spain                        | Heme-oxygenase 1 (HMOX1)                  | 22q12.3    | rs2071746     |     | 202 patients with familial ET and 747 controls | Decreased risk for ET in carriers of rs2071746T allele [157] |
| China                        | Heme-oxygenase 1 (HMOX1)                  | 22q12.3    | rs2071746     |     | 200 ET patients and 229 controls    | Lack of association with ET [147] |
| Spain                        | Heme-oxygenase 2 (HMOX2)                  | 16p13.3    | rs1051308     |     | 202 patients with familial ET and 747 controls | Decreased risk for ET in carriers of rs1051308G allele [157] |
| China                        | Heme-oxygenase 2 (HMOX2)                  | 16p13.3    | rs1051308     |     | 200 ET patients and 229 controls    | Lack of association with ET [147] |
| Iran                         | Ras like without CAAX 2 (RIT2)            | 18q12.3    | rs12456492    |     | 350 ET patients and 1000 controls   | Association between rs12456492 and risk for ET in additive and in recessive models, with OR (95% CI) 1.37 (1.11–1.70) and 2.21 (1.47–3.30), respectively [158] |
| China                        | Fibroblast growth factor 20 (FGF20)       | 8p22       | rs1721100     |     | 200 ET patients and 426 controls (Chinese Han) | Lack of association with ET [159] |
| China                        | Paired-like homeodomain 3 (PITX3)         | 10q24.32   | rs3758549     |     | 200 ET patients and 426 controls (Chinese Han) | Lack of association with ET [160] |
Table 3 summarizes the results of studies on other candidate genes, not related to PD, in the risk for ET. In summary, a lack of association of genes have been described related with idiopathic torsion dystonia [34,165,166], spinocerebellar ataxias [167–170], and fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) [171–177], with genes related with potassium and sodium channels [167,168], GABAergic pathways, calcium and glutamate signaling pathways, and with mitochondrial genes.

**Table 3. Data from other studies of possible candidate genes for ET.**

| Country | Gene Description | Chromosome | MIM/Gene Id | Allelic Variant/Mutations | Rationale | Study Design or Participants | Main Results | Ref |
|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|
| France  | *Torsin family 1 member A 1A,* *Tor1A or DYT1* | 9q34.11     | 605204/1861  | Mutations in *DYT1* gene  | Postural tremor is a frequent clinical feature of idiopathic torsion dystonia | Linkage analysis for locus DYT1 in two large families with ET | Lack of association with ET | [165] |
| United Kingdom | *Torsin family 1 member A 1A,* *Tor1A or DYT1* | 9q34.11     | 605204/1861  | Mutations in *DYT1* gene at the argininosuccinate-synthase (ASS) and Abelson loci | Postural tremor is a frequent clinical feature of idiopathic torsion dystonia | Linkage analysis for locus DYT1 in 15 large families with ET (60 affected individuals) | Lack of association with ET | [166] |
| Russia  | *Torsin family 1 member A 1A,* *Tor1A or DYT1* | 9q34.11     | 605204/1861  | Mutations in *DYT1* gene  | Postural tremor is a frequent clinical feature of idiopathic torsion dystonia | Linkage analysis for locus DYT1 in a group of Slavonic (11 patients) and Tajik (19 patients) families with ET | Lack of association with ET | [34] |
| Location          | Gene Name                                      | Chromosome | Location       | CAG Repeat Expansion | Study Details                                                                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Italy**         | Potassium Channel,                            | 1q21.3     | 602983/3782    | CAG repeat           | Some studies linked this gene with the risk for schizophrenia (not confirmed in others) and with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. 88 ET patients (78 familial ET) and 78 controls. Lack of association with ET [167] |
|                   | Voltage-activated, intermediate/small conductance, subfamily N, member 3 (KCCN3 or SKCA3) |           |                |                      |                                                                             |
| **Italy**         | Calcium Channel, Voltage-activated,            | 19p13.13   | 601011/773     | CAG repeat           | Relation with episodic ataxia, type 2, migraine familial hemiplegic, and spinocerebellar ataxia 6. 98 ET patients (88 familial ET) and 94 controls. Lack of association with ET [167] |
|                   | Voltage-dependent, P/Q type, Alpha-1A subunit (CACNA1A, CACNA1A4, or SCA6) |           |                |                      |                                                                             |
| **United States of America** | Calcium Channel, Voltage-activated,            | 19p13.13   | 601011/773     | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Lack of association with ET [168] |
|                   | Voltage-dependent, P/Q type, Alpha-1A subunit (CACNA1A, CACNA1A4, or SCA6) |           |                |                      |                                                                             |
| **Italy**         | Spinocerebellar ataxia 12 (SCA12)             | 5q31-q33   | 604326/5521    | CAG repeat           | Action tremor of the head and arms is very often present in early stages of SCA12. 30 ET patients. None of 30 ET patients presented a CAG repeat larger than 19. [169] |
| **United States of America** | Spinocerebellar ataxia 12 (SCA12)             | 5q31-q33   | 604326/5521    | CAG repeat           | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Lack of association with ET [168] |
| **Singapore**     | Ataxia 3, spinocerebellar ataxia 3 (ATXN3, SCA3) | 14q32.12   | 607047/4287    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 177 ET patients. SCA3 mutations were present in 1 of 177 ET patients. [170] |
| **United States of America** | Ataxia 3, spinocerebellar ataxia 3 (ATXN3, SCA3) | 14q32.12   | 607047/4287    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Lack of association with ET [168] |
| **Singapore**     | Ataxin 2, spinocerebellar ataxia 2 (ATX1, SCA2) | 12q24.12   | 601517/6311    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 177 ET patients. None of the 177 ET patients presented with SCA3 mutations. [170] |
| **United States of America** | Ataxin 2, spinocerebellar ataxia 2 (ATX1, SCA2) | 12q24.12   | 601517/6311    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Significant differences in the distribution of repeats in the ‘normal’ range for SCA2 between ET patients and controls. [168] |
| **United States of America** | Ataxin 1, spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (ATXN1, SCA1) | 6p22.3     | 601556/6310    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Lack of association with ET [168] |
| **United States of America** | Ataxin 7, spinocerebellar ataxia 7 (ATXN7, SCA7) | 3p14.1     | 607640/6314    | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Lack of association with ET [168] |
| **United States of America** | Ataxin 8, spinocerebellar ataxia 8 (ATXN8, SCA8) | 13q21      | 613289/724066  | Pathogenic repeat    | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms. 323 ET patients and 299 controls. Significant differences in the distribution of repeats in the ‘normal’ range for SCA8 between ET patients and controls. [168] |
| Location                          | Region                             | Gene/Phenotype                                                                 | Chromosome | Location | Pathogenic Repeat Expansions | Case Description | Lack of Association | Association Details |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| United States of America         | United States of America           | Ataxin 10, spinocerebellar ataxia 10 (ATXN8, SCA10)                           | 22q13.31   | 611150/25814 | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms | 323 ET patients and 299 controls | Lack of association with ET [168] |
| United States of America         | United States of America           | TATA-box binding protein (TBP, SCA17)                                        | 6q27       | 600075/6908  | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms | 323 ET patients and 299 controls | Lack of association with ET [168] |
| United States of America         | United States of America           | Atrophin 1, dentatorubral-pallidolysian atrophy (ATN1, DRPLA)                | 12p13.31   | 607432/1822  | SCA3 and other SCAs can present initially with ET symptoms | 323 ET patients and 299 controls | Lack of association with ET [168] |
| United States of America and Canada | United States of America and Canada | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 2 ET patients with FMR1 mutations | Description of 2 patients with FMR1 and ET phenotype from two large University Movement Disorders Clinics [171] |
| Singapore                        | Singapore                          | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 71 ET patients and 200 controls | None of the ET patients or controls carried alleles within the premutation range [172] |
| United States of America         | United States of America           | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 81 ET patients | None of the ET patients carried alleles within the premutation range [173] |
| United States of America         | United States of America           | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 196 ET male patients | None of the ET patients carried alleles within the premutation range [174] |
| United Kingdom                   | United Kingdom                     | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 1 ET patients with FMR1 mutations | Description of 1 patient with FMR1 and ET phenotype [175] |
| United States of America         | United States of America           | FMRP translational regulators 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 321 ET patients and 296 controls | None of the ET patients or controls carried alleles within the premutation range or in “grey zone” (41–54 CGG repeats) [176] |
| South Korea                      | South Korea                        | FMRP translational regulator 1 (FMR1), fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS) | Xq27.3     | 309550/2332  | FXTAS can present with ET phenotype | 74 patients with ET and cerebellar and/or extrapyramidal signs selected from Two of these 74 patients (2.7%) had a FMR1 premutation and fulfilled both clinical and [177] |
| Location       | Gene                        | Gene symbol | Protein      | Chromosome | Position | SNP          | variant | Association                                                                 | Research cited |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| United States of America | Amino-levulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) | ALAD         | Amino-levulinic acid dehydratase | 9q33.1     | 125270/210 | rs1800435   |         | Lack of direct association with the risk for ET, but increased OR for ET in patients with high lead levels carrying the minor allele | [178]          |
| Spain          | Amino-levulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) | ALAD         | Amino-levulinic acid dehydratase | 9q33.1     | 125270/210 | rs1800435   |         | Lack of direct association with the risk for ET. Interaction between rs1800435CC genotype (wild-type) and HMOX2 rs1051308GG genotype or G allele decreased risk for ET. | [179]          |
| South Korea    | Mitochondrial genes         |             | Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)         |           |          |              |         | Association of alterations in mitochondrial genes with some neurodegenerative diseases. | [180]          |
| United States of America | Sodium, Voltage-gated Channel alpha subunit type 8 (SNCA or NAV1.6) | SNCA or NAV1.6 | Sodium, Voltage-gated Channel alpha subunit type 8 | 12q13.13   | 600702/6334 |              |         | Several deletions identified in a small group of patients with TE. These affect areas in complexes I, III, IV, and V. | [181]          |
| Spain          | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho1 (GABRA1) | GABRA1       | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho1 | 6q15       | 137161/2569 | rs12200969 V |         | Knockout GABRA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor resembling human ET | [182]          |
| Spain          | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho2 (GABRA2) | GABRA2       | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho2 | 6q15       | 137162/2570 | rs282129    |         | Knockout GABRA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor resembling human ET | [182]          |
| Spain          | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho3 (GABRA3) | GABRA3       | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit rho3 | 3p11.2     | 618668/200959 | rs832032 205Y |         | Knockout GABRA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor resembling human ET | [183]          |
| Spain          | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit alpha4 (GABRA4) | GABRA4       | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit alpha4 | 4p12       | 137141/2557 | rs2229940 26M |         | Knockout GABRA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor resembling human ET | [183]          |
| Spain          | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit epsilon (GABRE) | GABRE        | Gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit epsilon | Xp28       | 300093/2564 | rs1139916 102S |         | Knockout GABRA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor resembling human ET | [183]          |
| Country      | GABA-Receptor Subunit | Gene Name | Chromosome and Position | SNP Information | Knockout GABA1 Mice | Patients and Controls | Lack of Association with ET |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Spain        | GABA-Receptor Theta   | GABR Theta| Xq28 300349/55879        | GABRQ 4478F (rs3810651) | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET | 200 ET patients and 250 controls | [183] |
| Germany and Denmark | GABA-Receptor Gamma 1 | GABRG1   | 4p12 137166/2565         | rs6833256      | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET. Knockout mice for the GABA transporter (GAT) GAT-1 gene show a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz tremor | 503 ET patients and 818 controls | [184] |
| Germany and Denmark | GABA-Receptor Beta 1 | GABRB1   | 4p12 137190/2560         | rs971353       | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET. Knockout mice for the GABA transporter (GAT) GAT-1 gene show a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz tremor | 503 ET patients and 818 controls | [184] |
| Germany and Denmark | GABA-Receptor Pi     | GABRP    | 5q35.1 602729/2568       | rs1559159, rs1174599, rs7722089 | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET. Knockout mice for the GABA transporter (GAT) GAT-1 gene show a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz tremor | 503 ET patients and 818 controls | [184] |
| Germany and Denmark | GABA-Receptor Beta 3 | GABRB3   | 15q12 137192/2562        | rs4542636      | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET. Knockout mice for the GABA transporter (GAT) GAT-1 gene show a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz tremor | 503 ET patients and 818 controls | [184] |
| Germany and Denmark | GABA-Receptor Gamma 3| GABRG3   | 15q12 600233/2567        | rs11635966, rs6606877, rs4887564 | Knockout GABA1 mice show postural and kinetic tremor and motor incoordination resembling human ET. Knockout mice for the GABA transporter (GAT) GAT-1 gene show a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz tremor | 503 ET patients and 818 controls | [184] |
| Country | Gene                           | Chromosome | SNP              | rs            | Relationship between ET and restless legs syndrome (RLS) | ET patients and controls | Lack of association with ET | Reference |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| China   | Meis homeobox 1 (MEIS1)        | 2p14       | 601739/4211      | rs4544423     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| China   | BTB domain containing 9 (BTBD9) | 6p21.2     | 611237/114781    | rs9296249     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| China   | Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type D (PTPRD) | 9p24.1-p23 | 601598/5789      | rs10977209    | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| China   | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 5 (MAP2K5) SKI family transcriptional corepressor 1 (SKOR1, LBXCOR1) | 15q23 | 602520/5607, 611273/390590 | rs1259381, rs11635424, rs4489954, rs3784709, rs2241420, rs1026732, rs6494696 | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| China   | TOX high mobility group box family member 3 (TOX3) | 16q12.1 | 611416/27324     | rs3104767 * | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| China   | Intergenic region              | 2p14       | 601739/4211      | rs4544423     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [185]    |
| Canada  | Meis homeobox 1 (MEIS1)        | 2p14       | 601739/4211      | rs4544423     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 1778 ET patients and 5376 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | BTB domain containing 9 (BTBD9) | 6p21.2     | 611237/114781    | rs9296249     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 1778 ET patients and 5376 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type D (PTPRD) | 9p24.1-p23 | 601598/5789      | rs10977209    | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 1778 ET patients and 5376 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 5 (MAP2K5) SKI family transcriptional corepressor 1 (SKOR1, LBXCOR1) | 15q23 | 602520/5607, 611273/390590 | rs1259381, rs11635424, rs4489954, rs3784709, rs2241420, rs1026732, rs6494696 | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 1778 ET patients and 5376 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | TOX high mobility group box family member 3 (TOX3) | 16q12.1 | 611416/27324     | rs3104767 * | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 1778 ET patients and 5376 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | Intergenic region              | 2p14       | 601739/4211      | rs4544423     | Relationship between ET and restful legs syndrome (RLS)  | 200 ET patients and 201 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Canada  | Calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 C (CACNA1C) | 12p13.33 | 114205/775       | 9 missense, 3 missense | Gene enriched for their expression in the olivocerebellar motor circuitry; calcium and glutamate signaling pathways | 262 ET patients and 283 controls | Lack of association with ET | [186]    |
| Location | Gene Description                                                                 | Chromosome | SNP ID | Variants | Missense Variants | Patients | Controls | Association with ET | Reference |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Canada   | Calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 E (CACNA1E)                        | 1q25.3      | 601013/777 | 19       | 9                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 G (CACNA1G)                       | 17q21.33    | 604065/8913 | 8        | 4                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Calcium voltage-gated channel auxiliary subunit beta 3 (CACNB3)                 | 12q13.12    | 601958/784 | 1        | 0                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Calmodulin 3 (CALM3)                                                           | 19q13.32    | 114183/808 | Not specified | 0                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II alpha (CAMK2A)                   | 5q32        | 114078/815 | 4        | 1                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 3A (GRIN3A)                     | 9q31.1      | 606650/116443 | 16     | 11               | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Glutamate metabotropic receptor 5 (GRM5)                                        | 11q14.2-14.3 | 604102/2915 | 3        | 0                 | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C (HTR2C)                                        | Xq23        | 312861/3358 | 1        | 1 missense       | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Solute carrier family 17 member 6 (SLC17A6)                                     | 11p14.3     | 607563/57084 | 7       | 3 missense       | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |
| Canada   | Solute carrier family 1 member 1 (SLC1A1)                                      | 9p24.2      | 133550/6505 | 6        | 2 missense       | 262      | 283      | Lack of association | [187]     |

* According to the dbSNP database, rs3104767 and rs3104788 SNPs belong to the cancer susceptibility 16 (CASC16) gene (chromosome 16q12.1-q12.2; MIM not available; Gene ID 643714).
Interestingly, despite that the rs1800435 variant in the amino-levulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) gene has not shown a direct association with ET risk in two studies [178,179], this variant showed association with this risk in interaction with serum lead levels [178 and with the heme-oxygenase 2 (HMOX2) rs1051308G variant [179].

Firstly, a knock out gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor subunit alpha1 GABR Alpha1 (GABRA1) mouse showed postural and kinetic tremor and motor un-coordination [188], and, secondly, a knock out mouse for the GABA transporter (GAT)-1 gene showed a motor disorder, including a 25 to 32 Hz frequency tremor [189]. However, three case-control association studies failed to find any association between GABR or GAT genes and the risk for ET [182–184].

Since ET is associated with restless leg syndrome [190], two case-control association studies have addressed the possible role of genes previously related to restless leg syndrome in the risk for ET. The initial description of an association of the rs6494696 SNP and a haplotype (rs4489954, rs3784709, rs2241420, rs1026732, and rs6494696) with the risk for ET [185] was not replicated by other study [186].

The tremulous dominant mutant Kyoto rat is a rat model that shows a spontaneous tremor resembling human ET. Recent studies have identified a missense mutation (c.1061 C>T, p. A354V) in the hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium 1 channel (Hcn1) gene [191], and a missense substitution (c. 866T>A, p. I289N) in the potassium calcium-activated channel subfamily N member 2 (KCNN2) gene in this model [192]. To our knowledge, associations of variants in the equivalent human genes (HCN1, chromosome 5p12, MIM 602780, Gene ID 348980, and KCNN2, chromosome 5q22.3, MIM 605879, Gene ID 3781) with the risk for ET in humans have not been analyzed to date. A study reported the lack of association between CAG repeat expansions in the KCNN3 gene and the risk for ET [167].

Finally, a deletion in the class II ADP ribosylation factor genes (ARF4 and ARF 5) in mice (ARF4+/−/ARF5−/−) causes Nav1.6 loss in cerebellar Purkinje cell axon initial segments and ET-like behaviors [193]. To our knowledge, variants in the equivalent human genes (ARF4, chromosome 3p14.3, MIM 601177, Gene ID 374; ARF5, chromosome 7q32.1, MIM 103188, Gene ID 381) have not been studied to date.

7. Conclusions and Future Directions

Despite that genetic factors have an important role in ET, the search for the responsible gene(s) is still ongoing. The identification of 4 genes/loci in several families through linkage studies (the 3 first reported designated as ETM1, ETM2, and ETM3 genes) has not been confirmed in other family studies, and, moreover, they should only explain a small percentage of familial ET, and the responsible genes remain to be identified. As it was previously mentioned, genetic factors do not explain all cases of ET, and recent studies have suggested a possible role of several environmental factors such as β-carboline alkaloids and ethanol, agricultural work, pesticide, lead, and harmanes, with antioxidant intake and smoking being possible protective agents [27,28,194–196].

Regarding treatment of ET, the drugs that have shown higher efficacy are the beta-blocker propranolol and the antiepileptic drug primidone, but other drugs such as 1-octanol and octanoid acid, and drugs acting on the glutamatergic system, the extra-synaptic GABAA receptors, or LINGO-1 could be interesting therapeutic options, and injections of botulinum toxin A have shown to be useful in the treatment of refractory ET [197].

The results of GWAS studies reported to date have not been conclusive. Despite the results of the first GWAS that pointed to 2 LINGO1 variants, further case-control association studies showed a weak association of these variants with the risk for familial ET, and a further GWAS failed to replicate the findings [75]. The results of the second GWAS suggested the association of the rs3794087 variant in the SLC1A2 gene with ET but, again, these were not replicated [54,72,73,75]. The role of several variants in the STK32, PPARG1A, and CTNNA3 genes suggested by the third GWAS [75] has not been confirmed by other groups [87], except for PPARG1A in the Chinese population [86].
Exome and whole-genome sequencing studies have found several candidate variants possibly responsible for ET in a small number of families, in split genes such as FUS (designated as ETM4), HTRA2, TENM4 (designated as ETM5), SORT1, SCN11A, NOTCH2NLC (designated as ETM6), NOS3, KCNS2, HAPLN4, USP46, CACNA1G, SLIT3, CCDC183, MMP10, and GPR151. However, replication studies on FUS, HTRA2, TENM4, and NOTCH2NLC genes have found that these mutations are infrequent in other families and populations, while results on mutations of other genes remain to be replicated.

Finally, candidate gene studies have not identified an association with ET risk for genes previously related with other degenerative diseases such as PD, idiopathic torsion dystonia, hereditary ataxias, or others, except for the findings on several variants of CYP2C19 [137], CYP2C9/CYP2C8 [145], RIT2 [158], and IL1B [147], and the increased risk for carriers of the ALAD rs1800435 variant in interaction with serum lead levels [178] or with a variant in the HMOX2 gene [179]. However, the results of these studies have not been replicated so far.

Several factors should be taken into account as limitations in the investigation of genomic markers for ET, such as the lack of disease-specific non-genetic markers for ET (the diagnosis is done on clinical grounds), its frequent overlap with other disorders such as dystonia and PD, and the possible inclusion of phenocopies in genetic studies [23]. Table 4 summarizes the minimal conditions that should be fulfilled by studies trying to address genomic markers for ET.

**Table 4.** Design recommendations for studies focused on genetic research of essential tremor (adapted from text of Reference [23]).

| Selection of Index Patients and Controls |
|-----------------------------------------|
| Index patients should have a positive family history of ET and be diagnosed with definite and “pure” or “monosymptomatic” ET according to standardized criteria. |
| Index patients could participate both in family studies and in case-control association studies or family studies. |
| Inclusion of controls in case-control association studies as “healthy” should imply the absence of a family history of tremor and other movement disorders and the neurological interview and examination to exclude the presence of tremor or other movement disorders. |

| Selection of Relatives |
|------------------------|
| All available first-degree relatives of the index patient should undergo a clinical examination, including rating scales for tremor. |
| ET families should be divided into several subtypes, that should be sub-analyzed separately, according to the coexistence or not of other neurological diseases such as dystonia and PD (“pure ET”, “ET-dystonia”, “ET-PD”, “ET-dystonia”). |

| Study Design |
|--------------|
| Multicenter, multiethnic, and prospective design. |
| Long-term follow-up to assess further development of PD or other associated disorders in the index patients, in their relatives, or both, and development of ET during the follow-up period by relatives of ET patients who had no tremor in the initial assessment. |

| Blood Collection |
|------------------|
| Obtention of blood for DNA extraction both from patients, their relatives, and healthy controls. The samples obtained will be used for future genetic studies attempting to establish the role of genetic factors in the different clinical subtypes of ET. |

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, writing—original draft preparation, review and editing, supervision, F.J.J.-J., H.A.-N., P.P., I.Á., E.G.-M., and J.A.G.A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.
**Funding:** This work was supported in part by Grants RETICS RD16/0006/0004 (ARADyAL), PI15/00303, and PI18/00540 from Fondo de Investigación Sanitaria, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain, and GR18145 and IB16170 from Junta de Extremadura, Mérida, Spain. Partially funded with FEDER funds.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** No new data were created or analyzed in this study. Data sharing is not applicable to this article.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**References**

1. Lou, J.S.; Jankovic, J. Essential tremor, clinical correlates in 350 patients. *Neurology* 1991, 41, 234–238.
2. Tallón-Barranco, A.; Vázquez, A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Orti-Pareja, M.; Gasalla, T.; Cabrera-Valdivia, F.; Benito-León, J.; Molina, J.A. Clinical features of essential tremor seen in neurology practice, a study of 357 patients. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 1997, 3, 187–190.
3. Montgomery, E.B., Jr.; Baker, K.B.; Lyons, K.; Koller, W.C. Motor initiation and execution in essential tremor and Parkinson’s disease. *Mov. Disord.* 2000, 15, 511–515.
4. Ozekmeçi, S.; Kiziltan, G.; Vural, M.; Ertan, S.; Apaydın, H.; Erginöz, E. Assessment of movement time in patients with essential tremor. *J. Neurol.* 2005, 252, 964–967.
5. Duval, C.; Sadikot, A.F.; Panisset, M. Bradykinesia in patients with essential tremor. *Brain Res.* 2006, 1115, 213–216.
6. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Rubio, L.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Calleja, M.; Pilo-de-la-Fuente, B.; Plaza-Nieto, J.F.; Benito-León, J.; García Ruiz, P.J.; Agüinde, J.A. Impairment of rapid repetitive finger movements and visual reaction time in patients with essential tremor. *Eur. J. Neurol.* 2010, 17, 152–159.
7. Gao, C.; Smith, S.; Lones, M.; Jamieson, S.; Alty, J.; Cosgrove, J.; Zhang, P.; Liu, J.; Chen, Y.; Du, J.; et al. Objective assessment of bradykinesia in Parkinson’s disease using evolutionary algorithms, clinical validation. *Transl. Neurodegener.* 2018, 7, 18.
8. Goubault, E.; Nguyen, H.P.; Ayachi, F.S.; Bogard, S.; Duval, C. Do bradykinesia and tremor interfere in voluntary movement of essential tremor patients? Preliminary findings. *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2017, 7, 459.
9. Chandran, V.; Pal, P.K.; Reddy, J.Y.; Thennarasu, K.; Yadav, R.; Shivashankar, N. Non-motor features in essential tremor. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 2012, 125, 332–337.
10. Chandran, V.; Pal, P.K. Essential tremor, beyond the motor features. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2012, 18, 407–413.
11. Jhunjhunwala, K.; Pal, P.K. The non-motor features of essential tremor, a primary disease feature or just a secondary phenomenon? *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2014, 4, 255.
12. Sengul, Y.; Sengul, H.S.; Yucelkaya, S.K.; Yucel, S.; Bakim, B.; Pazarcı, N.K.; Özdemir, G. Cognitive functions, fatigue, depression, anxiety, and sleep disturbances: Assessment of nonmotor features in young patients with essential tremor. *Acta Neurol. Belg.* 2015, 115, 281–287.
13. Louis, E.D. Non-motor symptoms in essential tremor. A review of the current data and state of the field. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2016, 22 (Suppl. S1), 115–118.
14. Chunling, W.; Zheng, X. Review on clinical update of essential tremor. *Neurul. Sci.* 2016, 37, 495–502.
15. Lenka, A.; Benito-León, J.; Louis, E.D. Is there a premotor phase of essential tremor? *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2017, 7, 498.
16. Shalash, A.S.; Mohamed, H.; Mansour, A.H.; Eldady, A.; Elrassas, H.; Hamid, E.; Elbalkimy, M.H. Clinical profile of non-motor symptoms in patients with essential tremor: Impact on quality of life and age-related differences. *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2019, 9, doi:10.7916/t0hm.v0.736.
17. Peng, J.; Wang, L.; Li, N.; Li, J.; Duan, L.; Peng, R. Distinct non-motor features of essential tremor with head tremor patients. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 2020, 142, 74–82.
18. Huang, H.Y.; Zhao, Q.Z.; Ning, P.P.; Shen, Q.Y.; Wang, H.; Xie, D.; Lu, H.T.; Tian, S.J.; Yang, X.L.; Xu, Y.M. Non-motor symptoms are associated with midline tremor in essential tremor. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 2020, 142, 501–510.
19. Loring, D.W.; Block, C.; Staikova, E.; Miocinovic, S. Patient-reported outcomes measurement information system (PROMIS) assessment of non-motor features in deep brain stimulation candidates, relationship to the beck depression and anxiety inventories. *Arch. Clin. Neuropsychol.* 2020, 36, aca091, doi:10.1093/arclin/acaaa091. Epub ahead of print.
20. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Agüinde, J.A.G. Sleep disorders in essential tremor, systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sleep* 2020, 43, zsaa039.
21. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Agüinde, J.A.G. Sleep disorders in patients with essential tremor. *Curr. Neurol. Neurosci. Rep.* 2021, 21, 23.
22. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Izquierdo-Alonso, J.L.; Cabrera-Valdivia, F.; Mansilla-Lesmes, M.; Martinez-Martín, P.; Serrano-Iglesias, J.A. Dysfunction of the upper respiratory airways in patients with essential tremor. *Presse Med.* 1995, 24, 1152–1156.
23. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; Agüinde, J.A. Update on genetics of essential tremor. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 2013, 128, 359–371.
24. Deng, H.; Wu, S.; Jankovic, J. Essential tremor: Genetic update. Expert. Rev. Mol. Med. 2019, 21, e8.
25. Siokas, V.; Aloiouz, A.M.; Tsouris, Z.; Liampas, I.; Aslanidou, P.; Dastamani, M.; Brots, A.G.; Bogdanos, D.P.; Hadjigeorgiou, G.M.; Dardiotis, E. genetic risk factors for essential tremor: A review. Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov. 2020, 10, 4.
26. Louis, E.D. Etiology of essential tremor: Should we be searching for environmental causes? Mov. Disord. 2001, 16, 822–829.
27. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; de Toledo-Heras, M.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Ayuso-Peralta, L.; Arévalo-Serrano, J.; Ballesteros-Barranco, A.; Puertas, I.; Jabbour-Wadhí, T.; Barcenilla, B. Environmental risk factors for essential tremor. Eur. Neurol. 2007, 58, 106–113.
28. Ong, Y.L.; Deng, X.; Tan, E.K. Etiologic links between environmental and lifestyle factors and Essential tremor. Ann. Clin. Transl. Neurol. 2019, 6, 979–989.
29. Gulcher, J.R.; Jonson, P.; Kong, A.; Kristjansson, K.; Frigge, M.L.; Károson, A.; Einarsdóttir, I.; Steffansson, H.; Einarsdóttir, A.S.; Sigurthórðottir, S.; et al. Mapping of a familial essential tremor gene, FET1, to chromosome 3q13. Nat. Genet. 1997, 17, 84–87.
30. Higgins, J.J.; Pho, L.T.; Nee, L.E. A gene (ETM1) for essential tremor maps to chromosome 2p22-p25. Mov. Disord. 1997, 12, 859–864.
31. Shatunov, A.; Sambuughin, N.; Jankovic, J.; Elble, R.; Lee, H.S.; Singleton, A.B.; Daghavaer, A.; Ji, J.; Zhang, Y.; Kimonis, V.E.; et al. Genomewide scans in North American families reveal genetic linkage of essential tremor to a region on chromosome 6p23. Brain 2006, 129, 2318–2331.
32. Hicks, J.E.; Konidari, I.; Scott, B.L.; Stajich, J.M.; Ashley-Koch, A.E.; Gilbert, J.R.; Scott, W.K. Linkage of familial essential tremor to chromosome 5q35. Mov. Disord. 2016, 31, 1059–1062.
33. Kovach, M.J.; Ruiz, J.; Kimonis, K.; Mueed, S.; Sinha, S.; Higgins, C.; Elble, S.; Elble, R.; Kimonis, V.E. Genetic heterogeneity in autosomal dominant essential tremor. Genet Med. 2001, 3, 197–199.
34. Illarioshkin, S.N.; Rakjhen, R.A.; Ivanova-Smolenskaja, I.A.; Brice, A.; Markova, E.D.; Miklina, N.; Klusunknov, S.A.; Limborska, S.A. Molekuliarno-geneticheski analiz essentsiâ'nogo tremora [Molecular genetic analysis of essential tremor]. Genetika 2002, 38, 1704–1709.
35. Aridon, P.; Ragonese, P.; De Fusco, M.; Salemi, G.; Casari, G.; Savetieri, G. Further evidence of genetic heterogeneity in familial essential tremor. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 2008, 14, 15–18.
36. Novelletto, A.; Gulli, R.; Ciotti, P.; Vitale, C.; Malaspina, P.; Blasi, P.; Pippucci, T.; Seri, M.; Cozzolino, A.; Bilo, L.; et al. Linkage exclusion in Italian families with hereditary essential tremor. Eur. J. Neurol. 2011, 18, e118–e120.
37. Higgins, J.J.; Loveless, J.M.; Jankovic, J.; Patel, P.J. Evidence that a gene for essential tremor maps to chromosome 2p in four families. Mov. Disord. 1998, 13, 972–977.
38. Higgins, J.J.; Jankovic, J.; Lombardi, R.Q.; Pucilowska, J.; Tan, E.K.; Ashizawa, T.; Ruszczysz, M.U. Haplotyp analysis of the ETM2 locus in familial essential tremor. Neurogenetics 2003, 4, 185–189.
39. Higgins, J.J.; Lombardi, R.Q.; Tan, E.K.; Jankovic, J.; Pucilowska, J.; Rooney, J.P. Haplotyp analysis at the ETM2 locus in a Singaporean sample with familial essential tremor. Clin. Genet. 2004, 66, 353–357.
40. Higgins, J.J.; Lombardi, R.Q.; Pucilowska, J.; Ryszczysz, M.U. Integrated physical map of the human essential tremor gene region (ETM2) on chromosome 2p24.3-p24.2. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 2004, 127B, 128–130.
41. Kim, J.H.; Cho, Y.H.; Kim, J.K.; Park, Y.G.; Chang, J.W. Frequent sequence variation at the ETM2 locus and its association with sporadic essential tremor in Korea. Mov. Disord. 2005, 20, 1650–1653.
42. Zaharakova, D.; Ulmanova, O.; Kemlink, D.; Kofranksa, M.; Roth, J.; Martasek, P.; Ruzicka, E. No association with the ETM2 locus in Czech patients with familial essential tremor. Neuro Endocrinol. Lett. 2010, 31, 549–552.
43. Lucotte, G.; Lagarde, J.P.; Funalot, B.; Sokoloff, P. Linkage with the Ser9Gly DRD3 polymorphism in essential tremor families. Clin. Genet. 2006, 69, 437–440.
44. Jeanneteau, F.; Funalot, B.; Jankovic, J.; Deng, H.; Lagarde, J.P.; Lucotte, G.; Sokoloff, P. A functional variant of the dopamine D3 receptor is associated with risk and age-at-onset of essential tremor. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2006, 103, 10753–10758.
45. Garcia-Martín, E.; Martinez, C.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agündez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J. Dopamine receptor D3 (DRD3) genotype and allelic variants and risk for essential tremor. Mov. Disord. 2009, 24, 1910–1915.
46. Tan, E.K.; Prakash, K.M.; Fook-Chong, S.; Yih, Y.; Chua, E.; Lum, S.Y.; Wong, M.C.; Pavanni, R.; Zhao, Y. DRD3 variant and risk of essential tremor. Neurology 2007, 68, 790–791.
47. Blair, M.A.; Ma, S.; Phibbs, F.; Fang, J.Y.; Cooper, M.K.; Davis, T.L.; Hedera, P. Reappraisal of the role of the DRD3 gene in essential tremor. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 2008, 14, 471–475.
48. Inashkina, I.; Radovica, I.; Smeltere, L.; Vitols, E.; Jankevics, E. Case-control study of patients with essential tremor in Latvia. Eur. J. Neurology 2008, 15, 988–990.
49. Vitale, C.; Gulli, R.; Ciotti, P.; Scaglione, C.; Bellone, E.; Avanzino, L.; Lantieri, F.; Abbuzzese, G.; Martinelli, P.; Barone, P.; et al. DRD3 Ser9Gly variant is not associated with essential tremor in a series of Italian patients. Eur. J. Neurology 2008, 15, 985–987.
50. Lorenz, D.; Klebe, S.; Stevanin, G.; Their, S.; Nebel, A.; Feingold, J.; Frederiksen, H.; Denis, E.; Christensen, K.; Schreiber, S.; et al. Dopamine receptor gene and essential tremor in large series of German, Danish and French patients. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 2009, 17, 766–773.
51. Ma, S.; Davis, T.L.; Blair, M.A.; Fang, J.Y.; Bradford, Y.; Haines, J.L.; Hedera, P. Familial essential tremor with apparent autosomal dominant inheritance, but should we consider other inheritance modes? Mov. Disord. 2006, 21, 1368–1374.
52. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; García-Martin, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Ortega-Cubero, S.; Pastor, P.; Calleja, M.; Agündez, J.A. A family study of DRD3 rs6280, SLCA12 rs3794087 and MAPT rs1052553 variants in essential tremor. Neuro. Res. 2016, 38, 880–887.
53. Mao, X.; Wang, T.; Liu, M.; Chang, X.; Li, N.; Gu, Y.; Zhao, D.; Liao, Q.; Peng, R. Meta-analysis of the influence of DRD3 Ser9Gly variant on susceptibility for essential tremor. J. Clin. Neurosci. 2013, 20, 1644–1649.
54. Kuhlenbäumer, G.; Hopfner, F.; Deuschl, G. Genetics of essential tremor: Meta-analysis and review. Neurology 2014, 82, 1000–1007.
55. Higgins, J.J.; Lombardi, R.Q.; Pucilowska, J.; Jankovic, J.; Tan, E.K.; Rooney, J.P. A variant in the HS1-BP3 gene is associated with familial essential tremor. Neurology 2005, 64, 417–421.
56. Higgins, J.J.; Lombardi, R.Q.; Pucilowska, J.; Jankovic, J.; Golbe, L.I.; Verhagen, L. HS1-BP3 gene variant is common in familial essential tremor. Mov. Disord. 2006, 21, 306–309.
57. Shtatunov, A.; Jankovic, J.; Elble, R.; Samboughin, N.; Singleton, A.; Hallett, M.; Goldfarb, L. A variant in the HS1-BP3 gene is associated with familial essential tremor. Neurology 2005, 65, 1995, author reply 1995.
58. Deng, H.; Le, W.D.; Guo, Y.; Huang, M.S.; Xie, W.J.; Jankovic, J. Extended study of A265G variant of HS1BP3 in essential tremor and Parkinson disease. Neurology 2005, 65, 651–652.
59. Stefansson, H.; Steinberg, S.; Petursson, H.; Gustafsson, O.; Gudjonsdottir, I.H.; Jonsdottir, G.A.; Palsson, S.T.; Jonsson, T.; Sae-mundsddottir, J.; Bjornsdottir, G.; et al. Variant in the sequence of the LINGO1 gene confers risk of essential tremor. Nat. Genet. 2009, 41, 277–279.
60. Their, S.; Lorenz, D.; Nothnagel, M.; Poremba, C.; Papengut, F.; Appenzeller, S.; Paschen, S.; Hofschtue,F.; Hussl, A.C.; Hering, S.; Poewe, W.; et al. Polymorphisms in the glial glutamate transporter SLC1A2 are associated with essential tremor. Neurology 2012, 79, 243–248.
61. Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jimenez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Garcia-Martín, E. The potential of LINGO-1 as a therapeutic target for essential tremor. Expert. Opin. Ther. Targets. 2019, 15, 1139–1148.
62. Tan, E.K.; Teo, Y.Y.; Prakash, K.M.; Li, R.; Lim, H.Q.; Angeles, D.; Tan, L.C.; Au, W.L.; Yih, Y.; Zhao, Y. LINGO1 variant increases risk of familial essential tremor. Neurology 2009, 73, 1161–112.
63. Vilariño-Güell, C.; Ross, O.A.; Wider, C.; Jasinska-Myga, B.; Cobb, S.A.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.J.; Kachergus, J.M.; Keeling, B.H.; Dachsel, J.C.; Melrose, H.L.; et al. LINGO1 rs9652490 is associated with essential tremor and Parkinson disease. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 2010, 16, 109–111.
64. Thié, S.; Lorenz, D.; Nothnagel, M.; Stevanin, G.; Dürr, A.; Nebel, A.; Schreiber, S.; Kuhlenbäumer, G.; Deuschl, G.; Klebe, S. LINGO1 polymorphisms may increase the risk of essential tremor in Europeans. Mov. Disord. 2010, 25, 717–723.
65. Vilariño-Güell, C.; Wider, C.; Ross, O.A.; Jasinska-Myga, B.; Kachergus, J.; Cobb, S.A.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Behrouz, B.; Heckman, M.G.; Diehl, N.N.; et al. LINGO1 variants are associated with essential tremor and Parkinson disease. Neurogenetics 2010, 11, 401–408.
66. Clark, L.N.; Park, N.; Kisselev, S.; Rios, E.; Lee, J.H.; Louis, E.D. Replication of the LINGO1 gene association with essential tremor in a North American population. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 2010, 18, 838–843.
67. Zuo, X.; Jiang, H.; Guo, J.F.; Yu, R.H.; Sun, Q.Y.; Hu, L.; Wang, L.; Yao, L.Y.; Shen, L.; Pan, Q.; et al. Screening for two SNPs of LINGO1 gene in patients with essential tremor or sporadic Parkinson’s disease in Chinese population. Neurosci. Lett. 2010, 481, 69–72.
68. Wu, Y.W.; Rong, T.Y.; Li, H.H.; Xiao, Q.; Fei, Q.Z.; Tan, E.K.; Ding, J.Q.; Chen, S.D. Analysis of LINGO1 variant in sporadic and familial essential tremor among Asians. Acta Neurol. Scand. 2011, 124, 264–268.
69. Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Garcia-Martín, E.; Cervantes, S.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Luengo, A.; Coria, F.; Lorenzo, E.; Irigoyen, J.; et al. Lack of association of LINGO1 rs9652490 and rs11856808 SNPs with familial essential tremor. Eur. J. Neurol. 2011, 18, 1085–1089.
70. Bourassa, C.V.; Rivière, J.B.; Dion, P.A.; Bernard, G.; Diab, S.; Panisset, M.; Chouinard, S.; Dupré, N.; Fournier, H.; Raelson, J.; et al. LINGO1 variants in the French-Canadian population. PLoS ONE 2011, 6, e16254.
71. Radovica, I.; Inashkina, I.; Smeltiere, L.; Vitois, E.; Jankevkic, E. Screening of 10 SNPs of LINGO1 gene in patients with essential tremor in the Latvian population. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 2012, 18, 93–95.
72. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Garcia-Martín, E.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Agúndez, J.A. LINGO1 and risk for essential tremor, results of a meta-analysis of rs9652490 and rs11856808. J. Neurol. Sci. 2012, 317, 52–57.
73. Wu, Y.; Wang, X.; Xum, W.; Lium, W.; Fang, F.; Ding, J.; Song, Y.; Chen, S. Genetic variation in LINGO-1 (rs9652490) and risk of Parkinson’s disease: Twelve studies and a meta-analysis. Neurosci. Lett. 2012, 522, 67–72.
74. Lin, P.I.; Vance, J.M.; Pericak-Vance, M.A.; Martin, E.R. No gene is an island: The flip-flop phenomenon. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 2007, 80, 531–538.
75. Müller, S.H.; Girard, S.L.; Hopfner, F.; Merner, N.D.; Bourassa, C.V.; Lorenz, D.; Clark, L.N.; Tittmann, L.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Klebe, S.; et al. Genome-wide association study in essential tremor identifies three new loci. Brain 2016, 139, 3163–3169.
76. Liang, H.; Song, Z.; Deng, X.; Xu, H.; Zhu, A.; Zheng, W.; Zhao, Y.; Deng, H. Genetic analysis of the leucine-rich repeat and Ig domain containing Nogo receptor-interacting protein 1 gene in essential tremor. J. Mol. Neurosci. 2013, 51, 403–407.
77. Wu, Y.W.; Prakash, K.M.; Rong, T.Y.; Li, H.H.; Xiao, Q.; Tan, L.C.; Au, W.L.; Ding, J.Q.; Chen, S.D.; Tan, E.K. Lingo2 variants associated with essential tremor and Parkinson’s disease. Hum. Genet. 2011, 129, 611–615.
78. Liang, H.; Zheng, W.; Xu, H.; Lei, J.; Song, Z.; Jiang, X.; Zeng, Z.; Deng, H. No evidence of association between the LINGO4 gene and essential tremor in Chinese Han patients. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 2012, 18, 303–305.
79. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Garcia-Martín, E.; Agúndez, J.A.G. An update on the neurochemistry of essential tremor. Curr. Med. Chem. 2020, 27, 1690–1710.
105. Pharmaceuticals 2014; 16, 1618–1619.
111. J. Neurol. Sci. 2016, 365, 96–100.
119. Pharm. Genom. 2013; 25, 564–568.
126. Neurol. Genet. 2017, 3, e195.
133. Neurobiol. Aging. 2014, 35, 935, e9-e10.
140. Brain 2017, 140, e24.
147. J. Neurol. Sci. 2015, 34, 2078, e3–e4.
154. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2078, e3–e4.
161. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
168. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
175. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
182. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
189. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
196. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
203. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
210. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
217. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
224. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
231. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
238. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
245. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
252. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
259. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
266. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
273. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
280. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
287. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
294. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
301. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
308. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
315. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
322. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
329. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
336. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
343. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
350. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
357. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
364. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
371. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
378. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
385. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
392. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
399. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
406. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
413. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
420. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
427. Neurobiol. Aging. 2013, 34, 2444, e9–e11.
106. He, Y.C.; Huang, P.; Li, Q.Q.; Sun, Q.; Li, D.H.; Wang, T.; Shen, J.Y.; Du, J.J.; Cui, S.S.; Gao, C.; et al. Mutation analysis of HTRA2 gene in Chinese familial essential tremor and familial Parkinson’s Disease. *Parkinsons Dis.* 2017, 2017, 3217474.

107. Hor, H.; Francescoatto, L.; Bartessaghi, L.; Ortega-Cubero, S.; Kousi, M.; Lorezo-Betancor, O.; Jimenez-Jimenez, F.J.; Gironeil, A.; Clarimón, J.; Drechsle, O.; et al. Missense mutations in TENM4, a regulator of axon guidance and central myelinlation, cause essential tremor. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2015, 24, 5677–5686.

108. Chao, Y.X.; Lin, E.Y.; Tio, M.; Kumar, P.; Tan, L.; Au, W.L.; Yih, Y.; Tan, E.K. Essential tremor linked TENM4 mutation found in healthy Chinese individuals. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2016, 31, 139–140.

109. Houle, G.; Schmouth, J.F.; Leblond, C.S.; Ambalavanan, A.; Spiegelman, D.; Laurenn, S.B.; Bourassa, C.V.; Panisett, M.; Chouinard, S.; Dupré, N.; Vilarinho-Güell, C.; et al. Teneurin transmembrane protein 4 is not a cause for essential tremor in a Canadian population. *Mov. Disord.* 2017, 32, 292–295.

110. Suzuki, N.; Fukushima, M.; Kosaki, K.; Doyle, A.D.; de Vega, S.; Yoshizaki, K.; Akazawa, C.; Arikawa-Hirasawa, E.; Yamada, Y. Teneurin-4 is a novel regulator of oligodendrocyte differentiation and myelination of small diameter axons in the CNS. *J. Neurosci.* 2012, 32, 11586–11599.

111. Sánchez, E.; Bergareche, A.; Krebs, C.E.; Gorostidi, A.; Makarov, V.; Ruiz-Martínez, J.; Chorny, A.; Lopez de Munain, A.; Marti-Masso, J.F.; Paisán-Ruiz, C. SORT1 Mutation resulting in sortillin deficiency and p75(NTR) upregulation in a family with essential tremor. *ASN Neuro.* 2015, 7, 1759091415598290.

112. Leng, X.R.; Qi, X.H.; Zhou, Y.T.; Wang, Y.P. Gain-of-function mutation p.Arg225Cys in SCN11A causes familial episodic pain and contributes to essential tremor. *J. Hum. Genet.* 2017, 62, 641–646.

113. Sun, Q.Y.; Xu, Q.; Tian, Y.; Hu, Z.M.; Qin, L.X.; Yang, J.X.; Huang, W.; Xue, J.; Li, J.C.; Zeng, S.; et al. Expansion of GGC repeat in the human-specific NOTCH2NLC gene with essential tremor. *Brain* 2020, 143, 222–233.

114. Chen, H.; Lu, L.; Wang, B.; Hua, X.; Wan, B.; Sun, M.; Xu, X. Essential tremor as the early symptom of NOTCH2NLC gene-related repeat expansion disorder. *Brain* 2020, 143, e56.

115. Ng, A.S.L.; Lim, W.K.; Xu, Z.; Ong, H.L.; Tan, Y.J.; Sim, W.Y.; Ng, E.Y.L.; Teo, J.X.; Foo, J.N.; Lim, T.C.C.; et al. NOTCH2NLC GGC repeat expansions are associated with sporadic essential tremor, variable disease expressivity on long-term follow-up. *Ann. Neurol.* 2020, 88, 614–618.

116. Yan, Y.; Cao, L.; Gu, L.; Zhang, B.; Xu, C.; Pu, J.; Tian, J.; Yin, X.; Zhang, B.; Zhao, G. Assessing the NOTCH2NLC GGC expansion in essential tremor patients from eastern China. *Brain* 2021, 144, e1.

117. Yau, W.Y.; O’Connor, E.; Chen, Z.; Vandrovocova, J.; Wood, N.W.; Houlden, H. GGC repeat expansion in NOTCH2NLC is rare in European patients with essential tremor. *Brain* 2020, 143, e57.

118. Yau, W.Y.; Vandrovocova, J.; Sullivan, R.; Chen, Z.; Zechinelli, A.; Cilia, R.; Duga, S.; Murray, M.; Carmona, S.; Genomics England Research Consortium; Chelban, V.; et al. Low prevalence of NOTCH2NLC GGC repeat expansion in white patients with movement disorders. *Mov. Disord.* 2021, 36, 251–255.

119. Liao, C.; Akçimen, F.; Diez-Fairen, M.; Houle, G.; Ross, J.P.; Schmilovich, Z.; Spiegelman, D.; Vuokila, V.; Catoire, H.; Meijer, I.A.; et al. Assessing the NOTCH2NLC GGC expansion in European patients with essential tremor. *Brain* 2020, 143, e89.

120. Gonzalez-Allegre, P.; Di Paola, J.; Wang, K.; Fabbro, S.; Yu, H.C.; Shaikh, T.H.; Darbo, B.W.; Bassuk, A.G. Evaluating familial essential tremor with novel genetic approaches, is it a genotyping or phenotyping issue? *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2014, 4, 258.

121. Liu, X.; Hernandez, N.; Kisselev, S.; Floratos, A.; Sawle, A.; Ionita-Laza, I.; Ottman, R.; Louis, E.D.; Clark, L.N. Identification of candidate genes for familial early-onset essential tremor. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 2016, 24, 1009–1015.

122. Odgerel, Z.; Sonti, S.; Hernandez, N.; Park, J.; Ottman, R.; Louis, E.D.; Clark, L.N. Whole genome sequencing and rare variant analysis in essential tremor families. *PloS ONE* 2019, 14, e0220512.

123. Diez-Fairen, M.; Houle, G.; Ortega-Cubero, S.; Bandres-Ciga, S.; Alvarez, I.; Carcel, M.; Ibanez, L.; Fernandez, M.V.; Budde, J.P.; Trotta, J.R.; et al. Exome-wide rare variant analysis in familial essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2021, 82, 109–116.

124. Martuscio, R.T.; Kerridge, C.A.; Chatterjee, D.; Hartstone, W.G.; Kuo, S.H.; Sims, P.A.; Louis, E.D.; Faust, P.L. Gene expression analysis of the cerebellar cortex in essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2020, 720, 134540.

125. Liao, C.; Sarayloo, F.; Rochefort, D.; Houle, G.; Akçimen, F.; He, Q.; Laporte, A.D.; Spiegelman, D.; Poewe, W.; Berg, D.; et al. Multimics analyses identify genes and pathways relevant to essential tremor. *Mov. Disord.* 2020, 35, 1153–1162.

126. Liao, C.; Sarayloo, F.; Vuokila, V.; Rochefort, D.; Akçimen, F.; Diamond, S.; Houle, G.; Laporte, A.D.; Spiegelman, D.; He, Q.; et al. Transcriptomic changes resulting from STK32B overexpression identify pathways potentially relevant to essential tremor. *Front Genet.* 2020, 11, 813.

127. Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Agúndez, J.A. The relationship between Parkinson’s disease and essential tremor, review of clinical, epidemiologic, genetic, neuroimaging and neuropathological data, and data on the presence of cardinal signs of parkinsonism in essential tremor. *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2012, 2, tre-02-75-409-3.

128. Tarakad, A.; Jankovic, J. Essential tremor and Parkinson’s disease, exploring the relationship. *Tremor Other Hyperkinet. Mov.* 2019, 8, 589.

129. Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Tejeda, R.; Ledesma, M.C.; Ortí-Pareja, M.; Gasalla, T.; Molina, J.A.; Ruiz, J.; Coria, F.; Duarte, J.; et al. CYP2D6 polymorphism is not associated with essential tremor. *Eur. Neurol.* 1997, 38, 99–104.

130. Tan, E.K.; Matsuura, T.; Nagamitsu, S.; Khajavi, M.; Jankovic, J.; Ashizawa, T. Polymorphism of NACP-Rep1 in Parkinson’s disease, an etiologic link with essential tremor? *Neurology* 2000, 54, 1195–1198.
131. Pigullo, S.; Di Maria, E.; Marchese, R.; Bellone, E.; Gulli, R.; Scaglione, C.; Battaglia, S.; Barone, P.; Martinelli, P.; Abbruzzese, G.; et al. Essential tremor is not associated with alpha-synuclein gene haplotypes. *Mov. Disord.* 2003, 18, 823–826.

132. Ross, O.A.; Conneely, K.N.; Wang, T.; Vilarino-Guell, C.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Rajput, A.; Wszolek, Z.K.; Uitti, R.J.; Louis, E.D.; Clark, L.N.; et al. Genetic variants of α-synuclein are not associated with essential tremor. *Mov. Disord.* 2011, 26, 2552–2556.

133. Pigullo, S.; De Luca, A.; Barone, P.; Marchese, R.; Bellone, E.; Colosimo, A.; Scaglione, C.; Martinelli, P.; Di Maria, E.; Pizzuti, A.; et al. Mutational analysis of parkin gene by denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography (DHPLC) in essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2004, 10, 357–362.

134. Sazci, A.; Ergul, E.; Bayulkem, K. Association of the C677T and A1298C polymorphisms of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene in patients with essential tremor in Turkey. *Mov. Disord.* 2004, 19, 1472–1476.

135. He, D.; Yuan, L.; Song, Z.; Deng, X.; Chen, Y.; Lu, H.; Deng. Lack of association between methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene variants & essential tremor in Han Chinese. *Indian J. Med. Res.* 2019, 149, 67–70.

136. Xiao, Y.; Zhang, B.S. [Association of the polymorphism in alpha-2 macroglobulin gene with essential tremor and Parkinson’s disease]. *Zhonghua Yi. Xue. Yi. Chuan Xue. Za. Zhi.* 2006, 23, 84–85.

137. Alonso-Navarro, H.; Martínez, C.; García-Martín, E.; Benito-León, J.; García-Ferrer, I.; Vázquez-Torres, P.; Puertas, I.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; CYP2C19 polymorphism and risk for essential tremor. *Eur. Neurol.* 2006, 56, 119–123.

138. Deng, H.; Le, W.; Davidson, A.L.; Xie, W.; Jankovic, J. The LRRK2 I2012T, G2019S and I2020T mutations are not common in patients with essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2006, 407, 97–100.

139. Tan, E.K.; Lee, J.; Lim, H.Q.; Yuen, Y.; Zhao, Y. Essential tremor and the common LRRK2 G2385R variant. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2008, 14, 569–571.

140. Vitale, C.; Cioti, P.; Gulli, R.; Bellone, E.; Scaglione, C.; Abbruzzese, G.; Martinelli, P.; Barone, P.; Mandich, P. Common mutations in the LRRK2 exon 41 are not responsible for essential tremor in Italian patients. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2009, 15, 162–163.

141. Clark, L.N.; Kisselev, S.; Park, N.; Ross, B.; Verbitsky, M.; Rios, E.; Alcalay, R.N.; Lee, J.H.; Louis, E.D. Mutations in the Parkinson’s disease genes: Leucine Rich Repeat Kinase 2 (LRRK2) and Glucocerebrosidase (GBA) are not associated with essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2010, 16, 132–135.

142. Chao, Y.X.; Ng, E.Y.; Tan, L.; Prakash, K.M.; Au, W.L.; Zhao, Y.; Tan, E.K. Lrrk2 R1628P variant is a risk factor for essential tremor. *Sci. Rep.* 2015, 5, 9029.

143. Ng, A.S.L.; Ng, E.Y.L.; Tan, Y.J.; Prakash, K.M.; Au, W.L.; Tan, L.C.S.; Tan, E.K. Case-control analysis of LRRK2 protective variants in Essential Tremor. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 5346.

144. Chen, H.; Yuan, L.; Song, Z.; Deng, X.; Yang, Z.; Gong, L.; Zi, X.; Deng, H. Genetic Analysis of LRRK1 and LRRK2 Variants in Essential Tremor Patients. *Genet. Test Mol. Biomark.* 2018, 22, 398–402.

145. Martínez, C.; García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Benito-León, J.; García-Ferrer, I.; Vázquez-Torres, P.; Puertas, I.; Zurdo, J.M.; López-Alburquerque, T.; et al. Changes at the CYP2C locus and disruption of CYP2C8/9 linkage disequilibrium in patients with essential tremor. *Neurot. Med.* 2007, 9, 195–204.

146. Martínez, C.; García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Alcohol dehydrogenase 2 genotype and allelic variants are not associated with the risk for essential tremor. *Clin. Neuropharmacol.* 2007, 30, 196–200.

147. Chen, J.; Huang, P.; He, Y.; Shen, J.; Du, J.; Cui, S.; Chen, S.; Ma, J. IL1B polymorphism is associated with essential tremor in Chinese population. *BMC Neurol.* 2019, 19, 99.

148. Martínez, C.; García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Glutathione-S-transferase PI1 polymorphism and risk for essential tremor. *Eur. J. Neurol.* 2008, 15, 234–238.

149. Ledesma, M.C.; García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Martínez, C.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Benito-León, J.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A. The nonsynonymous Thr105Ile polymorphism of the histamine N-methyltransferase is associated to the risk of developing essential tremor. *Neuromol. Med.* 2008, 10, 356–361.

150. Keeling, B.H.; Vilarío-Güell, C.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Ross, O.A.; Uitti, R.J.; Rajput, A.; Wszolek, Z.K.; Farrer, M.J. Histamine N-methyltransferase Thr105Ile is not associated with Parkinson’s disease or essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2010, 16, 112–114.

151. García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) polymorphisms and risk for essential tremor. *Eur. J. Neurol.* 2010, 17, 879–881.

152. Sun, Q.Y.; Guo, J.F.; Han, W.W.; Zuo, X.; Wang, L.; Yao, L.Y.; Pan, Q.; Xia, K.; Yan, X.X.; Tang, B.S. Genetic association study of glucocerebrosidase gene L444P mutation in essential tremor and multiple system atrophy in mainland China. *J. Clin. Neurosci.* 2013, 20, 217–219.

153. Vilarío-Güell, C.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Rajput, A.; Mash, D.C.; Papapetropoulos, S.; Pahwa, R.; Lyons, K.E.; Uitti, R.J.; Wszolek, Z.K.; Dickson, D.W.; et al. MAPT H1 haplotype is a risk factor for essential tremor and multiple system atrophy. *Neurology* 2011, 76, 670–672.

154. García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Samaranch, L.; Lorenzo, E.; Agúndez, J.A.; et al. H1-MAPT and the risk for familial essential tremor. *PLOS ONE* 2012, 7, e41581.

155. Rajput, A.; Ross, J.P.; Bernales, C.Q.; Rayaprolu, S.; Soto-Ortolaza, A.I.; Ross, O.A.; van Gerpen, J.; Uitti, R.J.; Wszolek, Z.K.; Rajput, A.H.; et al. VPS35 and DNAJC13 disease-causing variants in essential tremor. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 2015, 23, 887–888.
156. Ortega-Cubero, S.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Lorenzo, E.; Agúndez, J.A.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J.; Ross, O.A.; Wurster, I.; Mielke, C.; Lin, J.J.; Coria, F.; et al. TREM2 R47H variant and risk of essential tremor, a cross-sectional international multicenter study. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2015, 21, 306–309.

157. Ayuso, P.; Agúndez, J.A.G.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Martínez, C.; Benito-León, J.; Ortega-Cubero, S.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; López-Alburquerque, T.; García-Martín, E.; et al. Heme Oxygenase 1 and 2 common genetic variants and risk for essential tremor. *Medicine* 2015, 94, e966.

158. Emamalizadeh, B.; Jamshidi, J.; Movafagh, A.; Ohadi, M.; Khaniani, M.S.; Kazeminasab, S.; Biglarian, A.; Taghavi, S.; Motallebi, M.; Fazeli, A.; et al. RIT2 polymorphisms, is there a differential association? *Mol. Neurobiol.* 2017, 54, 2234–2240.

159. Yuan, L.; Song, Z.; Deng, X.; Zheng, W.; Yang, Z.; Yang, Y.; Deng, H. Genetic analysis of FGFR20 variants in Chinese Han patients with essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2016, 620, 159–162.

160. Chen, H.; Song, Z.; Yuan, L.; Xiong, W.; Yang, Z.; Gong, L.; Deng, H. Genetic analysis of PITX3 variants in patients with essential tremor. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 2017, 135, 373–376.

161. Gao, C.; Chen, Y.M.; Sun, Q.; He, Y.C.; Huang, P.; Wang, T.; Li, D.H.; Liang, L.; Liu, J.; Xiao, Q.; et al. Mutation analysis of CHCHD2 gene in Chinese Han familial essential tremor patients and familial Parkinson’s disease patients. *Neurobiol. Aging.* 2017, 49, 218.e9–218.e11.

162. He, Y.C.; Huang, P.; Li, Q.Q.; Sun, Q.; Li, D.H.; Wang, T.; Shen, J.Y.; Chen, S.D. TMEM20 stop codon mutation is rare in parkinson’s disease and essential tremor in eastern China. *Mov. Disord.* 2017, 32, 301–302.

163. Szuci, A.; Uren, N.; Idrisoglu, H.A.; Ergul, E. The rs2228570 variant of the vitamin d receptor gene is associated with essential tremor. *Neurosci. Bull.* 2019, 35, 362–364.

164. Yang, H.L.; Jiang, L.; Pan, H.X.; Xu, K.; Zhao, Y.W.; Liu, Z.H.; Xu, Q.; Sun, Q.Y.; Tan, J.Q.; Li, J.C.; et al. Assessment of the association between NUS1 variant and essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2021, 740, 135441.

165. Dürr, A.; Stevanin, G.; Jedyak, C.P.; Penet, C.; Agid, Y.; Brice, A. Familial essential tremor and idiopathic torsion dystonia are different genetic entities. *Neurology* 1993, 43, 2212–2214.

166. Conway, D.; Bain, P.G.; Warner, T.T.; Davis, M.B.; Findley, L.J.; Thompson, P.D.; Marsden, C.D.; Harding, A.E. Linkage analysis with chromosome 9 markers in hereditary essential tremor. *Mov. Disord.* 1993, 8, 374–376.

167. Pigullo, S.; Di Maria, E.; Marchese, R.; Assini, A.; Bellone, E.; Scaglione, C.; Vitale, C.; Bonuccelli, U.; Barone, P.; Ajmar, F.; et al. No evidence of association between CAG expansions and essential tremor in a large cohort of Italian patients. *J. Neural. Transm.* 2001, 108, 297–304.

168. Clark, L.N.; Ye, X.; Liu, X.; Mirzoxoda, K.; Louis, E.D. Genetic analysis of ten common degenerative hereditary ataxia loci in patients with essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2015, 21, 943–947.

169. Nicoletti, G.; Annesi, G.; Carriero, S.; Tomai, C.; Di Costanzo, A.; Zappia, M.; Quattrone, A. Familial essential tremor is not associated with SCA-12 mutation in southern Italy. *Mov. Disord.* 2002, 17, 837–838.

170. Tan, E.K.; Tong, J.; Pavanni, R.; Wong, M.C.; Zhao, Y. Genetic analysis of SCA 2 and 3 repeat expansions in essential tremor and atypical Parkinsonism. *Mov. Disord.* 2007, 22, 1971–1974.

171. Leehey, M.A.; Munhoz, R.P.; Lang, A.E.; Brunberg, J.A.; Grigsby, J.; Greco, C.; Jacquemont, S.; Tassone, F.; Lozano, A.M.; Hagerman, P.J.; et al. The fragile X premutation presenting as essential tremor. *Arch. Neurol.* 2003, 60, 117–121.

172. Tan, E.K.; Zhao, Y.; Puong, K.Y.; Law, H.Y.; Chan, L.L.; Yew, K.; Tan, C.; Shen, H.; Chandran, V.R.; Teoh, M.L.; et al. Fragile X premutation alleles in SCA 6; ET, and parkinsonism in an Asian cohort. *Neurology* 2004, 63, 362–363.

173. García Arocena, D.; Louis, E.D.; Tassone, F.; William, T.C.; Toman, R.; Jacquemont, S.; Hagerman, P.J. Screen for expanded FMR1 alleles in patients with essential tremor. *Mov. Disord.* 2004, 19, 930–933.

174. Deng, H.; Le, W.; Jankovic, J. Premutation alleles associated with Parkinson disease and essential tremor. *JAMA* 2004, 292, 1685–1686.

175. Gorman, G.; Fairgrieve, S.; Birchall, D.; Chinnery, P.F. Fragile X premutation presenting as essential tremor. *J. Neural. Neurosurg. Psychiatry.* 2008, 79, 1195–1196.

176. Clark, L.N.; Ye, X.; Liu, X.; Louis, E.D. Genetic analysis of FMR1 repeat expansion in essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2015, 593, 114–117.

177. Park, J.H.; Jang, W.; Youn, J.; Ki, C.S.; Kim, B.J.; Kim, H.T.; Louis, E.D.; Cho, J.W. Prevalence of fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome, A survey of essential tremor patients with cerebellar signs or extrapyramidal signs. *Brain Behav.* 2019, 9, e01337.

178. Louis, E.D.; Applegate, L.; Graziano, J.H.; Parides, M.; Slavkovich, V.; Bhat, H.K. Interaction between blood lead concentration and delta-amino-levulinic acid dehydratase gene polymorphisms increases the odds of essential tremor. *Mov. Disord.* 2005, 20, 1170–1177.

179. Agúndez, J.A.G.; García-Martín, E.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Ayuso, P.; Esquevillas, G.; Benito-León, J.; Ortega-Cubero, S.; Pastor, P.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J. Delta-amino-levulinic acid dehydratase gene and essential tremor. *Eur. J. Clin. Invest.* 2017, 47, 348–356.

180. Yoo, Y.M.; Lee, C.J.; Lee, U.; Kim, Y.J. Mitochondrial DNA in patients with essential tremor. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2008, 434, 29–34.

181. Sharkey, L.M.; Jones, J.M.; Hedera, P.; Meisler, M.H. Evaluation of SCN8A as a candidate gene for autosomal dominant essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2009, 15, 321–323.

182. García-Martín, E.; Martínez, C.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; et al. Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor rho (GABRR) polymorphisms and risk for essential tremor. *J. Neural.* 2011, 258, 203–211.
183. García-Martín, E.; Martínez, C.; Alonso-Navarro, H.; Benito-León, J.; Lorenzo-Betancor, O.; Pastor, P.; Puertas, I.; Rubio, L.; López-Alburquerque, T.; Agúndez, J.A.; et al. Gamma-amino butyric acid GABA\textsubscript{A}, GABA\textsubscript{B}, and GABA\textsubscript{R} receptor polymorphisms and risk for essential tremor. *Pharmacogenet. Genomics* 2011, 21, 436–439.

184. Their, S.; Kuhlenbäumer, G.; Lorenz, D.; Nothnagel, M.; Nebel, A.; Christensen, K.; Schreiber, S.; Deuschl, G.; Klebe, S. GABA\textsubscript{A} receptor- and GABA transporter polymorphisms and risk for essential tremor. *Eur. J. Neurol.* 2011, 18, 1098–1100.

185. Chen, J.; Huang, P.; He, Y.; Shen, J.; Du, J.; Cui, S.; Cui, P.; Chen, S.; Ma, J. A haplotype of MAP2K5/SKOR1 was associated with essential tremor in Chinese population. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2018, 53, 118–119.

186. Liao, C.; Houle, G.; He, Q.; Laporte, A.D.; Girard, S.L.; Dion, P.A.; Rouleau, G.A. Investigating the association and causal relationship between restless legs syndrome and essential tremor. *Parkinsonism Relat. Disord.* 2019, 61, 238–240.

187. Schmouth, J.F.; Houle, G.; Ambalavanan, A.; Leblond, C.S.; Spiegelman, D.; Laurent, S.B.; Bourassa, C.V.; Panisset, M.; Chouinard, S.; Dupré, N.; et al. Absence of mutation enrichment for genes phylogenetically conserved in the olivocerebellar motor circuitry in a cohort of Canadian essential tremor cases. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 2019, 56, 4317–4321.

188. Kralic, J.E.; Criswell, H.E.; Osterman, J.L.; O’Buckley, T.K.; Wilkie, M.E.; Matthews, D.B.; Hamre, K.; Breese, G.R.; Homamics, G.E.; Morrow, A.L. Genetic essential tremor in gamma-aminobutyric acid\textsubscript{A} receptor alpha1 subunit knockout mice. *J. Clin. Invest.* 2005, 115, 774–779.

189. Chiu, C.S.; Brickley, S.; Jensen, K.; Southwell, A.; Mckinney, S.; Cull-Candy, S.; Mody, I.; Lester, H.A. GABA transporter deficiency causes tremor, ataxia, nervousness, and increased GABA-induced tonic conductance in cerebellum. *J. Neurosci.* 2005, 25, 3234–3245.

190. Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Agúndez, J.A.G.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J. Association between restless legs syndrome and other movement disorders. *Neurology* 2019, 92, 948–964.

191. Ohno, Y.; Shimizu, S.; Tatara, A.; Imaoku, T.; Ishii, T.; Sasa, M.; Serikawa, T.; Kuramoto, T. Hcn1 is a tremorgenic genetic component in a rat model of essential tremor. *PLoS ONE* 2015, 10, e0123529.

192. Kuramoto, T.; Yokoe, M.; Kunisawa, N.; Ohashi, K.; Miyake, T.; Higuchi, Y.; Yoshimi, K.; Mashimo, T.; Tanaka, M.; Kuwamura, M.; et al. Tremor dominant Kyoto (Tdrk) rats carry a missense mutation in the gene encoding the SK2 subunit of small-conductance Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-activated K\textsuperscript{+} channel. *Brain Res.* 2017, 1667, 38–45.

193. Hosoi, N.; Shibasaki, K.; Hosono, M.; Konno, A.; Shinoda, Y.; Kiyonari, H.; Inoue, K.; Muramatsu, S.I.; Ishizaki, Y.; Hirai, H.; et al. Deletion of class II ADP-ribosylation factors in mice causes tremor by the nav1.6 loss in cerebellar purkinje cell axon initial segments. *J. Neurosci.* 2019, 39, 6339–6353.

194. Louis, E.D.; Jiang, W.; Gerbin, M.; Viner, A.S.; Factor-Litvak, P.; Zheng, W. Blood harmane (1-methyl-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole) concentrations in essential tremor: Repeat observation in cases and controls in New York. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A* 2012, 75, 673–683.

195. Louis, E.D.; Benito-León, J.; Moreno-García, S.; Vega, S.; Romero, J.P.; Bermejo-Pareja, F.; Gerbin, M.; Viner, A.S.; Factor-Litvak, P.; Jiang, W.; et al. Blood harmane (1-methyl-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole) concentration in essential tremor cases in Spain. *Neurotoxicology* 2013, 34, 264–268.

196. Louis, E.D.; Elaisen, E.H.; Ferrer, M.; Iglesia Sánchez, D.; Gaini, S.; Jiang, W.; Zheng, W.; Nielsen, F.; Petersen, M.S. Blood harmane (1-Methyl-9H-Pyrido[3,4-b]indole) and mercury in essential tremor: A population-based, environmental epidemiology study in the Faroe islands. *Neuroepidemiology* 2020, 54, 272–280.

197. Alonso-Navarro, H.; García-Martín, E.; Agúndez, J.A.G.; Jiménez-Jiménez, F.J. Current and future neuropharmacological options for the treatment of essential tremor. *Curr. Neuropharmacol.* 2020, 18, 518–537.