

Mutations for which exon skipping is not applicable include mutations in the part of the gene that encodes the protein domain that binds to the boat (exon 64-70) – mutations in this area cause Duchenne, regardless of whether the genetic code is disrupted. Mutations that do not disrupt the genetic code in the part that connects to the anchor are generally associated with Becker, unless they are so big that they delete all anchor binding domains (exon 2-16 or higher). Mutations that affect the first exon are also not eligible, since the first exon cannot be skipped. Finally, for duplications exon skipping is challenging, but more research in this area is required before real conclusions can be drawn.