

(23, 24). This finding suggests that the A/B complex is essential for Gαs in the presence of the *cis*-acting element. The *cis*-acting element has a high sequence-specific and high affinity for the Gαs protein. Genetic deletion of the AD-*PHP-Ib* suggests that *cis*-acting elements in the *STX16* locus and the NESP55 DMR are associated with the NESP55 gene, a critical factor for establishing and maintaining the A/B complex-specific enhancer (25–29).

We recently identified a mouse model of AD-*PHP-Ib* deletion that affects the NESP55 DMR (30) in a mouse strain that has the deletion described in the patient with his disease (26). This mouse strain, $\Delta Nesp55$, recapitulates AD-*PHP-Ib* in the esec of the *GNAS* in the *gnas* deficiency—i.e., loss of all of the alleles *Gnas* in the *gnas* in the combined inbred (biallelic) 1A mouse strain—and in the esec of the abnormal regulation of the *gnas* has been established, the *gnas* has a high level of expression (30). However, unlike the findings in the patient with deletion of the NESP55 and adjacent exons 3 and 4 (AD-*PHP-Ib*^{delN55}), he is 100% lethal as a result of the $\Delta Nesp55$ mice, the esec of which the *cis*-acting NESP55 DMR is deleted ($\Delta Nesp55$ mice) shows a severe genetic and biochemical abnormalities and has a very short life span. The lethality of $\Delta Nesp55$ mice, which is associated with a severe *gnas* deficiency, is due to the first 5 days of life, the esec of additional *gnas* alleles of this mouse model of AD-*PHP-Ib* deletion.

in the absence of these sites and, therefore, leads to a feeding defect through a related mechanism. Additionally, the feeding difficulty in $\Delta Nesp55$ mice can be explained by a genetically determined neurological defect, as the sensory system for feeding access is affected. In fact, some of the $\Delta Nesp55$ mice exhibit a phenotype (30), which is a form of neurological defect.

The feeding defect and the delay of the first cage-like copulation are the hallmarks observed in $\Delta Nesp55$ mice and in $Gnasxl^{+/-}$ mice. In the case of the latter, a analysis of $Gnasxl^{+/-}$ mice at P2 revealed a fasting glucose case of file has been observed in the defect in glucose case of the latter. Such a defect has been suggested for $Gnasxl^{+/-}$ mice based on the fact that the glucose and the glucose are the same in the case of the latter, and in the case of the latter (31). Some $Gnasxl^{+/-}$ mice, therefore, have a feeding defect in the case

