Chromosome 9

Humans normally have 46 chromosomes in each cell, divided into 23 pairs. Two copies of chromosome 9, one copy inherited from each parent, form one of the pairs. Chromosome 9 is made up of about 141 million DNA building blocks (base pairs) and represents approximately 4.5 percent of the total DNA in cells.

Identifying genes on each chromosome is an active area of genetic research. Because researchers use different approaches to predict the number of genes on each chromosome, the estimated number of genes varies. Chromosome 9 likely contains 800 to 900 genes that provide instructions for making proteins. These proteins perform a variety of different roles in the body.

Health Conditions Related to Chromosomal Changes

The following chromosomal conditions are associated with changes in the structure or number of copies of chromosome 9.

9q22.3 microdeletion

9q22.3 microdeletion is a chromosomal change in which a small piece of the long (q) arm of chromosome 9 is deleted in each cell. Affected individuals are missing at least 352,000 base pairs, also written as 352 kilobases (kb), in the q22.3 region of chromosome 9. This 352-kb segment is known as the minimum critical region because it is the smallest deletion that has been found to cause the signs and symptoms related to 9q22.3 microdeletions. These signs and symptoms include delayed development, intellectual disability, certain physical abnormalities, and the characteristic features of a genetic condition called Gorlin syndrome (also known as nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome). 9q22.3 microdeletions can also be much larger; the largest reported deletion included 20.5 million base pairs (20.5 Mb).

People with a 9q22.3 microdeletion are missing two to more than 270 genes on chromosome 9. All known 9q22.3 microdeletions include the PTCH1 gene. Researchers believe that many of the features associated with 9q22.3 microdeletions, particularly the signs and symptoms of Gorlin syndrome, result from a loss of the PTCH1 gene. Other signs and symptoms related to 9q22.3 microdeletions probably result from the loss of additional genes in the q22.3 region. Researchers are working to determine which missing genes contribute to the other features associated with the deletion.

Bladder cancer

Deletions of part or all of chromosome 9 are commonly found in bladder cancers. These chromosomal changes are seen only in cancer cells and typically occur early
in tumor formation. Researchers believe that several genes that play a role in bladder
cancer may be located on chromosome 9. They suspect that these genes may be
tumor suppressors, which means they normally help prevent cells from growing and
dividing in an uncontrolled way. Researchers are working to determine which genes,
when altered or missing, are involved in the development and progression of bladder
tumors.

**Chronic myeloid leukemia**

A rearrangement (translocation) of genetic material between chromosomes 9 and
22 causes a type of cancer of blood-forming cells called chronic myeloid leukemia.
This slow-growing cancer leads to an overproduction of abnormal white blood cells.
Common features of the condition include excessive tiredness (fatigue), fever, weight
loss, and an enlarged spleen.

The translocation involved in this condition, written as t(9;22), fuses part of the
ABL1 gene from chromosome 9 with part of the BCR gene from chromosome 22,
creating an abnormal fusion gene called BCR-ABL1. The abnormal chromosome 22,
containing a piece of chromosome 9 and the fusion gene, is commonly called the
Philadelphia chromosome. The translocation is acquired during a person's lifetime
and is present only in the abnormal blood cells. This type of genetic change, called a
somatic mutation, is not inherited.

The protein produced from BCR-ABL1 gene signals cells to continue dividing
abnormally and prevents them from self-destructing, which leads to overproduction of
the abnormal cells.

The Philadelphia chromosome also has been found in some cases of rapidly
progressing blood cancers known as acute leukemias. It is likely that the form of
blood cancer that develops is influenced by the type of blood cell that acquires the
mutation and other genetic changes that occur. The presence of the Philadelphia
chromosome provides a target for molecular therapies.

**Kleefstra syndrome**

Most people with Kleefstra syndrome, a disorder with signs and symptoms involving
many parts of the body, are missing a sequence of about 1 million DNA building
blocks (base pairs) on one copy of chromosome 9 in each cell. The deletion occurs
near the end of the long (q) arm of the chromosome at a location designated q34.3,
a region containing a gene called EHMT1. Some affected individuals have shorter or
longer deletions in the same region.

The loss of the EHMT1 gene from one copy of chromosome 9 in each cell is believed
to be responsible for the characteristic features of Kleefstra syndrome in people with
the 9q34.3 deletion. However, the loss of other genes in the same region may lead to
additional health problems in some affected individuals.

The EHMT1 gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called euchromatic
histone methyltransferase 1. Histone methyltransferases are enzymes that modify
proteins called histones. Histones are structural proteins that attach (bind) to DNA and give chromosomes their shape. By adding a molecule called a methyl group to histones, histone methyltransferases can turn off (suppress) the activity of certain genes, which is essential for normal development and function. A lack of euchromatic histone methyltransferase 1 enzyme impairs proper control of the activity of certain genes in many of the body's organs and tissues, resulting in the abnormalities of development and function characteristic of Kleefstra syndrome.

Other cancers
Changes in the structure of chromosome 9 have been found in many types of cancer. These changes, which occur only in cells that give rise to cancer, usually involve a loss of part of the chromosome or a rearrangement of chromosomal material. For example, a loss of part of the long (q) arm of chromosome 9 has been identified in some types of brain tumor. In addition, chromosomal rearrangements that fuse the ABL1 gene with genes other than BCR have been found in a small number of acute leukemias. The exact mechanisms by which these genetic changes lead to cancer are not completely understood, although it is likely that the proteins produced from them promote uncontrolled growth of cells.

Other chromosomal conditions
Other changes in the structure or number of copies of chromosome 9 can have a variety of effects. Intellectual disability, delayed development, distinctive facial features, and an unusual head shape are common features. Changes to chromosome 9 include an extra piece of the chromosome in each cell (partial trisomy), a missing segment of the chromosome in each cell (partial monosomy), and a circular structure called a ring chromosome 9. A ring chromosome occurs when both ends of a broken chromosome are reunited. Rearrangements (translocations) of genetic material between chromosome 9 and other chromosomes can also lead to extra or missing chromosome segments.
Chromosome Diagram

Geneticists use diagrams called idiograms as a standard representation for chromosomes. Idiograms show a chromosome's relative size and its banding pattern, which is the characteristic pattern of dark and light bands that appears when a chromosome is stained with a chemical solution and then viewed under a microscope. These bands are used to describe the location of genes on each chromosome.

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus
- Encyclopedia: Chromosome
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002327.htm

Additional NIH Resources
- National Human Genome Research Institute: Chromosome Abnormalities
  https://www.genome.gov/11508982/

Educational Resources
  http://www.genomenewsnetwork.org/articles/2004/05/26/chromosomes.php

Clinical Information from GeneReviews
- Kleefstra Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK47079

Scientific Articles on PubMed
- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Chromosomes,+Human,+Pair+9%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28Chromosome+9%5BTI%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5D+AND+english%5Bdp%5D
Research Resources

- Cancer Genetics Web  
  http://www.cancerindex.org/geneweb/clinkc09.htm

- Database of Genomic Variants  
  http://projects.tcag.ca/variation/cgi-bin/tbrowse/tbrowse?source=hg17&table=Locus&show=table&keyword=&flop=AND&fcol=_C19&fcomp==&fkwd=chr9&cols=

  http://www.nature.com/articles/nature02465.pdf

- Ensembl Human Map View  
  http://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Location/Chromosome?chr=9;r=9:1-138394717

- HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee: Statistics & Downloads for Chromosome 9  
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/statistics?c=9/

- U.S. Department of Energy: Human Genome Project Information Archive  

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25814077

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21348762

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21435002

- Ensembl Human Map View  
  http://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Location/Chromosome?chr=9;r=9:1-138394717

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17910072 

• UCSC Genome Browser: Statistics 
  http://genome.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/stats.html 

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21204793


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