



1q21.1 microdeletion

1q21.1 microdeletion is a chromosomal change in which a small piece of chromosome 1 is deleted in each cell. The deletion occurs on the long (q) arm of the chromosome in a region designated q21.1. This chromosomal change increases the risk of delayed development, intellectual disability, physical abnormalities, and neurological and psychiatric problems. However, some people with a 1q21.1 microdeletion do not appear to have any associated features.

About 75 percent of all children with a 1q21.1 microdeletion have delayed development, particularly affecting the development of motor skills such as sitting, standing, and walking. The intellectual disability and learning problems associated with this genetic change are usually mild.

Distinctive facial features can also be associated with 1q21.1 microdeletions. The changes are usually subtle and can include a prominent forehead; a large, rounded nasal tip; a long space between the nose and upper lip (philtrum); and a high, arched roof of the mouth (palate). Other common signs and symptoms of 1q21.1 microdeletions include an unusually small head (microcephaly), short stature, and eye problems such as clouding of the lenses (cataracts). Less frequently, 1q21.1 microdeletions are associated with heart defects, abnormalities of the genitalia or urinary system, bone abnormalities (particularly in the hands and feet), and hearing loss.

Neurological problems that have been reported in people with a 1q21.1 microdeletion include seizures and weak muscle tone (hypotonia). Psychiatric or behavioral problems affect a small percentage of people with this genetic change. These include developmental conditions called autism spectrum disorders that affect communication and social interaction, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and sleep disturbances. Studies suggest that deletions of genetic material from the 1q21.1 region may also be risk factors for schizophrenia.

Some people with a 1q21.1 microdeletion do not have any of the intellectual, physical, or psychiatric features described above. In these individuals, the microdeletion is often detected when they undergo genetic testing because they have a relative with the chromosomal change. It is unknown why 1q21.1 microdeletions cause cognitive and physical changes in some individuals but few or no health problems in others, even within the same family.

Frequency

1q21.1 microdeletion is a rare chromosomal change; only a few dozen individuals with this deletion have been reported in the medical literature.

Genetic Changes

Most people with a 1q21.1 microdeletion are missing a sequence of about 1.35 million DNA building blocks (base pairs), also written as 1.35 megabases (Mb), in the q21.1 region of chromosome 1. However, the exact size of the deleted region varies. This deletion affects one of the two copies of chromosome 1 in each cell.

The signs and symptoms that can result from a 1q21.1 microdeletion are probably related to the loss of several genes in this region. Researchers are working to determine which missing genes contribute to the specific features associated with the deletion. Because some people with a 1q21.1 microdeletion have no obvious related features, additional genetic or environmental factors are thought to be involved in the development of signs and symptoms.

Researchers sometimes refer to 1q21.1 microdeletion as the recurrent distal 1.35-Mb deletion to distinguish it from the genetic change that causes thrombocytopenia-absent radius syndrome (TAR syndrome). TAR syndrome results from the deletion of a different, smaller DNA segment in the chromosome 1q21.1 region near the area where the 1.35-Mb deletion occurs. The chromosomal change related to TAR syndrome is often called the 200-kb deletion.

Inheritance Pattern

1q21.1 microdeletion is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means that missing genetic material from one of the two copies of chromosome 1 in each cell is sufficient to increase the risk of delayed development, intellectual disability, and other signs and symptoms.

In at least half of cases, individuals with a 1q21.1 microdeletion inherit the chromosomal change from a parent. In general, parents who carry a 1q21.1 microdeletion have milder signs and symptoms than their children who inherit the deletion, even though the deletion is the same size. About one-quarter of these parents have no associated features.

A 1q21.1 microdeletion can also occur in people whose parents do not carry the chromosomal change. In this situation, the deletion occurs most often as a random event during the formation of reproductive cells (eggs or sperm) in a parent or in early embryonic development.

Other Names for This Condition

- 1q21.1 contiguous gene deletion
- 1q21.1 deletion

- chromosome 1q21.1 deletion syndrome
- chromosome 1q21.1 deletion syndrome, 1.35-Mb

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: 1q21.1 recurrent microdeletion
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2675897/>

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: 1q21.1 Recurrent Microdeletion
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK52787>

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
<https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html>
- Drug Therapy
<https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html>
- Genetic Counseling
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html>
- Palliative Care
<https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html>
- Surgery and Rehabilitation
<https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html>

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Cataract
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001001.htm>
- Encyclopedia: Microcephaly
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003272.htm>
- Health Topic: Developmental Disabilities
<https://medlineplus.gov/developmentaldisabilities.html>

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- 1q21.1 microdeletion syndrome
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10813/1q211-microdeletion-syndrome>

Additional NIH Resources

- National Human Genome Research Institute: Chromosomal Abnormalities
<https://www.genome.gov/11508982/>

Educational Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Intellectual Disability
https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/pdf/parents_pdfs/IntellectualDisability.pdf
- Disease InfoSearch: 1q21.1 microdeletion syndrome
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/1q21.1+microdeletion+syndrome/9530>
- MalaCards: chromosome 1q21.1 deletion syndrome
http://www.malacards.org/card/chromosome_1q211_deletion_syndrome
- March of Dimes: Chromosomal Conditions
<https://www.marchofdimes.org/baby/chromosomal-conditions.aspx>
- My46 Trait Profile
<https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=1q21.1%20microdeletion&type=profile>
- Orphanet: 1q21.1 microdeletion syndrome
http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=250989
- Simons VIP Connect: 1q Deletion Information
https://www.simonsvipconnect.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=454&Itemid=629&lang=en
- Unique: 1q21.1 Microdeletions
<http://www.rarechromo.org/information/Chromosome%20%201/1q21.1%20microdeletions%20FTNW.pdf>

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Chromosome Disorder Outreach
<https://chromodisorder.org/>
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Chromosomal Conditions
<http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/chromoso.html>
- Unique: Rare Chromosome Disorder Support Group (UK)
<http://www.rarechromo.org/>

GeneReviews

- 1q21.1 Recurrent Microdeletion
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK52787>

ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%221q21.1+microdeletion%22>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%281q21.1%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28%28microdeletion*%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28deletion*%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

OMIM

- CHROMOSOME 1q21.1 DELETION SYNDROME, 1.35-MB
<http://omim.org/entry/612474>

Sources for This Summary

- Brunetti-Pierri N, Berg JS, Scaglia F, Belmont J, Bacino CA, Sahoo T, Lalani SR, Graham B, Lee B, Shinawi M, Shen J, Kang SH, Pursley A, Lotze T, Kennedy G, Lansky-Shafer S, Weaver C, Roeder ER, Grebe TA, Arnold GL, Hutchison T, Reimschisel T, Amato S, Geraghty MT, Innis JW, Obersztyn E, Nowakowska B, Rosengren SS, Bader PI, Grange DK, Naqvi S, Garnica AD, Bernes SM, Fong CT, Summers A, Walters WD, Lupski JR, Stankiewicz P, Cheung SW, Patel A. Recurrent reciprocal 1q21.1 deletions and duplications associated with microcephaly or macrocephaly and developmental and behavioral abnormalities. *Nat Genet.* 2008 Dec;40(12):1466-71. doi: 10.1038/ng.279.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19029900>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2680128/>
- Haldeman-Englert CR, Jewett T. 1q21.1 Recurrent Microdeletion. 2011 Feb 24 [updated 2015 Nov 12]. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, Wallace SE, Amemiya A, Bean LJH, Bird TD, Ledbetter N, Mefford HC, Smith RJH, Stephens K, editors. *GeneReviews*® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2017. Available from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK52787/>
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21348049>
- Harvard C, Strong E, Mercier E, Colnaghi R, Alcantara D, Chow E, Martell S, Tyson C, Hrynychak M, McGillivray B, Hamilton S, Marles S, Mhanni A, Dawson AJ, Pavlidis P, Qiao Y, Holden JJ, Lewis SM, O'Driscoll M, Rajcan-Separovic E. Understanding the impact of 1q21.1 copy number variant. *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2011 Aug 8;6:54. doi: 10.1186/1750-1172-6-54.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21824431>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3180300/>

- Mefford HC, Sharp AJ, Baker C, Itsara A, Jiang Z, Buysse K, Huang S, Maloney VK, Crolla JA, Baralle D, Collins A, Mercer C, Norga K, de Ravel T, Devriendt K, Bongers EM, de Leeuw N, Reardon W, Gimelli S, Bena F, Hennekam RC, Male A, Gaunt L, Clayton-Smith J, Simonic I, Park SM, Mehta SG, Nik-Zainal S, Woods CG, Firth HV, Parkin G, Fichera M, Reitano S, Lo Giudice M, Li KE, Casuga I, Broomer A, Conrad B, Schwerzmann M, Räber L, Gallati S, Striano P, Coppola A, Tolmie JL, Tobias ES, Lilley C, Armengol L, Spyschaert Y, Verloo P, De Coene A, Goossens L, Mortier G, Speleman F, van Binsbergen E, Nelen MR, Hochstenbach R, Poot M, Gallagher L, Gill M, McClellan J, King MC, Regan R, Skinner C, Stevenson RE, Antonarakis SE, Chen C, Estivill X, Menten B, Gimelli G, Gribble S, Schwartz S, Sutcliffe JS, Walsh T, Knight SJ, Sebat J, Romano C, Schwartz CE, Veltman JA, de Vries BB, Vermeesch JR, Barber JC, Willatt L, Tassabehji M, Eichler EE. Recurrent rearrangements of chromosome 1q21.1 and variable pediatric phenotypes. *N Engl J Med*. 2008 Oct 16;359(16):1685-99. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0805384. Epub 2008 Sep 10.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18784092>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2703742/>
- Rosenfeld JA, Traylor RN, Schaefer GB, McPherson EW, Ballif BC, Klopocki E, Mundlos S, Shaffer LG, Aylsworth AS; 1q21.1 Study Group. Proximal microdeletions and microduplications of 1q21.1 contribute to variable abnormal phenotypes. *Eur J Hum Genet*. 2012 Jul;20(7):754-61. doi: 10.1038/ejhg.2012.6. Epub 2012 Feb 8.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22317977>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3376272/>
- Stefansson H, Rujescu D, Cichon S, Pietiläinen OP, Ingason A, Steinberg S, Fossdal R, Sigurdsson E, Sigmundsson T, Buizer-Voskamp JE, Hansen T, Jakobsen KD, Muglia P, Francks C, Matthews PM, Gylfason A, Halldorsson BV, Gudbjartsson D, Thorgeirsson TE, Sigurdsson A, Jonasdottir A, Jonasdottir A, Bjornsson A, Mattiasdottir S, Blondal T, Haraldsson M, Magnusdottir BB, Giegling I, Möller HJ, Hartmann A, Shianna KV, Ge D, Need AC, Crombie C, Fraser G, Walker N, Lonnqvist J, Suvisaari J, Tuulio-Henriksson A, Paunio T, Touloupoulou T, Bramon E, Di Forti M, Murray R, Ruggeri M, Vassos E, Tosato S, Walshe M, Li T, Vasilescu C, Mühleisen TW, Wang AG, Ullum H, Djurovic S, Melle I, Olesen J, Kiemenev LA, Franke B; GROUP, Sabatti C, Freimer NB, Gulcher JR, Thorsteinsdottir U, Kong A, Andreassen OA, Ophoff RA, Georgi A, Rietschel M, Werge T, Petursson H, Goldstein DB, Nöthen MM, Peltonen L, Collier DA, St Clair D, Stefansson K. Large recurrent microdeletions associated with schizophrenia. *Nature*. 2008 Sep 11;455(7210):232-6. doi: 10.1038/nature07229.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18668039>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2687075/>

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/1q211-microdeletion>

Reviewed: October 2012

Published: January 16, 2018

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications

U.S. National Library of Medicine

National Institutes of Health

Department of Health & Human Services