Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency

Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency is an inherited disorder that may cause lung disease and liver disease. The signs and symptoms of the condition and the age at which they appear vary among individuals.

People with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency usually develop the first signs and symptoms of lung disease between ages 20 and 50. The earliest symptoms are shortness of breath following mild activity, reduced ability to exercise, and wheezing. Other signs and symptoms can include unintentional weight loss, recurring respiratory infections, fatigue, and rapid heartbeat upon standing. Affected individuals often develop emphysema, which is a lung disease caused by damage to the small air sacs in the lungs (alveoli). Characteristic features of emphysema include difficulty breathing, a hacking cough, and a barrel-shaped chest. Smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke accelerates the appearance of emphysema symptoms and damage to the lungs.

About 10 percent of infants with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency develop liver disease, which often causes yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice). Approximately 15 percent of adults with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency develop liver damage (cirrhosis) due to the formation of scar tissue in the liver. Signs of cirrhosis include a swollen abdomen, swollen feet or legs, and jaundice. Individuals with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency are also at risk of developing a type of liver cancer called hepatocellular carcinoma.

In rare cases, people with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency develop a skin condition called panniculitis, which is characterized by hardened skin with painful lumps or patches. Panniculitis varies in severity and can occur at any age.

Frequency

Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency occurs worldwide, but its prevalence varies by population. This disorder affects about 1 in 1,500 to 3,500 individuals with European ancestry. It is uncommon in people of Asian descent. Many individuals with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency are likely undiagnosed, particularly people with a lung condition called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). COPD can be caused by alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency; however, the alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency is often never diagnosed. Some people with alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency are misdiagnosed with asthma.

Causes

Mutations in the SERPINA1 gene cause alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency. This gene provides instructions for making a protein called alpha-1 antitrypsin, which protects the body from a powerful enzyme called neutrophil elastase. Neutrophil elastase
is released from white blood cells to fight infection, but it can attack normal tissues (especially the lungs) if not tightly controlled by alpha-1 antitrypsin.

Mutations in the SERPINA1 gene can lead to a shortage (deficiency) of alpha-1 antitrypsin or an abnormal form of the protein that cannot control neutrophil elastase. Without enough functional alpha-1 antitrypsin, neutrophil elastase destroys alveoli and causes lung disease. Abnormal alpha-1 antitrypsin can also accumulate in the liver and damage this organ.

Environmental factors, such as exposure to tobacco smoke, chemicals, and dust, likely impact the severity of alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency.

**Inheritance Pattern**

This condition is inherited in an autosomal codominant pattern. Codominance means that two different versions of the gene may be active (expressed), and both versions contribute to the genetic trait.

The most common version (allele) of the SERPINA1 gene, called M, produces normal levels of alpha-1 antitrypsin. Most people in the general population have two copies of the M allele (MM) in each cell. Other versions of the SERPINA1 gene lead to reduced levels of alpha-1 antitrypsin. For example, the S allele produces moderately low levels of this protein, and the Z allele produces very little alpha-1 antitrypsin. Individuals with two copies of the Z allele (ZZ) in each cell are likely to have alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency. Those with the SZ combination have an increased risk of developing lung diseases (such as emphysema), particularly if they smoke.

Worldwide, it is estimated that 161 million people have one copy of the S or Z allele and one copy of the M allele in each cell (MS or MZ). Individuals with an MS (or SS) combination usually produce enough alpha-1 antitrypsin to protect the lungs. People with MZ alleles, however, have a slightly increased risk of impaired lung or liver function.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- AAT
- AATD
- alpha-1 protease inhibitor deficiency
- alpha-1 related emphysema
- genetic emphysema
- hereditary pulmonary emphysema
- inherited emphysema
Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22alpha-1+antitrypsin+deficiency%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Alpha-1 Foundation: Testing for Alpha-1 https://www.alpha1.org/Newly-Diagnosed/Learning-about-Alpha-1/Testing-for-Alpha-1

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000120.htm
- Encyclopedia: Pulmonary function tests https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003853.htm
- Health Topic: Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency https://medlineplus.gov/alpha1antitrypsindeficiency.html
- Health Topic: Cirrhosis https://medlineplus.gov/cirrhosis.html
Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/5784/alpha-1-antitrypsin-deficiency

Additional NIH Resources

- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
  https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/alpha-1-antitrypsin-deficiency
- National Human Genome Research Institute
  https://www.genome.gov/Genetic-Disorders/Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Deficiency

Educational Resources

- Alpha-1 Foundation: What is Alpha-1?
  https://www.alpha1.org/what-is-alpha1
- Childhood Liver Disease Research and Education Network
  https://childrennetwork.org/Clinical-Studies/Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Deficiency
- Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
  https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/health/a/alpha
- MalaCards: alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
  https://www.malacards.org/card/alpha_1_antitrypsin_deficiency_2
- Merck Manual Consumer Version
- Orphanet: Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=60
- University of Utah Genetic Science Learning Center
  https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/disorders/singlegene/

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Alpha-1 Foundation
  https://www.alpha1.org/
- American Liver Foundation
- American Lung Association
  https://www.lung.org/
- Canadian Lung Association
- Children’s Liver Disease Foundation
  https://childliverdisease.org/
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1519

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28alpha+1-Antitrypsin+Deficiency%5BMAJR%5D%29+OR+%28alpha-1+antitrypsin+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+review%5Bpt%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+720+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY
  http://omim.org/entry/613490

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11778003

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14985567
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1746953/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18796107

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18565211
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2441617/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15170041
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1747018/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14760160
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1746939/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15115878
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1746985/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17464974

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16088434

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19307516

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301692

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16510030

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17682974

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17005586

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17240615

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15775753
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18309698

• de Serres FJ. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency is not a rare disease but a disease that is rarely diagnosed. Environ Health Perspect. 2003 Dec;111(16):1851-4. Review. 
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14654440
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241756/

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: 

Reviewed: January 2013 
Published: May 14, 2019 

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications 
U.S. National Library of Medicine 
National Institutes of Health 
Department of Health & Human Services