Atelosteogenesis type 1

Atelosteogenesis type 1 is a disorder that affects the development of bones throughout the body. Affected individuals are born with inward- and upward-turning feet (clubfeet) and dislocations of the hips, knees, and elbows. Bones in the spine, rib cage, pelvis, and limbs may be underdeveloped or in some cases absent. As a result of the limb bone abnormalities, individuals with this condition have very short arms and legs. Characteristic facial features include a prominent forehead, wide-set eyes (hypertelorism), an upturned nose with a grooved tip, and a very small lower jaw and chin (micrognathia). Affected individuals may also have an opening in the roof of the mouth (a cleft palate). Males with this condition can have undescended testes.

Individuals with atelosteogenesis type 1 typically have an underdeveloped rib cage that affects the development and functioning of the lungs. As a result, affected individuals are usually stillborn or die shortly after birth from respiratory failure.

Frequency

Atelosteogenesis type 1 is a rare disorder; its exact prevalence is unknown. Only a few dozen affected individuals have been identified.

Causes

Mutations in the *FLNB* gene cause atelosteogenesis type 1. The *FLNB* gene provides instructions for making a protein called filamin B. This protein helps build the network of protein filaments (cytoskeleton) that gives structure to cells and allows them to change shape and move. Filamin B attaches (binds) to another protein called actin and helps the actin to form the branching network of filaments that makes up the cytoskeleton. Filamin B also links actin to many other proteins to perform various functions within the cell, including the cell signaling that helps determine how the cytoskeleton will change as tissues grow and take shape during development.

Filamin B is especially important in the development of the skeleton before birth. It is active (expressed) in the cell membranes of cartilage-forming cells (chondrocytes). Cartilage is a tough, flexible tissue that makes up much of the skeleton during early development. Most cartilage is later converted to bone, a process called ossification, except for the cartilage that continues to cover and protect the ends of bones and is present in the nose, airways (trachea and bronchi), and external ears. Filamin B appears to be important for normal cell growth and division (proliferation) and maturation (differentiation) of chondrocytes and for the ossification of cartilage.

*FLNB* gene mutations that cause atelosteogenesis type 1 change single protein building blocks (amino acids) in the filamin B protein or delete a small section of the protein sequence, resulting in an abnormal protein. This abnormal protein appears
to have a new, atypical function that interferes with the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocytes, impairing ossification and leading to the signs and symptoms of atelosteogenesis type 1.

**Inheritance Pattern**

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Almost all cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- AOI
- atelosteogenesis type I
- giant cell chondrodysplasia
- spondylohumero(femoral) hypoplasia

**Diagnosis & Management**

**Genetic Testing Information**

- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Atelosteogenesis type 1

**Other Diagnosis and Management Resources**

- GeneReview: FLNB-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK2534/

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Health Information from MedlinePlus**

- Health Topic: Bone Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/bonediseases.html

**Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center**

- Atelosteogenesis type 1
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9287/atelosteogenesis-type-1
Educational Resources

- MalaCards: atelosteogenesis, type i
  https://www.malacards.org/card/atelosteogenesis_type_i

- Orphanet: Atelosteogenesis type I
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1190

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- International Skeletal Dysplasia Registry, UCLA
  https://www.uclahealth.org/ortho/isdr

- March of Dimes: Loss and Grief

- The Compassionate Friends
  https://www.compassionatefriends.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- FLNB-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK2534

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28atelosteogenesis+type+i%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28atelosteogenesis+type+i%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days+%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ATELOSTEOGENESIS, TYPE I
  http://omim.org/entry/108720
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16752402

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14991055

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19505475

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:
  https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/atelosteogenesis-type-1

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