Proteus syndrome

Proteus syndrome is a rare condition characterized by overgrowth of the bones, skin, and other tissues. Organs and tissues affected by the disease grow out of proportion to the rest of the body. The overgrowth is usually asymmetric, which means it affects the right and left sides of the body differently. Newborns with Proteus syndrome have few or no signs of the condition. Overgrowth becomes apparent between the ages of 6 and 18 months and gets more severe with age.

In people with Proteus syndrome, the pattern of overgrowth varies greatly but can affect almost any part of the body. Bones in the limbs, skull, and spine are often affected. The condition can also cause a variety of skin growths, particularly a thick, raised, and deeply grooved lesion known as a cerebriform connective tissue nevus. This type of skin growth usually occurs on the soles of the feet and is hardly ever seen in conditions other than Proteus syndrome. Blood vessels (vascular tissue) and fat (adipose tissue) can also grow abnormally in Proteus syndrome.

Some people with Proteus syndrome have neurological abnormalities, including intellectual disability, seizures, and vision loss. Affected individuals may also have distinctive facial features such as a long face, outside corners of the eyes that point downward (down-slanting palpebral fissures), a low nasal bridge with wide nostrils, and an open-mouth expression. For reasons that are unclear, affected people with neurological symptoms are more likely to have distinctive facial features than those without neurological symptoms. It is unclear how these signs and symptoms are related to abnormal growth.

Other potential complications of Proteus syndrome include an increased risk of developing various types of noncancerous (benign) tumors and a type of blood clot called a deep venous thrombosis (DVT). DVTs occur most often in the deep veins of the legs or arms. If these clots travel through the bloodstream, they can lodge in the lungs and cause a life-threatening complication called a pulmonary embolism. Pulmonary embolism is a common cause of death in people with Proteus syndrome.

Frequency

Proteus syndrome is a rare condition with an incidence of less than 1 in 1 million people worldwide. Only a few hundred affected individuals have been reported in the medical literature.

Researchers believe that Proteus syndrome may be overdiagnosed, as some individuals with other conditions featuring asymmetric overgrowth have been mistakenly diagnosed with Proteus syndrome. To make an accurate diagnosis, most doctors and researchers now follow a set of strict guidelines that define the signs and symptoms of Proteus syndrome.
Causes

Proteus syndrome results from a mutation in the AKT1 gene. This genetic change is not inherited from a parent; it arises randomly in one cell during the early stages of development before birth. As cells continue to grow and divide, some cells will have the mutation and other cells will not. This mixture of cells with and without a genetic mutation is known as mosaicism.

The AKT1 gene helps regulate cell growth and division (proliferation) and cell death. A mutation in this gene disrupts a cell’s ability to regulate its own growth, allowing it to grow and divide abnormally. Increased cell proliferation in various tissues and organs leads to the abnormal growth characteristic of Proteus syndrome. Studies suggest that an AKT1 gene mutation is more common in groups of cells that experience overgrowth than in the parts of the body that grow normally.

In some published case reports, mutations in a gene called PTEN have been associated with Proteus syndrome. However, many researchers now believe that individuals with PTEN gene mutations and asymmetric overgrowth do not meet the strict guidelines for a diagnosis of Proteus syndrome. Instead, these individuals actually have condition that is considered part of a larger group of disorders called PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome. One name that has been proposed for the condition is segmental overgrowth, lipomatosis, arteriovenous malformations, and epidermal nevus (SOLAMEN) syndrome; another is type 2 segmental Cowden syndrome. However, some scientific articles still refer to PTEN-related Proteus syndrome.

Inheritance Pattern

Because Proteus syndrome is caused by AKT1 gene mutations that occur during early development, the disorder is not inherited and does not run in families.

Other Names for This Condition

• PS

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=%22Proteus+syndrome%22

page 2
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• GeneReview: Proteus Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99495

• Proteus Syndrome Foundation: Newly Diagnosed
  https://www.proteus-syndrome.org/newly-diagnosed.html

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

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

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Proteus syndrome
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/7475/proteus-syndrome

Additional NIH Resources

• National Human Genome Research Institute: NIH Researchers Identify Gene Variant in Proteus Syndrome (July 27, 2011)

• National Human Genome Research Institute: Proteus Syndrome: Background Information
  https://www.genome.gov/27544874/proteus-syndrome-backgrounder

• National Human Genome Research Institute: Proteus Syndrome: Frequently Asked Questions

Educational Resources

• MalaCards: proteus syndrome
  https://www.malacards.org/card/proteus_syndrome

• Orphanet: Proteus syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=744

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/proteus-syndrome/

• Proteus Syndrome Foundation
  https://www.proteus-syndrome.org/

• Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/proteus.html
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Proteus Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99495

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Proteus+Syndrome%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28Proteus+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5BLa%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- PROTEUS SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/176920

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16883308

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10360391

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14518070

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16010681

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21793738
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3170413/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15372514

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: 