Rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome

Rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome (RTPS) is characterized by a high risk of developing cancerous (malignant) growths called rhabdoid tumors. These highly aggressive tumors are called rhabdoid because their cells resemble rhabdomyoblasts, which are cells that are normally found in embryos before birth and develop into muscles used for movement (skeletal muscles).

Rhabdoid tumors are rare in the general population. They usually occur in the first year of life, and are much less likely to appear after age 4. In people with RTPS, the tumors occur at an average age of 4 to 7 months, and can even occur before birth. Affected individuals may have multifocal synchronous tumors, which means that multiple tumors that develop independently (primary tumors) occur at the same time. The rhabdoid tumors that occur in RTPS usually grow and spread more quickly than those in children without this predisposition, and affected individuals often do not survive past childhood.

More than half of all malignant rhabdoid tumors (MRTs) develop in the cerebellum, which is the part of the brain that coordinates movement. Rhabdoid tumors in the brain and spinal cord (central nervous system) are called atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumors (AT/RTs).

Rhabdoid tumors also occur outside the central nervous system. These tumors include rhabdoid tumors of the kidney (RTKs) and tumors that develop in other organs and tissues of the body (called extrarenal malignant rhabdoid tumors or eMRTs). The type of rhabdoid tumor can vary among individuals with RTPS, even within the same family.

Tumors other than rhabdoid tumors can also occur in people with RTPS. Some affected children develop noncancerous (benign) tumors called schwannomas, which grow on nerves. Women with RTPS are at increased risk of developing a rare type of ovarian cancer called small cell cancer of the ovary hypercalcemic type (SCCOHT).

Frequency

In the United States, rhabdoid tumors occur in about 1 per million children under age 15. RTPS is thought to account for between a quarter and a third of these tumors.

Causes

In 85 to 95 percent of affected individuals, RTPS is caused by mutations in the \textit{SMARCB1} gene. These cases are sometimes known as RTPS1. A small number of cases (called RTPS2) are caused by mutations in the \textit{SMARCA4} gene. These genes provide instructions for making proteins that form pieces (subunits) of several different protein groups called SWI/SNF protein complexes. SWI/SNF complexes regulate gene activity (expression) by a process known as chromatin remodeling.
Chromatin is the network of DNA and protein that packages DNA into chromosomes. The structure of chromatin can be changed (remodeled) to alter how tightly DNA is packaged. Chromatin remodeling is one way gene expression is regulated during development; when DNA is tightly packed, gene expression is lower than when DNA is loosely packed.

Through their ability to regulate gene activity, SWI/SNF complexes are involved in many processes, including repairing damaged DNA; copying (replicating) DNA; and controlling the growth, division, and maturation (differentiation) of cells. Through these processes, the proteins produced from the SMARCB1 and SMARCA4 genes, as well as other SWI/SNF subunits, are thought to act as tumor suppressors, which keep cells from growing and dividing too rapidly or in an uncontrolled way.

RTPS is caused by a mutation in the SMARCB1 or SMARCA4 gene that is present in cells throughout the body (called a germline mutation). An additional genetic change that deletes the normal copy of the gene is needed for a tumor to develop. This additional change is acquired during a person's lifetime and is present only in the cancerous cells. Such changes are known as somatic mutations. In combination, the germline and somatic mutations lead to the absence or dysfunction of the protein produced from the SMARCB1 or SMARCA4 gene. This deficiency likely impairs the tumor suppressor function of the proteins, but the specific mechanism that leads to rhabdoid tumors is unknown.

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 predispose the affected individual to rhabdoid tumors.

The majority of cases of RTPS are caused by SMARCB1 gene mutations. These cases usually occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family. They result from a new mutation in the gene that occurs in a parent's egg or sperm cell and is found in all the child's cells.

In most known cases of RTPS caused by SMARCA4 gene mutations, an affected person inherits the mutation from one parent who has the altered gene but has not developed any rhabdoid tumors.

Other Names for This Condition

- familial posterior fossa brain tumor of infancy
- familial posterior fossa brain tumor syndrome
- familial rhabdoid tumor
- hereditary SWI/SNF deficiency syndrome
- rhabdoid predisposition syndrome
- RTPS
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=%22rhabdoid+tumor+predisposition+syndrome%22+OR+%22familial+posterior+fossa+brain+tumor+of+infancy%22+OR+%22rhabdoid+tumor%22+OR+%22rhabdoid+predisposition+syndrome%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• Children's Hospital of Philadelphia https://www.chop.edu/conditions-diseases/rhabdoid-tumor-predisposition-syndrome

• European Rhabdoid Registry https://www.kinderkrebsinfo.de/health_professionals/clinical_trials/pohkinderkrebsinfotherapiestudien/eu_rhab/index_eng.html

• GeneReview: Rhabdoid Tumor Predisposition Syndrome https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK469816


• St. Jude Children's Research Hospital https://www.stjude.org/disease/rhabdoid-tumor-predisposition-syndrome.html

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Health Topic: Cancer https://medlineplus.gov/cancer.html

• Health Topic: Childhood Brain Tumors https://medlineplus.gov/childhoodbraintumors.html
Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Rhabdoid tumor
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/7572/rhabdoid-tumor

Additional NIH Resources

• National Cancer Institute: Childhood Central Nervous System Atypical Teratoid/ Rhabdoid Tumor Treatment

• National Cancer Institute: Children with Cancer -- A Guide for Parents

Educational Resources

• MalaCards: rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome 2
  https://www.malacards.org/card/rhabdoid_tumor_predisposition_syndrome_2

• Orphanet: Atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumor
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=99966

• Orphanet: Familial rhabdoid tumor
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=231108

• Orphanet: Rhabdoid tumor
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=69077

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• American Cancer Society
  https://www.cancer.org/

• American Childhood Cancer Organization
  https://www.acco.org/

• CancerCare
  https://www.cancercare.org/

• Children's Brain Tumor Foundation
  http://cbtf.org/

• Compassionate Friends
  https://www.compassionatefriends.org/

• CureSearch for Children's Cancer
  https://curesearch.org/

• National Brain Tumor Society
  https://braintumor.org/
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Rhabdoid Tumor Predisposition Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK469816

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28rhabdoid+tumor+predisposition+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- RHABDOID TUMOR PREDISPOSITION SYNDROME 1
  http://omim.org/entry/609322
- RHABDOID TUMOR PREDISPOSITION SYNDROME 2
  http://omim.org/entry/613325

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome 1
- Rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome 2

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29397238

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21108436
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3086793/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26342593

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24740647


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