Silver syndrome

Silver syndrome belongs to a group of genetic disorders known as hereditary spastic paraplegias. These disorders are characterized by progressive muscle stiffness (spasticity) and, frequently, development of paralysis of the lower limbs (paraplegia). Hereditary spastic paraplegias are divided into two types: pure and complex. Both types involve the lower limbs; the complex types may also involve the upper limbs, although to a lesser degree. In addition, the complex types may affect the brain and parts of the nervous system involved in muscle movement and sensations. Silver syndrome is a complex hereditary spastic paraplegia.

The first sign of Silver syndrome is usually weakness in the muscles of the hands. These muscles waste away (amyotrophy), resulting in abnormal positioning of the thumbs and difficulty using the fingers and hands for tasks such as handwriting. People with Silver syndrome often have high-arched feet (pes cavus) and spasticity in the legs. The signs and symptoms of Silver syndrome typically begin in late childhood but can start anytime from early childhood to late adulthood. The muscle problems associated with Silver syndrome slowly worsen with age, but affected individuals can remain active throughout life.

Frequency

Although Silver syndrome appears to be a rare condition, its exact prevalence is unknown.

Causes

Mutations in the BSCL2 gene cause Silver syndrome. The BSCL2 gene provides instructions for making a protein called seipin, whose function is unknown. The BSCL2 gene is active (expressed) in cells throughout the body, particularly in nerve cells that control muscle movement (motor neurons) and in brain cells. Within cells, seipin is found in the membrane of a cell structure called the endoplasmic reticulum, which is involved in protein processing and transport.

BSCL2 gene mutations that cause Silver syndrome likely lead to an alteration in the structure of seipin, causing it to fold into an incorrect 3-dimensional shape. Research findings indicate that misfolded seipin proteins accumulate in the endoplasmic reticulum. This accumulation likely damages and kills motor neurons, which leads to muscle weakness and spasticity. In Silver syndrome, only specific motor neurons are involved, resulting in the hand and leg muscles being solely affected.

Some people with Silver syndrome do not have an identified mutation in the BSCL2 gene. The cause of the condition in these individuals is unknown.
Inheritance Pattern
Silver syndrome is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. In these cases, the affected person inherits the mutation from one affected parent. However, some people who inherit the altered gene never develop features of Silver syndrome. (This situation is known as reduced penetrance.) It is unclear why some people with a mutated gene develop the disease and other people with a mutated gene do not.

Rarely, Silver syndrome is caused by new mutations in the gene and occurs in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

Other Names for This Condition
- Silver spastic paraplegia syndrome
- spastic paraplegia 17
- spastic paraplegia with amyotrophy of hands and feet
- SPG17

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=%22Silver+syndrome%22+OR+%22Autosomal+Dominant+Spastic+Paraplegia+Hereditary%22+OR+%22Spastic+Paraplegia%2C+Hereditary%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
**Additional Information & Resources**

**Health Information from MedlinePlus**

- Health Topic: Hand Injuries and Disorders  
  https://medlineplus.gov/handinjuriesanddisorders.html
- Health Topic: Neuromuscular Disorders  
  https://medlineplus.gov/neuromusculardisorders.html

**Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center**

- Spastic paraplegia 17  
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/4219/spastic-paraplegia-17

**Additional NIH Resources**

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia Information Page  
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Hereditary-spastic-paraplegia-Information-Page

**Educational Resources**

- MalaCards: spastic paraplegia 17  
  https://www.malacards.org/card/spastic_paraplegia_17
- Orphanet: Autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia type 17  
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=100998
- Washington University, St. Louis: Neuromuscular Disease Center  
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/spinal/fsp.html#spg17

**Patient Support and Advocacy Resources**

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia  
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/hereditary-spastic-paraplegia/
- RareConnect  
  https://www.rareconnect.org/en/community/hereditary-spastic-paraplegia
- Spastic Paraplegia Foundation, Inc.: What happens in HSP and PLS?  
  https://sp-foundation.org/understanding-pls-hsp/
- University of Kansas Medical Center Resource List: Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia  
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/hsp.html
Clinical Information from GeneReviews
- BSCL2-Related Neurologic Disorders/Seipinopathy
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1307
- Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia Overview
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1509

Scientific Articles on PubMed
- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28silver+syndrome%5BTIAB%29%29+OR+%28spastic+paraplegia+%28spg%5BTIAB%29%29+OR+%28spastic+paraplegia%28spg%5BTIAB%29%29+NOT+%28Russell%5BTIAB%29%29+AND+english%5Bl%29%29+AND+human%5Bm%29+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bd%29

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM
- SPASTIC PARAPLEgia 17, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT
  http://omim.org/entry/270685

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen
- Spastic paraplegia 17

Sources for This Summary
- Silver JR. Silver syndrome. BMJ. 2007 Sep 1;335(7617):422-3. Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17762032 Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1962833/rowland