ARSE gene
arylsulfatase E

Normal Function

The ARSE gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called arylsulfatase E. This enzyme is part of a group known as sulfatases, which are enzymes that help process molecules that contain chemical groups known as sulfates. Sulfatases play important roles in cartilage and bone development.

Within cells, arylsulfatase E is located in the Golgi apparatus, a structure that modifies newly produced enzymes and other proteins. The function of this enzyme is unknown, although researchers believe it participates in a chemical pathway involving vitamin K. Evidence suggests that vitamin K normally plays a role in bone growth and maintenance of bone density.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

X-linked chondrodysplasia punctata 1

Genetic changes involving the ARSE gene are responsible for X-linked chondrodysplasia punctata 1, a disorder of bone and cartilage development that occurs almost exclusively in males. Between 60 and 75 percent of males with the characteristic features of this condition have a mutation within the ARSE gene. At least 18 mutations have been found in affected individuals; these genetic changes reduce or eliminate the function of arylsulfatase E. Another 25 percent of affected males have a small deletion of genetic material from the region of the X chromosome that contains the ARSE gene. These individuals are missing the entire gene, so their cells produce no functional arylsulfatase E.

It is unclear how a shortage of arylsulfatase E disrupts the development of bones and cartilage and leads to the characteristic features of X-linked chondrodysplasia punctata 1.
Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: Xp22.33, which is the short (p) arm of the X chromosome at position 22.33

Molecular Location: base pairs 2,934,632 to 2,968,310 on the X chromosome (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

• ARSE_HUMAN
• arylsulfatase E (chondrodysplasia punctata 1)
• CDPX
• CDPX1
• CDPXR
• MGC163310

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

• Developmental Biology (sixth edition, 2000): Osteogenesis: The Development of Bones
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK10056/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Chondrodysplasia Punctata 1, X-Linked
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1544
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28ARSE%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28arylsulfatase+E%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28CDPX1%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ARYLSULFATASE E
  http://omim.org/entry/300180

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_ARSE.html

- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=ARSE%5Bgene%5D

- HGNC Gene Family: Sulfatases
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/410

- HGNC Gene Symbol Report

- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:415

- NCBI Gene

- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/uniprot/P51690

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301713

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12567415
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9497243 
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1376941/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18348268

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9409863

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9863597 
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1051512/


Reviewed: November 2011 
Published: November 20, 2018

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