**EXT1 gene**

exostosin glycosyltransferase 1

**Normal Function**

The *EXT1* gene provides instructions for producing a protein called exostosin-1. This protein is found in a cell structure called the Golgi apparatus, which modifies newly produced enzymes and other proteins. In the Golgi apparatus, exostosin-1 attaches (binds) to another protein, exostosin-2, to form a complex that modifies heparan sulfate. Heparan sulfate is a complex of sugar molecules (a polysaccharide) that is added to proteins to form proteoglycans, which are proteins attached to several sugars. Heparan sulfate is involved in regulating a variety of body processes including blood clotting and the formation of blood vessels (angiogenesis). It also has a role in the spreading (metastasis) of cancer cells.

**Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes**

**Hereditary multiple osteochondromas**

About 480 mutations in the *EXT1* gene have been identified in people with hereditary multiple osteochondromas type 1, a condition in which people develop multiple benign (noncancerous) bone tumors called osteochondromas. Most of these mutations are known as "loss-of-function" mutations because they prevent any functional exostosin-1 protein from being made. The loss of functional exostosin-1 protein prevents it from forming a complex with the exostosin-2 protein and adding heparan sulfate to proteins. It is unclear how this impairment leads to the signs and symptoms of hereditary multiple osteochondromas.

**Trichorhinophalangeal syndrome type II**

The *EXT1* gene is located in a region of chromosome 8 that is deleted in people with trichorhinophalangeal syndrome type II (TRPS II). TRPS II is a condition that causes bone and joint malformations including multiple osteochondromas (described above); distinctive facial features; intellectual disability; and abnormalities of the skin, hair, teeth, sweat glands, and nails. As a result of this deletion, affected individuals are missing one copy of the *EXT1* gene in each cell. A shortage of exostosin-1 protein causes the osteochondromas in people with TRPS II. The deletion of other genes near the *EXT1* gene likely contributes to the additional features of this condition.
Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 8q24.11, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 8 at position 24.11

Molecular Location: base pairs 117,799,363 to 118,111,819 on chromosome 8 (Homo sapiens Updated Annotation Release 109.20190607, GRCh38.p13) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

• exostoses (multiple) 1
• exostosin 1
• EXT
• EXT1_HUMAN
• Glucuronosyl-N-acetylglucosaminyl-proteoglycan 4-alpha-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
• N-acetylglucosaminyl-proteoglycan 4-beta-glucuronosyltransferase

Additional Information & Resources

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Hereditary Multiple Osteochondromas
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1235
• Trichorhinophalangeal Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK425926

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28EXT1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28exostoses+++1%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+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- EXOSTOSIN GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE 1
  http://omim.org/entry/608177

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/EXT1ID212.html
- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=EXT1%5Bgene%5D
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:2131
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16394

Sources for This Summary

- OMIM: EXOSTOSIN GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE 1
  http://omim.org/entry/608177
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11432960 
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1757186/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17041877
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