HSPG2 gene
heparan sulfate proteoglycan 2

Normal Function
The *HSPG2* gene provides instructions for making a protein called perlecan. This protein is found in the extracellular matrix, which is the intricate lattice of proteins and other molecules that forms in the spaces between cells. Specifically, it is found in part of the extracellular matrix called the basement membrane, which is a thin, sheet-like structure that separates and supports cells in many tissues. Perlecan is also found in cartilage, a tough, flexible tissue that makes up much of the skeleton during early development. Most cartilage is later converted to bone, except for the cartilage that continues to cover and protect the ends of bones and is present in the nose and external ears.

Perlecan is a heparan sulfate proteoglycan, which is a type of protein that interacts with many other proteins and has a variety of functions. In particular, perlecan is involved in cell signaling, the sticking (adhesion) of cells to one another, the formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis), and the maintenance of basement membranes and cartilage throughout life. The protein also plays a critical role at the neuromuscular junction, which is the area between the ends of nerve cells and muscle cells where signals are relayed to trigger muscle contraction.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

**Schwartz-Jampel syndrome**

More than 30 mutations in the *HSPG2* gene have been found to cause Schwartz-Jampel syndrome. This rare condition is characterized by continuous muscle contraction (myotonia) that restricts movement, as well as bone abnormalities known as chondrodysplasia. Most of the mutations reduce the amount of perlecan that is produced. Other mutations lead to a version of perlecan that is only partially functional. A reduction in the amount or function of this protein disrupts the normal development of cartilage and bone tissue, which underlies chondrodysplasia in affected individuals. A reduced amount of functional perlecan at the neuromuscular junction likely alters the balance of other molecules that signal when muscles should contract and when they should relax. As a result, muscle contraction is triggered continuously, leading to myotonia.

**Other disorders**

Mutations in the *HSPG2* gene can also cause another, more severe form of chondrodysplasia called dyssegmental dysplasia, Silverman-Handmaker type. Because of the very severe abnormalities associated with this rare condition,
most affected individuals die before birth, are stillborn, or live only into early infancy. At least seven HSPG2 gene mutations have been identified in people with dyssegmental dysplasia, Silverman-Handmaker type. These mutations prevent the production or transport of any functional perlecan. A total lack of this protein significantly disrupts the development of cartilage and bone tissue, causing this very severe type of chondrodysplasia.

**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: 1p36.12, which is the short (p) arm of chromosome 1 at position 36.12

Molecular Location: base pairs 21,822,232 to 21,937,297 on chromosome 1 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- endorepellin (domain V region)
- perlecan
- perlecan proteoglycan
- PLC
- PRCAN

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Educational Resources**

  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1900/
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28HSPG2%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28heparan+sulfate+proteoglycan%29%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1080+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- DYSSEGMENTAL DYSPLASIA, SILVERMAN-HANDMAKER TYPE
  http://omim.org/entry/224410
- HEPARAN SULFATE PROTEOGLYCAN OF BASEMENT MEMBRANE
  http://omim.org/entry/142461

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/HSPG2ID40890ch1p36.html
- ClinVar
- HGNC Gene Family: I-set domain containing
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/593
- HGNC Gene Family: Immunoglobulin like domain containing
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/594
- HGNC Gene Family: Proteoglycans
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/570
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:3339
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P98160
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11941538
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC447613/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11279527

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11891676

- OMIM: HEPARAN SULFATE PROTEOGLYCAN OF BASEMENT MEMBRANE
  http://omim.org/entry/142461

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23836246

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18404701

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16927315


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