KCNQ2 gene
potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily Q member 2

Normal Function

The *KCNQ2* gene belongs to a large family of genes that provide instructions for making potassium channels. These channels, which transport positively charged atoms (ions) of potassium into and out of cells, play a key role in a cell's ability to generate and transmit electrical signals.

The specific function of a potassium channel depends on its protein components and its location in the body. Channels made with the KCNQ2 protein are active in nerve cells (neurons) in the brain, where they transport potassium ions out of cells. These channels transmit a particular type of electrical signal called the M-current, which prevents the neuron from continuing to send signals to other neurons. The M-current ensures that the neuron is not constantly active, or excitable.

Potassium channels are made up of several protein components (subunits). Each channel contains four alpha subunits that form the hole (pore) through which potassium ions move. Four alpha subunits from the *KCNQ2* gene can form a channel. However, the KCNQ2 alpha subunits can also interact with alpha subunits produced from the *KCNQ3* gene to form a functional potassium channel, and these channels transmit a much stronger M-current.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

**Benign familial neonatal seizures**

A mutation in the *KCNQ2* gene has been identified in most people with benign familial neonatal seizures (BFNS), a condition characterized by recurrent seizures (epilepsy) in newborn babies. The seizures begin around day 3 of life and usually go away within 1 to 4 months. More than 60 mutations in the *KCNQ2* gene have been identified in families with this condition. Sometimes, the mutated protein never gets to the cell surface to form a channel, or the channel may be located in the wrong part of the neuron. Alternatively, the channel formed from the mutated protein may not function properly. As a result of these mutations, the M-current is reduced or altered, which leads to excessive excitability of neurons. Researchers believe that a reduction of the M-current by 25 percent is enough to cause BFNS. Seizures develop when neurons in the brain are abnormally excited. It is unclear why the seizures stop around the age of 4 months. It has been suggested that potassium channels formed from the KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 proteins play a major role in preventing excessive excitability of neurons in newborns, but other mechanisms that prevent constant neuron activity develop during infancy.
Other disorders

Mutations in the KCNQ2 gene are also involved in early-onset epileptic encephalopathy, a more severe condition than BFNS (described above) characterized by epilepsy and profound intellectual disability. The seizures begin in the first weeks of life and typically show little response to treatment. They usually go away in a few months to a few years but can return later in childhood. Most affected individuals are unable to talk, and they have low muscle tone (hypotonia) or very stiff muscles, causing difficulty with movement.

It has been suggested that KCNQ2 gene mutations that cause early-onset epileptic encephalopathy lead to production of an abnormal KCNQ2 protein that can still bind to normal subunits to form potassium channels. However, the presence of the abnormal KCNQ2 subunit keeps the channels from functioning, which likely leads to a severe reduction of the M-current. The resulting over-excitability of neurons can lead to seizures and brain dysfunction (encephalopathy).

Early-onset epileptic encephalopathy caused by KCNQ2 gene mutations resembles a condition called Ohtahara syndrome; however, seizures do not usually subside in people with Ohtahara syndrome. It is unclear whether the epileptic encephalopathy caused by KCNQ2 gene mutations is a form of Ohtahara syndrome or a separate disorder.

Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 20q13.33, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 20 at position 13.33

Molecular Location: base pairs 63,400,208 to 63,472,655 on chromosome 20 (Homo sapiens Updated Annotation Release 109.20191205, GRCh38.p13) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

- BFNC
- BFNS1
- EBN
- EBN1
• EIEE7
• ENB1
• HNSPC
• KCNA11
• KCNQ2_HUMAN
• KQT-like 2
• KV7.2
• KVEBN1
• potassium channel, voltage gated KQT-like subfamily Q, member 2
• potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 2
• potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member 2
• voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.2

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

• Biochemistry (fifth edition, 2002): Action Potentials are Mediated by Transient Changes in Na+ and K+ Permeability
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22509/#A1816

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• KCNQ2-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32534

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_KCNQ2.html
- ClinVar
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:3785
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43526

Sources for This Summary

- OMIM: POTASSIUM CHANNEL, VOLTAGE-GATED, KQT-LIKE SUBFAMILY, MEMBER 2 http://omim.org/entry/602235
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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9872318

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14534157

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18698150

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19559753

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9836639

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2275249

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