RYR1 gene
ryanodine receptor 1

Normal Function

The RYR1 gene provides instructions for making a protein called ryanodine receptor 1. This protein is part of a family of ryanodine receptors, which form channels that transport positively charged calcium atoms (ions) within cells. Channels made with the ryanodine receptor 1 protein play a critical role in muscles used for movement (skeletal muscles).

For the body to move normally, skeletal muscles must tense (contract) and relax in a coordinated way. Muscle contractions are triggered by the flow of positively charged ions, including calcium, into muscle cells.

When muscles are at rest, calcium ions are stored in a cellular structure called the sarcoplasmic reticulum inside each muscle cell. In response to certain signals, the RYR1 channel releases calcium ions from the sarcoplasmic reticulum into the surrounding cell fluid (cytoplasm). The resulting increase in calcium ion concentration stimulates muscle fibers to contract, allowing the body to move. The process by which certain chemical signals trigger muscle contraction is called excitation-contraction (E-C) coupling.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Central core disease

More than 90 mutations in the RYR1 gene have been identified in people with central core disease (CCD). Most of these mutations affect single protein building blocks (amino acids) in critical regions of the ryanodine receptor 1 protein. These mutations change the structure of the RYR1 channel, which alters the normal flow of stored calcium ions within muscle cells. A disruption in calcium ion release prevents muscles from contracting normally, leading to the muscle weakness characteristic of central core disease.

Researchers have proposed two mechanisms to explain how RYR1 gene mutations underlie muscle weakness in people with central core disease. Some genetic changes cause the RYR1 channel to be "leaky," allowing calcium ions to flow slowly but continually out of the sarcoplasmic reticulum. The leaky channels greatly reduce the amount of stored calcium ions. As a result, not enough calcium ions are available in the sarcoplasmic reticulum to trigger muscle contractions. Muscle weakness results from the inability of skeletal muscles to contract appropriately.
Other RYR1 gene mutations change the structure of the RYR1 channel in a way that impedes the normal flow of calcium ions. Although the sarcoplasmic reticulum stores plenty of these ions, the receptor cannot release them in response to the usual signals. Without enough calcium ions flowing out of the sarcoplasmic reticulum at the appropriate time, muscles cannot contract normally and muscle weakness results. This mechanism is known as E-C uncoupling.

**Congenital fiber-type disproportion**

At least seven mutations in the RYR1 gene have been found to cause congenital fiber-type disproportion, a disorder that causes general muscle weakness that typically does not worsen over time. Some mutations change single amino acids in the ryanodine receptor 1 protein. Other RYR1 gene mutations create a premature stop signal in the instructions for making the receptor, resulting in an abnormally short, nonfunctional protein. Researchers suspect that disruption of the RYR1 channel may play a role in the muscle weakness and other features of congenital fiber-type disproportion, although the role of RYR1 gene mutations in this condition is unclear.

**Multiminicore disease**

Several mutations in the RYR1 gene have been found to cause atypical forms of multiminicore disease. These mutations change single amino acids in the ryanodine receptor 1 protein, which alters the structure and function of the protein. The effects of these changes are unclear. Some mutations may reduce the amount of ryanodine receptor 1 protein produced by the cell or lead to an unstable version of the protein. Other mutations may interfere with the normal regulation of the RYR1 channel. Researchers believe that some RYR1 gene mutations change the shape of the channel in such a way that calcium ions cannot flow through properly. A disruption in calcium ion transport prevents muscles from contracting normally, leading to the muscle weakness characteristic of multiminicore disease.

**Malignant hyperthermia**

At least 217 mutations in the RYR1 gene are known to increase the risk of malignant hyperthermia. Most of these mutations change single amino acids in important regions of the ryanodine receptor 1 protein. These mutations alter the structure of the RYR1 channel, causing it to open more easily and close more slowly in response to certain drugs (particularly some anesthetic gases and a type of muscle relaxant used during surgery). As a result, large amounts of calcium ions are released from the sarcoplasmic reticulum within muscle cells. An overabundance of available calcium ions causes skeletal muscles to contract abnormally, which leads to muscle rigidity in people with malignant hyperthermia. An increase in calcium ion concentration within muscle cells also activates processes that generate heat (leading to increased body temperature) and produce excess acid (leading to acidosis).
Many other changes in the *RYR1* gene have been described in people with an increased risk of malignant hyperthermia. It is unclear, however, whether these variations are directly related to malignant hyperthermia risk.

**Centronuclear myopathy**

**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: 19q13.2, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 19 at position 13.2

Molecular Location: base pairs 38,433,700 to 38,587,564 on chromosome 19 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- CCD
- MHS
- MHS1
- PPP1R137
- ryanodine receptor 1 (skeletal)
- ryanodine receptor type1
- RYDR
- RYR
- RYR-1
- RYR1_HUMAN
- sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium release channel
- skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor
- Skeletal muscle-type ryanodine receptor
- SKRR
Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

- Eurekah Bioscience Collection: Intracellular Ca2+ Release Channels
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK5959/

- Neuromuscular Disease Center, Washington University: Central Core Disease
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/syncm.html#cc

- Neuromuscular Disease Center, Washington University: Congenital Fiber Type Size Disproportion
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/syncm.html#cftd

- Neuromuscular Disease Center, Washington University: Malignant Hyperthermia
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/msys/myoglob.html#mh

- Neuromuscular Disease Center, Washington University: Multicore (Minicore) Disease
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/syncm.html#multicore

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Central Core Disease
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1391

- Congenital Fiber-Type Disproportion
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1259

- Malignant Hyperthermia Susceptibility
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1146

- Multiminicore Disease
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1290

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28RYR1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28ryanodine+receptor+1%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29+AND+english%5Bl%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1080+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- RYANODINE RECEPTOR 1
  http://omim.org/entry/180901
Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_RYR1.html

- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=RYR1%5Bgene%5D

- HGNC Gene Family: Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunits
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/694

- HGNC Gene Family: Ryanodine receptors
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/287

- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?q=data/hgnc_data.php&hgnc_id=10483

- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:6261

- NCBI Gene

- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21817

Sources for This Summary


  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16958053

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15336973

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301565

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