SERPINA1 gene
serpin family A member 1

Normal Function

The \textit{SERPINA1} gene provides instructions for making a protein called alpha-1 antitrypsin, which is a type of serine protease inhibitor (serpin). Serpins help control several types of chemical reactions by blocking (inhibiting) the activity of certain enzymes. Alpha-1 antitrypsin prevents the digestive enzyme trypsin from breaking down proteins until trypsin reaches the intestines. Alpha-1 antitrypsin also inhibits other enzymes, including a powerful enzyme called neutrophil elastase that is released from white blood cells to fight infection.

Alpha-1 antitrypsin protects the lungs from neutrophil elastase, which can damage lung tissue if not properly controlled. Alpha-1 antitrypsin is produced in the liver and then transported to the lungs via the blood.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency

More than 120 mutations in the \textit{SERPINA1} gene have been identified. Some of these mutations do not affect the production of alpha-1 antitrypsin, while others cause a shortage (deficiency) of the protein. Without enough functional alpha-1 antitrypsin, neutrophil elastase destroys the small air sacs in the lungs (alveoli) and causes lung disease. Excessive damage to the alveoli leads to emphysema, an irreversible lung disease that causes extreme shortness of breath.

Many \textit{SERPINA1} gene mutations change single protein building blocks (amino acids) in alpha-1 antitrypsin, which alters the protein’s structure. The most common mutation that causes alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency replaces the amino acid glutamic acid with the amino acid lysine at protein position 342 (written as Glu342Lys or E342K). This mutation results in a version of the \textit{SERPINA1} gene called the Z allele that produces very littlealpha-1 antitrypsin.

Abnormal alpha-1 antitrypsin proteins may bind together to form a large molecule, or polymer, that cannot leave the liver. The accumulation of these polymers results in liver damage. In addition, lung tissue is destroyed because not enough alpha-1 antitrypsin is available to protect against neutrophil elastase. Polymers of alpha-1 antitrypsin may also contribute to excessive inflammation, which may explain some of the other features of alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, such as a skin condition called panniculitis.
Other SERPINA1 gene mutations lead to the production of an abnormally small form of alpha-1 antitrypsin that is quickly broken down in the liver. As a result, little or no alpha-1 antitrypsin is available in the lungs. While the liver remains healthy in individuals with these mutations, the lungs are left unprotected from neutrophil elastase.

**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: 14q32.13, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 14 at position 32.13

Molecular Location: base pairs 94,376,747 to 94,390,692 on chromosome 14 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- A1A
- A1AT
- A1AT_HUMAN
- AAT
- alpha-1 antiproteinase
- alpha-1 antitrypsin
- alpha-1 proteinase inhibitor
- alpha1AT
- PI
- PI1
- protease inhibitor 1 (anti-elastase)
- serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 1
- serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 1
Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

- Biochemistry (fifth edition, 2002): Some Proteolytic Enzymes Have Specific Inhibitors
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22589/#A1397

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1519

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28SERPINA1%5BALL%5D%29+OR+%28AIAT%5BALL%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22+AND+English

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- SERPIN PEPTIDASE INHIBITOR, CLADE A, MEMBER 1
  http://omim.org/entry/107400

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_SERPINA1.html

- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=SERPINA1%5Bgene%5D

- HGNC Gene Symbol Report

- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:5265

- NCBI Gene

- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01009
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12498804

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  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2442629/

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https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/gene/SERPINA1

Reviewed: August 2009
Published: June 11, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
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