SRD5A2 gene
steroid 5 alpha-reductase 2

Normal Function

The *SRD5A2* gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called steroid 5-alpha reductase 2. This enzyme is involved in processing androgens, which are hormones that direct male sexual development. Specifically, the enzyme is responsible for a chemical reaction that converts the hormone testosterone to a more potent androgen, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), in male reproductive tissues.

Testosterone and DHT are essential for the normal development of male sex characteristics. Before birth, testosterone is responsible for the formation of internal male genitalia, including the tubes that collect sperm and carry it out of the testes (the epididymis and vas deferens) and glands that help produce semen (the seminal vesicles). DHT directs the development of the external genitalia, including the penis and scrotum, and the prostate gland. During puberty, these two hormones also play an important role in the development of male secondary sex characteristics such as the growth of facial and body hair, increased muscle mass, and deepening of the voice.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

5-alpha reductase deficiency

About 50 mutations in the *SRD5A2* gene have been identified in people with 5-alpha reductase deficiency. Most of these mutations change single protein building blocks (amino acids) in steroid 5-alpha reductase 2. Some of these genetic changes render the enzyme completely inactive. Other mutations reduce but do not eliminate the enzyme's function.

As a result of *SRD5A2* mutations, the body cannot effectively convert testosterone to DHT in reproductive tissues. A shortage of DHT disrupts the formation of external genitalia before birth. People with 5-alpha reductase deficiency are genetically male, with one X and one Y chromosome in each cell, but they may be born with external genitalia that look predominantly female, or that are not clearly male or clearly female (sometimes called ambiguous genitalia). Other affected infants have external genitalia that appear predominantly male, but they often have an unusually small penis (micropenis) and the urethra opening on the underside of the penis (hypospadias).

During puberty, the testes produce more testosterone. Researchers believe that people with 5-alpha reductase deficiency develop secondary male sex characteristics in response to higher levels of this hormone. Some affected people also retain a
small amount of 5-alpha reductase 2 activity, which may produce DHT and contribute
to the development of secondary sex characteristics during puberty.

Prostate cancer

Cancers

Certain normal variations (polymorphisms) in the SRD5A2 gene may be associated
with prostate cancer. Two of these polymorphisms have been studied extensively.
The most common variation replaces the amino acid valine with the amino acid
leucine at position 89 in steroid 5-alpha reductase 2 (written as Val89Leu or V89L).
The other variation replaces the amino acid alanine with the amino acid threonine
at position 49 in the enzyme (written as Ala49Thr or A49T). Some studies have
suggested that these variations are associated with an increased risk of developing
prostate cancer or having a more aggressive form of the disease. Other studies,
however, have not shown these associations. It remains unclear what role SRD5A2
polymorphisms play in prostate cancer risk.

Some gene mutations are acquired during a person's lifetime and are present only in
certain cells. These changes, which are called somatic mutations, are not inherited.
Studies have shown that somatic SRD5A2 mutations in prostate cancer cells may be
associated with the progression of prostate cancer. These mutations may increase
the activity of steroid 5-alpha reductase 2, which would raise the levels of DHT in
prostate tissue. Research has shown that androgens such as DHT can stimulate
prostate cancer growth.

Other disorders

In women, certain polymorphisms in the SRD5A2 gene may affect the risk of
developing a condition called polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). PCOS is
characterized by a hormonal imbalance that can lead to irregular menstruation, acne,
excess body hair (hirsutism), and weight gain. Some genetic variations increase
the activity of steroid 5-alpha reductase 2 in the ovaries, which could contribute to
the signs and symptoms of this condition. Other variations, including the common
polymorphism Val89Leu, reduce the activity of steroid 5-alpha reductase 2 and are
associated with a reduced risk of developing PCOS.
Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 2p23.1, which is the short (p) arm of chromosome 2 at position 23.1

Molecular Location: base pairs 31,522,486 to 31,665,651 on chromosome 2 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Other Names for This Gene

• 3-oxo-5 alpha-steroid 4-dehydrogenase 2
• 5 alpha-SR2
• MGC138457
• S5A2_HUMAN
• SR type 2
• steroid 5-alpha-reductase 2
• steroid-5-alpha-reductase, alpha polypeptide 2 (3-oxo-5 alpha-steroid delta 4-dehydrogenase alpha 2)
• Type II 5-alpha reductase

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28SRD5A2%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28steroid-5-alpha+reductase%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%285-alpha+reductase%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28%28steroid+5alpha+reductase%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28testosterone+5-alpha-reductase%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28delta+4-reductase%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME 1
  http://omim.org/entry/184700
- PROSTATE CANCER
  http://omim.org/entry/176807
- STEROID 5-ALPHA-REDUCTASE 2
  http://omim.org/entry/607306

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/SRD5A2ID42385ch2p23.html
- Cancer Genetics Web
  http://www.cancerindex.org/geneweb/SRD5A2.htm
- ClinVar
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:6716
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31213
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14991867

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16849416

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11845321

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15326487

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12869400

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7979239

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16018939

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12843198

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15266301

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8262007

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: April 2008
Published: November 27, 2018