COL9A2 gene

collagen type IX alpha 2 chain

Normal Function

The *COL9A2* gene provides instructions for making part of a large molecule called type IX collagen. Collagens are a family of proteins that strengthen and support connective tissues, such as skin, bone, cartilage, tendons, and ligaments. In particular, type IX collagen is an important component of cartilage, which is 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.

Type IX collagen is made up of three proteins that are produced from three distinct genes: one \( \alpha 1(IX) \) chain, which is produced from the *COL9A1* gene, one \( \alpha 2(IX) \) chain, which is produced from the *COL9A2* gene, and one \( \alpha 3(IX) \) chain, which is produced from the *COL9A3* gene. Type IX collagen is more flexible than other types of collagen molecules and is closely associated with type II collagen. Researchers believe that the flexible nature of type IX collagen allows it to act as a bridge that connects type II collagen with other cartilage components. Studies have shown that type IX collagen also interacts with the proteins produced from the *MATN3* and *COMP* genes.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

**Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia**

At least five mutations in the *COL9A2* gene have been shown to cause dominant multiple epiphyseal dysplasia, a disorder of cartilage and bone development that primarily affects the ends of the long bones in the arms and legs (epiphyses). All of these mutations disrupt how genetic information is spliced together to make the blueprint for producing the \( \alpha 2(IX) \) chain. These mutations, called splice-site mutations, change one DNA building block (nucleotide) near an area of the gene called exon 3. These mutations in the *COL9A2* gene result in the deletion of 12 protein building blocks (amino acids) from the \( \alpha 2(IX) \) chain. It is not known how mutations in *COL9A2* cause the signs and symptoms of dominant multiple epiphyseal dysplasia.

**Stickler syndrome**

**Intervertebral disc disease**
Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 1p34.2, which is the short (p) arm of chromosome 1 at position 34.2.

Molecular Location: base pairs 40,300,487 to 40,317,653 on chromosome 1 (Homo sapiens Updated Annotation Release 109.20190905, GRCh38.p13) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

- alpha 2 type IX collagen
- CO9A2_HUMAN
- collagen IX, alpha-2 polypeptide
- collagen type IX alpha 2
- collagen, type IX, alpha 2
- EDM2
- epiphyseal dysplasia, multiple 2

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK26810/#A3551

  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK21582/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Multiple Epiphyseal Dysplasia, Dominant
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1123

- Stickler Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1302
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28COL9A2%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28EDM2%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+2160+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- COLLAGEN, TYPE IX, ALPHA-2
  http://omim.org/entry/120260

- INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISEASE
  http://omim.org/entry/603932

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_COL9A2.html

- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=COL9A2%5Bgene%5D

- HGNC Gene Symbol Report

- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:1298

- NCBI Gene

- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14055

Sources for This Summary


  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16586133 
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2267527/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16371896

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: 

Reviewed: January 2013
Published: November 26, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
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