

TSC1 / TSC2

**TSC**

Genetic testing for TSC1 and TSC2

**TSC1 / TSC2**

TSC1 and TSC2 are tumor suppressor genes. Mutations in TSC1 or TSC2 lead to the development of TSC. TSC1 and TSC2 form a complex that inhibits mTOR. mTOR is a protein kinase that promotes cell growth and proliferation. In TSC, the TSC1/TSC2 complex is inactivated, leading to overactive mTOR and subsequent tumor formation. TSC1 mutations are found in approximately 9% of TSC cases, while TSC2 mutations are found in approximately 16% of TSC cases. TSC1 mutations are often associated with a higher risk of developing certain types of tumors, such as gliomas and renal cell carcinomas. TSC2 mutations are often associated with a higher risk of developing certain types of tumors, such as astrocytomas and leiomyomas. TSC1 and TSC2 mutations are also associated with other clinical features, such as intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorder, and epilepsy. TSC1 and TSC2 mutations are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Genetic testing for TSC1 and TSC2 mutations can help identify individuals at risk of developing TSC and guide clinical management.

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**1 TSC1/TSC2**

**TSC1**

- TSC2 mutations
- Intellectual disability
- Autism spectrum disorder
- Epilepsy
- Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA)
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Cardiac rhabdomyomas
- Pulmonary lymphangiomas
- Hamman-Rich syndrome

**TSC2**

- TSC2 mutations
- Intellectual disability
- Autism spectrum disorder
- Epilepsy
- Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA)
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Cardiac rhabdomyomas
- Pulmonary lymphangiomas
- Hamman-Rich syndrome
- AML
- Hamman-Rich syndrome

Dabora SL, et al. Am J Hum Genet 2001; 68: 64-80

**2 TSC1 TSC2**

TSC1 n=22 TSC2 n=129 p

