

## KRT4 gene

keratin 4

### Normal Function

The *KRT4* gene provides instructions for making a protein called keratin 4. Keratins are a group of tough, fibrous proteins that form the structural framework of epithelial cells, which are cells that line the surfaces and cavities of the body. Keratin 4 is found in the moist lining (mucosae) of the mouth, nose, esophagus, genitals, and anus.

Keratin 4 partners with a similar protein, keratin 13 (produced from the *KRT13* gene), to form molecules known as intermediate filaments. These filaments assemble into strong networks that provide strength and resilience to the different mucosae. Networks of intermediate filaments protect the mucosae from being damaged by friction or other everyday physical stresses.

### Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

#### White sponge nevus

At least six mutations in the *KRT4* gene have been found to cause white sponge nevus, a condition that results in the formation of white patches of tissue called nevi (singular: nevus) that appear as thickened, velvety, sponge-like tissue. These nevi most often occur on the mouth (oral) mucosa (plural: mucosae). Rarely, white sponge nevus occurs on the mucosae of the nose, esophagus, genitals, or anus.

The *KRT4* gene mutations that cause white sponge nevus disrupt the structure of keratin 4. As a result, keratin 4 does not fit together properly with keratin 13, leading to the formation of irregular intermediate filaments that are easily damaged with little friction or trauma. Fragile intermediate filaments in the oral mucosa might be damaged when eating or brushing one's teeth. Damage to intermediate filaments leads to inflammation and promotes the abnormal growth and division (proliferation) of epithelial cells, causing the mucosae to thicken and resulting in white sponge nevus.

### Other Names for This Gene

- CK-4
- CK4
- CYK4

- cytokeratin 4
- K4
- keratin 4, type II
- keratin, type II cytoskeletal 4
- type-II keratin Kb4

## Additional Information & Resources

### Tests Listed in the Genetic Testing Registry

- Tests of KRT4 ([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/all/tests/?term=3851\[geneid\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/all/tests/?term=3851[geneid]))

### Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28KRT4%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28keratin+4%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+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>)

### Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- KERATIN 4, TYPE II; KRT4 (<https://omim.org/entry/123940>)

### Gene and Variant Databases

- NCBI Gene (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3851>)
- ClinVar ([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=KRT4\[gene\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=KRT4[gene]))

## References

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- Shimizu A, Yokoyama Y, Shimomura Y, Ishikawa O. White sponge nevus caused by a missense mutation in the keratin 4 gene. *Eur J Dermatol*. 2012 Jul-Aug;22(4):571-2. doi: 10.1684/ejd.2012.1765. No abstract available. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22645290>)
- Zhang JM, Yang ZW, Chen RY, Gao P, Zhang YR, Zhang LF. Two new mutations in the keratin 4 gene causing oral white sponge nevus in Chinese family. *Oral Dis*. 2009 Jan;15(1):100-5. doi: 10.1111/j.1601-0825.2008.01498.x. Epub 2008 Oct 25. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18992023>)

## **Genomic Location**

The *KRT4* gene is found on chromosome 12 (<https://medlineplus.gov/genetics/chromosome/12/>).

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