



Molecular heterogeneity of the cerebriform connective tissue nevus in mosaic overgrowth syndromes

Kim M. Keppler-Noreuil,^{1,3} Jasmine Burton-Akright,¹ Marjorie J. Lindhurst,¹ Jasmine Shwetar,¹ Julie C. Sapp,¹ Thomas Darling,² and Leslie G. Biesecker¹

¹National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA;

²Department of Dermatology, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, USA

Abstract The clinical diagnostic criteria for Proteus syndrome were defined before the discovery of the *AKT1* c.49G>A; p.(Glu17Lys) causal variant and used a combination of general and specific phenotypic attributes that could be combined to make a clinical diagnosis. The most heavily weighted specific criterion was the cerebriform connective tissue nevus (CCTN). Here, we describe two individuals with connective tissue nevi (CTNs) and some general attributes of Proteus syndrome who were found to have mosaic *PIK3CA* variants. CTNs on the soles of individuals with *PIK3CA*-related overgrowth typically exhibit thickening of the soft tissues with at most a wrinkled surface, but these two patients had firm plaques with ridges and furrows characteristic of CCTNs, which was histologically confirmed in one. These data show that CCTNs are not specific to Proteus syndrome and that clinicians should be cautious in diagnosing individuals with Proteus syndrome based on the CCTN alone. Rather, a complete evaluation should include careful assessment of other attributes of the diagnostic criteria and, whenever possible, genetic analysis of affected tissue.

INTRODUCTION

The clinical diagnosis of Proteus syndrome is established by a set of clinical criteria that were first delineated in an NIH workshop in 1998 and published the next year (Biesecker et al. 1999). These criteria were slightly modified several years later (Biesecker 2006). The criteria were created and implemented before the molecular discovery of the cause of Proteus syndrome (Lindhurst et al. 2011) and *PIK3CA*-related overgrowth spectrum (PROS) (for review, see Keppler-Noreuil et al. 2015). The Proteus clinical criteria worked well as there was a high correlation of meeting the clinical criteria and being found to be mosaic for the c.49G>A *AKT1* variant (Lindhurst et al. 2011).

These clinical criteria require evidence of three mandatory general attributes—sporadic occurrence, mosaic distribution of lesions, and progressive course. These must be accompanied by one or more specific criteria, several of which comprise skin findings (Table 1). The cerebriform connective tissue nevus (CCTN) is one of the most characteristic skin lesions. It commonly occurs on the soles of the feet and has significant associated morbidities (Beachkofsky et al. 2010). The CCTN was thought to be highly predictive for Proteus syndrome so it was the only specific criterion that could support the clinical diagnosis (again,

Corresponding author:
lesb@mail.nih.gov

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³Present address: Children's National Medical Center, Washington, D.C. 20001, USA

Table 1. Proteus syndrome diagnostic criteria in two individuals

Proteus syndrome diagnostic criteria ^a	Individual OG194	Individual OG111
Mosaic distribution of lesions	Yes	Yes
Sporadic occurrence	Yes	Yes
Progressive course	Minimal ^b	Minimal ^b
(A) Cerebriiform connective tissue nevus	Yes	Yes
(B) Linear epidermal nevus	No	No
(B) Asymmetric, disproportionate overgrowth	Minimal ^b	Minimal ^b
(B) Bilateral ovarian cystadenoma or parotid monomorphic adenoma before second decade	No	No
(C) Dysregulated adipose tissue	Yes	No
(C) Vascular malformations	No	No
(C) Bullous lung disease	No	No
(C) Facial phenotype	No	No

^aDiagnosis requires all three general criteria AND either one from (A), two from (B), or three from (C).

^bThe history for progressive overgrowth was minimal in that they had some progressive overgrowth as an infant/toddler but little or none in the subsequent decades, which is quite different from the typical overgrowth of Proteus syndrome.

as long as the general criteria were met). Here we report two individuals with the diagnosis of PROS with characteristic clinical features confirmed by the presence of a somatic pathogenic variant in *PIK3CA*, who both presented with CCTNs on the sole of their affected, overgrown foot. We review the diagnosis in these individuals, which has implications for clinical-molecular diagnosis of mosaic overgrowth disorders.

Clinical Reports

Individual 1 (OG.194) was a young adult female who presented at birth with enlargement of her left lower leg and foot, including toes two through four. She had progressive growth, especially of her toes, and had amputation of the left second to fourth toes at age 8 mo. She had overgrowth of the legs and feet subsequently, but this was modest, consisting mostly of some increase in the width of her left foot. She had a soft tissue overgrowth on the plantar surface of her left foot, which intermittently became dry and calloused with occasional bleeding. She had been noted to have mixed hyper- and hypopigmented macules on her trunk, but no vascular malformations. Her early developmental milestones were normal, and she had apparently normal intelligence with no neurologic abnormalities. Her general health was good.

On physical examination at 18 yr of age, her height was 154.1 cm (10th centile), her weight was 49.1 kg (10th–25th centile), and her occipital frontal circumference was 55 cm (50th centile). She had overgrowth (increased girth and length) of the left lower leg, foot, and fifth toes with absent left second to fourth toes. The left and right measurements were as follows: length of lower legs (from posterior knee flexion crease to medial malleolus) 30.2 cm, 28.4 cm; midfoot circumference 26.8 cm, 21.3 cm; foot length 22.6 cm, 22.3 cm; ankle circumference 25.4 cm, 22.7 cm; fifth toe length 3.5 cm, 2.5 cm and circumference 8.5 cm, 5.1 cm. The large plaque on her sole was notable for a ballooning appearance involving the forefoot and a cerebriiform pattern medially and laterally (Fig. 1A–C). Radiographs (AP and lateral views) of her left foot demonstrated widening of the second to fourth metatarsal heads and shafts and calcific enthesopathy of the insertion of the Achilles' tendon and plantar fascia (Fig. 2A,B). Other skin findings included a 4.0 × 5.0-cm

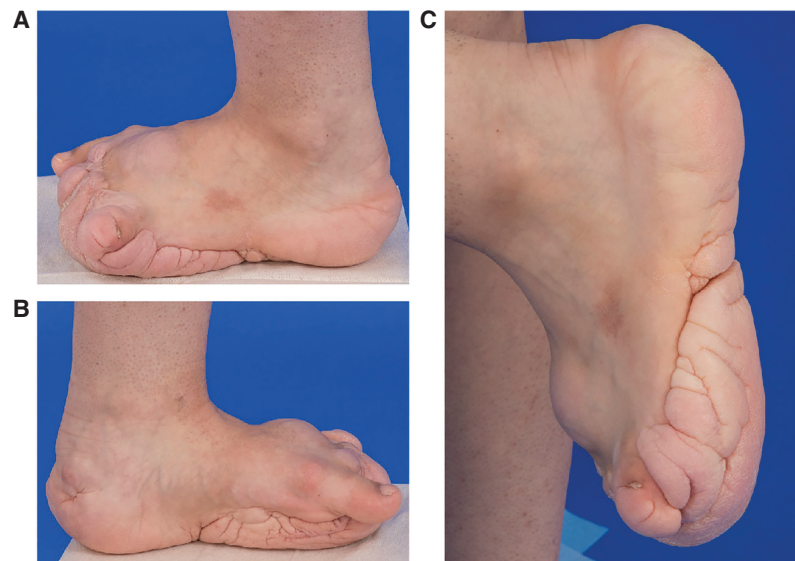


Figure 1. Individual 1 (OG.194). Left foot and ankle overgrowth with cerebriiform connective tissue nevus (CCTN) on the sole of the foot. (A) Left foot, lateral view showed soft tissue overgrowth on the dorsal foot and CCTN on the sole of the foot. Toes two through four are absent status postamputation. (B) Left foot, medial view showed additional CCTN involvement of the heel. (C) Plantar and medial surfaces views demonstrated the cerebriform character of the connective tissue nevus with deep sulci and gyri.

hypopigmented macule on the upper left buttock, a few scattered uniformly brown melanocytic nevi on the bilateral arms, and irregular hyperpigmented and hypopigmented macules on her back.

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained sections of a 4-mm punch biopsy of skin from the left lateral foot showed thick bands of collagen oriented perpendicular to the surface (Fig. 3A,B), characteristic of collagenomas reported in Proteus syndrome (McCuaig et al. 2012). The elastic tissue stain showed absent elastic tissue displaced by thick bundles of collagen (Fig. 3C). Trichrome stain confirmed the abundant, abnormal collagen fiber bundles (Fig. 3D). Colloidal iron staining showed normal distribution of mucin.

Individual 2 (OG.111) was an almost 35-yr-old man, who presented with an enlarged right second toe at birth, and one small brown macule on his left knee. He had progressive overgrowth of that toe, resulting first in amputation of the distal phalanx at 10 mo of age, followed by amputation of the entire toe at 11 yr of age. He had no discernible skeletal overgrowth subsequently. At 11 yr of age, he also had excision of a benign lesion described as a vascular tumor on his left fifth finger and development of a CCTN on the sole of his right foot, which progressively increased in size in his teens and early 20s. He developed a second CCTN on his right great toe at age 22 yr. He participated in athletic activities (running and football) but had intermittent pain in the connective tissue nevus and his first and third toes. At 32 yr of age, he was referred for the possible diagnosis of Proteus syndrome. Screening evaluations included an audiogram which showed bilateral low-frequency sensorineural hearing loss. His family history was positive for hearing loss in his otherwise unaffected sister. He had abdominal ultrasound findings of diffuse increased liver echogenicity and probably hepatic steatosis, and fasting blood work showed elevated cholesterol and triglycerides. Testicular ultrasound showed possible calcifications in the testes bilaterally and tiny cysts in of the epididymides.

On physical examination at 32 yr of age, his height was 181.8 cm (75th centile), weight was 87.7 kg (80th–90th centile), and his OFC was 57.3 cm (75th centile). He had a skin-

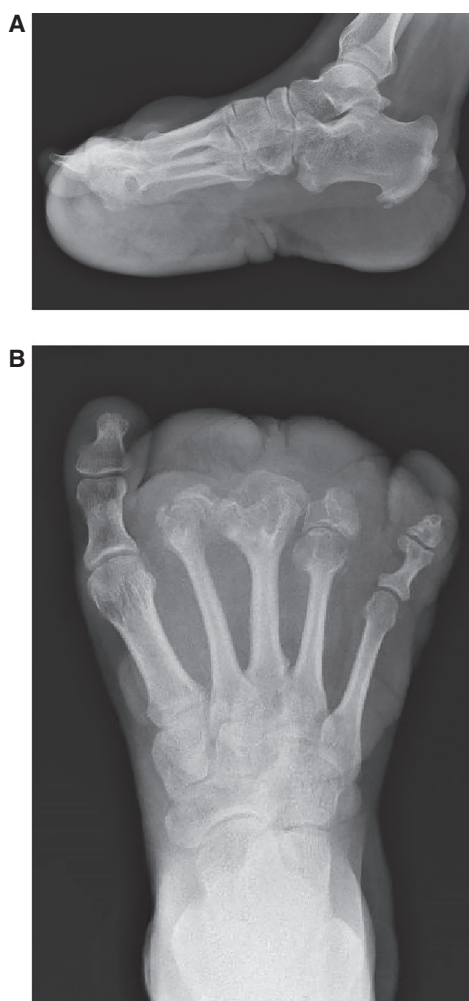


Figure 2. Individual 1 (OG.194). (A) Lateral and (B) AP radiographs of her left foot demonstrated partially absent second, third, and fourth phalanges, widening of the second to fourth metatarsal heads and shafts, calcific enthesopathy of the insertion of Achilles' tendon and plantar fascia, and prominence of plantar, midfoot dorsal soft tissue.

colored nodule, 1 cm in diameter on the front of his hairline. Most of his other abnormalities on examination involved the feet, with right hallux valgus, his right third toe had contracture at the PIP joint with a hammertoe, a CCTN on the plantar surface of the right foot, covering two-thirds of the foot from the midfoot to the toes, and in between the first and third toes measuring 12.5 × 7.5 cm, with a calloused area on the CCTN measuring 3 × 2.3 cm. On his right first toe, he had another CCTN, measuring 2.4 cm wide × 2.0 cm long. His right first toe was broad and at the base, the circumference was 5 cm (Fig. 4A,B). Radiographs of his right foot (AP and lateral views) showed absent second toe and metatarsal (Fig. 5A,B).

Genomic Analyses

Genomic testing on fibroblasts grown from two skin biopsies of the left foot of individual OG194 identified the *PIK3CA* c.3140A>G p.(His1047Arg) variant with variant allele fractions (VAF) of 0.11 and 0.34 (Table 2). The *AKT1* c.49G>A variant was not detected.

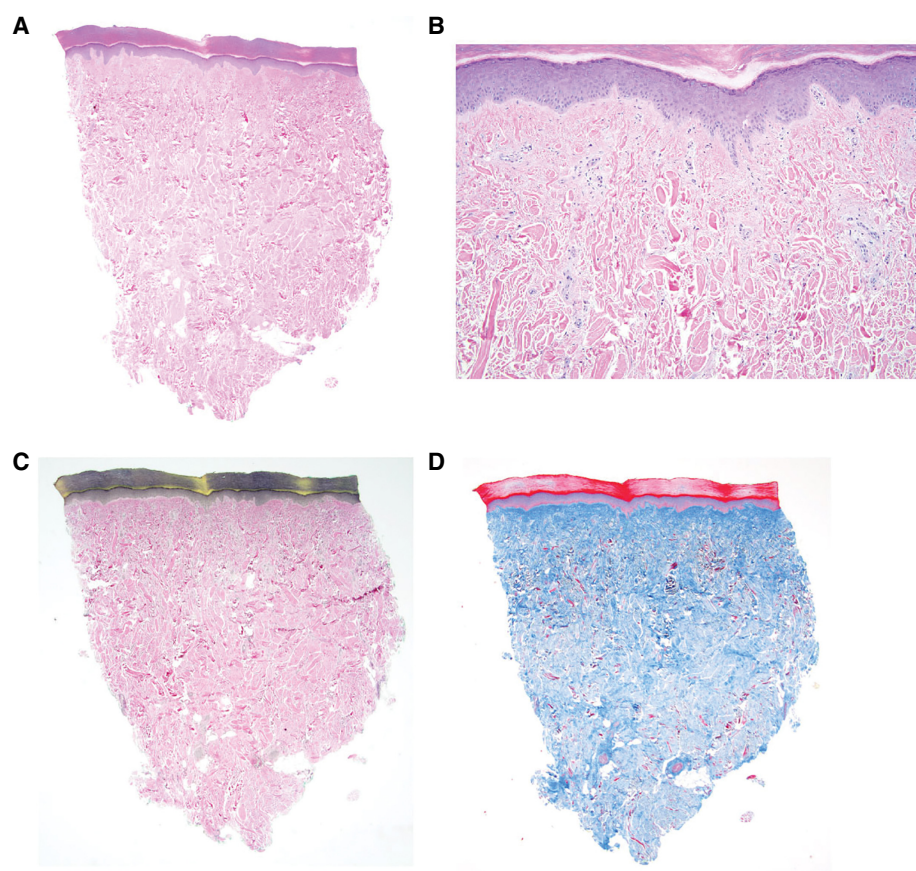


Figure 3. Histopathology of the connective tissue nevus on the left foot of individual 1 (OG.194). (A) 2× H&E staining showing the overall architecture of the CCTN histology. (B) 10× H&E staining confirmed there were primarily coarse bands of collagen and decreased elastic fibers. The thick bundles of collagen are oriented perpendicular to the surface of the reticular tissue. (C) 2× elastic tissue stain showed absent elastic tissue (black staining) displaced by thick bundles of collagen. (D) 2× immunohistochemistry staining of trichrome (blue staining) showed abundant, abnormal collagen fiber bundles.

Genomic testing of fibroblasts grown from each of the skin biopsies of the right foot in-step of individual OG111 identified the mosaic *PIK3CA* c.3140A>G p.(His1047Arg) variant, with VAFs of 0.096 and 0.19 (Table 2). The *AKT1* c.49G>A variant was not detected.

DISCUSSION

The CTNs were classified by Uitto et al. (1980), and this was refined by McCuaig et al. (2012). CTNs are hamartomas of the skin that can be subdivided based on the predominant component of the extracellular material that they comprise. CTNs that are of the collagen type are often referred to as collagenomas, but this is inconsistent in the literature. CTN of the collagen type were subdivided into seven types by McCuaig et al. to which we have added the entity described here (Table 3).

Histological features of a collagenoma include accumulation of dense and coarse collagen fibers with a relative paucity of elastic fibers in the dermis. It has been suggested that the CTN of Proteus syndrome has a specific histologic character of increased collagen fibers



Figure 4. Individual 2 (OG.111). Right foot, plantar view showed cerebriform connective tissue nevus on the mid- and distal foot with involvement of the first toe. The second toe is absent status postamputation.

arranged perpendicular to the epidermal plane with disarrayed elastic fibers found only in the reticular dermis (McCuaig et al. 2012). Grossly, the CTN of Proteus syndrome has the attribute of deep furrows and ridges, which are reminiscent of the sulci and gyri of the brain, leading to its designation as the cerebriform CTN, or CCTN. The gross appearance of some collagenous CTNs (presumably CCTNs) has also been described as “paving stone nevi” or “plantar fibromatosis,” descriptors that we suggest are no longer useful. Notably, this

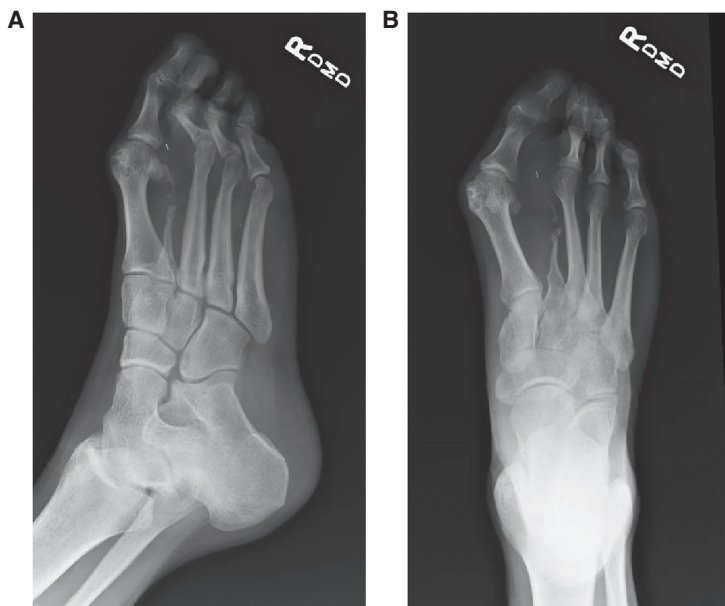


Figure 5. Individual 2 (OG.111). Radiographs of right foot showed absent second toe and metatarsal. A surgical clip is present in the soft tissues of forefoot. (A) Oblique view. (B) AP view.

Table 2. Variant table

Gene	Chromosome	HGVS DNA reference	HGVS protein reference	Variant type	Predicted effect	dbSNP/dbVar ID	Genotype
PIK3CA	Chr 3: 178952085 (GRCh37)	c.3140A>G	p.(His1047Arg)	Single-nucleotide substitution	Missense	rs121913279 SCV000898478.1	Mosaic (VAF 0.096, 0.11, 0.19, and 0.34 in two samples each from two individuals)

attribute is only apparent in the more mature CCTNs of the hand and foot. Early lesions on the soles of the foot appear as papules and nodules that gradually become fully developed CCTNs (Nathan et al. 2018). In addition, CTNs sometime form near the nares or lacrimal puncta where they appear as whitish, firm nodules (see Fig. 4 in Nguyen et al. 2004).

To our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of etiologic heterogeneity of overgrowth associated with a CCTN—two individuals shown to have a mosaic *PIK3CA* variant from CCTN tissue, instead of the expected *AKT1* variant. In individual 1, the CCTN was demonstrated unambiguously by histologic analysis of the lesion, which shows the characteristic dense collagen fibrils of that lesion. Individual 2 has the same lesion on clinical examination, but unfortunately the biopsy was not sent for fixation and embedding. Whether these individuals meet the current clinical diagnostic criteria for Proteus syndrome is debatable. They both clearly meet the general criteria of sporadic occurrence and mosaic distribution of lesions. The progressive general criterion is ambiguous. This attribute has been described in Proteus syndrome as “rapidly progressive and typically occurs at a frighteningly rapid pace” (Biesecker 2006). Most individuals with PS are born without significant asymmetry and the asymmetric overgrowth starts in the 6- to 18-mo age range. The rate of overgrowth is such that affected body parts rapidly become disproportionate (Biesecker 2006). Instead, most of the overgrowth in the two individuals reported here occurred before 18 mo of age. The general criterion of “progressive course” overlaps with the specific criterion in category B, “asymmetric, disproportionate overgrowth.” Considering the literal wording, their findings could be interpreted as meeting this criterion. This attribute has been described as “irregular and progressive” to distinguish it from the more common form of overgrowth, which is proportionate and regular or what we have termed “ballooning.” In ballooning overgrowth, there is less distortion of the body part, both grossly and radiographically. Indeed, one of the hallmarks of the overgrowth of Proteus syndrome is that the affected bones can become unrecognizably distorted (Biesecker 2006), whereas the skeletal series of the legs and feet in these two individuals showed no significant distortion of the skeletal architecture away from the areas that were operated upon (Figs. 2A,B and 5A,B) when compared to the severe and extensive skeletal abnormalities of a patient with Proteus syndrome (Fig. 6A,B).

Table 3. Connective tissue nevi of the collagen type

Nonheritable	Eruptive collagenoma Nonfamilial or isolated collagenoma Proteus syndrome cerebriform connective tissue nevus <i>PIK3CA</i> -related overgrowth spectrum cerebriform connective tissue nevus (rare)
Heritable	Familial collagenoma Buschke–Ollendorff syndrome Shagreen patch of tuberous sclerosis Multiple endocrine neoplasia, Type 1

Modified and adapted from McCuaig et al. 2012.



Figure 6. Radiographs of distorting bone lesion in PS. (A) Lateral and (B) AP radiographs of a patient with *AKT1* c.49G>A-positive Proteus syndrome. Note the severe, distorted skeletal architecture with major distortion of numerous long and short bones of the foot. Note also the bizarre lateral fusions of the metatarsals. This foot had not been subjected to major orthopedic surgery as had that of the two individuals with PROS reported here.

An individual with a similar presentation was reported recently. The authors (Valentini et al. 2018) described a 57-yr-old man with asymmetric skeletal overgrowth and an overgrowth lesion of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the foot that was described (correctly, in our opinion) as not to be a CCTN. This lesion lacked the characteristic pseudo-sulci and pseudo-gyri of a CCTN. Histology was not presented, so its identity is unproven, and it is unknown if this is a collagenoma or another form of connective tissue nevus. This individual was found to have the same *PIK3CA* c.3140G>A variant as the two individuals described above at a VAF of 0.093. These authors astutely noted that the individual lacked many other features of Proteus syndrome and initially characterized him as having “suspected Proteus syndrome” but rediagnosed him as having PROS following the molecular finding. The two individuals reported here are overall quite similar to that individual with the exception that they had what we assessed on clinical grounds as being a true CCTN, one of which was

shown histologically to contain increased collagen, oriented perpendicular to the skin surface, and decreased elastic fibers, as observed in CCTN of Proteus syndrome.

A number of individuals have been described with collagenous CTN that were not associated with features of either Proteus syndrome or PROS (Botella-Estrada et al. 1991; Martinez et al. 1994; Altinyazar et al. 2002; Choi et al. 2002; Nico et al. 2003; Rodríguez-Martin et al. 2007; Nelson and Ruben 2008; McCuaig et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2015). Either these individuals may have a form of Proteus syndrome or PROS that is so anatomically limited as to be unrecognizable as such or CCTNs and CTNs are indeed etiologically heterogeneous.

The Proteus syndrome clinical criteria, strictly applied, are not in conflict with the molecular findings in these individuals. However, we recognize that there is a subjective component of these criteria. There are a number of attributes that make Proteus syndrome generally clinically distinct from PROS. Overall, individuals with Proteus syndrome have a much more aggressive natural history than do individuals with PROS (Biesecker et al. 1999; Biesecker 2001, 2006; Beachkofsky et al. 2010; Sapp et al. 2017). The skeletal manifestations are more distorting in Proteus syndrome than in PROS. Even though PROS is likely to be at least 100 times more common than Proteus syndrome, there are more reports of individuals with Proteus syndrome and tumors than there are reports of individuals with PROS and tumors (Gordon et al. 1995; Biesecker 2005, 2006; Gripp et al. 2016). Given that the denominator for PROS is larger, this suggests (but does not prove) that the risk of tumors is much higher in Proteus than in PROS. Further, we are not aware of myocardial fat overgrowth in individuals with PROS, whereas this is common in Proteus syndrome (Hannoush et al. 2015). Other generalizations could be enumerated, but the point is that although both Proteus syndrome and PROS can display a wide range of severity, the nature and frequency of specific manifestations are distinct in the two syndromes. Therefore, we conclude that it is still valid to consider them distinct clinical entities.

We detected the *PIK3CA* variant in these individuals in low-passage cultured cells with VAF ranging from 0.09 to 0.34. There is a concern that culturing cells may inflate the VAF as cell culture may positively select for cells with the variant. This is a critical consideration when one is testing hypotheses of the relationship of the level of variants versus the severity of a particular phenotypic manifestation. Here, we are only asserting a qualitative relationship of *PIK3CA*- (vs. *AKT1*-) activating variants to the presence of a CCTN. We did not detect the *AKT1* variant, with a conservative VAF sensitivity of 0.005 (although we suspect our threshold is even lower than this). One could hypothesize that we missed a low-VAF *AKT1* variant in these individuals. We think this is unlikely as the growth advantage of cell culture ought to apply to both gene variants. As well, we have not seen any sample with both *PIK3CA* and *AKT1* in the hundreds of individuals tested at the NIH (unpubl.) and are unaware of this observation from discussing cases with several other laboratories. Based on this evidence, we conclude that it is the *PIK3CA* variant alone that is causing these CCTNs, although we recognize that it is impossible to prove a negative scientific assertion (absence of a low-level mosaic *AKT1* variant).

Based on these general considerations and the observation of two individuals with *PIK3CA* mosaic variants and CCTNs, we suggest that clinicians should be cautious in diagnosing an individual with Proteus syndrome primarily on the basis of a CCTN, absent other convincing manifestations. The CCTN is highly correlated with a molecular diagnosis of Proteus syndrome, but these data reinforce that it is not a pathognomonic sign. Strict application of the diagnostic criteria, especially the three general criteria, is important for accurate diagnosis. As well, these data highlight the growing importance of molecular testing for Proteus syndrome and PROS, which is available clinically. Although such testing does necessitate a biopsy sample, we suggest that this testing can be clinically useful in predicting the natural history of the individual, their risk for tumors, and character of, and risk for, predominantly bony versus fatty overgrowth, among other considerations. These observations raise

the interesting question as to why CCTN is rare in individuals with PROS. Analogous to the argument above regarding tumor susceptibility, given that PROS is at least 100× as common as Proteus, CCTN is very rare in PROS, compared to Proteus. We speculate that the pathophysiology of the two disorders is not entirely similar and that the natural history of Proteus (with primarily postnatal growth) and the mechanism of overgrowth in Proteus (which can be either hyperplasia or excess extracellular matrix [ECM]) (Doucet et al. 2016) is subtly distinct from PROS. PROS overgrowth is primarily prenatal and, to our knowledge, entirely hyperplastic (i.e., not attributable to excess ECM). The CCTN is almost entirely composed of dense ECM, primarily collagen, which is associated more with Proteus and AKT1 rather than PROS and PI3K. These speculations should be tested by further experimental work.

As we move toward targeted therapeutics, precise molecular delineation of mosaic overgrowth disorders will be ever more important. Indeed, the observations reported here further support the notion that our field will need to begin shifting from a primarily phenotypic taxonomy of disease to a molecular taxonomy of disease (Institute of Medicine 2011). This is a radical concept and one that many clinicians are likely to find challenging. Our colleagues in oncology have initiated this transition by beginning to shift their diagnosis and management of cancer to an approach that is more based on molecular attributes, rather than phenotype (histology, in this case). Although it is still the case that overall Proteus syndrome is distinct from PROS as a pair of generally distinguishable clinical entities, the overlap is not trivial or arcane. Indeed, we anticipate the identification of individuals whose phenotype is ambiguous (between PROS and Proteus), and we would most definitely manage them based on their molecular findings. There are many challenges inherent in this shift in the fundamental basis of the taxonomy of disease, and we would be wise to carefully observe, document, and discuss the presentation of individuals with disorders who are testing the boundaries of this fascinating and important issue.

METHODS

Fibroblast cultures were established from punch biopsies of CCTNs. For individual 1, punch biopsies of affected skin were taken from the medial area of the upper heel and the lateral edge of the left foot. For individual 2, fibroblast cultures were established from two punch biopsies of affected skin on the instep of the right foot. DNA was isolated from cultured cells at either passage 2 (individual 1) or passages 2 and 5 (individual 2), using standard extraction methods and genotyped using a custom PCR restriction assay for the *PIK3CA* c.3140A>G p.(His1047Arg) and the *AKT1* c.49G>A p.(Glu17Lys) variants as described in Lindhurst et al. (2011, 2012). The lower limit of sensitivity for these assays is 0.5%.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Data Deposition and Access

The variant was deposited in ClinVar (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/>) and can be found under accession number SCV000898478.1.

Ethics Statement

This study was performed under National Institutes of Health (NIH) human subjects research protocol (94-HG-0132). Both participants provided written informed consent and had an opportunity to review this manuscript.

Competing Interest Statement

L.G.B. is a member of the Illumina Medical Ethics Board, receives royalties from Genentech, Inc., receives in-kind research support from ArQule, Inc., and is the deputy editor for this journal.

Referees

James T. Bennett
Anonymous

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Author Contributions

K.M.K.-N. evaluated these individuals in the clinic, J.B.-A. retrieved and evaluated clinical data, M.J.L. oversaw the molecular evaluations and evaluated those data, J.S. generated the molecular data, J.C.S. evaluated clinical data, and T.D. evaluated the individuals in the clinic and biopsied the lesions for molecular testing. All of these authors reviewed and edited the manuscript. L.G.B. designed and oversaw the study and wrote the manuscript.

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