

Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome

Description

Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome is a condition that causes episodes of fever, skin rash, and joint pain after exposure to cold temperatures. These episodes usually begin in infancy and occur throughout life.

People with this condition usually experience symptoms after cold exposure of an hour or more, although in some individuals only a few minutes of exposure is required. Symptoms may be delayed for up to a few hours after the cold exposure. Episodes last an average of 12 hours, but may continue for up to 3 days.

In people with familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome, the most common symptom that occurs during an episode is an itchy or burning rash. The rash usually begins on the face or extremities and spreads to the rest of the body. Occasionally swelling in the extremities may occur.

In addition to the skin rash, episodes are characterized by fever, chills, and joint pain, most often affecting the hands, knees, and ankles. Redness in the whites of the eye (conjunctivitis), sweating, drowsiness, headache, thirst, and nausea may also occur during an episode of this disorder.

Frequency

Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome is a very rare condition, believed to have a prevalence of less than 1 per million people.

Causes

Mutations in the *NLRP3* and *NLRP12* genes cause familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome. The *NLRP3* gene (also known as *CIAS1*) provides instructions for making a protein called cryopyrin, and the *NLRP12* gene provides instructions for making the protein monarch-1.

Cryopyrin and monarch-1 belong to a family of proteins called nucleotide-binding domain and leucine-rich repeat containing (NLR) proteins. These proteins are involved in the immune system, helping to regulate the process of inflammation. Inflammation occurs when the immune system sends signaling molecules and white blood cells to a site of injury or disease to fight microbial invaders and facilitate tissue repair. When this

has been accomplished, the body stops (inhibits) the inflammatory response to prevent damage to its own cells and tissues.

Cryopyrin is involved in the assembly of a molecular complex called an inflammasome, which helps start the inflammatory process. Mutations in the *NLRP3* gene result in a hyperactive cryopyrin protein that inappropriately triggers an inflammatory response.

Monarch-1 is involved in the inhibition of the inflammatory response. Mutations in the *NLRP12* gene appear to reduce the ability of the monarch-1 protein to inhibit inflammation.

Impairment of the body's mechanisms for controlling inflammation results in the episodes of skin rash, fever, and joint pain seen in familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome. It is unclear why episodes are triggered by cold exposure in this disorder.

[Learn more about the genes associated with Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome](#)

- NLRP12
- NLRP3

Inheritance

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern from an affected parent; one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.

Other Names for This Condition

- Cold hypersensitivity
- Familial cold urticaria
- Familial cold-induced autoinflammatory syndrome
- FCAS
- FCU

Additional Information & Resources

Genetic Testing Information

- Genetic Testing Registry: Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0343068/>)
- Genetic Testing Registry: Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome 2 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2673198/>)

[Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center](#)

- Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome (<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9535/familial-cold-autoinflammatory-syndrome>)

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Disease InfoSearch (<https://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/>)
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (<https://rarediseases.org/>)

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov (<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22familial+cold+autoinflammatory+syndrome%22+OR+%22Familial+Cold+Autoinflammatory+Syndrome%22>)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- FAMILIAL COLD AUTOINFLAMMATORY SYNDROME 1 (<https://omim.org/entry/120100>)
- FAMILIAL COLD AUTOINFLAMMATORY SYNDROME 2 (<https://omim.org/entry/611762>)

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28familial+cold+autoinflammatory+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28familial+cold+urticaria%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28cold+hypersensitivity%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+720+days%22%5Bdp%5D>)

References

- Aksentijevich I, Putnam CD, Remmers EF, Mueller JL, Le J, Kolodner RD, Moak Z, Chuang M, Austin F, Goldbach-Mansky R, Hoffman HM, Kastner DL. The clinical continuum of cryopyrinopathies: novel CIAS1 mutations in North American patients and a new cryopyrin model. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2007 Apr;56(4):1273-1285. doi: 10.1002/art.22491. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17393462>) or Free article on PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4321998/>)
- Church LD, Cook GP, McDermott MF. Primer: inflammasomes and interleukin 1beta in inflammatory disorders. *Nat Clin Pract Rheumatol.* 2008 Jan;4(1):34-42. doi: 10.1038/ncprheum0681. Review. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18172447>)
- Dodé C, Le Dû N, Cuisset L, Letourneur F, Berthelot JM, Vaudour G, Meyrier A, Watts RA, Scott DG, Nicholls A, Granel B, Frances C, Garcier F, Edery P,

Boulinguez S, Domergues JP, Delpech M, Grateau G. New mutations of CIAS1 that are responsible for Muckle-Wells syndrome and familial cold urticaria: a novel mutation underlies both syndromes. *Am J Hum Genet.* 2002 Jun;70(6):1498-506. Epub 2002 Apr 25. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11992256>) or Free article on PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC379138/>)

- Farasat S, Aksentijevich I, Toro JR. Autoinflammatory diseases: clinical and genetic advances. *Arch Dermatol.* 2008 Mar;144(3):392-402. Review. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18347298>)
- Hoffman HM, Gregory SG, Mueller JL, Tresieras M, Broide DH, Wanderer AA, Kolodner RD. Fine structure mapping of CIAS1: identification of an ancestral haplotype and a common FCAS mutation, L353P. *Hum Genet.* 2003 Feb;112(2):209-16. Epub 2002 Nov 16. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12522564>)
- Hoffman HM, Mueller JL, Broide DH, Wanderer AA, Kolodner RD. Mutation of a new gene encoding a putative pyrin-like protein causes familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome and Muckle-Wells syndrome. *Nat Genet.* 2001 Nov;29(3):301-5. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11687797>) or Free article on PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4322000/>)
- Hoffman HM, Wanderer AA, Broide DH. Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome: phenotype and genotype of an autosomal dominant periodic fever. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2001 Oct;108(4):615-20. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11590390>) or Free article on PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4321996/>)
- Jéru I, Duquesnoy P, Fernandes-Alnemri T, Cochet E, Yu JW, Lackmy-Port-Lis M, Grimprel E, Landman-Parker J, Hentgen V, Marlin S, McElreavey K, Sarkisian T, Grateau G, Alnemri ES, Amsalem S. Mutations in NALP12 cause hereditary periodic fever syndromes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2008 Feb 5;105(5):1614-9. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0708616105. Epub 2008 Jan 29. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18230725>) or Free article on PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2234193/>)
- Kanazawa N, Furukawa F. Autoinflammatory syndromes with a dermatological perspective. *J Dermatol.* 2007 Sep;34(9):601-18. Review. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17727363>)
- Stankovic K, Grateau G. Auto inflammatory syndromes: Diagnosis and treatment. *Joint Bone Spine.* 2007 Dec;74(6):544-50. Epub 2007 Sep 20. Review. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17950649>)
- Tunca M, Ozdogan H. Molecular and genetic characteristics of hereditary autoinflammatory diseases. *Curr Drug Targets Inflamm Allergy.* 2005 Feb;4(1):77-80. Review. Citation on PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15720239>)

Page last updated on 18 August 2020

Page last reviewed: 1 December 2014