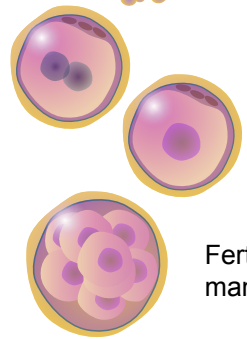
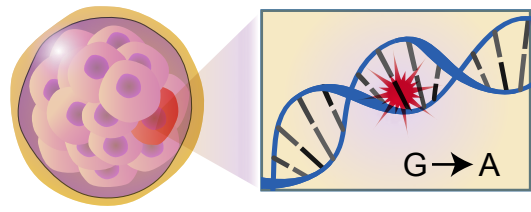


Fertilized egg from which all body cells arise

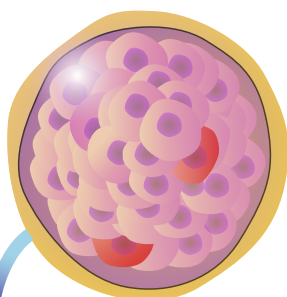


Fertilized egg divides into many cells to form an embryo

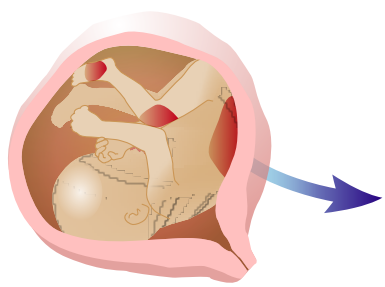
As the cells continue to divide, the DNA in one of the cells becomes altered



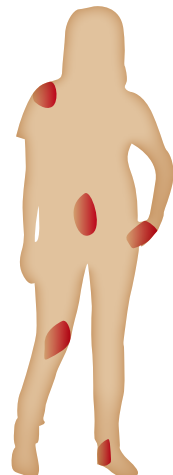
The AKT1 gene in one of the cells changes - where the DNA code should have a "G," it has an "A" instead



As the cells of the growing embryo continue to divide, the number of both the cells with a changed AKT1 gene and the cells with an unchanged AKT1 gene expand and contribute to the formation of organs and tissues



The developing baby has two types of cells. Some have the normal AKT1 gene and some have the altered AKT1 gene



The parts of the body that developed from the cells with the altered AKT1 gene grow differently than normal cells. This is why the body parts of people with Proteus syndrome are unevenly affected.