

Table 1

Diseases of immune dysregulation

	Disease	Circulating T cells	B cells	Serum Ig	Associated features	Inheritance	Genetic defects/presumed pathogenesis	OMIM	HGNC symbol	HGNC ID(s)	ENSEMBL ID
1.	Immunodeficiency with hypopigmentation										
A	Chediak-Higashi syndrome	Normal	Normal	Normal	Partial albinism, giant lysosomes, low NK and CTL activities, acute-phase reaction, encephalopathic accelerated phase	AR	Defects in <i>LYST</i> gene, impaired lysosomal trafficking	214500, 606897	LYST	1968	ENSG00000143669
B	Griscelli syndrome, type 2	Normal	Normal	Normal	Partial albinism, low NK and CTL activities, acute-phase reaction, might have encephalopathy	AR	Defects in <i>RAB27A</i> encoding a GTPase in secretory vesicles	607624, 603868	CASP8	1509	ENSG0000069974
C	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, type 2	Normal	Normal	Normal	Partial albinism, neutropenia , low NK and CTL activity, increased bleeding.	AR	Mutations of <i>AP3B1</i> gene, encoding for the β subunit of the AP-3 complex	608233, 603401	AP3B1	566	ENSG00000132842
2.	Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (FHL) syndromes										
A	Perforin deficiency	Normal	Normal	Normal	Severe inflammation, fever, decreased NK and CTL activities	AR	Defects in <i>PRF1</i> ; perforin, a major cytolytic protein	603553, 170280	PRF1	9360	ENSG00000180644
B	Munc 13-D deficiency	Normal	Normal	Normal	Severe inflammation, fever, decreased NK and CTL activities	AR	Defects in <i>MUNC13D</i> required to prime vesicles for fusion	608898, 608897	UNC13D	23147	ENSG00000092929
C	Syntaxin 11 deficiency	Normal	Normal	Normal	Severe inflammation, fever, decreased NK and CTL activities	AR	Defects in <i>STX11</i> , involved in vesicle trafficking and fusion	603552, 605014	STX11	11429	ENSG00000135604
D	STXBP2 (Munc 18-2) deficiency, FHL5	Normal	Normal	Normal or low	Severe inflammation, fever, splenomegaly, hemophagocytosis possible bowel disease. Decreased NK and CTL activities with partial restoration after IL-2 stimulation	AR	Mutations in <i>STXBP2</i> , required for fusion of secretory vesicles with the cell membrane and release of contents	613101, 601717	STXBP2	11445	ENSG00000076944
3.	X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome										
A	XLP1	Normal	Normal or reduced	Normal or low Igs	Clinical and immunologic abnormalities triggered by EBV infection, including hepatitis, aplastic anemia, lymphoma	XL	Defects in <i>SH2D1A</i> encoding adaptor protein regulating intracellular signals	308240, 300490	SH2D1A	10820	ENSG00000183918
B	XLP2	Normal	Normal or reduced	Normal or low Igs	Clinical and immunologic abnormalities triggered by EBV infection, including splenomegaly, hepatitis, hemophagocytic syndrome, lymphoma	XL	Defects in <i>XIAP</i> encoding an inhibitor of apoptosis	300635, 300079	XIAP	592	ENSG00000101966
4.	Syndromes with autoimmunity										
A	Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS)										
I	CD95 (Fas) defects, type 1a	Normal, increased double-negative (CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻) $\alpha\beta$ ⁺ T cells	Normal	Normal or increased	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis, splenomegaly, adenopathy, autoimmune blood cytopenias, increased lymphoma risk	AD rare severe ARcases	Defects in <i>TNFRSF6</i> , cell-surface apoptosis receptor	601859, 134637	FAS	11920	ENSG00000026103
II	CD95L (Fas ligand) defects, ALPS type 1b	Normal, increased double-negative (CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻) $\alpha\beta$ ⁺ T cells	Normal	Normal	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis, splenomegaly, adenopathy, autoimmune blood cytopenias, lupus	AD	Defects in <i>TNFSF6</i> , ligand for CD95 apoptosis receptor	134638	FASLG	11936	ENSG00000117560
III	Caspase 10 defects, ALPS type 2a	Normal, increased CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻ $\alpha\beta$ ⁺ T cells	Normal	Normal	Adenopathy, splenomegaly, defective lymphocyte apoptosis, autoimmune disease	AD	Defects in <i>CASP10</i> , intracellular apoptosis pathway	603909, 601762	CASP10	1500	ENSG00000003400
IV	Caspase 8 defects, ALPS type 2b	Normal, slightly increased CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻ $\alpha\beta$ ⁺ T cells	Normal	Normal or decreased	Adenopathy, splenomegaly; defective lymphocyte apoptosis and activation; recurrent bacterial and viral infections	AD	Defects in <i>CASP8</i> , intracellular apoptosis, and activation pathways	607271, 601763	CASP8	1509	ENSG00000064012
V	NRAS gain-of-function, ALPS type 3	Normal, increased double-negative (CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻) $\alpha\beta$ ⁺ T cells	Normal, elevation of CD5 B cells	Normal	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis, splenomegaly, adenopathy, multiple autoantibodies, increased leukaemia and lymphoma risk	AD, sporadic	<i>NRAS</i> gain-of-function mutation augments RAF/MEK/ERK signaling which decreases the proapoptotic protein BIM and attenuates intrinsic, nonreceptor-mediated mitochondrial apoptosis.	164790	NRAS	7989	ENSG00000213281
	FADD deficiency	Increased DNT cells	Normal	Normal	Functional hyposplenism, recurrent bacterial, and viral infections, recurrent episodes of encephalopathy and liver dysfunction. Defective lymphocyte apoptosis	AR	Mutations in <i>FADD</i> encoding an adaptormolecule interacting with FAS, and promoting apoptosis, inflammation and innate immunity	613759, 602457	FADD	3573	ENSG00000168040
B	APECED, autoimmune polyendocrinopathy with candidiasis and ectodermal dystrophy*	Normal, increased CD4 ⁺ cells	Normal	Normal	Autoimmune disease of parathyroid, adrenal and other organs plus candidiasis, dental enamel hypoplasia and other abnormalities	AR	Defects in <i>AIRE</i> , encoding a transcription regulator needed to establish thymic self-tolerance	240300, 607358	AIRE	360	ENSG00000160224
C	IPEX, immune dysregulation, polyendocrinopathy, enteropathy (X-linked)	Normal, lack of CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ FOXP3 ⁺ regulatory T cells	Normal	Increased IgA, IgE	Autoimmune diarrhea, early-onset diabetes, thyroiditis, hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, eczema	XL	Defects in <i>FOXP3</i> , encoding a T-cell transcription factor	304790, 300292	FOXP3	6106	ENSG00000049768
D	CD25 deficiency	Normal to modestly decreased, impaired T cell proliferation	Normal	Normal	Lymphoproliferation (lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly), autoimmunity as in IPEX syndrome.	AR	Defects in IL2R α chain	606367, 147730	IL2RA	6008	ENSG00000134460
	ITCH deficiency*	Not assessed (Th2skewing in <i>Itch</i> -deficient mice)	Not assessed (B cells are dysfunctional in <i>Itch</i> -deficient mice)	Not assessed (elevated <i>Itch</i> -deficient mice)	Multi-organ autoimmunity, chronic lung disease, failure to thrive, developmental delay, macrocephaly	AR	Mutations in <i>ITCH</i> , an E3 ubiquitin ligase	613385, 606409	ITCH	13890	ENSG00000078747
E	STAT5b	Modestly decreased, impaired development and function of $\gamma\delta$ T cells, Treg, and NK cells, impaired T cell proliferation	Normal	Normal	Growth hormone insensitive dwarfism, dysmorphic features, eczema, lymphocytic interstitial pneumonitis, low NK activity	AR	Defects in <i>STAT5B</i> gene	604260	STAT5B	11367	ENSG00000173757

NK, Natural killer; CTL, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; AR, autosomal recessive inheritance; XL, X-linked inheritance; AD, autosomal dominant inheritance; *LYST*, lysosomal trafficking regulator; *RAB27A*, Rab protein 27A; *PRF1*, perforin 1; *SH2D1A*, SH2 domain protein 1A; *TNFRSF6*, tumor necrosis factor receptor soluble factor 6; *APECED*, autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy; *AIRE*, autoimmune regulator; *IPEX*, immune dysregulation–polyendocrinopathy–enteropathy–X-linked; *FOXP3*, Forkhead box protein 3.

*APECED is also presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**

STXBP2/Munc18-2 deficiency has been added as the cause of "FHL5," a new form of FHL. Of note, "FHL1" has not yet received a genetic/molecular identification. FADD deficiency is classified among the causes of ALPS. It should be stressed however that FADD deficiency is a more complex syndrome that encompasses hyposplenism, hence bacterial infections, as well as a brain and liver primary dysfunction. EBV-driven lymphoproliferation is also observed in ITK deficiency and in MAGT1 deficiency (Table 1).