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Human Inborn Errors of Immunity: 2022 Update on the Classification from the International Union of Immunological Societies Expert Committee

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Abstract

We report the updated classification of inborn errors of immunity, compiled by the International Union of Immunological Societies Expert Committee. This report documents the key clinical and laboratory features of 55 novel monogenic gene defects, and 1 phenocopy due to autoantibodies, that have either been discovered since the previous update (published January 2020) or were characterized earlier but have since been confirmed or expanded in subsequent studies. While variants in additional genes associated with immune diseases have been reported in the literature, this update includes only those that the committee assessed that reached the necessary threshold to represent novel inborn errors of immunity. There are now a total of 485 inborn errors of immunity. These advances in discovering the genetic causes of human immune diseases continue to significantly further our understanding of molecular, cellular, and immunological mechanisms of disease pathogenesis, thereby simultaneously enhancing immunological knowledge and improving patient diagnosis and management. This report is designed to serve as a resource for immunologists and geneticists pursuing the molecular diagnosis of individuals with heritable immunological disorders and for the scientific dissection of cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying monogenic and related human immune diseases.

Keywords Inborn errors of immunity · immune dysregulation · primary immunodeficiencies · autoinflammatory disorders · IUIS Committee update

Introduction

Inborn errors of immunity (IEI) are caused by damaging germline variants in single genes. IEI present clinically as increased susceptibility to infections, autoimmunity, auto-inflammatory diseases, allergy, bone marrow failure, and/or malignancy. While individually rare, the aggregated number of individuals with an IEI represents a significant health burden [1]. Genetic variants cause disease by altering the encoded gene product, such as by abolishing or reducing protein expression and function (null/hypomorphic) or modifying the protein to acquire gain-of-function (GOF) [2–5]. Mechanisms of disease in IEI depend on the nature of the

variant as well as the mode of inheritance. Thus, monoallelic variants can cause disease by haploinsufficiency, negative dominance, or GOF. In contrast, biallelic genetic lesions (homozygous, compound heterozygous) cause autosomal recessive (AR) traits by loss of expression, loss of function (LOF), GOF, or even neomorphic function of the encoded protein, while X-linked recessive traits arise from LOF or GOF variants on the X chromosome, either in hemizyosity in males, or homozygous state in females.

The fact that some monogenic variants are pathogenic clearly highlights the non-redundant and fundamental roles of individual genes and proteins, and associated pathways and cell types, in the development and function of leukocytes and non-hematopoietic cells that contribute to immune homeostasis and host defense [6, 7]. Thus, IEI represent an elegant model linking defined monogenic defects with clinical phenotypes of immune dysregulation. IEI have also revealed mechanisms of disease pathogenesis in, and

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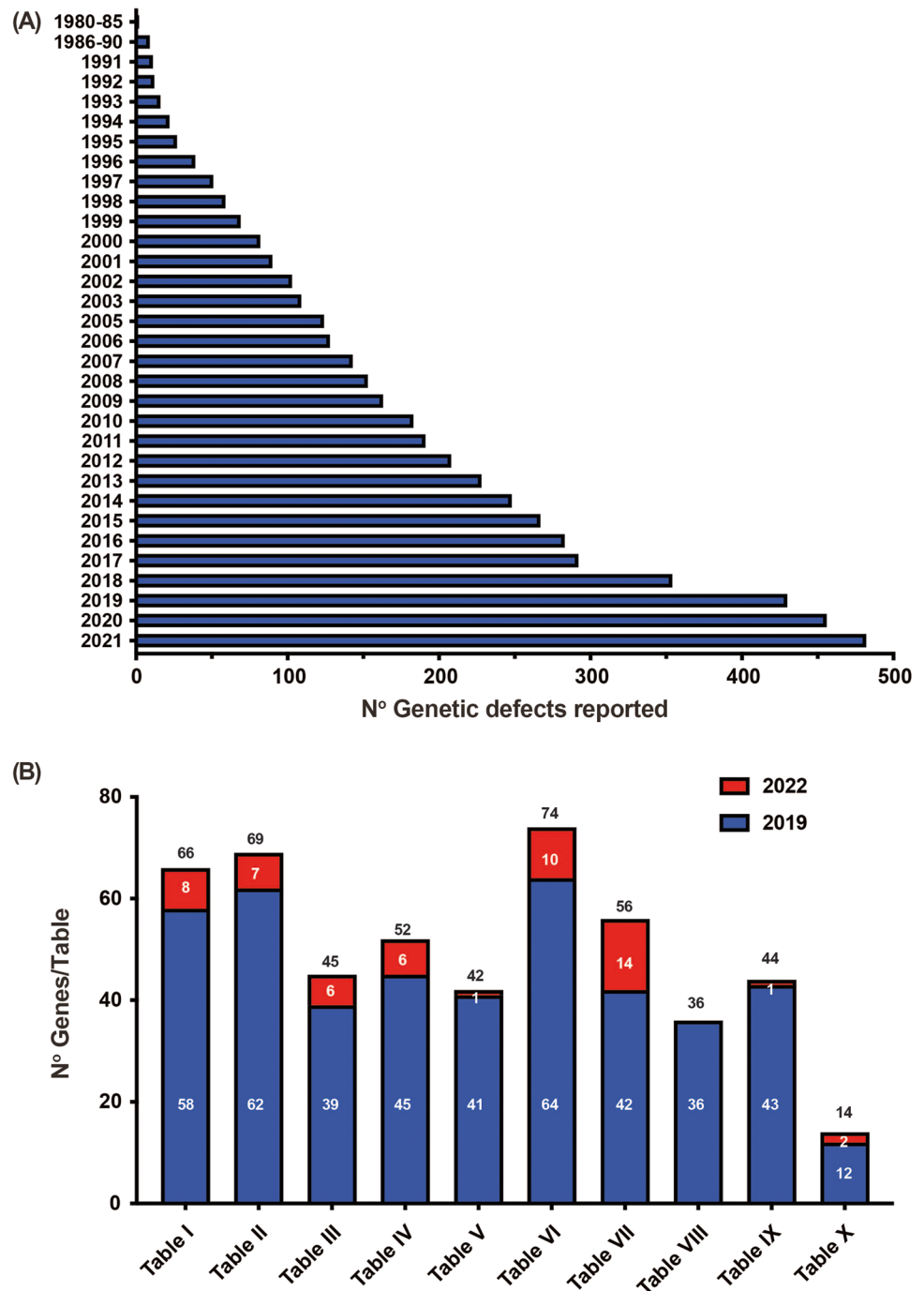
enabled the implementation of gene- or pathway-specific therapies for the treatment of, rare and common conditions and established fundamental aspects of human immunology [8–10]. Thus, the study of IEI has enabled profound advances in molecular medicine and human biology.

Since 1970, an international expert committee comprising pediatric and adult clinical immunologists, clinician/scientists and researchers in basic immunology — initially under

the auspices of the World Health Organization and currently the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS) — has provided the clinical and research communities with an update of genetic causes of immune deficiency and dysregulation <https://iuis.org/committees/iei/> (Fig. 1A).

IEI are currently categorized into 10 Tables, with sub-tables segregating groups of disorders into overlapping phenotypes. These tables describe the following: combined

Fig. 1 Accumulative discovery of novel inborn errors of immunity: 1980–2022. (A) The number of genetic defects underlying monogenic immune disorders as reported in the indicated year. (B) The number of pathogenic variants listed in each Table of the IUIS IEI committee 2022 report. The numbers in each column correspond to the number of genes reported in the 2019 IUIS update (blue bars) [4, 5], the number of new genes for each Table contained in this report (red bars), and the total number of genes for each Table (black number). Note: The 14 conditions listed for Table 10 are either phenocopies of germline IEI due to somatic variants or neutralizing autoAbs. Somatic variants in *UBA1* are also listed in Table 10, although there is currently no IEI resulting from germline *UBA1* variants [97]



immunodeficiencies (Table 1, 3 subtables); combined immunodeficiencies with syndromic features (Table 2; 9 subtables); predominantly antibody deficiencies (Table 3; 3 subtables); diseases of immune dysregulation (Table 4; 7 subtables); congenital defects of phagocytes (Table 5; 4 subtables); defects in intrinsic and innate immunity (Table 6; 9 subtables); autoinflammatory diseases (Table 7; 3 subtables); complement deficiencies (Table 8); bone marrow failure (Table 9), and phenocopies of inborn errors of immunity (Table 10) (Fig. 1B) [5].

The committee strives to publish an updated report approximately every 2 years to consolidate advances and catalog current IEs (Fig. 1A) [5]. While COVID-19 has delayed producing this report in the desired timeframe, it has also uncovered several new IE — some of these are highlighted below. Many genetic variants related to IE have been reported recently. Rather than including every candidate gene reported in the peer-reviewed scientific literature, the committee applies stringent criteria to classify gene defects as novel causes of IE [11]. These criteria include:

1. The patient's candidate genotype is monogenic and does not occur in individuals without the clinical phenotype (acknowledging that some conditions have incomplete penetrance).
2. Experimental studies establish that the genetic variant impairs, destroys, or alters expression or function of the gene product.
3. The causal relationship between the candidate genotype and the clinical phenotype must be confirmed via a relevant cellular phenotype, including — where possible — rescue of a functional defect [11].

These criteria can be met by publication of multiple cases from unrelated kindreds, including detailed immunologic data, or publication of very few — even single — cases for whom compelling mechanistic data are provided, often revealed from complementary studies in animal or cell culture models. We also considered whether sufficient justification was provided to exclude alternative candidate gene variants identified in single cases, the depth of the clinical descriptions of affected individuals, and the level of immune and mechanistic characterization. This 2022 update and the accompanying “Phenotypical IUIS Classification” publications are intended as resources for clinicians and researchers, as well as guiding the design of panels used for targeted gene sequencing to facilitate genetic diagnoses of IE. Here, we summarize data on the genetic cause of 55

novel IE, and 1 phenocopy due to autoantibodies, that have been assessed since the previous update [5] (Supplementary Table 1). Remarkably, 15 of the 55 novel IE have come from the identification and extensive work-up of single patients. Two themes that are expanded in this new set of genes are narrow infection susceptibility and immune dysregulation, which collectively account for over half of the phenotypes associated with these new genetic etiologies of IE. This paper increases the number of known genetic defects identified as causing IE to 485 (Fig. 1A, B; see all Tables and Supplementary Table 1).

Novel Inborn Errors of Immunity

Novel gene defects have been found for most categories of IE, including novel causes of:

- Combined immunodeficiencies (*LCP2* (SLP76) [12], *PAX1* [13, 14], *ITPKB* [15]; *SASH3* [16, 17], *MAN2B2* [18], *COPG1* [19], *IKZF2* [20–23], *CHUK* [24], *IKZF3* [25, 26], *CRACR2A* [27], *CD28* [28]) (Table 1; Supplementary Table 1);
- Combined immunodeficiencies with syndromic features (*MCM10* [29, 30], *IL6ST* [31–33], *DIAPH1* [34]) (Table 2; Supplementary Table 1);
- B cell deficiencies, agammaglobulinemia, or hypogammaglobulinemia (*FNIP1* [35, 36], *SP11* [37], *PIK3CG* [38, 39], *POU2AF1* [40], *CTNBL1* [41], *TNSRSF13* [42]) (Table 3; Supplementary Table 1);
- Immune dysregulation (*RHOG* [43], *SOCS1* [44–46], *PDCD1* [47], *ELF4* [48, 49], *TET2* [50], *CEBPE* [51], *IKZF1* GOF [52]) (Table 4; Supplementary Table 1)
- neutropenia *CXCR2* [53, 54] (Table 5, Supplementary Table 1)
- innate immune defects resulting in susceptibility to mycobacterial/bacterial (*TBX21* [55, 56], *IFNG* [57], *TLR8* [58, 59]), viral (*NOS2* [60], *SNORA31* [61], *ATG4A*, *MAP1LC3B2* [62], *ZNF1* [63–65], *TLR7* [66–68]), and/or fungal infections (*MAPK8* [69]) (Table 6; Supplementary Table 1);
- Autoimmune/autoinflammatory disorders (*TMEM173* [70], *LSM11*, *RNU7-1* [71], *CDC42* [72–78], *STAT2* [79, 80], *ATAD3A* [81], *AR* *TBK1* [82], *C2orf69* [83, 84], *RIPK1* [85, 86], *NCKAP1L* [87–89], *SYK* [90], *HCK1* [91], *IKBK* [92–94]); *PSMB9* [95, 96]; and somatic variants in *UBA1* [97]) (Table 7, 10, Supplementary Table 1);

- Bone marrow failure (*MECOM1*) [98, 99] (Table 9; Supplementary Table 1); and
- Phenocopies of IEI (somatic variants in *TLR8* [58], autoAbs against type 1 IFNs [100–104]) (Table 10; Supplementary Table 1).

Novel IEI Phenocopy Known IEI, Confirming Critical Pathways for Immune Function

Some of these novel genetic findings link common clinical phenotypes that converge on a shared pathway. Examples in this update include:

- SLP76, encoded by *LCP2*, is part of the TCR signalosome, interacting with or being downstream of ZAP70, LCK, LAT and ITK [105]. Thus, the phenotype of AR SLP76 deficiency overlaps substantially with that of individuals with mutations in these genes [12].
- MCM10 is a component of the DNA replication machinery of mammalian cells and forms part of multimeric/multiprotein “replisome” complexes [106]. Thus, bi-allelic mutations in *MCM10* result in a clinical phenotype of AR *MCM4* or *GINS1* variants [29, 30], which also encode key proteins involved in DNA replication [106].
- The non-redundant role of IFN γ -mediated immunity in protection against mycobacterial infection was established by identifying individuals with mutations in not only *IFNG* itself [57], but also *TBX21* [55], the transcription factor that regulates IFN γ , who develop Mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease. T-bet deficiency also resulted in upper airway inflammation and Th2 dysregulation [56], further highlighting immune regulation mediated by opposing functions of transcription factors in T cells with distinct fates (Th1 vs Th2).
- Individuals with complete gp130-deficiency due to bi-allelic mutations of *IL6ST* [33], or dominant negative heterozygous variants of *IL6ST* [31], present with eczema, hyper-IgE, and eosinophilia, similar to individuals with AD hyper-IgE syndrome due to dominant negative mutations in *STAT3* or AR mutation in *ZNF341* [107]. These findings from the different genotypes indicate a key role for IL-6 signaling, via *STAT3/ZNF341*, in regulating hyper-IgE and atopy.
- Store-operated calcium entry via Ca²⁺-release activated Ca²⁺ channels (CRAC) enable transfer of Ca²⁺ across cell membranes following activation of surface receptors, thereby eliciting Ca²⁺ flux and initiation of key intracellular signals [108]. Bi-allelic LOF variants in *STIM1* or *ORAI* disrupt Ca²⁺ flux, thereby impairing lymphocyte activation following engagement of antigen receptors, resulting in combined immunodeficiencies [108]. The first report of an individual with compound heterozygous inactivating variants in *CRACK2A* provides further insight into the importance of Ca²⁺-dependent signaling in immune cells [27].
- The IKAROS family of proteins — IKAROS, AIOLOS, and HELIOS — interacts with one another as homodimers, heterodimers, or heterotrimers to regulate immune cell development and function [109]. While variants in *IKZF1* encoding IKAROS have been previously reported [5, 109], individuals have now been identified with pathogenic variants in *IKZF2* (HELIOS) [20–23] and *IKZF3* (AIOLOS) [25, 26], as well as GOF variants in *IKZF1* [52]. While these genotypes present with some distinct clinical phenotypes, there is also substantial overlap, such as B cell deficiency, hypo- or agammaglobulinemia, recurrent infections, and predisposition to B cell malignancy.

One Gene, Several Phenotypes

The discovery of novel IEI continues to demonstrate that distinct types of variants (GOF, LOF, mono-allelic, bi-allelic, exon splicing) in the same gene can cause disparate clinical conditions. This update includes AR and AD forms of *IKZF2* (HELIOS) [20–23] and *IL6ST* [31–33] deficiency, as well as AD *RIPK1* LOF [85, 86], AR GOF *TMEM173/STING* [70], AR LOF *TBK1* [82], and mono-allelic *IKZF1* GOF [52] variants which complement previous reports of AR *RIPK1* deficiency, AD GOF *TMEM173/STING*, AD *TBK1* deficiency, and mono-allelic *IKZF1* inactivating variants, respectively [5]. AR GOF variants in *CEBPE* also represent a novel IEI [51]. Notably, these variants resulted in neomorphic function of the C/EBP ϵ transcription factor, causing dysregulated expression of >400 genes, ~15–20% of which are not normally targeted by C/EBP ϵ [51]. This may represent the prototype for neomorphic variants causing IEI.

Intriguingly, specific variants in *STAT2* or *IKBKG* — which are already well-known to cause IEIs — have recently been reported that cause very distinct phenotypes from those previously associated with pathogenic variants in these genes. *STAT2* plays a ying/yang role in type 1 IFN signalling. Thus, it is responsible for not only inducing, but also restraining, responses elicited via IFN α R1/2 complexes [110]. This regulatory role of *STAT2* is mediated by binding to and recruiting USP18 to IFN α R2, which then prevents further recruitment of JAKs to type 1 IFN receptors, thereby attenuating IFN α signalling [110]. Bi-allelic variants in *STAT2* that specifically affect amino acid R148 (*STAT2*^{R148Q/W}) have now been reported [79, 80]. These *STAT2*^{R148Q/W} variants are LOF for binding to USP18 [79, 80, 110]. Consequently, *STAT2*^{R148Q/W} prevents USP18-mediated restraint of type 1 IFN signalling. It is important to appreciate that while *STAT2*^{R148Q/W} is not intrinsically GOF, the net outcome of loss of *STAT2*-mediated regulation of type 1 IFN signalling is reminiscent of other Mendelian IFN-opathies. Indeed, *STAT2*^{R148Q/W} is a phenocopy of USP18 deficiency [110], which is clearly distinct from severe susceptibility to some live attenuated viral vaccines and viral infections typical of individuals with null/nonsense mutations in *STAT2* [110]. Lastly, unique variants in *IKBKG* that result in deletion of exon 5 were found to cause an autoinflammatory disease which is also very different from ectodermal dysplasia and immunodeficiency that is typically associated with hypomorphic *IKBKG* variants that impair NEMO expression and/or function [92–94].

Somatic/mosaic disease-causing mutations in *TLR8* [58] and *UBA1* [97] have also been identified, even though the pathogenic alleles were detected in only 5–30% of most blood cells (*TLR8*) [58] or 50–85% of myeloid cells but not in lymphocytes of fibroblasts (*UBA1*) [97]. These findings are an important reminder to consider the nature of genetic variants identified from unbiased next-generation sequencing, recognizing multiple mechanisms of pathogenicity for the same gene. This is highlighted by at least 40 genes having multiple entries in the current update to reflect these distinct modes of disease pathogenesis (Supplementary Table). This also emphasizes the crucial need to undertake in-depth in vitro functional validation of any variant considered to be potentially pathogenic. Alternatively, it

signifies the difficulty in excluding a candidate pathogenic variant without functional testing. It also underscores the need to consider variants detected at low allelic frequencies that may represent somatic/mosaic, rather than germline, variants. These findings also predict that somatic variants in key immune genes will be frequently discovered as causes of novel IEI in the not-too distant future [111].

IEI Define Specific Roles for Known Genes and Reveal Immune-Specific Functions of Novel Genes

One of most profound outcomes of discovering the genetic cause of an IEI is the ability to ascribe unequivocally non-redundant, as well as redundant, functions to a specific gene in human immunity. Classic examples of this are the fundamental requirement for *IL2RG* in humans for the development of T and NK cells, but not B cells, and the essential role of *STAT3* for CD4⁺ T cell differentiation into Th17 cells and subsequent host defense against fungal infections, but not for the generation of most other CD4⁺ T cell effector populations [112]. Findings included in this update confirm data from mice on the importance of *FNIP1* and *SPI1* (encoding PU.1) during human B cell development [35–37] and the fundamental regulatory role of PD-1 (encoded by *PDCDI*) in human immune function [47]. However, and perhaps counter to all expectations and immunology dogma relating to T cell co-stimulation, CD28 is required for host defense against HPV but is largely redundant in the face of other infectious pathogens [28]. Who would have thought!

The latest IEI have also revealed critical roles for genes not previously strongly associated with immune regulation and/or host defense. For instance, we have now learned that:

- The SH3-domain containing protein SASH3 contributes to B and T cell developments [16, 17].
- *ZNFXI*, a member of an RNA helicase superfamily, plays a dual role in human immunity, including in innate immune responses against viruses, bacteria, mycobacteria, and fungi, as well as in restraining type 1 IFN-mediated inflammation [63–65].

- The small nucleolar RNA *SNORA31* plays a critical role in CNS-intrinsic immunity against HSV-2 infection, likely via production of type 1 IFN, yet the exact mechanism remains unknown [61].
- The hitherto uncharacterized protein-coding gene *C2orf69* has a multitude of roles across numerous biological systems, including regulating autoinflammation [83, 84].

The discovery of these novel IEIs provides opportunities to further extend our understanding of human immunity and immune regulation.

SARS-CoV2 and Inborn Errors of Immunity

The emergence of novel pathogens poses potential health risks to the general population due to the lack of substantial pre-existing immune memory. More critically though, individuals with specific germline genetic variants — causing known and unknown IEIs — may be at greater risk of experiencing more severe disease following infection than the general population. The COVID-19 pandemic has indeed revealed genes and pathways essential for anti-SARS-CoV2 immunity. Genomic studies discovered that ~2–3% of cases of severe life-threatening SARS-CoV2 infection resulted from germline LOF/LOE variants in the type 1 IFN signaling pathway: *TLR3*, *UNC93B1*, *TICAM1*, *TBK1*, *IRF3*, *IRF7*, *IFNAR1*, and *IFNAR2* [113]. These findings are reminiscent of earlier studies that identified variants in these genes in individuals susceptible to life-threatening infections with other viruses, including influenza virus, HSV-1, and live viral vaccines [114]. Hemizygous deleterious variants have also been identified in *TLR7* in ~1% of males who developed severe/fatal COVID-19 [66–68]. Thus, X-linked *TLR7* deficiency represents a novel IEI predisposing to severe COVID-19.

The importance of type 1 IFN in anti-SARS-CoV2 immunity was also realized by the finding that ~10–20% of patients with severe COVID-19 have high levels of neutralizing serum autoantibodies (autoAbs) against type 1 IFNs; these were not detected in asymptomatic infected individuals [100–104]. Collectively, these studies defined a non-redundant role for type 1 IFNs in host defense against SARS-CoV2 infection and established that autoAbs against type 1 IFN phenocopy an IEI.

Conclusions

The goals of the IUIS Expert Committee on IEI are to increase awareness, facilitate recognition, promote optimal treatment, and support research in the field of clinical immunology. Since the last IEI update, we have continued to witness the ongoing rapid identification, and molecular, biochemical, and cellular characterization, of genetic variants that cause human diseases by disrupting host defense or immune regulation. The 55 novel gene defects reported here bring to total number of IEI to 485 (Fig. 1A, B), thus underscoring the power of next-generation sequencing technologies and sophisticated functional validation of candidate pathogenic variants to (1) identify novel gene defects underlying human disease, (2) elucidate mechanisms of disease pathogenesis, (3) define non-redundant functions of key genes in human immune cell development, host defense and immune regulation, (4) expand the immunological and clinical phenotypes of IEI, and (5) implement gene-specific therapies. These fundamental discoveries continue to highlight the critical contributions of IEI to our broader understanding of basic, translational, and clinical immunology, as well as molecular medicine. And we will no doubt observe novel insights into basic and clinical immunology with the next wave of novel IEIs.

Table 1 Immunodeficiencies affecting cellular and humoral immunity

1. T-B+ Severe Combined Immune Deficiency (SCID)							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
γ c deficiency (common gamma chain SCID, CD132 deficiency)	<i>IL2RG</i>	XL	308380	Very low	Normal to high	Low	Low NK
JAK3 deficiency	<i>JAK3</i>	AR	600173	Very low	Normal to high	Low	Low NK
IL7R α deficiency	<i>IL7R</i>	AR	146661	Very low	Normal to high	Low	Normal NK
CD45 deficiency	<i>PTPRC</i>	AR	151460	Very low	Normal	Low	Normal γ/δ T cells
CD3 δ deficiency	<i>CD3D</i>	AR	186790	Very low	Normal	Low	Normal NK, no γ/δ T cells
CD3 ϵ deficiency	<i>CD3E</i>	AR	186830	Very low	Normal	Low	Normal NK, no γ/δ T cells
CD3 ζ deficiency	<i>CD3Z</i>	AR	186780	Very low	Normal	Low	Normal NK, no γ/δ T cells
Coronin-1A deficiency	<i>CORO1A</i>	AR	605000	Very low	Normal	Low	Detectable thymus
LAT deficiency	<i>LAT</i>	AR	602354	Normal to low	*Normal to low	High	Typical SCID or combined immunodeficiency, the latter with adenopathy, splenomegaly, recurrent infections, autoimmunity
SLP76 deficiency (1 patient)	<i>LCP2</i>	AR	619374	Reduced	Normal	High IgM, low IgA	Early-onset skin abscesses, rash, recurrent infections, autoimmunity

2. T-B- SCID							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
RAG deficiency	<i>RAG1</i>	AR	179615	Very low	Very low	Decreased	Normal NK cell number, but increased risk of graft rejection, possibly due to activated NK cells
	<i>RAG2</i>		179616				
DCLRE1C (Artemis) deficiency	<i>DCLRE1C</i>	AR	605988	Very low	Very low	Decreased	Normal NK cell number, but increased risk of graft rejection, possibly due to activated NK cells, radiation sensitivity
DNA PKcs deficiency	<i>PRKDC</i>	AR	615966	Very low	Very low	Variable	Normal NK, radiation sensitivity, microcephaly
Cernunnos/XLF deficiency	<i>NHEJ1</i>	AR	611290	Very low	Very low	Decreased	Normal NK, radiation sensitivity, microcephaly
DNA ligase IV deficiency	<i>LIG4</i>	AR	601837	Very low	Very low	Decreased	Normal NK, radiation sensitivity, microcephaly
Adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency	<i>ADA</i>	AR	608958	Very low	Low, decreasing	Low, decreasing	Low NK, bone defects, may have pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, cognitive defects
AK2 defect	<i>AK2</i>	AR	103020	Very low	Very Low	Decreased	Reticular dysgenesis with neutropenia; deafness
Activated RAC2 defect	<i>RAC2</i>	AD GOF	602049	Very low	Very Low	Low, poor specific antibody responses	Recurrent bacterial and viral infections, lymphoproliferation; neutropenia

3. Combined Immunodeficiency (CID), Generally Less Profound than SCID							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
CD40 ligand (CD154) deficiency	<i>CD40LG</i>	XL	308230	Normal to low	sIgM* ⁺ IgD ⁺ naive B cells present; IgG ⁺ , IgA ⁺ , IgE ⁺ memory B cells absent	IgM normal or high, other Ig isotypes low	Severe and opportunistic infections, idiopathic neutropenia; hepatitis and cholangitis, <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infections, cholangiocarcinoma; autoimmune blood cytopenias; peripheral neuroectodermal tumors
CD40 deficiency	<i>CD40</i>	AR	606843	Normal			Neutropenia, opportunistic infections, gastrointestinal and biliary tract and liver disease, <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infections
ICOS deficiency	<i>ICOS</i>	AR	604558	Normal	Normal	Low	Recurrent infections, autoimmunity, gastroenteritis, granulomas
ICOSL deficiency	<i>ICOSLG</i>	AR	605717	Low	Low	Low	Recurrent bacterial and viral infections, neutropenia
CD3 γ deficiency	<i>CD3G</i>	AR	186740	Normal number, but low TCR expression	Normal	Normal	Immune deficiency and autoimmunity of variable severity
CD8 deficiency	<i>CD8A</i>	AR	186910	Absent CD8, Normal CD4	Normal	Normal	Recurrent infections, may be asymptomatic
ZAP-70 deficiency (ZAP70 LOF)	<i>ZAP70</i>	AR	269840	Low CD8 number, normal CD4 number but with poor function	Normal	Normal	May have immune dysregulation, autoimmunity
ZAP-70 combined hypomorphic and activating mutations	<i>ZAP70</i>	AR (LOF/GOF)	617006	Decreased CD8, normal or decreased CD4 cells	Normal or decreased	Normal IgA, low IgM, low/normal IgG; protective Ab responses to vaccines	Severe autoimmunity (bullous pemphigoid, inflammatory colitis)
MHC class I deficiency	<i>TAP1</i>	AR	170260	Low CD8, normal CD4, absent MHC I on lymphocytes	Normal	Normal	Vasculitis, pyoderma gangrenosum
	<i>TAP2</i>	AR	170261				
	<i>TAPBP</i>	AR	601962				
MHC class II deficiency group A, B, C, D	<i>B2M</i>	AR	109700	Low CD4 ⁺ T cells, reduced MHC II expression on lymphocytes	Normal	Normal to low	Sinopulmonary infections, cutaneous granulomas. Absent β 2m associated proteins MHC-I, CD1a, CD1b, and CD1c
	<i>CIITA</i>	AR	600005				
	<i>RFXANK</i>	AR	603200				
	<i>RFX5</i>	AR	601863				
	<i>RFXAP</i>	AR	601861				Failure to thrive, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, liver/biliary tract disease
IKAROS deficiency	<i>IKZF1</i>	AD DN	603023	no memory T cells	no memory B cells	Low Ig,	recurrent sinopulmonary infections, pneumocystis early CID onset

Table 1 (continued)

DOCK8 deficiency	<i>DOCK8</i>	AR	243700	T cell lymphopenia, reduced naive CD8 T cells, increased exhausted CD8+ T _{EM} cells, reduced MAIT, NKT cells, increased $\gamma\delta$ T cells; poor proliferation; few Treg with poor function	increased total B cells, reduced memory B cells Poor peripheral B cell tolerance.	Low IgM, normal/high IgG and IgA, very high IgE, poor antibody responses	Low NK cells with poor function. Eosinophilia, recurrent infections, cutaneous viral, fungal and staphylococcal infections, severe atopy/allergic disease, cancer diathesis
DOCK2 deficiency	<i>DOCK2</i>	AR	603122	Low	Normal	IgG normal or low, poor antibody responses	Early invasive herpes viral, bacterial infections, Normal NK cell number, but defective function. Poor interferon responses in hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells
Polymerase δ deficiency	<i>POLD1</i>	AR	174761	Low CD4 T cells	Low B cells but normal maturation	Low IgG	Recurrent respiratory tract infections, skin infections, warts and molluscum, short stature, intellectual disability
	<i>POLD2</i>		600815				
RHOH deficiency	<i>RHOH</i>	AR	602037	Normal, few naive T cells, restricted repertoire, poor proliferation to CD3	Normal	Normal	HPV infection, lung granulomas, molluscum contagiosum, lymphoma
STK4 deficiency	<i>STK4</i>	AR	614868	CD4 lymphopenia, reduced naive T cells, increased TEM and TEMRA cells, poor proliferation	Reduced memory B cells	Reduced IgM, increased IgG, IgA, IgE; impaired Ab responses	Intermittent neutropenia, bacterial, viral (HPV, EBV, molluscum), candidal infections, lymphoproliferation, autoimmune cytopenias, lymphoma, congenital heart disease
TCRα deficiency	<i>TRAC</i>	AR	615387	Absent TCR $\alpha\beta$ except for a minor CD3-dim TCR β population; most T cells $\gamma\delta$; poor proliferation	Normal	Normal	Recurrent viral, bacterial, fungal infections, immune dysregulation and autoimmunity, diarrhea
LCK deficiency	<i>LCK</i>	AR	615758	Low CD4 ⁺ , low Treg, restricted T cell repertoire, poor TCR signaling	Normal	Normal IgG and IgA, high IgM	Recurrent infections, immune dysregulation, autoimmunity
ITK deficiency	<i>ITK</i>	AR	186973	Progressive CD4 T cell lymphopenia; reduced T cell activation	Normal	Normal to low serum Ig	EBV associated B cell lymphoproliferation, lymphoma, immune dysregulation
MALT1 deficiency	<i>MALT1</i>	AR	615468	Normal number, poor proliferation	Normal	Normal levels, poor specific antibody response	Bacterial, fungal and viral infections
CARD11 deficiency	<i>CARD11</i>	AR LOF	615206	Normal number, predominantly naive T-cells, poor proliferation	Normal, transitional B cell predominance	Absent/low	<i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> pneumonia, bacterial and viral infections
BCL10 deficiency	<i>BCL10</i>	AR	616098	Normal number, few memory T and Treg cells, poor antigen and anti-CD3 proliferation	Normal number, decreased memory and switched B cells	Low	Recurrent bacterial and viral infections, candidiasis, gastroenteritis
IL-21 deficiency	<i>IL21</i>	AR	615767	Normal number, normal/low function	Low, decreased memory and switched B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, poor specific antibody responses; increased IgE	Severe early onset colitis, recurrent sinopulmonary infections
IL-21R deficiency	<i>IL21R</i>	AR	615207	Normal number, low cytokine production, poor antigen proliferation	Normal, decreased memory and switched B cells		Recurrent infections, <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infections, liver disease
OX40 deficiency	<i>TNFRSF4</i>	AR	615593	Normal numbers, low antigen specific memory CD4+	Normal numbers, low memory B cells	Normal	Impaired immunity to HHV8, Kaposi's sarcoma
IKBKB deficiency	<i>IKBKB</i>	AR	615592	Normal number, absent Treg and $\gamma\delta$ T cells, impaired TCR activation	Normal number, poor function	Low	Recurrent bacterial, viral, fungal infections, opportunistic infections
NIK deficiency	<i>MAP3K14</i>	AR	604655	Normal number, poor proliferation to antigen	Low, low switched memory B cells	Low Ig's	Low NK number and function, recurrent bacterial, viral and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infections
RelB deficiency	<i>RELB</i>	AR	604758	Normal number, poor diversity, reduced proliferation to mitogens; no response to Ag	Marked increase in B cell number	Normal Ig levels but impaired specific antibody responses	Recurrent infections
RelA haploinsufficiency	<i>RELA</i>	AD	618287	Normal/increased	Normal	Normal	Chronic mucocutaneous ulceration, Impaired NF κ B activation; reduced production of inflammatory cytokines
Moesin deficiency	<i>MSN</i>	XL	300988	Normal number, defective migration, proliferation	Low number	Low Ig's over time	Recurrent infections with bacteria, varicella, neutropenia
TFRC deficiency	<i>TFRC</i>	AR	616740	Normal number, poor proliferation	Normal number, low memory B cells	Low	Recurrent infections, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia

Table 1 (continued)

c-Rel deficiency	<i>REL</i>	AR	164910	Normal, decreased memory CD4, poor proliferation	Low, mostly naive; few switched memory B cells, impaired proliferation	Low, poor specific antibody responses	Recurrent infections with bacteria, mycobacteria, salmonella and opportunistic organisms. Defective innate immunity
FCHO1 deficiency	<i>FCHO1</i>	AR	613437	Low, poor proliferation	Normal number	Normal	Recurrent infections (viral, mycobacteria, bacterial, fungal), lymphoproliferation, failure to thrive, increased activation-induced T-cell death, defective clathrin-mediated endocytosis
PAX1 deficiency (8 patients)	<i>PAX1</i>	AR	615560	severe T cell lymphopenia, low TRECs	Normal number	Normal	Omenn-like syndrome (erythroderma, lymphocytosis, eosinophilia, severe/recurrent infections), no thymus, T cell deficiency not corrected by HSCT. Otofaciocervical syndrome type 2, ear abnormalities
ITPKB deficiency (1 patient)	<i>ITPKB</i>	AR	NA	Very few T cells	Normal	Normal IgM, A; low IgG	FTT, recurrent bacterial/fungal infections, pan-leukopenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia
SASH3 deficiency (5 patients)	<i>SASH3</i>	XL	NA	T/NK cell lymphopenia	B cell lymphopenia	Low, poor specific antibody responses	Recurrent sinopulmonary, cutaneous and mucosal infections, refractory autoimmune cyto-/neutropenia
MAN2B2 deficiency (1 patient)	<i>MAN2B2</i>	AR	NA	Low T cells	Low B cells	Normal/low	recurrent infections, vasculitis, arthritis, FTT, microcephaly, neurodevelopmental delay; congenital disorder of glycosylation
<i>COPG1</i> deficiency (5 patients)	<i>COPG1</i>	AR	NA	T cell lymphopenia	Normal	Normal but poor Ig response to vaccines	recurrent pneumonia, viral respiratory infections, chronic EBV, CMV viremia, FTT, bronchiectasis
HELIOS deficiency	<i>IKZF2</i>	AD AR	NA	Increased activated T cells	Normal number; reduced memory	Reduced	recurrent upper respiratory infections/pneumonia, thrush, mucosal ulcers, chronic lymphadenopathy, SLE, ITP, AIHA (Evan's syndrome), EBV-associated HLH, lymphoma
IKK α deficiency (1 patient)	<i>CHUK</i>	AR	NA	Normal	Reduced	Low	recurrent bacterial, viral, fungal infections, absent secondary lymphoid tissues; skeletal abnormalities, FTT

SCID/CID spectrum: Infants with SCID who have maternal T cell engraftment may have T cells in normal numbers that do not function normally; these cells may cause autoimmune cytopenias or graft versus host disease. Hypomorphic mutations in several of the genes that cause SCID may result in Omenn syndrome (OS), or “leaky” SCID, or still less profound combined immunodeficiency (CID) phenotypes. Both OS and leaky SCID can be associated with >300 autologous T cells/uL of peripheral blood and reduced, rather than absent, proliferative responses when compared with typical SCID caused by null mutations. A spectrum of clinical findings including typical SCID, OS, leaky SCID, CID, granulomas with T lymphopenia, autoimmunity and CD4 T lymphopenia can be found in an allelic series of *RAG1/2* and other SCID-associated genes. There can be clinical overlap between some genes listed here and those listed in Table 7

Total number of mutant genes: 66. New inborn errors of immunity: 8 (*SLP76* [12], *PAX1* [13, 14], *ITPKB* [15]; *SASH3* [16, 17], *MAN2B2* [18], *COPG1* [19], *IKZF2* [20–23], *CHUK* [24])

SCID severe combined immunodeficiency, CID combined immunodeficiency, EBV Epstein-Barr virus, MHC major histocompatibility complex, HPV human papillomavirus, Treg T regulatory cell, XL X-linked inheritance, AR autosomal recessive inheritance, AD autosomal dominant inheritance, LOF loss-of-function, GOF gain-of-function, FTT failure to thrive

Table 2 Combined immunodeficiencies with associated or syndromic features

1. Immunodeficiency with Congenital Thrombocytopenia							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS LOF)	WAS	XL	300392	Progressive decrease in numbers, abnormal lymphocyte responses to anti-CD3	Normal numbers	Low IgM and antibody responses to polysaccharides, often high IgA and IgE	Thrombocytopenia with small platelets, eczema, recurrent bacterial/viral infections, bloody diarrhea, lymphoma, autoimmune disease, IgA-nephropathy. Patients with XL-thrombocytopenia have later onset of complications and more favourable life expectancy but eventually develop similar complications as observed in WAS
WIP deficiency	WIPF1	AR	602357	Reduced, defective lymphocyte responses to anti-CD3	Normal or low	Normal, except for high IgE	Thrombocytopenia with or without small platelets, recurrent bacterial and viral infections, eczema, bloody diarrhea; WAS protein absent
Arp2/3-mediated filament branching defect	ARPC1B	AR	604223	Normal	Normal numbers	Normal except for high IgA and IgE	Mild thrombocytopenia with normal sized platelets, recurrent invasive infections; colitis, vasculitis, autoantibodies (ANA, ANCA), eosinophilia; defective Arp2/3 filament branching
2. DNA Repair Defects Other Than Those Listed in Table 1							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
Ataxia-telangiectasia	ATM	AR	607585	Progressive decrease, poor proliferation to mitogens; may have low TRECs and T cells by newborn screening (NBS)	Normal	Often low IgA, IgE and IgG subclasses, increased IgM monomers; antibodies variably decreased	Ataxia, telangiectasia especially of sclerae; pulmonary infections; lymphoreticular and other malignancies; increased alpha fetoprotein; increased radiosensitivity, chromosomal instability and chromosomal translocations
Nijmegen breakage syndrome	NBS1	AR	602667	Progressive decrease; may have low TRECs and T cells by NBS	Variably reduced	Often low IgA, IgE, and IgG subclasses, increased IgM; antibodies variably decreased	Microcephaly, dysmorphic facies; lymphomas and solid tumors; increased radiosensitivity; chromosomal instability
Bloom syndrome	BLM	AR	604610	Normal	Normal	Low	Short stature, dysmorphic facies sun-sensitive erythema; marrow failure; leukemia, lymphoma; chromosomal instability
Immunodeficiency with centromeric instability and facial anomalies (ICF types 1, 2, 3, 4)	DNMT3B	AR	602900	Decreased or normal, responses to PHA may be decreased	Decreased or normal	Hypogammaglobulinemia or agammaglobulinemia, variable antibody deficiency	Facial dysmorphic features, developmental delay, macroglossia; bacterial/opportunistic infections; malabsorption; cytopenias; malignancies; multiradial configurations of chromosomes 1, 9, 16
	ZBTB24	AR	614064	Decreased or normal			
	CDC47	AR	609937	Decreased or normal; responses to PHA may be decreased			
	HELLS	AR	603946	Decreased or normal			
PMS2 Deficiency	PMS2	AR	600259	Normal	Low B cells, switched and non-switched	Low IgG and IgA, high IgM, abnormal antibody responses	Recurrent infections; café-au-lait spots; lymphoma, colorectal carcinoma, brain tumors
RNF168 deficiency (Radiosensitivity, Immune Deficiency, Dysmorphic features, Learning difficulties [RIDDLE] syndrome)	RNF168	AR	612688	Normal	Normal	Low IgG or IgA	Short stature, mild defect of motor control to ataxia; normal intelligence to learning difficulties; mild facial dysmorphism to microcephaly; increased radiosensitivity
MCM4 deficiency	MCM4	AR	602638	Normal	Normal	Normal	NK cells; low number and function; viral infections (EBV, HSV, VZV); short stature; B cell lymphoma; adrenal failure
X-linked reticulate pigmentary disorder (POLA1 deficiency)	POLA1	XL	301220	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Hyperpigmentation, characteristic facies, lung and GI involvement
POLE1 (Polymerase ε subunit 1) deficiency (FILS syndrome)	POLE1	AR	174762	Normal; decreased T cell proliferation	Low memory B cells	Low IgG2 and IgM, lack of antibody to PPS	Recurrent respiratory infections, meningitis; facial dysmorphism, livedo, short stature
POLE2 (Polymerase ε subunit 2) deficiency	POLE2	AR	602670	Lymphopenia, lack of TRECs at NBS, absent proliferation in response to antigens	Very low	Hypogammaglobulinemia	Recurrent infections, disseminated BCG infections; autoimmunity (type 1 diabetes), hypothyroidism, facial dysmorphism
Ligase I deficiency	LIG1	AR	126391	Lymphopenia, increased γδ T cells, decreased mitogen response	Normal	Hypogammaglobulinemia, Reduced antibody responses	Recurrent bacterial and viral infections; growth retardation; sun sensitivity, radiation sensitivity; macrocytic red blood cells
NSMCE3 deficiency	NSMCE3	AR	608243	Decreased number, poor responses to mitogens and antigens	Normal	Normal IgG, IgA, normal to elevated IgM; decreased antibody responses to PPS	Severe lung disease (possibly viral); thymic hypoplasia; chromosomal breakage, radiation sensitivity
ERCC6L2 (Hebo deficiency)	ERCC6L2	AR	615667	Lymphopenia	Low	Normal	Facial dysmorphism, microcephaly; bone marrow failure
GINS1 deficiency	GINS1	AR	610608	Low or normal	Low or normal	High IgA, low IgM and IgG	Neutropenia; IUGR; NK cells very low
MCM10 deficiency (1 patient)	MCM10	AR	619313	Low or normal	Low	Normal IgM, IgA, decreased IgG	severe (fatal) CMV infection, HLH-like, phenocopies GINS1 and MCM4 deficiencies; ↓ NK cells and NK function

Table 2 (continued)

3. Thymic Defects with Additional Congenital Anomalies							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
DiGeorge/velocardio-facial syndrome Chromosome 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22q11.2DS)	Large deletion (3Mb) typically in chromosome 22 (TBX1)	AD	602054	Decreased or normal, 5% have low TRECs at NBS and <1500 CD3T cells/ μ L in neonatal period	Normal	Normal or decreased	Hypoparathyroidism; conotruncal cardiac malformation, velopalatal insufficiency; abnormal facies; intellectual disability
DiGeorge/velocardio-facial syndrome	Unknown	Sporadic		Decreased or normal			
TBX1 deficiency	TBX1	AD	602054	Decreased or normal, may have low TRECs at NBS			
CHARGE syndrome	CHD7	AD	608892	Decreased or normal, may have low TRECs at NBS; response to PHA may be decreased	Normal	Normal or decreased	Coloboma of eye; heart anomaly; choanal atresia; intellectual disability; genital and ear anomalies, CNS malformation; some are SCID-like
	SEMA3E	AD	608166				
	Unknown						
Winged helix nude FOXP1 deficiency	FOXP1	AR	601705	Very low	Normal	Decreased	Severe infections; abnormal thymic epithelium, immunodeficiency; congenital alopecia, nail dystrophy; neural tube defect
FOXP1 haploinsufficiency	FOXP1	AD	600838	Severe T cell lymphopenia at birth, normalised by adulthood	Normal/low	Not assessed	Recurrent, viral and bacterial respiratory tract infections; skin involvement (eczema, dermatitis), nail dystrophy
Chromosome 10p13-p14 deletion syndrome (10p13-p14DS)	Del10p13-p14	AD	601362	Normal, rarely lymphopenia and decreased lymphoproliferation to mitogens and antigens; hypoplastic thymus may be present	Normal	Normal	Hypoparathyroidism; renal disease; deafness; growth retardation; facial dysmorphism; cardiac defects may be present; recurrent infections +/-
Chromosome 11q deletion syndrome (Jacobsen syndrome)	11q23del	AD	147791	Lymphopenia; low NK cells	Decreased B cells and switched memory B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, decreased antibody responses	Recurrent respiratory infections; multiple warts; facial dysmorphism, growth retardation

4. Immuno-osseous Dysplasias							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
Cartilage hair hypoplasia (CHH)	RMRP	AR	157660	Varies from severely decreased (SCID) to normal; impaired lymphocyte proliferation	Normal	Normal or reduced, antibodies variably decreased	Short-limbed dwarfism with metaphyseal dysostosis; sparse hair; bone marrow failure; autoimmunity; susceptibility to lymphoma and other cancers; impaired spermatogenesis; neuronal dysplasia of the intestine
Schimke Immuno-osseous dysplasia	SMARCA1	AR	606622	Decreased	Normal	Normal	Short stature, spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, intrauterine growth retardation; nephropathy; bacterial, viral, fungal infections; may present as SCID; bone marrow failure
MYSM1 deficiency	MYSM1	AR	612176	T cell lymphopenia, reduced naive T cells, low NK cells	B-cell deficiency	Hypogammaglobulinemia	Short stature; recurrent infections; congenital bone marrow failure, myelodysplasia; immunodeficiency affecting B-cells and granulocytes; skeletal anomalies; cataracts; developmental delay
MOPD1 Deficiency (Roifman syndrome)	RNU4ATAC	AR	601428	Decreased NK cell function	Decreased total and memory B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, variably decreased specific antibodies	Recurrent bacterial infections; lymphadenopathy; spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, extreme intrauterine growth retardation; retinal dystrophy; facial dysmorphism; may present with microcephaly; short stature
Immunoskeletal dysplasia with neurodevelopmental abnormalities (EXTL3 deficiency)	EXTL3	AR	617425	Decreased	Normal	Decreased to normal	Short stature; cervical spinal stenosis, neurodevelopmental impairment; eosinophilia; may have early infant mortality

Table 2 (continued)

5. Hyper IgE Syndromes (HIES)							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
AD-HIES STAT3 deficiency (Job syndrome)	STAT3	AD LOF (dominant negative)	147060	Normal overall; Th17, T follicular helper, MAIT, NKT cells decreased, Tregs may be increased; impaired responses to STAT3-activating cytokines	Normal, reduced memory B cells, BAFF expression increased, impaired responses to STAT3-activating cytokines	Very high IgE, specific antibody production decreased	Distinctive facial features (broad nasal bridge); bacterial infections (boils, pulmonary abscesses, pneumatoceles) due to <i>S. aureus</i> , pulmonary Aspergillus, <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> ; eczema, mucocutaneous candidiasis; hyperextensible joints, osteoporosis and bone fractures, scoliosis, retained primary teeth; coronary and cerebral aneurysms
IL6 receptor deficiency	IL6R	AR	147880	Normal/increased; normal responses to mitogens	Normal total and memory B; reduced switched memory B	Normal/low serum IgM, G, A. Very high IgE; specific antibody production low	Recurrent pyogenic infections, cold abscesses; high circulating IL-6 levels
IL6 signal transducer (IL6ST) deficiency (partial)	IL6ST	AR	618523	Decreased Th17 cells	Reduced switched and non-switched memory B cells	High IgE, specific antibody production variably affected	Bacterial infections, boils, eczema, pulmonary abscesses, pneumatoceles; bone fractures; scoliosis; retention of primary teeth; craniosynostosis
IL6ST deficiency (partial) (12 patients)	IL6ST	AD	619752	Normal, increased naive, increased Th2	Normal total but reduced memory	Normal IgM, G, A; hyper-IgE	Dermatitis/eczema, eosinophilia, recurrent skin infections, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, pneumatoceles with severe secondary pulmonary aspergillosis, connective tissue defects (scoliosis, face, joints, fractures, palate, tooth retention). Phenocopies aspects of IL6R and IL11R deficiencies (due to unresponsiveness to these cytokines), as well as STAT3 DN/AR ZNF341
IL6ST deficiency (complete) (6 patients)	IL6ST	AR	619751	ND death in utero or in neonatal period occurred for most affected individuals)			Fatal Stuve-Wiedemann-like syndrome; skeletal dysplasia, osteoporosis, hyperextensibility, lung dysfunction, renal abnormalities, thrombocytopenia, dermatitis, eczema. Defective acute phase response. Completely unresponsive to IL-6 family cytokines
ZNF341 deficiency AR-HIES	ZNF341	AR	618282	Decreased Th17 and NK cells	Normal, reduced memory B cells, impaired responses to STAT3-activating cytokines	High IgE and IgG, specific antibody production decreased	Phenocopy of AD-HIES; mild facial dysmorphism; early onset eczema, MCC, bacterial skin infections, abscesses, recurrent bacterial respiratory infections (<i>S. aureus</i>), lung abscesses and pneumatoceles; hyperextensible joints; bone fractures and retention of primary teeth
ERBIN deficiency	ERBB2IP	AD	606944	Increased circulating Treg	Normal	Moderately increased IgE	Recurrent respiratory infections, susceptibility to <i>S. aureus</i> , eczema; hyperextensible joints, scoliosis; arterial dilatation in some patients
Loeys-Dietz syndrome (TGFB1 deficiency)	TGFB1	AD	609192	Normal	Normal	Elevated IgE	Recurrent respiratory infections; eczema, food allergies; hyperextensible joints, scoliosis, retention of primary teeth; aortic aneurysms.
	TGFB2		610168				
Comel-Netherton syndrome	SPINK5	AR	605010	Normal	Low switched and non-switched B cells	High IgE and IgA, Antibody variably decreased	Congenital ichthyosis, bamboo hair, atopic diathesis; increased bacterial infections; failure to thrive
PGM3 deficiency	PGM3	AR	172100	CD8 and CD4 T cells may be decreased	Low B and memory B cells	Normal or elevated IgG and IgA, most with high IgE, eosinophilia	Severe atopy; autoimmunity; bacterial and viral infections; skeletal anomalies/dysplasia; short stature, brachydactyly, dysmorphic facial features; intellectual disability and cognitive impairment, delayed CNS myelination in some affected individuals
CARD11 deficiency (heterozygous DN)	CARD11	AD LOF	617638	Normal overall, but defective T cell activation and proliferation; skewing toward Th2	Normal to low	High IgE, poor specific antibody production; impaired activation of both NF- κ B and mTORC1 pathways	Variable atopy, eczema, food allergies, eosinophilia; cutaneous viral infections, recurrent respiratory infections; lymphoma; CID

6. Defects of Vitamin B12 and Folate Metabolism

Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
Transcobalamin 2 deficiency	TCN2	AR	613441	Normal	Variable	Decreased	Megaloblastic anaemia, pancytopenia; if untreated (B12) for prolonged periods results in intellectual disability
SLC46A1/PCFT deficiency causing hereditary folate malabsorption	SLC46A1	AR	229050	Variable numbers and activation profile	Variable	Decreased	Megaloblastic anaemia, failure to thrive; if untreated for prolonged periods results in intellectual disability
Methylene-tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase 1 (MTHFD1) deficiency	MTHFD1	AR	172460	Low thymic output, normal in vitro proliferation	Low	Decreased/poor antibody responses to conjugated polysaccharide antigens	Recurrent bacterial infection, <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> ; megaloblastic anaemia; failure to thrive; neutropenia; seizures, intellectual disability; folate-responsive

7. Anhidrotic Ectodermodyplasia with Immunodeficiency (EDA-ID)

Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
EDA-ID due to NEMO /IKBK deficiency (ectodermal dysplasia, immune deficiency)	IKBK	XL	300248	Normal or decreased, TCR activation impaired	Normal; Low memory and isotype switched B cells	Decreased, some with elevated IgA, IgM, poor specific antibody responses, absent antibodies to polysaccharide antigens	Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (in some); various infections (bacteria, mycobacteria, viruses, fungi); colitis; conical teeth, variable defects of skin, hair and teeth; monocyte dysfunction
EDA-ID due to IKBA GOF mutation	NFKBIA	AD GOF	164008	Normal total T cells, TCR activation impaired	Normal B cell numbers, impaired BCR activation, low memory and isotype switched B cells	Decreased IgG and IgA, elevated IgM, poor specific antibody responses, absent antibody to polysaccharide antigens	Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia; various infections (bacteria, mycobacteria, viruses, fungi); colitis; variable defects of skin, hair and teeth; T cell and monocyte dysfunction

Table 2 (continued)

EDA-ID due to <i>IKBKB</i> GOF mutation	<i>IKBKB</i>	AD GOF	618204	Decreased T cells, impaired TCR activation	Normal number, poor function	Reduced	Recurrent bacterial, viral, fungal infections; variable ectodermal defects
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8. Calcium Channel Defects							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
ORAI-1 deficiency	<i>ORAI1</i>	AR	610277	Normal, defective TCR mediated activation	Normal	Normal	Autoimmunity; EDA; non-progressive myopathy
STIM1 deficiency	<i>STIM1</i>	AR	605921				
CRACR2A deficiency (1 patient)	<i>CRACR2A</i>	AR	NA	Mild reduction in T cell numbers	Normal	Low	Later onset, chronic diarrhea, recurrent lower respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia

9. Other Defects							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T cells	B cells	Ig	Associated features
Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) deficiency	<i>PNP</i>	AR	164050	Progressive decrease	Normal	Normal or low	Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; neurological impairment
Immunodeficiency with multiple intestinal atresias	<i>TTC7A</i>	AR	609332	Variable, but sometimes absent or low TRECs at NBS; may have SCID phenotype at birth	Normal or low	Markedly decreased IgG, IgM, IgA	Bacterial (sepsis), fungal, viral infections; multiple intestinal atresias, often with intrauterine polyhydramnios and early demise
Tricho-Hepato-Enteric Syndrome (THES)	<i>TTC37</i>	AR	222470	Impaired IFN γ production	Variably low numbers of switched memory B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, may have low antibody responses	Respiratory infections; IUGR; facial dysmorphic features, woolly hair; early onset intractable diarrhea, liver cirrhosis; platelet abnormalities
	<i>SKIV2L</i>		614602				
Hepatic veno-occlusive disease with immunodeficiency (VODI)	<i>SP110</i>	AR	604457	Normal (decreased memory T cells)	Normal (decreased memory B cells)	Decreased IgG, IgA, IgM, absent germinal center and tissue plasma cells	Hepatic veno-occlusive disease; susceptibility to <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> pneumonia, CMV, candida; thrombocytopenia; hepatosplenomegaly; cerebrosplinal leukodystrophy
BCL11B deficiency	<i>BCL11B</i>	AD	617237	Low, poor proliferation	Normal	Normal	Congenital abnormalities, neonatal teeth, dysmorphic faces; absent corpus callosum, neurocognitive deficits
EPG5 deficiency (Vici syndrome)	<i>EPG5</i>	AR	615068	Profound depletion of CD4+ cells	Defective	Decreased (particularly IgG2)	Agnesis of the corpus callosum; cataracts; cardiomyopathy; skin hypopigmentation; intellectual disability; microcephaly; recurrent infections, chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis
HOIL1 deficiency	<i>RBCK1</i>	AR	610924	Normal numbers	Normal, decreased memory B cells	Poor antibody responses to polysaccharides	Bacterial infections; autoinflammation; amylopectinosis
HOIP deficiency	<i>RNF31</i>	AR	612487	Normal numbers	Normal, decreased memory B cells	decreased	Bacterial infections; autoinflammation; amylopectinosis; lymphangiectasia
Hennekam-lymphangiectasia-lymphedema syndrome	<i>CCBE1</i>	AR	612753	Low/variable	Low/variable	decreased	Lymphangiectasia and lymphedema with facial abnormalities and other dysmorphic features
	<i>FAT4</i>	AR	612411	Low/variable	Low/variable	decreased	Lymphangiectasia and lymphedema with facial abnormalities and other dysmorphic features
Activating de novo mutations in nuclear factor, erythroid 2-like (NFE2L2)	<i>NFE2L2</i>	AD	617744	Not reported	Decreased switched memory B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, decreased antibody responses	Recurrent respiratory and skin infections; growth retardation, developmental delay; white matter cerebral lesions; increased level of homocysteine; increased expression of stress response genes
STAT5b deficiency	<i>STAT5B</i>	AR	245590	Modestly decreased, reduced Treg number and function	Normal	hypergammaglobulinemia, increased IgE	Growth-hormone insensitive dwarfism; dysmorphic features; eczema; lymphocytic interstitial pneumonitis; prominent autoimmunity
STAT5b deficiency	<i>STAT5B</i>	AD (dominant negative)	604260	Normal	Normal	Increased IgE	Growth-failure; eczema (no immune defects compared to AR STAT5 deficiency)
Kabuki syndrome (type 1 and 2)	<i>KMT2D</i>	AD	602113	Normal	Normal	Low IgA and occasionally low IgG	Typical facial abnormalities, cleft or high arched palate, skeletal abnormalities, short stature; intellectual disability; congenital heart defects; recurrent infections (otitis media, pneumonia) in 50% of patients; autoimmunity may be present
	<i>KDM6A</i>	XL (females may be affected)	300128				
KMT2A deficiency (Wiedemann-Steiner syndrome)	<i>KMT2A</i>	AD	605130	Normal	Decreased switched and non-switched memory B cells	Hypogammaglobulinemia, decreased antibody responses	Respiratory infections; short stature; hypertelorism; hairy elbows; developmental delay, intellectual disability
DIAPH1 deficiency (7 patients)	<i>DIAPH1</i>	AR	616632	Reduced naïve T cells	Decreased memory B cells	Low IgM, normal IgG	Seizures, cortical blindness, microcephaly syndrome (SCBMS); recurrent bacterial, viral, fungal infections; B-lymphoma (3/7)
AIOLOS deficiency (7 patients)	<i>IKZF3</i>	AD	619437	Normal	Reduced; impaired development	Very low	EBV susceptibility, recurrent sinopulmonary & respiratory infections, <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> , warts (HPV), <i>M avium</i> , B cell malignancy
CD28 deficiency (3 patients)	<i>CD28</i>	AR	NA	Normal	Normal	Normal	Susceptibility to HPV infection only

Total number of mutant genes in Table 2: 69. New inborn errors of immunity: 7 (*MCM10* [29, 30], AR and AD *IL6ST* [31–33], *CRACR2A* [27], *DIAPH1* [34], *IKZF3* [25, 26], *CD28* [28]). Unknown cause of DiGeorge syndrome, unknown cause of CHARGE syndrome, unknown gene(s) within 10p13-14 deletion responsible for phenotype

EDA ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic, HSV herpes simplex virus, VZV varicella zoster virus, BCG *Bacillus Calmette-Guerin*, NBS newborn screen, TREC T cell receptor excision circle (biomarker for low T cells used in NBS), IUGR intrauterine growth retardation

Table 3 Predominantly antibody deficiencies

1. Severe Reduction in All Serum Immunoglobulin Isotypes with Profoundly Decreased or Absent B Cells, Agammaglobulinemia					
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Ig	Associated features
BTK deficiency, X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA)	<i>BTK</i>	XL	300300	All isotypes decreased in majority of patients, some patients have detectable immunoglobulins	Severe bacterial infections, normal numbers of pro-B cells
μ heavy chain deficiency	<i>IGHM</i>	AR	147020		
λ 5 deficiency	<i>IGLL1</i>	AR	146770		
Ig α deficiency	<i>CD79A</i>	AR	112205		
Ig β deficiency	<i>CD79B</i>	AR	147245		
BLNK deficiency	<i>BLNK</i>	AR	604515		
p110 δ deficiency	<i>PIK3CD</i>	AR	602839		
p85 deficiency	<i>PIK3R1</i>	AR	615214		
E47 transcription factor deficiency	<i>TCF3</i>	AD	616941		
	<i>TCF3</i>	AR	147141		
SLC39A7 (ZIP7) deficiency	<i>SLC39A7</i>	AR	601416		
Hoffman syndrome/TOP2B deficiency	<i>TOP2B</i>	AD	126431		
FNIP1 deficiency (6 patients)	<i>FNIP1</i>	AR	619705		All isotypes decreased
PU1 deficiency	<i>SPI1</i>	AD	619707		Severe bacterial infections; autoimmune complications (IBD)
					Severe bacterial infections, cytenias, decreased or absent pro-B cells
				Recurrent bacterial infections	
				Severe, recurrent bacterial infections, failure to thrive	
				Early onset infections, blistering dermatosis, failure to thrive, thrombocytopenia	
				Recurrent infections, facial dysmorphism, limb anomalies	
				Early onset recurrent infections, bronchiectasis, fibrosis, interstitial pneumoniae; neutropenia (severe or intermittent); Crohn disease (one patient); congenital heart defects, muscular hypotonia; developmental delay	
				Sinopulmonary infections with encapsulated bacteria, viral infections	

2. Severe Reduction in at Least 2 Serum Immunoglobulin Isotypes with Normal or Low Number of B Cells, CVID Phenotype					
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Ig	Associated features
Common variable immune deficiency with no gene defect specified (CVID)	Unknown	Variable		Low IgG and IgA and/or IgM	Clinical phenotypes vary; most have recurrent infections, some have polyclonal lymphoproliferation, autoimmune cytenias and/or granulomatous disease
Activated p110 δ syndrome (APDS)	<i>PIK3CD</i> GOF	AD	615513 (APDS1)	Normal/increased IgM, reduced IgG and IgA	Severe bacterial infections; reduced memory B cells and increased transitional B cells, EBV \pm CMV viremia, lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly, autoimmunity, lymphoproliferation, lymphoma
	<i>PIK3R1</i>	AD	616005 (APDS2)		Severe bacterial infections, reduced memory B cells and increased transitional B cells, lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly, lymphoproliferation, lymphoma; developmental delay
PTEN Deficiency (LOF)	<i>PTEN</i>	AD	158350	Normal/Decreased	Recurrent infections, Lymphoproliferation, Autoimmunity; developmental delay
CD19 deficiency	<i>CD19</i>	AR	107265	Low IgG and IgA and/or IgM	Recurrent infections, may have glomerulonephritis (CD81 mutation abolishes expression of CD19, thereby phenocopying CD19 mutations)
CD81 deficiency	<i>CD81</i>	AR	186845	Low IgG, low or normal IgA and IgM	Recurrent infections
CD20 deficiency	<i>CD20</i>	AR	112210	Low IgG, normal or elevated IgM and IgA	Recurrent infections
CD21 deficiency	<i>CD21</i>	AR	120650	Low IgG, impaired anti-pneumococcal response	Recurrent infections
TAC1 deficiency ^a	<i>TNFRSF13B</i>	AR or AD	604907	Low IgG and IgA and/or IgM	Variable clinical expression and penetrance for monoallelic variants
BAFF receptor deficiency	<i>TNFRSF13C</i>	AR	606269	Low IgG and IgM,	Variable clinical expression
TWEAK deficiency	<i>TNFSF12</i>	AD	602695	Low IgM and A, lack of anti-pneumococcal antibody	Pneumonia, bacterial infections, warts, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia
TRNT1 deficiency	<i>TRNT1</i>	AR	612907	B cell deficiency and hypogammaglobulinemia	congenital sideroblastic anemia, deafness, developmental delay
NFKB1 deficiency	<i>NFKB1</i>	AD	164011	Normal or low IgG, A and M, low or normal B cells, low memory B cells	Recurrent sinopulmonary infections, COPD, EBV proliferation, autoimmune cytenias, alopecia and autoimmune thyroiditis
NFKB2 deficiency	<i>NFKB2</i>	AD	615577	Low serum IgG, A and M; low B cell numbers	Recurrent sinopulmonary infections, alopecia and endocrinopathies
IKAROS deficiency	<i>IKZF1</i>	AD (haploinsufficiency)	603023	Low IgG, IgA, IgM, low or normal B cells; B cells and Ig levels reduce with age	Decreased pro-B cells, recurrent sinopulmonary infections; increased risk of ALL, autoimmunity, CVID phenotype
IRF2BP2 deficiency	<i>IRF2BP2</i>	AD	615332	Hypogammaglobulinemia, absent IgA	Recurrent infections, possible autoimmunity and inflammatory disease
ATP6AP1 deficiency	<i>ATP6AP1</i>	XL	300972	Variable immunoglobulin findings	Hepatopathy, leukopenia, low copper
ARHGEF1 deficiency	<i>ARHGEF1</i>	AR	618459	Hypogammaglobulinemia; lack of antibody	Recurrent infections, bronchiectasis
SH3KBP1 (CIN85) deficiency	<i>SH3KBP1</i>	XL	300310	IgM, IgG deficiency; loss of antibody	Severe bacterial infections
SEC61A1 deficiency	<i>SEC61A1</i>	AD	609213	Hypogammaglobulinemia	Severe recurrent respiratory tract infections
RAC2 deficiency	<i>RAC2</i>	AR	602049	Low IgG, IgA, IgM, low or normal B cells; reduced Ab responses following vaccination	Recurrent sinopulmonary infections, selective IgA deficiency; poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis; urticaria
Mannosyl-oligosaccharide glucosidase deficiency	<i>MOGS</i>	AR	601336	Low IgG, IgA, IgM, increased B cells; poor Ab responses following vaccination	Bacterial and viral infections; severe neurologic disease; also known as congenital disorder of glycosylation type IIb (CDG-IIb)
PIK3CG deficiency (2 patients)	<i>PIK3CG</i>	AR	619802	Reduced memory B cells, hypogammaglobulinemia	Recurrent infections, Cytopenia /lymphopenia, eosinophilia, splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, HLH-like
BOB1 deficiency (1 patient)	<i>POU2AF1</i>	AR	NA	Reduced memory B cells, agammaglobulinemia	Recurrent respiratory infections, possible chronic viral infection of CNS with progressive tetraparesia

Table 3 (continued)

3. Severe Reduction in Serum IgG and IgA with Normal/Elevated IgM and Normal Numbers of B cells, Hyper IgM					
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Ig	Associated features
AID deficiency	AICDA	AR	6055258	IgG and IgA decreased, IgM increased; normal memory B cells but lacking somatic hypermutation	Bacterial infections, enlarged lymph nodes and germinal centers; autoimmunity
		AD	605257	IgG absent or decreased, IgA undetected, IgM increased; normal memory B cells with intact somatic hypermutation	Bacterial infections, enlarged lymph nodes and germinal centers. Mutations uniquely localise to the nuclear export signal.
UNG deficiency	UNG	AR	191525	IgG and IgA decreased, IgM increased	Enlarged lymph nodes and germinal centers
INO80 deficiency	INO80	AR	610169	IgG and IgA decreased, IgM increased	Severe bacterial infections
MSH6 deficiency	MSH6	AR	600678	Variable IgG, defects, increased IgM in some, normal B cells, low switched memory B cells, Ig class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation defects	Family or personal history of cancer
CTNNBL1 deficiency (1 patient)	CTNNBL1	AR	NA	Reduced memory B cells, Ig class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation defects, progressive hypogammaglobulinemia	CVID, autoimmune cytopenias, recurrent infections, hyperplastic germinal centers
APRIL deficiency (1 patient)	TNFSF13	AR	NA	Normal total B cell counts, Reduced memory B cells, hypogammaglobulinemia	CVID, chronic but mild infections, alopecia areata

4. Isotype, Light Chain, or Functional Deficiencies with Generally Normal Numbers of B Cells					
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Ig	Associated features
Ig heavy chain mutations and deletions	Mutation or chromosomal deletion at 14q32	AR		One or more IgG and/or IgA subclasses as well as IgE may be absent	May be asymptomatic
Kappa chain deficiency	IGKC	AR	147200	All immunoglobulins have lambda light chain	Asymptomatic
Isolated IgG subclass deficiency	Unknown	?		Reduction in one or more IgG subclass	Usually asymptomatic, a minority may have poor antibody response to specific antigens and recurrent viral/bacterial infections
IgG subclass deficiency with IgA deficiency	Unknown	?		Reduced IgA with decrease in one or more IgG subclass	Recurrent bacterial infections May be asymptomatic
Selective IgA deficiency	Unknown	?		Absent IgA with other isotypes normal, normal subclasses and specific antibodies	May be asymptomatic Bacterial infections, autoimmunity mildly increased
Specific antibody deficiency with normal Ig levels and normal B cells	Unknown	?		Normal	Reduced ability to produce antibodies to specific antigens
Transient hypogammaglobulinemia of infancy	Unknown	?		IgG and IgA decreased	Normal ability to produce antibodies to vaccine antigens, usually not associated with significant infections
CARD11 GOF	CARD11	AD GOF	616452	polyclonal B cell lymphocytosis due to constitutive NF-κB activation	Splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, poor vaccine response
Selective IgM deficiency	Unknown	?		Absent serum IgM	Pneumococcal / bacterial

Common variable immunodeficiency disorders (CVID) include several clinical and laboratory phenotypes that may be caused by distinct genetic and/or environmental factors. Some patients with CVID and no known genetic defect have markedly reduced numbers of B cells as well as hypogammaglobulinemia. Identification of causal variants can assist in defining treatment. In addition to monogenic causes on this table, a small minority of patients with XLP (Table 4), WHIM syndrome (Table 6), ICF (Table 2), VODI (Table 2), thymoma with immunodeficiency (Good syndrome) or myelodysplasia are first seen by an immunologist because of recurrent infections, hypogammaglobulinemia and normal or reduced numbers of B cells

Total number of mutant genes in Table 3: 45. New inborn errors of immunity: 6 (*FNIP1* [35, 36], *SPI1* [37], *PIK3CG* [38, 39], *POU2AF1* [40], *CTNNBL1* [41], *TNFRSF13* [42])

EBV Epstein-Barr virus, COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

#Heterozygous variants in *TNFRSF13B* have been detected in healthy individuals, thus such variants are likely to be disease-modifying rather than disease-causing

Table 4 Diseases of immune dysregulation

1. Familial Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (FHL syndromes)							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
Perforin deficiency (FHL2)	<i>PRF1</i>	AR	170280	Increased activated T cells	Normal	Decreased to absent NK and CTL activities cytotoxicity	Fever, HSM, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH), cytopenias
UNC13D / Munc13-4 deficiency (FHL3)	<i>UNC13D</i>	AR	608897	Increased activated T cells	Normal	Decreased to absent NK and CTL activities (cytotoxicity and/or degranulation)	Fever, HSM, HLH, cytopenias,
Syntaxin 11 deficiency (FHL4)	<i>STX11</i>	AR	605014				
STXBP2 / Munc18-2 deficiency (FHL5)	<i>STXBP2</i>	AR or AD	601717				
FAAP24 deficiency	<i>FAAP24</i>	AR	610884	Increased activated T cells	Normal	Failure to kill autologous EBV transformed B cells. Normal NK cell function	EBV-driven lymphoproliferative disease
SLC7A7 deficiency	<i>SLC7A7</i>	AR	222700	Normal	Normal	Hyper-inflammatory response of macrophages Normal NK cell function	Lysinuric protein intolerance, bleeding tendency, alveolar proteinosis
RHOG deficiency (1 patient)	<i>RHOG</i>	AR	NA	Normal	Slightly reduced	Impaired CTL and NK cell cytotoxicity	HLH (hemophagocytosis, hepatosplenomegaly, fever, cytopenias, low hemoglobin, hypertriglyceridemia, elevated ferritin, sCD25)

2. FHL Syndromes with Hypopigmentation							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
Chediak-Higashi syndrome	<i>LYST</i>	AR	606897	Increased activated T cells	Normal	Decreased NK and CTL activities (cytotoxicity and/or degranulation)	Partial albinism, recurrent infections, fever, HSM, HLH, giant lysosomes, neutropenia, cytopenias, bleeding tendency, progressive neurological dysfunction
GrisCELLI syndrome, type 2	<i>RAB27A</i>	AR	603868	Normal	Normal	Decreased NK and CTL activities (cytotoxicity and/or degranulation)	Partial albinism, fever, HSM, HLH, cytopenias
Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, type 2	<i>AP3B1</i>	AR	603401	Normal	Normal	Decreased NK and CTL activities (cytotoxicity and/or degranulation)	Partial albinism, recurrent infections, pulmonary fibrosis, increased bleeding, neutropenia, HLH
Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, type 10	<i>AP3D1</i>	AR	617050	Normal	Normal	Decreased NK and CTL activities (cytotoxicity and/or degranulation)	Oculocutaneous albinism, severe neutropenia, recurrent infections, seizures, hearing loss and neurodevelopmental delay
CEBPE neofunction (3 patients)	<i>CEBPE</i>	AR GOF	245480	Mild reduction	Not done	Autoinflammation activation/ ↑ IFN gene expression, altered chromatin occupancy of mutant CEBPE, and transcriptional changes	Recurrent abdominal pain, aseptic fever, systemic inflammation; abscesses, ulceration, infections; mild bleeding diathesis

3. Regulatory T Cell Defects							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
IPEX, immune dysregulation, polyendocrinopathy, enteropathy X-linked	<i>FOXP3</i>	XL	300292	Normal	Normal	Lack of (and/or impaired function of) CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ FOXP3 ⁺ regulatory T cells (Tregs)	Autoimmune enteropathy, early onset diabetes, thyroiditis hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, eczema, elevated IgE and IgA
CD25 deficiency	<i>IL2RA</i>	AR	147730	Normal to decreased	Normal	No CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ cells with impaired function of Tregs cells	Lymphoproliferation, autoimmunity, impaired T cell proliferation in vitro
CD122 deficiency	<i>IL2RB</i>	AR	618495	Increased memory CD8 T cells, decreased Tregs	Increased memory B cells	Diminished IL2Rβ expression, dysregulated signaling in response to IL-2/IL-15; increased immature NK cells	Lymphoproliferation, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, dermatitis, enteropathy, hypergammaglobulinemia, recurrent viral (EBV, CMV) infections
CTLA4 haploinsufficiency (ALPS-V)	<i>CTLA4</i>	AD	123890	Decreased	Decreased	Impaired function of Tregs.	Autoimmune cytopenias, enteropathy, interstitial lung disease, extra-lymphoid lymphocytic infiltration, recurrent infections
LRBA deficiency	<i>LRBA</i>	AR	606453	Normal or decreased CD4 numbers T cell dysregulation	Low or normal numbers of B cells	Reduced IgG and IgA in most	Recurrent infections, inflammatory bowel disease, autoimmunity
DEF6 deficiency	<i>DEF6</i>	AR	610094	Mild CD4 and CD8 lymphopenia	Low or normal numbers of B cells	Impaired Treg function	Enteropathy, hepatosplenomegaly, cardiomyopathy, recurrent infections

Table 4 (continued)

STAT3 GOF mutation	STAT3	AD GOF	102582	Decreased	Decreased	Enhanced STAT3 signaling, leading to increased Th17 cell differentiation, lymphoproliferation and autoimmunity. Decreased Tregs and impaired function	Lymphoproliferation, solid organ autoimmunity, recurrent infections
BACH2 deficiency	BACH2	AD	605394	Progressive T cell lymphopenia	Impaired memory B cell development	Haploinsufficiency for a critical lineage specification transcription factor	Lymphocytic colitis, sinopulmonary infections
FERMT1 deficiency	FERMT1	AR	173650	Normal	Normal	Intracellular accumulation of IgG, IgM, IgA, and C3 in colloid bodies under the basement membrane	Dermatosis characterized by congenital blistering, skin atrophy, photosensitivity, skin fragility, and scaling
IKAROS GOF (8 patients)	IKZF1	AD GOF	NA	Normal	Normal/mild decrease	Increased binding of mutant IKAROS to DNA/target genes	Multiple autoimmune features (diabetes, colitis, thyroiditis), allergy, lymphoproliferation, plasma cell expansion (IgG4 ⁺), Evans Syndrome, recurrent infections

4. Autoimmunity with or without Lymphoproliferation

Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
APECED (APS-1), autoimmune polyendocrinopathy with candidiasis and ectodermal dystrophy	AIRE	AR or AD	240300	Normal	Normal	AIRE serves as checkpoint in the thymus for negative selection of autoreactive T cells and for generation of Tregs	Autoimmunity: hypoparathyroidism, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency, diabetes, gonadal dysfunction and other endocrine abnormalities; dental enamel hypoplasia, alopecia areata enteropathy, pernicious anemia; chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis
ITCH deficiency	ITCH	AR	606409			ITCH deficiency may cause immune dysregulation by affecting both energy induction in autoreactive effector T cells and generation of Tregs	Early-onset chronic lung disease (interstitial pneumonitis), autoimmunity (thyroiditis, type I diabetes, chronic diarrhea/enteropathy, and hepatitis), failure to thrive, developmental delay, dysmorphic facial features
Tripeptidyl-Peptidase II Deficiency	TPP2	AR	190470	Decreased	Decreased	TPP2 deficiency results in premature immunosenescence and immune dysregulation	Variable lymphoproliferation, severe autoimmune cytopenias, hypergammaglobulinemia, recurrent infections
JAK1 GOF	JAK1	AD GOF	147795	Not assessed	Not assessed	Hyperactive JAK1	HSM, eosinophilia, eosinophilic enteritis, thyroid disease, poor growth, viral infections
Prolidase deficiency	PEPD	AR	613230	Normal	Normal	Peptidase D	Autoantibodies common, chronic skin ulcers, eczema, infections
SOCS1 haploinsufficiency (15 patients)	SOCS1	AD	619375	Decreased	Reduced switched memory B cells	↑ pSTAT1, ↑ type I/II IFN signature	Early onset severe multisystemic autoimmunity, neutropenia, lymphopenia, ITP, AIHA, SLE, GN, hepatosplenomegaly, psoriasis, arthritis, thyroiditis, hepatitis; recurrent bacterial infections. Incomplete penetrance
PD-1 deficiency (1 patient)	PDCD1	AR	NA	Mostly intact	Normal	Lack of PD-1 on patient PBMCs, reduced IFN γ production in response to mycobacterial stimuli	Tuberculosis, autoimmunity (T1D, hypothyroidism, JIA), fatal pulmonary autoimmunity, hepatosplenomegaly

5. Immune Dysregulation with Colitis

Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
IL-10 deficiency	IL10	AR	124092	Normal	Normal	No functional IL-10 secretion	Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) Folliculitis, recurrent respiratory diseases, arthritis,
IL-10R deficiency	IL10RA	AR	146933	Normal	Normal	Leukocytes unresponsive to IL-10	IBD, Folliculitis, recurrent respiratory diseases, arthritis, lymphoma
	IL10RB	AR	123889	Normal	Normal	Leukocytes unresponsive to IL-10, and IL-22, IL-26, IL-28A, IL-28B and IL-29	
NFAT5 haploinsufficiency	NFAT5	AD	604708	Normal	Normal	Decreased memory B cells and plasmablasts	IBD, recurrent sinopulmonary infections
TGFB1 deficiency	TGFB1	AR	618213	Normal	Normal	Decreased T cell proliferation in response to anti-CD3	IBD, immunodeficiency, recurrent viral infections, microcephaly, and encephalopathy
RIPK1	RIPK1	AR	618108	Reduced	Normal/Reduced	Reduced activation of MAPK, NFkB pathways to	Recurrent infections, early-onset IBD, progressive polyarthritis
ELF4 deficiency (3 patients)	ELF4	XL	301074	Normal	Normal	hyper inflammatory macrophages	Early onset IBD/mucosal autoinflammation, fevers, ulcers, Responded to IL-1, TNF or IL-12p40 blockade

Table 4 (continued)

6. Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (ALPS, Canale-Smith syndrome)							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
ALPS-FAS	TNFRSF6	AD	134637	Increased TCR α/β + CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻ double negative (DN) T cells	Normal, low memory B cells	Apoptosis defect FAS mediated	Splenomegaly, adenopathies, autoimmune cytopenias, increased lymphoma risk, IgG and A normal or increased, elevated serum FasL, IL-10, vitamin B12
		AR					
ALPS-FASLG	TNFRSF6	AR	134638	Increased DN T cells	Normal	Apoptosis defect FASL mediated	Splenomegaly, adenopathies, autoimmune cytopenias, SLE, soluble FasL is not elevated
ALPS-Caspase10	CASP10	AD	601762	Increased DN T cells	Normal	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis	Adenopathies, splenomegaly, autoimmunity
ALPS-Caspase 8	CASP8	AR	601763	Slightly increased DN T cells	Normal	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis and activation	Adenopathies, splenomegaly, bacterial and viral infections, hypogammaglobulinemia
FADD deficiency	FADD	AR	602457	Increased DN T cells	Normal	Defective lymphocyte apoptosis	Functional hyposplenism, bacterial and viral infections, recurrent episodes of encephalopathy and liver dysfunction

7. Susceptibility to EBV and Lymphoproliferative Conditions							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Circulating T Cells	Circulating B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
SAP deficiency (XLP1)	SH2D1A	XL	300490	Normal or Increased activated T cells	Reduced Memory B cells	Reduced NK cell and CTL cytotoxic activity	Clinical and immunologic features triggered by EBV infection: HLH, Lymphoproliferation, Aplastic anaemia, Lymphoma, Hypogammaglobulinemia, Absent iNKT cells
XIAP deficiency (XLP2)	XIAP	XL	300079	Normal or Increased activated T cells; low/normal iNKT cells	Normal or reduced Memory B cells	Increased T cells susceptibility to apoptosis to CD95 and enhanced activation-induced cell death (AICD)	EBV infection, Splenomegaly, lymphoproliferation HLH, Colitis, IBD, hepatitis Low iNKT cells
CD27 deficiency	CD27	AR	615122	Normal	No memory B cells	hypogammaglobulinemia; poor Ab responses to some vaccines/infections	Features triggered by EBV infection, HLH, aplastic anemia, low iNKT cells, B-lymphoma
CD70 deficiency	CD70	AR	602840	Normal number, low Treg, poor activation and function	Decreased memory B cells	hypogammaglobulinemia; poor Ab responses to some vaccines/infections	EBV susceptibility, Hodgkin lymphoma; autoimmunity in some patients
CTPS1 deficiency	CTPS1	AR	615897	Normal to low, but reduced activation, proliferation	Decreased memory B cells	Normal/high IgG poor proliferation to antigen	Recurrent/chronic bacterial and viral infections (EBV, VZV), EBV lymphoproliferation, B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
CD137 deficiency (41BB)	TNFRSF9	AR	602250	Normal	Normal	Low IgG, low IgA, poor responses to T cell-dependent and T cell independent antigens, decreased T cell proliferation, IFN γ secretion, cytotoxicity	EBV lymphoproliferation, B-cell lymphoma, chronic active EBV infection
RASGRP1 deficiency	RASGRP1	AR	603962	Poor activation, proliferation, motility. Reduced naive T cells	Poor activation, proliferation, motility	Normal IgM, IgG, increased IgA	Recurrent pneumonia, herpesvirus infections, EBV associated lymphoma Decreased NK cell function
RLTPR deficiency	CARMIL2	AR	610859	Normal number, high CD4, increased naive CD4 ⁺ and CD8 ⁺ , low Treg and MAIT, poor CD28-induced function	Normal B cell numbers, reduced memory B cells	Normal to low, poor T dependent antibody response	Recurrent bacterial, fungal and mycobacterial infections, viral warts, molluscum and EBV lymphoproliferative and other malignancy, atopy
X-linked magnesium EBV and neoplasia (XMEN)	MAGT1	XL	300853	Low CD4 Low recent thymic emigrant cells, inverted CD4/CD8 ratio, reduced MAIT cells, poor proliferation to CD3	Normal but decreased memory B cells	Progressive hypogammaglobulinemia Reduced NK cell and CTL cytotoxic activity due to impaired expression of NKG2D	EBV infection, lymphoma, viral infections, respiratory and GI infections Glycosylation defects
PRKCD deficiency	PRKCD	AR	615559	Normal	Low memory B cells, high CD5 B cells	Apoptotic defect in B cells	Recurrent infections, EBV chronic infection, lymphoproliferation, SLE-like autoimmunity (nephrotic and antiphospholipid syndromes), low IgG
TET2 deficiency (3 patients)	TET2	AR	619126	Increased CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁻ T cells	Low memory B cells	DNA hypermethylation, defective FAS-mediated apoptosis	ALPS-like, recurrent viral infections, EBV viremia, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, autoimmunity, B-lymphoma, FTT, developmental delay

Total number of mutant genes in Table IV: 52. New inborn errors of immunity: 7 (*RHOG* [43], *CEBPE* [51], AD GOF *IKZF1* [52], *SOCS1* [44–46], *PDCD1* [47], *ELF4* [48], *TET2* [50])

FHL familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, *HLH* hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, *HSM* hepatosplenomegaly, *DN* double-negative, *SLE* systemic lupus erythematosus, *IBD* inflammatory bowel disease

Table 5 Congenital defects of phagocyte number or function

1. Congenital Neutropenias						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
Elastase deficiency (Severe congenital neutropenia [SCN] 1)	<i>ELANE</i>	AD	130130	N	Myeloid differentiation	Susceptibility to MDS/leukemia Severe congenital neutropenia or cyclic neutropenia
GFI 1 deficiency (SCN2)	<i>GFI1</i>	AD	600871	N	Myeloid differentiation	B/T lymphopenia
HAX1 deficiency (Kostmann Disease) (SCN3)	<i>HAX1</i>	AR	605998	N	Myeloid differentiation	Cognitive and neurological defects in patients with defects in both HAX1 isoforms, susceptibility to MDS/leukemia
G6PC3 deficiency (SCN4)	<i>G6PC3</i>	AR	611045	N	Myeloid differentiation, chemotaxis, O ₂ production	Structural heart defects, urogenital abnormalities, inner ear deafness, and venous angiectasias of trunks and limbs
VPS45 deficiency (SCN5)	<i>VPS45</i>	AR	610035	N	Myeloid differentiation, migration	Extramedullary hematopoiesis, bone marrow fibrosis, nephromegaly
Glycogen storage disease type 1b	<i>G6PT1</i>	AR	602671	N + M	Myeloid differentiation, chemotaxis, O ₂ production	Fasting hypoglycemia, lactic acidosis, hyperlipidemia, hepatomegaly
X-linked neutropenia/myelodysplasia	<i>WAS</i>	XL GOF	300299	N	Differentiation, mitosis. Results from GOF mutations in GTPase binding domain of WASp	Neutropenia, myeloid maturation arrest, monocytopenia, variable lymphoid anomalies
P14/LAMTOR2 deficiency	<i>LAMTOR2</i>	AR	610389	N + M	Endosomal biogenesis	Neutropenia Hypogammaglobulinemia ↓CD8 cytotoxicity, partial albinism, growth failure
Barth Syndrome (3-Methylglutaconic aciduria type II)	<i>TAZ</i>	XL	300394	N+L Mel	Mitochondrial function	Cardiomyopathy, myopathy, growth retardation, neutropenia
Cohen syndrome	<i>VPS13B</i>	AR	607817	N	Myeloid differentiation	Dysmorphism, mental retardation, obesity, deafness, neutropenia
Clericuzio syndrome (Poikiloderma with neutropenia)	<i>USB1</i>	AR	613276	N	Myeloid differentiation	Retinopathy, developmental delay, facial dysmorphisms, poikiloderma
JAGN1 deficiency	<i>JAGN1</i>	AR	616012	N	Myeloid differentiation	Myeloid maturation arrest, osteopenia
3-Methylglutaconic aciduria	<i>CLPB</i>	AR	616254	N	Myeloid differentiation Mitochondrial protein	Neurocognitive developmental aberrations, microcephaly, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, ataxia, seizures, cataracts, IUGR
G-CSF receptor deficiency	<i>CSF3R</i>	AR	138971	N	Stress granulopoiesis disturbed	
SMARCD2 deficiency	<i>SMARCD2</i>	AR	601736	N	Chromatin remodeling, Myeloid differentiation and neutrophil functional defect	Neutropenia, developmental aberrations, bones, hematopoietic stem cells, myelodysplasia
Specific granule deficiency	<i>CEBPE</i>	AR	189965	N	Terminal maturation and global dysfunction	Neutropenia, Neutrophils with bilobed nuclei
Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	<i>SBDS</i>	AR	607444	N	Neutrophil maturation, chemotaxis, ribosomal biogenesis	Pancytopenia, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, chondrodysplasia
	<i>DNAJC21</i>	AR	617052	N + HSC		Pancytopenia, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
	<i>EFL1</i>	AR	617941	N + HSC		
HYOU1 deficiency	<i>HYOU1</i>	AR	601746	N	Unfolded protein response	Hypoglycemia, inflammatory complications
SRP54 deficiency	<i>SRP54</i>	AD	604857	N	Protein translocation to ER, myeloid differentiation and neutrophil functional defect	Neutropenia, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
CXCR2 deficiency (6 patients)	<i>CXCR2</i>	AR	619407	N	Reduced expression of CXCR2 on patient cells, impaired responses to CXCL8	Profound neutropenia, myelokathexis, recurrent gingivitis, oral ulcers, hypergammaglobulinemia

2. Defects of Motility						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
Leukocyte adhesion deficiency type 1 (LAD1)	<i>ITGB2</i>	AR	600065	N + M + L + NK	Adherence, Chemotaxis, Endocytosis, T/NK cytotoxicity	Delayed cord separation, skin ulcers, periodontitis, leukocytosis
Leukocyte adhesion deficiency type 2 (LAD2)	<i>SLC35C1</i>	AR	605881	N + M	Rolling, chemotaxis	Mild LAD type 1 features with hh-blood group, growth retardation, developmental delay
Leukocyte adhesion deficiency type 3 (LAD3)	<i>FERMT3</i>	AR	607901	N + M + L + NK	Adherence, chemotaxis	LAD type 1 plus bleeding tendency
Rac2 deficiency	<i>RAC2</i>	AD LOF	608203	N	Adherence, chemotaxis O ₂ production	Poor wound healing, leukocytosis
β actin deficiency	<i>ACTB</i>	AD	102630	N + M	Motility	Mental retardation, short stature
Localized juvenile periodontitis	<i>FPR1</i>	AR	136537	N	Formylpeptide induced chemotaxis	Periodontitis only
Papillon-Lefèvre Syndrome	<i>CTSC</i>	AR	602365	N + M	Chemotaxis	Periodontitis, palmoplantar hyperkeratosis in some patients
WDR1 deficiency	<i>WDR1</i>	AR	604734	N	Spreading, survival, chemotaxis	Mild neutropenia, poor wound healing, severe stomatitis, neutrophil nuclei herniate
Cystic fibrosis	<i>CFTR</i>	AR	602421	M only	Chemotaxis	Respiratory infections, pancreatic insufficiency, elevated sweat chloride
Neutropenia with combined immune deficiency due to MKL1 deficiency	<i>MKL1</i>	AR	606078	N + M + L + NK	Impaired expression of cytoskeletal genes	Mild thrombocytopenia

Table 5 (continued)

3. Defects of Respiratory Burst						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
X-linked chronic granulomatous disease (CGD), gp91phox	<i>CYBB</i>	XL	306400	N + M	Killing (faulty O ₂ · production)	Infections, autoinflammatory phenotype, IBD McLeod phenotype in patients with deletions extending into the contiguous Kell locus
Autosomal recessive CGD	<i>CYBA</i>	AR	608508			
	<i>CYBC1</i>		618334			
	<i>NCF1</i>		608512			
	<i>NCF2</i>		608515			
	<i>NCF4</i>		613960			
G6PD deficiency class I	<i>G6PD</i>	XL	305900	N	Reduced O ₂ - production	Infections

4. Other Non-Lymphoid Defects						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
GATA2 deficiency	<i>GATA2</i>	AD	137295	Monocytes + peripheral DC	Multi lineage cytopenias	Susceptibility to mycobacteria, HPV, histoplasmosis, alveolar proteinosis, MDS/AML/CMML, lymphedema
Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis	<i>CSF2RA</i>	XL (Biallelic mutations in pseudo-autosomal gene)	300770	Alveolar macrophages	GM-CSF signaling	Alveolar proteinosis
	<i>CSFR2B</i>	AR	614370			

Total number of mutant genes in Table 5: 42. New inborn errors of immunity: 1 (*CXCR2* [53, 54]). Removed: Cyclic neutropenia was merged with elastase deficiency

MDS myelodysplastic syndrome, *IUGR* intrauterine growth retardation, *LAD* leukocyte adhesion deficiency, *AML* acute myelogenous leukemia, *CMML* chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, *N* neutrophil, *M* monocyte, *MEL* melanocyte, *L* lymphocyte, *NK* natural killer

Table 6 Defects in intrinsic and innate immunity

1. Mendelian Susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD)						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
IL-12 and IL-23 receptor β 1 chain deficiency	<i>IL12RB1</i>	AR	601604	L + NK	IFN- γ secretion	Susceptibility to mycobacteria and <i>Salmonella</i>
IL-12p40 (IL-12 and IL-23) deficiency	<i>IL12B</i>	AR	161561	M		
IL-12R β 2 deficiency	<i>IL12RB2</i>	AR	601642	L + NK		
IL-23R deficiency	<i>IL23R</i>	AR	607562	L + NK		
IFN- γ receptor 1 deficiency	<i>IFNGR1</i>	AR	209950	M + L	IFN- γ binding and signaling	
		AD	615978	M + L		
IFN- γ receptor 2 deficiency	<i>IFNGR2</i>	AR	147569	M + L	IFN- γ signaling	
STAT1 deficiency	<i>STAT1</i>	AD LOF	614892	M + L		
Macrophage gp91 phox deficiency	<i>CYBB</i>	XL	300645	Macrophage only	Killing (faulty O ₂ ⁻ production)	Isolated susceptibility to mycobacteria
IRF8 deficiency	<i>IRF8</i>	AD	614893	M + L	Impaired development of cDCs and Th1* cells	Susceptibility to mycobacteria
		AR	226990	M	Lack of circulating monocytes and DCs, reduced NK cell numbers and function reported in some patients	Susceptibility to mycobacteria and multiple other infectious agents including EBV
SPPL2a deficiency	<i>SPPL2A</i>	AR	608238	M + L	Impaired development of cDCs and Th1* cells	Susceptibility to mycobacteria and <i>Salmonella</i>
Tyk2 deficiency	<i>TYK2</i>	AR	611521	M + L	Impaired cellular responses to IL-10, IL-12, IL-23, and type I IFNs	Susceptibility to intracellular bacteria (mycobacteria, <i>Salmonella</i>), and viruses
P1104A TYK2 homozygosity	<i>TYK2</i>	AR	176941	L	Impaired cellular responses to IL-23	MSMD or tuberculosis
ISG15 deficiency	<i>ISG15</i>	AR	147571		IFN γ production defect	Susceptibility to mycobacteria (BCG), brain calcification
ROR γ t deficiency	<i>RORC</i>	AR	602943	L + NK	Lack of functional ROR γ T protein, IFN γ production defect, complete absence of IL-17A/F-producing T cells	Susceptibility to mycobacteria and candida
JAK1 deficiency	<i>JAK1</i>	AR LOF	147795	N + L	Reduced JAK1 activation to cytokines, Reduced IFN γ production	Susceptibility to mycobacteria and viruses, urothelial carcinoma
T-bet deficiency (1 patient)	<i>TBX21</i>	AR	619630	L	↓ IFN- γ and TNF- α production by $\gamma\delta$ T cells, MAIT cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, and CD4 ⁺ T cells	Susceptibility to mycobacteria
IFN γ deficiency (2 patients)	<i>IFNG</i>	AR	618963	L	No IFN- γ production by patient T and NK cells	Susceptibility to mycobacteria
2. Epidermodyplasia verruciformis (HPV)						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
EVER1 deficiency	<i>TMC6</i>	AR	605828	Keratinocytes	EVER1, EVER2 and CIB1 form a complex in keratinocytes	Human papillomavirus (HPV) (group B1) infections and cancer of the skin (typical EV)
EVER2 deficiency	<i>TMC8</i>		605829			
CIB1 deficiency	<i>CIB1</i>		618267			
WHIM (Warts, Hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, Myelokathexis) syndrome	<i>CXCR4</i>	AD GOF	162643	Leukocytes	Increased response of the CXCR4 chemokine receptor to its ligand CXCL12 (SDF-1)	Warts (HPV) infection, neutropenia, low B cell number, hypogammaglobulinemia
3. Predisposition to Severe Viral Infection						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
STAT1 deficiency	<i>STAT1</i>	AR LOF	600555	Leukocytes and other cells	STAT1-dependent IFN- α/β , γ and λ responses	Severe viral infections, mycobacterial infection
STAT2 deficiency	<i>STAT2</i>	AR	600556	Leukocytes and other cells	STAT2-dependent IFN- α/β and λ response	Severe viral infections (disseminated vaccine-strain measles)
IRF9 deficiency	<i>IRF9</i>	AR	147574*	Leukocytes and other cells	IRF9- and ISGF3-dependent IFN- α/β and λ responses	
IRF7 deficiency	<i>IRF7</i>	AR	605047	Leukocytes, plasmacytoid dendritic cells, non-hematopoietic cells	IFN- α , β and γ production and IFN- λ production	Severe influenza disease
IFNAR1 deficiency	<i>IFNAR1</i>	AR	107450*	Leukocytes and other cells	IFNAR1-dependent responses to IFN- α/β	Severe disease caused by Yellow Fever vaccine and Measles vaccine
IFNAR2 deficiency	<i>IFNAR2</i>	AR	602376	Broadly expressed	IFNAR2-dependent responses to IFN- α/β	Severe viral infections (disseminated vaccine-strain measles, HHV6)
CD16 deficiency	<i>FCGR3A</i>	AR	146740	NK cells	Altered NK cells function	Severe herpes viral infections, particularly VZV, Epstein Barr virus (EBV), and (HPV)
MDA5 deficiency	<i>IFIH1</i>	AR LOF	606951	Broadly expressed	Viral recognition and IFN induction	Rhinovirus and other RNA viruses
NOS2 deficiency (1 patient)	<i>NOS2</i>	AR	NA	Myeloid cells	Mutant NOS2 failed to induce nitrous oxide	Severe (fatal) susceptibility to CMV-induced disease; pneumocystis pneumonia secondary to CMV; intact responses to infection with other herpes viruses (EBV, VZV, HSV)
ZNFY1 deficiency (28 patients)	<i>ZNFY1</i>	AR	619644	Broadly expressed	↑ ISG in response to poly I/C	Severe infections by RNA/DNA viruses, mycobacteria; early-onset severe inflammation affecting liver, brain, kidneys, lungs; virally triggered inflammatory episodes, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy
RNA polymerase III deficiency	<i>POLR3A</i>	AD	614258	Leukocytes and other cells	Impaired viral recognition and IFN induction in response to VZV or poly I:C	Severe VZV infection
	<i>POLR3C</i>	AD	617454			
	<i>POLR3F</i>	AD	617455			

Table 6 (continued)

4. Herpes Simplex Encephalitis (HSE)						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
TLR3 deficiency	<i>TLR3</i>	AD AR	613002	Central nervous system (CNS) resident cells and fibroblasts	TLR3-dependent IFN- α , β and γ response	Herpes simplex virus 1 encephalitis (incomplete clinical penetrance for all etiologies listed here); severe pulmonary influenza; VZV
UNC93B1 deficiency	<i>UNC93B1</i>	AR	608204		UNC-93B-dependent IFN- α , β and γ response	
TRAF3 deficiency	<i>TRAF3</i>	AD	601896		TRAF3-dependent IFN- α , β and γ response	
TRIF deficiency	<i>TICAM1</i>	AD AR	607601		TRIF-dependent IFN- α , β and γ response	
TBK1 deficiency	<i>TBK1</i>	AD	604834		TBK1-dependent IFN- α , β and γ response	
IRF3 deficiency	<i>IRF3</i>	AD	616532		Low IFN- α/β production in response to HSV1 and decreased IRF3 phosphorylation	
DBR1 deficiency	<i>DBR1</i>	AR	607024	Central nervous system (CNS) resident cells and fibroblasts	Impaired production of anti-viral IFNs	HSE of the brainstem. Other viral infections of the brainstem.
<i>SNORA31</i> deficiency (5 patients)	<i>SNORA31</i>	AD	619396		Impaired production of anti-viral IFNs	Forebrain HSV1 encephalitis
ATG4A deficiency (1 patient)	<i>ATG4</i>	AD	NA		Impaired HSV2-induced autophagy \rightarrow increased viral replication and apoptosis of patient fibroblasts	Mollaret's meningitis (recurrent lymphocytic meningitis) due to HSV2
<i>MAP1LC3B2</i> deficiency (1 patient)	<i>MAP1LC3B2</i>					

5. Predisposition to INVASIVE Fungal Diseases						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
CARD9 deficiency	<i>CARD9</i>	AR	607212	Mononuclear phagocytes	CARD9 signaling pathway	Invasive candidiasis infection, deep dermatophytoses, other invasive fungal infections

6. Predisposition to Mucocutaneous Candidiasis						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
IL-17RA deficiency	<i>IL17RA</i>	AR	605461	Epithelial cells, fibroblasts, mononuclear phagocytes	IL-17RA signaling pathway	CMC, folliculitis
IL-17RC deficiency	<i>IL17RC</i>	AR	610925		IL-17RC signaling pathway	CMC
IL-17F deficiency	<i>IL17F</i>	AD	606496	T cells	IL-17F-containing dimers	CMC, folliculitis
STAT1 GOF	<i>STAT1</i>	AD GOF	600555	T cells, B cells, monocytes	Gain-of-function STAT1 mutations that impair the development of IL-17-producing T cells	CMC, various fungal, bacterial and viral (HSV) infections, auto-immunity (thyroiditis, diabetes, cytopenias), enteropathy
ACT1 deficiency	<i>TRAF3IP2</i>	AR	607043	T cells, fibroblasts	Fibroblasts fail to respond to IL-17A and IL-17F, and their T cells to IL-17E	CMC, blepharitis, folliculitis and macrogllossia
<i>JNK1</i> haplo-insufficiency (3 patients)	<i>MAPK8</i>	AD	NA	T cells, fibroblasts	\downarrow Th17 cells <i>ex vivo</i> , <i>in vitro</i> , \downarrow responses of fibroblasts to IL-17A, IL-17F, \downarrow c-Jun/ATF-2-dependant TGF β signaling	CMC, connective tissue disorder (similar to Ehlers-Danlos syndrome)

7. TLR Signaling Pathway Deficiency with Bacterial Susceptibility						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
IRAK4 deficiency	<i>IRAK4</i>	AR	606883	Lymphocytes + Granulocytes+ Monocytes	TIR-IRAK4 signaling pathway	Bacterial infections (pyogenes)
MyD88 deficiency	<i>MYD88</i>	AR	602170	Lymphocytes + Granulocytes+ Monocytes	TIR-MyD88 signaling pathway	
IRAK1 deficiency	<i>IRAK1</i>	XL	300283	Lymphocytes + Granulocytes+ Monocytes	TIR-IRAK1 signaling pathway	Bacterial infections, X-linked MECP2 deficiency-related syndrome due to a large de novo Xq28 chromosomal deletion encompassing both <i>MECP2</i> and <i>IRAK1</i>
TIRAP deficiency	<i>TIRAP</i>	AR	614382	Lymphocytes + Granulocytes+ Monocytes	TIRAP- signaling pathway, TLR1/2, TLR2/6, and TLR4 agonists were impaired in the fibroblasts and leukocytes	Staphylococcal disease during childhood
TLR7 deficiency	<i>TLR7</i>	XL	301051	Lymphocytes, Myeloid cells	impaired responses to TLR7 ligands; reduced production of type 1 IFN	Severe COVID19 infection
TLR8 GOF	<i>TLR8</i>	XL	NA	Myeloid cells	Elevated proinflammatory serum cytokines; increased pro-inflammatory responses of patient myeloid cells to TLR8 agonists; reduced ability of mutant TLR8 to attenuate TLR7 signaling	Early onset, severe cytopenias, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy; progressive autoinflammatory disease

8. Other Inborn Errors of Immunity Related to Non-Hematopoietic Tissues						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	Gene OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
Isolated congenital asplenia (ICA)	<i>RPSA</i>	AD	271400	No spleen	RPSA encodes ribosomal protein SA, a component of the small subunit of the ribosome	Bacteremia (encapsulated bacteria)
	<i>HMOX</i>	AR	141250	Macrophages	HO-1 regulates iron recycling and heme-dependent damage occurs	Hemolysis, nephritis, inflammation
Trypanosomiasis	<i>APOL1</i>	AD	603743	Somatic	Pore forming serum protein	Trypanosomiasis

Table 6 (continued)

Acute liver failure due to NBAS deficiency	<i>NBAS</i>	AR	608025	Somatic and hematopoietic	ER stress	Fever induces liver failure
Acute necrotizing encephalopathy	<i>RANBP2</i>	AR	601181	Ubiquitous expression	Nuclear pore	Fever induces acute encephalopathy
Osteopetrosis	<i>CLCN7</i>	AR	602727	Osteoclasts	Secretory lysosomes	Osteopetrosis with hypocalcemia, neurologic features
	<i>SNX10</i>	AR	614780			Osteopetrosis with visual impairment
	<i>OSTM1</i>	AR	607649			Osteopetrosis with hypocalcemia, neurologic features
	<i>PLEKHM1</i>	AR	611466			Osteopetrosis
	<i>TCIRG1</i>	AR	604592			Osteopetrosis with hypocalcemia
	<i>TNFRSF11A</i>	AR	603499			Osteoclastogenesis
	<i>TNFSF11</i>	AR	602642	Stromal	Osteoclastogenesis	Osteopetrosis with severe growth retardation
Hidradenitis suppurativa	<i>NCSTN</i>	AD	605254	Epidermis	Notch signaling/ Gamma-secretase in hair follicle regulates keratinization	Verneuil's disease/ Hidradenitis suppurativa with acne
	<i>PSEN</i>	AD	613737			Verneuil's disease/ Hidradenitis suppurativa with cutaneous hyperpigmentation
	<i>PSENE1</i>	AD	613736			Verneuil's disease/ Hidradenitis suppurativa

9. Other Inborn Errors of Immunity Related to Leukocytes						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	Gene OMIM	Affected cells	Affected function	Associated features
IRF4 haploinsufficiency	<i>IRF4</i>	AD	601900	L + M	IRF4 is a pleiotropic transcription factor	Whipple's disease
IL-18BP deficiency	<i>IL18BP</i>	AR	604113	Leukocytes and other cells	IL-18BP neutralizes secreted IL-18	Fulminant viral hepatitis

Total number of mutant genes in Table 6: 74. New inborn errors of immunity: 10 (*TBX21* [55], *IFNG* [57], *NOS2* [60], *ZNF1* [63–65], *SNORA31* [61], *ATG4A*, *MAP1LC3B2* [62], *MAPK8* [69], *TLR7* [66–68], *TLR8* [58, 59])

NF-κB nuclear factor kappa B, *TIR* Toll and interleukin 1 receptor, *IFN* interferon, *TLR* Toll-like receptor, *MDC* myeloid dendritic cell, *CNS* central nervous system, *CMC* chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis, *HPV* human papillomavirus, *VZV* varicella zoster virus, *EBV* Epstein-Barr virus

Table 7 Autoinflammatory disorders

1. Type 1 Interferonopathies							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	T Cells	B cells	Functional defect	Associated Features
AD STING-associated vasculopathy, infantile-onset (SAVI)	<i>TMEM173</i> (<i>STING</i>)	AD	612374	Not assessed	Not assessed	STING activates both the NF-kappa-B and IRF3 transcription pathways to induce expression of IFN	Skin vasculopathy, inflammatory lung disease, systemic autoinflammation and ICC, FCL
AR STING-associated vasculopathy, infantile-onset (SAVI)	<i>TMEM173</i> (<i>STING</i>)	AR GOF	615934	Not assessed	Not assessed	STING activates both the NF-kappa-B and IRF3 transcription pathways to induce expression of IFN	FTT, early onset rash, fever, dyspnea, interstitial lung disease/pneumonitis, polyarthritides, autoAbs, increased inflammatory markers, IFN gene signature. Phenocopy of SAVI due to AD GOF <i>TMEM173</i>
ADA2 deficiency	<i>ADA2</i>	AR	607575	Not assessed	Not assessed	ADAs deactivate extracellular adenosine and terminate signaling through adenosine receptors	Polyarteritis nodosa, childhood-onset, early-onset recurrent ischemic stroke and fever; some patients develop hypogammaglobulinemia
TREX1 deficiency, Aicardi-Goutières syndrome 1 (AGS1)	<i>TREX1</i>	AR AD	606609	Not assessed	Not assessed	Intracellular accumulation of abnormal ss DNA species leading to increased type I IFN production	Classical AGS, SLE, FCL
RNASEH2B deficiency, AGS2	<i>RNASEH2B</i>	AR	610326	Not assessed	Not assessed	Intracellular accumulation of abnormal RNA-DNA hybrid species leading to increased type I IFN production	Classical AGS, SP
RNASEH2C deficiency, AGS3	<i>RNASEH2C</i>	AR	610330	Not assessed	Not assessed		Classical AGS
RNASEH2A deficiency, AGS4	<i>RNASEH2A</i>	AR	606034	Not assessed	Not assessed		Classical AGS
SAMHD1 deficiency, AGS5	<i>SAMHD1</i>	AR	606754	Not assessed	Not assessed	Controls dNTPs in the cytosol, failure of which leads to increased type I IFN production	Classical AGS, FCL
ADAR1 deficiency, AGS6	<i>ADAR1</i>	AR	146920	Not assessed	Not assessed	Catalyzes the deamination of adenosine to inosine in dsRNA substrates, failure of which leads to increased type I IFN production	Classical AGS, BSN, SP
Aicardi-Goutières syndrome 7 (AGS7)	<i>IFIH1</i>	AD GOF	615846	Not assessed	Not assessed	IFIH1 gene encodes a cytoplasmic viral RNA receptor that activates type I interferon signaling through the MAVS adaptor molecule	Classical AGS, SLE, SP, SMS
DNase II deficiency	<i>DNASE2</i>	AR	126350	Not assessed	Not assessed	DNase II degrades and eliminates DNA. Loss of DNase II activity induces type I interferon signaling	AGS
LSM11 deficiency (2 patients)	<i>LSM11</i>	AR	619486	Not assessed	Not assessed	Increased IFN signaling in fibroblasts	AGS, type 1 IFN-opathy
RNU7-1 deficiency (16 patients)	<i>RNU7-1</i>	AR	619487	Not assessed	Not assessed	Increased IFN signaling in fibroblasts	AGS, type 1 IFN-opathy
Pediatric systemic lupus erythematosus due to DNASE1L3 deficiency	<i>DNASE1L3</i>	AR	614420			DNASE1L3 is an endonuclease that degrades extracellular DNA. DNASE1L3 deficiency decreases clearance of apoptotic cells	Very early onset SLE, reduced complement levels, autoantibodies (dsDNA, ANCA), lupus nephritis, hypocomplementemic urticarial vasculitis syndrome
Spondyloenchondrodysplasia with immune dysregulation (SPENCD)	<i>ACP5</i>	AR	171640	Not assessed	Not assessed	Upregulation of IFN through mechanism possibly relating to pDCS	Short stature, SP, ICC, SLE, thrombocytopenia and autoimmune hemolytic anemia, possibly recurrent bacterial and viral infections
X-linked reticulate pigmentary disorder	<i>POLA1</i>	XL	301220	Not assessed	Not assessed	POLA1 is required for synthesis of cytosolic RNA:DNA and its deficiency leads to increase production of type I interferon	Hyperpigmentation, characteristic facies, lung and GI involvement
USP18 deficiency	<i>USP18</i>	AR	607057	Not assessed	Not assessed	Defective negative regulation of ISG15 leading to increased IFN	TORCH like syndrome
OAS1 deficiency	<i>OAS1</i>	AD GOF	164350		Low	Increased interferon from recognition of RNA	Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, skin rash
CDC42 deficiency (15 patients)	<i>CDC42</i>	AD	616737	Normal/ decreased	Normal/ decreased	↑ serum levels of IL1, IL18, IFN-γ, ferritin, sCD25, CRP etc. Mutation affects actin function, ↓ NK cell cytotoxicity	Neonatal onset: pancytopenia, fever, rash, hepatosplenomegaly, multisystemic inflammation, myelofibrosis/proliferation, HLH, enterocolitis; Recurrent GIT/URT infections; neurodevelopmental delay, FTT
STAT2 R148 LOF/regulation (3 patients)	<i>STAT2</i>	AR	616636	Increased	Normal	Patient cells hyper-sensitive to IFN-α, GOF for induction of the late (not early) response to type 1 IFNs due to impaired interaction of mutant STAT2 with USP18, a negative regulator of type 1 IFN responses	Severe fatal early onset autoinflammation, ↑ serum IFN-α, IL6, TNFα, phenocopy of USP18 deficiency
ATAD3A deficiency (8 patients)	<i>ATAD3A</i>	AD/AR	617183	Not assessed	Not assessed	Elevated ISG expression, increased serum type 1 IFNs	Predominantly neurological defects (development delay, spasticity)

2. Defects Affecting the Inflammasome							
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Functional defects	Associated Features	
Familial Mediterranean fever	<i>MEFV</i>	AR LOF	249100	Mature granulocytes, cytokine-activated monocytes.	Increased inflammasome-mediated induction of IL1β.	Recurrent fever, serositis and inflammation responsive to colchicine. Predisposes to vasculitis and inflammatory bowel disease.	

Table 7 (continued)

		AD	134610	Mature granulocytes, cytokine-activated monocytes.	Usually M694del variant.	
Mevalonate kinase deficiency (Hyper IgD syndrome)	<i>MVK</i>	AR	260920	Somatic and hematopoietic	affecting cholesterol synthesis, pathogenesis of disease unclear	Periodic fever and leukocytosis with high IgD levels
Muckle-Wells syndrome	<i>NLRP3</i>	AD GOF	191900	PMNs Monocytes	Defect in cryopyrin, involved in leukocyte apoptosis and NFκB signaling and IL-1 processing	Urticaria, SNHL, amyloidosis.
Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome 1		AD GOF	120100	PMNs, monocytes		Non-pruritic urticaria, arthritis, chills, fever and leukocytosis after cold exposure.
Neonatal onset multisystem inflammatory disease (NOMID) or chronic infantile neurologic cutaneous and articular syndrome (CINCA)		AD GOF	607115	PMNs, chondrocytes		Neonatal onset rash, chronic meningitis, and arthropathy with fever and inflammation.
Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome 2	<i>NLRP12</i>	AD GOF	611762	PMNs, monocytes		Non-pruritic urticaria, arthritis, chills, fever and leukocytosis after cold exposure.
NLR4-MAS (macrophage activating syndrome)	<i>NLR4</i>	AD GOF	616050	PMNs monocytes macrophages	Gain of function mutation in <i>NLR4</i> results in elevated secretion of IL-1β and IL-18 as well as macrophage activation	Severe enterocolitis and macrophage activation syndrome
Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome 4			616115			
PLAID (PLCγ2 associated antibody deficiency and immune dysregulation)	<i>PLCG2</i>	AD GOF	614878	B cells, NK, Mast cells	Mutations activate IL-1 pathways	Cold urticaria hypogammaglobulinemia, impaired humoral immunity, autoinflammation
Familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome 3 or APLAID (c2120A>C)			614468			
NLRP1 deficiency	<i>NLRP1</i>	AR	617388	leukocytes	Systemic elevation of IL-18 and caspase 1, suggesting involvement of NLRP1 inflammasome	Dyskeratosis, autoimmunity and arthritis
NLRP1 GOF	<i>NLRP1</i>	AD GOF	615225	Keratinocytes	Increased IL1β	Palmoplantar carcinoma, corneal scarring; recurrent respiratory papillomatosis
RIPK1 deficiency (12 patients)	<i>RIPK1</i>	AD	618852		↑ inflammatory markers and pro-inflammatory cytokines/gene signature	Autoinflammatory disorder: regular/prolonged fevers, lymphadenopathy, spleno/hepatomegaly, ulcers, arthralgia, GI features,

3. Non-Inflammasome Related Conditions

Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	OMIM	Affected cells	Functional defects	Associated Features
TNF receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS)	<i>TNFRSF1A</i>	AD	142680	PMNs, monocytes	Mutations of 55-kD TNF receptor leading to intracellular receptor retention or diminished soluble cytokine receptor available to bind TNF	Recurrent fever, serositis, rash, and ocular or joint inflammation
Pyogenic sterile arthritis, pyoderma gangrenosum, acne (PAPA) syndrome, hyperzinemia and hypercalprotecinemia	<i>PSTPIP1</i>	AD	604416	Hematopoietic tissues, upregulated in activated T-cells	Disordered actin reorganization leading to compromised physiologic signaling during inflammatory response	Destructive arthritis, inflammatory skin rash, myositis
Blau syndrome	<i>NOD2</i>	AD	186580	Monocytes	Mutations in nucleotide binding site of CARD15, possibly disrupting interactions with lipopolysaccharides and NF-κB signaling	Uveitis, granulomatous synovitis, camptodactyly, rash and cranial neuropathies, 30% develop Crohn colitis
ADAM17 deficiency	<i>ADAM17</i>	AR	614328	Leukocytes and epithelial cells	Defective TNFα production	Early onset diarrhea and skin lesions
Chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis and congenital dyserythropoietic anemia (Majeed syndrome)	<i>LPIN2</i>	AR	609628	Neutrophils, bone marrow cells	Undefined	Chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis, transfusion-dependent anemia, cutaneous inflammatory disorders
DIRA (Deficiency of the Interleukin 1 Receptor Antagonist)	<i>IL1RN</i>	AR	612852	PMNs, Monocytes	Mutations in the IL1 receptor antagonist allow unopposed action of Interleukin 1	Neonatal onset of sterile multifocal osteomyelitis, periostitis and pustulosis.
DITRA (Deficiency of IL-36 receptor antagonist)	<i>IL36RN</i>	AR	614204	Keratinocytes, leukocytes	Mutations in IL-36RN leads to increase IL-8 production	Pustular psoriasis
SLC29A3 mutation	<i>SLC29A3</i>	AR	602782	Leukocytes, bone cells		Hyperpigmentation hypertrichosis, histiocytosis-lymphadenopathy plus syndrome
CAMPS (CARD14 mediated psoriasis)	<i>CARD14</i>	AD	602723	Mainly in keratinocytes	Mutations in CARD14 activate the NF-κB pathway and production of IL-8	Psoriasis
Cherubism	<i>SH3BP2</i>	AD	118400	Stroma cells, bone cells	Hyperactive macrophage and increase NF-κB	Bone degeneration in jaws

Table 7 (continued)

CANDLE (chronic atypical neutrophilic dermatitis with lipodystrophy)	<i>PSMB8*</i>	AR and AD	256040	Keratinocytes, B cell adipose cells	Mutations cause increased IFN signaling through an undefined mechanism	Contractures, panniculitis, ICC, fevers
	<i>PSMG2</i>	AR	609702	Lymphocytes		Panniculitis, lipodystrophy, autoimmune hemolytic anemia
COPA defect	<i>COPA</i>	AD	6011924	PMN and tissue specific cells	Defective intracellular transport via the coat protein complex I (COPI)	Autoimmune inflammatory arthritis and interstitial lung disease with Th17 dysregulation and autoantibody production
Otulipenia/ORAS	<i>OTULIN</i>	AR	615712	Leukocytes	Increase LUBAC induction of NF-KB activation leading to high proinflammatory cytokines levels.	Fever, diarrhea, dermatitis
A20 deficiency	<i>TNFAIP3</i>	AD	616744	Lymphocytes	Defective inhibition of NF-KB signaling pathway	Arthralgia, mucosal ulcers, ocular inflammation
AP1S3 deficiency	<i>AP1S3</i>	AR	615781	Keratinocytes	Disrupted TLR3 translocation	Pustular psoriasis
ALPI deficiency	<i>ALPI</i>	AR	171740	Intestinal epithelial cells	Deficient inhibition of LPS in intestine	Inflammatory bowel disease
TRIM22	<i>TRIM22</i>	AR	606559	Macrophages, intestinal epithelial cells	Granulomatous colitis	Inflammatory bowel disease
T-cell lymphoma subcutaneous panniculitis-like (TIM3 deficiency)	<i>HAVCR2</i>	AR	618398	Leukocytes	Increased inflammasome activity due to defective checkpoint signaling	Panniculitis, HLH, polyclonal cutaneous T cell infiltrates or T-cell lymphoma
C2orf69 deficiency (28 patients)	<i>C2orf69</i>	AR	619423			Early onset severe autoinflammation disorder, often fatal. Global developmental delay, with recurrent seizures, Muscle weakness. Liver dysfunction.
NCKAP1L deficiency (9 patients)	<i>NCKAP1L</i>	AR	618982	Lymphocytes	Hyperinflammation and cytokine overproduction (↑ Th1), ↓ T cell proliferation, cytoskeletal defects	Recurrent URTI, skin rashes/abscesses/atopy, ulcers, lymphoproliferation/lymphadenopathy, hyperinflammation, anti dsDNA Abs, fever, FTT
SYK GOF (6 patients)	<i>SYK</i>	AD GOF	619381	Lymphocytes	Increased SYK phosphorylation, enhance downstream signaling	Recurrent infections, multi-organ inflammation/inflammatory disease (gut, skin, CNS, lung, liver), B cell lymphoma (2 pts)
HCK GOF (1 patient)	<i>HCK</i>	AD GOF	NA		Increased kinase activity of HCK mutant in vitro; ↑ production of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α), ROS	cutaneous vasculitis, inflammatory leukocyte infiltration of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) and skin, anemia, hepatosplenomegaly
PSMB9 GOF (3 patients)	<i>PSMB9</i>	AD GOF	617591	Mild pancytopenia; Leukocytes	Elevated levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-6, IL-18, IP-10, IFNα), liver enzymes in blood and CSF (IFNα), hyperactivation of IFN-α, pSTAT1, reduced proteasome activities	Severe autoinflammatory phenotype (neonatal-onset fever, skin rash, myositis, severe pulmonary hypertension, basal ganglia calcification), periodic inflammatory exacerbation; immunodeficiency. Partial phenocopy of PRAAS
IKBKG (NEMO exon 5 deletion (5 patients))	<i>IKBKG</i>	XL	NA	Leukocytes	Mutant NEMO lacked exon 5 (NEMO-Δex5), failed to bind TBK1; NEMO-Δex5 stabilized IKK1, increasing type 1 IFN production	fever, skin rash, systemic autoinflammation, infections, CNS involvement, panniculitis, uveitis, hepatosplenomegaly, ectodermal dysplasia
TBK1 deficiency (4 patients)	<i>TBK1</i>	AR	NA	Leukocytes	Autoinflammation driven by TNF-induced RIPK1-dependent cell death	Chronic systemic autoinflammation (polyarthritides, vasculitis, rash); delayed neurocognitive development

Total number of disorders in Table 7: 56. New inborn errors of immunity: 14 (AR GOF *TMEM173* [70], *LSM11*, *RNU7-1* [71], *CDC42* [72–78], *STAT2* [79, 80], *ATAD3A* [81], *C2orf69* [83, 84], *RIPK1* [85, 86], *NCKAP1L* [87–89], *SYK* [90], *HCK1* [91], *PSMB9* [95, 96], *IKBKG* NEMO-Δex5, AR *TBK1* [82])

IFN interferon, *HSM* hepatosplenomegaly, *CSF* cerebrospinal fluid, *SLE* systemic lupus erythematosus, *TORCH* toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus, and herpes infections, *SNHL* sensorineural hearing loss, *AGS* Aicardi-Goutières syndrome, *BSN* bilateral striatal necrosis, *FCL* familial chilblain lupus, *ICC* intracranial calcification, *IFN* interferon type I, *pDCs* plasmacytoid dendritic cells, *SP* spastic paraparesis, *SMS* Singleton-Merten syndrome, *ss* single-stranded DNA

*Variants in *PSMB4*, *PSMB9*, *PSMA3*, and *POMP* have been proposed to cause a similar CANDLE phenotype in compound heterozygous monogenic (*PSMB4*), digenic (*PSMA3/PSMB8*, *PSMB9/PSMB4*, *PSMB4/PSMB8*) and AD monogenic (*POMP*) models [115]

Table 8 Complement deficiencies

Complement Deficiencies						
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	Gene OMIM	Laboratory features	Associated features	
C1q deficiency due to defects	C1QA	AR	120550	Absent CH50 hemolytic activity, defective activation of the classical pathway, diminished clearance of apoptotic cells	SLE, infections with encapsulated organisms	
	C1QB	AR	120570			
	C1QC	AR	120575			
C1r deficiency	C1R	AR	613785	Absent CH50 hemolytic activity, defective activation of the classical pathway	SLE, infections with encapsulated organisms, Ehlers Danlos phenotype	
C1r Periodontal Ehlers-Danlos	C1R	AD GOF	613785	Normal CH50	Hyperpigmentation, skin fragility	
C1s deficiency	C1S	AR	613785	Absent CH50 hemolytic activity, defective activation of the classical pathway	SLE, infections with encapsulated organisms, Ehlers Danlos phenotype	
C1s Periodontal Ehlers-Danlos	C1S	AD GOF	613785	Normal CH50	Hyperpigmentation, skin fragility	
Complete C4 deficiency	C4A+C4B	AR	120810	Absent CH50 hemolytic activity, defective activation of the classical pathway, complete deficiency requires biallelic mutations/deletions/conversions of both C4A and C4B	SLE, infections with encapsulated organisms, partial deficiency is common (either C4A or C4B) and appears to have a modest effect on host defense	
C2 deficiency	C2	AR	217000	Absent CH50 hemolytic activity, defective activation of the classical pathway	SLE, infections with encapsulated organisms, atherosclerosis	
C3 deficiency (LOF)	C3	AR	120700	Absent CH50 and AH50 hemolytic activity, defective opsonization, defective humoral immune response	Infections, glomerulonephritis, atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome with GOF mutations.	
C3 GOF	C3	AD GOF	120700	Increased activation of complement	Atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome	
C5 deficiency	C5	AR	120900	Absent CH50 and AH50 hemolytic activity Defective bactericidal activity	Disseminated neisserial infections	
C6 deficiency	C6	AR	217050	Absent CH50 and AH50 hemolytic activity, defective bactericidal activity		
C7 deficiency	C7	AR	217070			
C8 α deficiency	C8A	AR	120950			
C8 γ deficiency	C8G	AR	120930			
C8 β deficiency	C8B	AR	120960			
C9 deficiency	C9	AR	120940	Reduced CH50 and AP50 hemolytic activity, deficient bactericidal activity	Mild susceptibility to disseminated neisserial infections	
MASP2 deficiency	MASP2	AR	605102	Deficient activation of the lectin activation pathway	Pyogenic infections, inflammatory lung disease, autoimmunity	
Ficolin 3 deficiency	FCN3	AR	604973	Absence of complement activation by the Ficolin 3 pathway.	Respiratory infections, abscesses	
C1 inhibitor deficiency	SERPING1	AD	606860	Spontaneous activation of the complement pathway with consumption of C4/C2, spontaneous activation of the contact system with generation of bradykinin from high molecular weight kininogen	Hereditary angioedema	
Factor B GOF	CFB	AD GOF	612924	Gain-of-function mutation with increased spontaneous AH50	Atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome	
Factor B deficiency	CFB	AR	615561	Deficient activation of the alternative pathway	Infections with encapsulated organisms	
Factor D deficiency	CFD	AR	134350	Absent AH50 hemolytic activity	Neisserial infections	
Properdin deficiency	CFP	XL	300383	Absent AH50 hemolytic activity	Neisserial infections	
Factor I deficiency	CFI	AR	217030	Spontaneous activation of the alternative complement pathway with consumption of C3	Infections, disseminated neisserial infections, atypical Hemolytic-uremic syndrome, preeclampsia	
Factor H deficiency	CFH	AR or AD	134370	Spontaneous activation of the alternative complement pathway with consumption of C3		
Factor H –related protein deficiencies	CFHR1	AR or AD	134371 ,	Normal CH50, AH50, autoantibodies to Factor H., linked deletions of one or more CFHR genes leads to susceptibility autoantibody-mediated aHUS	Older onset atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome, disseminated neisserial infections	
	CFHR2		600889 ,			
	CFHR3		605336 ,			
	CFHR4		605337 ,			
	CFHR5		608593			
Thrombomodulin deficiency	THBD	AD	188040	Normal CH50, AH50	Atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome	
Membrane Cofactor Protein (CD46) deficiency	CD46	AD	120920	Inhibitor of complement alternate pathway, decreased C3b binding	Atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome, infections, preeclampsia	
Membrane Attack Complex Inhibitor (CD59) deficiency	CD59	AR	107271	Erythrocytes highly susceptible to complement-mediated lysis	Hemolytic anemia, polyneuropathy	
CD55 deficiency (CHAPEL disease)	CD55	AR	125240	Hyperactivation of complement on endothelium	Protein losing enteropathy, thrombosis	

Total number of mutant genes in Table 8: 36. New disorders: Nil
 MAC membrane attack complex, SLE systemic lupus erythematosus

Table 9 Bone marrow failure

Bone Marrow Failure									
Disease	Genetic defect	Inheritance	Gene OMIM	T cells	B cells	Other affected cells	Associated features	Major Category	Subcategory
Fanconi Anemia Type A	<i>FANCA</i>	AR	227650	normal to low	normal to low	HSC	normal to low NK, CNS, skeletal, skin, cardiac, GI, urogenital anomalies, increased chromosomal breakage	Bone marrow failure with immune deficiency	Fanconi Anemia
Fanconi Anemia Type B	<i>FANCB</i>	XLR	300514						
Fanconi Anemia Type C	<i>FANCC</i>	AR	227645						
Fanconi Anemia Type D1	<i>BRCA2</i>	AR	605724						
Fanconi Anemia Type D2	<i>FANCD2</i>	AR	227646						
Fanconi Anemia Type E	<i>FANCE</i>	AR	600901						
Fanconi Anemia Type F	<i>FANCF</i>	AR	603467						
Fanconi Anemia Type G	<i>XRCC9</i>	AR	614082						
Fanconi Anemia Type I	<i>FANCI</i>	AR	609053						
Fanconi Anemia Type J	<i>BRIP1</i>	AR	609054						
Fanconi Anemia Type L	<i>FANCL</i>	AR	614083						
Fanconi Anemia Type M	<i>FANCM</i>	AR	618096						
Fanconi Anemia Type N	<i>PALB2</i>	AR	610832						
Fanconi Anemia Type O	<i>RAD51C</i>	AR	613390						
Fanconi Anemia Type P	<i>SLX4</i>	AR	613951						
Fanconi Anemia Type Q	<i>ERCC4</i>	AR	615272						
Fanconi Anemia Type R	<i>RAD51</i>	AR	617244						
Fanconi Anemia Type S	<i>BRCA1</i>	AR	617883						
Fanconi Anemia Type T	<i>UBE2T</i>	AR	616435						
Fanconi Anemia Type U	<i>XRCC2</i>	AR	617247						
Fanconi Anemia Type V	<i>MAD2L2</i>	AR	617243						
Fanconi Anemia Type W	<i>RFWD3</i>	AR	617784						
MIRAGE (myelodysplasia, infection, restriction of growth, adrenal hypoplasia, genital phenotypes, enteropathy)	<i>SAMD9</i>	AD GOF	617053	Not reported	Not reported	HSC, myeloid cells	Intrauterine growth retardation, gonadal abnormalities, adrenal failure, MDS with chromosome 7 aberrations, predisposition to infections, enteropathy, absent spleen		
Ataxia Pancytopenia Syndrome	<i>SAMD9L</i>	AD GOF	611170	Normal	low	HSC, myeloid cells	MDS, neurological features		
DKCX1	<i>DKC1</i>	XL	305000	Normal to low	Normal to low	HSC	Bone marrow failure, pulmonary and hepatic fibrosis, nail dystrophy, leukoplakia, reticulate skin pigmentation; microcephaly, neurodevelopmental delay		Dyskeratosis Congenita
DKCA1	<i>TERC</i>	AD	127550						
DKCA2	<i>TERT</i>	AD	187270						
DKCA3	<i>TINF2</i>	AD	604319						
DKCA4	<i>RTEL1</i>	AD	616373						
DKCA5	<i>TINF2</i>	AD	268130						
DKCA6	<i>ACD</i>	AD	616553						
DKCB1	<i>NOLA3</i>	AR	224230						
DKCB2	<i>NOLA2</i>	AR	613987						
DKCB3	<i>WRAP53</i>	AR	613988						

Table 9 (continued)

DKCB4	<i>TERT</i>	AR	613989					
DKCB5	<i>RTEL1</i>	AR	615190		low		nail dystrophy, leukoplakia, bone marrow failure, severe B-cell immunodeficiency, intrauterine growth retardation, growth retardation, microcephaly, cerebellar hypoplasia, and esophageal dysfunction	
DKCB6	<i>PARN</i>	AR	616353		Normal to low		developmental delay, microcephaly, and cerebellar hypoplasia	
DKCB7	<i>ACD</i>	AR	616553		Normal to low		Bone marrow failure, pulmonary and hepatic fibrosis, nail dystrophy, leukoplakia, reticulate skin pigmentation; microcephaly, neurodevelopmental delay	
BMFS1 (SRP72-deficiency)	<i>SRP72</i>	AD	602122	NA	NA		Bone marrow failure and congenital nerve deafness	
BMFS2	<i>ERCC6L2</i>	AR	615667	NA	NA		Bone marrow failure, learning difficulties, microcephaly	
BMFS5	<i>TP53</i>	AD	618165	NA	low B		Erythroid hypoplasia, B-cell deficiency	
Coats plus syndrome	<i>STN1</i>	AR	613129	Normal	Normal		Intrauterine growth retardation, premature aging, pancytopenia, hypocellular bone marrow, gastrointestinal hemorrhage due to vascular ectasia, intracranial calcification, abnormal telomeres	
	<i>CTC1</i>	AR	617053	Not reported	Not reported			
MECOM deficiency	<i>MECOM</i>	AD	616738	Not reported	B cell deficiency		Bone marrow failure, thrombocytopenia/pancytopenia, radioulnar synostosis, clinodactyly, cardiac and renal malformations	

Total number of mutant genes in Table 9: 44. New Inborn errors of immunity: 1 (*MECOM1*) [98, 99]

HSC hematopoietic stem cell, *NK* natural killer, *CNS* central nervous system, *GI* gastrointestinal, *MDS* myelodysplastic syndrome, *DKCX* X-linked dyskeratosis congenita, *DKCA* autosomal dominant dyskeratosis congenita, *DKCB* autosomal recessive dyskeratosis congenita, *BMFS* bone marrow failure syndrome

Table 10 Phenocopies of inborn errors of immunity

1. Phenocopies of Inborn Errors of Immunity					
Disease	Genetic defect/presumed pathogenesis	Circulating T cells	Circulating B cells	Serum Ig	Associated features/similar PID
Associated with somatic mutations					
Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS–SFAS)	Somatic mutation in <i>TNFRSF6</i>	Increased CD4-CD8 ⁺ double negative (DN) $\alpha\beta$ T cells	Normal, but increased number of CD5 ⁺ B cells	Normal or increased	Splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, autoimmune cytopenias, Defective lymphocyte apoptosis/ALPS–FAS (=ALPS type 1m)
RAS-associated autoimmune leukoproliferative disease (RALD)	Somatic mutation in <i>KRAS</i> (GOF)	Normal	B cell lymphocytosis	Normal or increased	Splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, autoimmune cytopenias, granulocytosis, monocytosis/ALPS-like
RAS-associated autoimmune leukoproliferative disease (RALD)	Somatic mutation in <i>NRAS</i> (GOF)	Increased CD4–CD8–double negative (DN) T α / β cells	Lymphocytosis	Normal or increased	Splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, autoantibodies/ALPS-like
Cryopyrinopathy, (Muckle-Wells /CINCA/NOMID-like syndrome)	Somatic mutation in <i>NLRP3</i>	Normal	Normal	Normal	Urticaria-like rash, arthropathy, neurological signs
Hypereosinophilic syndrome due to somatic mutations in <i>STAT5b</i>	Somatic mutation in <i>STAT5B</i> (GOF)	Normal	Normal	Normal	Eosinophilia, atopic dermatitis, urticarial rash, diarrhea
VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome	Somatic mutation in <i>UBA1</i> (XL)		Reduced		Late onset treatment-refractory inflammatory syndrome (fevers, cytopenias, dysplastic bone marrow, interstitial nephritis, chondritis, vasculitis).
TLR8 GOF (5 patients)	Somatic mutation in <i>TLR8</i>	\uparrow (mild) CD4 ⁺ , CD8 ⁺ T cells, effector/memory subsets; \downarrow NK cells	Normal B cells/subsets, \downarrow pDCs	Normal/low IgG, \uparrow IgM/IgA	Severe cytopenias,, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy; recurrent infections; hypocellular bone marrow, elevated proinflammatory serum cytokines
Associated with autoantibodies					
Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis	AutoAb to IL-17 and/or IL-22	Normal	Normal	Normal	Endocrinopathy, chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis/CMC
Adult-onset immunodeficiency with susceptibility to mycobacteria	AutoAb to IFN γ	Decreased naive T cells	Normal	Normal	Mycobacterial, fungal, <i>Salmonella</i> VZV infections/MSMD, or CID
Recurrent skin infection	AutoAb to IL-6	Normal	Normal	Normal	Staphylococcal infections/STAT3 deficiency
Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis	AutoAb to GM-CSF	Normal	Normal	Normal	Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, cryptococcal meningitis, disseminated nocardiosis/CSF2RA deficiency
Acquired angioedema	AutoAb to C1 inhibitor	Normal	Normal	Normal	Angioedema/C1 INH deficiency (hereditary angioedema)
Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome	AutoAb to Complement Factor H	Normal	Normal	Normal	aHUS = Spontaneous activation of the alternative complement pathway
Thymoma with hypogammaglobulinemia (Good syndrome)	AutoAb to various cytokines	Increased CD8 ⁺ T cells	No B cells	Decreased	Invasive bacterial, viral or opportunistic infections, autoimmunity, PRCA, lichen planus, cytopenia, colitis, chronic diarrhea
Severe COVID-19	AutoAb to type 1 IFNs (IFNα, IFNω)				Severe, life-threatening infection with SARS-CoV-2

Total number of conditions for Table 10: 15 (7 due to somatic mutations; 8 due to autoAbs). New phenocopies: 3 (somatic variants in *UBA1* [97], *TLR8* [58]; autoAbs against type 1 IFNs [100–104])

aHUS atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome, XL X-linked inheritance, AR autosomal recessive inheritance, AD autosomal dominant inheritance, LOF loss-of-function, GOF gain-of-function, PRCA pure red cell aplasia

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Data Availability Not applicable

Declarations

Ethics Approval This work is a summary of recently reported genetic variants that represent novel inborn errors of immunity. No human research studies were performed to produce this summary. Thus, no approvals by appropriate institutional review boards or human research ethics committees were required to undertake the preparation of this report.

Consent to Participate Not applicable.

Consent for Publication The authors consent to publish the content of this summary. However, as noted above, as this is a summary of recently-reported genetic variants that represent novel inborn errors of immunity, we did not require consent to publish from participants.

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