

Donnons au sang le pouvoir de soigner

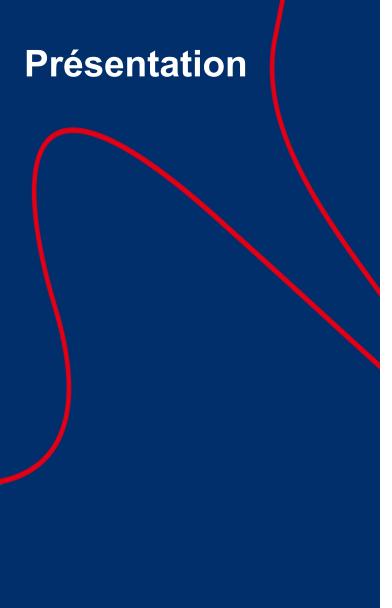
#### LES GROUPES SANGUINS ET LEUR RÔLE BIOLOGIQUE

Journée de formation romande, CPNE, Neuchâtel 3 novembre 2023

#### Dr Thierry Peyrard – Etablissement Français du Sang Île-de-France, Paris

- Directeur médical
- Directeur du Département national de référence en immuno-hématologie et sang rare
- Directeur de recherche, UMR\_S1134 « Biologie intégrée du globule rouge », Inserm -Université Paris Cité & Université des Antilles

# Absence de liens d'intérêt en rapport avec le contenu de cette présentation



1. Les systèmes et antigènes de groupes sanguins

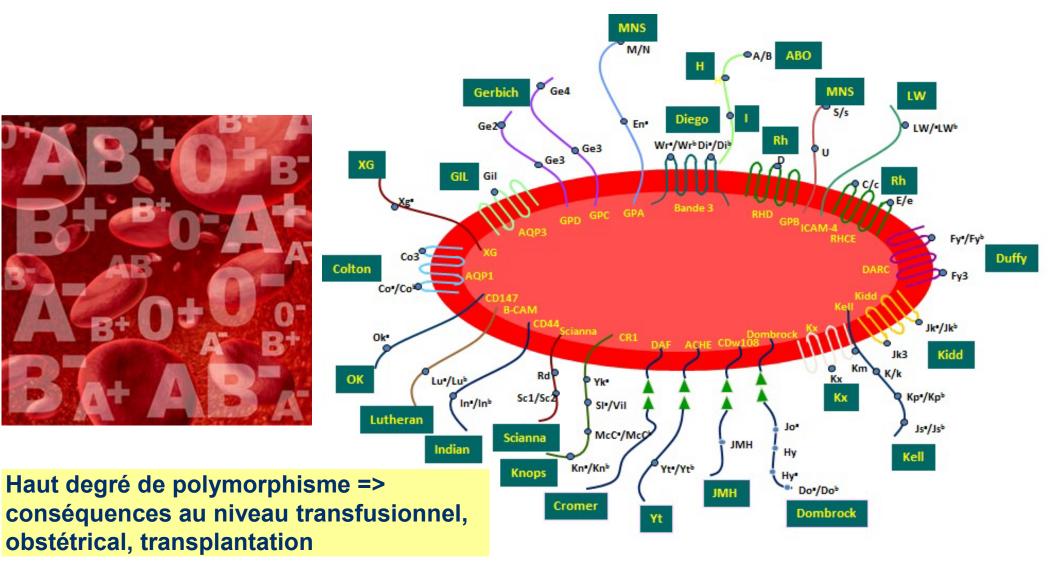
2. Le rôle biologique des groupes sanguins

3. Pourquoi une telle diversité phénotypique ?



## LES SYSTÈMES ET ANTIGÈNES DE GROUPES SANGUINS

#### LES GROUPES SANGUINS



## LES ANTIGÈNES ET SYSTÈMES DE GROUPES SANGUINS

#### ISBT juin 2023

45 systèmes de groupes sanguins

360 antigènes

50 gènes (plus 2 gènes associés)

#### Autres familles d'antigènes

**Collections : 14 antigènes** 

Série 700 : 16 antigènes

Série 901 : 3 antigènes

#### =>Total de 390 antigènes érythrocytaires

| N°  | Nom du système | Symbole | Gène(s)                | Chromosome          | Nombre<br>total<br>d'antigènes | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>> 99% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>< 1% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes de<br>prévalence<br>1 à 99% |
|-----|----------------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 001 | ABO            | ABO     | ABO                    | 9q34.2              | 4                              | 0   | 0  | 4   |
| 002 | MNS            | MNS     | GYPA,<br>GYPB,<br>GYPE | 4q31.21             | 50                             | 10  | 36   | 4   |
| 003 | P1PK           | P1PK    | A4GALT                 | 22q11.2–qter        | 3                              | 1   | 1  | 1   |
| 004 | Rh             | RH      | RHD,<br>RHCE           | 1p36.11             | 56                             | 14  | 27   | 15  |
| 005 | Lutheran       | LU      | ВСАМ                   | 19q13.32            | 28                             | 23  | 1  | 4   |
| 006 | Kell           | KEL     | KEL                    | 7q34                | 38                             | 25  | 11   | 2   |
| 007 | Lewis          | LE      | FUT3                   | 19p13.3             | 6                              | 0   | 0  | 6   |
| 008 | Duffy          | FY      | ACKR1                  | 1q23.2              | 5                              | 3   | 0  | 2   |
| 009 | Kidd           | JK      | SLC14A1                | 18q12.3             | 3                              | 1   | 0  | 2   |
| 010 | Diego          | DI      | SLC4A1                 | 17q21.31            | 23                             | 3   | 20   | 0   |
| 011 | Yt             | YT      | ACHE                   | 7 <sub>q</sub> 22.1 | 6                              | 5   | 0  | 1   |

| N°  | Nom du système         | Symbole | Gène(s)  | Chromosome           | Nombre<br>total<br>d'antigènes | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>> 99% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>< 1% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes de<br>prévalence<br>1 à 99% |
|-----|------------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 012 | Xg                     | XG      | XG, CD99 | Xp22.33              | 2                              | 1   | 0  | 1   |
| 013 | Scianna                | SC      | ERMAP    | 1p34.2               | 9                              | 7   | 2  | 0   |
| 014 | Dombrock               | DO      | ART4     | 12p12.3              | 10                             | 8   | 0  | 2   |
| 015 | Colton                 | СО      | AQP1     | 7p14.3               | 4                              | 3   | 0  | 1   |
| 016 | Landsteiner-<br>Wiener | LW      | ICAM4    | 19p13.2              | 4                              | 3   | 1  | 0   |
| 017 | Chido/<br>Rodgers      | CH/RG   | C4B, C4A | 6p21.3               | 9                              | 3   | 0  | 6   |
| 018 | Н                      | Н       | FUT1     | 19q13.33             | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 019 | Kx                     | XK      | XK       | Xp21.1               | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 020 | Gerbich                | GE      | GYPC     | 2q14.3               | 13                             | 8   | 5  | 0   |
| 021 | Cromer                 | CROM    | CD55     | 1q32.2               | 20                             | 17  | 3  | 0   |
| 022 | Knops                  | KN      | CR1      | 1q32.2               | 13                             | 2   | 2  | 9   |
| 023 | Indian                 | IN      | CD44     | 11 <sub>p</sub> 13   | 6                              | 5   | 1  | 0   |
| 024 | Ok                     | ОК      | BSG      | 19 <sub>p</sub> 13.3 | 3                              | 3   | 0  | 0   |

| N°  | Nom du système                | Symbole | Gène(s)  | Chromosome | Nombre<br>total<br>d'antigènes | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>> 99% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes<br>de prévalence<br>< 1% | Nombre<br>d'antigènes de<br>prévalence<br>1 à 99% |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 025 | Raph                          | RAPH    | CD151    | 11p15.5    | 1                              | 0   | 0  | 1   |
| 026 | John Milton JMH<br>Hagen      |         | SEMA7A   | 15q24.1    | 8                              | 8   | 0  | 0   |
| 027 | I                             | I       | GCNT2    | 6p24.2     | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 028 | Globoside                     | GLOB    | B3GALT3  | 3q26.1     | 3                              | 2   | 0  | 1   |
| 029 | Gill                          | GIL     | AQP3     | 9p13.3     | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 030 | Rh-associated<br>glycoprotein | RHAG    | RHAG     | 6p21-qter  | 5                              | 2   | 4  | 0   |
| 031 | Forssman                      | FORS    | GBGT1    | 9q34.2     | 1                              | 0   | 1  | 0   |
| 032 | Jr                            | JR      | ABCG2    | 4q22.1     | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 033 | Langereis                     | LAN     | ABCB6    | 2q36       | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 034 | Vel                           | VEL     | SMIM1    | 1p36       | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 035 | CD59                          | CD59    | CD59     | 11p13      | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 036 | Augustine                     | AUG     | SLC29A1  | 6p21.1     | 4                              | 3   | 1  | 0   |
| 037 | Kanno                         | KANNO   | PRNP     | 20p13      | 1                              | 1   | 0  | 0   |
| 038 | Sid                           | SID     | B4GALNT2 | 17q21.32   | 1                              | 0   | 0  | 1   |

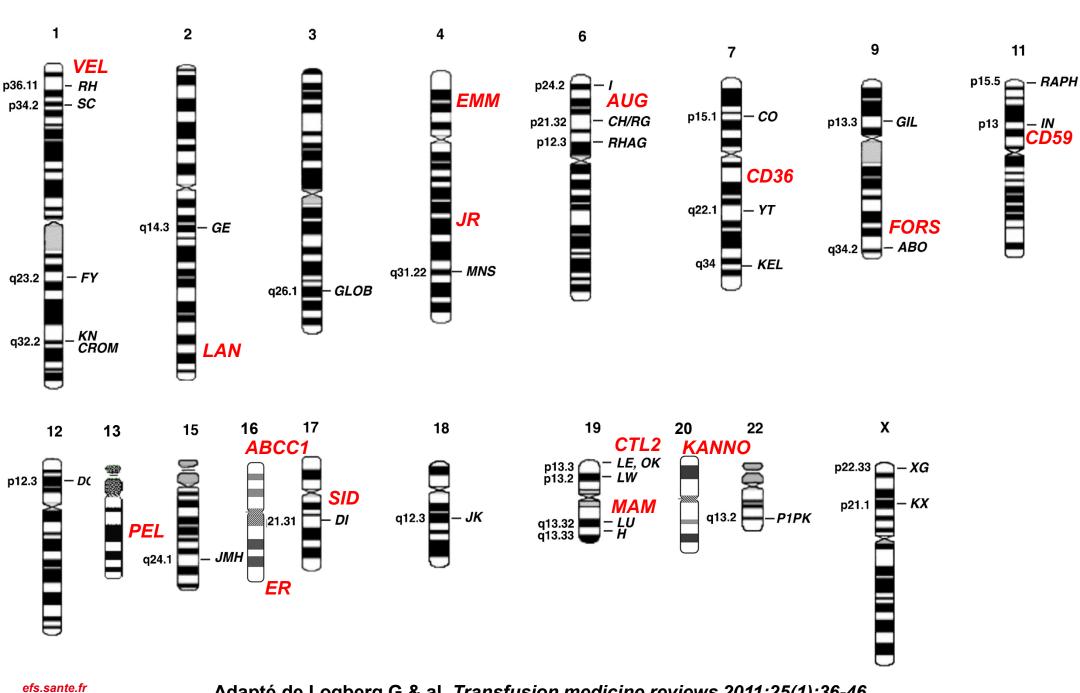
| 039   | CTL2        | CTL2  | SLC44A2  | 19 <sub>p</sub> 13.2 | 2   | 2   | 0   | 0  |
|-------|-------------|-------|----------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 040   | Pel         | PEL   | ABCC4    | 13q32.1              | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0  |
| 041   | Mam         | MAM   | EMP3     | 19q13.3              | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0  |
| 042   | Emm         | EMM   | PIGG     | 4p16.3               | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0  |
| 043   | ABCC1       | ABCC1 | ABCC1    | 16p13                | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0  |
| 044   | Er          | ER    | PIEZO1   | 16q24.3              | 5   | 4   | 1   | 0  |
| 045   | CD36        | CD36  | CD36     | 7q11.2               | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0  |
| Total | 45 systèmes |       | 50 gènes |                      | 360 | 180 | 117 | 63 |

#### A noter:

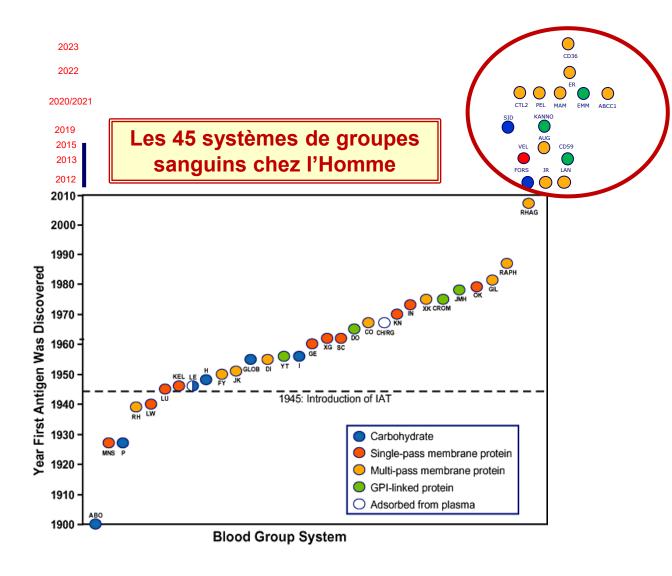
✓ Deux gènes de groupes sanguins associés : GATA1 et KLF1

| No  | Système   | Symbole | Gène(s)  |
|-----|-----------|---------|----------|
| 032 | Jr        | JR      | ABCG2    |
| 033 | Lan       | LAN     | ABCB6    |
| 034 | Vel       | VEL     | SMIM1    |
| 035 | CD59      | CD59    | CD59     |
| 036 | Augustine | AUG     | SLC29A1  |
| 037 | Kanno     | KANNO   | PRNP     |
| 038 | Sid       | SID     | B4GALNT2 |
| 039 | CTL2      | CTL2    | SLC44A2  |
| 040 | PEL       | PEL     | ABCC4    |
| 041 | MAM       | MAM     | EMP3     |
| 042 | ЕММ       | EMM     | PIGG     |
| 043 | ABCC1     | ABCC1   | ABCC1    |
| 044 | ER        | ER      | PIEZO1   |
| 045 | CD36      | CD36    | CD36     |

Parmi les 14 derniers systèmes de groupes sanguins découverts depuis 2012, 8 ont été mis en évidence avec les équipes du CNRGS/UMR\_S1134 en première ligne : JR, LAN, VEL, AUG, CTL2, PEL, EMM, ABCC1



Adapté de Logberg G & al. Transfusion medicine reviews 2011;25(1):36-46

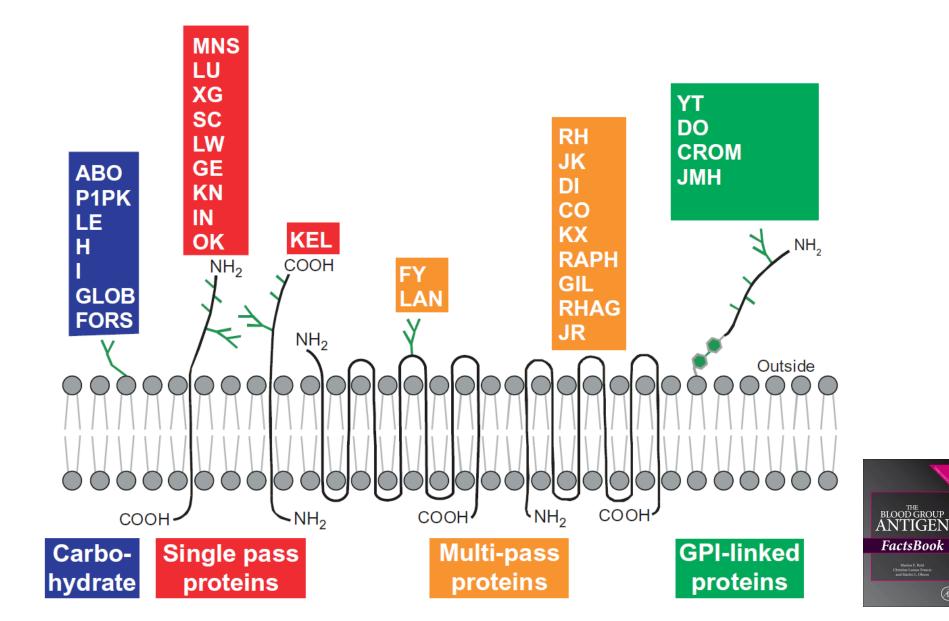


« Omics »

- NGS (séquençage d'ADN à haut débit)
- Protéomique

Adapté de Daniels G & Reid ME. Blood groups: the past 50 years. Transfusion. 2010;50:281-9

## SYSTÈMES DE GROUPES SANGUINS



| Collections    |        |         | Antigènes  |   |   |  |
|----------------|--------|---------|--|---|---|--|
| N°             | Nom    | Symbole | Nº   | Symbole   | Prévalence %  |  |
| 205            | Cost   | COST    | 205001<br>205002   | Cs <sup>a</sup> (COST1)<br>Cs <sup>b</sup> (COST2)          | >98<br>34   |  |
| 207            | li     | I       | 207002   | I (I2)  | >99   |  |
| <del>208</del> | Er     | ER      | 208001<br>208002<br>208002                               | Er <sup>a</sup> (ER1)<br>Er <sup>b</sup> (ER2)<br>Er3 (ER3) | > <del>99</del><br>< <del>0.01</del><br>> <del>99</del> |  |
| 210            |        |         | 210001<br>210002   | Le <sup>c</sup><br>Le <sup>d</sup>                          | 1 6   |  |
| 213            | MN CHO | MN CHO  | 213001<br>213002<br>213003<br>213004<br>213005<br>213006 | Hu<br>M1<br>Tm<br>Can<br>Sext<br>Sj                         | 1<br>5 (24% Africains)<br>25<br>27<br><1                |  |



**Plenary Paper** 

#### TRANSFUSION MEDICIN

Missense mutations in *PIEZO1*, which encodes the Piezo1 mechanosensor protein, define Er red blood cell antigens

Vanja Karamatic Crew, <sup>1, e</sup> Louise A. Tilley, <sup>1, e</sup> Timothy J. Satchwell, <sup>2, e, e</sup> Samah A. AlSubhi, <sup>1,2,5</sup> Benjamin Jones, <sup>1</sup> Frances A. Spring, <sup>3, e</sup> Piers J. Walser, <sup>e</sup> Catarina Martins Freire, <sup>2</sup> Nicoletta Murcianor, <sup>1, e</sup> Maria Giustina Rotordam, <sup>e</sup> Svenja J. Woestmann, <sup>e</sup> Marwa Hamed, <sup>10</sup> Reem Alradwan, <sup>10</sup> Mouza AlKhrousey, <sup>10</sup> Ian Skidmore, <sup>11</sup> Sarah Lewis, <sup>11</sup> Shimon Hussain, <sup>11</sup> Jane Jackson, <sup>12</sup> Tom Latham, <sup>13</sup> Mark D. Killby, <sup>1, e, e</sup> William Lester, <sup>12</sup> Nadime Becker, <sup>6</sup> Markus Rapedius, <sup>8</sup> Ashley M. Toye, <sup>2, e</sup> and Nicole M. Thomton

**®** blood<sup>®</sup> 12 JANUARY 2023 | VOLUME 141, NUMBER 2

|                | Collections |         |  | Antigènes   |   |  |  |
|----------------|-------------|---------|--|---|---|--|--|
| N°             | Nom         | Symbole | N°   | Symbole   | Prévalence %                                  |  |  |
| 205            | Cost        | COST    | 205001<br>205002   | Cs <sup>a</sup> (COST1)<br>Cs <sup>b</sup> (COST2)          | >98<br>34                                     |  |  |
| 207            | li          | ı       | 207002   | I (I2)  | >99   |  |  |
| <del>208</del> | Er          | ER      | 208001<br>208002<br>208002                               | Er <sup>a</sup> (ER1)<br>Er <sup>b</sup> (ER2)<br>Er3 (ER3) | >99<br><0.01<br>>99                           |  |  |
| 210            |             |         | 210001<br>210002   | Le <sup>c</sup><br>Le <sup>d</sup>                          | 1 6   |  |  |
| 213            | MN CHO      | MN CHO  | 213001<br>213002<br>213003<br>213004<br>213005<br>213006 | Hu<br>M1<br>Tm<br>Can<br>Sext<br>Sj                         | 1<br>5 (24% Africains)<br>25<br>27<br><1<br>2 |  |  |



Devrait rejoindre sous peu un système existant!

#### Série 700

| Nº     | Nom          | Symbole         |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| 700002 | Batty        | Ву              |
| 700003 | Christiansen | Chra            |
| 700005 | Biles        | Bi              |
| 700006 | Вох          | Bxª             |
| 700017 | Torkildsen   | To <sup>a</sup> |
| 700018 | Peters       | Pt <sup>a</sup> |
| 700019 | Reid         | Rea             |
| 700021 | Jensen       | Jeª             |
| 700028 | Livesay      | Lia             |
| 700039 | Milne        |                 |
| 700040 | Rasmussen    | RASM            |
| 700044 |              | JFV             |
| 700047 | Jones        | JONES           |
| 700049 |              | нјк             |
| 700050 |              | ноғм            |
| 700054 |              | REIT            |

#### Série 901

| N°     | Nom   | Symbole | Prévalence (%) |
|--------|-------|---------|----------------|
| 901009 | Anton | AnWj    | > 99           |
| 901015 |       | ABTI    | >99            |
| 901017 | Luke  | LKE     | 98             |

About

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Working Parties >

Red Cell Immunogenetics and Blood Group Terminology

## Red Cell Immunogenetics and Blood Group

**Terminology** 

Our aim is to develop and maintain guidelines for blood group antigen and allele nomenclature for use in Transfusion Medicine and related sciences.



Catherine Hyland
RCIBGT Working Party Co-Chair, Principal
Research Fellow, Australian Red Cross
LifeBlood, Queensland, Australia



Christoph Gassner RCIBGT Working Party Co-Chair, Professor, Private University in the Principality of Liechtenstein

Red Cell Immunogenetics and Blood Group Terminology

About and Activities

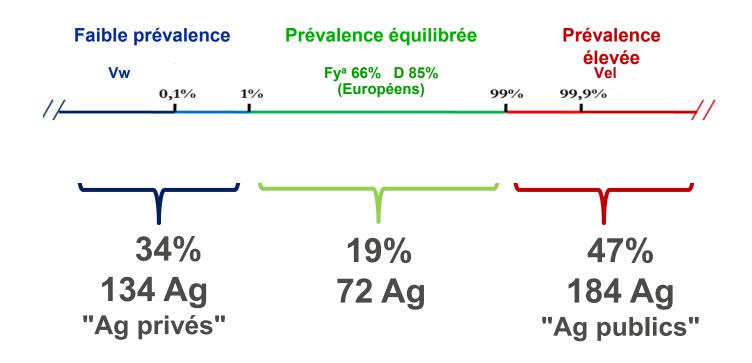
**Blood Group Terminology** 

Blood Group Allele Tables

Red Cell Immunogenetics and Blood Group Terminology Resources

Red Blood Cell Immunogenetics and Blood Group Terminology Working Party Terms of Reference

#### PRÉVALENCE DES ANTIGÈNES SUJETS D'ORIGINE EUROPÉENNE





## LE RÔLE BIOLOGIQUE DES GROUPES SANGUINS

#### INTRODUCTION

- Antigènes de groupes sanguins polymorphiques
- Transmis génétiquement
- Immunogènes
- Carbohydrates, protéines, glycoprotéines, glycolipides
- Localisés à la surface de la membrane érythrocytaire
- Contribuent à l'architecture de la membrane du globule rouge
- Leur fonction a été progressivement élucidée pour certains, mais reste encore inconnue pour beaucoup d'entre eux!

#### INTRODUCTION

- Fonction biologique basée sur :
  - L'observation d'altérations physiologiques sur des globules rouges dépourvus de la structure en question (phénotype nul, s'il existe) ou sujet à mutation (phénotype mutant)
  - La comparaison de la séquence protéique avec d'autres protéines analogues dont la fonction est connue => possible extrapolation avec des structures homologues fonctionnelles dans d'autres cellules
- Rôles divers : rôle structurel et d'intégrité au niveau de la membrane érythrocytaire, transport de molécules à travers la membrane, récepteurs pour des ligands extracellulaires, molécules d'adhésion, enzymes, composants du complément et ses facteurs de régulation, formation du glycocalyx

Table 1. Blood group-carrying RBC membrane components

| Carrier type              | Blood (ISBT) | group system | Carrier molecule             | Known function of carrier molecule | Secondary/probable<br>function of the<br>carrier molecule | Clinical manifestation of the absence of the carrier molecule |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
|                           | Rh           | *            | RhD, RhCE, (RhAG)*           | NH <sub>4</sub> +/ gas exchange?   | Structural  | Stomatocytosis; mild compensated anemia                       |
|                           | Kidd         |              | HUT/11                       | Urea transporter                   |   | Reduced ability to concentrate urine                          |
| Transporter or channel    | Diego        |              | AE-1                         | Anion exchanger; structural        |   | Spherocytosis; severe anemia, failure to thrive               |
| Chamier                   | Colton       |              | AQP1                         | Water channel                      |   | Reduced osmotic water permeability                            |
|                           | Kx           |              | Xk glycoprotein              | Not known                          | Structural  | Acanthocytosis; McLeod syndrome                               |
|                           | GIL          |              | AQP3                         | Water/glycerol transporter         |   | None  |
|                           | Luthera      | n            | Lutheran glycoprotein (B-CAN | M) Adhesion                        | Structural?   | None  |
|                           | Duffy        |              | DARC                         | Chemokine receptor                 |   | None  |
|                           | Xg           |              | Xg glycoprotein, CD99        | Adhesion                           |   | None  |
|                           | Scianna      |              | ERMAP                        | Adhesion                           |   | None  |
| Adhesion or<br>signalling | Landste      | iner-Wiener  | LW glycoprotein (ICAM-4)     | Adhesion                           |   | None  |
|                           | Indian       |              | Hermes antigen (CD44)        | Adhesion                           |   | Not known   |
|                           | OK           |              | Neurothelin (CD147)          | Adhesion                           |   | Not known   |
|                           | RAPH         |              | MER2 (CD151)                 | Adhesion                           |   | Multiple system disorder                                      |
|                           | JMH          |              | Sema7A (CDw108)              | Adhesion                           |   | None  |
| Glycophorin               | MNS          |              | GPA/GPB                      | Not known                          | Structural?   | None  |
| Glycophorni               | Gerbich      | ı            | GPC/GPD                      | Structural                         |   | Elliptocytosis; mild anemia                                   |
|                           | Chido/I      | Rodgers      | C4                           | C' regulation                      |   | None  |
| Complement regulation     | Cromer       |              | DAF (CD55)                   | C' regulation                      |   | Association with intestinal disorder?                         |
| 3                         | Knops        |              | CR1 (CD35)                   | C' receptor/C' regulation          |   | Not known   |

<sup>\*</sup> Systèmes qui seront évoqués dans cette présentation

Table 1. Blood group-carrying RBC membrane components

| Carrier type | Blood group system<br>(ISBT) | Carrier molecule  | Known function of carrier molecule | Secondary/probable<br>function of the<br>carrier molecule | Clinical manifestation of the absence of the carrier molecule |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
|              | Kell                         | Kell glycoprotein | Enzyme                             | Structural  | None  |
| Enzyme       | Yt                           | AChE              | Enzyme                             |   | Not known   |
|              | Dombrock                     | ART4              | Enzyme                             |   | None  |
|              | ABO                          | $CHO^{\dagger}$   | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | None  |
|              | P                            | СНО               | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | None  |
| Carbohydrate | Lewis                        | СНО               | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | None  |
| Carbonytrate | Н                            | СНО               | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | None  |
|              | I                            | СНО               | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | None  |
|              | GLOB                         | СНО               | Unknown                            | Innate defense?   | Recurrent spontaneous abortion                                |

<sup>\*</sup>RhAG does not carry blood group antigens but it is an integral protein of the functional complex

<sup>†</sup>Carbohydrate

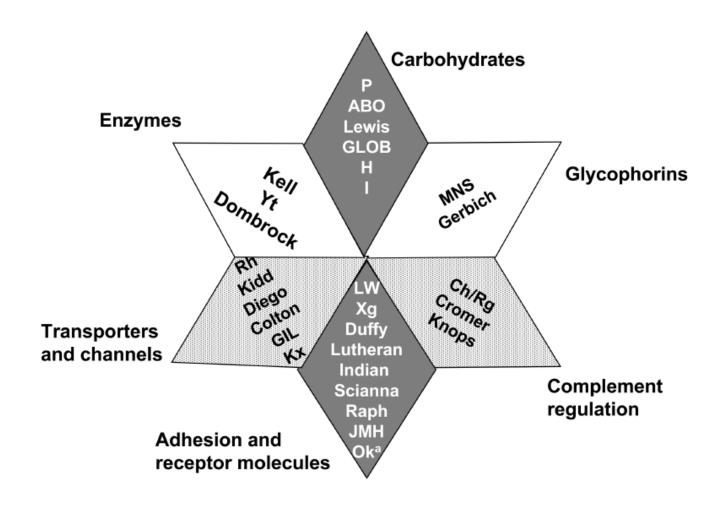
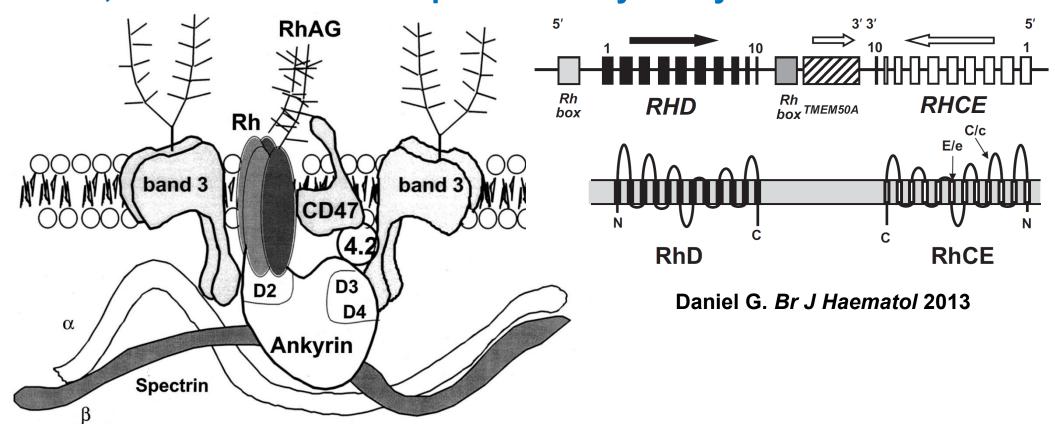


Fig. 1. Blood group systems grouped according to functional molecule.

#### TRANSPORTEURS ET CANAUX

### LE SYSTÈME RH

- Protéines Rh insérées dans un complexe dans la membrane du globule rouge
- RhD, RhCE et RhAG sont purement érythrocytaires



Ancienne théorie : Tétramère de 2 molécules RhAG avec 2 molécules RhD ou 2 molécules RhCE

Nouvelle théorie : Hétérotrimère de RhAG/RhD/RhCE

## LES PROTÉINES DE LA FAMILLE RH (RH-ASSOCIATED PROTEINS)

Molecular Aspects of Medicine 34 (2013) 629–637



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

#### Molecular Aspects of Medicine





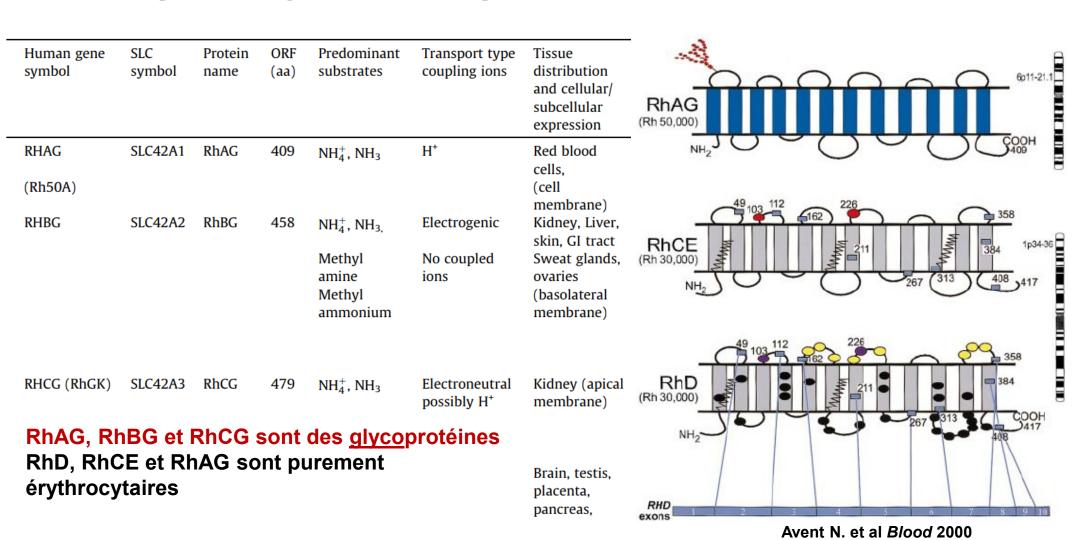
Review

Characteristics of mammalian Rh glycoproteins (SLC42 transporters) and their role in acid-base transport \*

Nazih L. Nakhoul\*, L. Lee Hamm

Department of Medicine, Section of Nephrology, Tulane Hypertension and Renal Center of Excellence, Tulane University School of Medicine New Orleans, LA 70112, United States

Department of Physiology, Tulane Hypertension and Renal Center of Excellence, Tulane University School of Medicine New Orleans, LA 70112, United States



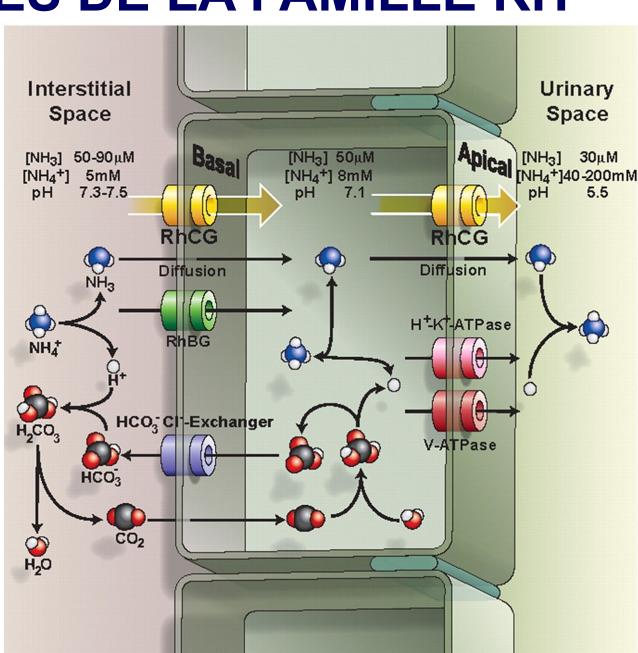
RhAG : anciennement connu sous le nom de Rh50 car 50 kD (à ne pas confondre avec l'antigène RH50 (FPTT) !)

~39% d'homologie avec RhD et RhCE

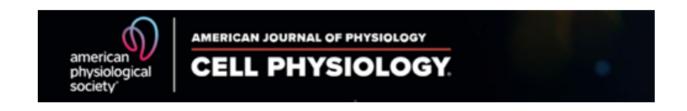
#### Function of human Rh based on structure of RhCG at 2.1 Å

Franz Gruswitz<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Sarika Chaudhary<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Joseph D. Ho<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Avner Schlessinger<sup>b,d</sup>, Bobak Pezeshki<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Chi-Min Ho<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Andrej Sali<sup>b,d</sup>, Connie M. Westhoff<sup>e</sup>, and Robert M. Stroud<sup>a,b,c,1</sup>

PNAS | May 25, 2010 | vol. 107 | no. 21



 RhD/CE et RhAG faciliteraient le transport des ions ammonium NH4<sup>+</sup> mais rôle accessoire par rapport aux analogues RhBG et RhCG



Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2015 Dec 1; 309(11): C747-C758.

Published online 2015 Sep 9. doi: 10.1152/ajpcell.00085.2015

PMCID: PMC4868257

PMID: 26354748

Mechanisms of ammonia and ammonium transport by rhesus-associated glycoproteins

<u>Tolga Caner</u>, <u>Solange Abdulnour-Nakhoul</u>, <u>Karen Brown</u>, <u>M. Toriqul Islam</u>, <u>L. Lee Hamm</u>, <u>and Nazih L. Nakhoul</u>

#### Rôle dans le transport du CO<sub>2</sub>

## INTERFACE FOCUS

royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rsfs

#### Review



**Cite this article:** Michenkova M *et al.* 2021 Carbon dioxide transport across membranes. *Interface Focus* **11**: 20200090.

https://doi.org/10.1098/rsfs.2020.0090

Accepted: 4 January 2021

## Carbon dioxide transport across membranes

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#### Rôle dans le transport du CO<sub>2</sub>

Human RBCs express RhAG (which carries the RhA antigen; the 'G' stands for glycosylated) as well as RhCE (a non-glycosylated protein carrying both the RhC and RhE antigens) and RhD. Moreover, the RBC is virtually the only terminally differentiated cell that expresses any of these proteins. Some combination of the three forms of RBC Rh proteins form trimers called the 'Rh complex' in the RBC membrane. In oocytes, only RhAG is necessary for expression as well as NH<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> permeability [122]. By themselves, RhCE or RhD cannot support NH<sub>3</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> transport. Moreover, the coexpression of RhCE and/or RhD with RhAG has no functional effect. Mice have only mRh, which is analogous to RhCE and RhD [123]. In mice, the knockout of the *mRh* gene eliminates the expression of RhAG in RBCs.

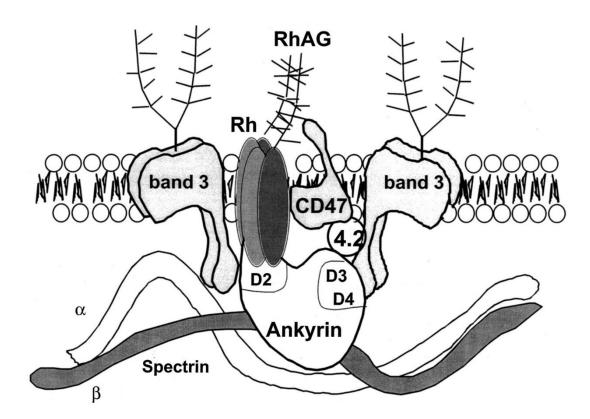
In mammals, the other two Rh family members, SLC42A2 (RhBG) and SLC42A3 (RhCG), are found in non-erythroid tissues like kidney, liver, brain and pancreas [124–131]. In the kidney, RhBG and RhCG play important roles in the medulary recycling (or short-circuiting) of NH<sub>3</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, a process that minimizes the return of NH<sub>3</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> to the blood in the renal cortex, and thereby maximizes the urinary excretion of NH<sub>3</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>—a critical process in the response of the body to acid loads.

#### 3.3.2. Carbon dioxide permeability of rhesus proteins

Working on normal and Rh-null human RBCs, Ripoche *et al*. [21] in 2006 and Endeward *et al*. [20] in 2008 developed evidence that the Rh complex acts as a  $CO_2$  channel. Later, Musa-Aziz and colleagues heterologously expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes AmtB [108], RhAG [108,132], RhBG [132] or RhCG [132], and demonstrated using a pH<sub>S</sub>-based assay (figure 8a) that all four are permeable to both NH<sub>3</sub> and  $CO_2$ . Unlike the AQPs, which demonstrate considerable variability in the ratio  $(\Delta pH_S^*)_{CO_2}/(\Delta pH_S^*)_{NH_3}$ , the Rh proteins are rather similar to one another in this regard.

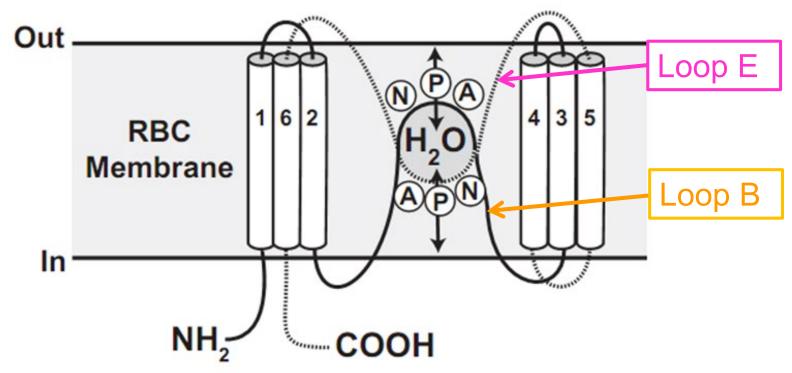
### LE SYSTÈME RH

- RhD, RhCE et RhAG non vitales car les phénotypes nuls existent!
  - Rh<sub>null</sub> de type amorphe (RhD/RhCE nuls)
  - Rh<sub>null</sub> de type régulateur (RhAG nul)
  - => Fragilité de la membrane, avec anémie modérée



### LE SYSTÈME COLTON

Porté par l'aquaporine 1, transporteur d'eau au niveau cellulaire

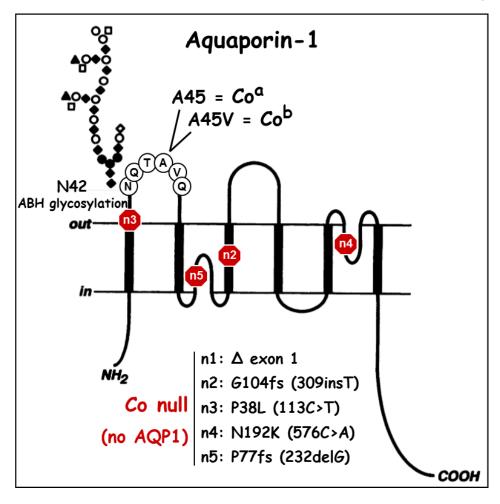


Halverson G, Peyrard T. *Immunohematology* 2010

AQP1 exists as a homotetramer at the RBC surface. AQP1 contains 2 tandem repeats, each containing 3 membrane-spanning domains and a pore-forming loop with the signature motif Asn-Pro-Ala (NPA). This forms a water-specific channel that provides the membranes of RBCs with high permeability to water, thereby permitting water to move in the direction of an osmotic gradient

### LE SYSTÈME COLTON

Il existe un phénotype CO null ! Impact possible si restriction hydrique importante (difficulté à concentrer les urines, diminution de la pérméabilité vasculaire au niveau pulmonaire)



### LE SYSTÈME COLTON

### Reviews

Medicine 1997 Vol76:3

#### in Molecular Medicine

AQUAPORINS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

143

#### The Aquaporin Family of Water Channel Proteins in Clinical Medicine

M. DOUGLAS LEE, LANDON S. KING, AND PETER AGRE

12q13 AQP5 salivary and lacrimal glands, corneal epithel., airway sub-mucosal glands. type I pneumocytes

Tissue Sites

unknown

Phenotype

12q13 AQP2

Chromosome

renal collecting duct-apical [vasopressin-regulated]

nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

lens fiber cells

congenital cataracts

unknown

Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Peter Agre The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2003

Born: 30 January 1949, Northfield, MN, USA

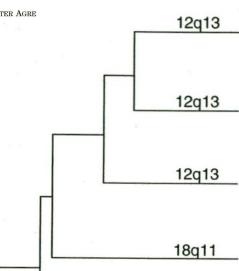
Affiliation at the time of the award: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

Prize motivation: "for the discovery of water channels

MIP (mouse) (AQP0) brain-glia, ependyma, retina, 18q11 AQP4 airway epithel., gastrointestinal. unknown renal collecting duct-basolateral red cells, renal proximal tubules. 7p14 AQP1 bronchial circulation, capillary endothel., Colton null corneal and ciliary epithel., choroid plexus renal collecting duct-basolateral. 9p12 AQP3

airway epithel., eye conjunctiva,

gastrointestinal, meningeal cells

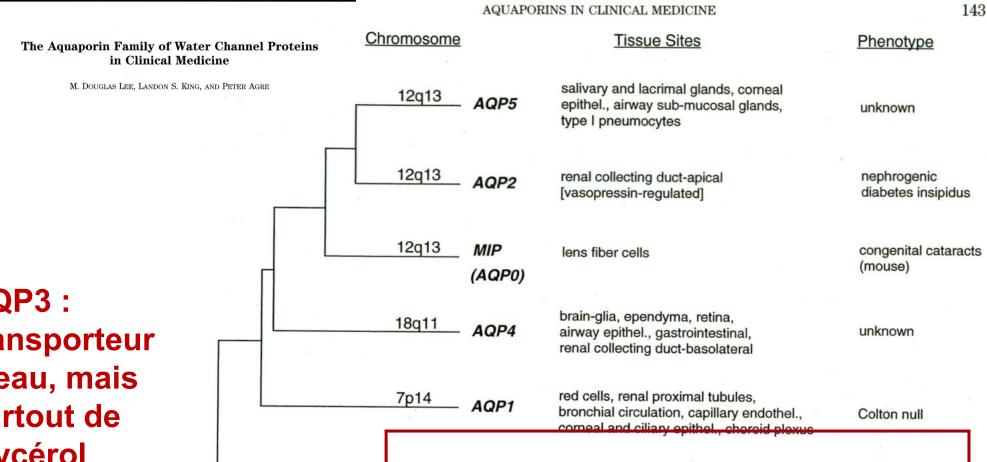


### LE SYSTÈME GIL

Reviews

Medicine 1997 Vol76;3

in Molecular Medicine



AQP3

9p12

renal collecting duct-basolateral.

airway epithel., eye conjunctiva,

gastrointestinal, meningeal cells

unknown

AQP3: transporteur d'eau, mais surtout de glycérol

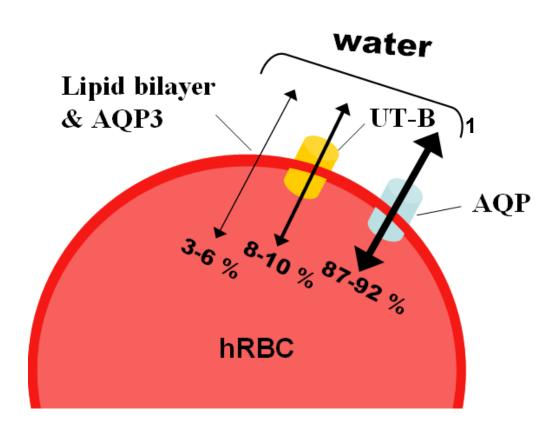
### LE SYSTÈME GIL

### Le phenotype GIL- est un phénotype nul Absence de signes cliniques

(ISBT 029) GIL blood group alleles v4.1 30-NOV-2021

| Phenotype      | Allele name | Nucleotide change   |    | Predicted amino acid change | (Reference No.) PMID |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| GIL:1 or GIL+  | GIL*01      |                     |    |                             |                      |
| GIL:-1 or GIL- | GIL*01N.01  | c.710+1G>A          | i5 | Aberrant splicing           | PMID: 12239222       |
| GIL:-1 or GIL- | GIL*01N.02  | c.277_283dupCTGGCTC | 3  | p.Arg95ProfsTer4            | (1), Abstract        |

### **AQP1 ET AQP3**



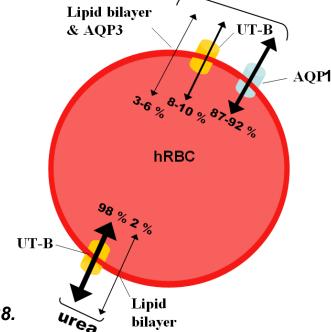
Azouzi S, et al., PLoS One 2013;8: e82338.

### LE SYSTÈME JK

- Porté par la protéine UT-B (codée par le gène SLC14A1)
- SLC : famille des "Solute Carrier" transporteurs
- UT-B pour Urea Transporter type B => transporteur d'urée. Rôle important au niveau rénal

Les hématies de groupe rare Jk(a-b-) (phenotype nul) sont

résistantes à la lyse par l'urée 2M

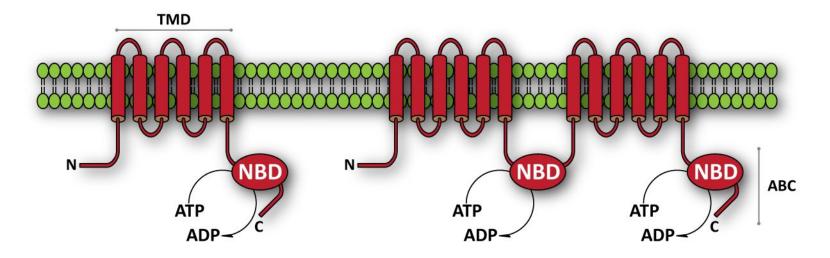


Water

Azouzi S, et al., PLoS One 2013;8: e82338.

### LES TRANSPORTEURS DE TYPE ABC

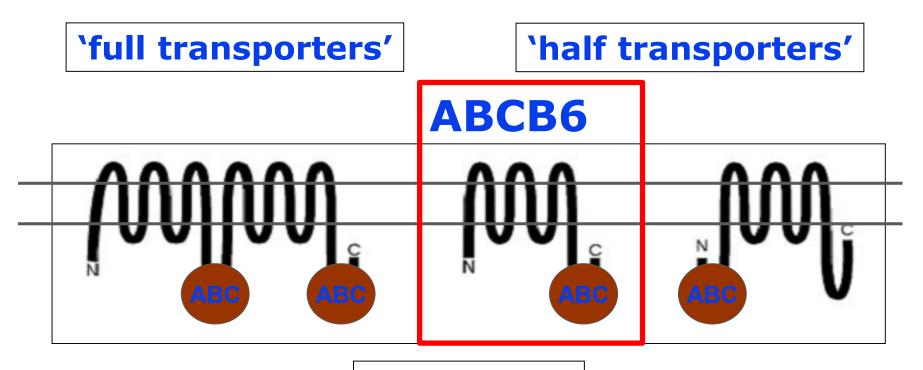
- ATP Binding Cassette
- Transporteurs majeurs au niveau cellulaire
- La plus grande famille de protéines transmembranaires
- Pompes de types « in » (influx) ou « out » (efflux)
- Aucun système de groupe sanguin rattaché à un ABC transporteur avant 2012!



| No  | Système   | Symbole | Gène(s)  |
|-----|-----------|---------|----------|
| 032 | Jr        | JR      | ABCG2    |
| 033 | Lan       | LAN     | ABCB6    |
| 034 | Vel       | VEL     | SMIM1    |
| 035 | CD59      | CD59    | CD59     |
| 036 | Augustine | AUG     | SLC29A1  |
| 037 | Kanno     | KANNO   | PRNP     |
| 038 | Sid       | SID     | B4GALNT2 |
| 039 | CTL2      | CTL2    | SLC44A2  |
| 040 | PEL       | PEL     | ABCC4    |
| 041 | MAM       | MAM     | EMP3     |
| 042 | ЕММ       | EMM     | PIGG     |
| 043 | ABCC1     | ABCC1   | ABCC1    |
| 044 | ER        | ER      | PIEZO1   |
| 045 | CD36      | CD36    | CD36     |

Tous les systèmes de groupes sanguins portés par un ABC transporteur ont été découverts avec les équipes du CNRGS/UMR\_S1134 en première ligne : JR, LAN, PEL, ABCC1

# Transporteurs de type <a href="ATP-Binding Cassette">ATP-Binding Cassette</a> (ABC)



**Cytoplasme** 

Les transporteurs de type ATP-binding cassette facilitent de manière active l'efflux transmembranaire de nombreuses substances

## Exemples d'alleles silencieux d'ABCB6 décrits chez les sujets de groupe rare Lan-

### ABCB6 (2q36) 19 exons

| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.01 | 197_198insG             | Exon 1    | Ala66fsX        |
|------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.02 | 717G>A                  | Exon 3    | Gln239X         |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.03 | 953_956delGTGG          | Exon 4    | Gly318fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.04 | 1533_1543dupCGGCTCCCTGC | Exon 9    | Leu515fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.05 | 1709_1710delAG          | Exon 11   | Glu570fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.06 | 1690_1691delAT          | Exon 11   | Met564fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.07 | 1867delinsAACAGGTGA     | Exon 14   | Gly623fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.08 | 1942C>T                 | Exon 14   | Arg648X         |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.09 | 1985_1986delTC          | Exon 15   | Leu662fsX       |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.10 | 2256+2t>g               | Intron 16 | Splicing defect |
| Lan- | ABCB6*01N.11 | 1236G>A                 | Exon 6    | Trp412X         |

Les sujets Lan- sont en fait « Lan null » et peuvent être considérés comme des « knock-out » humains pour le gène ABCB6

## Ce qui était inattendu!

- ABCB6 jamais décrit sur le globule rouge (membrane mitochondriale externe)
- ABCB6 rapporté comme absolument essentiel pour l'érythropoïèse (biosynthèse de l'hème)

Personnes Lan- ("human knock out" pour *ABCB6*) en bonne santé apparente et sans anomalies biologiques particulières!

#### **ARTICLE**

#### ABCB6 Mutations Cause Ocular Coloboma Mutation Leu811Val dans ABCB6

Lejing Wang,<sup>1,14,\*</sup> Fei He,<sup>2,3,14</sup> Juan Bu,<sup>1,14</sup> Xiaqi Liu,<sup>2,3</sup> Wei Du,<sup>1,13</sup> Jiamei Dong,<sup>1,4</sup> Jeffrey D. Cooney,<sup>5,6</sup> Sushil Kumar Dubey,<sup>7</sup> Yi Shi,<sup>2,3</sup> Bo Gong,<sup>2,3</sup> Jing Li,<sup>1</sup> Paul F. McBride,<sup>5,6</sup> Yanlei Jia,<sup>8</sup> Fang Lu,<sup>2,3</sup> Kathleen A. Soltis,<sup>5,6</sup> Ying Lin,<sup>2,3</sup> Prasanthi Namburi,<sup>7</sup> Chen Liang,<sup>1</sup> Periasamy Sundaresan,<sup>7</sup> Barry H. Paw,<sup>5,6</sup> Dean Y. Li,<sup>9,10,11</sup> John D. Phillips,<sup>12</sup> and Zhenglin Yang<sup>2,3,\*</sup>

Ocular coloboma is a developmental defect of the eye and is due to abnormal or incomplete closure of the optic fissure. This disorder displays genetic and clinical heterogeneity. Using a positional cloning approach, we identified a mutation in the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter ABCB6 in a Chinese family affected by autosomal-dominant coloboma. The Leu811Val mutation was identified in seven affected members of the family and was absent in six unaffected members from three generations. A LOD score of 3.2 at  $\theta = 0$  was calculated for the mutation identified in this family. Sequence analysis was performed on the ABCB6 exons from 116 sporadic cases of microphthalmia with coloboma (MAC), isolated coloboma, and aniridia, and an additional mutation (A57T) was identified in three patients with MAC. These two mutations were not present in the ethnically matched control populations. Immunostaining of transiently transfected, Myc-tagged ABCB6 in retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells showed that it localized to the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus of RPE cells. RT-PCR of ABCB6 mRNA in human cell lines and tissue indicated that ABCB6 is expressed in the retinae and RPE cells. Using zebrafish, we show that abcb6 is expressed in the eye and CNS. Morpholino knockdown of abcb6 in zebrafish produces a phenotype characteristic of coloboma and replicates the clinical phenotype observed in our index cases. The knockdown phenotype can be corrected with coinjection of the wild-type, but not mutant, ABCB6 mRNA, suggesting that the phenotypes observed in zebrafish are due to insufficient abcb6 function. Our results demonstrate that ABCB6 mutations cause ocular coloboma.

The American Journal of Human Genetics 90, 40–48, January 13, 2012

### Research Article

## Missense mutations in the ABCB6 transporter cause dominant familial pseudohyperkalemia

Immacolata Andolfo,<sup>1,2</sup> Seth L. Alper,<sup>3,4,5</sup> Jean Delaunay,<sup>6</sup> Carla Auriemma,<sup>1,2</sup> Roberta Russo,<sup>1,2</sup> Roberta Asci,<sup>1</sup> Maria Rosaria Esposito,<sup>1</sup> Alok K. Sharma,<sup>3,4,5</sup> Boris E. Shmukler,<sup>3,4,5</sup> Carlo Brugnara,<sup>7</sup> Lucia De Franceschi,<sup>8</sup> and Achille Iolascon<sup>1,2</sup>\*

Am. J. Hematol. 88:66-72, 2013.

Concept de « gain of function protein » : il vaut parfois mieux ne pas avoir du tout de protéine qu'une forme altérée!

## Exemples d'allèles silencieux d'ABCG2 responsables du phénotype rare Jr(a-)

| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.01    | 376C>T                | Exon 4            | Gln126X             |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.02.01 | 706C>T                | Exon 7            | Arg236X             |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.02.02 | 34G>A<br>706C>T       | Exon 2<br>Exon 7  | Val12Met<br>Arg236X |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.03    | 736C>T                | Exon 7            | Arg246X             |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.04    | 337C>T                | Exon 4            | Arg113X             |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.05    | 784G>T                | Exon 7            | Gly262X             |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.06    | 34G>A<br>1591C>T      | Exon 2<br>Exon 13 | Val12Met<br>Gln531X |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.07    | 187_197delATATTATCGAA | Exon 2            | Ile63TyrfsX         |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.08    | 542_543insA           | Exon 6            | Phe182ValfsX        |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.09    | 730C>T                | Exon 7            | Gln244X             |

2 mutations ABCG2 « ethniques » de type stop codon

> Gln126Stop en Asie

> Arg236Stop chez les « gens du voyage »

# Transporteurs de type <a href="ATP-Binding Cassette">ATP-Binding Cassette</a> (ABC)

Cytoplasme

Les transporteurs de type ATP-binding cassette facilitent de manière active l'efflux transmembranaire de nombreuses substances

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| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.07    | 187_197delATATTATCGAA | Exon 2            | Ile63TyrfsX         |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.08    | 542_543insA           | Exon 6            | Phe182ValfsX        |
| Jr(a-) | ABCG2*01N.09    | 730C>T                | Exon 7            | Gln244X             |

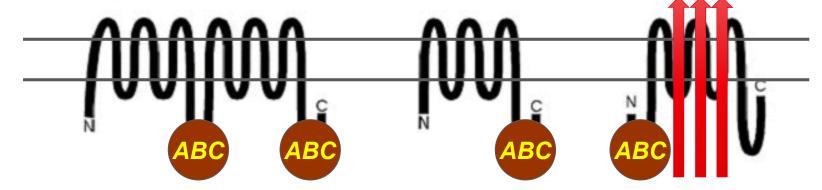
2 mutations ABCG2 « ethniques » de type stop codon

> Gln126Stop en Asie

Arg236Stop chez les « gens du voyage »

## Ce qui était inattendu!

- ABCG2 connu comme transporteur essentiel voire vital dans la détoxification cellulaire (intestin, foie, cellules souches et placenta)
- ABCG2 plus connu sous le nom de Breast Cancer Resistance Protein (BCRP). Permet un efflux +++ d'un grand nombre d'anti-cancéreux => risqué de résistance chez certains mutants d'ABCG2



Cytoplasme

**Anticancéreux** 

### ABCG2 et hyperuricémie (goutte)

#### GENETICS

## Common Defects of ABCG2, a High-Capacity Urate Exporter, Cause Gout: A Function-Based Genetic Analysis in a Japanese Population

Séquençage du gène ABCG2 chez 90 japonais avec hyperuricémie

Hirotaka Matsuo,<sup>1\*</sup> Tappei Takada,<sup>2</sup> Kimiyoshi Ichida,<sup>3,4</sup> Takahiro Nakamura,<sup>5,6</sup>
Akiyoshi Nakayama,<sup>1,7</sup> Yuki Ikebuchi,<sup>2</sup> Kousei Ito,<sup>2</sup> Yasuyoshi Kusanagi,<sup>1</sup> Toshinori Chiba,<sup>1</sup>
Shin Tadokoro,<sup>1</sup> Yuzo Takada,<sup>8</sup> Yuji Oikawa,<sup>9</sup> Hiroki Inoue,<sup>1</sup> Koji Suzuki,<sup>10</sup> Rieko Okada,<sup>11</sup>
Junichiro Nishiyama,<sup>12</sup> Hideharu Domoto,<sup>13</sup> Satoru Watanabe,<sup>14</sup> Masanori Fujita,<sup>14</sup>
Yuji Morimoto,<sup>1</sup> Mariko Naito,<sup>11</sup> Kazuko Nishio,<sup>11</sup> Asahi Hishida,<sup>11</sup> Kenji Wakai,<sup>11</sup> Yatami Asai,<sup>15</sup>
Kazuki Niwa,<sup>9</sup> Keiko Kamakura,<sup>16</sup> Shigeaki Nonoyama,<sup>17</sup> Yutaka Sakurai,<sup>18</sup> Tatsuo Hosoya,<sup>4</sup>
Yoshikatsu Kanai,<sup>19</sup> Hiroshi Suzuki,<sup>2</sup> Nobuyuki Hamajima,<sup>11</sup> Nariyoshi Shinomiya<sup>1</sup>

(Published 4 November 2009: Volume 1 Issue 5 5ra11)

Gout based on hyperuricemia is a common disease with a genetic predisposition, which causes acute arthritis. The ABCG2/BCRP gene, located in a gout-susceptibility locus on chromosome 4q, has been identified by recent genome-wide association studies of serum uric acid concentrations and gout. Urate transport assays demonstrated that ABCG2 is a high-capacity urate secretion transporter. Sequencing of the ABCG2 gene in 90 hyperuricemia patients revealed several nonfunctional ABCG2 mutations, including Q126X. Quantitative trait locus analysis of 739 individuals showed that a common dysfunctional variant of ABCG2, Q141K, increases serum uric acid. Q126X is assigned to the different disease haplotype from Q141K and increases gout risk, conferring an odds ratio of 5.97. Furthermore, 10% of gout patients (16 out of 159 cases) had genotype combinations resulting in more than 75% reduction of ABCG2 function (odds ratio, 25.8). Our findings indicate that nonfunctional variants of ABCG2 essentially block gut and renal urate excretion and cause gout.

org on September 29, 2010

Mutation p.Q126X responsable du phénotype Jr(a-) rapportée ici mais sans lien avec un groupe sanguin particulier!

La mutation p.Q141K dans ABCG2 est responsable d'une hyperuricémie au Japon => autre exemple de « gain of function protein »

# MOLÉCULES D'ADHÉSION ET RÉCEPTEURS

### LE SYSTÈME FY

- Récepteur du Plasmodium vivax (exclusif ?)
- DARC : Duffy antigen receptor of chemokines
- ACKR1: Atypical Chemokine Receptor 1
- Sert de "réservoir" pour plusieurs chimiokines, en particulier l'IL-8

### LE SYSTÈME FY

FUTURE ONCOLOGY, VOL. 2, NO. 5 | REVIEW

### CXC chemokines and prostate cancer: growth regulators and potential biomarkers

Alex B Lentsch

Published Online: 9 Oct 2006 https://doi-org.proxy.insermbiblio.inist.fr/10.2217/14796694.2.5.651

regulators and biomarkers for prostate cancer stage and progression.



View Article



Tools



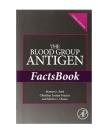
Share

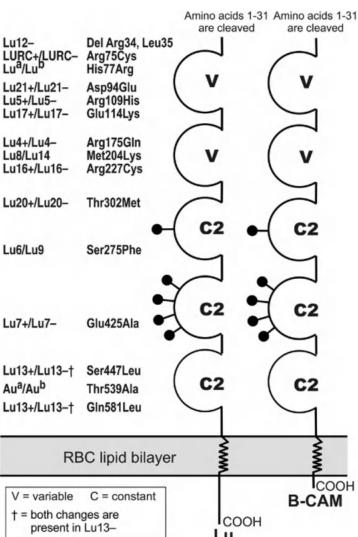
#### Abstract

CXC chemokines are a subset of chemotactic cytokines that possess angiogenic or angiostatic properties. Using genetically engineered mice lacking the receptors for these ligands, recent research has demonstrated a significant role for CXC chemokines in the development and growth of prostate tumors. The Duffy antigen/receptor for chemokines (DARC), which only binds to CXC chemokines that have analogenic properties, is a nonsignaling receptor expressed on erythrocytes that appears to function by clearing these chemokines from sites of overproduction. The majority of men of African descent lack this receptor on their erythrocytes, suggesting that loss of this receptor may contribute to aggressive tumor phenotypes in these individuals. Thus, CXC chemokines and the erythrocyte DARC may serve as important growth

## LE SYSTÈME LU

- Glycoprotéine appartenant à la superfamille des immunoglobulines (IgSF)
- Deux isoformes sur les hématies : Lu et B-CAM (Basal Cell Adhesion Molecule)
- Fixe la laminine 10 et 11 => pourrait jouer un rôle dans la migration des hématies matures de la moelle vers la circulation sanguine
- Le phenotype nul existe, sans signes cliniques particuliers (attention, à bien différencier du phénotype In(Lu), apparaissant Lu(a-b-), plus fréquent, mais dont l'origine moléculaire est totalement différente)





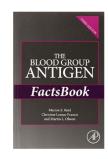
## **ENZYMES**

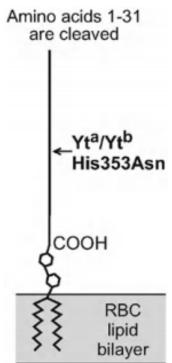
### LE SYSTÈME KEL

- Famille des endopeptidases neutres : métalloprotéinase à zinc de type M13 (néprilysine)
- Substrat majeur : endothéline 3 (puissant vasoconstricteur)
   => la protéine KEL pourrait jouer un rôle dans la vasoconstriction locale
- Phénotype KEL nul, sans signes cliniques apparents (particulièrement retrouvé sur l'Île de La Réunion)

### LE SYSTÈME YT

- Porté par une enzyme, l'acétylcholinestérase
- Protéine de type GPI-linked
- Rôle majeur au niveau de la régulation du signal neuromusculaire, mais rôle inconnu au niveau du globule rouge
- Aucun cas de phénotype nul récessif rapporté à ce jour (uniquement quelques exceptionnels phénotypes acquis, apparaissant Yt(a-b-) ou Yt(a-b+w), dans certains contextes pathologiques)





# PROTÉINES ASSOCIÉES AU COMPLÉMENT

### LE SYSTÈME KN

- Knops
- Porté par la protéine CR1
- Forte affinité pour les fractions C3b et C4b
- Phénotype SI(a-) ou KN:-4 particulièrement fréquent en Afrique sub-saharienne => moindre susceptibilité à l'infection par P. falciparum
- Pas de phénotype null à proprement parler, mais phénotype d'expression très faible : phénotype Helgeson (dont la base moléculaire vient d'être élucidée)

### LE SYSTÈME KN

#### nature communications

6

Nature Communications | (2023)14:5001

**Article** 

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-40708-w

# Elucidation of the low-expressing erythroid CR1 phenotype by bioinformatic mining of the GATA1-driven blood-group regulome

Received: 21 November 2022

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Accepted: 8 August 2023

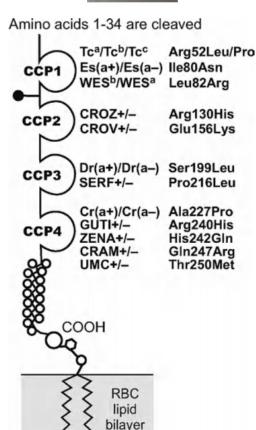
The number of CR1 molecules expressed on RBCs exhibits a 10fold variation across individuals; for most people, it lies within a range
of 100–1,000 molecules per cell<sup>5,13</sup>. However, if the RBCs carry fewer
molecules (20–100), the individuals are considered to be of the Helgeson phenotype<sup>20</sup>. Since persons of the Helgeson phenotype have
barely detectable amounts of erythrocyte CR1 by hemagglutination,
they are considered to be of the serological null phenotype<sup>21</sup>.

The Helgeson phenotype was reported with a prevalence of 1%, both in people of African American and Caucasian origins<sup>22</sup>.

### LE SYSTÈME CROM

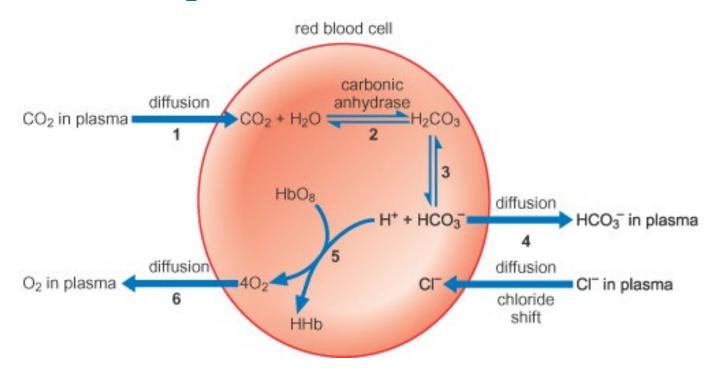


- Cromer
- Porté par la protéine CD55 ou DAF (Decay Accelerating Factor)
- Protéine de type GPI-linked
- Accélère la destruction des enzymes C3 et C5 convertases => régulation de la cascade du complément
- Phénotype nul CROM:-7 ou IFC- ou Inab : troubles digestifs importants

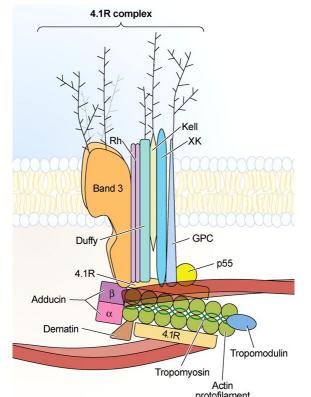


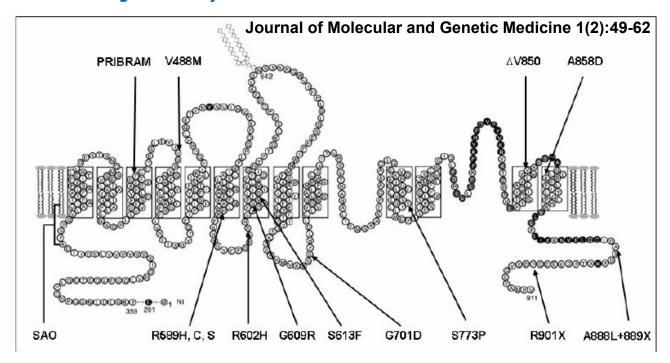
## PROTÉINES DE STRUCTURE

 AE-1, Anion Transporter: échanges de concentrations equimolaires d'ions Cl<sup>-</sup> pour des ions HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> => permet l'elimination du CO<sub>2</sub> des tissus et le maintien du pH rénal



- Porte les antigènes du système Diego (DI)
- Protéine la plus abondante sur le globule rouge (~1.10<sup>6</sup>/hématie)
- Mutations hétérozygotes à l'origine de multiples formes d'anomalies de membranes du globule rouge (exemple de la SAO: Southeast Asian ovalocytosis)





Cible possible d'autoanticorps chauds, parfois IgA (sévère)

## Lethal autoimmune hemagglutination due to an immunoglobulin A autoagglutinin with Band 3 specificity

Abdulgabar Salama,<sup>1</sup> Daniel Janvier,<sup>2</sup> Beate Mayer,<sup>1</sup> Carole Saison,<sup>2</sup> Henriette Moscatelli,<sup>3</sup> Françoise Aucouturier,<sup>4</sup> Pinar Yilmaz,<sup>3</sup> Lionel Arnaud,<sup>2</sup> Vanessa Wild,<sup>5</sup> Stefan Knop,<sup>6</sup> and Jean-Pierre Cartron<sup>2</sup>

TRANSFUSION 2014;54:1988-1995.

 Longtemps jugée comme vitale, mais il existe des exceptionnels phénotypes nuls...

Severe hereditary spherocytosis and distal renal tubular acidosis associated with the total absence of band 3

Maria Letícia Ribeiro, Nicole Alloisio, Helena Almeida, Clara Gomes, Pascale Texier, Carlos Lemos, Gabriela Mimoso, Laurette Morlé, Faïza Bey-Cabet, René-Charles Rudigoz, Jean Delaunay, and Gabriel Tamagnini

BLOOD, 15 AUGUST 2000 • VOLUME 96, NUMBER 4

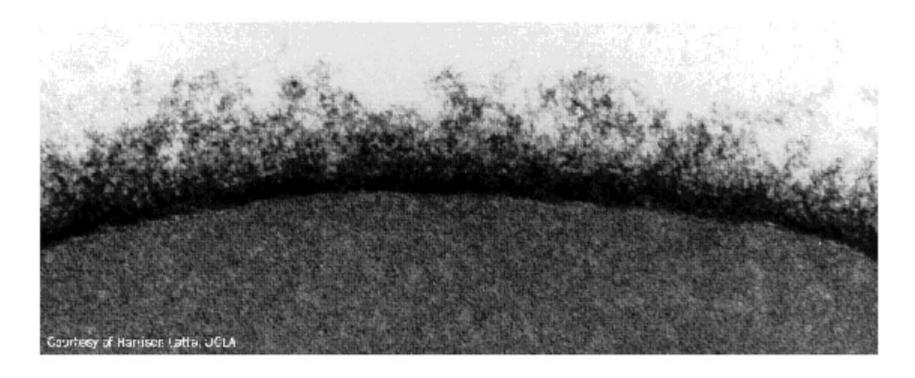
Band 3 null<sup>VIENNA</sup>, a novel homozygous *SLC4A1* p.Ser477X variant causing severe hemolytic anemia, dyserythropoiesis and complete distal renal tubular acidosis

| Leo Kager <sup>1,2</sup> *   Lesley J. Bruce <sup>3</sup> *   Petra Zeitlhofer <sup>4</sup>   Joanna F. Flatt <sup>3</sup>   |
|--|
| Tabita M. Maia <sup>5</sup>   M. Leticia Ribeiro <sup>5</sup>   Bernhard Fahrner <sup>1</sup>   Gerhard Fritsch <sup>2</sup> |
| Kaan Boztug <sup>1,6</sup> Oskar A. Haas <sup>1,2</sup>  |

|                                | Band 3 null <sup>VIENNA</sup><br>(2011–2016) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Hematological                  |  |
| Anemia                         | Severe (at birth:<br>hemoglobin 4.0 g/dl)    |
| Hydrops fetalis                | Yes  |
| Hepatosplenomegaly             | Yes  |
| Transfusion dependence (years) | Yes (2011–2016)                              |

Pediatr Blood Cancer 2017; 64: e26227

### **COMPOSANTS DU GLYCOCALYX**



The erythrocyte glycocalyx as revealed by electron microscopy using special staining techniques

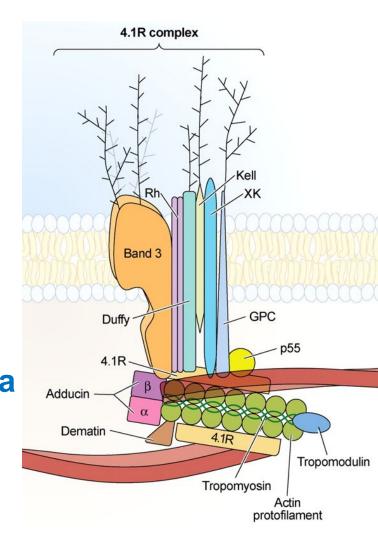
https://sites.google.com/a/canacad.ac.jp/sl-hl-2-biology-8-ferguson/14-physiology-2/11-1-antibody-production-and-vaccination?tmpl=%2Fsystem%2Fapp%2Ftemplates%2Fprint%2F&showPrintDialog=1

## LES GLYCOPHORINES GPA ET GPB

- GPA, GPB, codés par GYPA et GYPB : systèmes MNS
- GPE : ne code pas pour des antigènes érythrocytaires mais participe à la diversité génétique (gènes hybrides)
- Rôle peu connu au niveau des globules rouges, si ce n'est l'intégration dans un complexe avec Rh et Bande 3
- Forte glycosylation par des oligosaccharides contenant de l'acide sialique => confère une forte charge électronégative aux globules rouges, ce qui limite les interactions avec les autres cellules et évite l'agrégation cellulaire
- Phénotype GPA nul : MNS:-28 ou En(a-), M-N-
- Phénotype GPB nul : MNS:-5 ou U-
- Phénotype GPA/GPB nul : M-N-S-s- M<sup>k</sup>M<sup>k</sup> (rare ++++)

## LES GLYCOPHORINES GPC ET GPD

- GPC, GPD, codées par GYPC (splicing alternatif) : système GE (Gerbich)
- Glycosylation par des oligosaccharides contenant de l'acide sialique => confère une charge électronégative aux globules rouges
- La GPC représente un site important de fixation au cytosquelette érythrocytaire, dans un complexe stabilisant la forme et la stabilité mécanique du globule rouge => phénotype nul, Ge:-2,-3,-4 (Leach) avec elliptocytose (moindre susceptibilité à l'infection par *P. falciparum*)



Salomao et al., PNAS 2008

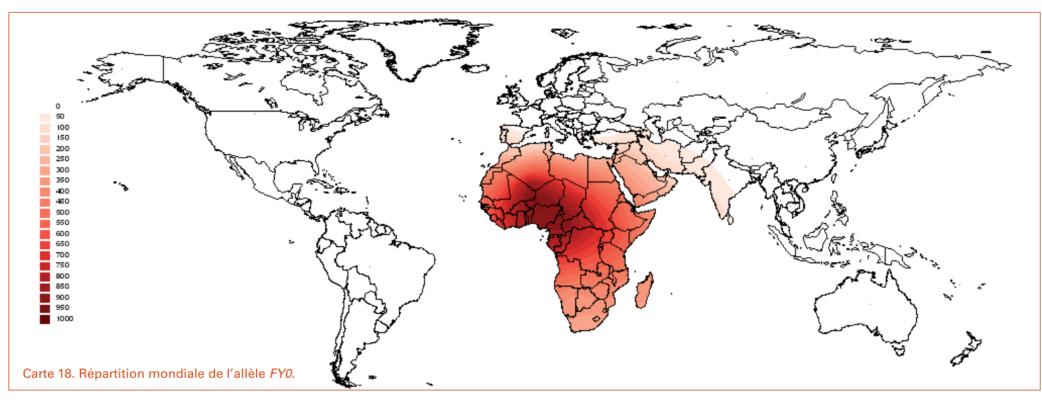
## LES SYSTÈMES CARBOHYDRATÉS

- ABO, H, I, P1PK, LE, GLOB
- Antigènes présents dans de nombreuses cellules et tissus
- Rôle peu connu au niveau des globules rouges
  - Rôle d'adhésines lors de l'embryogènèse
  - Première ligne de défense anti-bactérienne
- Phénotypes nuls sans signes cliniques particuliers, si ce n'est chez les sujets P- (p et Pk) avec fausses couches à répétition



## POURQUOI UNE TELLE DIVERSITÉ PHÉNOTYPIQUE ?

## LE PALUDISME : LA PLUS GROSSE FORCE ÉVOLUTIVE

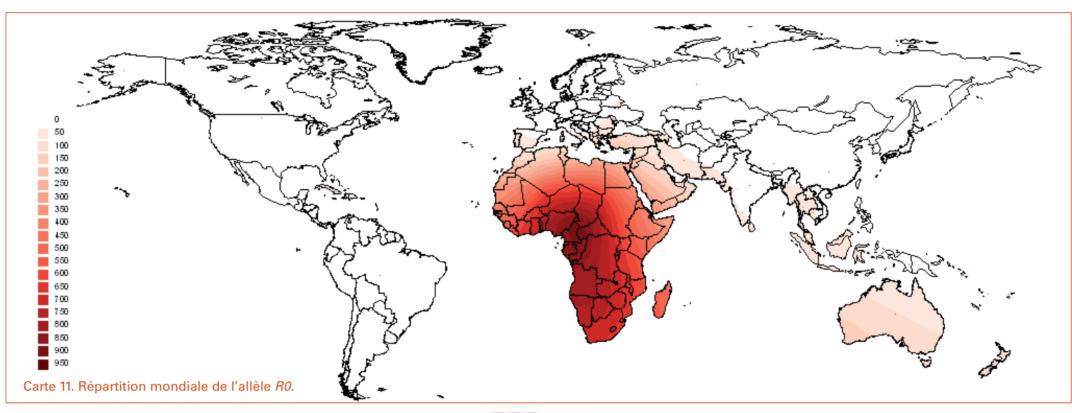




Les groupes sanguins érythrocytaires De Pascal Bailly, Jacques Chiaroni, Francis Roubinet 2015

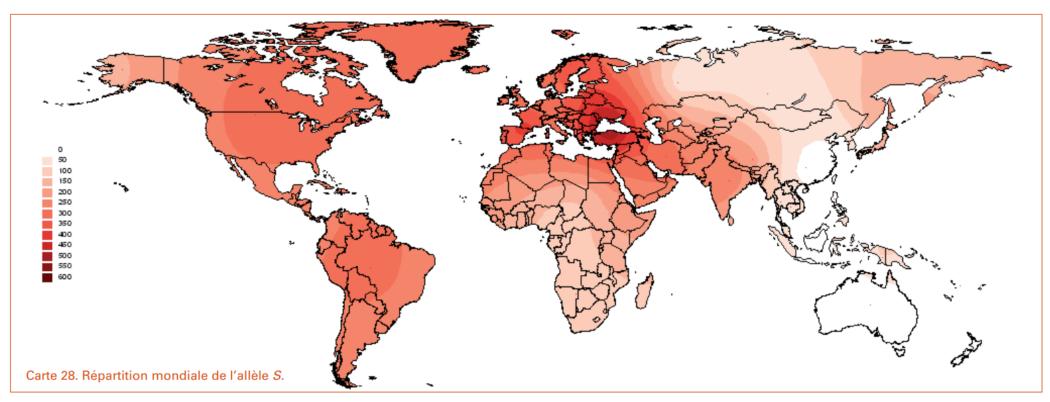
ISBN: 978-2-7420-1100-1

## AFRIQUE : LE BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITÉ

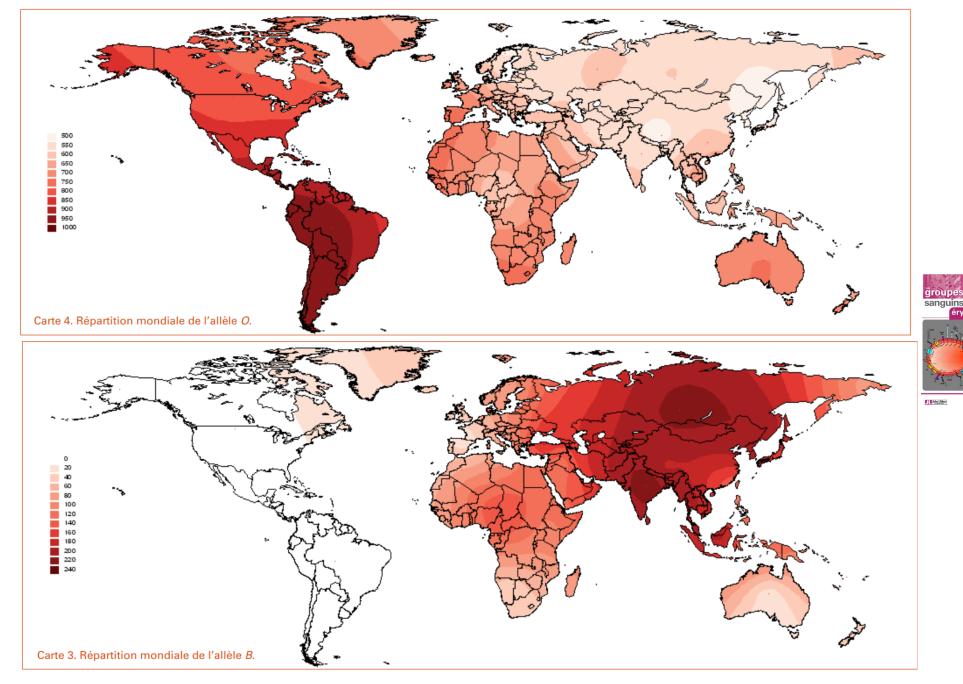




## LE PALUDISME : LA PLUS GROSSE FORCE ÉVOLUTIVE

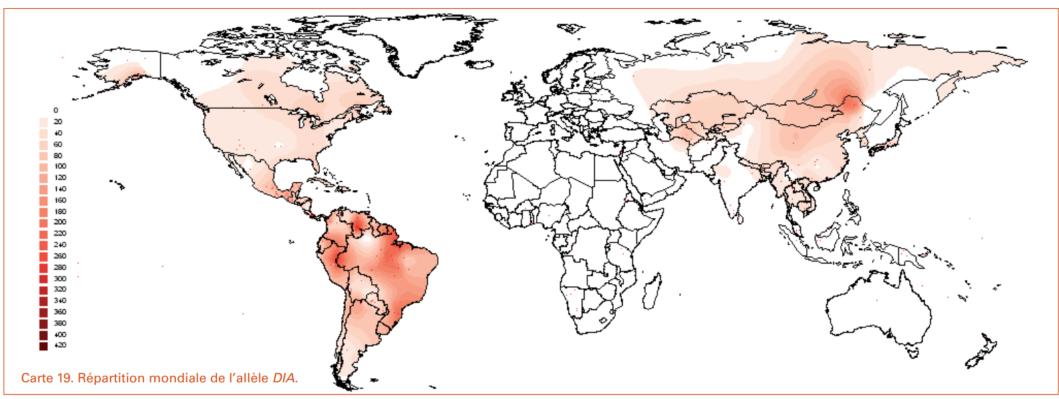






Phénotype O beaucoup plus sensible au choléra





Histoire du peuplement de la terre : passage du détroit de Béring il y 15-20 000 ans

#### CONCLUSION

La découverte d'un nouveau système de groupe sanguin peut avoir un impact bien audelà de la médecine transfusionnelle!

Physiologie Biologie cellulaire Cancérologie

**Groupes** 

sanguins

**Toxicologie** 

Ceci est d'autant plus vrai en cas de découverte de nouveaux phénotypes nuls, pouvant être assimilés à des "knockouts humains" et qui représentent une

ressource unique pour

d'immuno-hématologie

les laboratoires

de référence et la

recherche médicale

Microbiologie Parasitologie

Anthropologie

Hématologie fondamentale



#### Rare gems: null phenotypes of blood groups Blood Transfus 2010; 8: 2-4

Willy A. Flegel

## "These serological gems deserve careful attention from the clinical as well as the scientific perspective"

| Clinical relevance                               | Blood group system   | Prevalence of null phenotype                             | Symptoms or clinical benefit, remarks   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Almana amantamatia                               | Diago  | Vamana   | Severe haemolytic anemia  |  |
| Always symptomatic<br>or associated with disease | Diego<br>RHAG  | Very rare  | •   |  |
| or associated with disease                       |  | Very rare  | Haemolytic anemia, often compensated  |  |
|  | Kx   | Very rare  | McLeod syndrome: acanthocytosis, neurological symptoms  |  |
|  | GLOB   | Very rare  | Repeated fetal loss in some individuals, resistance to parvovirus B19   |  |
|  | I  | Very rare  | Congenital cataracts in some alleles  |  |
|  | Ch/Rg  | Very rare  | Systemic lupus erythematosus  |  |
|  | Chric  | very rare  | bystemic rupus erythematosus  |  |
| Symptomatic under                                | Colton   | Very rare  | Impaired urine concentrating ability  |  |
| stress conditions                                | Kidd   | Very rare  | Impaired urine concentrating ability  |  |
| Never symptomatic,<br>no advantage known         | Rhesus   | Lack of both Rhesus proteins,<br>RhD and RhCE, very rare | Function unknown. Rarity may hint to a biological relevance of the structures missing in null phenotype.                          |  |
|  | Kell, Yt, Scianna,<br>Dombrock, LW, H,<br>Cromer, Knops, Indian,<br>OK, JMH, GIL | Rare   | Rarity may hint to a biological relevance of the structure missing in null phenotypes and to a unrecognized clinical disadvantage |  |
|  | ABO, Lewis, P, Raph, Xg  | Frequent   | Major unrecognized disadvantage unlikely, but significant biological relevance still possible                                     |  |
| Never symptomatic, advantageous under            | Lutheran   | Rare   | Reduced thrombosis in sickle cell disease possible, acanthocytosis in "inhibitor"-type  |  |
| certain conditions                               | MNS and Gerbich  | Frequent in affected populations                         | Resistance to some <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> , mild elliptocytosis in "Leach"-type of Gerbich                                  |  |
|  | Duffy  | Frequent in affected populations                         | Resistance to Plasmodium vivax  |  |

#### Impact clinique des phénotypes érythrocytaires nuls

| System | Gene        | Phonotype          | Null<br>Mutation*                              | Prevalence† | Examples of consequence   |
|--------|-------------|--------------------|--|-------------|---|
| ABO    | ABO         | O Phenotype        | SNPs   | 1           | None identified although altered susceptibility e.g. to malaria, thrombosis, bleeding, cancer etc.                                  |
| CH/RG  | C4A, C4B    | Ch/Rg-null         | Part/whole deletion of <i>C4A</i> , <i>C4B</i> | 5           | Systemic lupus erythematosus  |
| CO     | <i>AQPI</i> | Co(a-b-)           | SNPs,<br>exon 1 deleted                        | 5           | Reduced ability to concentrate urine  |
| CROM   | CD55        | Inab               | SNPs   | 5           | Possible intestinal disorders   |
| DI     | SLC4A1      | Di(a-b-)           | SNPs   | 5           | Spherocytosis. Severe haemolytic anaemia; distal renal tubular acidosis   |
| DO     | ART4        | Gy(a–)             | SNPs, deletion of 8 nt. in exon 2              | 4           | None identified   |
| FY     | DARC        | Fy(a-b-)           | SNP in GATA-1                                  | 3           | Resistance to Plasmodium vivax  |
| GE     | GYPC        | Yus                | Deletion of exon 2                             | 4           | Resistance to some Plasmodium falciparum  |
|        |             | Gerbich<br>Leach   | Deletion of exon 3<br>Deletion of exons 3 & 4  | 2<br>5      | Elliptocytosis  |
| GIL    | AQP3        | GIL-               | SNPs   | 5           | None identified   |
| GLOB   | B3GALTN1    | $P_1^k$ or $P_2^k$ | SNPs   | 5           | Recurrent spontaneous abortions,<br>Resistance to Parvovirus B19 and reduced<br>susceptibility to HIV-1 (at least <i>in vitro</i> ) |
| Н      | FUT1        | $O_h(Bombay)$      | SNPs   | 4           | None identified   |

Sjöberg Wester, E. (2010). Characterisation of weak and null phenotypes in the KEL and JK blood group systems. [Doctoral Thesis (compilation), Division of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine]. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Lund University.

#### Impact clinique des phénotypes érythrocytaires nuls

| System symbol | Gene          | Phenotype      | Null<br>Mutation*                            | Prevalence† | Examples of consequence   |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--|-------------|---|
| I             | GCNT2         | I–             | SNPs   | 4           | Congenital cataracts  |
| IN            | CD44          | In(a-b-)       | None identified in <i>CD44</i> •             | 5           | Not known   |
| JK            | SLC14A1       | Jk(a-b-)       | SNP  | 5           | Reduced ability to concentrate urine  |
| JMH           | SEMA7A        | JMH-**         | Not known                                    | 4           | None identified   |
| KEL           | KEL           | $\mathbf{K}_0$ | SNP  | 4           | None identified   |
| KN            | CRI           | Helgeson       | SNPs   | 4           | Autoimmune disease e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus                                  |
| XK            | XK            | McLeod         | SNP, partial/whole deletion of gene          | 5           | McLeod syndrome (further explained in the KEL section)                                |
| LE            | FUT3          | Le(a-b-)       | SNPs   | 1           | Resistance to Helicobacter pylori   |
| LU            | LU            | Lu(a-b-)       | SNP in $LU$                                  | 4           | None identified   |
|               |               |                | SNPs in EKLF                                 | 5           | In(Lu) phenotype (depression of LU; IN, KN and P1 antigens); dyserythropoietic anemia |
|               |               |                | Unidentified X-linked suppressor gene        |             | and I I antigens), dyserythroporette aneima   |
| LW            | ICAM4         | LW(a-b-)       | del. 10 nt. in exon 1                        | 4           | None identified   |
| MNS           | GYPA,<br>GYPB | $M^k M^k$      | Deletion of both <i>GYPA</i> and <i>GYPB</i> | 5           | Resistance to some Plasmodium falciparum  |
|               | GIIB          | En(a-)         | SNPs; deletion of GYPA                       | 5           | Resistance to some Plasmodium falciparum  |

#### Impact clinique des phénotypes érythrocytaires nuls

| System | Gene         |                      | Null  | Prevalence† | Examples of consequence   |
|--------|--------------|----------------------|---|-------------|---|
| symbol | Phenotype    | Mutation*            |   |             |   |
|        |              | S-s-U-               | Deletion of GYPB  | 2           | Resistance to some Plasmodium falciparum                                      |
| OK     | BSG          | Ok(a-)**             | Not known   | 4           | None identified   |
| •      | A4GALT       | P2                   | SNPs  | 1           | None identified although altered susceptibility to P-fimbriated <i>E.coli</i> |
| RAPH   | CD151        | MER2-                | SNPs  | 5           | Basement membrane disorders   |
| Н      | RHD,<br>RHCE | $Rh_{\mathrm{null}}$ | Amorph Rh <sub>null</sub> RHD deleted and SNPs in  RHCE | 5           | Compensated haemolytic anaemia  |
| RHAG   |              |                      | SNPs in <i>RHAG</i> ‡                                   |             |   |
| SC     | ERMAP        | SC:-1,-2,-3          | SNPs  | 5           | None identified   |
| YT     | ACHE         | Yt(a-b-)             | Not known   | 5           | None identified   |
| XG     | XG, MIC2     | Xg(a-)               | None identified   | 1           | None identified   |

<sup>\*</sup> SNP indicates one SNP and SNPs that more than one SNP causing the null phenotype is identified.

- 2. Frequent in populations within areas with Plasmodium falciparum.
- 3. Frequent in populations within areas with Plasmodium vivax.
- 4. Rare but with a higher prevalence in certain populations.
- 5. Very rare
- ♣ The In(a-b-) phenotype has been reported as a consequence of a mutation in EKLF.
- \*\* The antigen-negative phenotype is known but the null phenotype (of the same name) has not been described.
- ‡ RhAG is essential for expression of Rh-antigens, but does not carry blood group antigens.

Sjöberg Wester, E. (2010). Characterisation of weak and null phenotypes in the KEL and JK blood group systems. [Doctoral Thesis (compilation), Division of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine]. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Lund University.

<sup>† 1.</sup> Frequent albeit with a varying prevalence in different populations.

# MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION!

#### CONTACT

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