

Table 1: **Genes involved in primary HLH**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Protein</b>	<b>Function</b>
Genetic loci- 9 <sup>th</sup> chromosome	Unknown	Unknown
PFR1	Perforin	Cytolysis and immune regulation
UNC13D	MUNC13-4	Prime cytolytic granules
STX11	Syntaxin	Transport cytolytic granules
STXBP	Syntaxin binding protien	Fuse cytolytic granules to cell membrane, and release perforin

**Table 2: Genetic abnormalities associated with HLH**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Gene affected</b>	<b>Function affected</b>	<b>Associated feature</b>
Griscelli	RAB27A	Uncontrolled T cell and macrophage activation; Defective docking	Albinism
Chediak Higashi	LYST	Defective biogenesis of cytolytic granules	Albinism
Hermansky Pudlak	AP3B1	Defective transport of cytolytic granules	Albinism
X-linked lymphoproliferative disorder - 1	SH2D1A,	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule-associated protein (SAP) deficiency- inappropriate lymphocyte recruitment	Immunodeficiency Requires HSCT
X – linked lymphoproliferative disorder - 2	BIRC4	Inhibition of apoptosis	Immunodeficiency Uveitis (rare) Requires HSCT

Table 3: **Biologicals and its Mechanism of action**

<b>Biologicals used in HLH</b>	<b>Mechanism of action</b>	<b>Specially used in:</b>
Rituximab	CD 20 antibody	EBV associated HLH
Anakinra	IL-1 receptor antagonist	sJIA associated HLH
Alemtuzumab	CD 52 antibody	Serotherapy in HSCT for HLH
Tocilizumab	IL-6 receptor antagonist	Trials ongoing
Ruxolitinib	JAK 1,2, receptor antagonist	Trials ongoing
Emapalumab	IFN gamma antibody	Trials ongoing
Adalimumab	TNF alpha inhibitor	Post-transplant associated HLH

**Legends:**

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