

# Thursdays Webinars



## *Hereditary Stomatocytosis*

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CEINGE, advanced biotechnologies

ERN-EuroBloodNet subnetwork: Red blood cell defects

Naples – Italy

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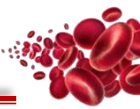
Co-funded by  
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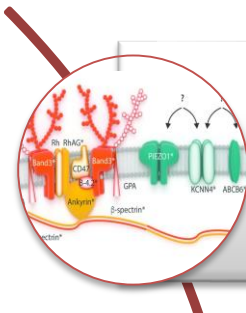
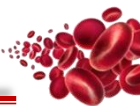
**European  
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for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases

**Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



*I have nothing to disclose*

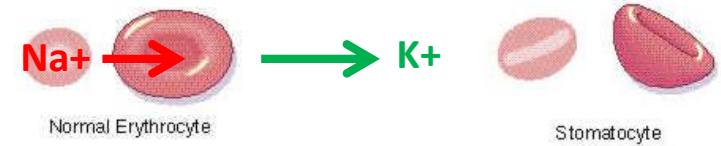


## Classification of hereditary stomatocytosis (HSt): **clinical** and **genetic aspects**



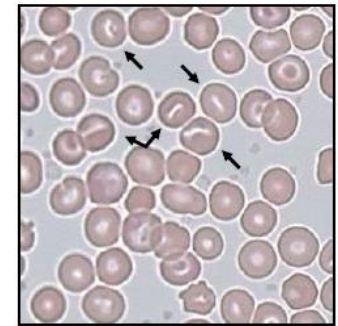
# Hereditary stomatocytosis (HSt)

➤ Wide spectrum of inherited hemolytic disorders in which the red cell membrane cation permeability is increased (cation leak)

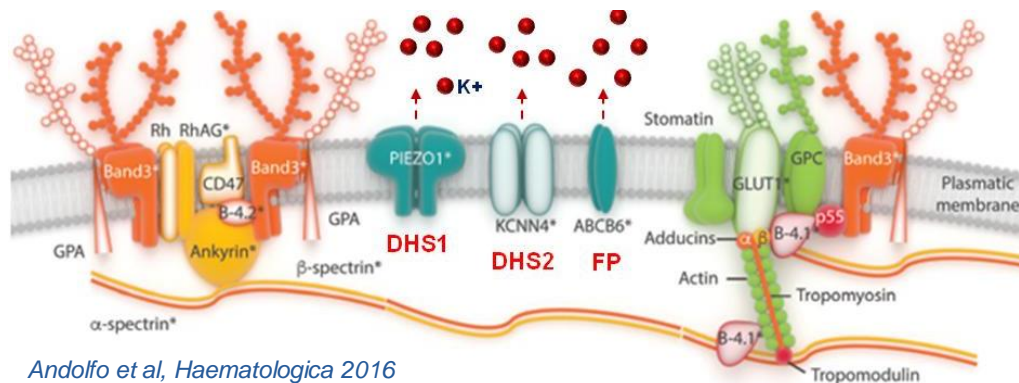


➤ The cation leak results in deregulation of cellular volume, which leads to morphological abnormality of RBCs (stomatocytes, RBCs with a stoma across the center, at peripheral blood smear)

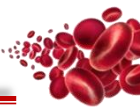
➤ The clinical presentation of HSt is highly variable: variable expressivity



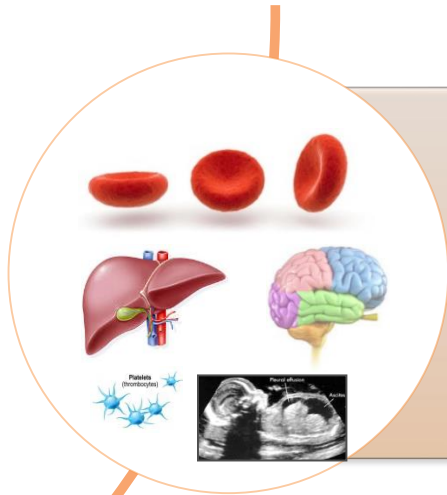
➤ Genetic and allelic heterogeneity



Andolfo et al, Haematologica 2016



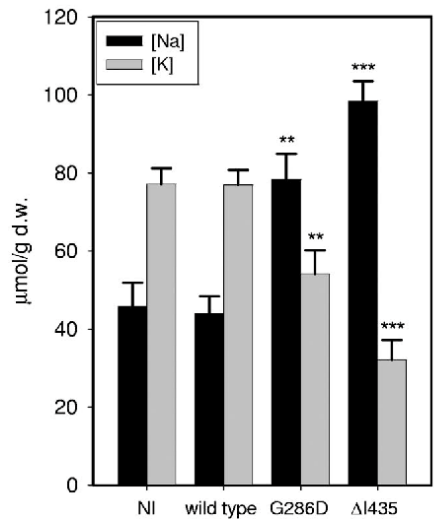
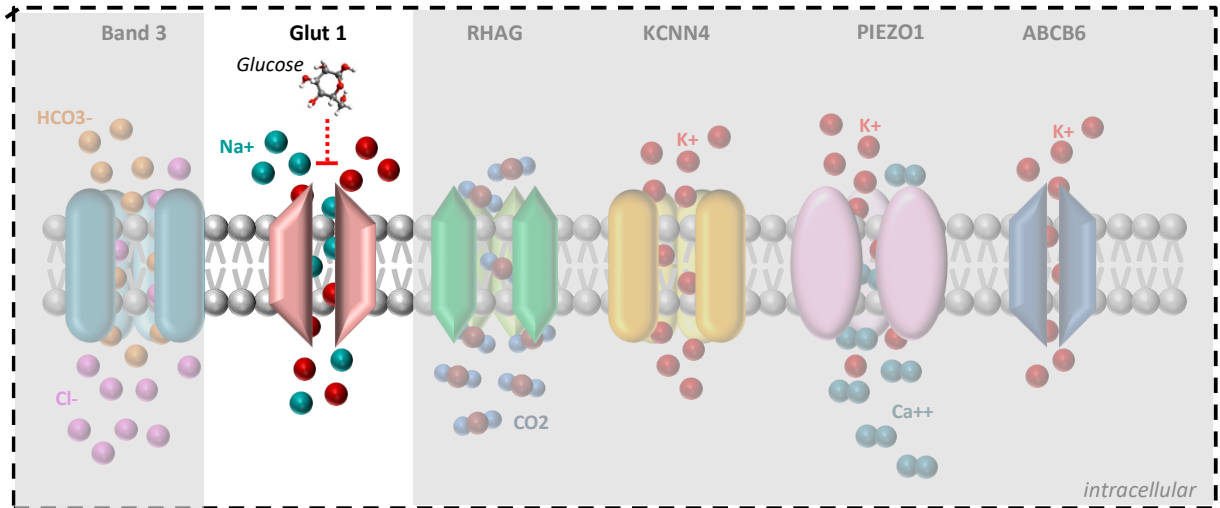
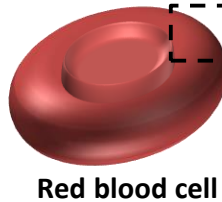
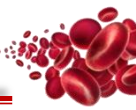
# Hereditary stomatocytosis (HSt): classification



## Syndromic

- Stomatin deficient cryohydrocytosis with mental retardation, seizures, hepatosplenomegaly (**GLUT1**)
- Phytosterolemia non-leaky stomatocytosis with macrothrombocytopenia (**ABCG5; ABCG8**)
- Dehydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis (DHS1) with perinatal edema and/or pseudohyperkalemia (**PIEZO1**)

# Syndromic HSt: Stomatin deficient cryohydrocytosis



- ✓ It is a rare form of stomatocytosis associated with a **cold-induced cation leak, hemolytic anemia, hepatosplenomegaly, cataracts, seizures, mental retardation, and movement disorder.**
- ✓ It is caused by mutations in ***SLC2A1* gene**, that codifies for the **GLUT1** transporter (associated with both loss of glucose transport and a cation leak). **Autosomal recessive** inheritance.

# Syndromic HSt: Phytosterolemia



- ✓ It is characterized by **lipid metabolic disorder**, **stomatocytic hemolysis**, and **macrothrombocytopenia**.
- ✓ They showed normal erythrocyte cation content.
- ✓ The causative genes are: **ABCG5** and **ABCG8**, that codify for two ATP-cassette transporters that mediate efflux of dietary sterols from the **small intestine**. **Autosomal recessive** inheritance (ABCG5/ABCG5; ABCG8/ABCG8; ABCG5/ABCG8).
- ✓ Incorporation of sterols into RBCs and platelets results in abnormal morphology and function.

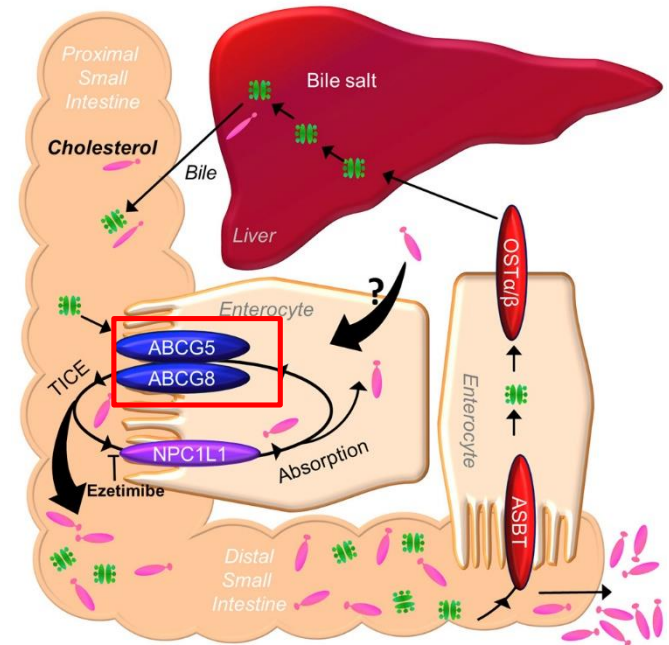
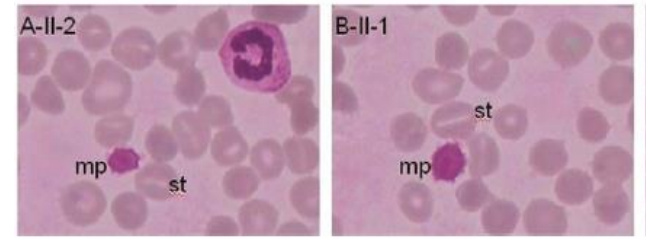
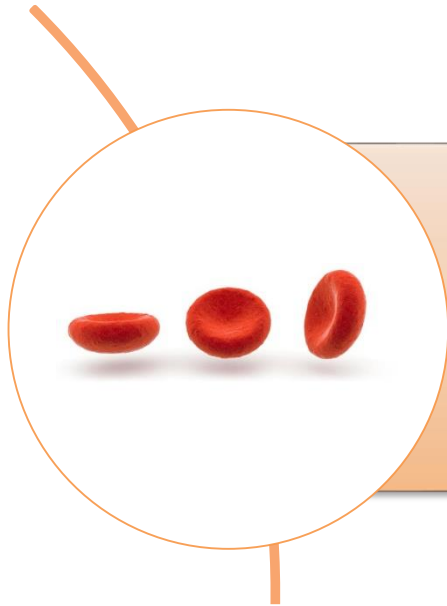
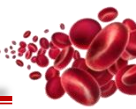


Table 2. Serum Sterols Levels of Phytosterolemia Patients in 3 Families

Patient	Sex	Age, years	Serum, $\mu\text{mol/L}$		
			Stigmasterol	Cholestanol	Sitosterol
A-II-2	F	34	409.0	99.8	1103.4
B-II-1	F	43	209.8	102.9	716.9
C-II-1	M	62	118.5	94.9	348.4
C-II-2	M	60	344.3	329.0	776.9
C-II-3	M	57	273.1	138.6	725.8
C-II-4	F	55	449.5	246.7	1195.3
Controls (n = 15) <sup>a</sup>			$13.0 \pm 5.1^a$	$25.3 \pm 8.8^a$	$28.3 \pm 8.2^a$

<sup>a</sup> For serum plant sterol measurements, the data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. The serum sterol levels of all patients were increased in comparison with those of normal controls.

Andolfo et al. AJH 2017

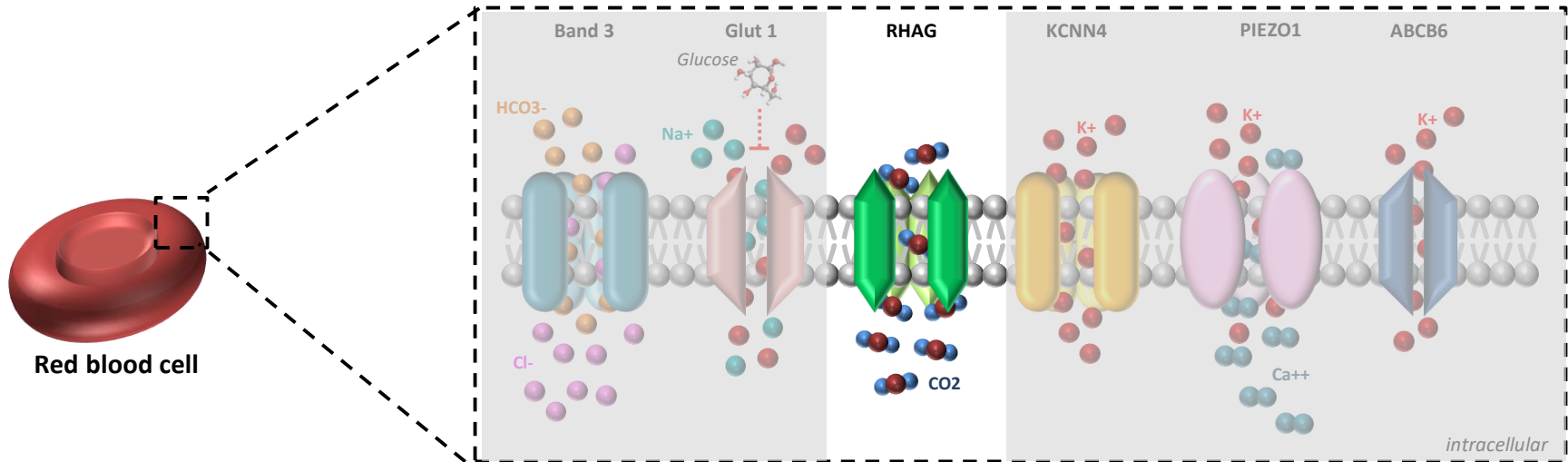
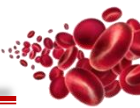


## Non-syndromic

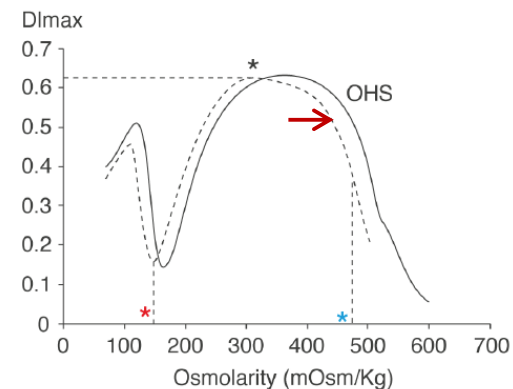
- Overhydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis (OHS) (**RHAG**)
- Cryohydrocytosis (**Band 3**)
- Familial Pseudohyperkalemia (FP) (**ABCB6**)
- Dehydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis (DHS1/DHS2) (**PIEZO1;**  
**KCNN4**)



# Non-Syndromic HSt: Overhydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis

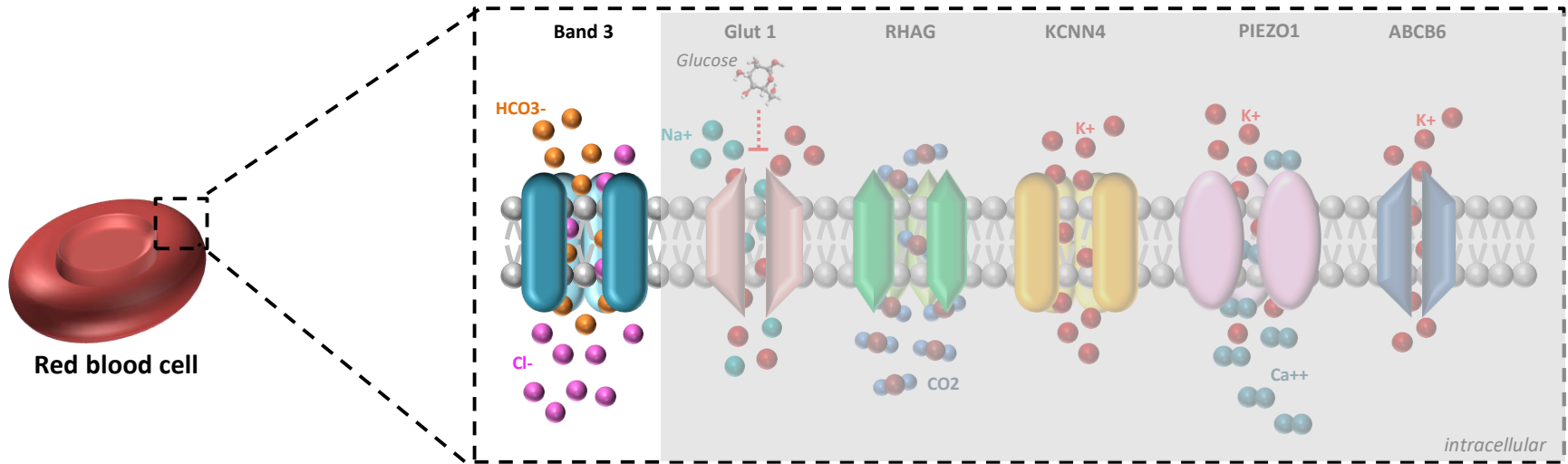


- ✓ **OHS** is characterized by anemia of a variable degree with macrocytosis, low MCHC, and a **right shift** of the osmolarity curve at ektacytometric analysis
- ✓ It is characterized by an increase in the **monovalent cation leak** also associated with the absence of stomatin
- ✓ It is caused by mutations in the ammonium transporter **RHAG** (**autosomal dominant** inheritance)

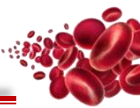


- ✓ At peripheral blood smear we can observe more than 20% of stomatocytes

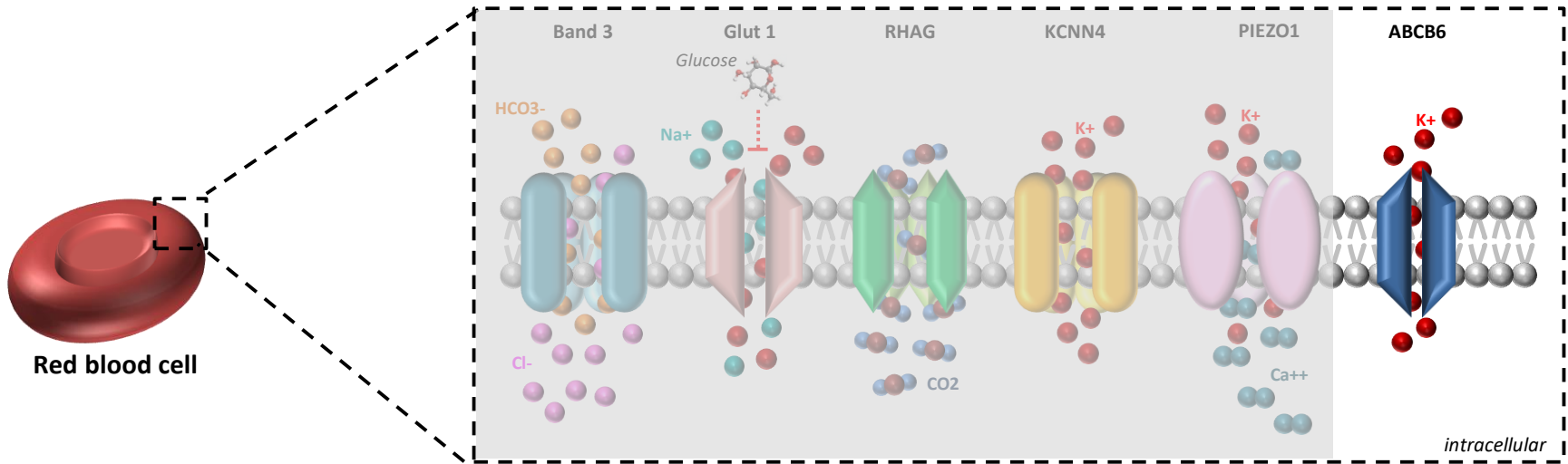
# Non-Syndromic HSt: Cryohydrocytosis



- ✓ **Cryohydrocytosis** is characterized by increased permeability to  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$  cations at **low temperatures** (0–4°C).
- ✓ It is a mild hemolytic anemia due to a minimal cation leak.
- ✓ Its pathophysiology has been linked to **missense mutations** in the **SLC4A1** gene that encodes the **band 3** protein.
- ✓ These substitutions convert band 3 from an **anion exchanger** into a **cation channel**, which is a pathogenic mechanism entirely different from the loss-of-function mechanism that causes hereditary spherocytosis.

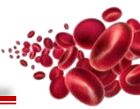


# Non-Syndromic HSt: Familial Pseudohyperkalemia



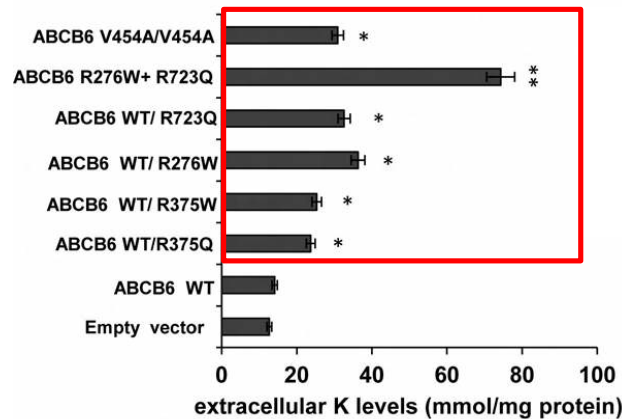
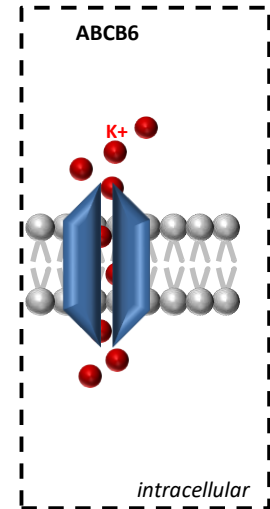
- ✓ Dominantly inherited genetic trait
- ✓ Characterized by a **temperature-dependent, *in vitro*, loss of K<sup>+</sup> cation** from red cells
- ✓ **Plasma [K<sup>+</sup>] was increased** when measured in blood stored at or below body temperature
- ✓ The patients show **alterations in MCV**
- ✓ **Missense mutations in *ABCB6* gene** were identified in FP

		ABCB6 patients FP
Number of patients (%)		11 (15.1)
Gender (female/male)		10 (90.9)/1 (9.1)
Onset of symptoms (years)		42.5 ± 6.6 (40.5; 8)
Age of diagnosis (years)		47.1 ± 5.6 (43.5; 8)
<b>Blood count</b>		
	Ref range <sup>c</sup>	
RBC (10 <sup>6</sup> /μL)	3.9-5.6	3.6 ± 0.4 (3.8; 11)
Hb (g/dL)	11.0-16.0	13.5 ± 0.4 (13.1; 11)
Hct (%)	33.0-45.0	42.6 ± 1.3 (42.0; 11)
<b>MCV (fL)</b>	<b>70.0-91.0</b>	<b>101.3 ± 2.3 (100.2; 11)</b>
MCH (pg)	23.0-33.0	31.1 ± 0.6 (31.4; 11)
MCHC (g/dL)	23.0-33.0	33.2 ± 0.9 (32.5; 11)
Retics count (x10 <sup>3</sup> /μL)	-	140.3 ± 35.7 (140.2; 2)
<b>Retics %</b>	<b>0.5-2.0</b>	<b>2.9 ± 1.2 (2.9; 2)</b>

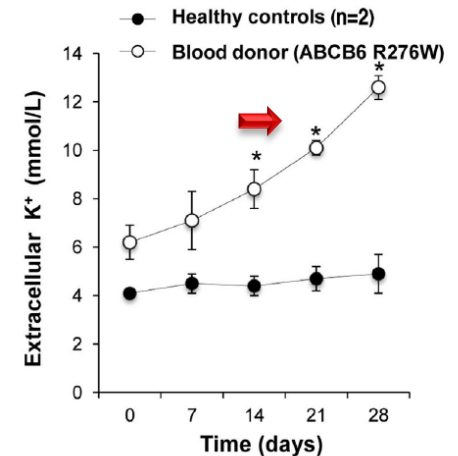


# ABCB6 variants screening in blood donors population

- ✓ Variants in **ABCB6** gene are present in **healthy subjects** and in **blood donor population**
- ✓ Storage of FP blood causes a significant increase in blood K<sup>+</sup> levels causing problems mostly in **pediatric/neonatal care**, indeed several cases of whole blood transfusion in infants leading to cardiac arrest and death have been described
- ✓ Genetic test for FP could be used to **screen potential donors of blood**

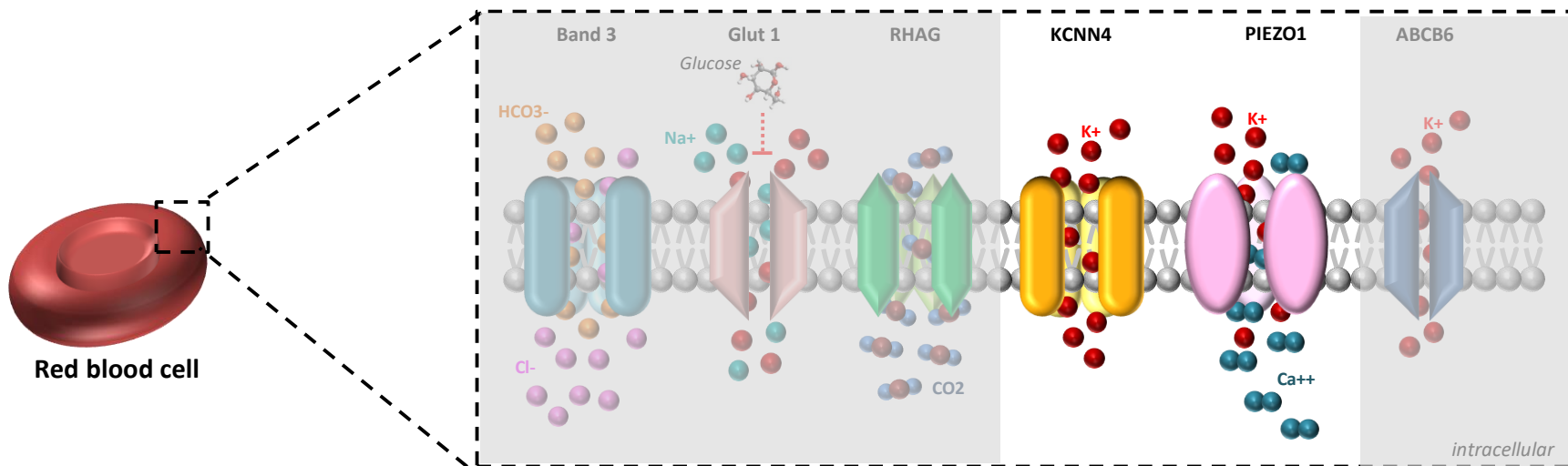


Cell lines

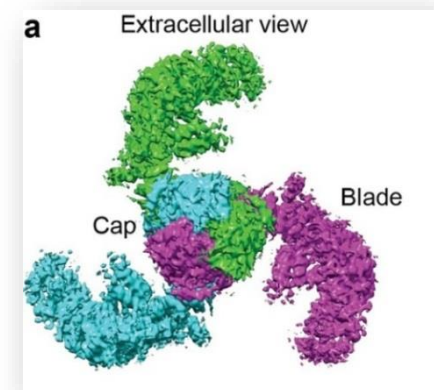


Blood samples

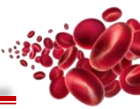
# Syndromic/Non-Syndromic HSt: Dehydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis



- ✓ Autosomal dominant hemolytic anemia associated with cation leak
- ✓ The two causative genes identified until now are **PIEZO1** and **KCNN4**
- ✓ It is a rare condition, but rather underdiagnosed. A recent study estimated an incidence of 1 case in 8000 adults.



# Dehydrated Hereditary Stomatocytosis (DHS)



## Main characteristics

Macrocytic anemia

Hb ↓ MCV ↑ MCHC ↑

Hemolysis

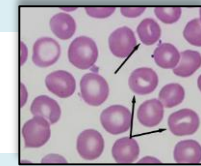
Ret count ↑ LDH ↑ Hap ↓ Bil (tot, ind) ↑

Splenomegaly and gallstones

Splenectomy is contraindicated due to increased risk of severe thromboembolic complications

Variable numbers of stomatocytes at PB smear

<20%



Pre-and/or perinatal edema (syndromic form). Pregnancy should be monitored



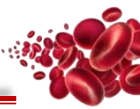
Figure 1 Scan at 23 weeks gestation.

Pseudohyperkalemia (syndromic form)

Kalemia ↑

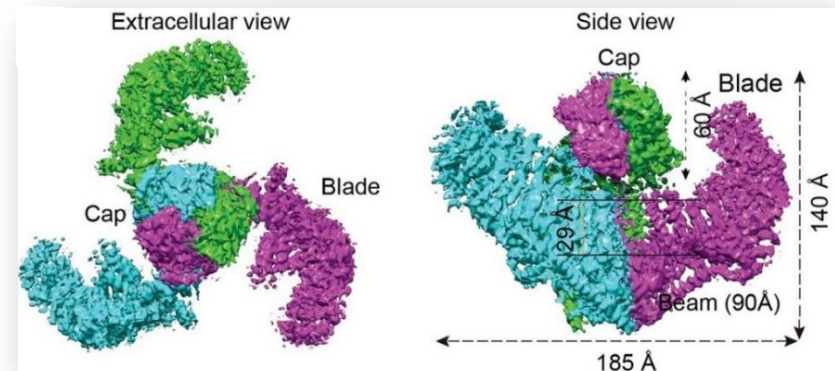
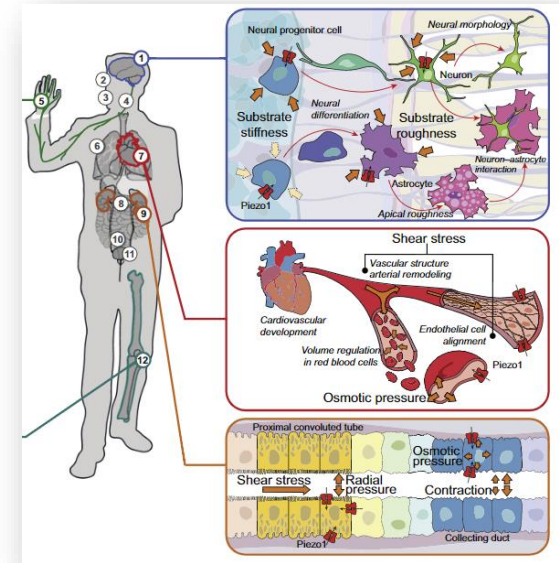
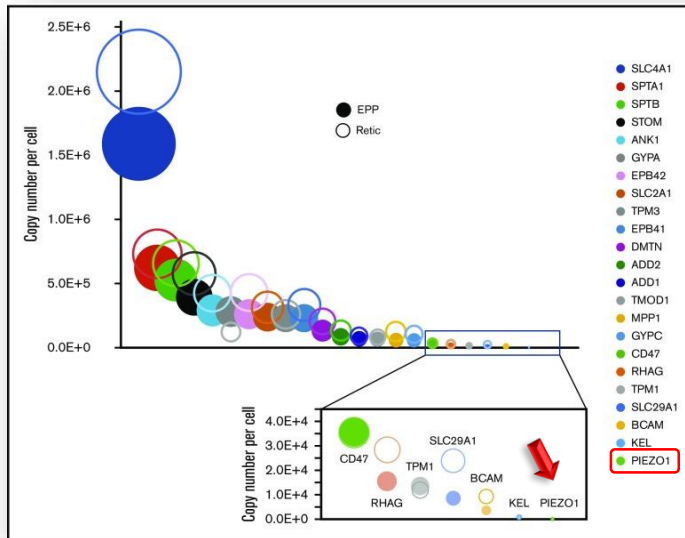
Severe iron overload (hepatosiderosis)

Ferritin, transferrin saturation, and liver iron concentration ↑



# PIEZO1: physiological functions

- ✓ PIEZO1 is a **mechanoreceptor** (non-selective cation channel activated by several mechanical stimuli) that forms a **trimeric propeller-like structure** of about 900 kDa in the plasma membrane
- ✓ It plays an important **physiological** role in **several biological processes** such as regulation of urinary osmolarity, control of blood pressure, regulation of hydration and volume of erythrocytes, sensor of epithelial cell crowding and stretching, formation and development of blood and lymphatic vessels
- ✓ It is present only at a **few hundred copies** per RBC but functions as major determinant of the RBC hydration status



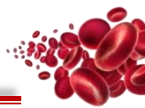
European Reference Network

for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

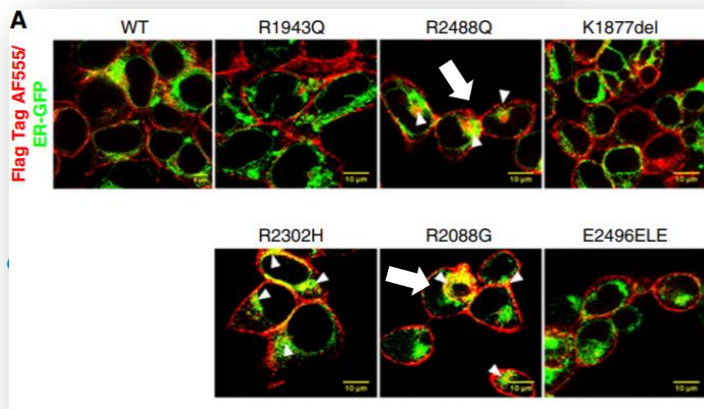
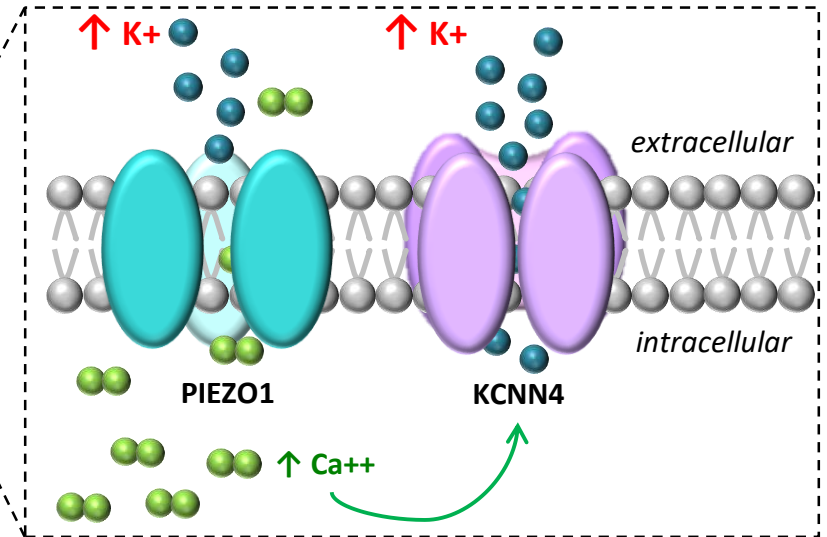
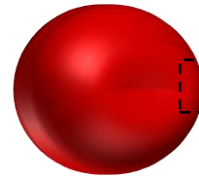
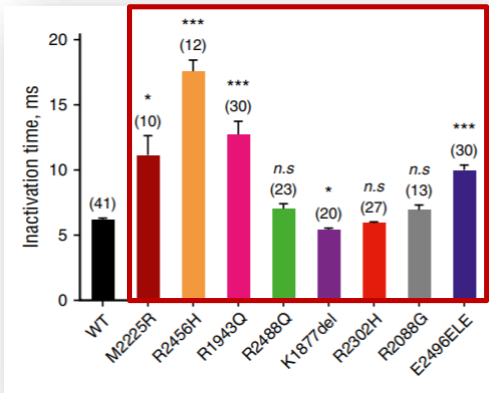
Network Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

Wu J et al Trends in Bioc Sci 2017; Alper SL. Curr Top Membr. 2017; Martins JR, et al. Pflugers Arch. 2016; Wang S, et al. J Clin Invest. 2016; Gudipaty SA, et al. Nature. 2017; Li J, et al. Nature. 2014; Ranade SS, et al. 2014; Andolfo et al. Blood. 2013.

# Gain-of-function (GOF) mutations in PIEZO1

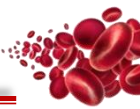


- ✓ Several electrophysiology studies demonstrated that the pathogenic variants cause a **gain-of-function phenotype** with **delayed inactivation** of the channel
- ✓ RBCs dehydration is due to an **excessive potassium efflux** and **calcium influx**, accompanied by further potassium efflux through the **Gardos channel** and osmotic efflux of water
- ✓ Other mechanisms of PIEZO1 dysfunction include **altered response to osmotic stress** and **membrane trafficking** (phenotype heterogeneity of the disease)



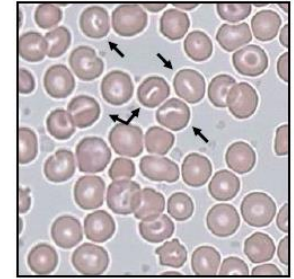
Andolfo et al., *Haematologica*, 2017; Rapetti-Mauss R. et al. *Haematologica*. 2017; Glogowska E., et al. *Blood*. 2017; Archer NM, et al. *Am J Hematol*. 2014; Shmukler BE. et al. *Blood Cells Mol Dis*. 2014; Albuissou J. et al. *Nat Commun*. 2013; Bae C. et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 2013; Andolfo et al. *Blood*. 2013



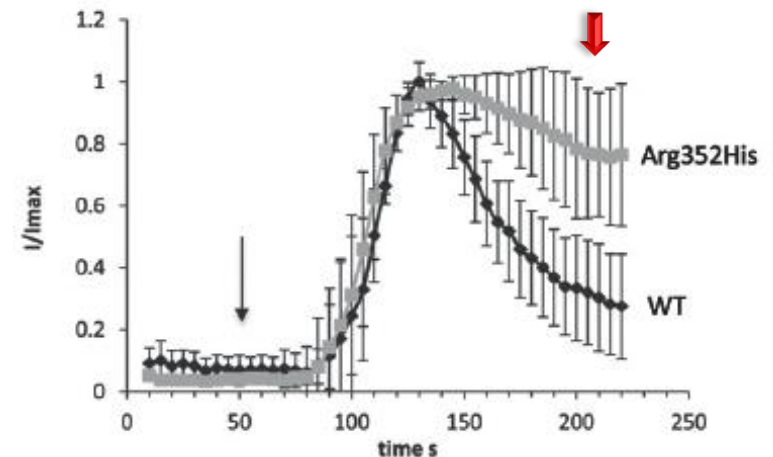
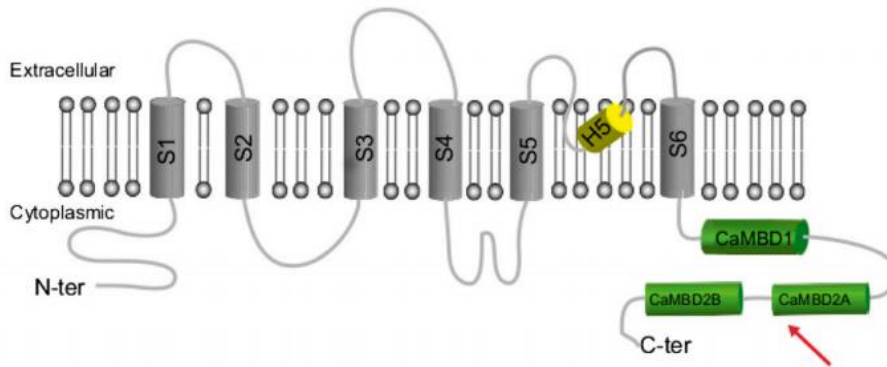


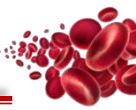
# KCNN4: second causative gene of DHS

- **KCNN4** gene encodes for the **Gardos channel** (KCa3.1), the erythroid  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -sensitive  $\text{K}^+$  channel
- The families described until now are few (recurrent mutations R356H, V282M and V282R)
- The mutated channel showed a **higher activity** when compared to the wild type channel demonstrating that the mutations are **gain-of-function**
- **Is it the same disease? “Gardos channelopathy”**. There are differences in cellular pathophysiology and clinical presentation



II.3

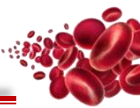




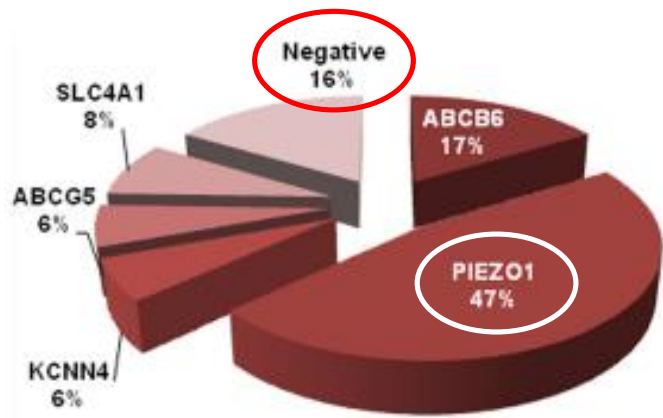
## DHS1 - *PIEZO1*

## DHS2 - *KCNN4*- *Gardos*

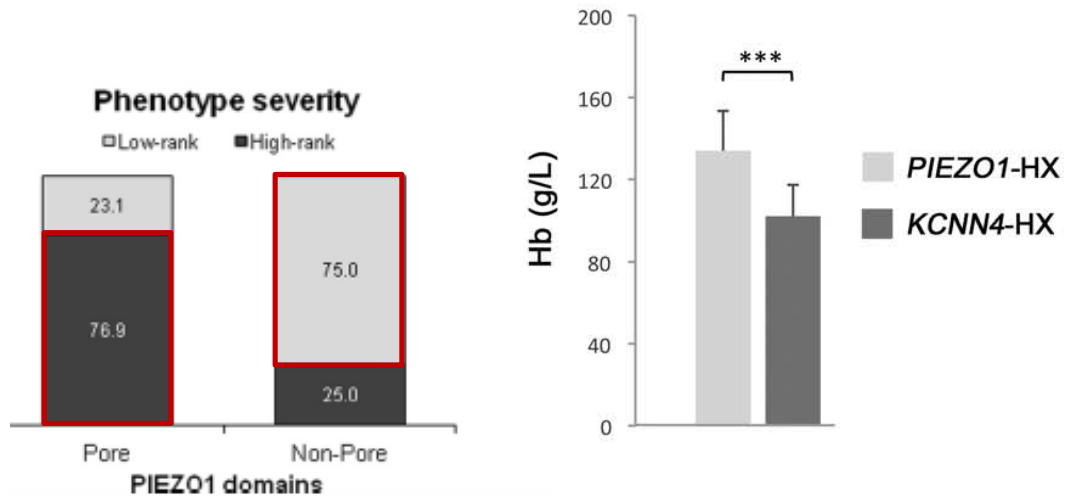
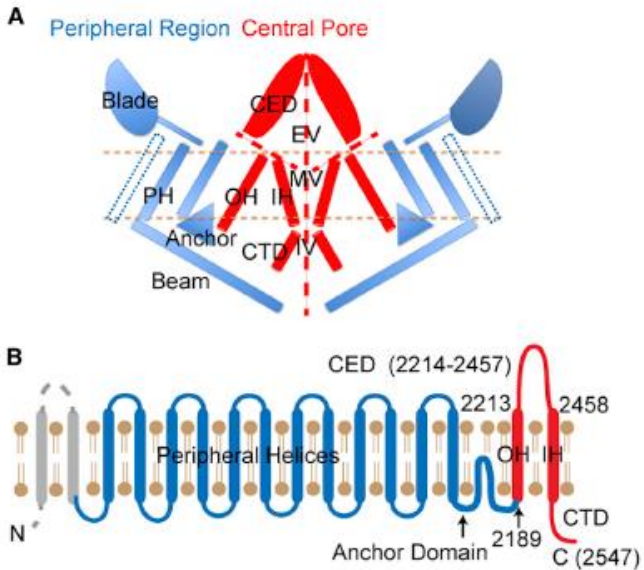




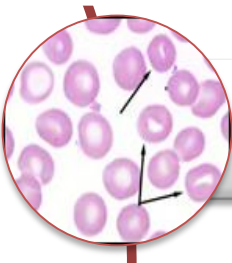
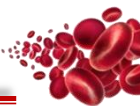
# Two large cohort studies: 123 and 126 patients with HSt



Patients with PIEZO1 mutations	High-rank (n = 14)	Low-rank (n = 15)	P§
Age at diagnosis (years)	17.4 ± 3.3 (17.5; 14)	24.9 ± 6.5 (20.0; 11)	0.39
Gender (Female/Male)	4 (28.6)/10 (71.4)	9 (60.0)/6 (40.0)	0.09
<b>Hematological data</b>			
Hb (g/dL)	11.4 ± 0.8 (11.3; 14)	12.6 ± 0.4 (12.2; 15)	0.30
MCH (pg)	35.0 ± 1.5 (36.0; 13)	36.5 ± 1.5 (36.0; 15)	0.84
MCHC (g/dL)	36.7 ± 1.7 (34.8; 14)	33.9 ± 0.3 (33.7; 15)	0.12
Retics abs count (x10 <sup>3</sup> /μL)	181.3 ± 34.4 (165.6; 13)	153.5 ± 26.4 (139.3; 13)	0.57
<b>Laboratory data, iron balance, and transfusion regimen</b>			
Total bilirubin (mg/dL)	4.4 ± 0.7 (4.3; 14)	2.5 ± 0.7 (1.5; 8)	0.06
LDH (U/L)	333.8 ± 51.0 (315.0; 11)	232.6 ± 18.2 (242.5; 8)	0.17
Ferritin (ng/mL)	720.9 ± 129.3 (626.0; 14)	196.7 ± 57.1 (182.5; 6)	0.02
Ferritin level/dosage age‡	47.2 ± 8.3 (38.4; 14)	17.4 ± 3.7 (16.3; 6)	0.01



Andolfo et al, AJH 2018; Picard et al., Haem. 2019



## Diagnosis and therapy of HSt



## First-line investigations:

1. Hb, MCV, MCHC, Ret
2. peripheral blood (PB) smear
3. family history and transmission pattern

MCV, MCHC, Ret, hemolytic markers

PB smear: stomatocytes (variable degree: 5-20% DHS; >20%OHS)

AD transmission

## Second-line investigations:

1. Osmotic fragility (OF), AGLT50, Pink, EMA tests
2. Ektacytometry

Osmotic resistance:  
increased  
EMA test:  
normal

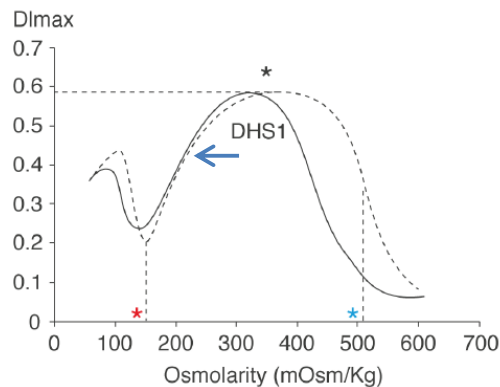
Ektacytometry:  
Left DHS/right shift OHS

## Third-line investigations:

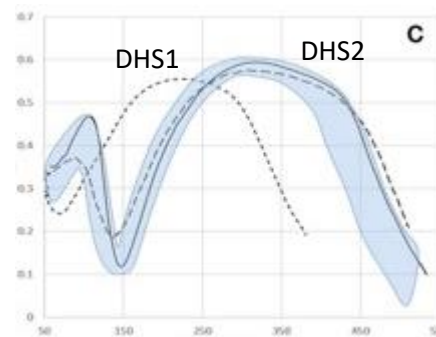
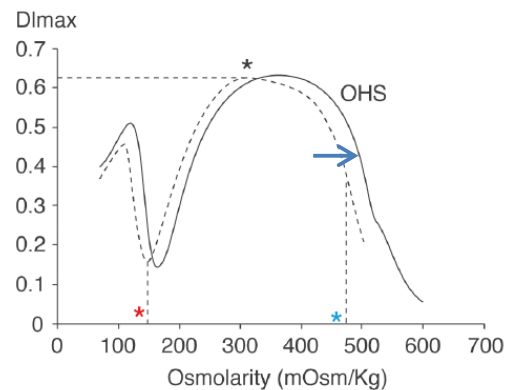
1. Direct sequencing of causative genes
2. NGS custom panels

Molecular analysis:  
*single gene*

t-NGS panel or WES  
(RedPlex: 86 genes of HA)



for rare or low prevalence complex diseases



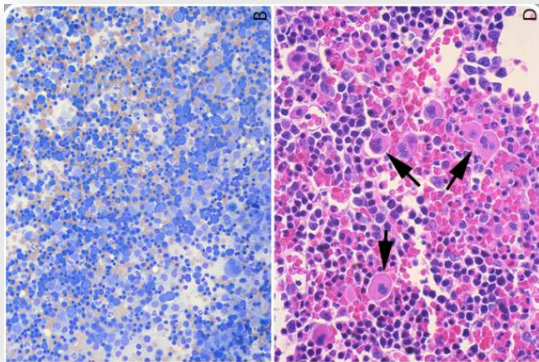
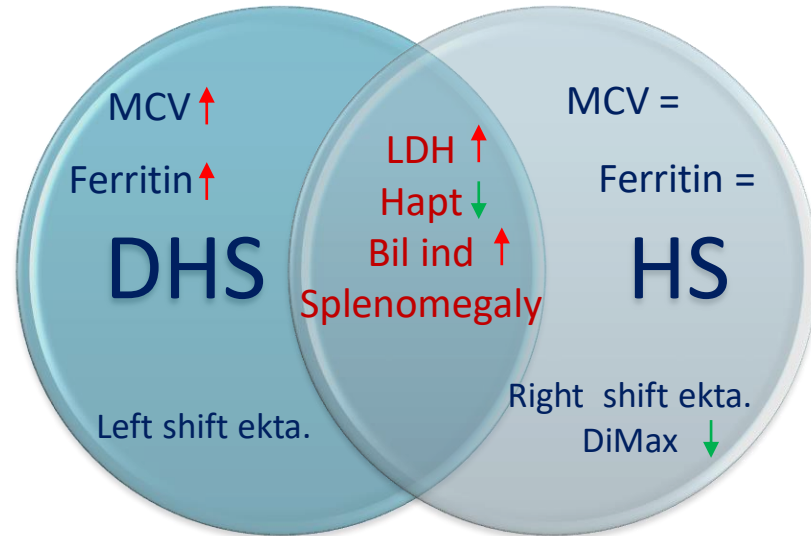
Ektacytometry:  
Laser diffraction viscometer that measures **red cell deformability**



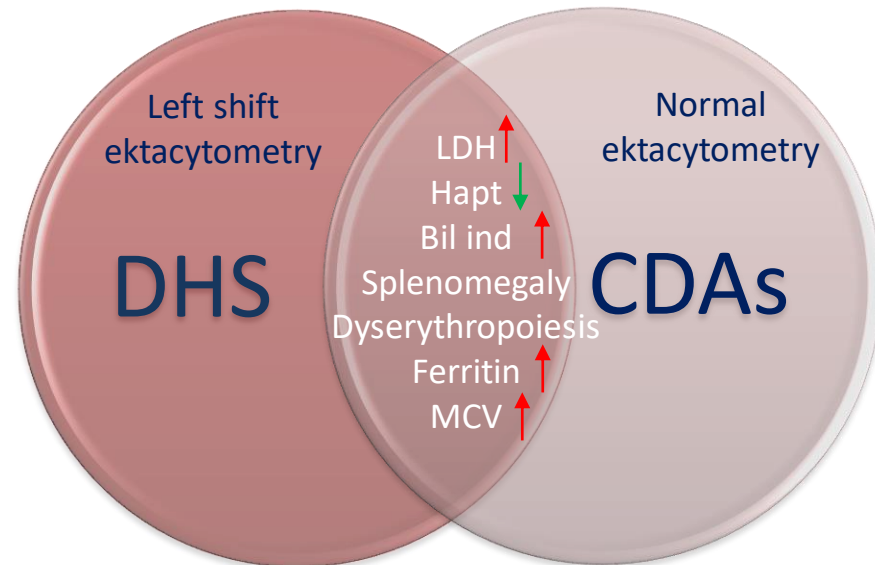
# Differential diagnosis



- DHS is often **misdiagnosed**, at clinical level, as **hereditary spherocytosis (HS)** or **congenital dyserythropoietic anemias (CDAI/II)**
- In several cases DHS can also be misdiagnosed as **hereditary hemochromatosis**
- The **genetic analysis** is crucial also to avoid not useful treatments as for example splenectomy
- It is important to evaluate the possible **co-inheritance of other genetic traits** that could account for variability of the phenotype observed



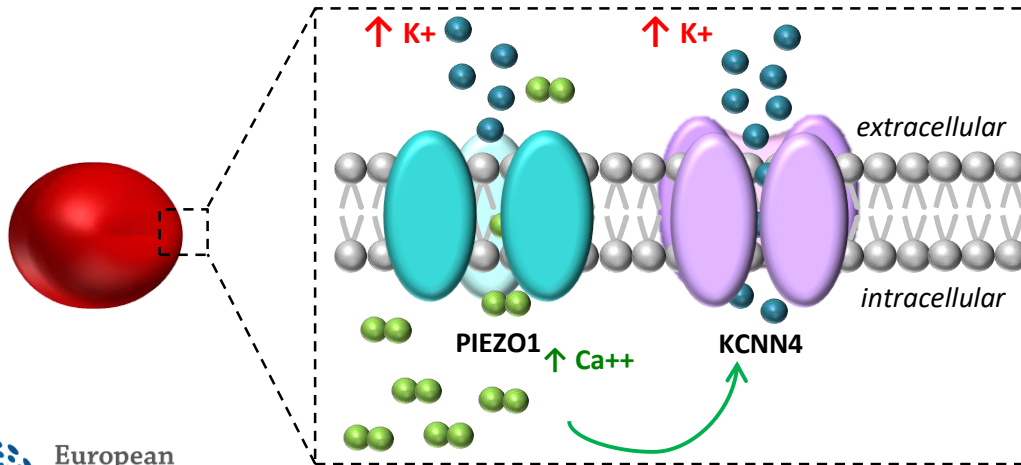
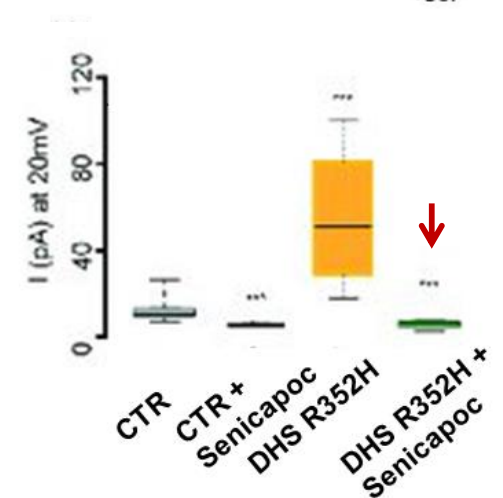
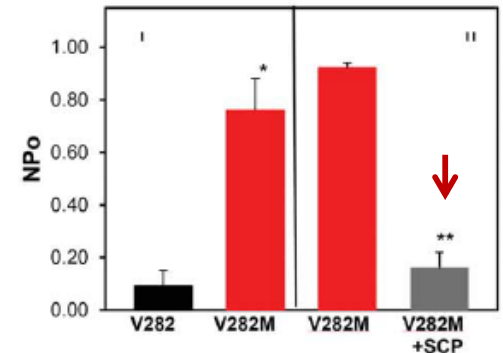
**Hypercellular bone marrow with erythroid hyperplasia (mimicking myelodysplastic syndrome) in a patient with DHS**  
Paessler M, Hartung H. Blood. 2015



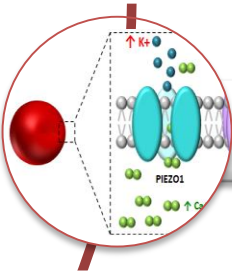
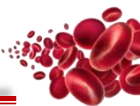
# Standard treatment and possible future therapy



- ✓ The first-line treatment is based only on supportive care: folates, Vit.B12, transfusions, iron chelation.
- ✓ Splenectomy is contraindicated (increased risk of thrombosis).
- ✓ **SENICAPOC** (ICA -17043) is a **Gardos channel antagonist**, previously proposed for use in sickle cell anemia, tested in phase 3 study
- ✓ SENICAPOC is efficient in **preventing RBC K<sup>+</sup> loss and dehydration** in both *PIEZO1* and *KCNN4* mutated cells.
- ✓ Other possible treatments are the **inhibitors** of PIEZO1

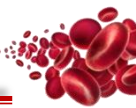






## Dehydrated hereditary stomatocytosis: role of *PIEZO1* in RBCs

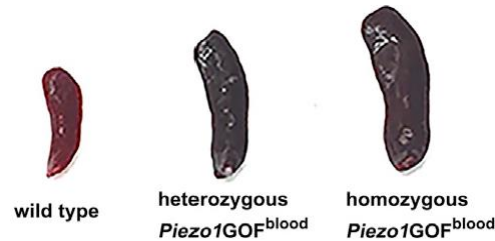
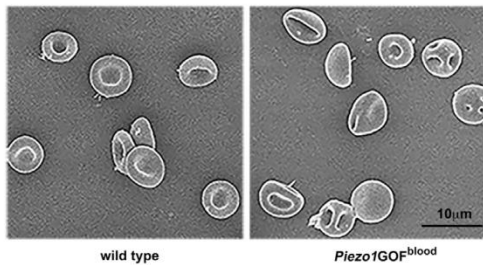
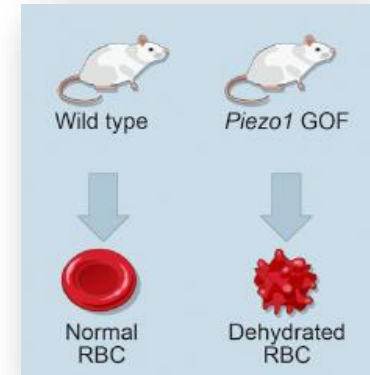
# Piezo1 Gain-of-Function Mice



Constitutive Piezo1 GOF and blood-cell-specific Piezo1 GOF transgenic mice (R2456H) showed:

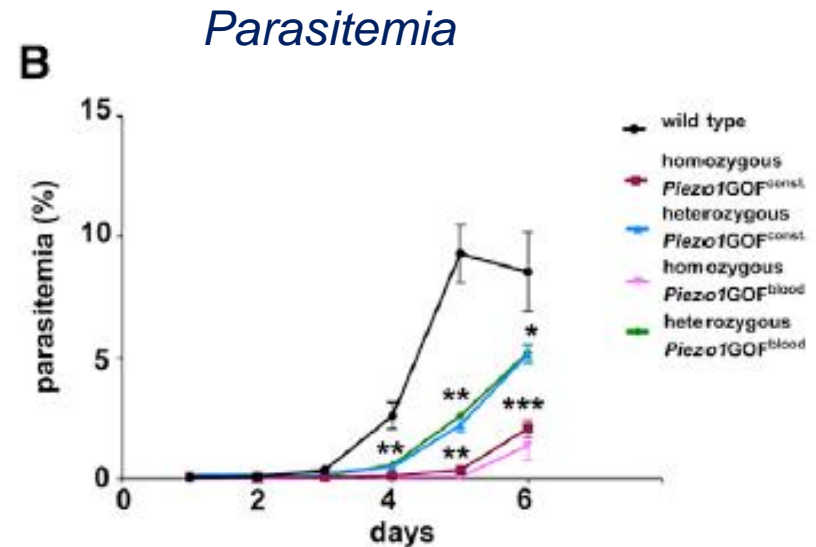
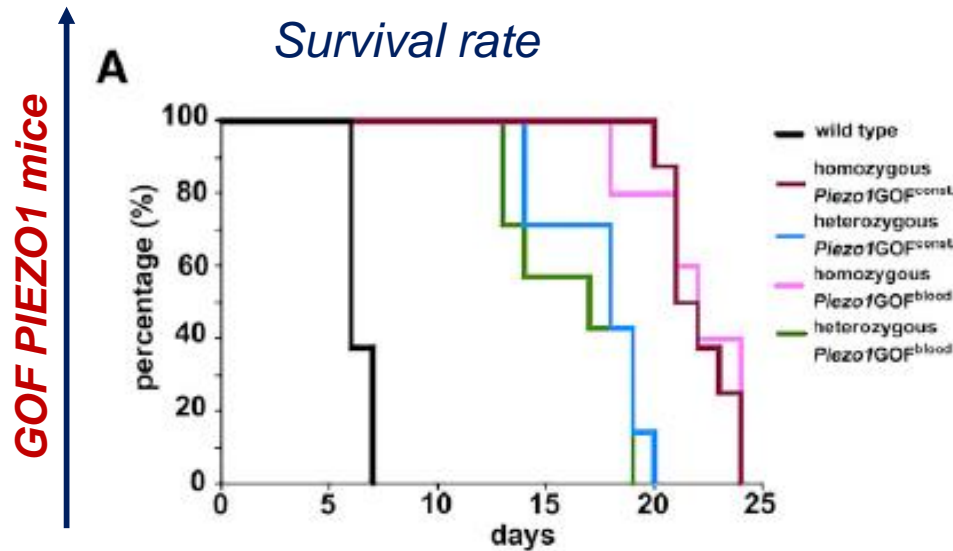
- ✓ Stomatocytes at PB, reduced osmotic fragility, and splenomegaly
- ✓ Mild anemia, with lower Hb level and increased ret. Number/MCV

Gain-of-function Piezo1 mice display **hallmark clinical features observed in human DHS patients**, including RBC dehydration, mild anemia, and splenomegaly.

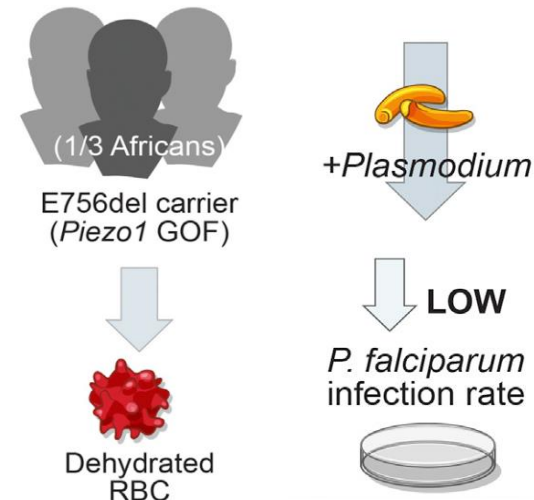


	wild type (n = 6)	Heterozygous Piezo1GOF <sup>blood</sup> (n = 5)	Homozygous Piezo1GOF <sup>blood</sup> (n = 7)
RBC (M/uL)	9.82 ± 0.35	9.98 ± 0.39	9.50 ± 0.37
HGB (α/dL)	14.90 ± 0.22	14.02 ± 0.16**	12.19 ± 0.34****
HCT (%)	56.27 ± 0.57	51.22 ± 1.09**	42.06 ± 1.25****
MCV (fL)	49.43 ± 0.12	51.08 ± 0.56*	54.64 ± 0.37****
MCH (pg)	14.12 ± 0.05	14.34 ± 0.02**	14.56 ± 0.07***
MCHC (α/dL)	27.35 ± 0.10	29.14 ± 0.15****	27.00 ± 0.59
RET # (k/uL)	375.68 ± 13.54	450.06 ± 7.03**	541.29 ± 11.79****

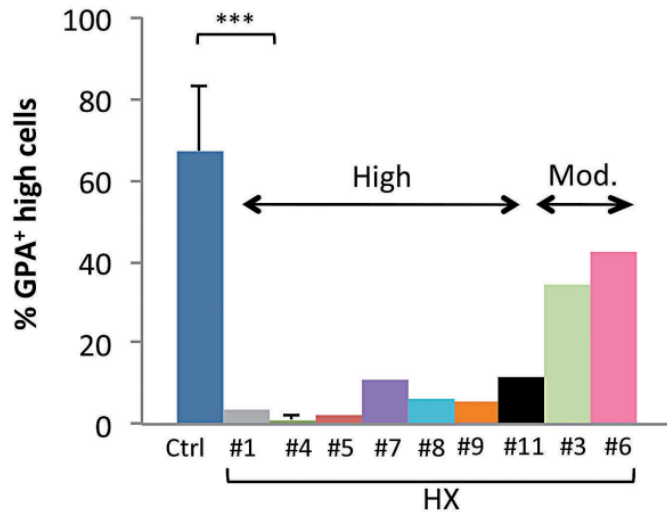
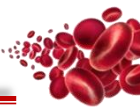
# Piezo1 GOF mutations attenuate Plasmodium infection



- ✓ GOF *PIEZO1* mice showed increased survival rate after infection and decreased parasitemia.
- ✓ A novel human GOF *PIEZO1* allele, **E756del**, is present in a third of the African population.
- ✓ RBCs from individuals carrying this allele are dehydrated and resistant to malaria.



# PIEZO1 activation delays erythroid differentiation and reticulocyte maturation in DHS1

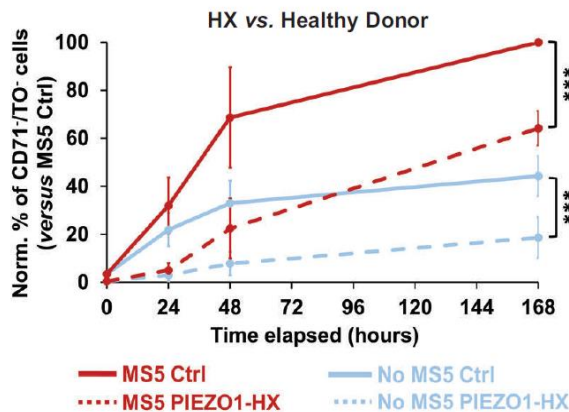


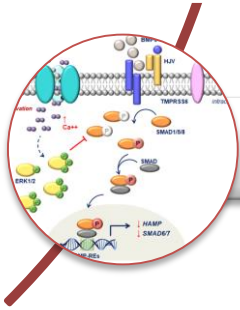
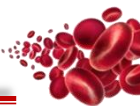
✓ **PIEZO1**-patients showed **reduced reticulocyte count** compared to other patients with anemias due to membrane defects. This suggested that PIEZO1-patients might suffer from **delayed erythrocyte maturation**.

✓ In vitro culture assay showed **delay in erythroid differentiation of progenitor cells** obtained from patients with PIEZO1 mutations through transcriptional regulation (STAT5-ERK1/2-NFAT-EPO). It is mutations dependent.

✓ Characterization of reticulocytes and erythrocytes from 10 DHS1 patients revealing **alterations in deformability** and **vesicle content** that implicate a maturational defect in DHS1.

✓ DHS1 patients show differences in the **extent and rate of loss of CD71 and RNA content** over time. So, overactivation of PIEZO1 impacts **reticulocyte maturation**.



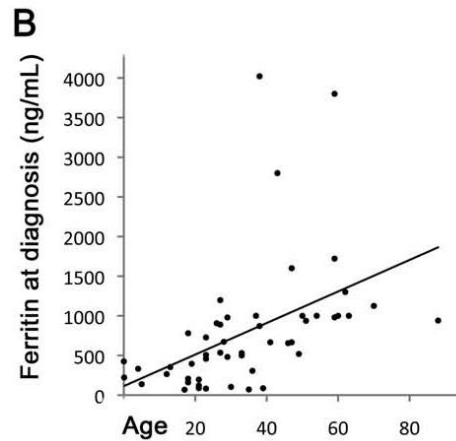
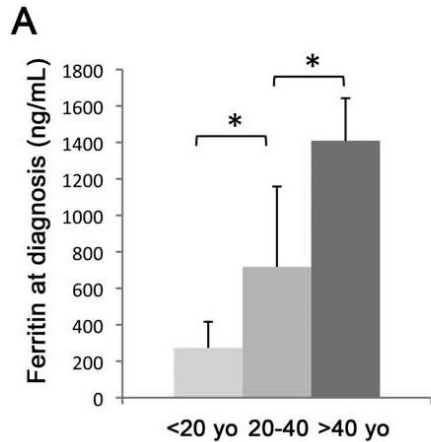
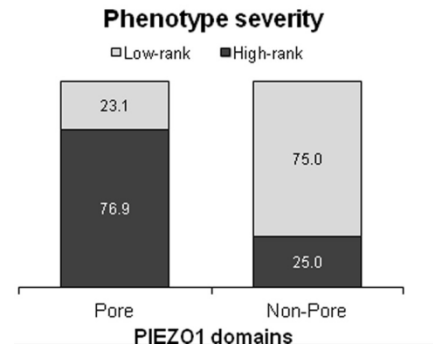


## Dehydrated hereditary stomatocytosis: role of *PIEZO1* in hepatic cells



# Hepatic iron overload in DHS1

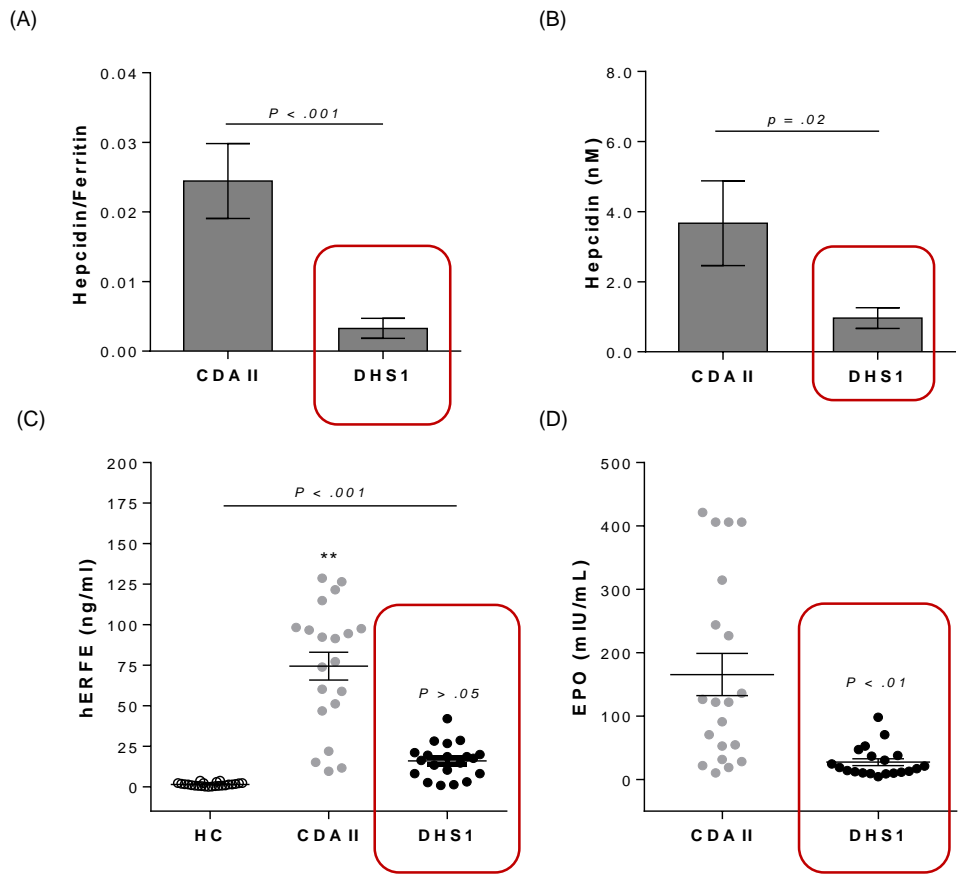
- ✓ **Severe iron overload** with several cases of hemosiderosis has been described for *PIEZO1* patients.
- ✓ Hepatic iron overload is **independent from the degree of anemia, the transfusion regimen, and the splenectomy**
- ✓ **Ferritin and ferritin/age** ratio is very high in DHS1. There is a poor correlation between ferritin levels and liver iron content.
- ✓ Most of the patients with a severe phenotype (mostly with impaired iron balance) carried mutations in the **pore domain**, while most of the patients with mild phenotype exhibited variations in the **non-pore domain**



	PIEZO1 patients <sup>a</sup> DHS1	KCNN4 patients <sup>a</sup> DHS2
Number of patients (%)	36 (49.3)	5 (6.8)
Gender (female/male)	16 (44.4)/20 (55.6)	2 (40.0)/3 (60.0)
Onset of symptoms (years)	7.7 ± 2.0 (1.5; 18)	9.4 ± 6.2 (7.0; 3)
Age of diagnosis (years)	21.5 ± 3.2 (20.0; 27)	29.3 ± 11.8 (27.5; 4)
Ferritin (ng/mL)	22.0-275.0	563.7 ± 106.3 (425.5; 20)
Ferritin level/dosage age <sup>b</sup>	-	302.0 ± 127.0 (291.0; 4)
		40.1 ± 6.7 (30.3; 19)
		11.4 ± 4.5 (11.3; 4)

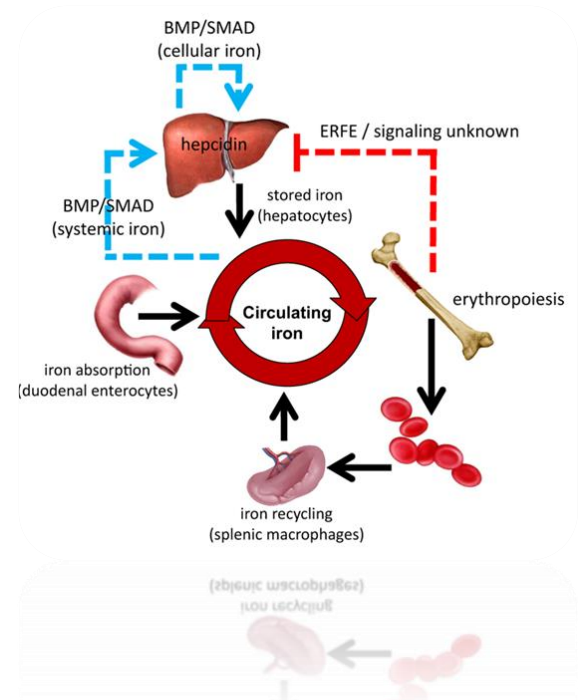


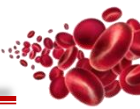
# Hepcidin and ERFE dosage in DHS1 patients



- ✓ **Hepcidin** resulted highly reduced in DHS1 patients compared to HC and CDAII patients.
- ✓ **ERFE** showed a slight, but not significant, increased levels in DHS1 compared to HC.

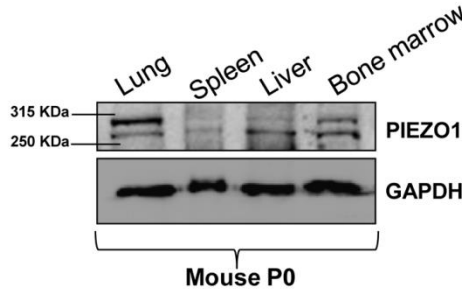
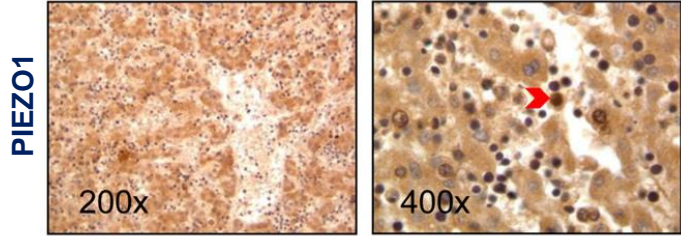
**Hepcidin expression is impaired in DHS1 patients by a mechanism only partial regulated by ERFE**



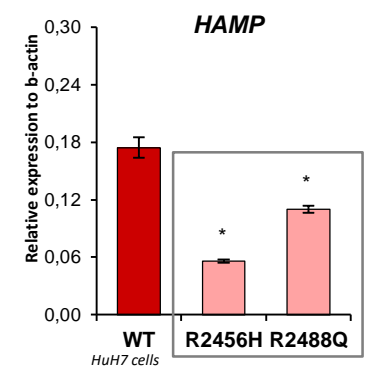
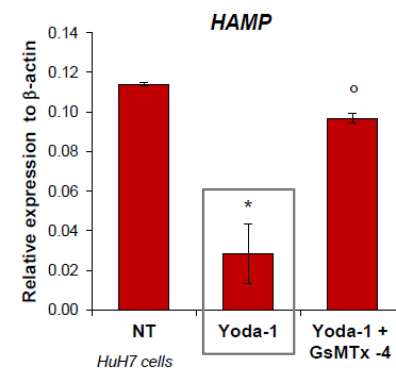
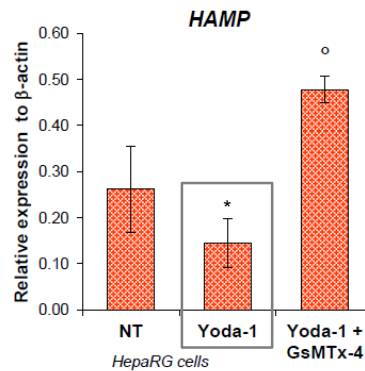
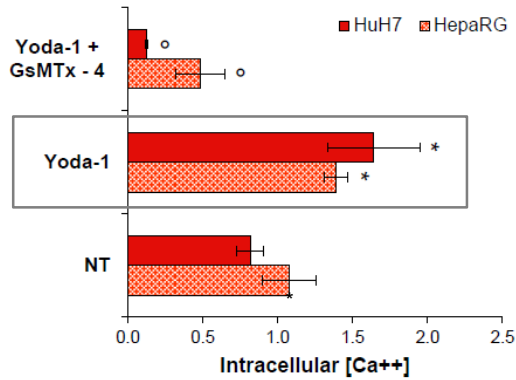


# PIEZO1 in liver: physiological role

## Human liver



✓ **PIEZO1** is expressed in the **liver**

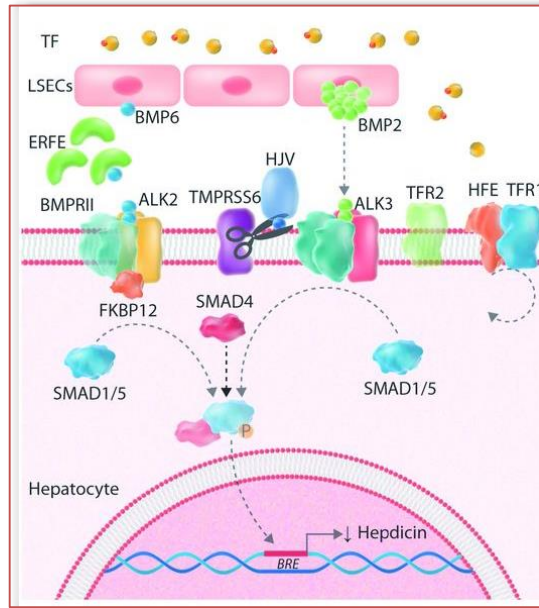
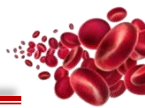


- ✓ **Intracellular calcium** concentration increases after PIEZO1 activation by Yoda-1 in **primary hepatocytes**
- ✓ **Activation** of PIEZO1 by both Yoda-1 and GoF mutations cause **Hamp** suppression in hepatic cells

✓ **Inhibition** of PIEZO1 by GsMTx-4 leads to the **rescue** of the phenotype



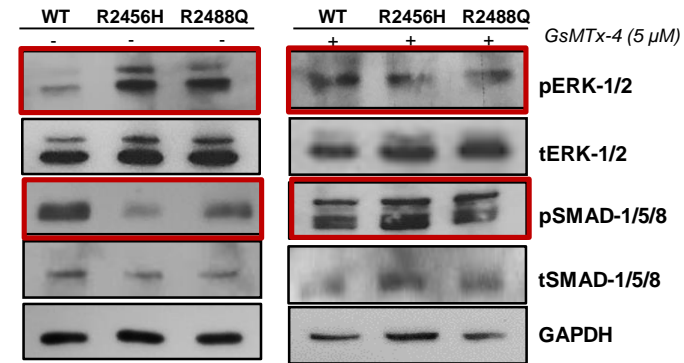
# Impaired BMP-SMADs pathway in PIEZO1-GOF mutants



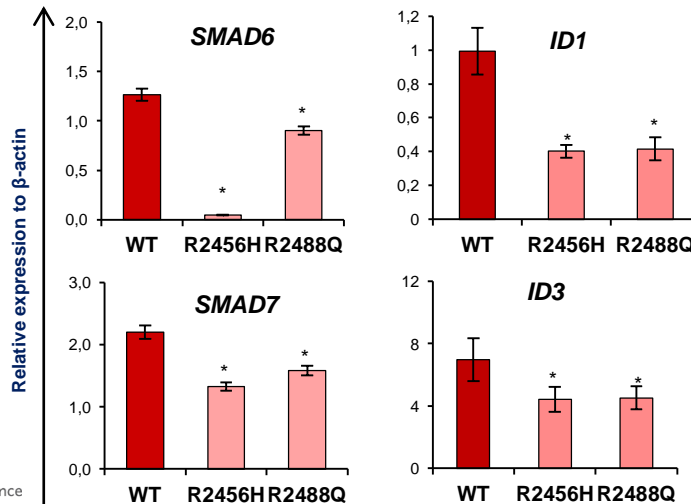
Camaschella C. et al., Haematologica 2020

✓ *HAMP* gene expression is regulated by the BMP/SMADs pathway

✓ *PIEZO1* activations leads to *ERK1/2* phosphorylation in other cells



*PIEZO1* was activated by Yoda-1 (1.5μM)

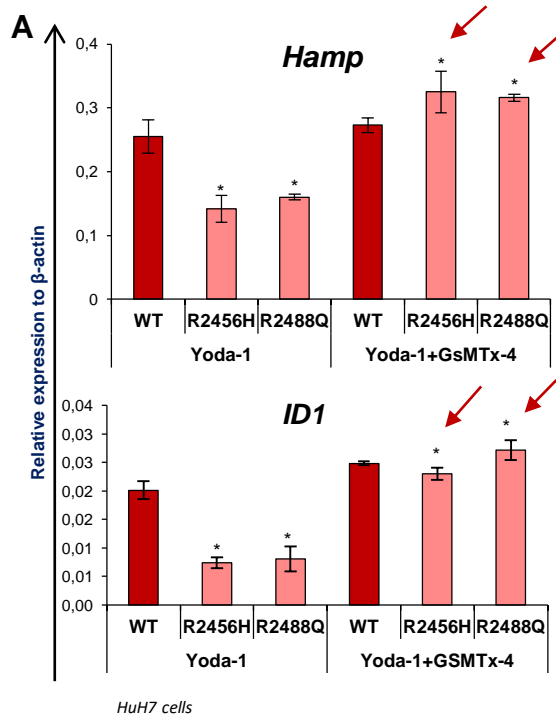


*PIEZO1* was activated by Yoda-1 (1.5μM)

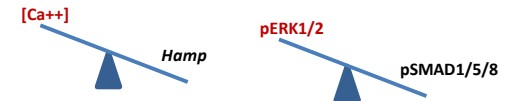
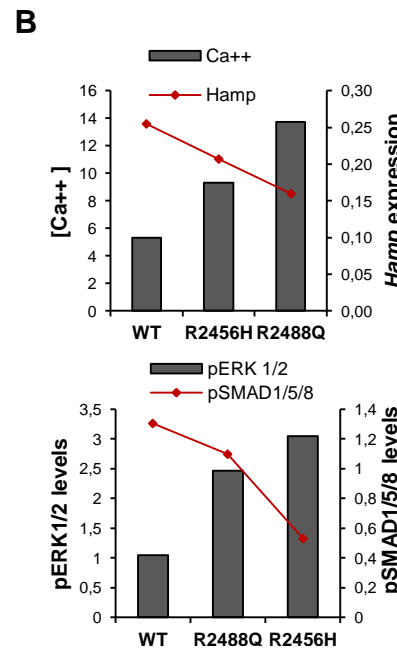
✓ *PIEZO1* GOF mutants showed increased phosphorylation of *ERK1/2* in hepatic cells and inhibition of BMP-SMADs pathway

✓ The inhibition of BMP/SMADs signaling was confirmed by the downregulation of the target genes: *SMAD6/SMAD7/ID1/ID3*

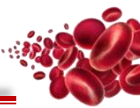
# Phenotype rescue after GsMTx-4 treatment



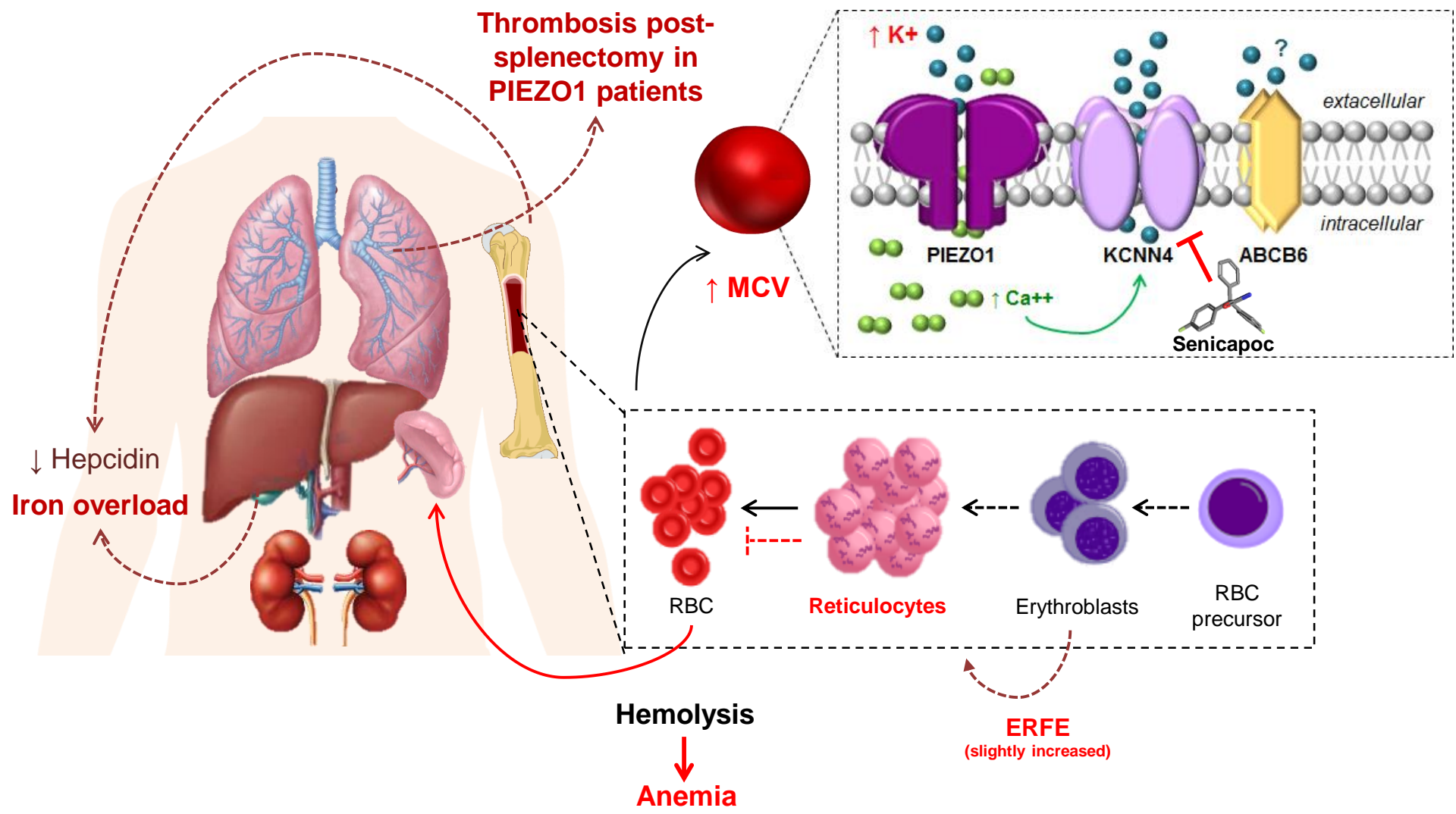
✓ The inhibition of PIEZO1 by GsMTx-4 rescued the *Hamp* and *ID1* gene expression.



✓ There is an **inverse correlation** between intracellular **[Ca<sup>++</sup>]** and *Hamp* expression and between **pERK1/2** and **pSMAD1/5/8**.



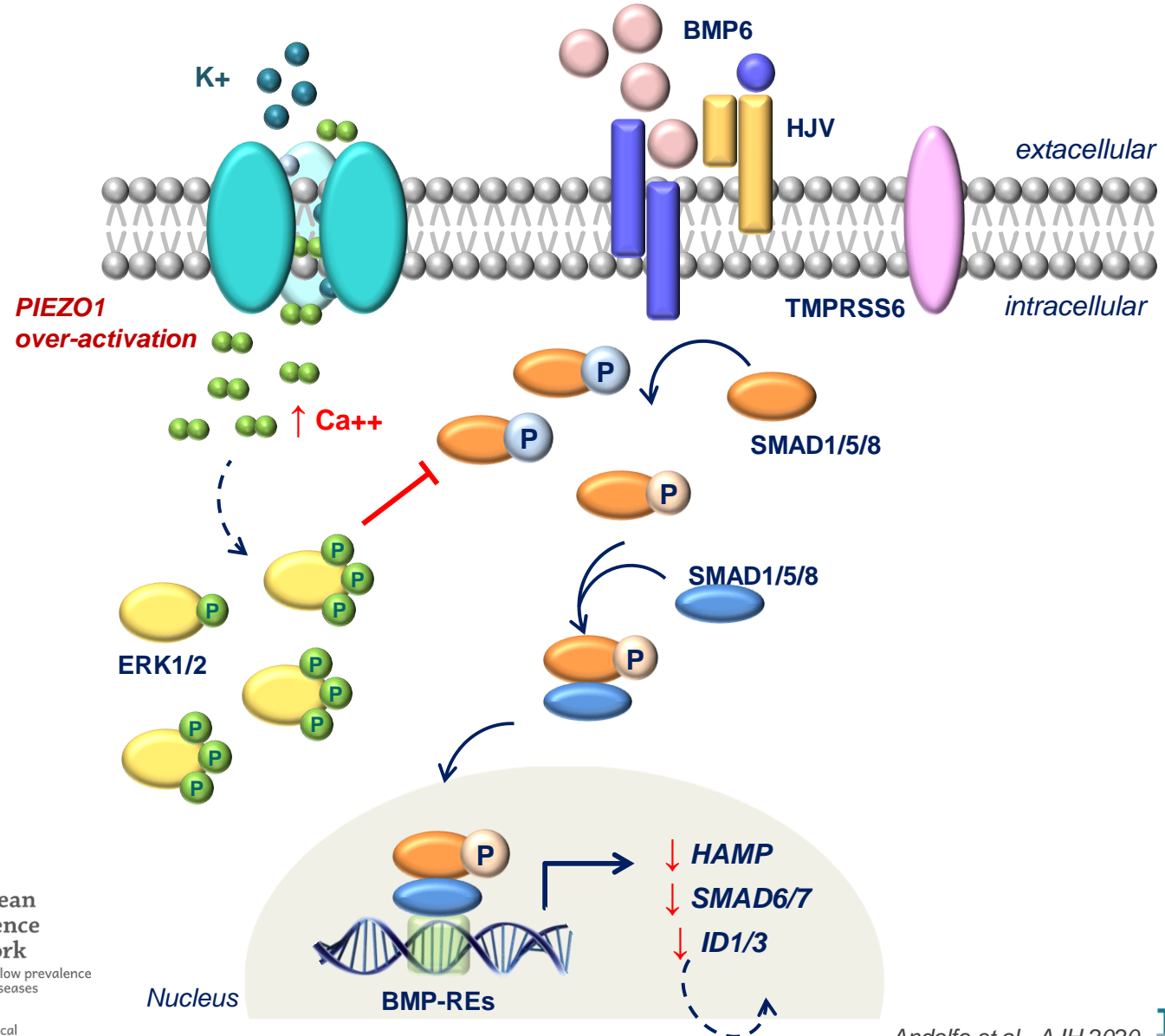
# Model of pathogenic mechanism of DHS



# Proposed model: PIEZO1 regulation of hepatic iron metabolism



Hepatic cell

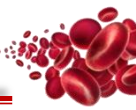




- ✓ HSt are a wide spectrum of **inherited hemolytic disorders** in which the RBC membrane **cation permeability** is increased.
- ✓ DHS is the most frequent condition within this class of anemias. It is an autosomal dominant hemolytic anemia caused by **GOF mutations** in both **PIEZO1** and **KCNN4** genes.
- ✓ The **diagnosis** of Hst is very **challenging** because of the presence of overlapping phenotypes, variable expressivity, allelic and genetic heterogeneity. DHS is in differential diagnosis with HS and CDAs.
- ✓ GOF mutations in **PIEZO1** caused **impaired erythroid differentiation** and **reticulocytes maturation**.
- ✓ GOF mutations in **PIEZO1** cause **decreased Plasmodium** infection.
- ✓ **Iron overload** in DHS1 is directly caused by GOF mutations of **PIEZO1** at hepatic level by impairing of **Hamp** gene expression.

- ✓ This finding opens a new field of study on **PIEZO1** and **iron metabolism**.

# Acknowledgments



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