Familial HDL deficiency

Description

Familial HDL deficiency is a condition characterized by low levels of high-density lipoprotei% (HDL) in the blood. HDL is a molecule that transports cholesterol and certain fats called phospholipids through the bloodstream from the body's tissues to the liver. Once in the liver, cholesterol and phospholipids are redistributed to other tissues or removed from the body. HDL is often referred to as "good cholesterol" because high levels of this substance reduce the chances of developing heart and blood vessel (cardiovascular) disease. People with familial HDL deficiency may develop cardiovascular disease at a relatively young age, often before age 50.

Severely reduced levels of HDL in the blood is a characteristic feature of a related disorder called Tangier disease. People with Tangier disease have additional signs and symptoms, such as disturbances in nerve function; enlarged, orange-colored tonsils; and clouding of the clear covering of the eye (corneal clouding). However, people with familial HDL deficiency do not have these additional features.

Frequency

Familial HDL deficiency is a rare disorder, although the prevalence is unknown.

Causes

Mutations in the *ABCA1* gene or the *APOA1* gene cause familial HDL deficiency. The proteins produced from these genes work together to remove cholesterol and phospholipids from cells.

The *ABCA1* gene provides instructions for making a protein that removes cholesterol and phospholipids from cells by moving them across the cell membrane. The movement of these substances across the membrane is enhanced by another protein called apolipoprotein A-I (apoA-I), which is produced by the *APOA1* gene. Once outside the cell, the cholesterol and phospholipids combine with apoA-I to form HDL. ApoA-I also triggers a reaction that converts cholesterol to a form that can be fully integrated into HDL and transported through the bloodstream.

ABCA1 gene mutations and some *APOA1* gene mutations prevent the release of cholesterol and phospholipids from cells. Other mutations in the *APOA1* gene reduce the protein's ability to stimulate the conversion of cholesterol. These *ABCA1* and

APOA1 gene mutations decrease the amount of cholesterol or phospholipids available to form HDL, resulting in low levels of HDL in the blood. A shortage (deficiency) of HDL is believed to increase the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Learn more about the genes associated with Familial HDL deficiency

- ABCA1
- APOA1

Inheritance

Familial HDL deficiency is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means an alteration in one copy of either the *ABCA1* or the *APOA1* gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. People with alterations in both copies of the *ABCA1* gene develop the related disorder Tangier disease.

Other Names for This Condition

- Familial hypoalphalipoproteinemia
- FHA
- HDL deficiency, type 2
- HDLD
- Low serum HDL cholesterol
- Primary hypoalphalipoproteinemia

Additional Information & Resources

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Apolipoprotein A-I deficiency (https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/2872/index)

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (https://rarediseases.org/)

Clinical Trials

- ClinicalTrials.gov (https://clinicaltrials.gov/search?cond=%22Familial HDL deficiency%22)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- HYPOALPHALIPOPROTEINEMIA, PRIMARY, 1 (https://omim.org/entry/604091)

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28familial+hdl+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28primary+hypoalphalipoproteinemia%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28familial+hypoalphalipoproteinemia%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D)

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