



Somatic mutations in diagnosis and prognosis of MDS

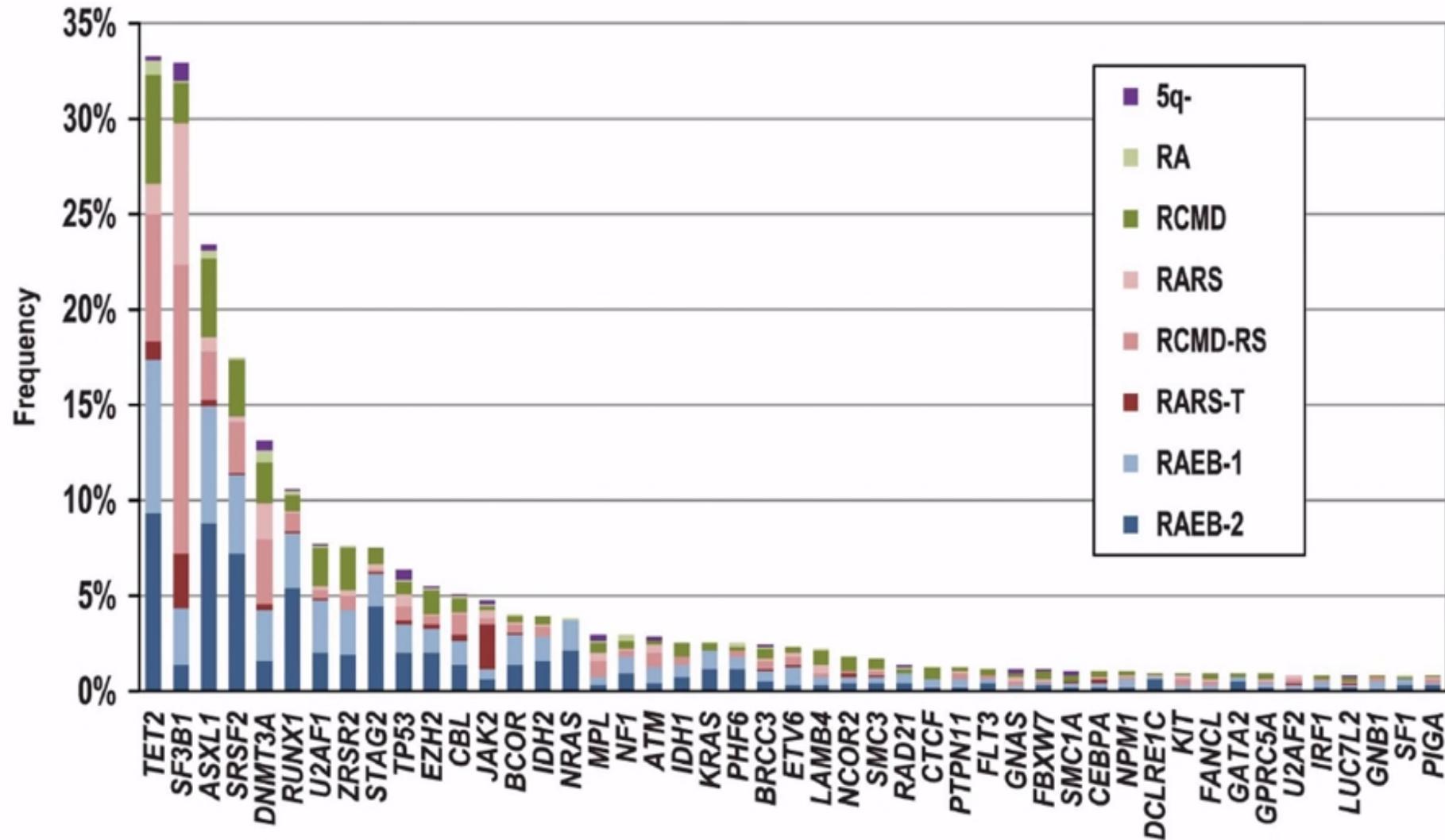


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**7th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
ACUTE PROMYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA**

Rome, NH Collection Vittorio Veneto Hotel
September 24 - 27, 2017

Recurrently mutated genes in MDS



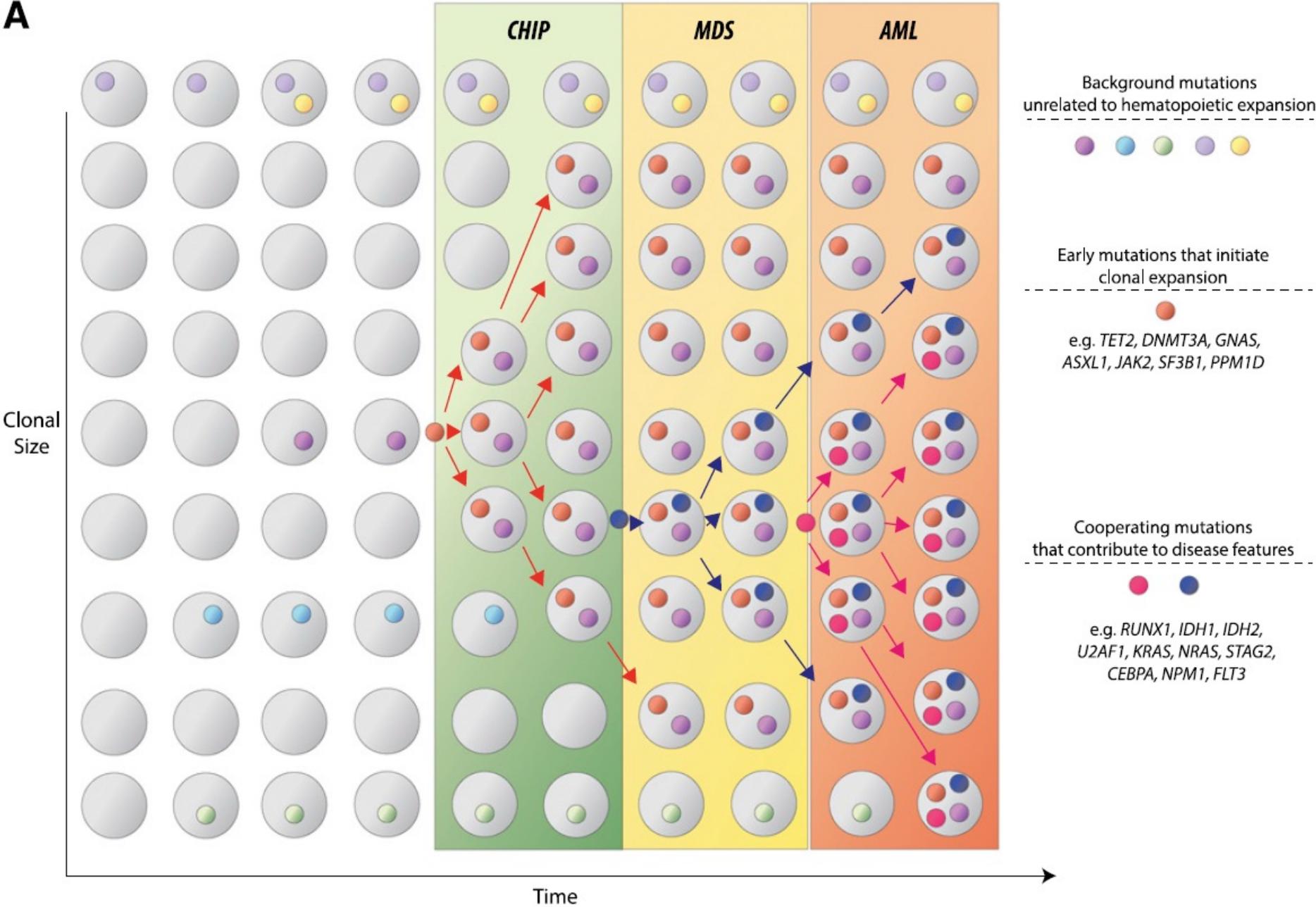
Gene	Frequency	Gene function
TET2	30%	Epigenetic regulation
SF3B1	28% (up to 80% in RARS-T)	Splicing Factor
ASXL1	19%	Epigenetic regulation
RUNX1	10%	Transcription Factor
NRAS (KRAS)	10-15%	Signal Transduction
TP53	10 %	Transcription factor, apoptosis
U2AF35	10 %	Splicing Factor
SRSF2	10%	Splicing Factor
EZH2	5-10%	Epigenetic regulation
DNMT3A	5-8%	Epigenetic regulation
IDH1	5-7 %	Epigenetic regulation
ATRX	5%	Epigenetic regulation
JAK2	5%	Signal Transduction
C/EBPa	5%	Transcription Factor
NPM1	3-5%	Nuclear import, apoptosis
IDH2	3-5%	Epigenetic regulation
MLL	3%	Epigenetic regulation
ETV6	3%	Transcription Factor
UTX	3%	Epigenetic regulation
FLT-3	2%	Growth factor receptor
ZRSR2	1-3%	Splicing Factor
PRPF40B	2%	Splicing Factor
SF3A1	1-2%	Splicing Factor
SF1	1-2%	Splicing Factor

Biological classification of somatic mutations in MDS

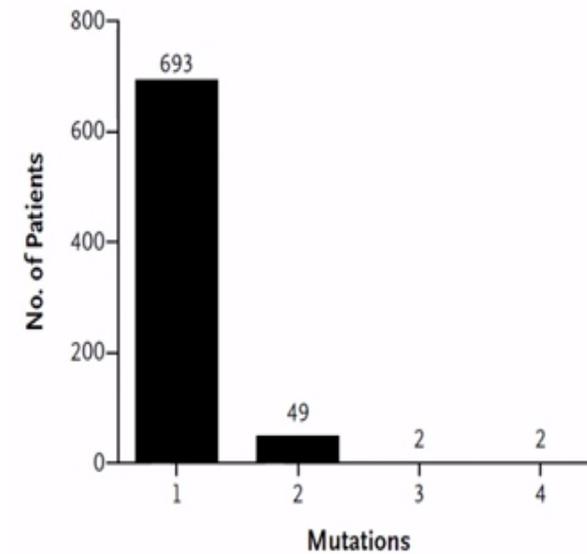
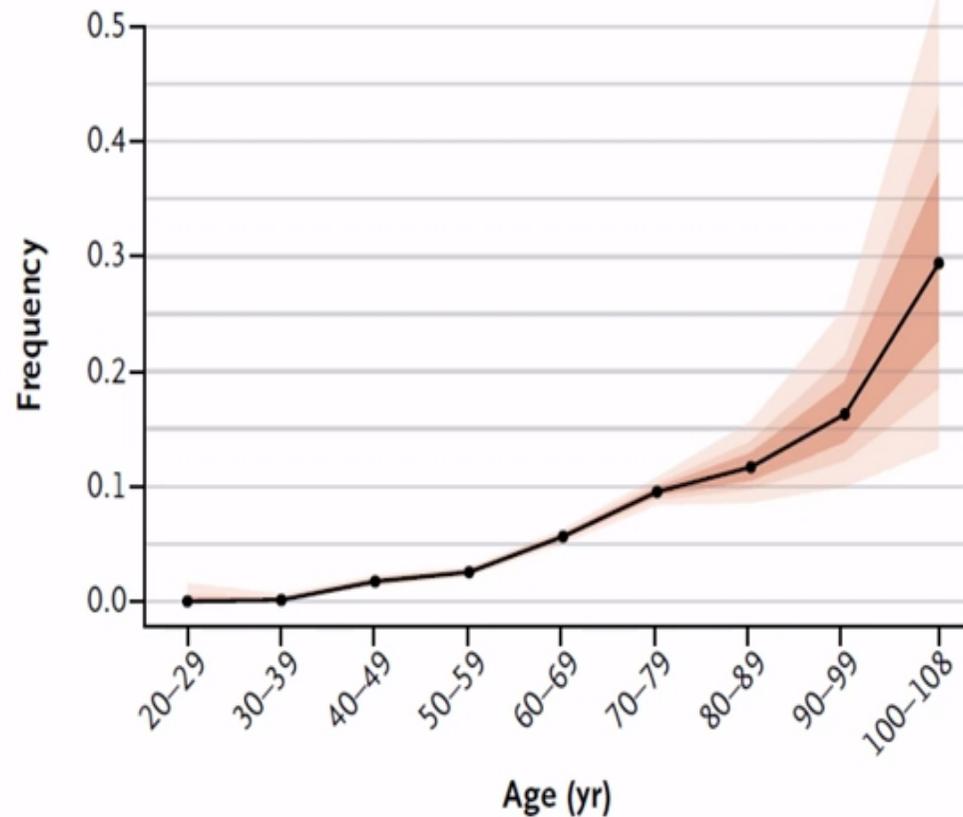
1. Epigenetic regulators
2. RNA-splicing factors
3. Signal transduction
4. Transcription factors
5. Apoptotic factors
6. Growth factor receptor

Clonal Evolution in MDS/AML

A



Clonal Hematopoiesis of Indetermined Potential (CHIP)

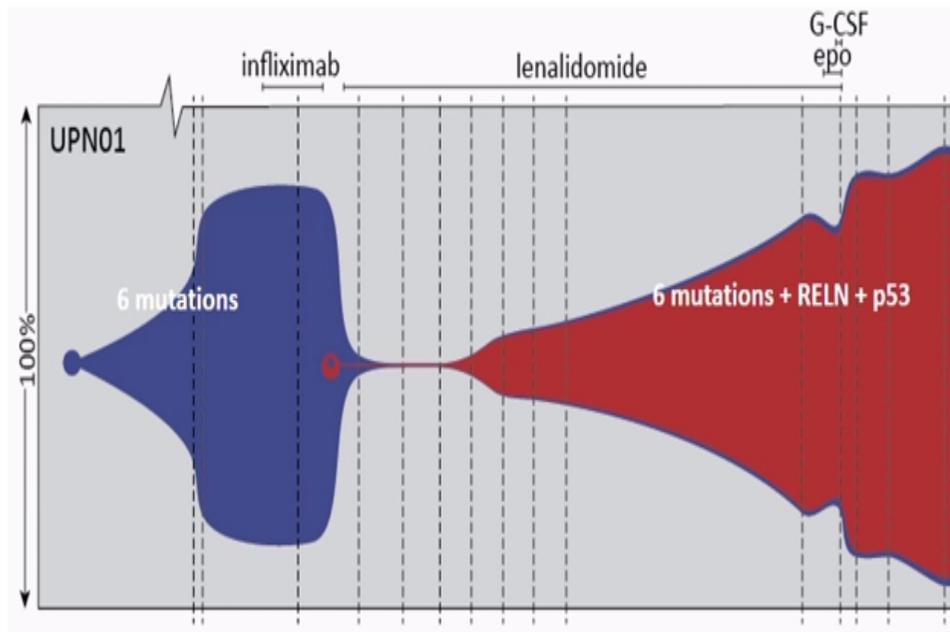


- ✓ Above the age of 70, over 10% of individuals have hematopoietic clones
- ✓ CHIP is associated to:
 - probability to develop a hematologic disease (HR:11)
 - all-cause mortality (HR 1.4)
 - probability of atherosclerosis/myocardial infarction (HR: 3-4)

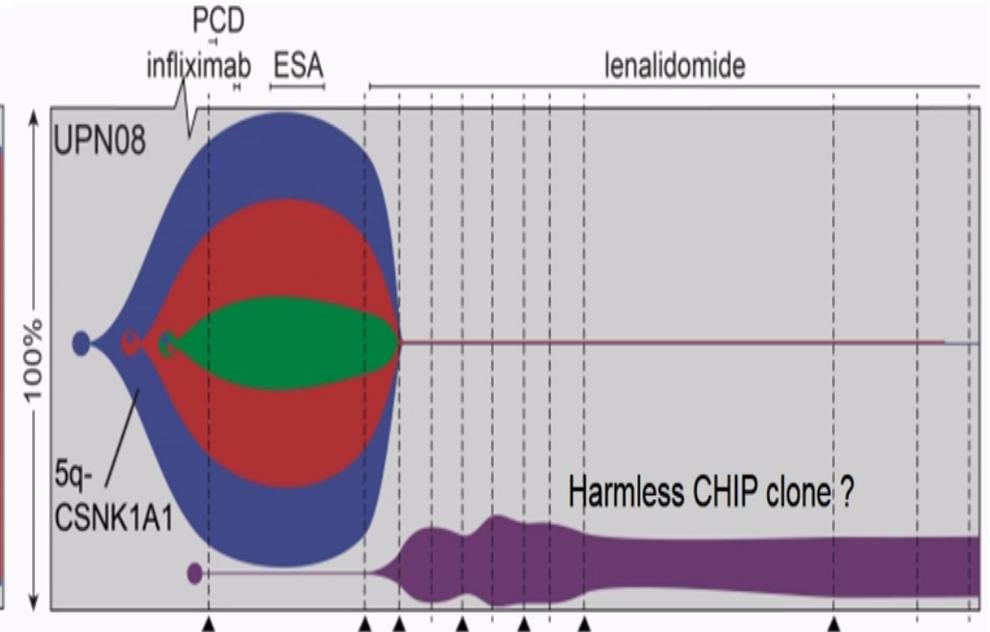
Jaiswal, Genovese, NEJM 2014

Models of MDS progression

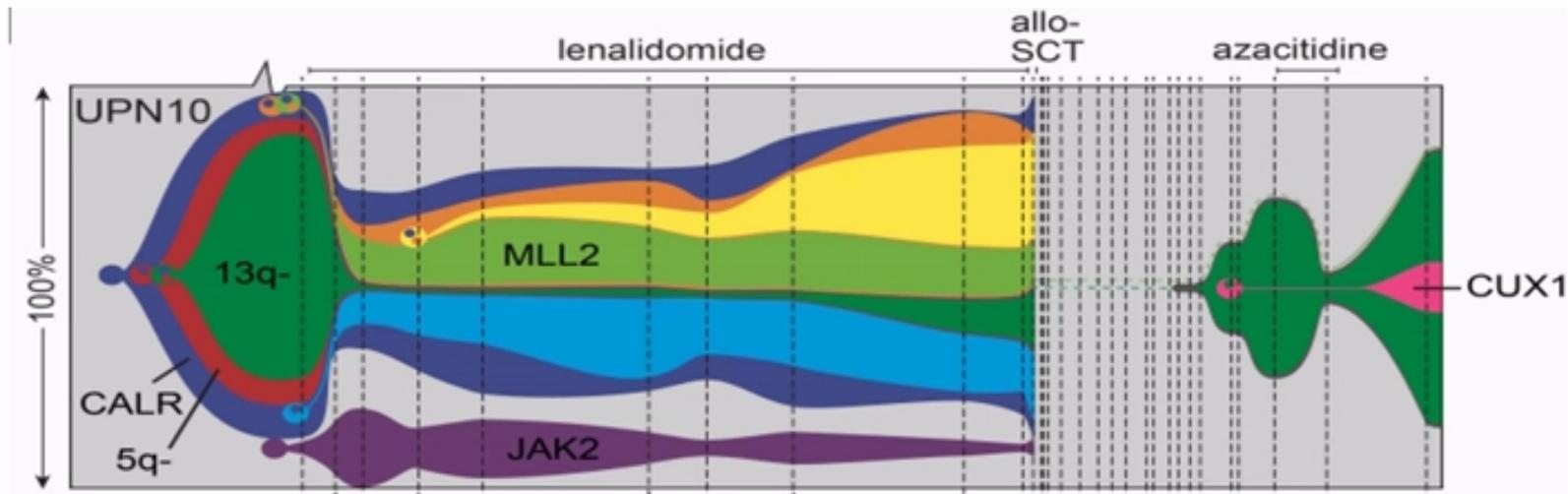
A) Expansion of a pre-existing clone



B) Expansion of a by-stander clone

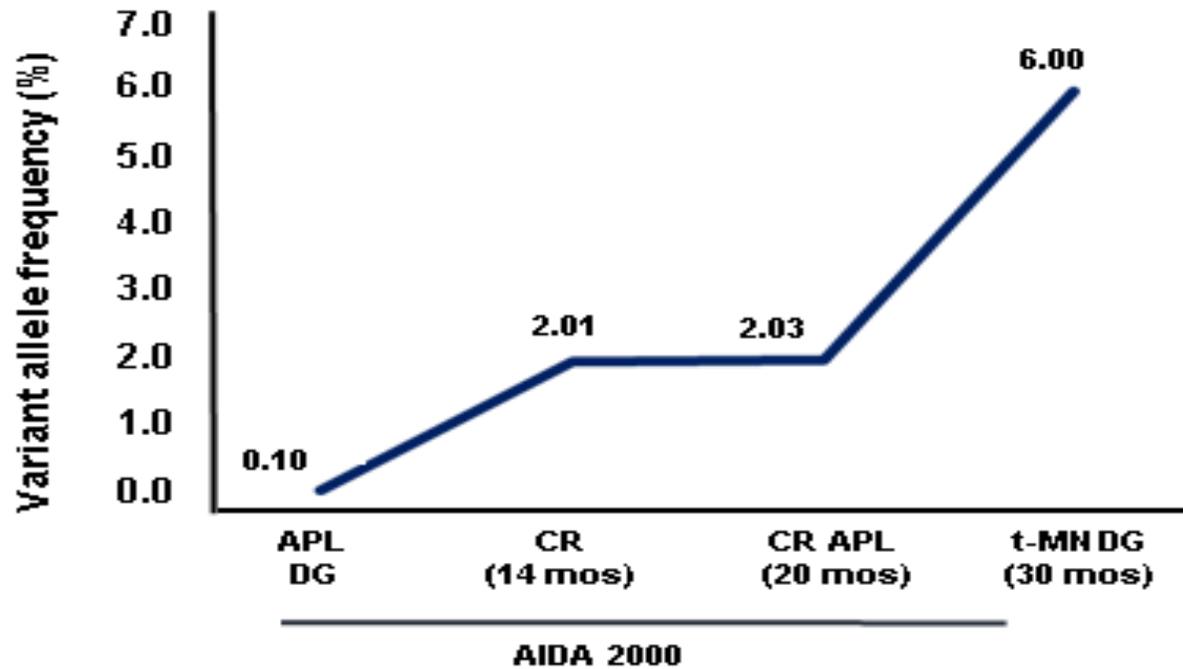


C) Appearance of new clones



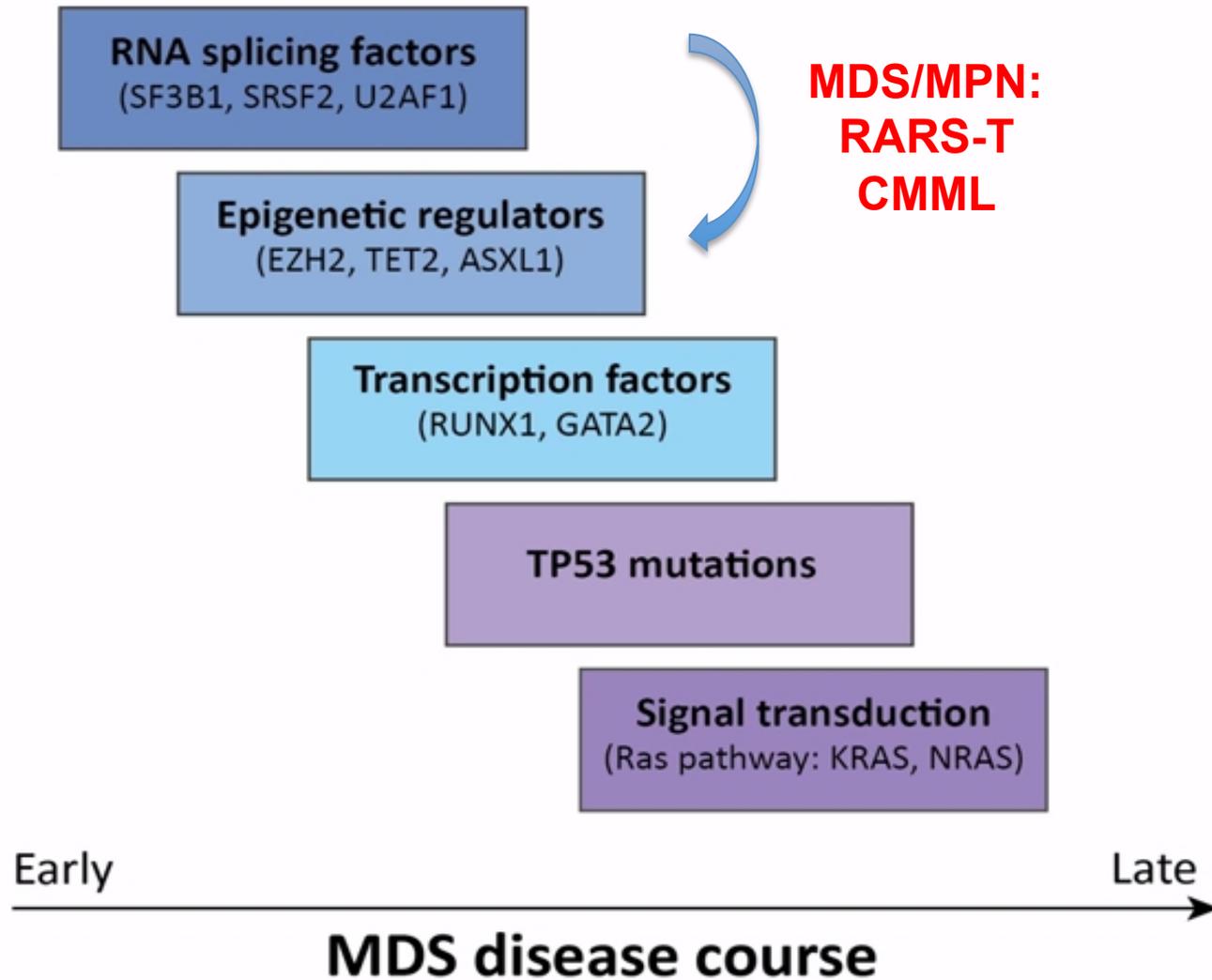
Clonal evolution in therapy-related myeloid neoplasms

UPN2: TP53Y220C

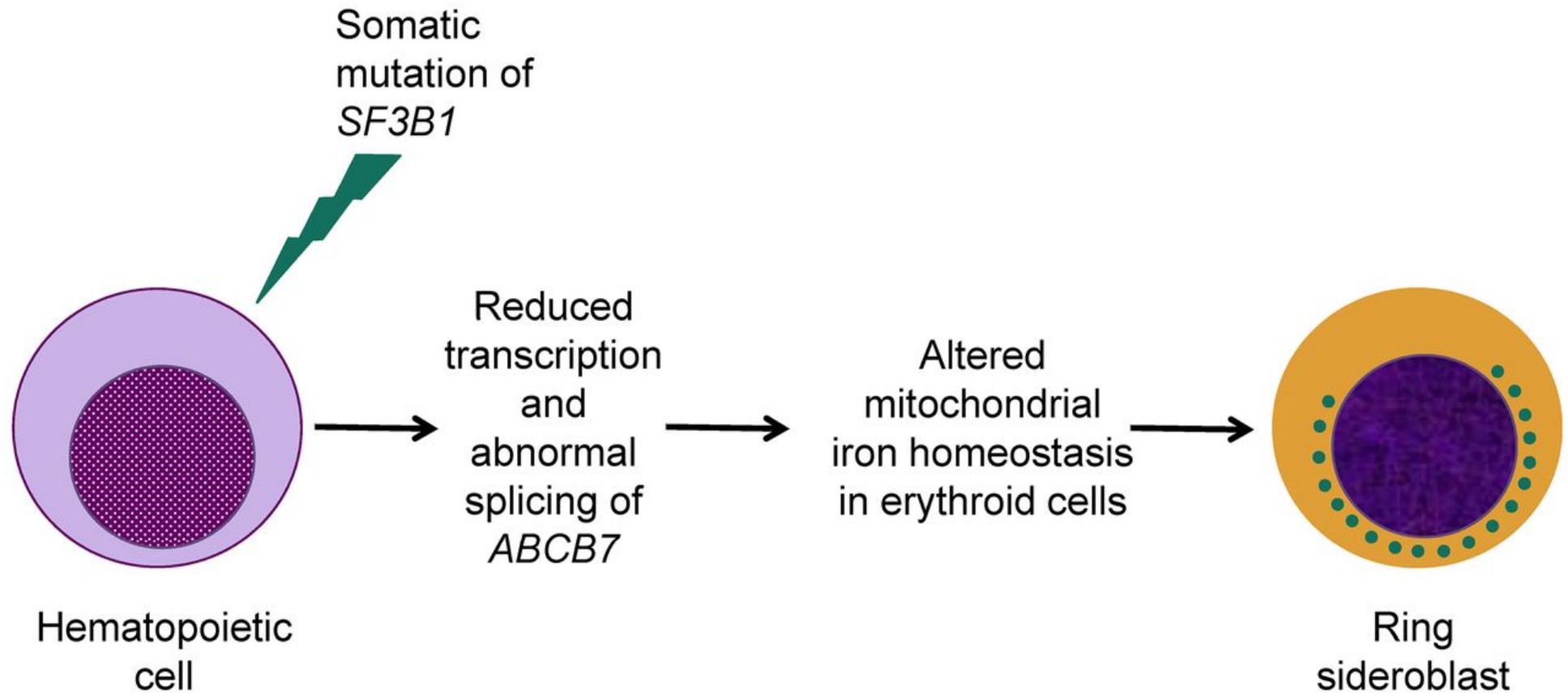


Fabiani et al , Oncoarget 2017

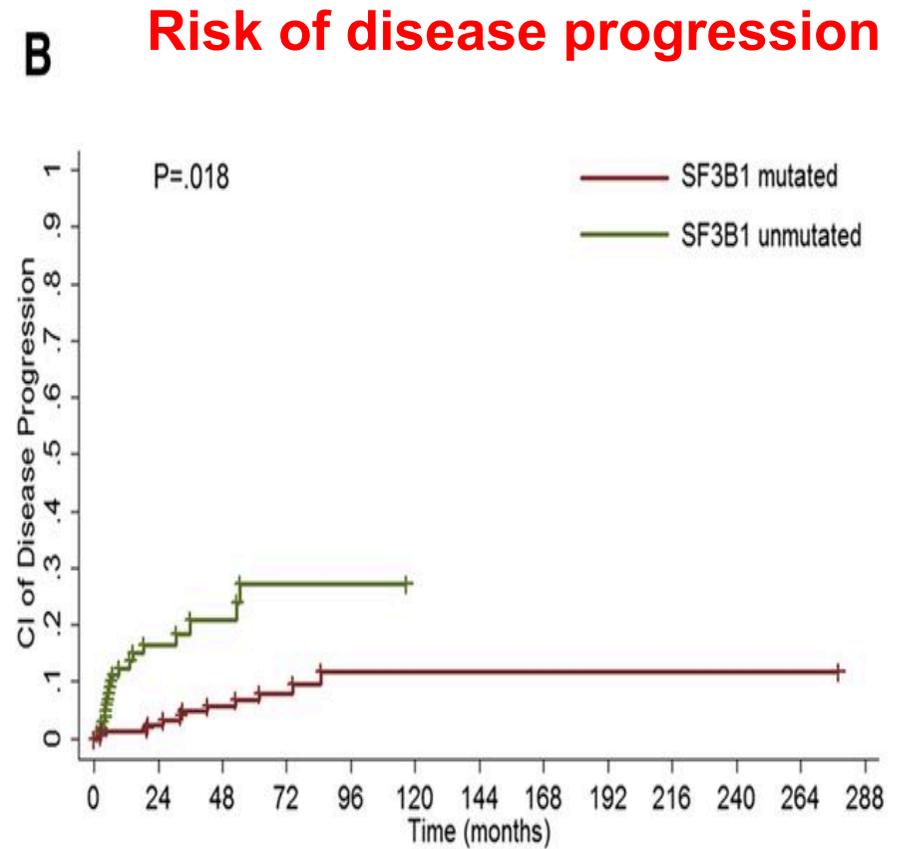
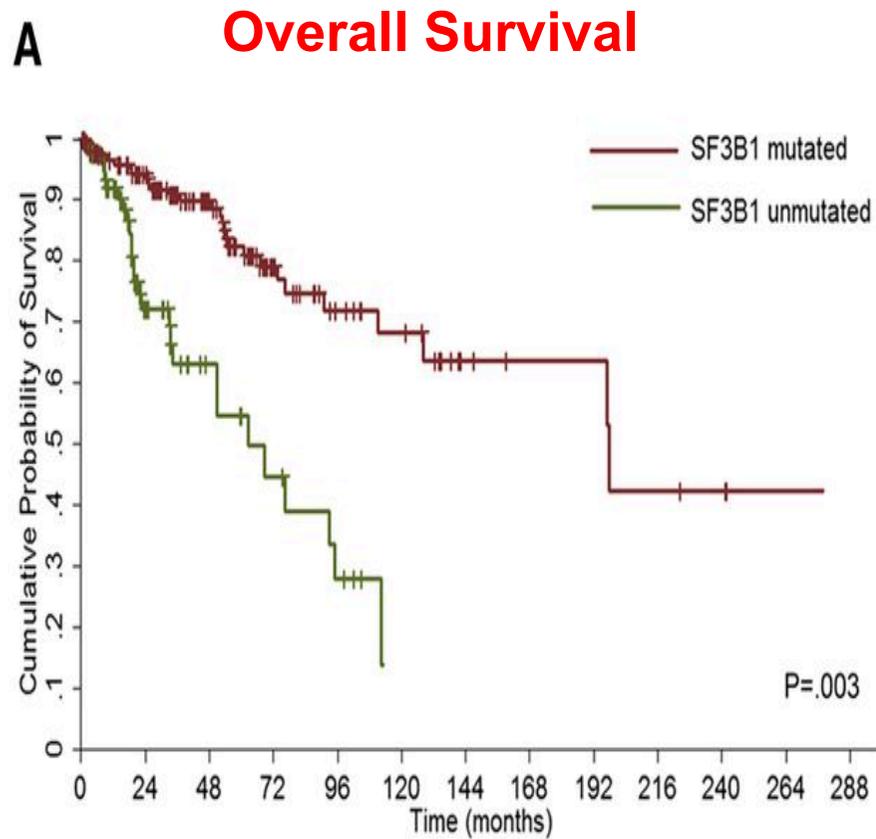
Order of mutations during MDS progression



SF3B1 and MDS-RS



SF3B1 Mutations

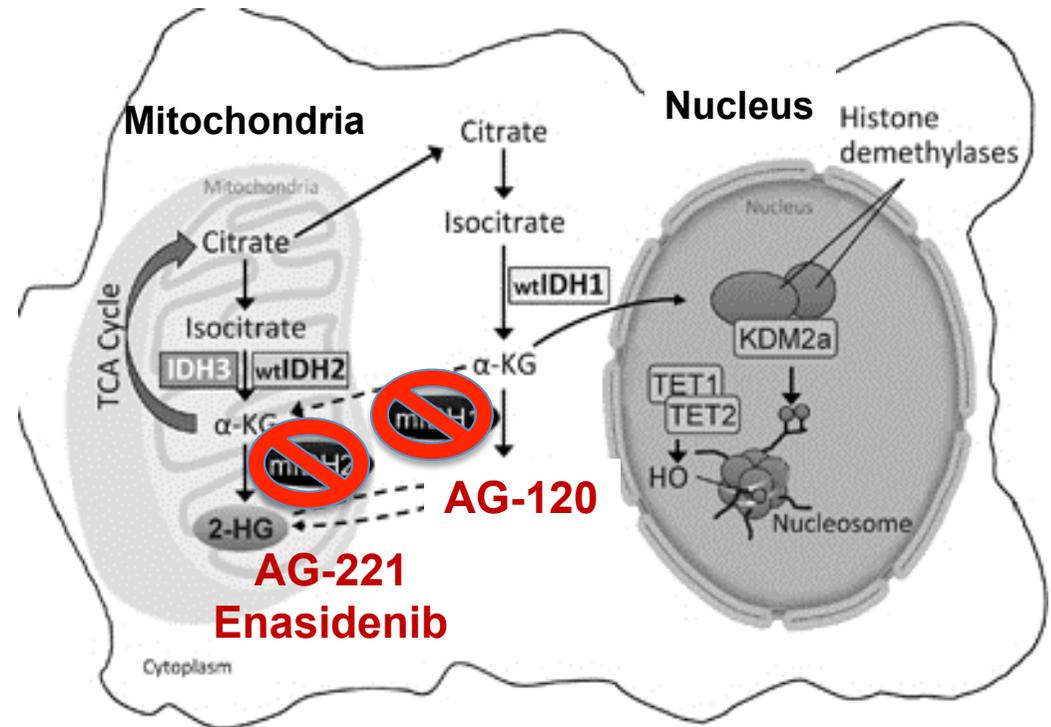


Prognostic Factors for Erythroid Response

		IWG HI-E	RBC-TI	
Transfusion Burden	Low (< 4 RBC/8w)	65%	75%	Platzbecker et al, Lancet Oncol 2017
	High	62%	29%	
Previous use of ESA	Yes	62%	38%	
	No	65%	39%	
Previous Lenalidomide	Yes	63%	13%	
	no	63%	44%	
Serum EPO	<200 IU/L	76%	53%	
	200-500 IU/L	58%	44%	
	> 500 IU/L	43%	14%	
Ring-sideroblasts	Positive (>15%)	69%	42%	
	Negative	43%	29%	
SF3B1 mutation	Positive	77%	44%	
	Negative	40%	39%	
Any splicing factor mutation	Positive	73%	50%	
	negative	36%	8%	
IPSS-R	V. low to low	65%	48%	
	Intermediate	59%	31%	
	High to V. high	67%		

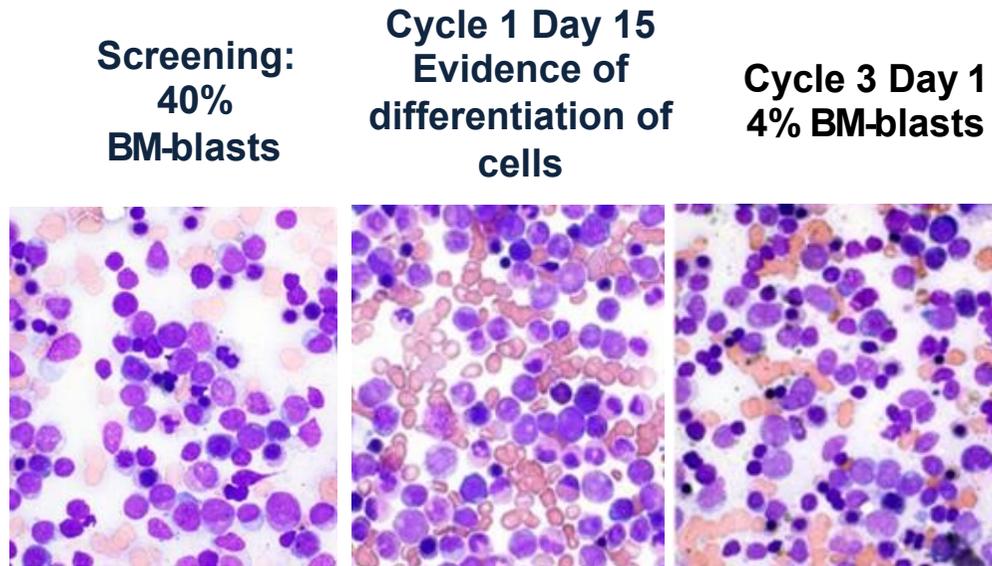
IDH mutations in MDS & AML

Mutated gene	AML	MDS
IDH1	7-14%	3%
IDH2	8-19%	~5%



- ❖ IDH enzymes catalyze citrate to α -ketoglutarate (α -KG)
- ❖ α -KG catalyzes histone demethylases and TET hydroxylation of 5-methylcytosine
- ❖ **Mutant IDH1/ IDH2** result in an increase of the oncometabolite, 2-hydroxyglutamate (2-HG)
- ❖ 2-HG induces a block of cell differentiation by inhibiting the chromatin-modifying enzymes, DNA and histone demethylases, which results in hypermethylated DNA, blocking cell differentiation
- ❖ AML with mutated IDH is associated with extensive hypermethylation

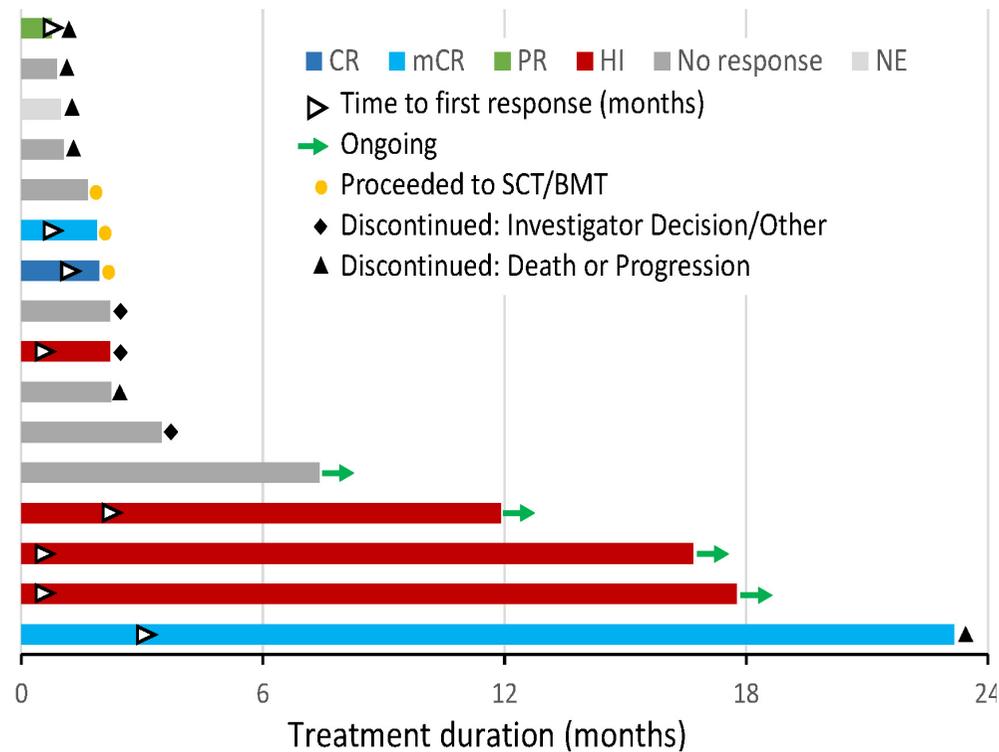
AG-221 (Enasidenib) promotes cell differentiation



- ❖ Differentiation effects: BM-blasts reduced from 40% to 4%
- ❖ Evidence of differentiation as early as cycle 1
- ❖ Full neutrophil recovery at cycle 2
- ❖ Achieved CR by start of cycle 4

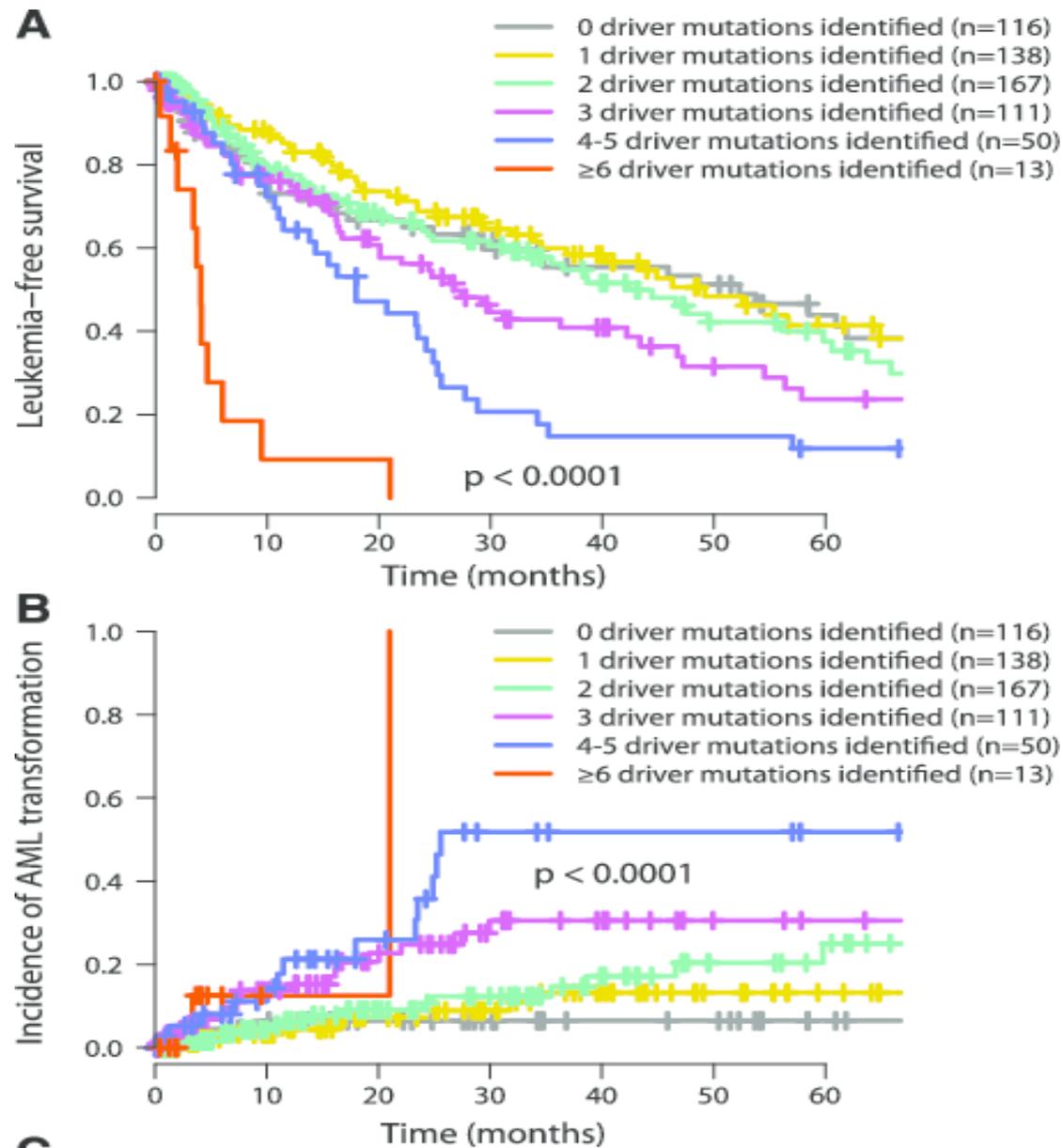
❖ Daily oral enasidenib 100 mg QD in 28-day cycles in 16 MDS patients

MDS Patients (N=16)	
	n (%)
Overall response rate (CR + PR + mCR + HI)	8/15 (53)
Best response	
Complete Remission*	1/9 (11)
Partial Remission*	1/9 (11)
Marrow CR*	2/9 (22)
Hematologic Improvement	4/15 (27)
Not Evaluable†	1 (6)

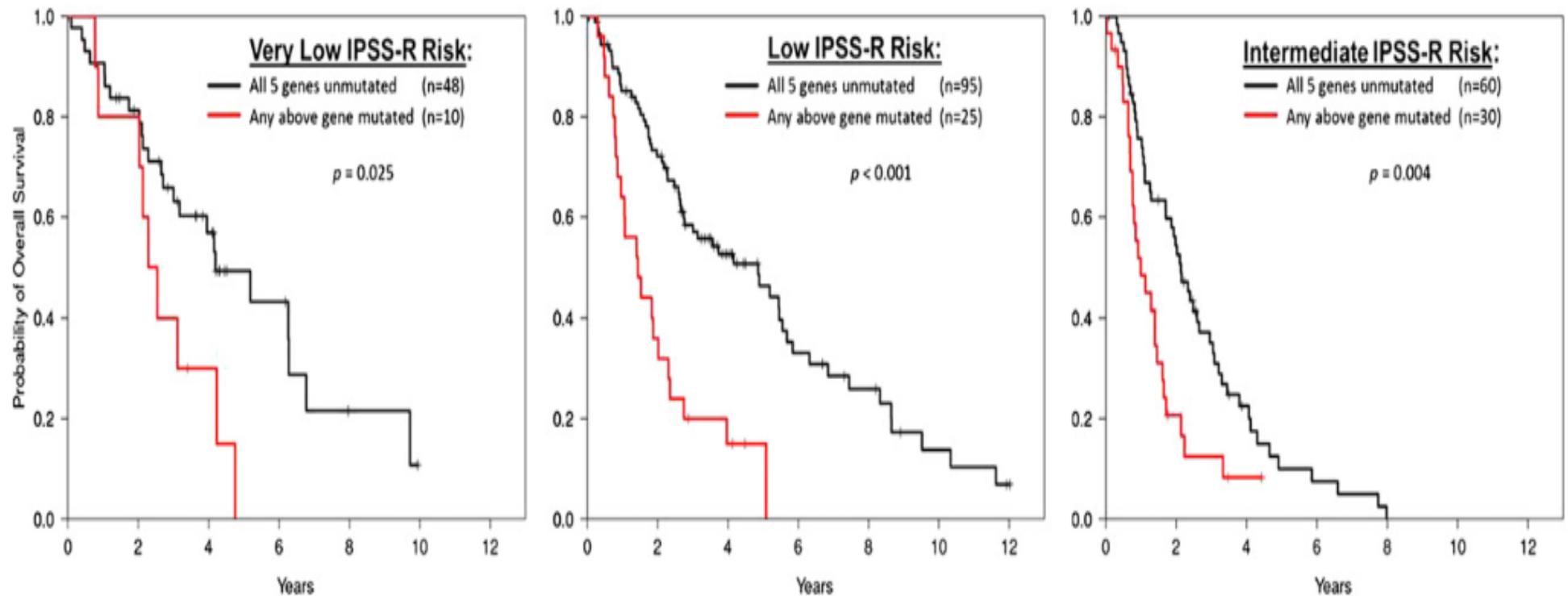


Stein et al, ASH Meeting 2016

Mutation burden

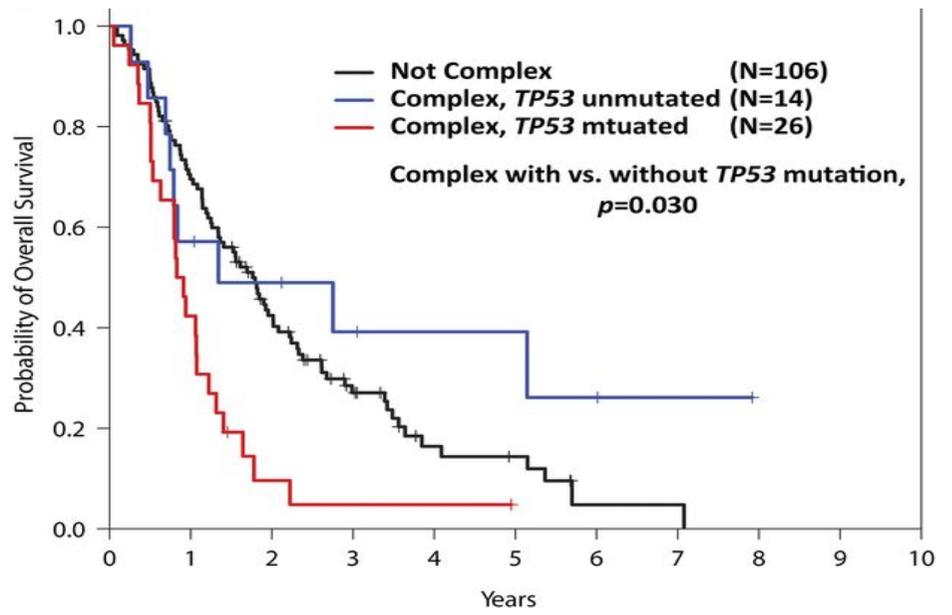
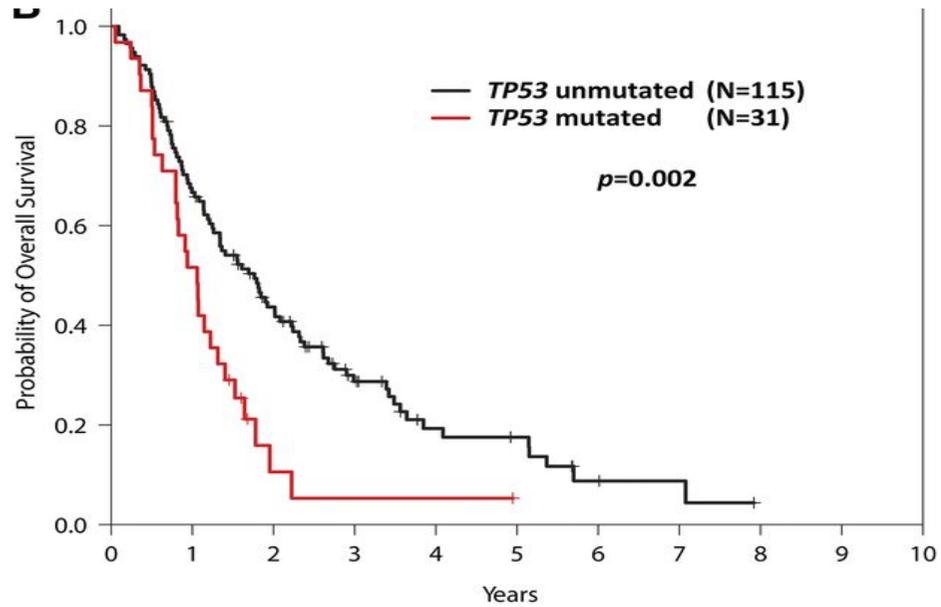


TP53, EZH2, RUNX1, ASLX1, or ETV6 Mutations



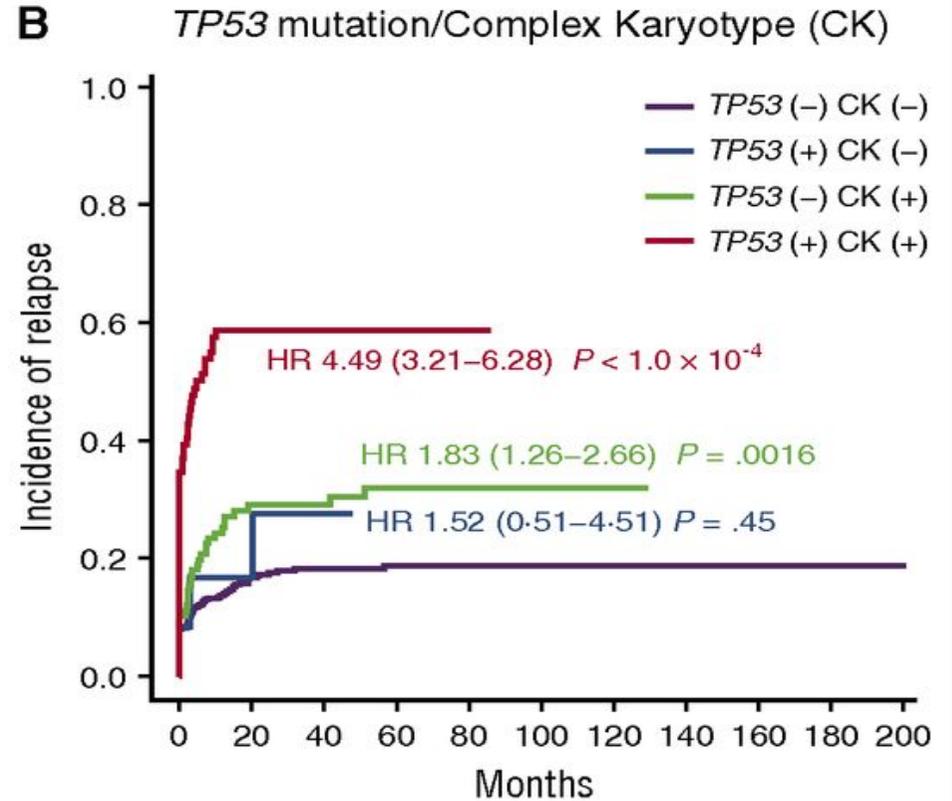
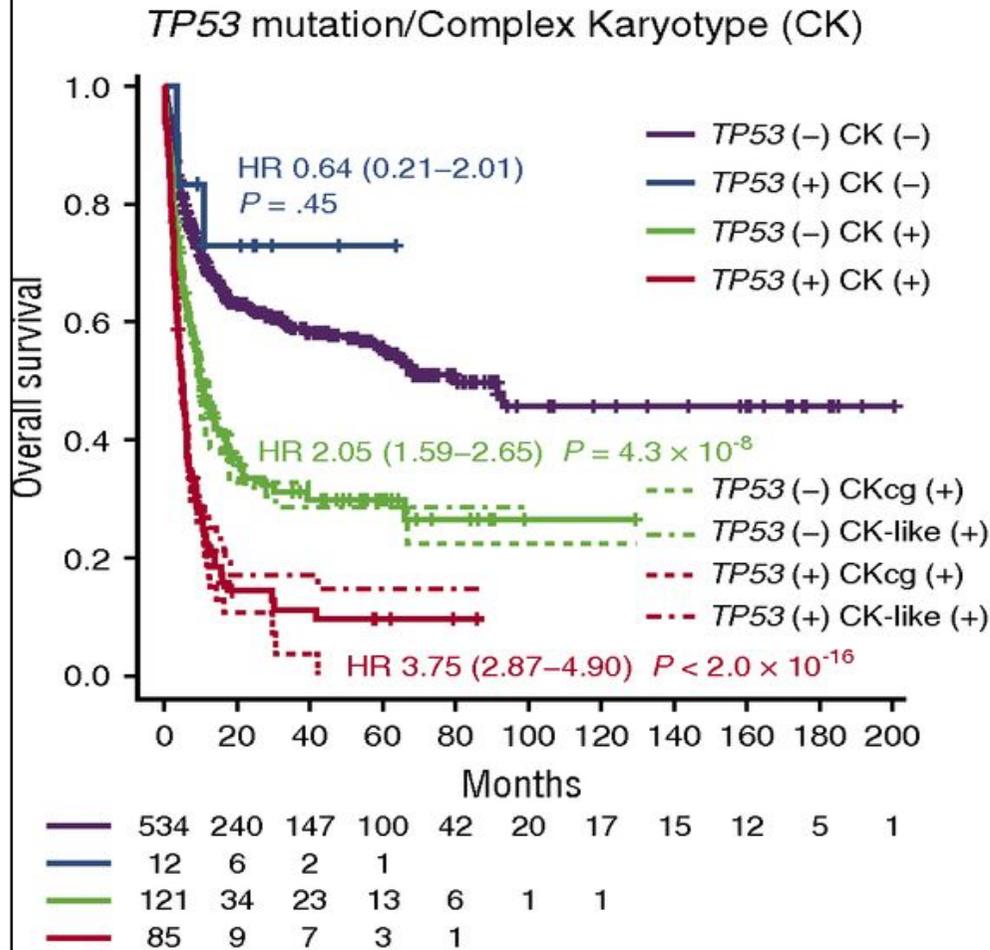
TP53 Mutations

MDS



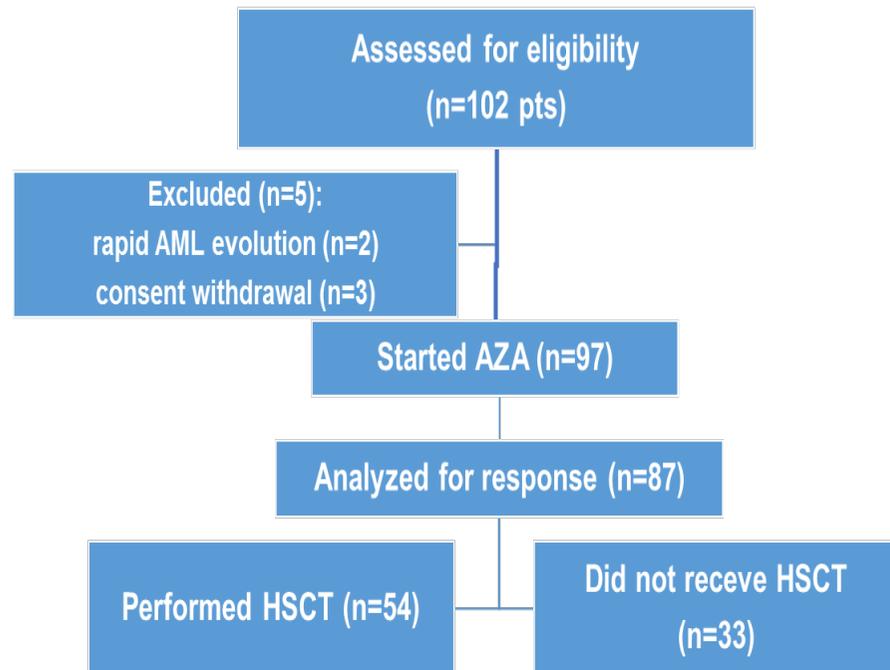
Mut-TP53 significantly contributes to dismal survival in MDS and AML with complex karyotype

TP53 and HSCT in MDS

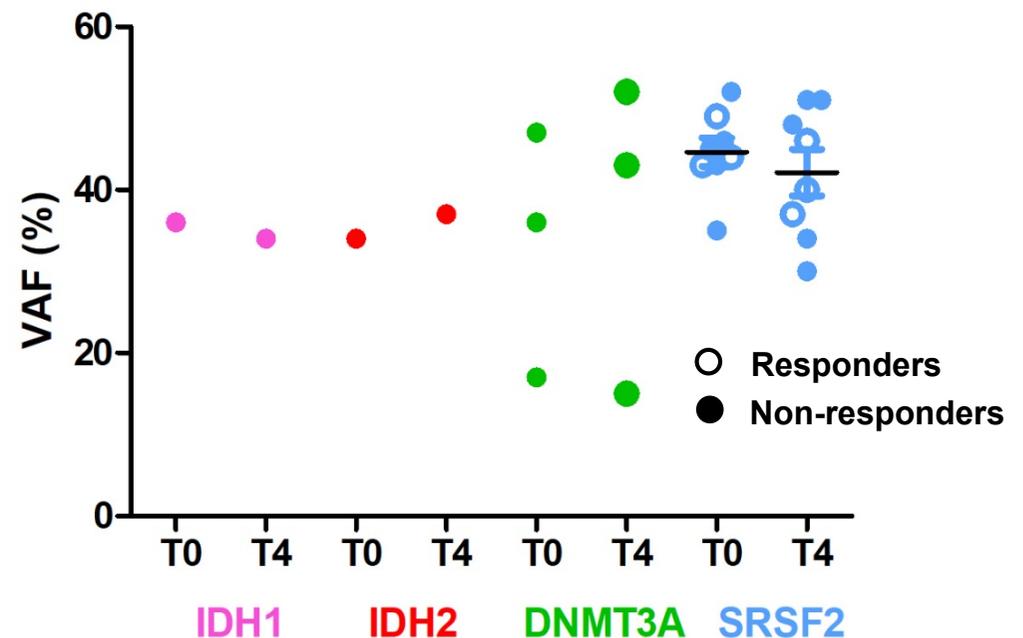


Feasibility of allogeneic stem-cell transplantation after azacitidine bridge in higher-risk myelodysplastic syndromes and low blast count acute myeloid leukemia: results of the BMT-AZA prospective study

M. T. Voso^{1*}, G. Leone², A. Piciocchi³, L. Fianchi², S. Santarone⁴, A. Candoni⁵, M. Criscuolo², A. Masciulli⁶, E. Cerqui⁷, A. Molteni⁸, C. Finelli⁹, M. Parma¹⁰, A. Poloni¹¹, A. M. Carella¹², F. Spina¹³, A. Cortelezzi¹⁴, F. Salvi¹⁵, E. P. Alessandrino¹⁶, A. Rambaldi⁶ & S. Sica²

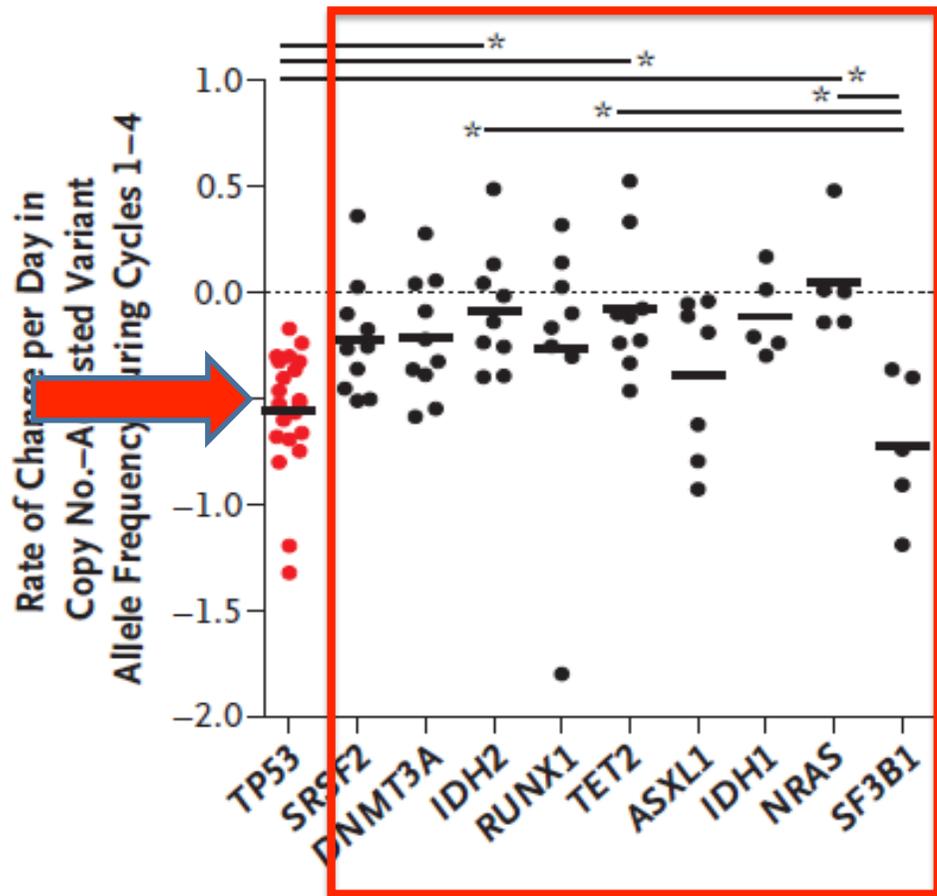


74% of pts with a donor

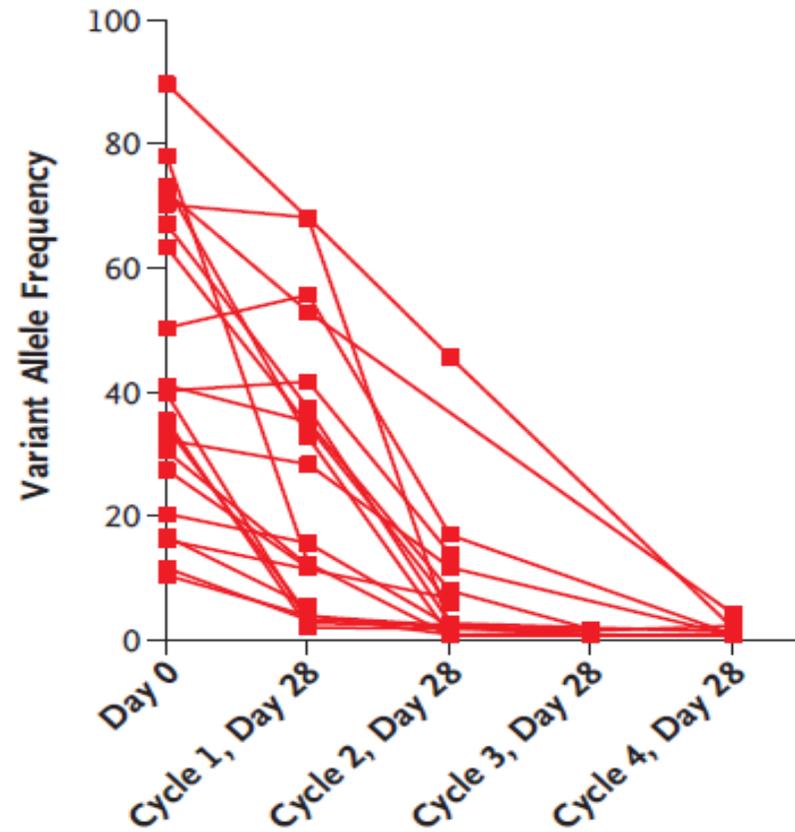


Falconi G., Fabiani E., unpublished

Clearance of TP53 Mutations during Hypomethylating Treatment (DAC, 20 mg/m²/day for 10 days)

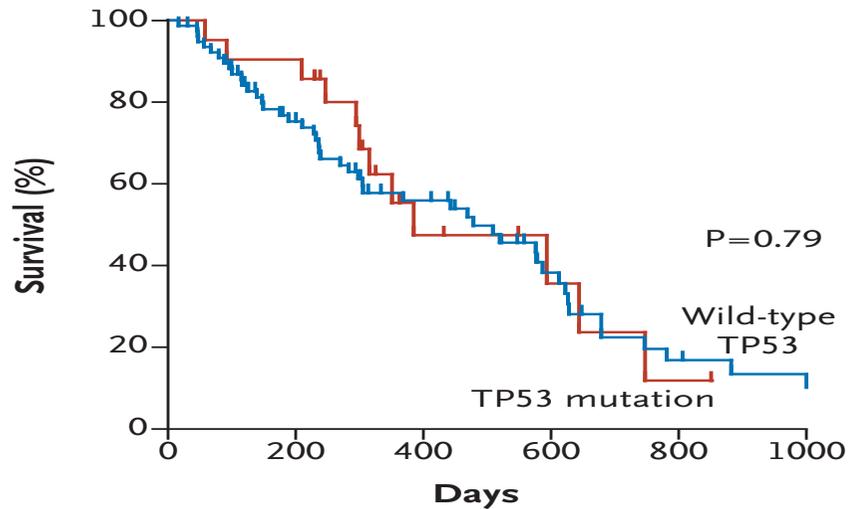


TP53-mut, n=21 pts

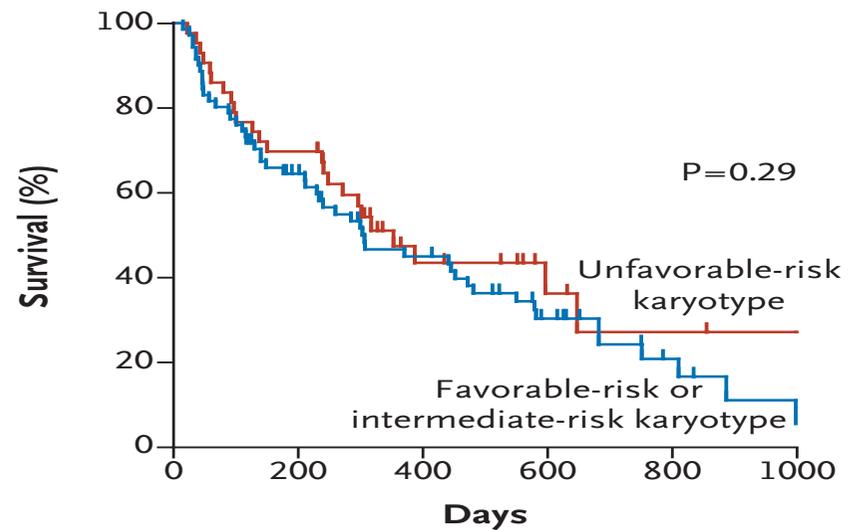


Survival

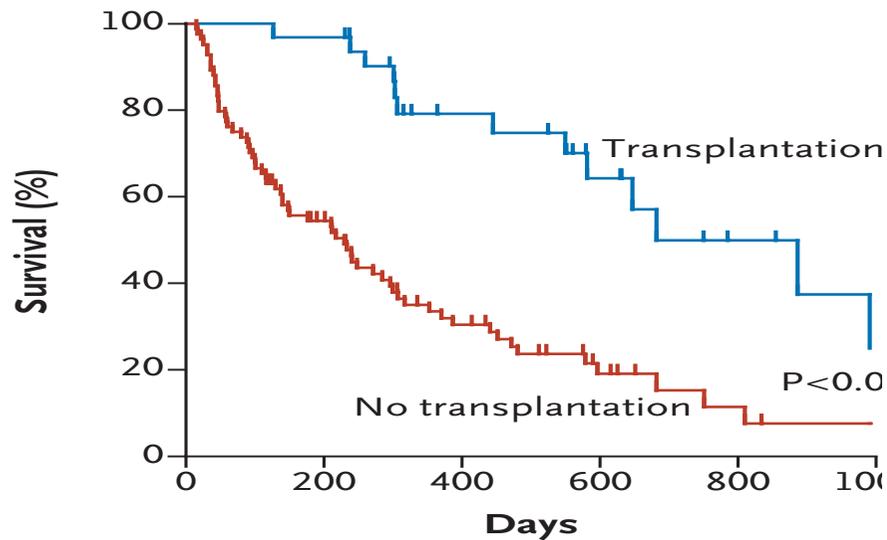
TP53 mutation



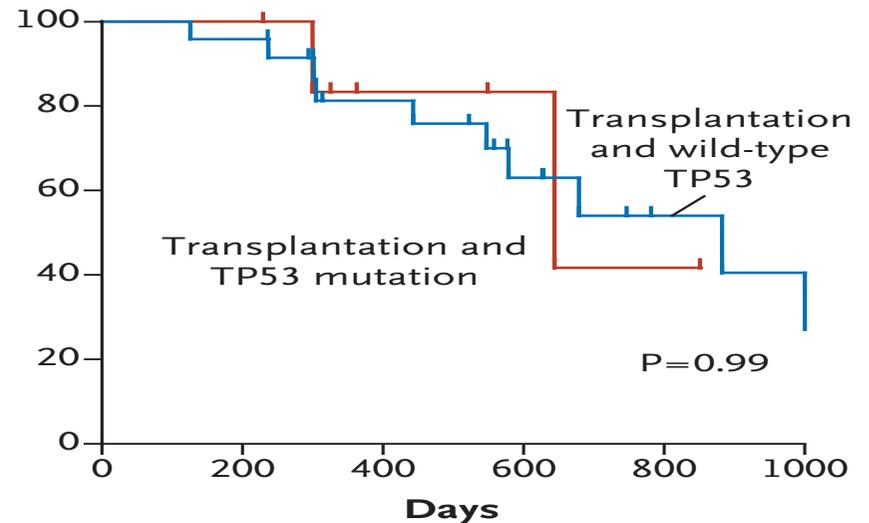
Karyotype



HSCT



TP53 in HSCT



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