

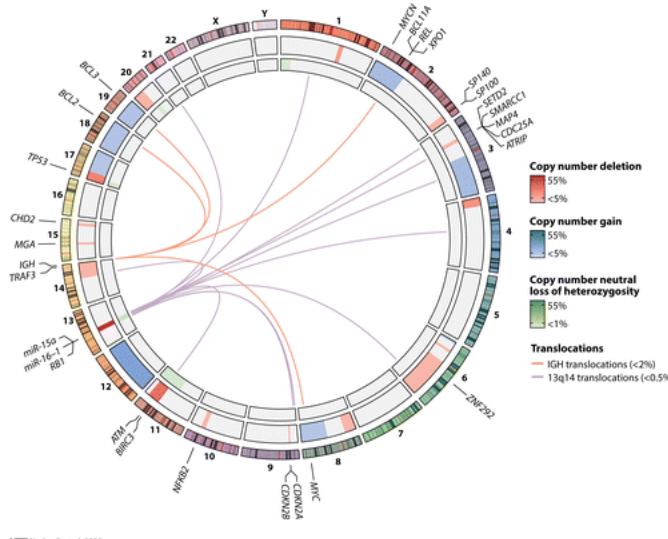
CLL Genomics

Elias Campo
Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS, University of Barcelona

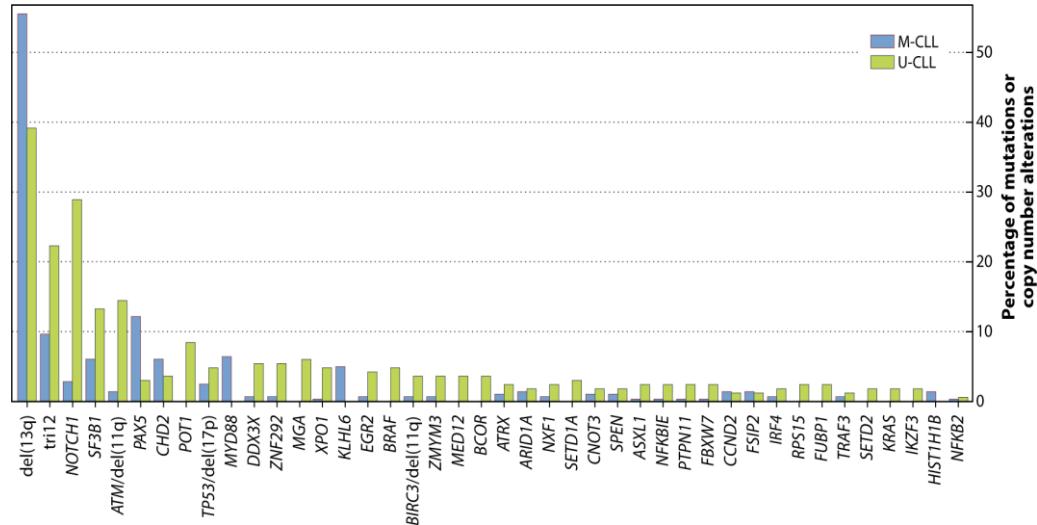
Disclosures of Elias Campo

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Takeda						x	x
NanoString						x	x
Illumina						x	
Janssen							x
EUSPharma							x
Roche							x
GENMAB							x
AstraZeneca	x						
Diagnostica Longwood							x

Genomic Profile of CLL



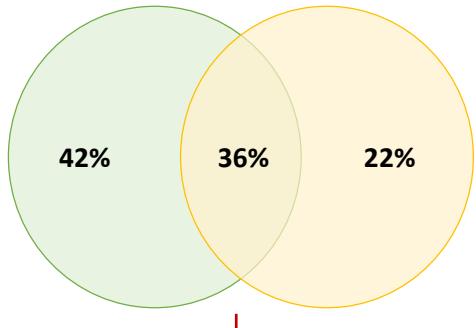
Nadeau F, et al. 2020.
Annu. Rev. Pathol. Mech. Dis. 15:149–77.



The genomic landscape of CLL

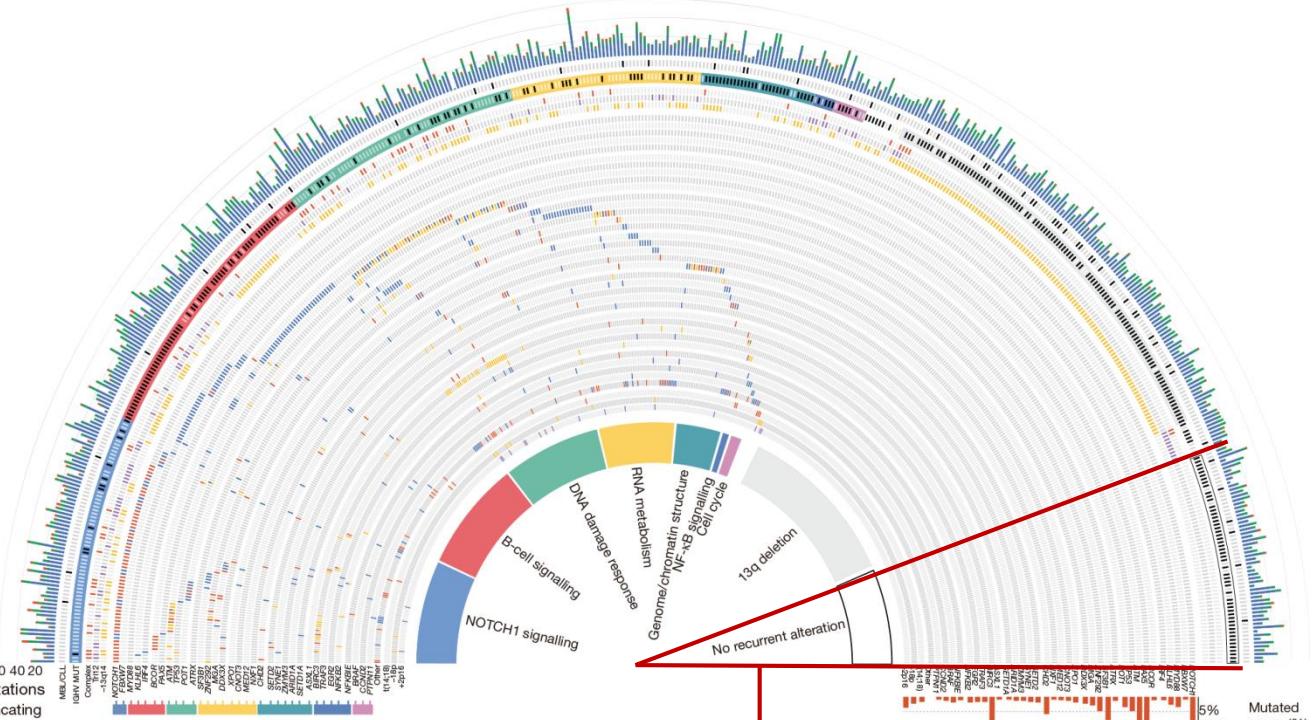
Around 80 potential
CLL driver
alterations

Puente, Nature 2015 Landau, Nature 2015



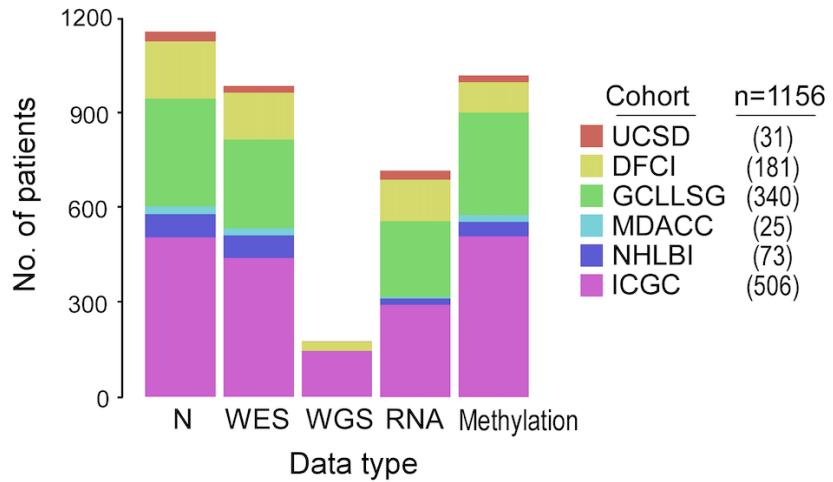
Driver discovery might be
influenced by:

Cohort characteristics
Methodological aspects

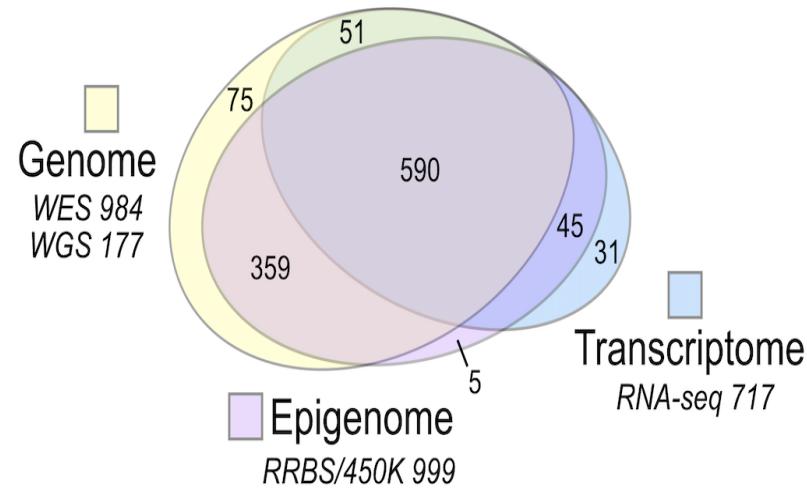


Is the genomic landscape of CLL fully characterized?

CLL-1156 Genome Project



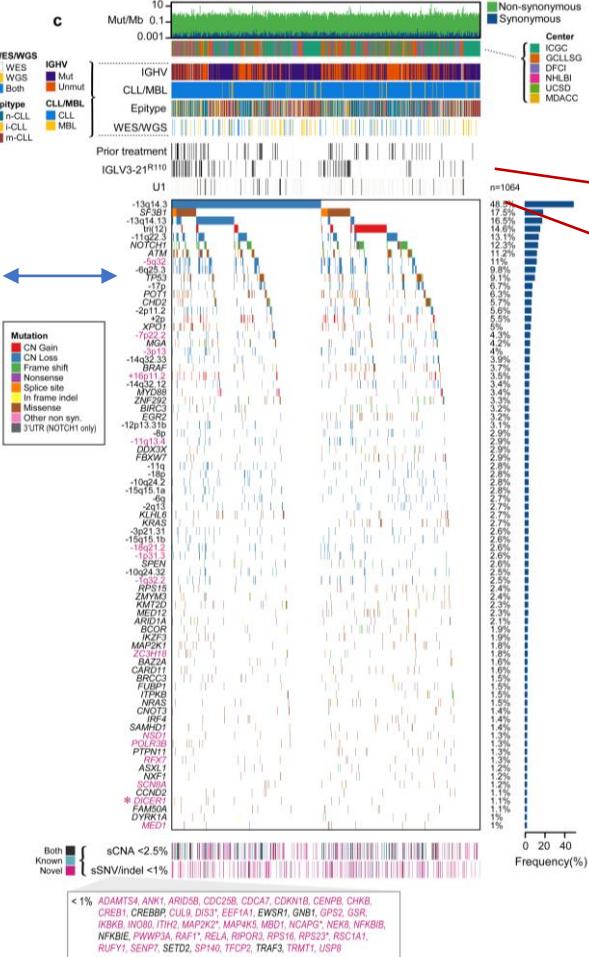
Cohort	n=1156
UCSD	(31)
DFCI	(181)
GCLLSG	(340)
MDACC	(25)
NHLBI	(73)
ICGC	(506)



Towards a complete characterization of the genetic drivers of CLL

SF3B1
NOTCH1
ATM
TP53

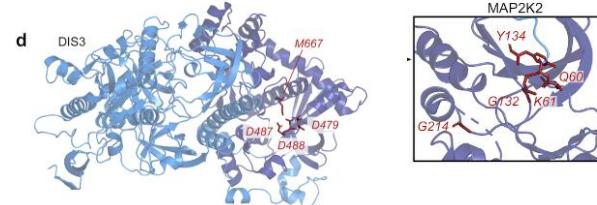
POT1
XPO1
MGA
BRAF
MYD88
BIRC3



2 driver genes identified in complex or repetitive regions of the genome

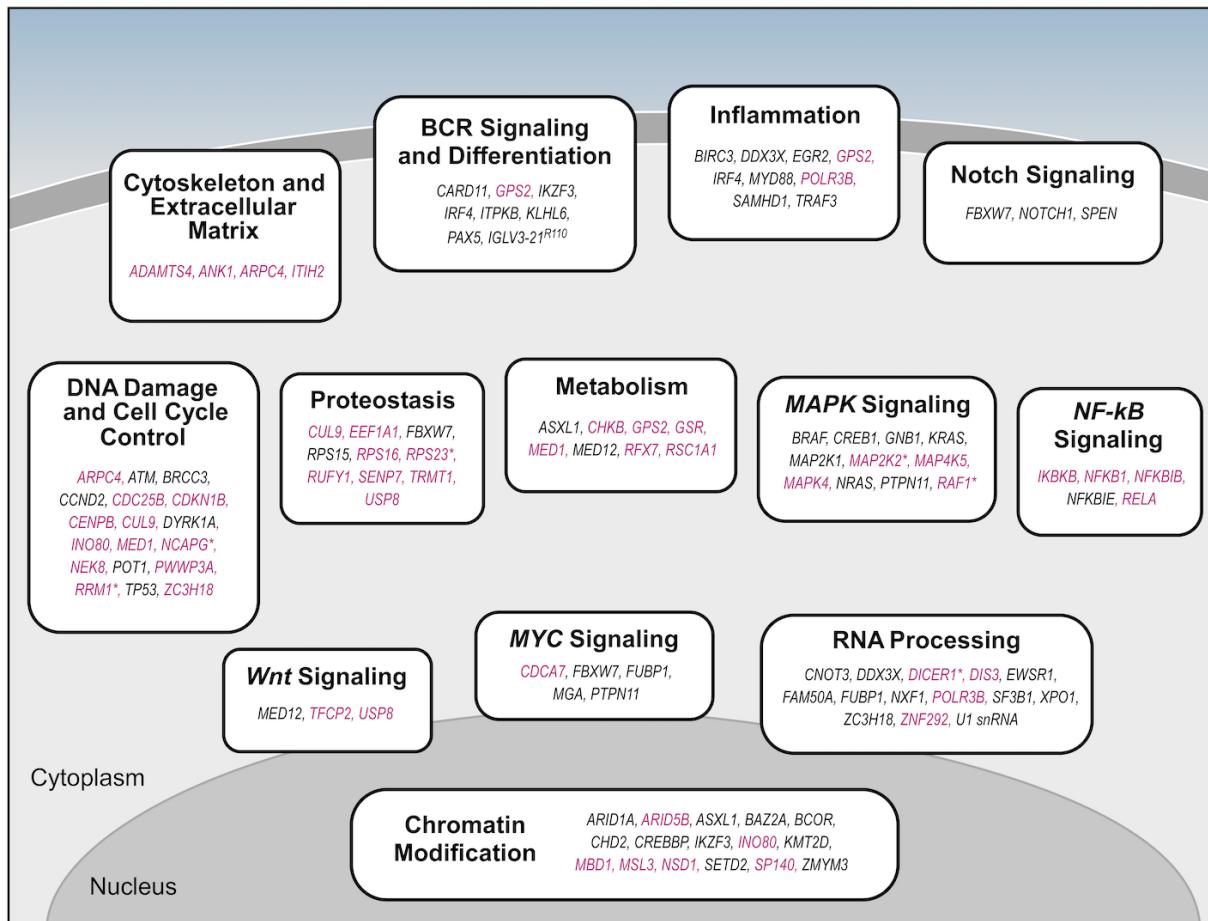
IGLV3-21^{R110} 9.4%
U1 g.3A>C 3.9%

6 additional driver genes identified through spatial clustering of mutations in 3-D protein structure



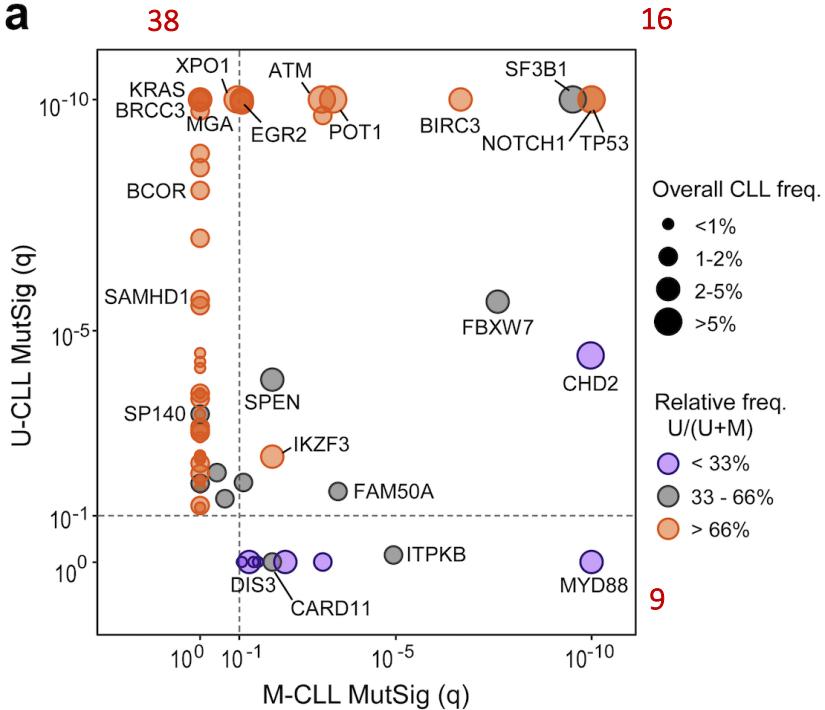
- 82 putative CLL driver genes (37 novel)
- 59/82 in <2% of patients
- Novel driver gene is the sole mutation in 4%
- 3.8% driver-less patients [6.6% in M-CLL, 0.6% in U-CLL]

Biological pathways affected by driver alterations

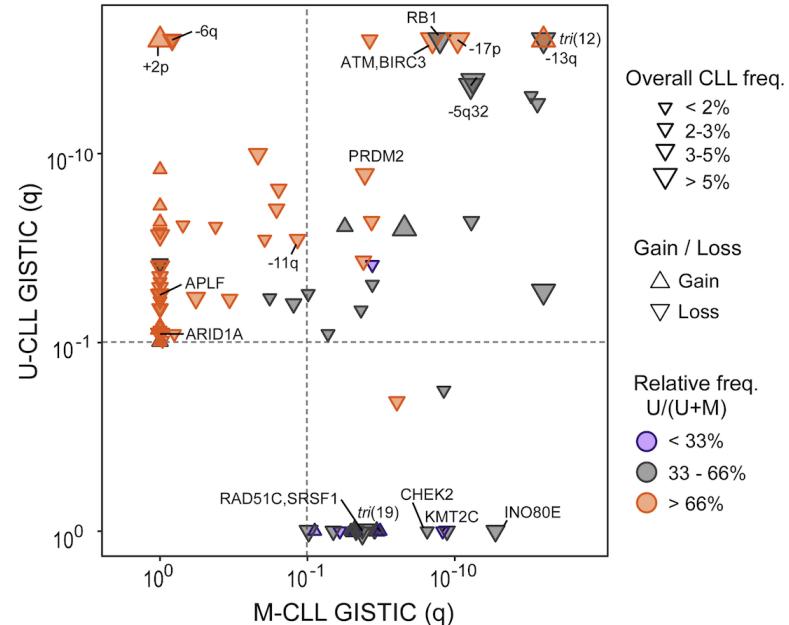


Driver alterations in IGHV subtypes

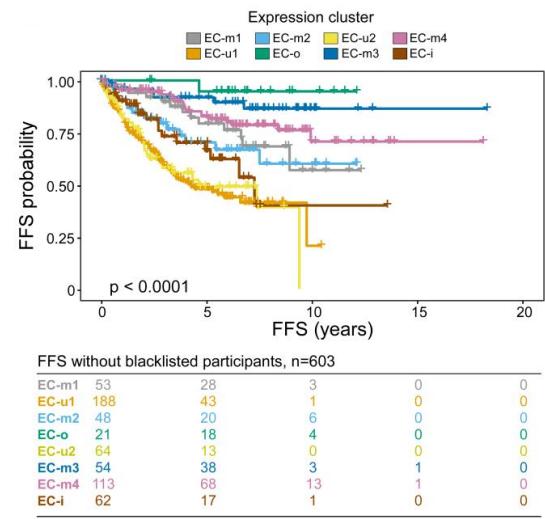
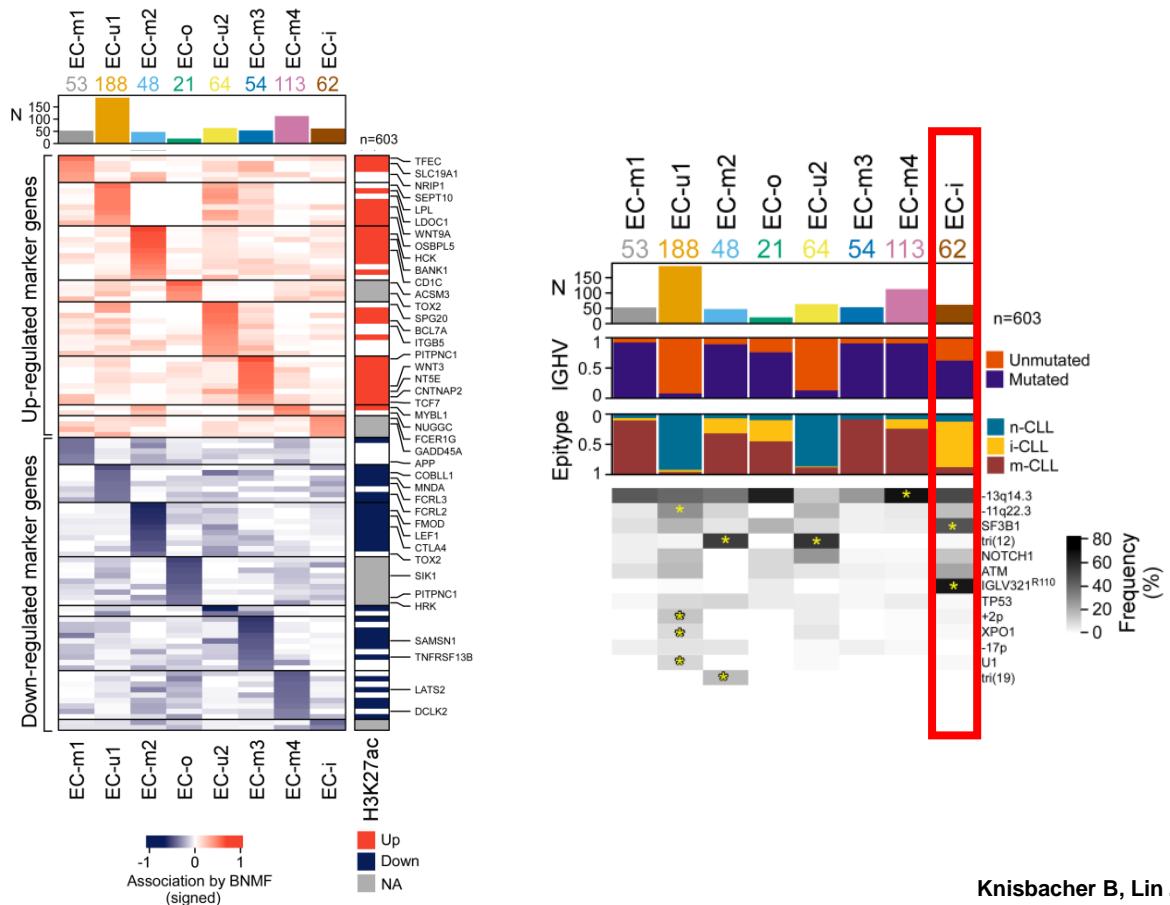
a



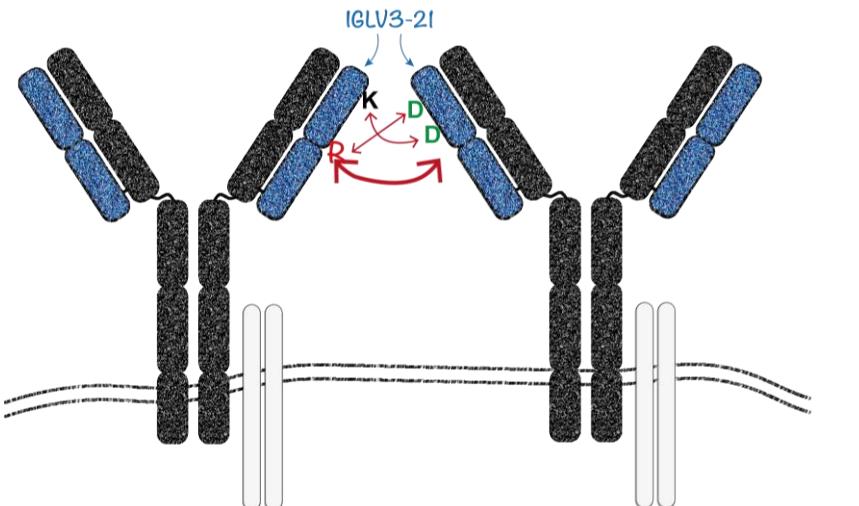
b



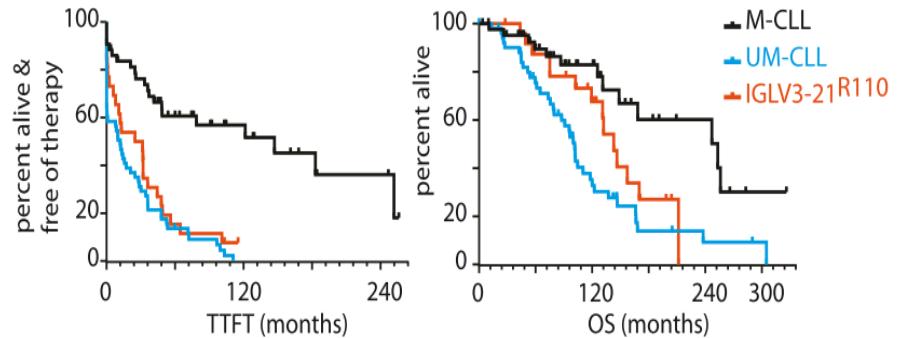
CLL Transcriptomic clusters



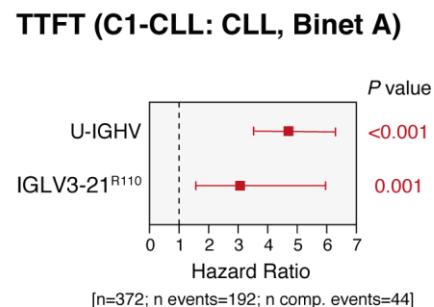
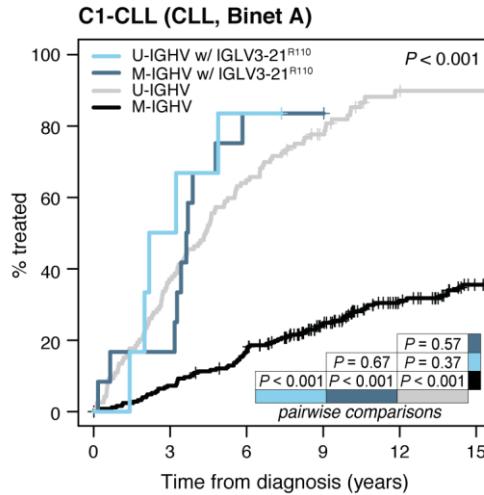
Beyond IGHV mutational status: IGLV3-21^{R110}



- 8-18% of cases carrying the IGLV3-21^{R110}.
- **50% M-IGHV, 50% U-IGHV**
- All subset #2 carried the IGLV3-21^{R110},
- But subset #2 represented a minority of the IGLV3-21^{R110} cases.
- Poor outcome

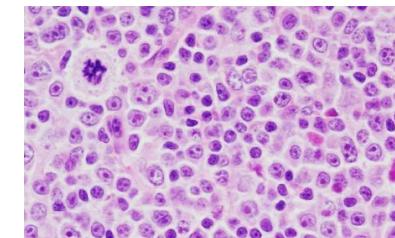
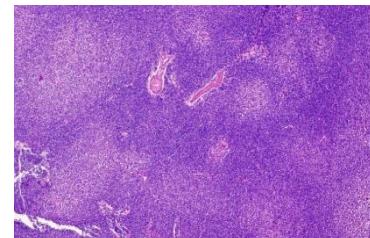
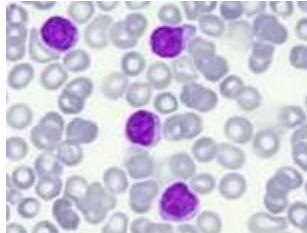
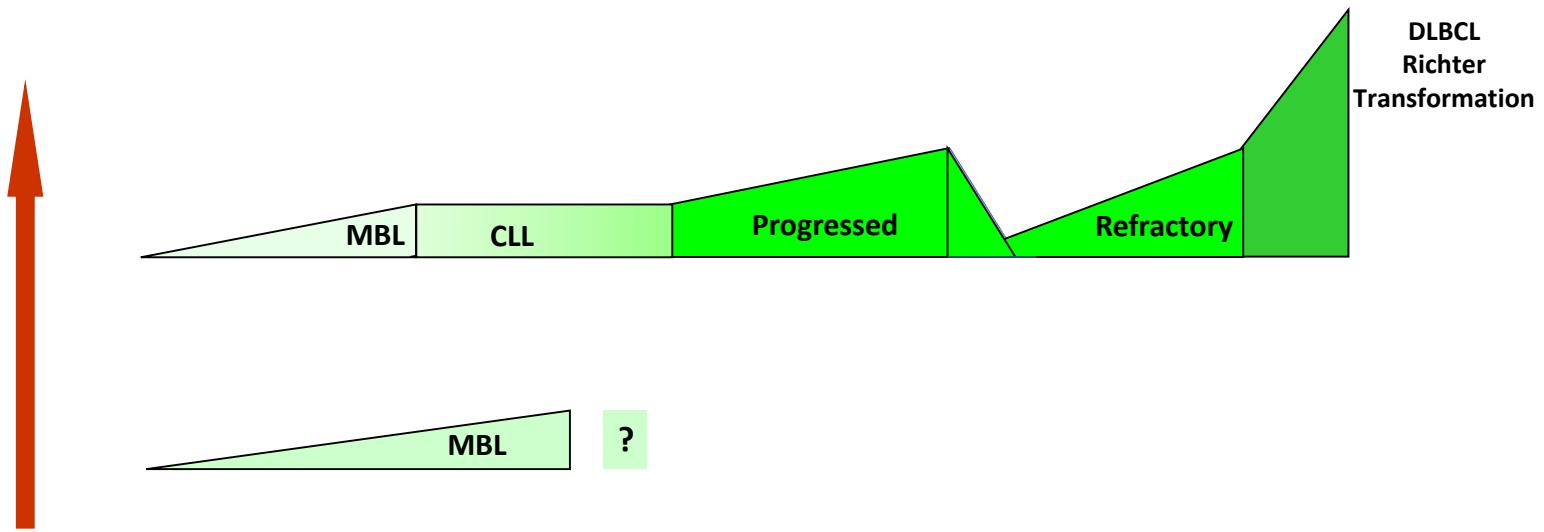


IGLV3-21^{R110} CLL has a clinical evolution similar to IGHV-unmutated independently of the IGHV mutational status

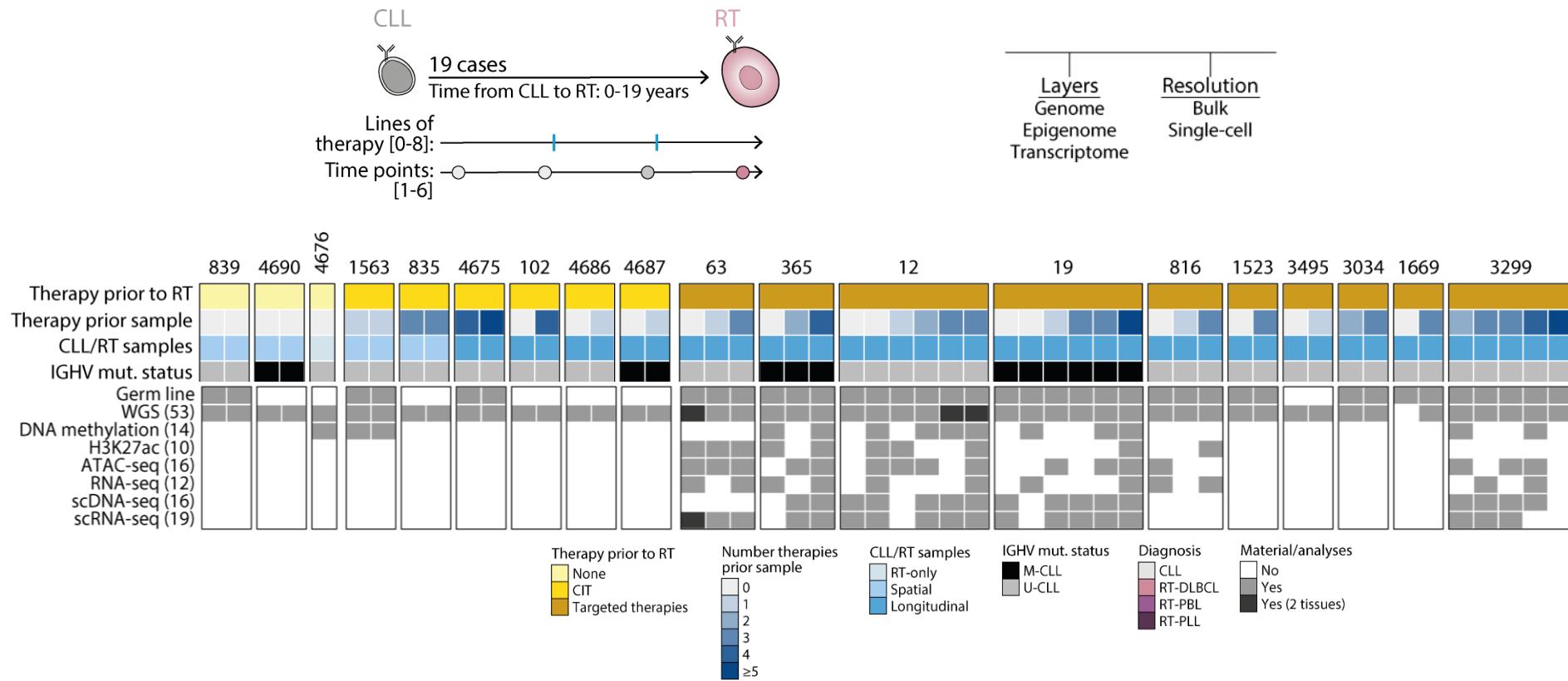


Disease Progression in CLL

Clonal B-cell selection and expansion

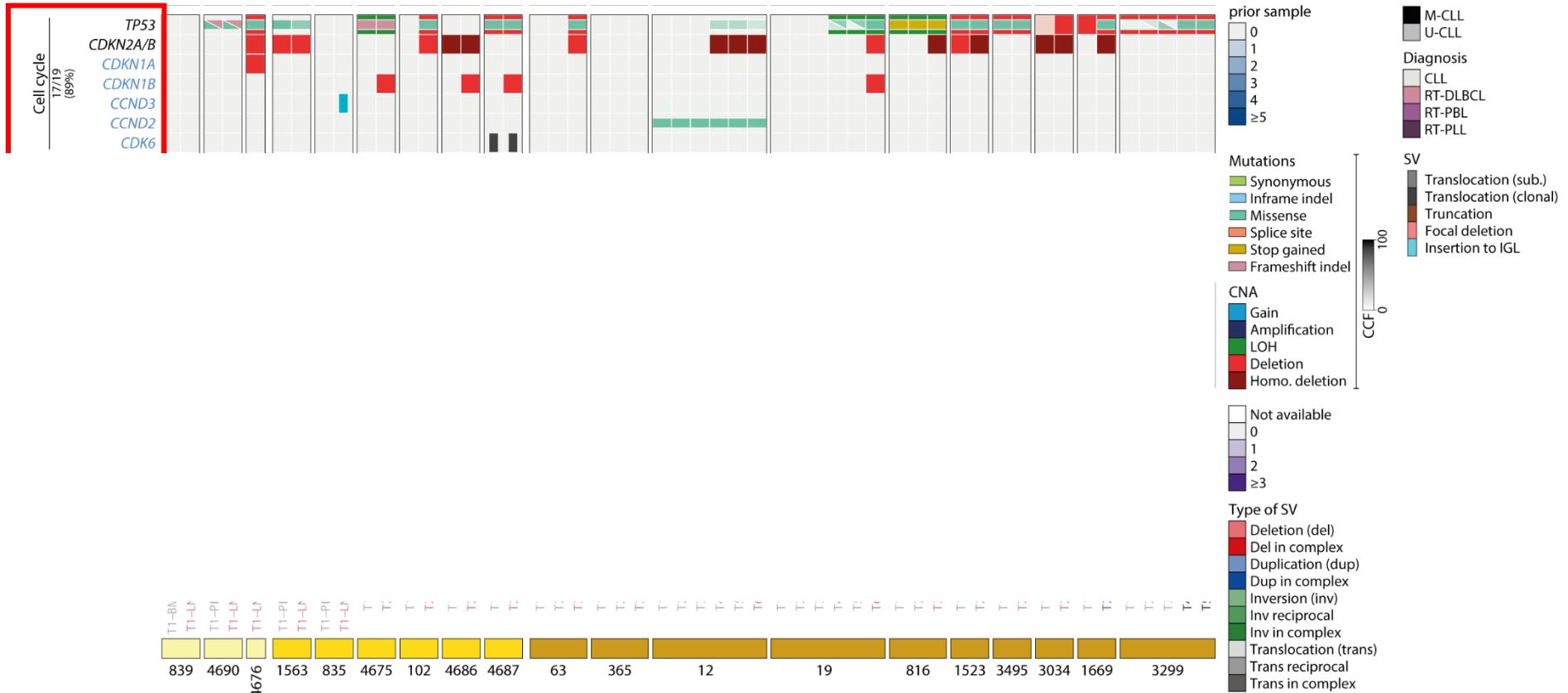


What are the genomic mechanisms leading to Richter Transformation in CLL?

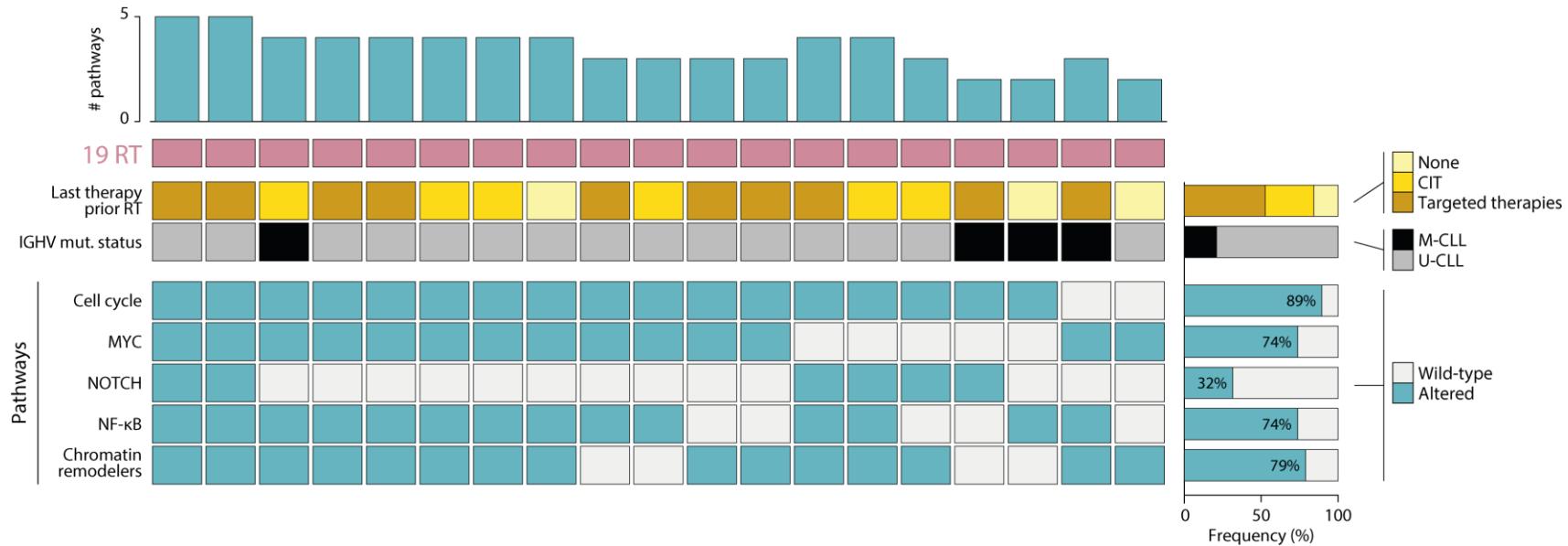




Similar chromosomal landscape of RT after different treatment modalities

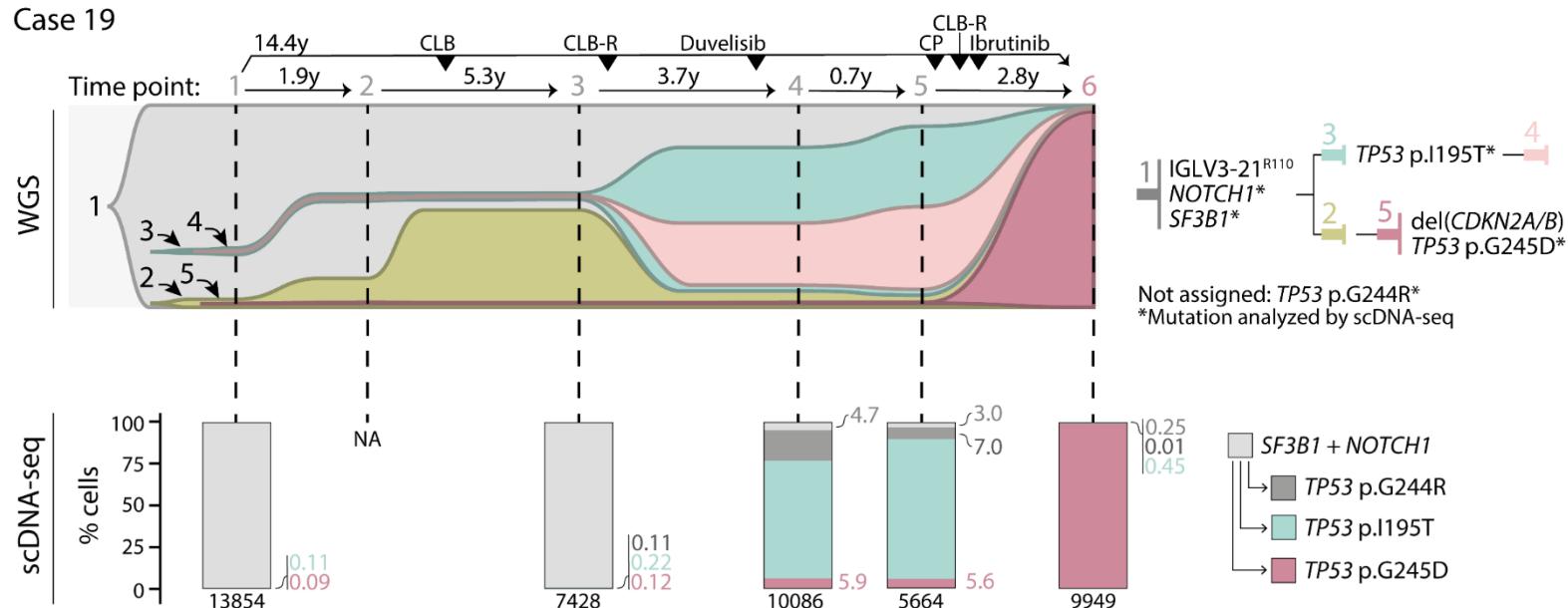


Pathways Genetically Altered in RT



Early seeding of RT: tracking driver mutations by scDNA-seq

Case 19

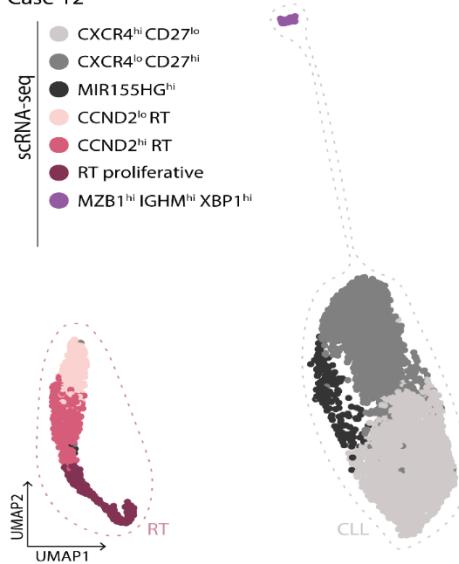


Single cell analysis detects early seeding of subclonal relapses and transformation in CLL



Case 12

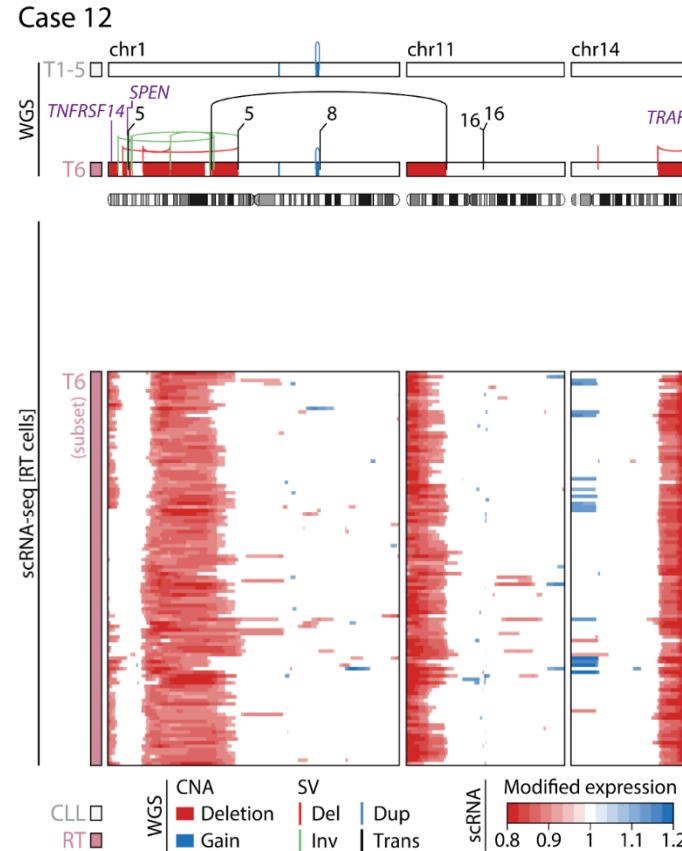
- scRNA-seq
- CXCR4^{hi} CD27^{lo}
 - CXCR4^{lo} CD27^{hi}
 - MIR155HG^{hi}
 - CCND2^{lo} RT
 - CCND2^{hi} RT
 - RT proliferative
 - MZB1^{hi} IGHM^{hi} XBP1^{hi}



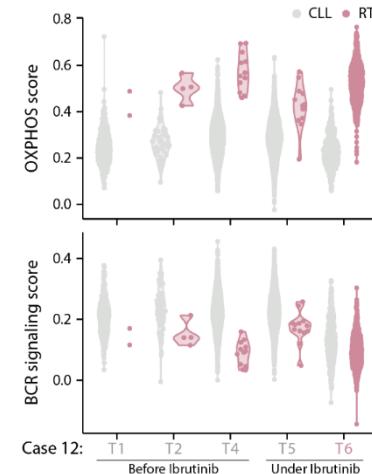
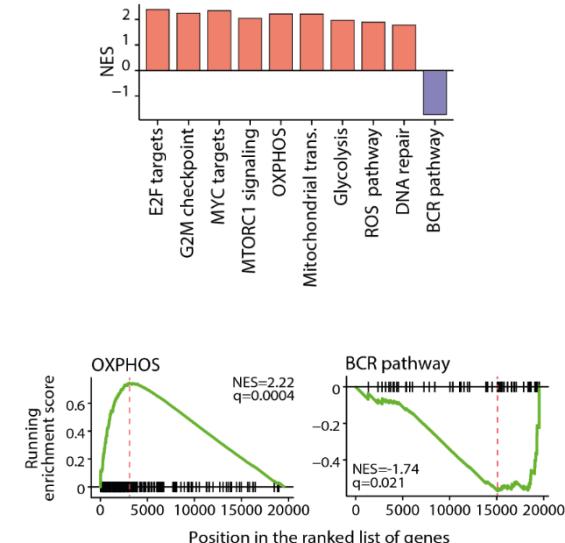
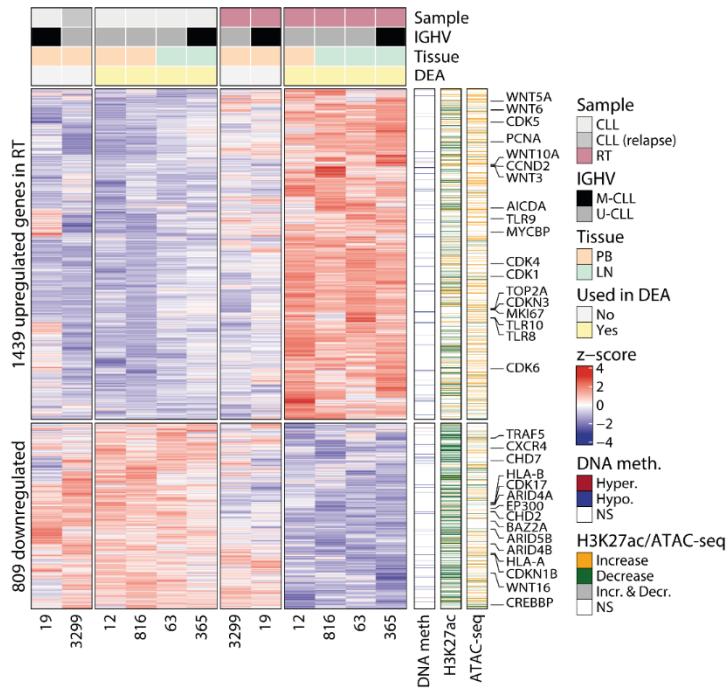
n=1320



Early seeding of RT: linking genomics and transcriptomics in RT seeds



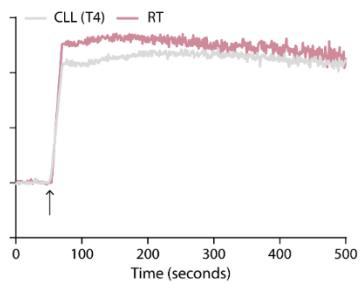
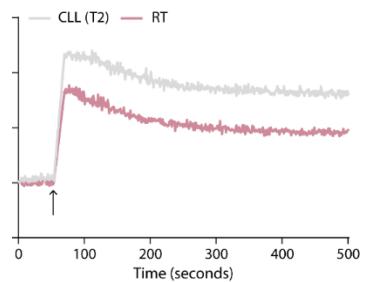
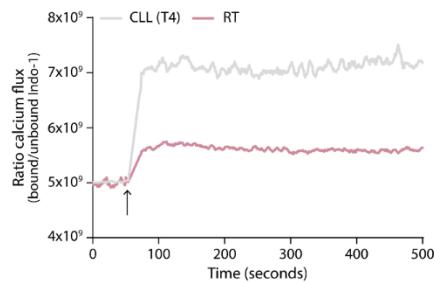
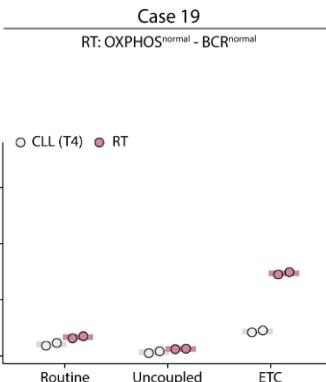
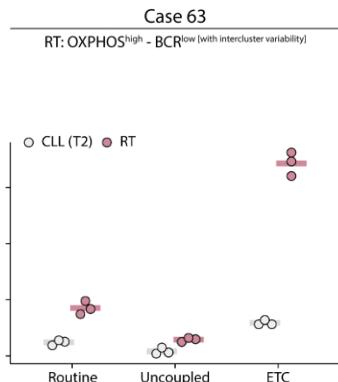
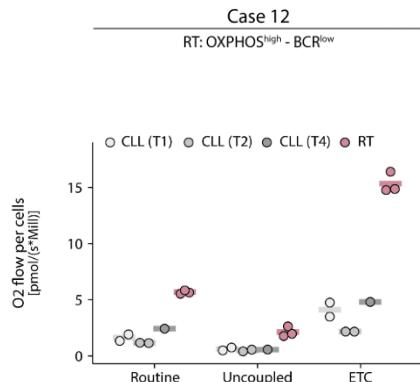
The OXPHOS^{high}-BCR^{low} transcriptional axis of RT



This axis might explain the selection and rapid expansion of small RT subclones under therapy with BCR inhibitors

Monti Blood 2005; Caro Cancer Cell 2012; Norberg Cell Death Differ 2017.

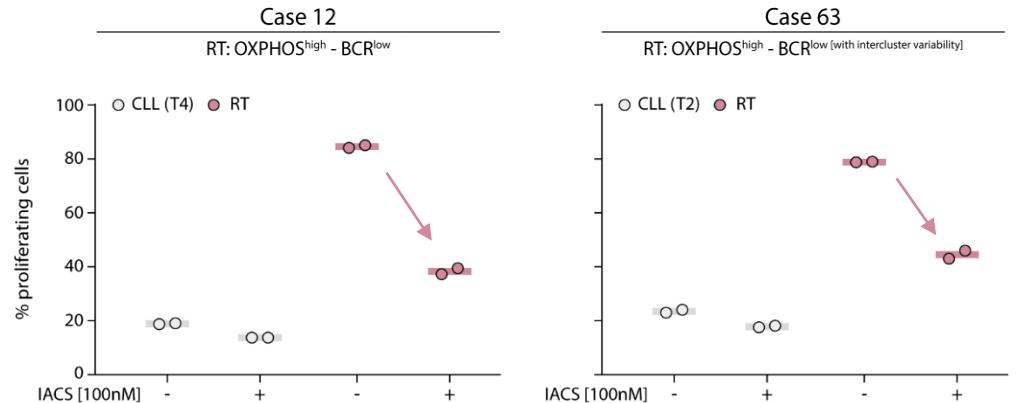
Cellular respiration and BCR signaling in RT cells



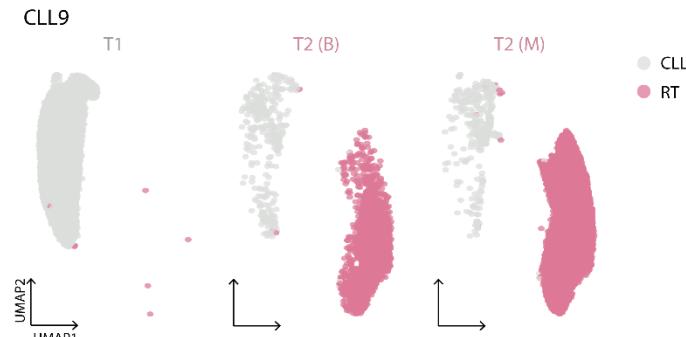
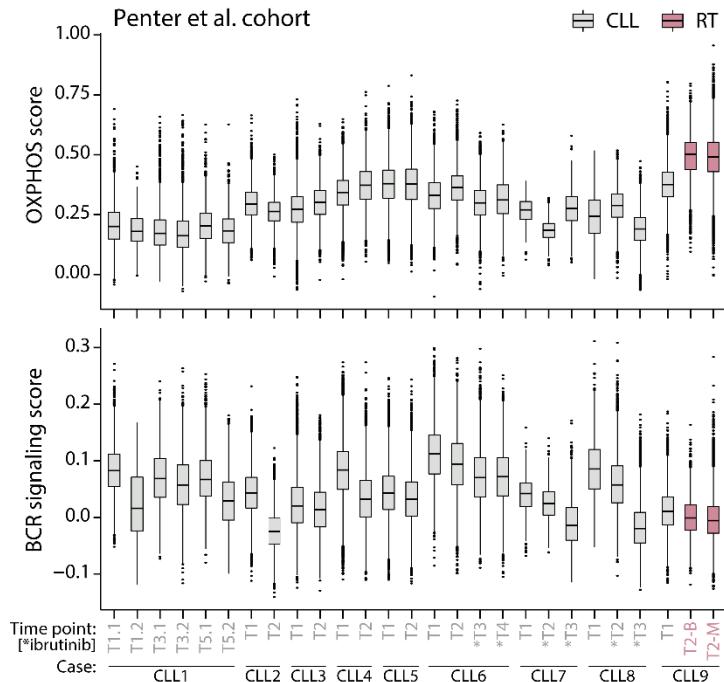
The OXPHOS^{high} phenotype of RT is of potential therapeutic value

OXPHOS pathway can be exploited therapeutically.

Caro Cancer Cell 2012; Norberg Cell Death Differ 2017; Molina Nat Med 2018;
Vangapandu Oncotarget 2018; Zhang Sci Transl Med 2019; Ravera Sci Rep 2020; Chen Nat Commun 2021.



Validation in an independent CLL/RT cohort



Conclusions

- The CLL genomic map is virtually complete and reveals a very heterogeneous landscape with relevant driver in small subsets and specific alterations in IGHV subtypes
- Transcriptome profiles identifies different CLL subtypes associated with different IGHV subtypes and mutational profile (IGVL3-21 R110)
- RT-cells with fully-assembled genomic, immunogenetic, and transcriptomic profiles may already be present at CLL diagnosis 6-19 years before the clonal explosion associated with the clinical transformation
- The transcriptome of RT converge into an OXPHOS^{high}-BCR^{low} axis of potential therapeutic value.

Acknowledgments

IDIBAPS/Hospital Clínic of Barcelona

Ferran Nadeu
Heribert Playa-Albiniana
Beatriz Garcia-Torre
Martí Duran-Ferrer
Marta Kulis
Neus Villamor
Vicente Chapaprieta
Julio Delgado
Ariadna Giró
Núria Verdaguer-Dot
Mónica Romo
Guillem Clot
Maria Rozman
Gerard Frigola
Alfredo Rivas-Delgado
Tycho Baumann
Marta Aymerich
Anna Enjuanes
Sílvia Ruiz-Gaspà
Armando López-Guillermo
Pedro Jares
Sílvia Beà
Dolors Colomer
Iñaki Martín-Subero

Barcelona Supercomputing Center

Romina Royo
Ana Dueso-Barroso
Salvador Capella-Gutierrez
Josep L. Gelpí
David Torrents

CNAG/CRG

Ramon Massoni-Badosa
Sara Ruiz-Gil
Domenica Marchese
Ivo Gut
Holger Heyn

University of Miami

Francesco Maura
IDIBELL
Pablo M. Garcia-Rovés

Welcome Sanger Institute

Kevin D. Dawson
Peter J. Campbell

IRB Barcelona

Núria López-Bigas

Omniscope

Juan L. Melero

University of Oviedo

Ander Diaz-Navarro
Xose S. Puente

University of Eastern Piedmont (Novara, Italy)

Riccardo Moia
Gianluca Gaidano

Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland

Davide Rossi

Hospital Universitario Salamanca

Miguel Alcoleba
Marcos González

Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias

Enrique Colado
Angel Ramirez Payer

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia

Maria Jose Terol

Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge

Fina Climent

Vall d'Hebron University Hospital - VHIR

Pau Abrisqueta
Josep Castellví
Francesc Bosch



"la Caixa" Foundation



Thank you!

Footprints of cancer therapies in RT

