



Impatto clinico dell'analisi multiomica nelle MDS

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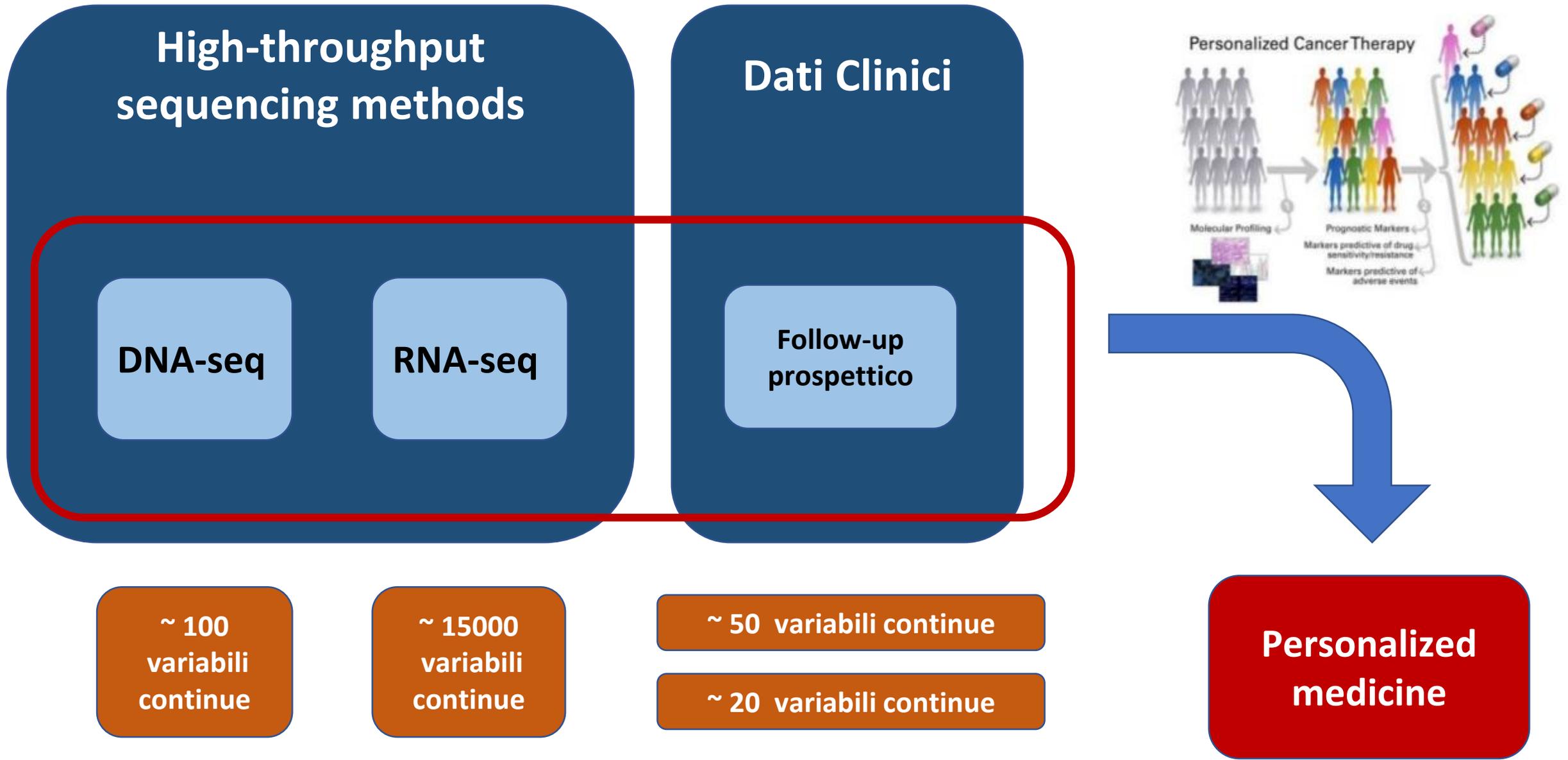
Center for Accelerating Leukemia/Lymphoma Research (CALR), Humanitas University, Milan, Italy

1. Multi-omic approach - Definizione

2. MDS con sideroblasti ad anello

3. VEXAS syndrome

Multi-omic approach



~ 100
variabili
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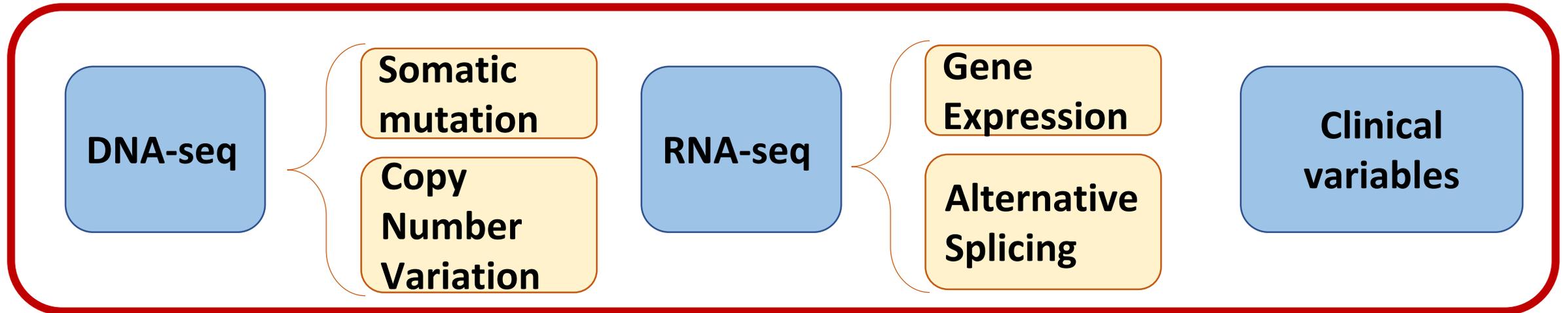
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~ 50 variabili continue

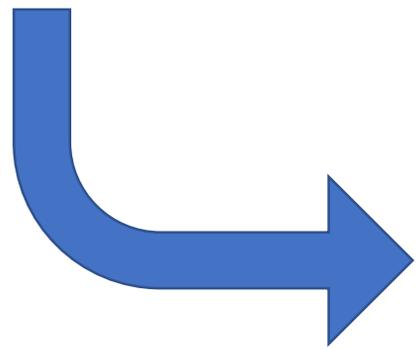
~ 20 variabili continue

**Personalized
medicine**

Multi-omic approach



MAIN AIM: to establish a multidimensional resource for multiomics data integration



- 1. Explorative approach → Hypothesis generation**
- 2. Confirmatory approach → Results validation**

BACKGROUND

- **Ring sideroblasts (RS)** → Marker of erythroid dysplasia
 - MDS-RS-SLD/MLD (usually *SF3B1*-mutated)
 - higher-risk MDS, MPN, MDS/MPN and AML
- 20% of MDS with RS (MDS^{RS+}) cases carries no *SF3B1* mutation, suggesting that different molecular mechanisms may underlie RS formation.
- Little is known about the molecular pathophysiology of *SF3B1*-unmutated MDS-RS-SLD/MLD

AIMS

- To provide a comprehensive evaluation of combined genomic/transcriptomic profiles in MDS with RS
- To characterize the relationships between genomic/transcriptomic profiles, disease phenotype and clinical outcome

Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

Patients' population

- **Patient referred to KI MDS BB between 2004 to 2020**

847 MDS confirmed cases (not previously treated, confirmed diagnosis)



129 MDS cases with RS > 5%

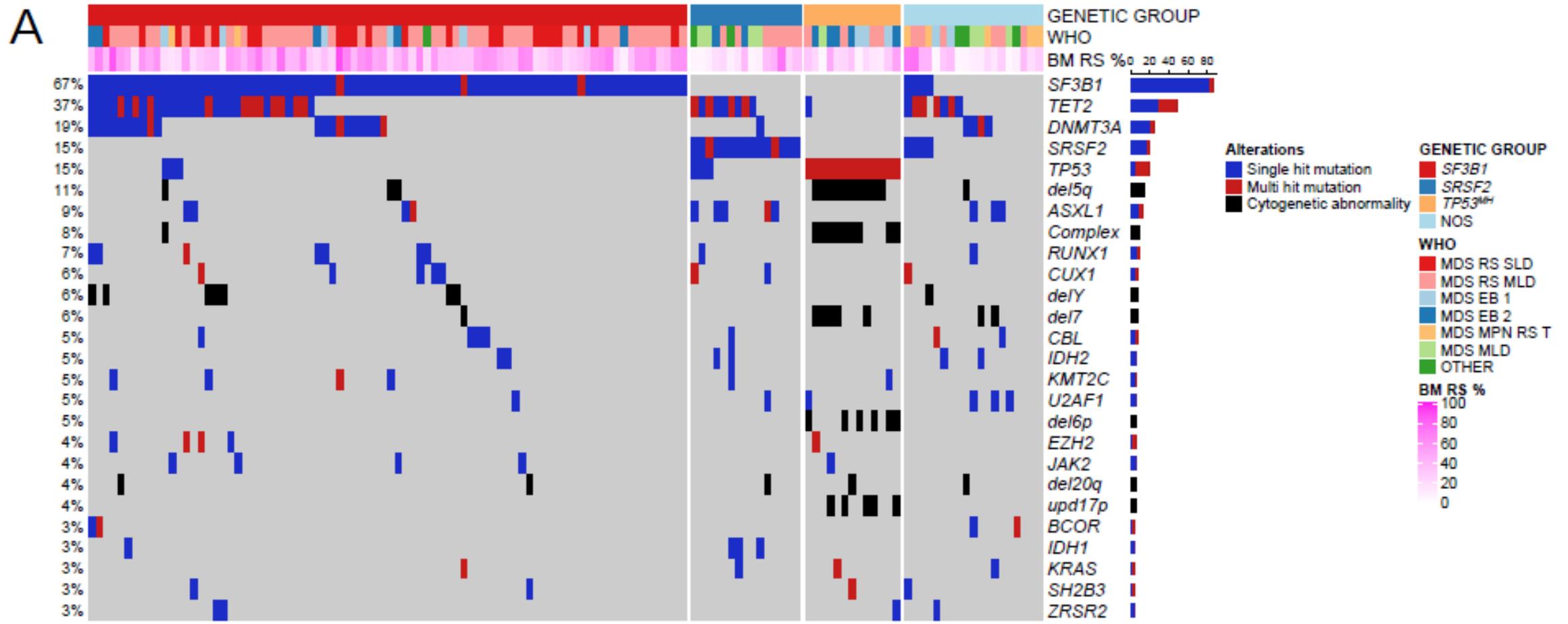
Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

Methods

- **Clinical metadata on prospective cohort with 16 years follow-up**
- **Targeted DNaseq on MNC (162 genes + CNV on tumor cells)**
- **Whole transcriptome (RNASeq) on ~ HSPC (CD34+ bone marrow MNC)**

Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

MUTATIONAL LANDSCAPE OF MDSRS+



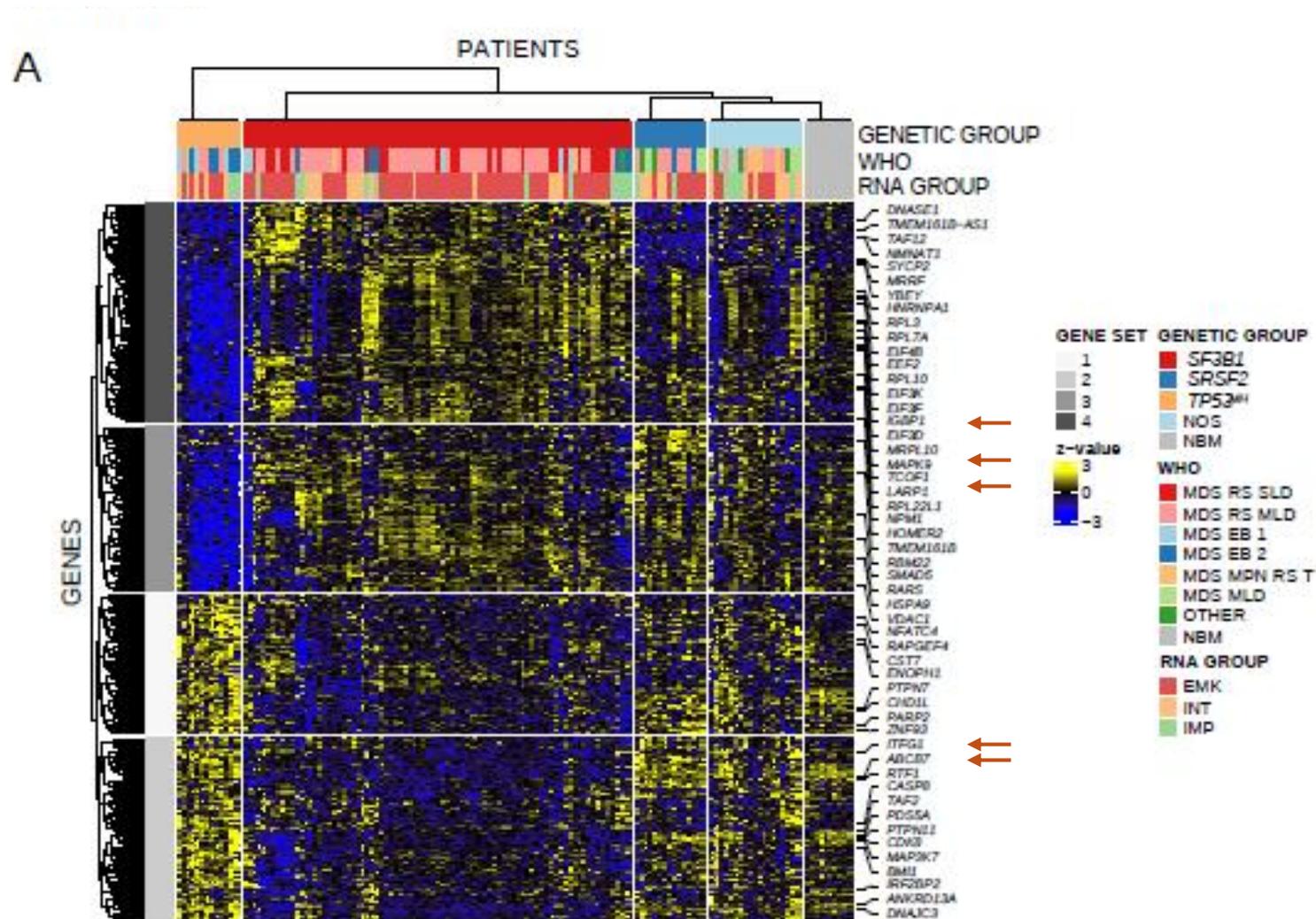
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SF3B1 *SRSF2* *TP53^{MH}* NOS

Clin Cancer Res 2023;29(20):4256-4267

Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

Differential gene expression analysis revealed distinct signatures among *SF3B1*, *SRSF2* and *TP53^{MH}* mutated MDS^{RS+}

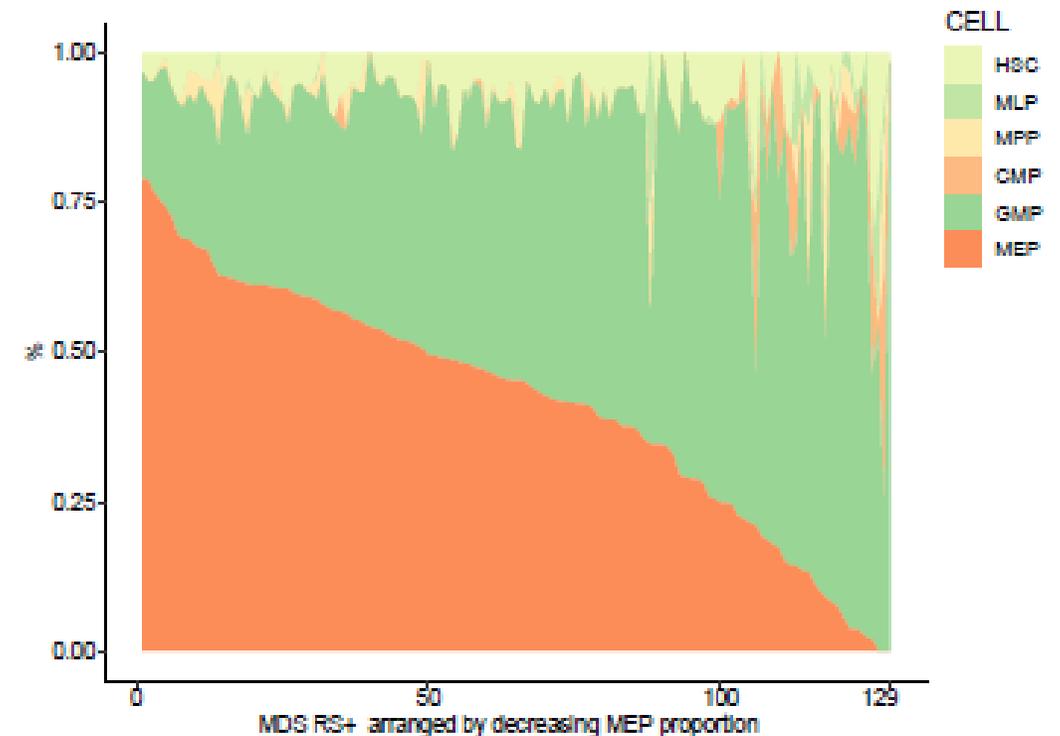


Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

TRANSCRIPTOME REFLECTS HSPC DISTRIBUTION

We hypothesized that the CD34⁺ MNC transcriptome may reflect composition in hemopoietic stem and progenitor cells (HSPC).

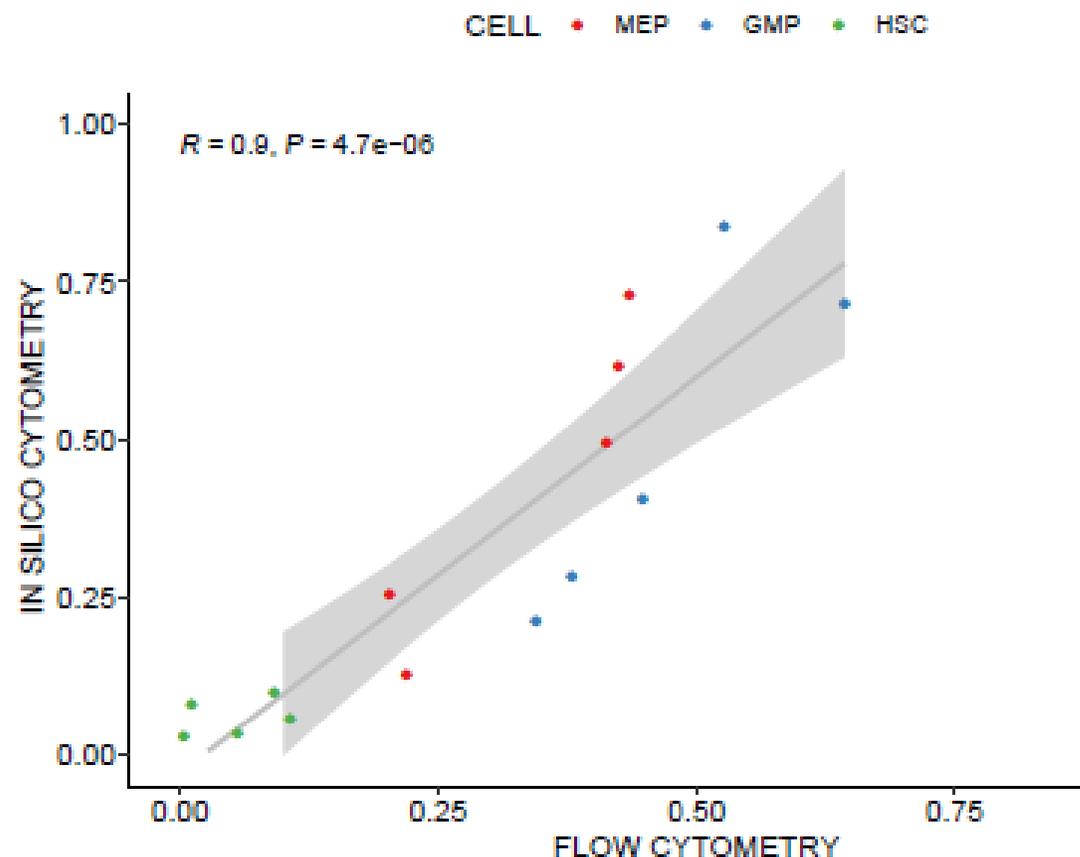
To explore this hypothesis, we used single cell transcriptomic-based deconvolution to dissect distinct HSPCs in the CD34⁺ BM MNC transcriptome.



Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

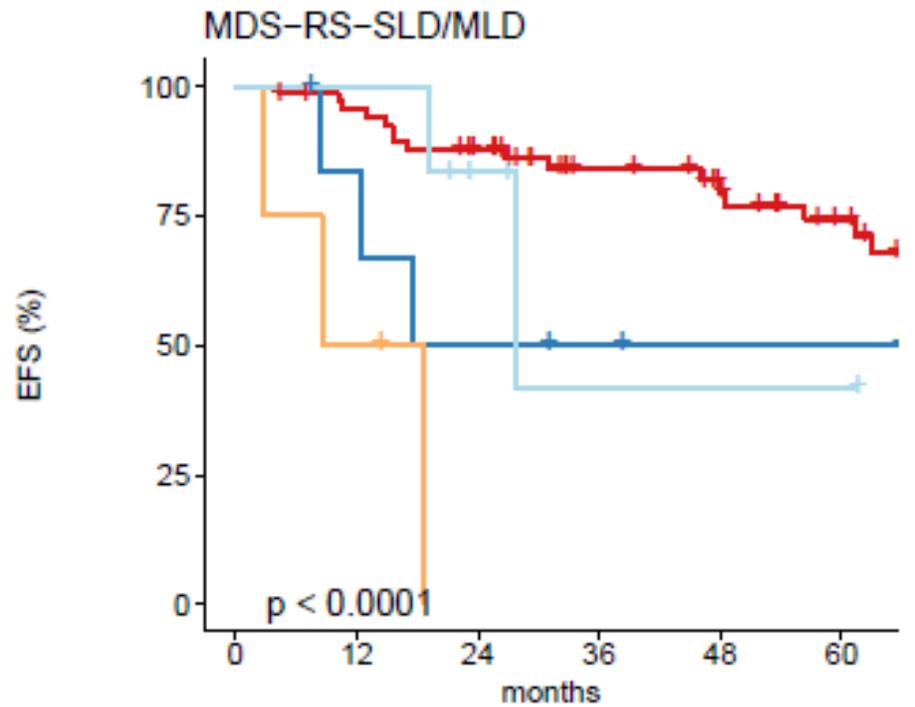
TRANSCRIPTOME REFLECTS HSPC DISTRIBUTION

Results from RNA deconvolution were validated using multiparameter flow cytometry ($R=0.9$, $P=0.0001$) in a subset of 5 cases already included into this study.

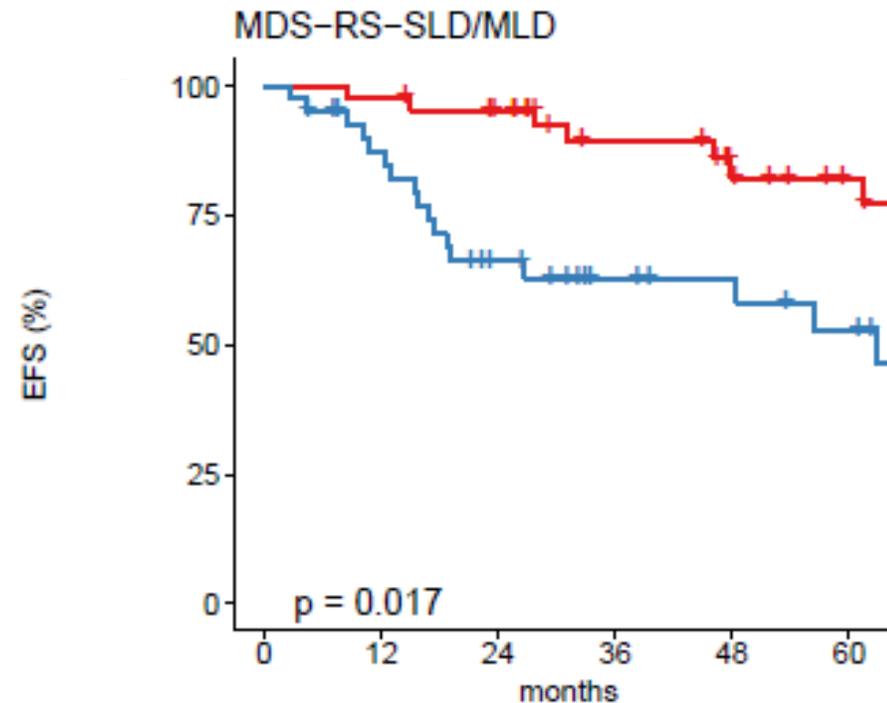


Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

Survival analysis



	0	12	24	36	48	60
<i>SF3B1</i>	67	62	54	40	33	25
<i>SRSF2</i>	7	5	3	2	1	1
<i>TP53^{mut}</i>	4	2	0	0	0	0
NOS	6	6	3	1	1	1

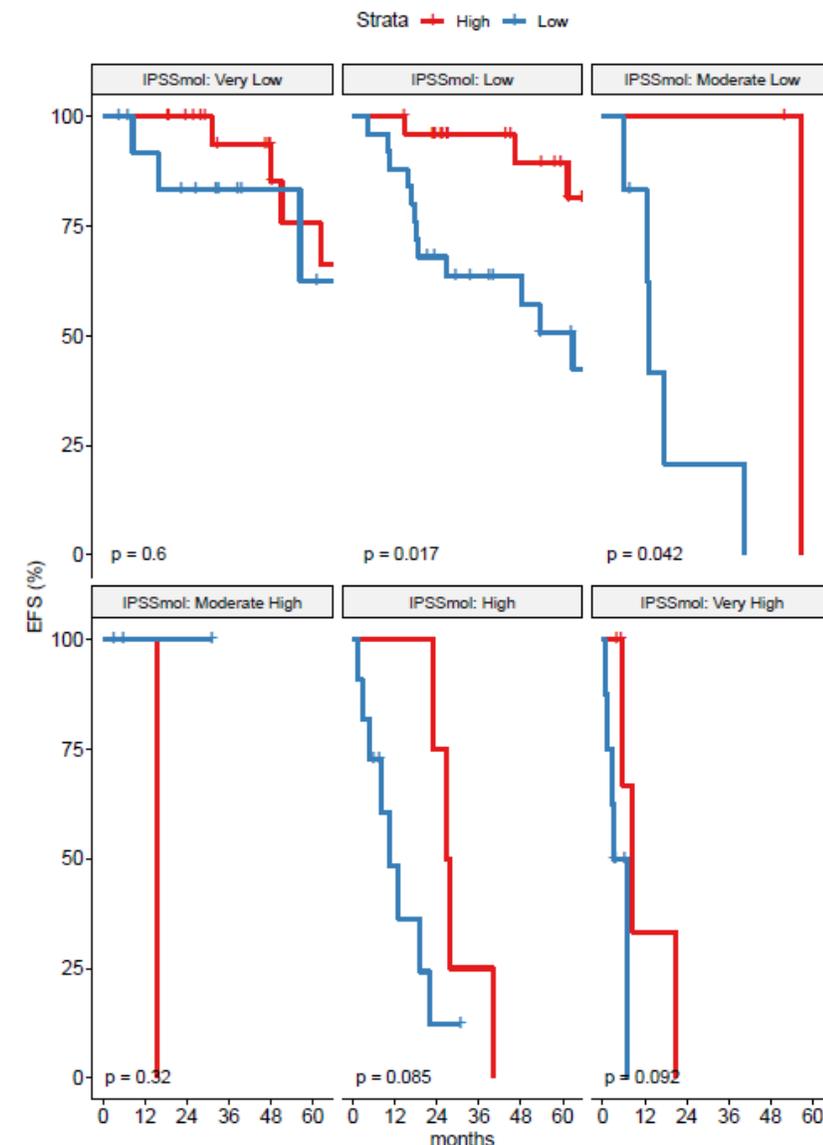
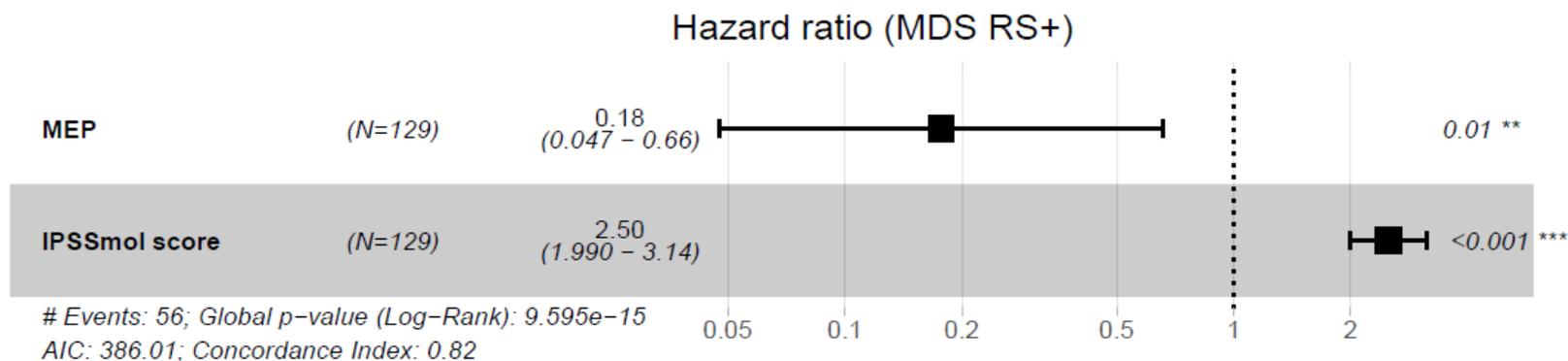


	0	12	24	36	48	60
MEP ≥ 38%	43	42	38	28	22	17
MEP < 38%	41	33	22	15	13	10

Genomic-Transcriptomic Landscape of MDS with RS

Survival analysis

Risk stratification based on MEP signature can improve prognosis stratification based on IPSS-mol (current gold-standard in MDS)



Multi-omic approach confirmed that:

MDS-RS need to be classified according to their genomic driver, irrespective of RS %

Transcriptomic profiles differ according to the genetic driver

Megakaryocyte/Erythroid Precursors BM quantification can improve IPSS-mol performance in low-moderate risk

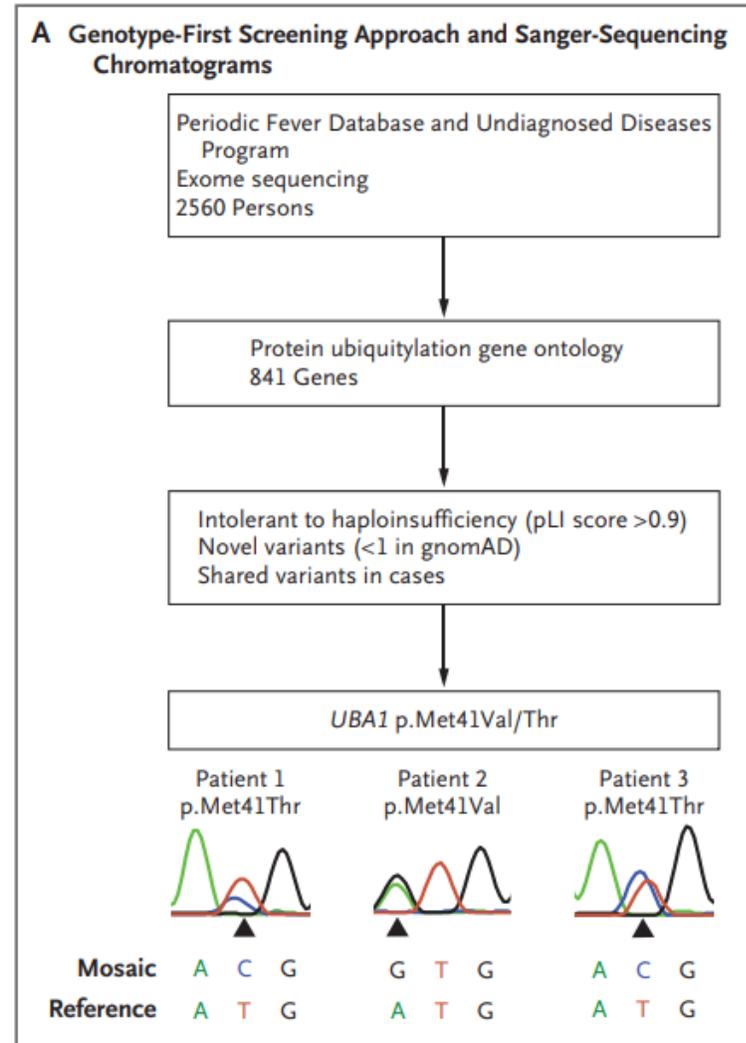
New tests can be developed to predict treatment response (flow cytometry / nanostring)

VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

Somatic Mutations in UBA1 and Severe Adult-Onset Autoinflammatory Disease

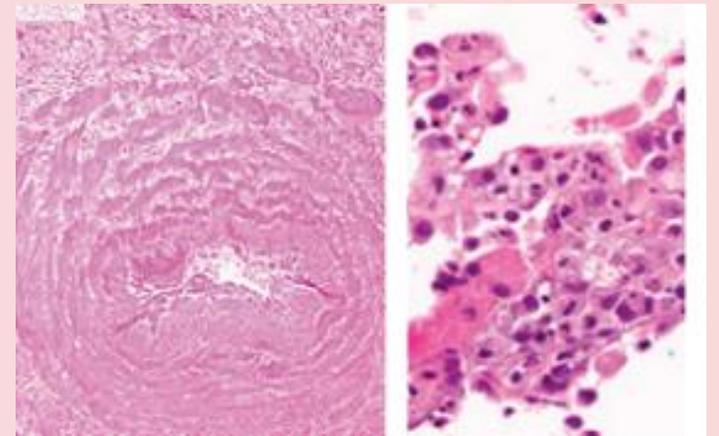
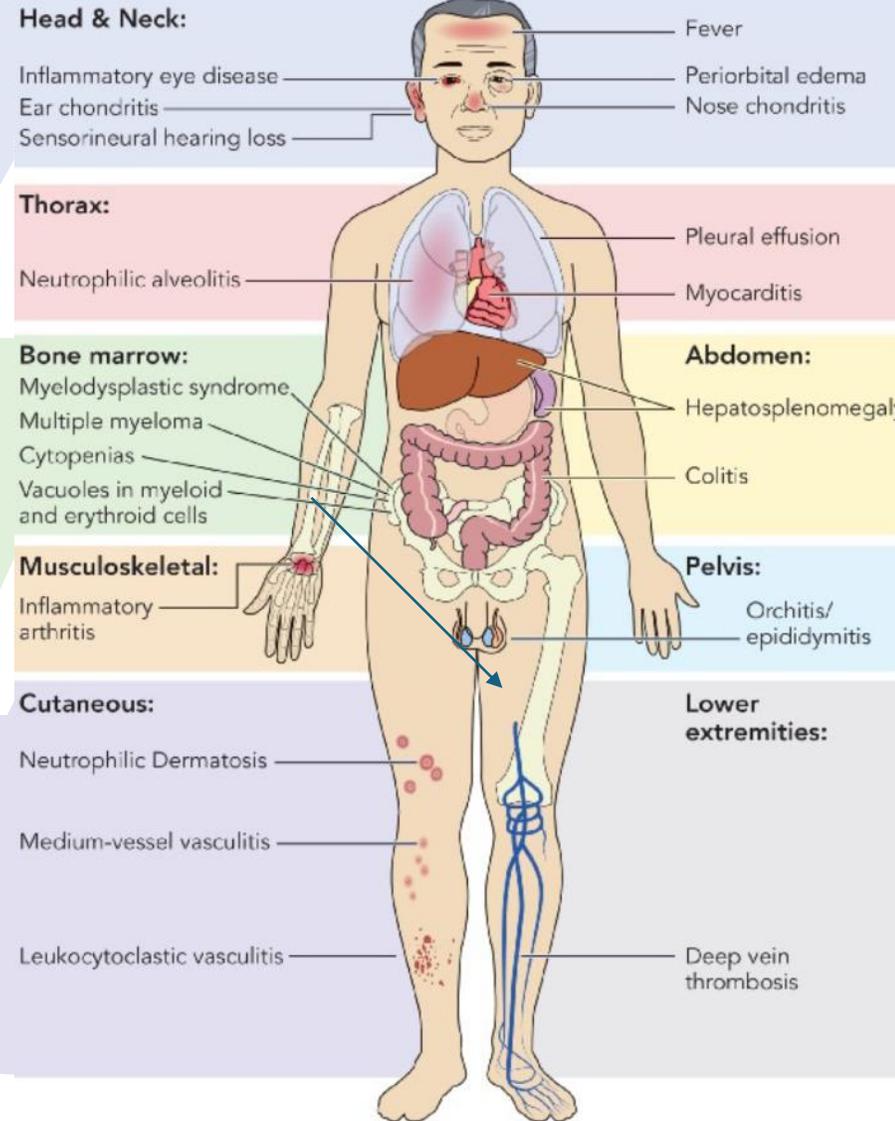
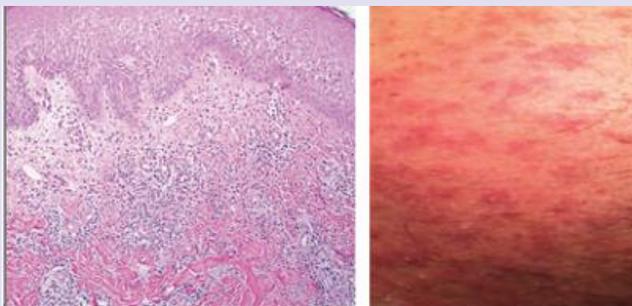
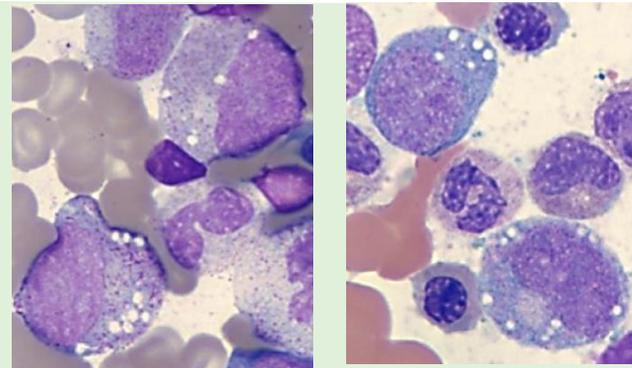
VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

Somatic Mutations in UBA1 and Severe Adult-Onset Autoinflammatory Disease



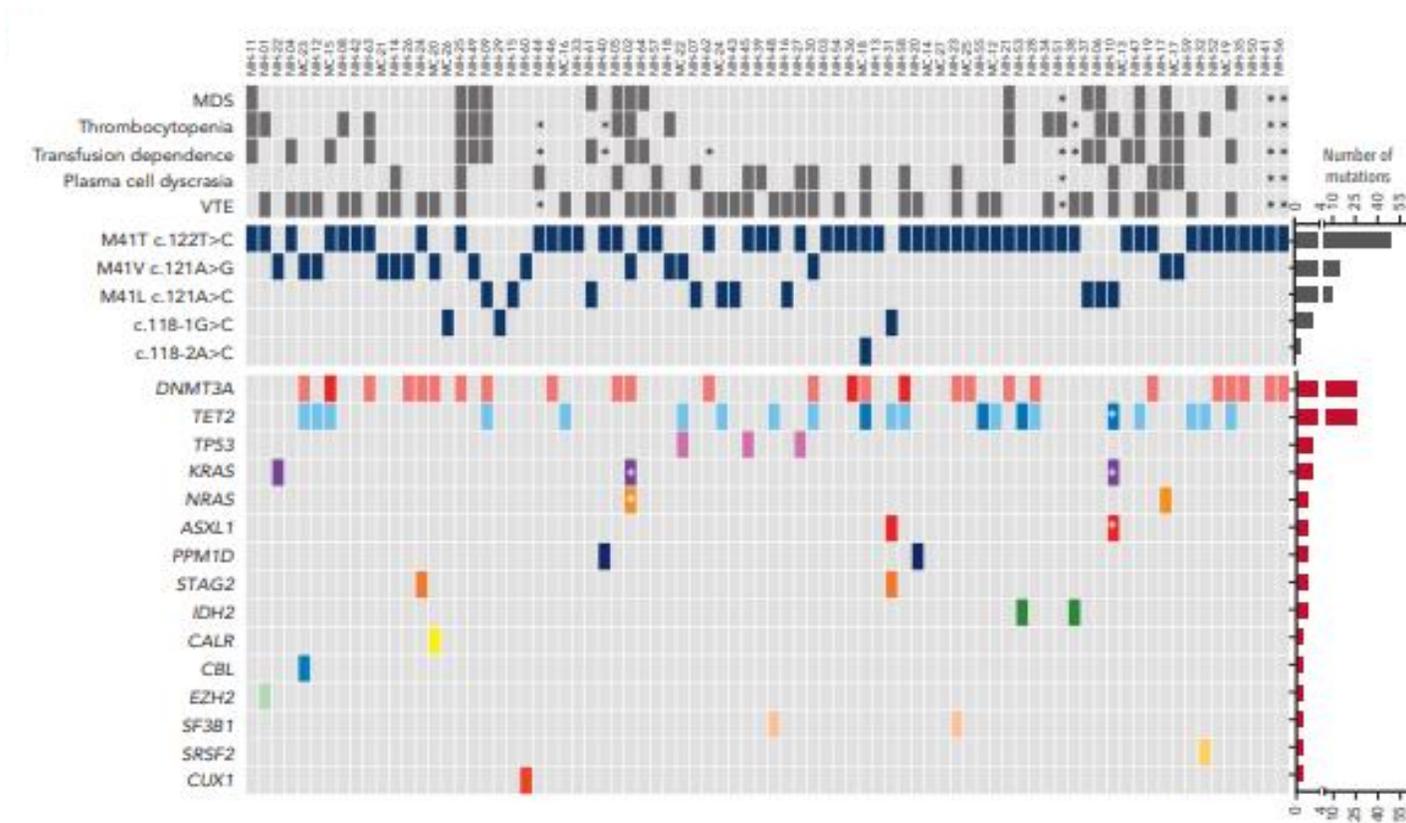
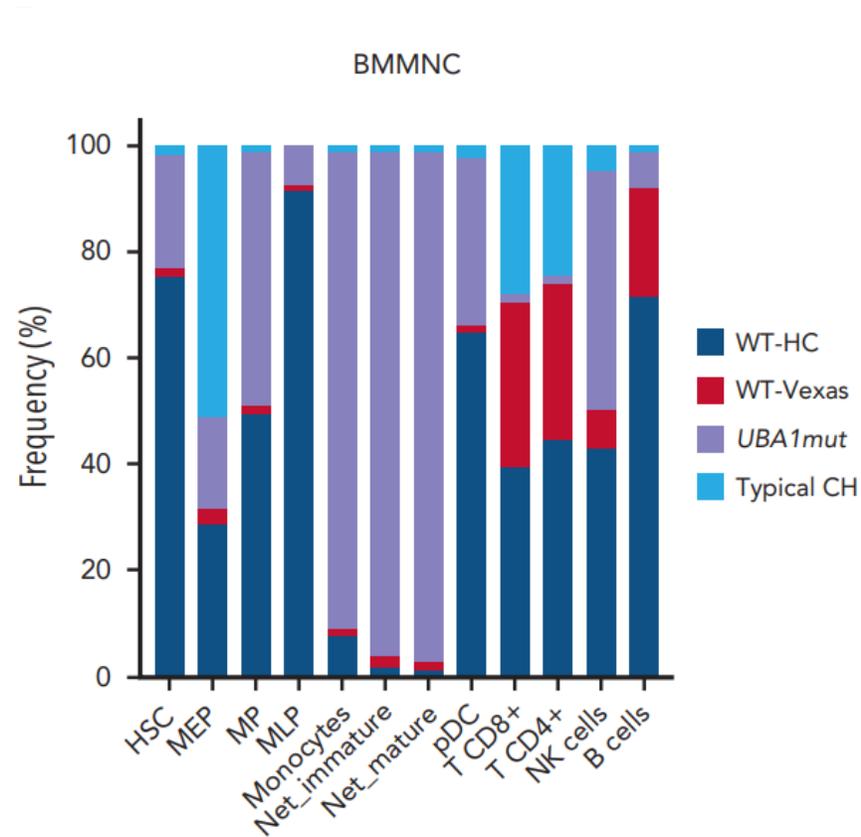
Beck D et al, *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:2628-38.

VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome



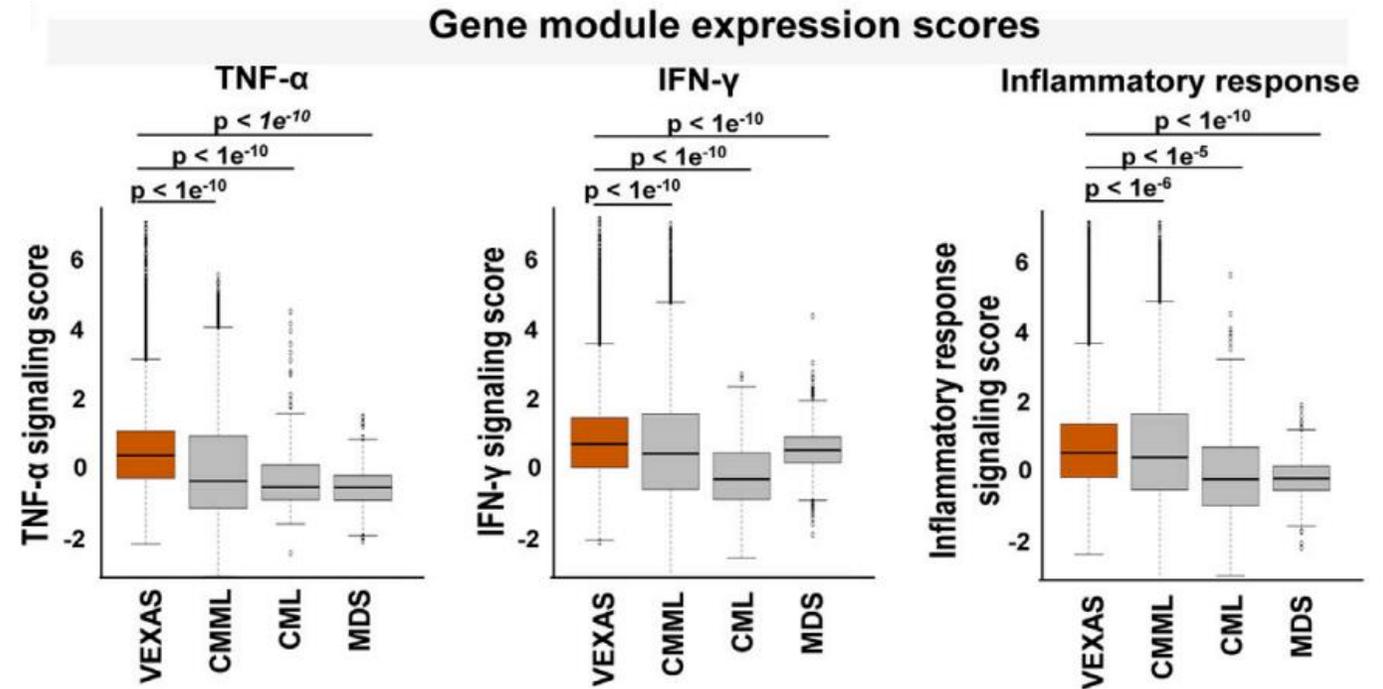
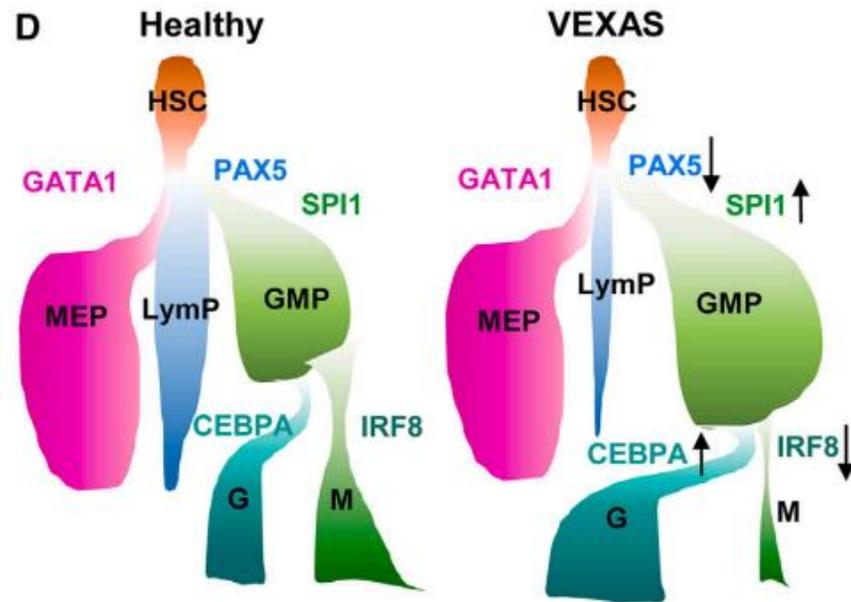
VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

UBA1 ed emopoiesi clonale



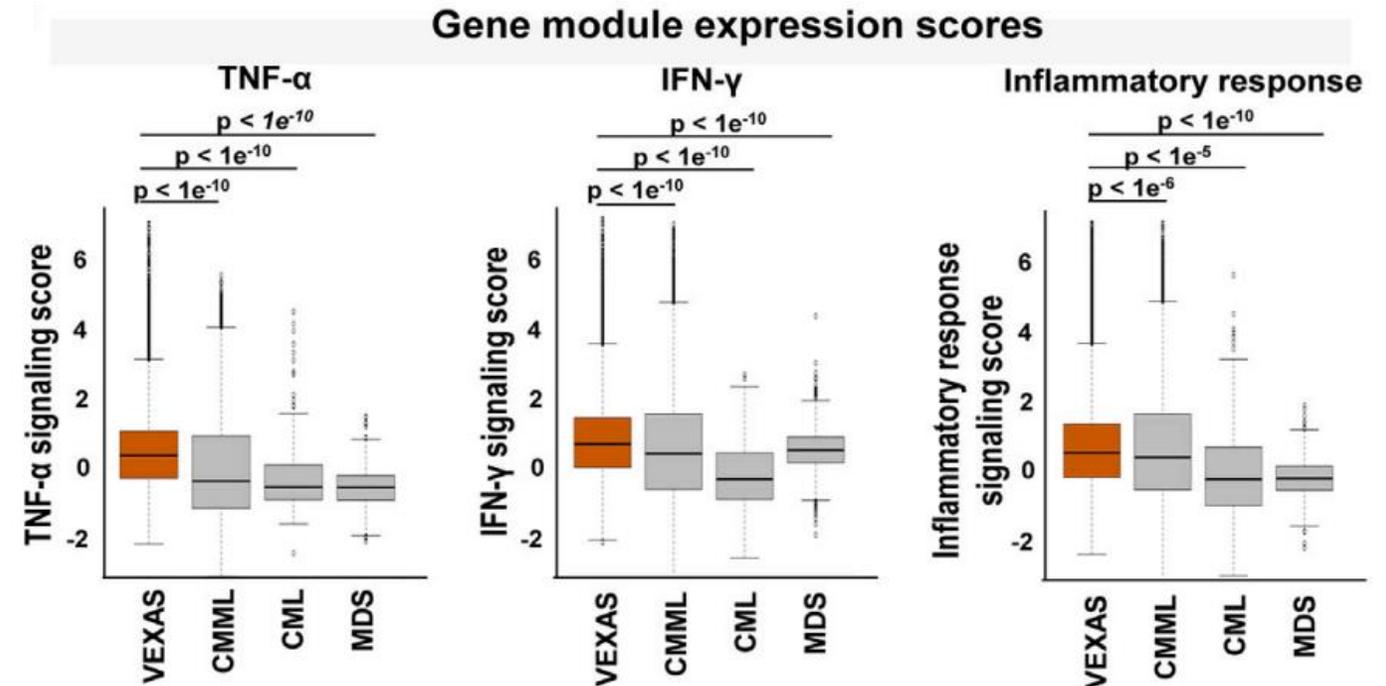
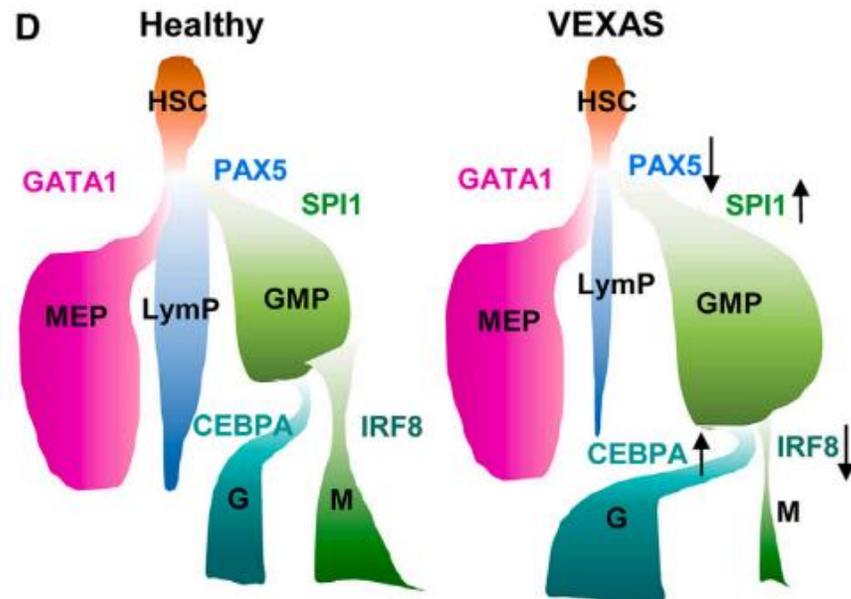
VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

Emopoiesi clonale con fenotipo autoinfiammatorio



VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

Emopoiesi clonale con fenotipo autoinfiammatorio



- Anti IL1 (anakinra)
- Anti IL6 (tocilizumab)
- Anti JAK2 (ruxolitinib, baricitinib)



Cell Rep Med. 2023 Aug 15;4(8):101160.

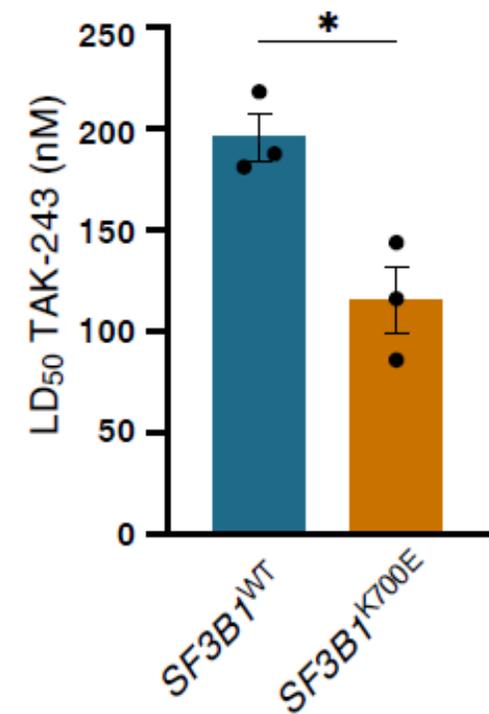
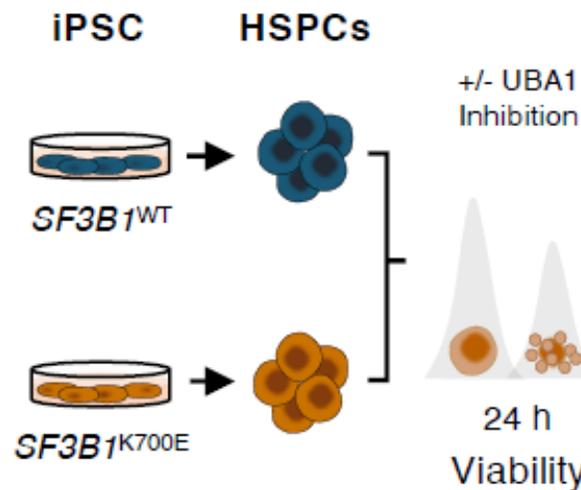
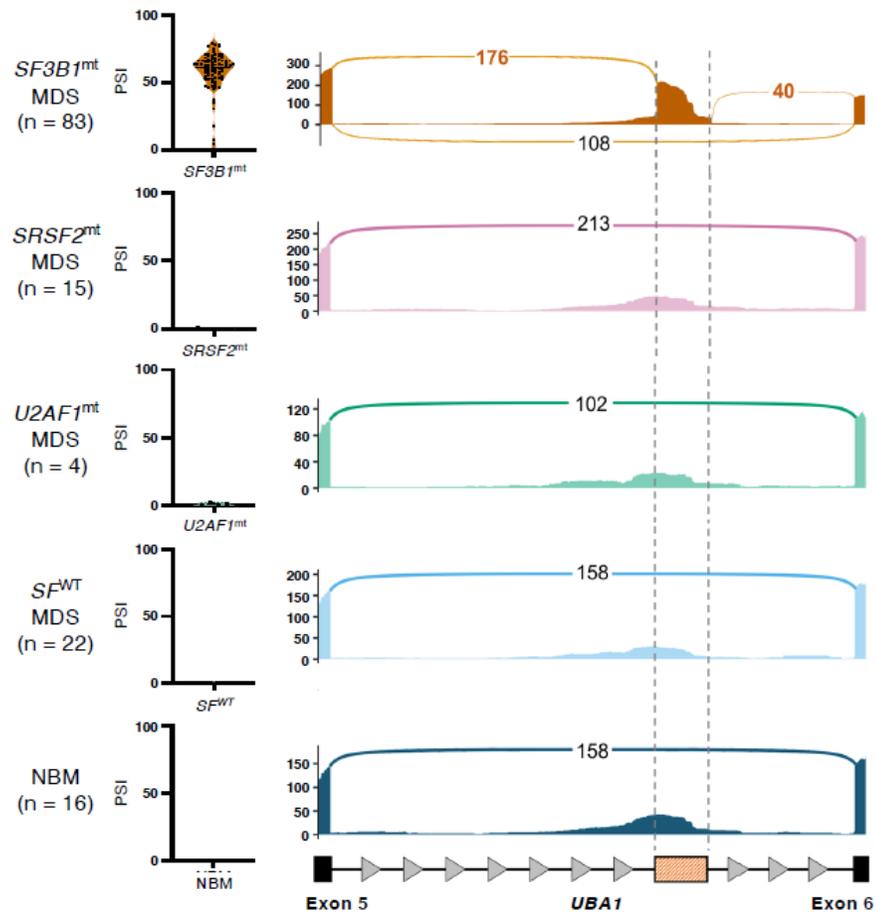
Multi-omic approach confirmed that:

UBA1 somatic mutation drives clonal hematopoiesis

Inflammatory symptoms are sustained by proinflammatory myeloid cells

JAK/STAT, TNFa and IL1 pathways are promising therapeutic target

MDS^{SF3B1}mut and VEXAS → closer than we thought



Jonas Thier et al, under review
(available on BioRxiv as 10.1101/2024.08.28.610114)

Take home message

1. Large multi-omic studies can overcome limitation of single NGS based knowledge

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2. Multi-omic studies are very expensive, require strong biostatistics background and are usually driven by academic independent research (no company driven)

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1. Large multi-omic studies can **overcome** limitation of single NGS based knowledge
2. Multi-omic studies are very expensive, require strong biostatistics background and are usually driven by academic **independent** research (no company driven)
3. Validated results can prompt new diagnostic/prognostic assays development to inform clinicians on prognosis and response to treatment, promoting a **molecular-based** (rather than on average-based) **therapeutic decision making**.

Acknowledgment



CENTER FOR
ACCELERATING
LEUKEMIA/LYMPHOMA
RESEARCH



*i nostri pazienti
(e i loro parenti)*