

HÉMATOPOÏÈSE CLONALE (CHIP): IMPLICATIONS CLINIQUES EN ONCOLOGIE ET EN HÉMATOLOGIE

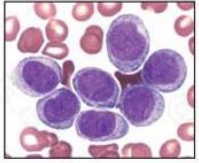
Jean-Baptiste Micol

Lyon, 17/05/2022

**GUSTAVE
ROUSSY**
CANCER CAMPUS
GRAND PARIS

 **ONCO AURA**
RÉSEAU RÉGIONAL DE CANCÉROLOGIE
AUVERGNE-RHÔNE-ALPES

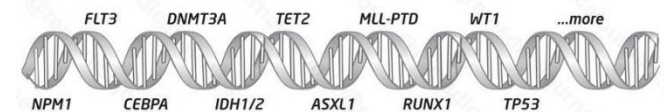




CHIP

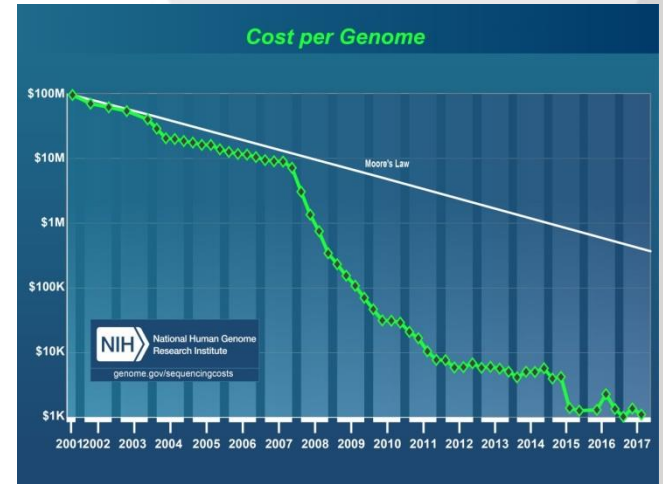
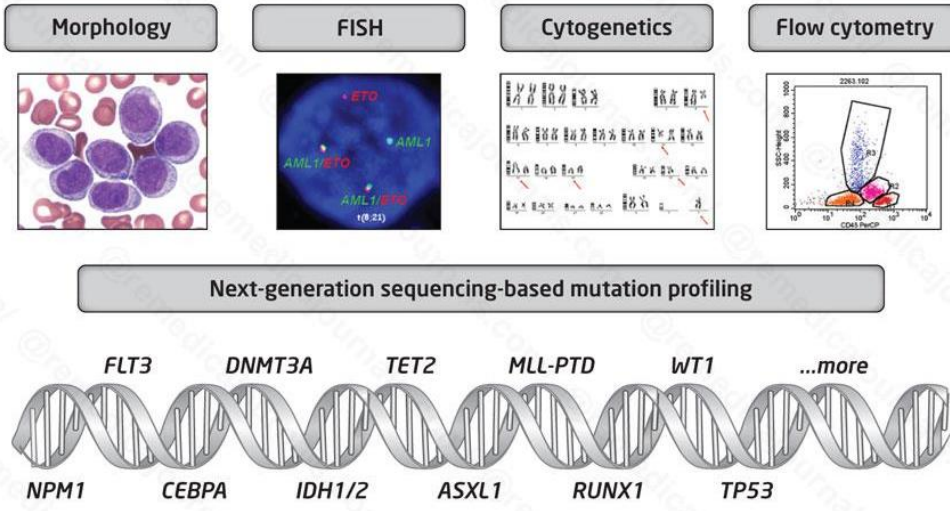
Molecular characterization of acute myeloid leukemia

Next-generation sequencing-based mutation profiling

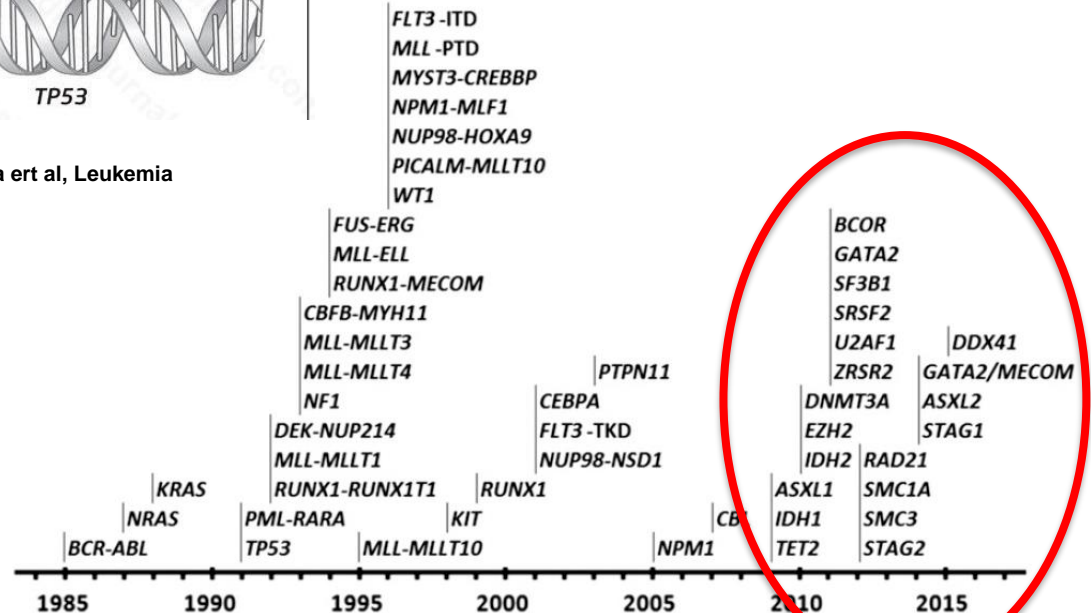


AML Molecular Characterization

INTEGRATION OF IMPROVED MOLECULAR PROFILING IN THE DIAGNOSTIC ALGORITHM OF AML

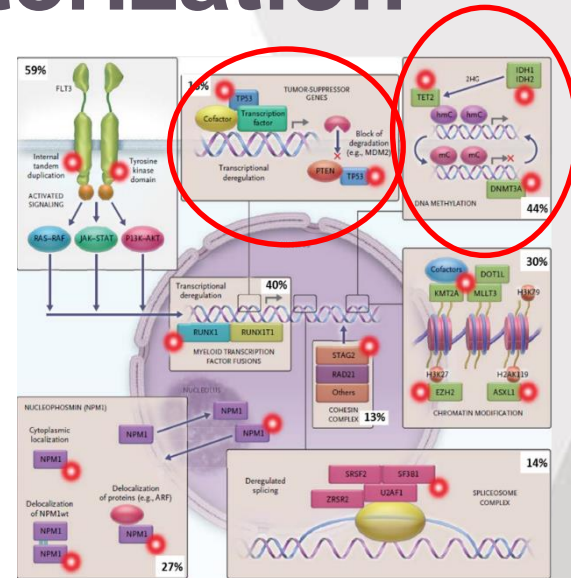


The Molecular Pathogenesis of Acute Myeloid Leukemia, K Tawana et al, Leukemia Lymphoma 2016

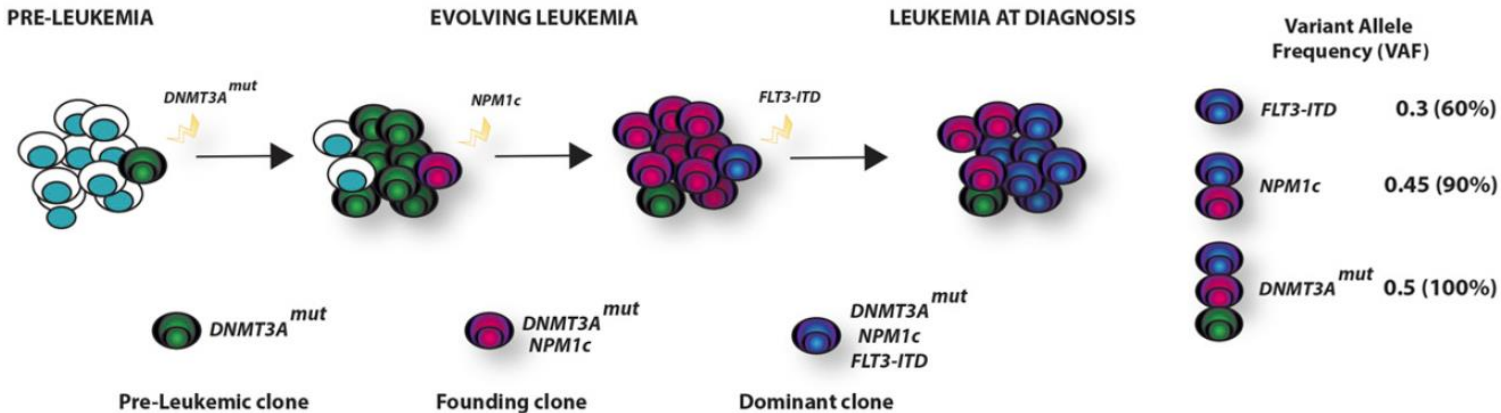


AML Molecular Characterization

- Distinct groups of gene mutations
 - Epigenetic mutations lead to unusual gene expression of some oncogene with no alteration of the DNA sequence
 - DNA repair mutations
- 3 to 5 drivers mutations in AML
- Variant allele frequency (VAF) :
nbr of variant reads /nbr of total reads



Clonal evolution and clonal heterogeneity of AML

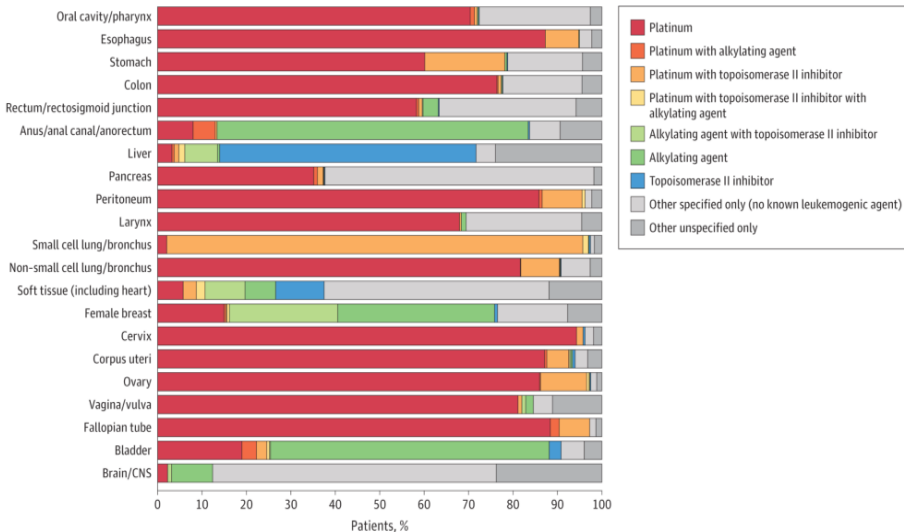


AML physiopathology, TRMN example

Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (WHO 2016)

Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (TRMNs) remain as a distinct category in the classification for **patients who develop myeloid neoplasms following cytotoxic therapy.**

The TRMNs may be further subdivided as therapy-related MDS or AML (t-MDS or t-AML)



Association of Chemotherapy for Solid Tumors With Development of TRMN in the Modern Era
 JAMA Oncol. 2019;5(3):318-325

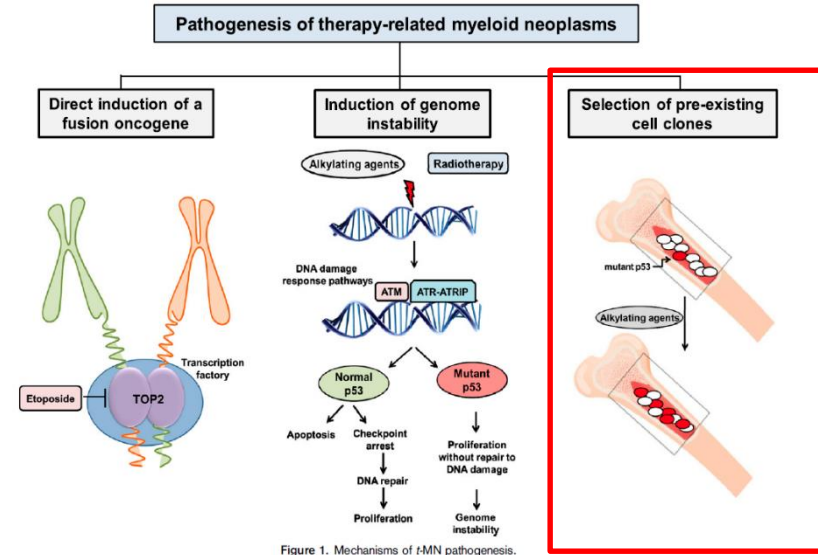
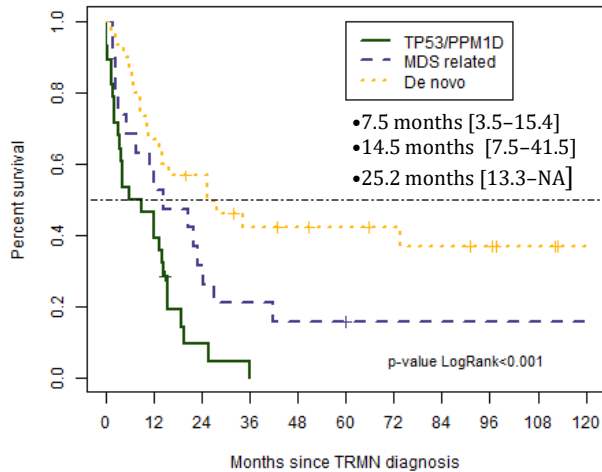


Figure 1. Mechanisms of t-MN pathogenesis.

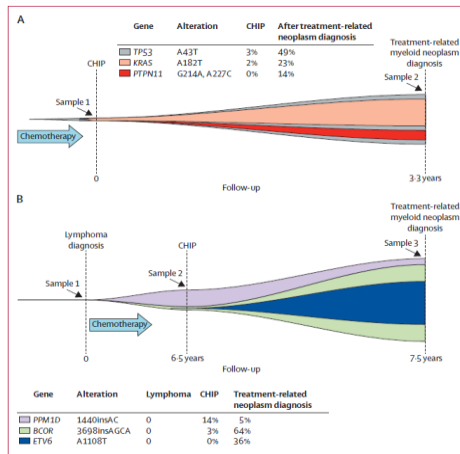
Molecular Landscape of TRMN

Overall survival according to ontogeny group



Khalife-Hachem *et al*, Hemasphere 2021

- **TP53/PPM1D group : Clonal Selection**
 - Older
 - More treatment lines
 - Longer time btw TRMN & Cancer,
 - More complex Karyotype
 - Poor OS



Gillis *et al*, Lancet Oncol 2017

- In **78%** of TRMN cases, at least one of the mutations was detected at cancer stage (median time 3 years [1,7-7,8]).

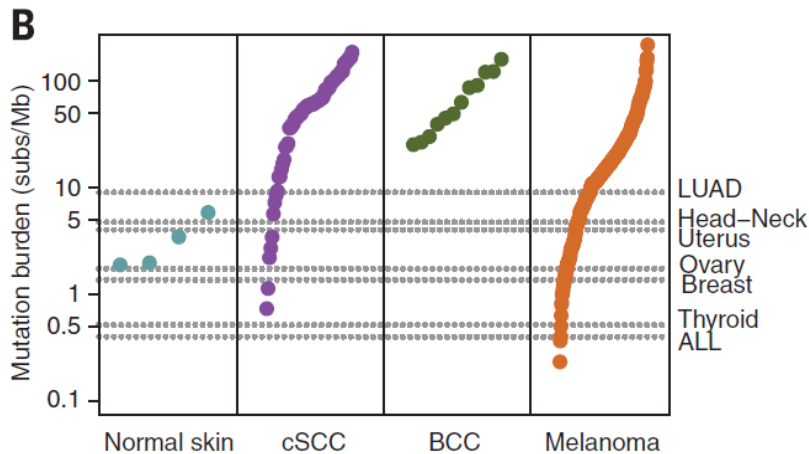


CHIP DEFINITION

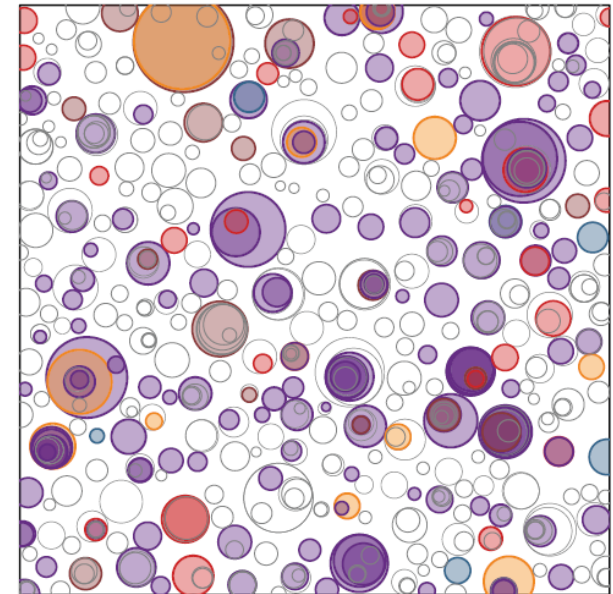
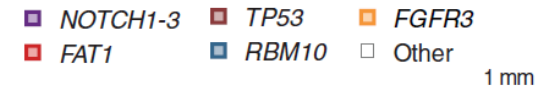


New Paradigm with development of Sequencing-based approaches

- Ultradeep sequencing of normal skin

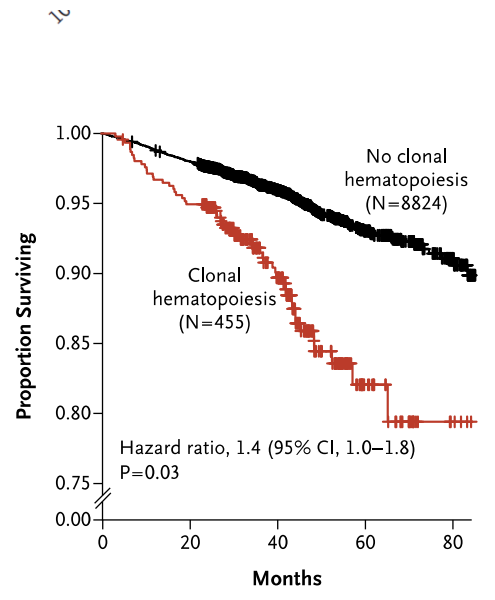
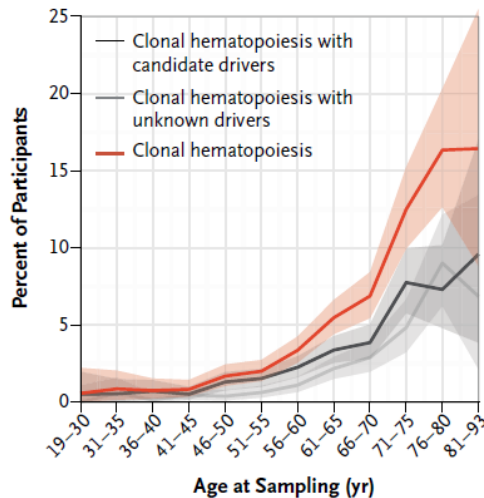
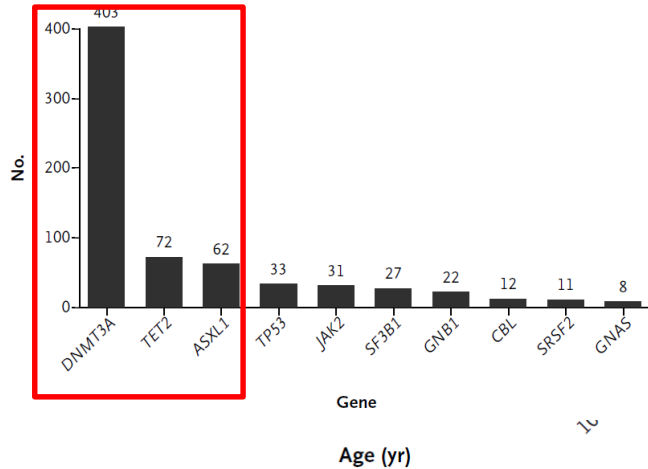


- Burden of somatic mutations 2 to 6 mutations/MB/cells
- Similar to that seen in many cancers



- Schematic representation of the mutant clones in 1 cm² of normal skin
 - mutations were found in 18 to 32% of normal skin cells

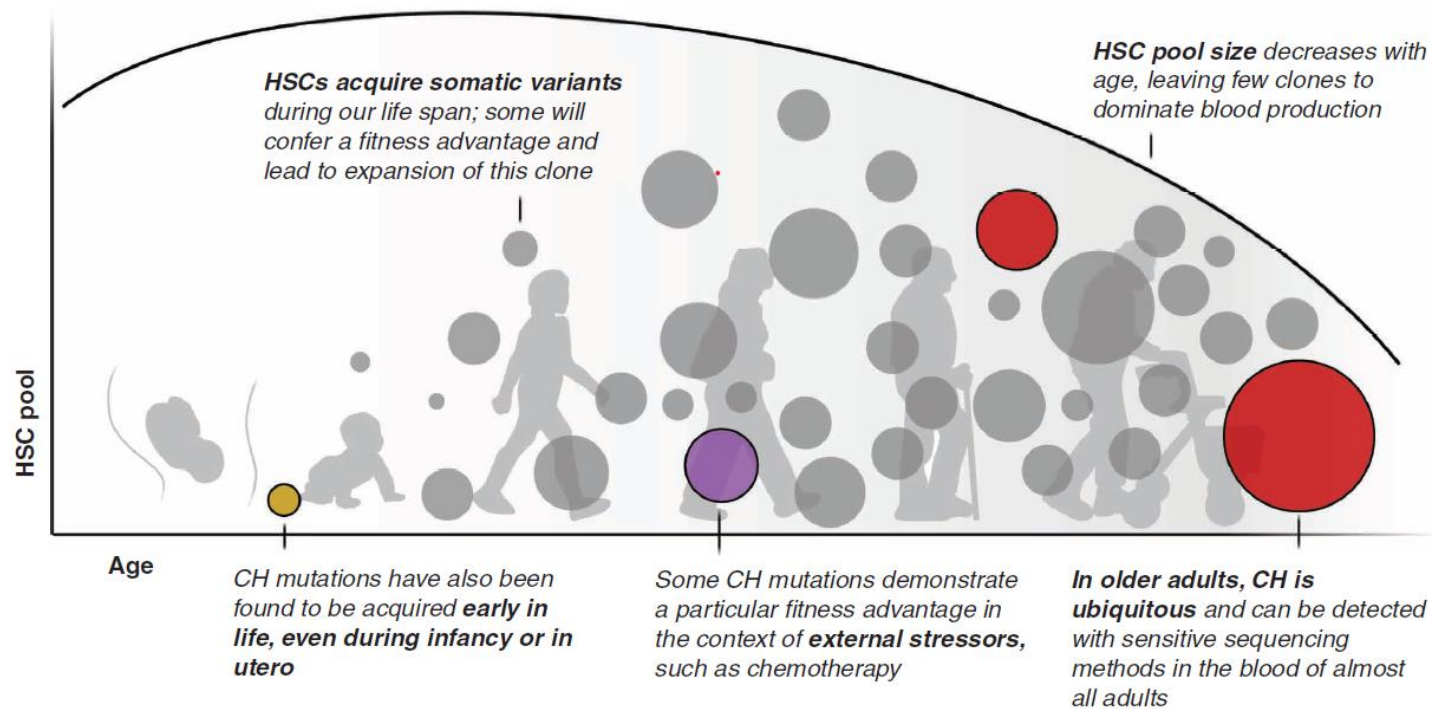
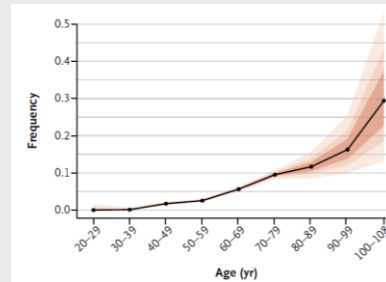
Clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP) in healthy patients



- 10 % healthy adults > 65 years
- Somatic mutations : epigenetic regulators
- 10 times the risk of a hematologic cancer VAF > 10% (LNH/AML)
- Increase in all-cause mortality (including coronary heart disease, ischemic stroke)

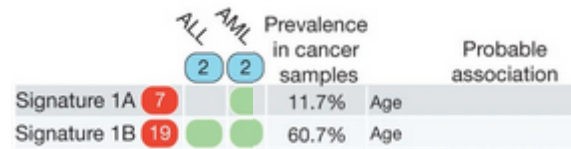
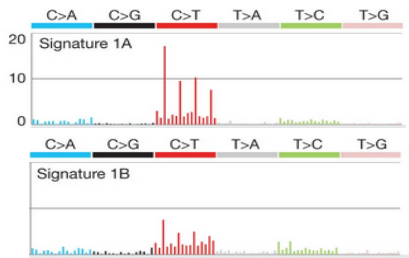
CHIP

CONTEXT DEPENDENT MECHANISM



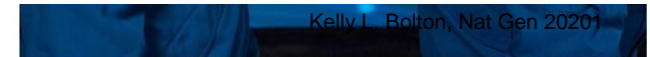
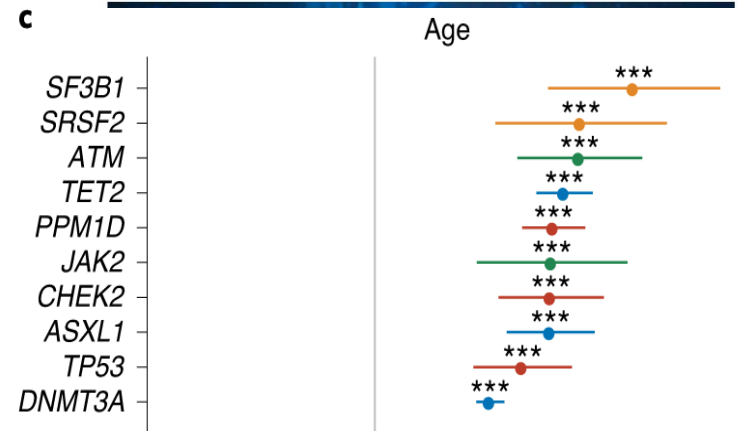
Influence of age

- **Distinct mutational signatures with age**
 - CHIP deamination of 5-methylcytosine to thymine is found to be a common event



Alexandrov et al, Nature 2013

- Somatic mutations are inevitable, especially in proliferative tissue as hematopoietic system
- Age correlates with the number of cell divisions, events naturally accumulate
- Clonal advantage
 - HSC pool contraction
 - increased fitness over their wild-type counterparts (For ex TET2 & DNMT3A mice exhibit increased HSC renewal)

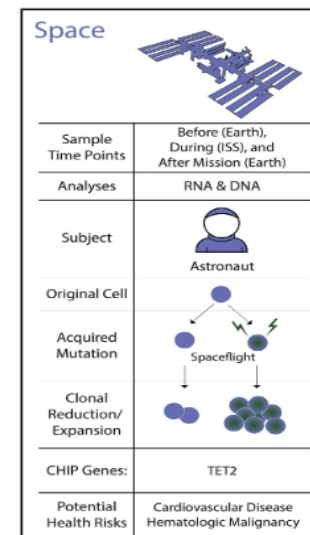


Kelly L. Bolton, Nat Gen 2020

Former NASA astronauts and identical twins Scott Kelly (right) and Mark Kelly. Scott spent a year on the ISS from 2015 to 2016 while Mark stayed on Earth, allowing scientists to study the effects of living in space on Scott's body and compare the changes to Mark.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT MARKOWITZ, NASA

Lack of gravity and other non-Earthly conditions cause accelerated aging effects

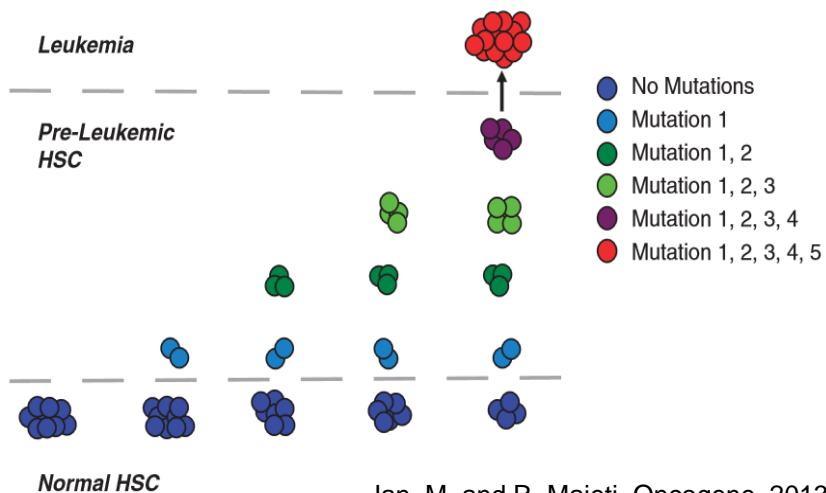


Trinchant et al, Cell Reports 2020

Clonal Hematopoiesis of Indeterminate Potential (CHIP)

- Features:

- Absence of definitive morphological evidence of a hematological neoplasm
- Does not meet diagnostic criteria for PNH, MGUS or MBL
- Presence of a somatic mutation associated with hematological neoplasia at a variant allele frequency of at least 2% (e.g., *DNMT3A*, *TET2*, *JAK2*, *SF3B1*, *ASXL1*, *TP53*, *CBL*, *GNB1*, *BCOR*, *U2AF1*, *CREBBP*, *CUX1*, *SRSF2*, *MLL2*, *SETD2*, *SETDB1*, *GNAS*, *PPM1D*, *BCORL1*)
- Odds of progression to overt neoplasia are approximately 0.5-1% per year, similar to MGUS



Jan, M. and R. Majeti. *Oncogene*, 2013

CHIP to AML : a continuum ?

- **MDS** : Myelodysplastic Syndrom
- **ICUS** : Idiopathic Cytopenias of Undetermined Significance
- **IDUS** : Idiopathic Dysplasia of Undetermined significance
- **CCUS** : Clonal Cytopenias of Undetermined Significance
- **CHIP** : Clonal Hematopoiesis of Indeterminate Potential

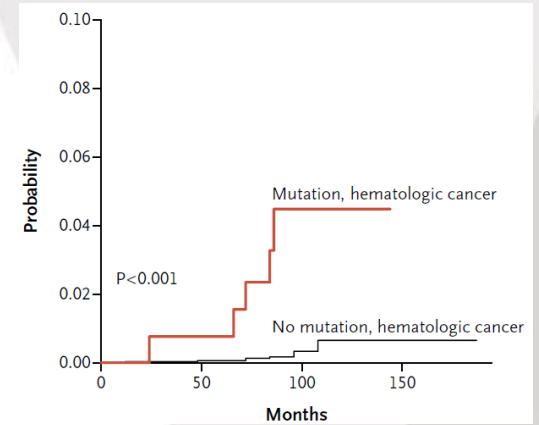
	Traditional ICUS		MDS by WHO 2008		
	'Non-clonal' ICUS	CHIP	CCUS	Lower Risk MDS	Higher Risk MDS
Clonality	-	+	+	+	+
Dysplasia	-	-	-	+	+
Cytopenias	+	-	+	+	+
BM Blast %	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 19%
Overall Risk	Very Low	Very Low	Low (?)	Low	High
Treatments	Obs/BSC	Observation	Obs/BSC/GF	Obs/BSC/GF IMiD/IST	HMA/HCST

Clonal Cytopenias

D Steensma *et al*, *Blood* 2015



© CanStockPhoto.com - csp49223959

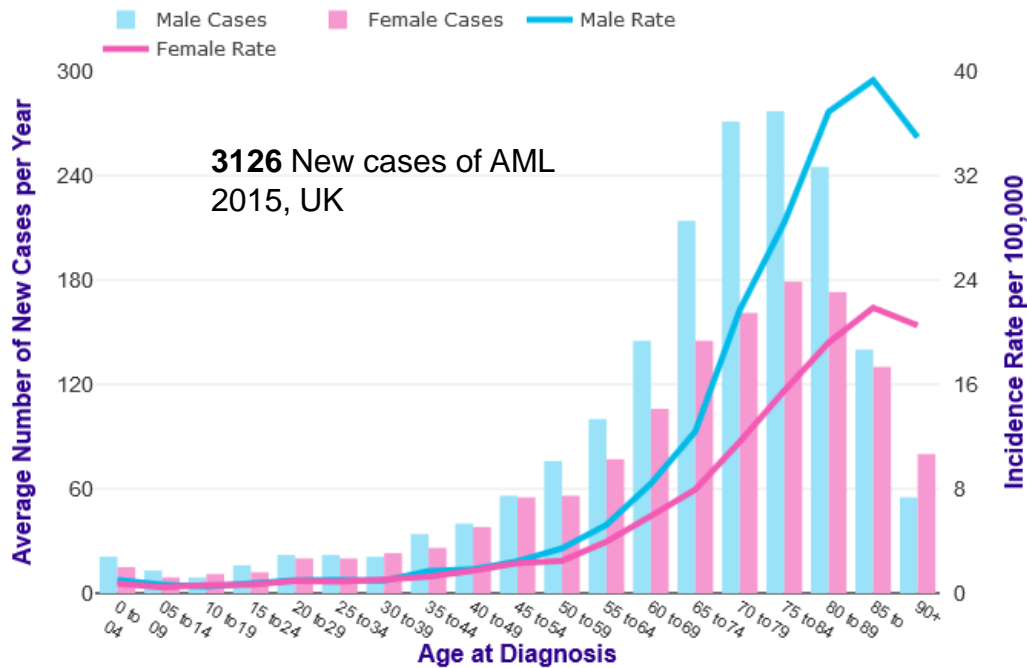


CHIP : PRE LEUKEMIC STATE ?

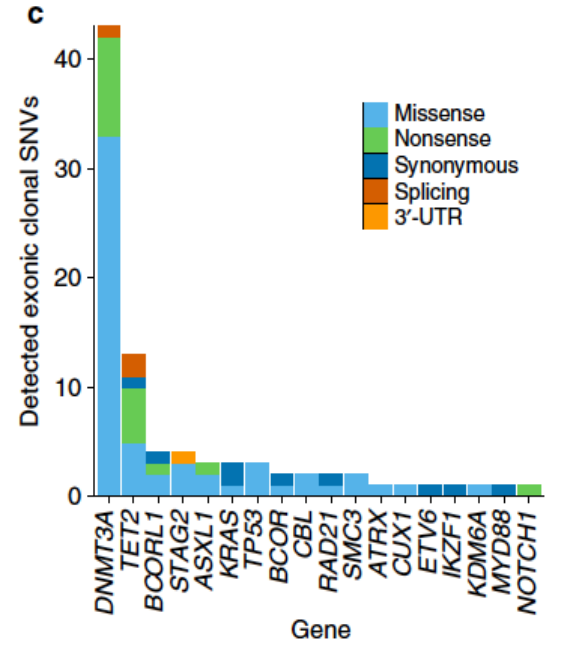


Are all CHIP a preleukemic state ?

- AML is a rare disease opposite to CHIP
- CHIP is ubiquitous in healthy adults



Cancer Research UK

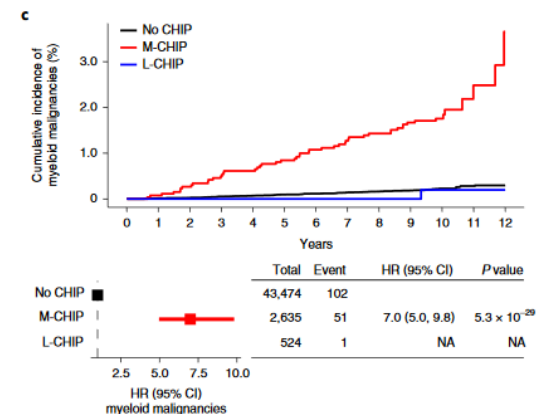
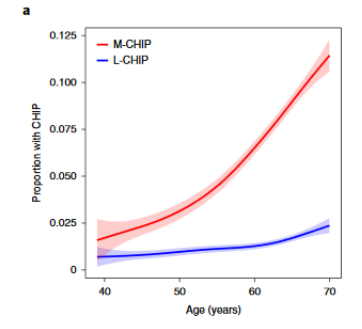
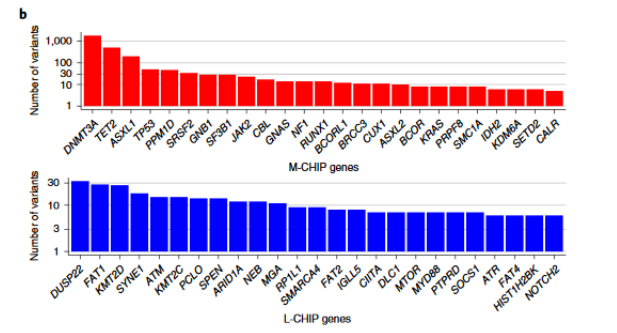


Young et al, Nat Com 2016

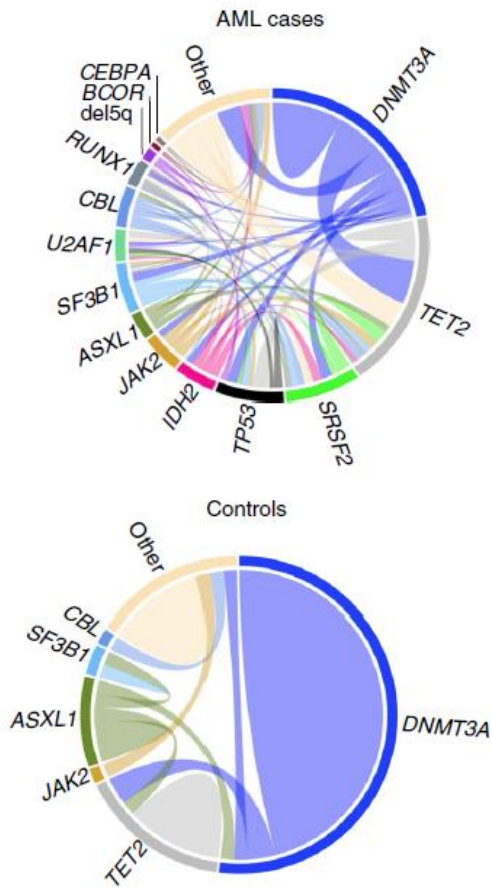
95% of individuals studied (VAF 0.0003)

CHIP or Pre Leukemic state ?

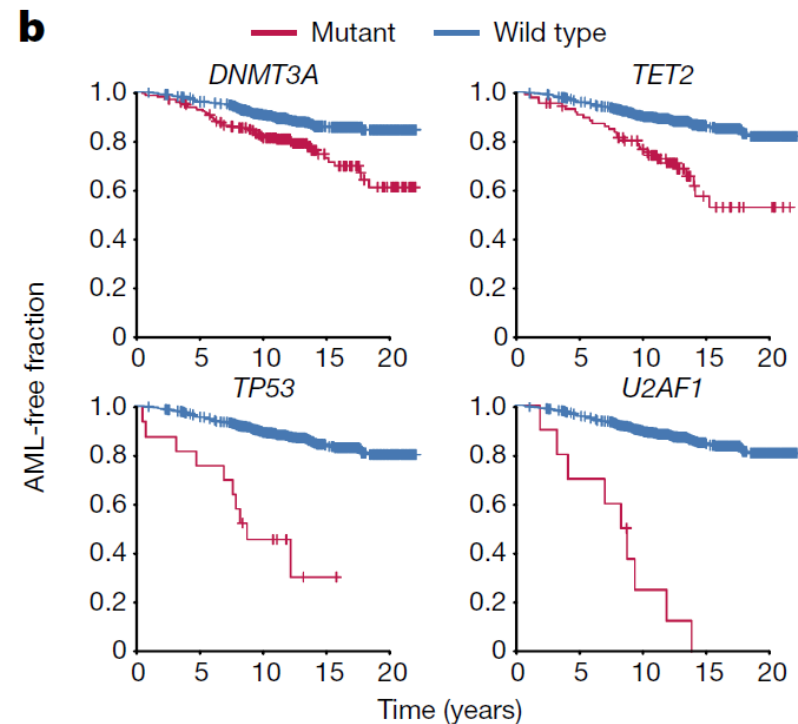
- All CHIP are not the same
 - Distinguished myeloid and lymphoid somatic gene mutations
 - Prevalence of both M-CHIP increased with age
 - M-CHIP was associated with a higher incidence of myeloid malignancies (hazard ratio = 7.0)



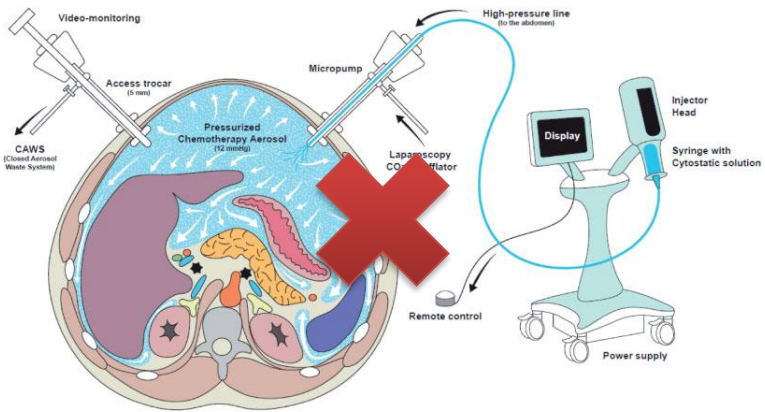
CHIP & AML PREDICTION



- AML demonstrated greater clonal complexity than controls



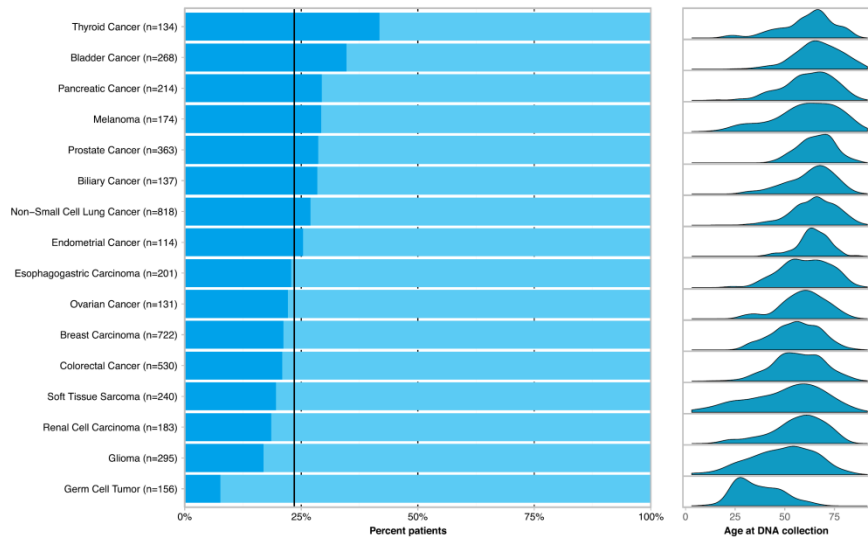
- Higher variant allele frequencies
- IDH2, TP53 and RUNX1 mutations almost always predictive of development of AML.



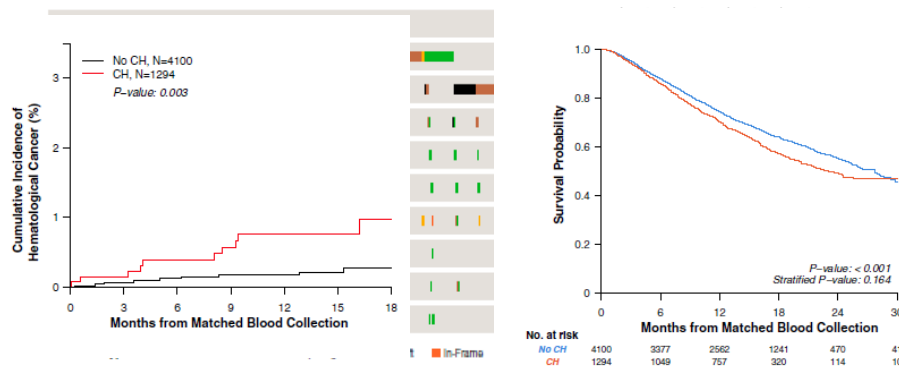
**CHIP
&
CANCER**



CHIP and Cancer

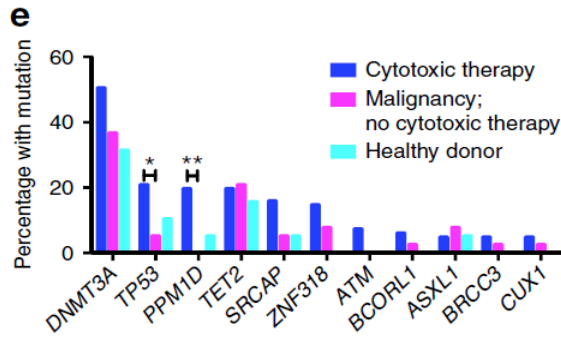


- 25% in cancer patients
- No associations across larger cancer categories
- ↗ PPM1D/TP53 mutations

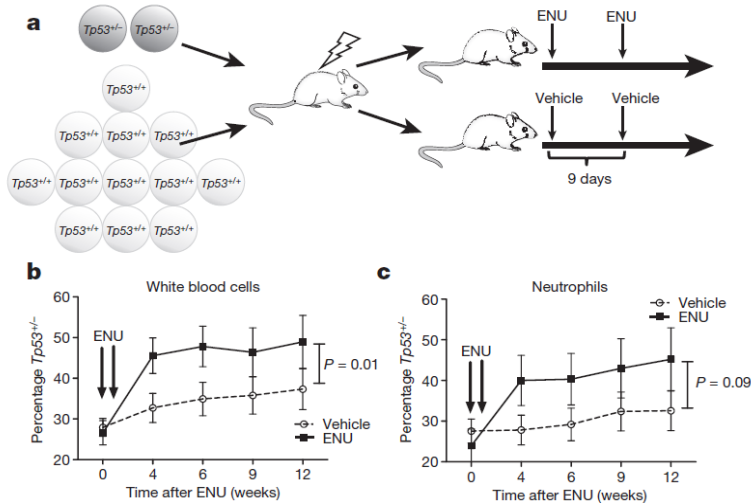


- CH-PD was associated with shorter patient survival
- Increased incidence of subsequent hematologic cancers

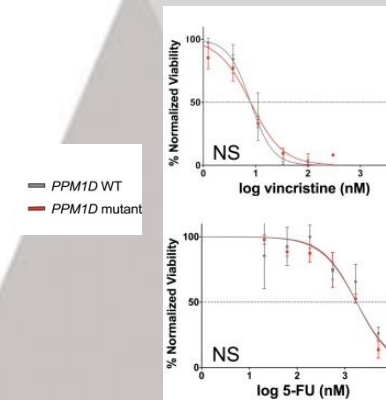
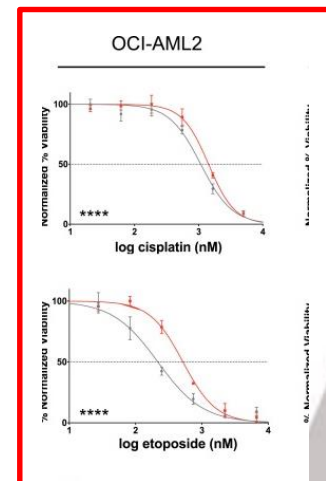
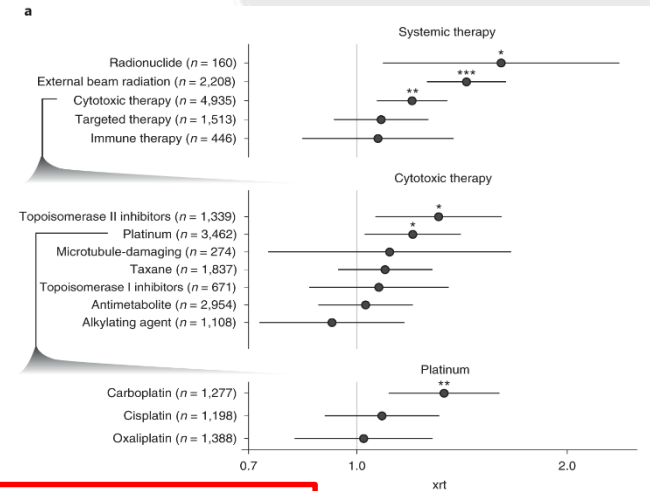
CHIP selection depends on type somatic mutation & type of Chemo



- Cytotoxic therapy expansion of clones carrying mutations in DNA damage response (TP53 and PPM1D)



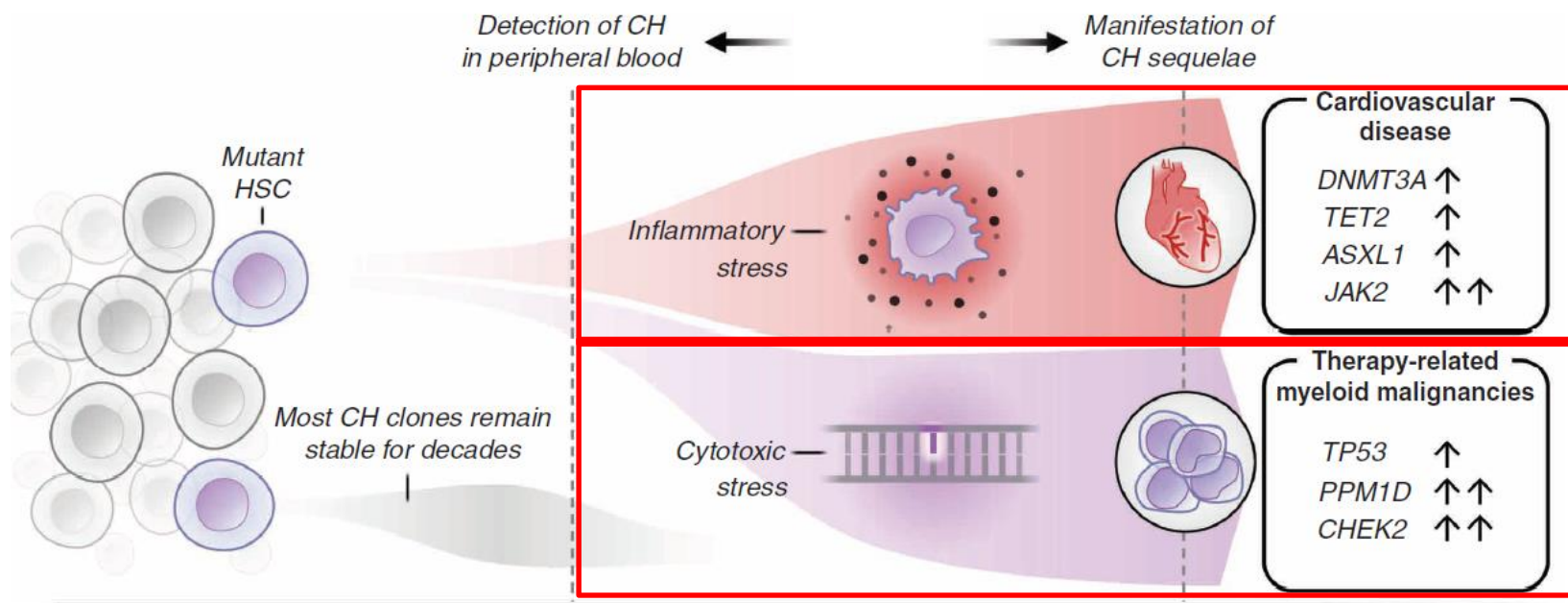
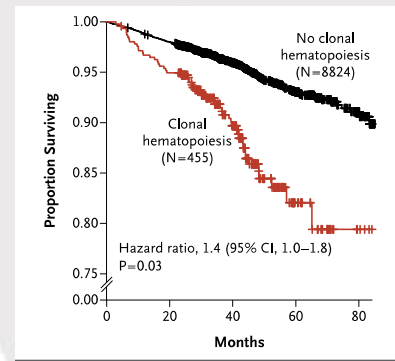
- Competitive advantage $Tp53^{+/-}$ HSPCs after chemotherapy



- Mutants are positively selected with some, but not all classes of agents

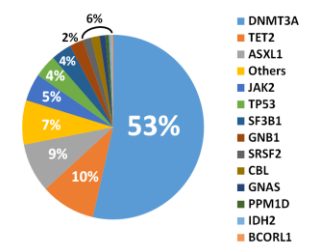
CHIP

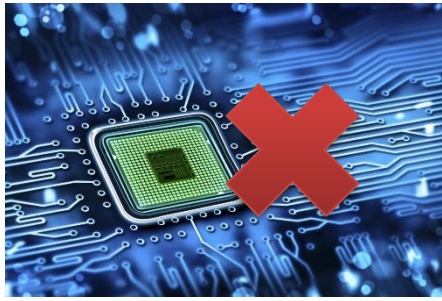
CONTEXT DEPENDENT MECHANISM



Time

- TP53/PPM1D less than 10% of CHIP
- DNMT3A/TET2 around 2/3 of CHIP





CHIP, CVD & Inflammation



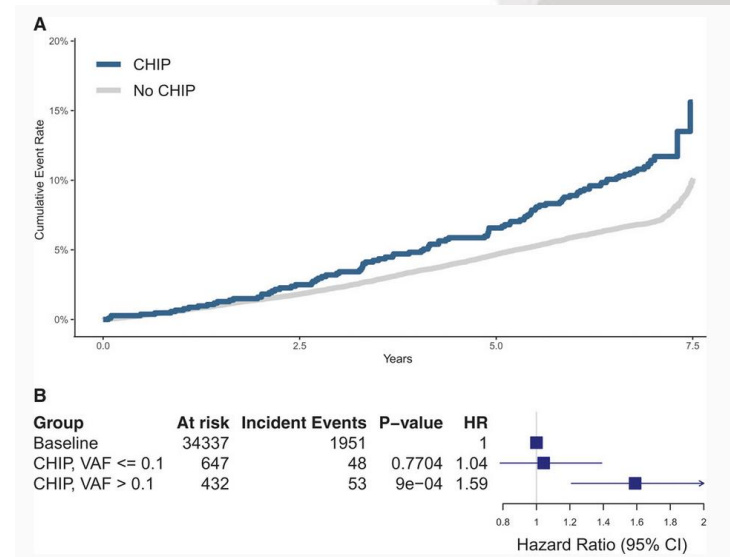
CHIP and Cardiovascular disease

- CHIP had a 4.0 times risk of myocardial infarction
- CHIP carriers with these mutations also had increased coronary- artery calcification

- Restricted to VAF >10%.
- DNMT3A and TET2 is independently associated future risk of cardiovascular disease.

B CHIP and Myocardial Infarction, According to Mutated Gene

ATVB and PROMIS	No. of Participants with Myocardial Infarction/ No. at Risk	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
DNMT3A	31/46	1.4 (0.7–2.8)	0.29
TET2	12/13	8.3 (1.2–357.5)	0.02
ASXL1	8/8	Undefined	0.02
JAK2	16/16	Undefined	<0.001
Other	20/22	6.9 (1.7–61.6)	0.001



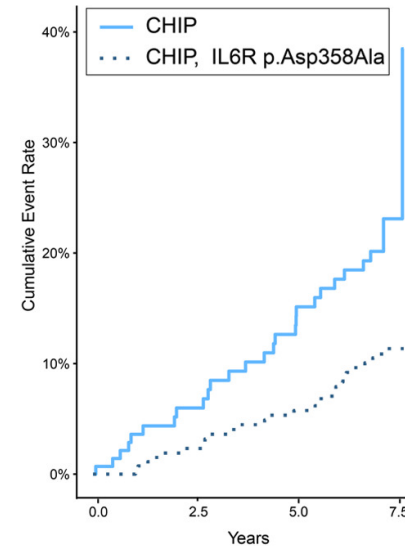
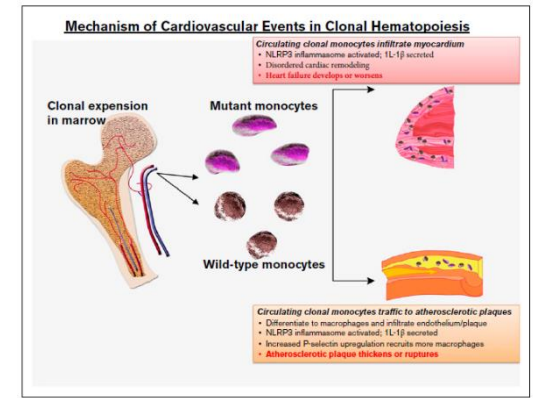
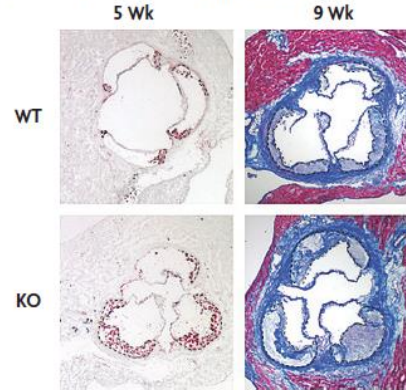
S Jaiswal, NEJM 2017

Bick et al, Circulation 2020

Cardiovascular injury associated with Inflammation

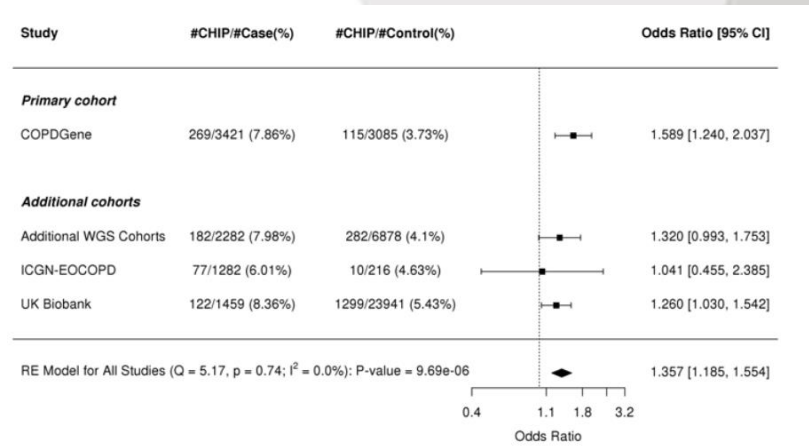
- CHIP associated with TET2 deficiency accelerates atherosclerosis in mice
- CANTOS trial :
 - Administration of anti-IL1B (canakinumab) reduce cardiovascular events in patients with TET2 CHIP (HR, 0.38)
- Individuals who develop CHIP with simultaneous genetic deficiency of IL-6 signaling had cardiovascular disease risk reduction

A Aortic-Root Sections, According to Tet2 Status

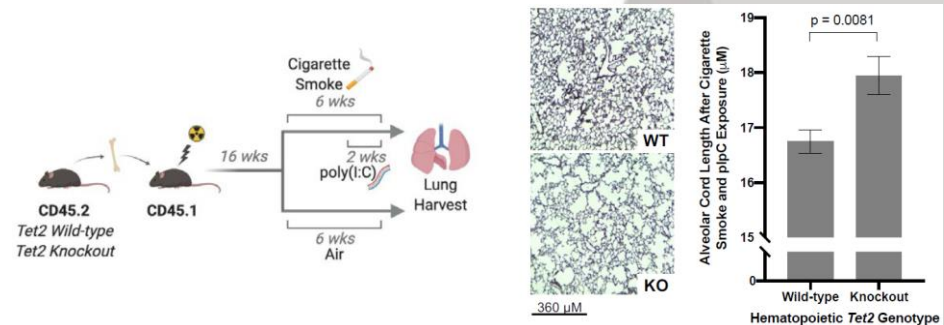


CHIP & obstructive pulmonary disease

- Individuals with CHIP had a risk of
 - moderate-to-severe COPD 1.6
 - severe or very severe COPD 2.2 times greater than non-carriers



- Inactivation of Tet2 in mouse HSC exacerbated emphysema and inflammation in cigarette smoke exposure models

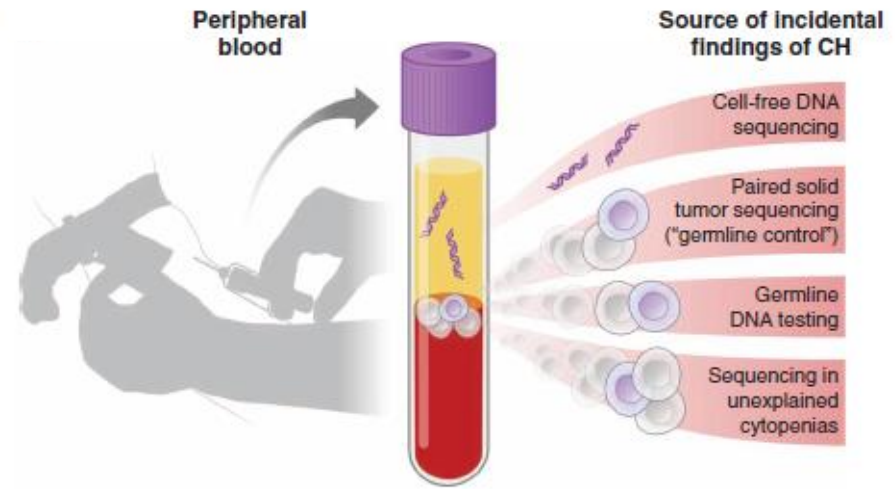


CHIP Summary

- **CHIP : somatic DNA mutation in genes associated with hematologic malignancies detected in the blood of « healthy patients » (normal hemogram)**
 - > Very common (>10% over 65 yo)
 - > DNMT3A, TET2, ASXL1 represent 75% of mutations
- **Contributing factors**
 - > Age
 - > Cytotoxic, especially radiotherapy & cisplatin (TP53/PPM1D/CHEK2)
 - > Role of inflammation (TET2/DNMT3A)
 - > Smoking (ASXL1), genetic predisposition (?)
- **Not a disease but a risk factor for**
 - > Haematological malignancies (TP53/PPM1D/CHEK2)
 - > Cardiovascular disease (TET2/DNMT3A/JAK2)
- **Prognostic impact link to the clone size (VAF >10%)**
- **Role of CHIP in** auto-immunity, rheumatologic diseases, infection, insulin resistance, Lymphoma, GVHD, Osteoporosis, HIV, severity of COVID-19, Colon cancer, Alzheimer.....

CHIP : a reality ?

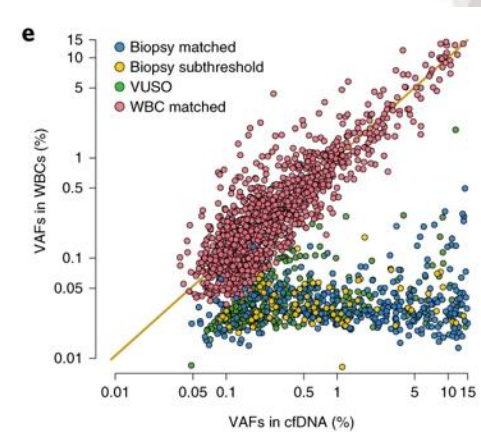
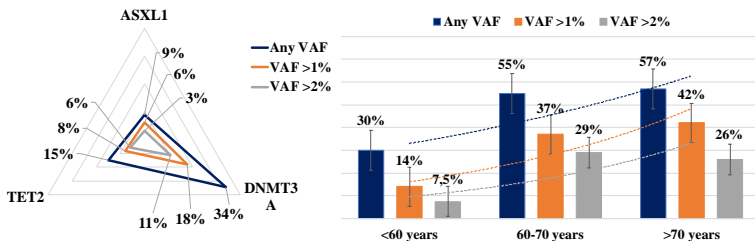
- A lot of clinical trials use cfDNA for inclusion in solid tumor trials
- Some mutations detected in cfDNA are derived from CH not tumor !



FoundationOne Liquid Biopsy :

- 33 genes screened also in myeloid panel(including JAK2, MPL, ASXL1, DNMT3A, TET2, U2AF1, SF3B1, IDH1, IDH2, TP53)

CHIP in cfDNA in patients with NSCLC (=n=290)



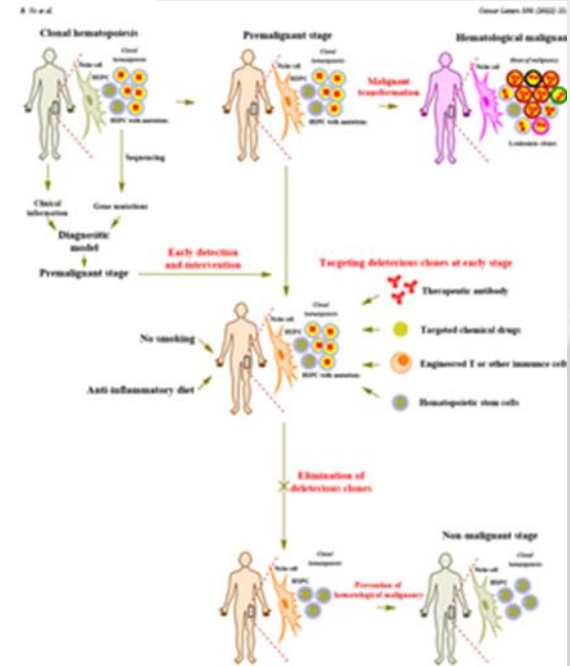
P Razavi, Nat Med 2019

- VAFs of CHIP in blood samples correlated with CHIP in plasma samples

What we do with these results.....

CHIP : an opportunity ?

- **Therapeutic intervention ?**
 - Prevent TRMN development ?
 - Prevent CVD ?



**GUSTAVE
ROUSSY**
CANCER CAMPUS
GRAND PARIS



Merci !

THANK YOU

Hematologie Clinique

- Saleh Khalil
- Sabine Khalifé
- JE Martin
- Pasquier F
- Willekens Christophe
- Stephane de Botton
- Eric Solary

Biostatistiques

- Koscielny S
- F Salviat

Laboratoire

- Marzac C
- Saada V
- V Vergé
- Auger N
- Cotteret S
- E Rouleau

Oncologie médicale

- Delaloge S
- Leary A
- Pautier P
- Caron O

INSERM

- F Rosselli
- I Plo
- I Antony Debré
- N Droin

**GUSTAVE
ROUSSY**
CANCER CAMPUS
GRAND PARIS



All the patients !