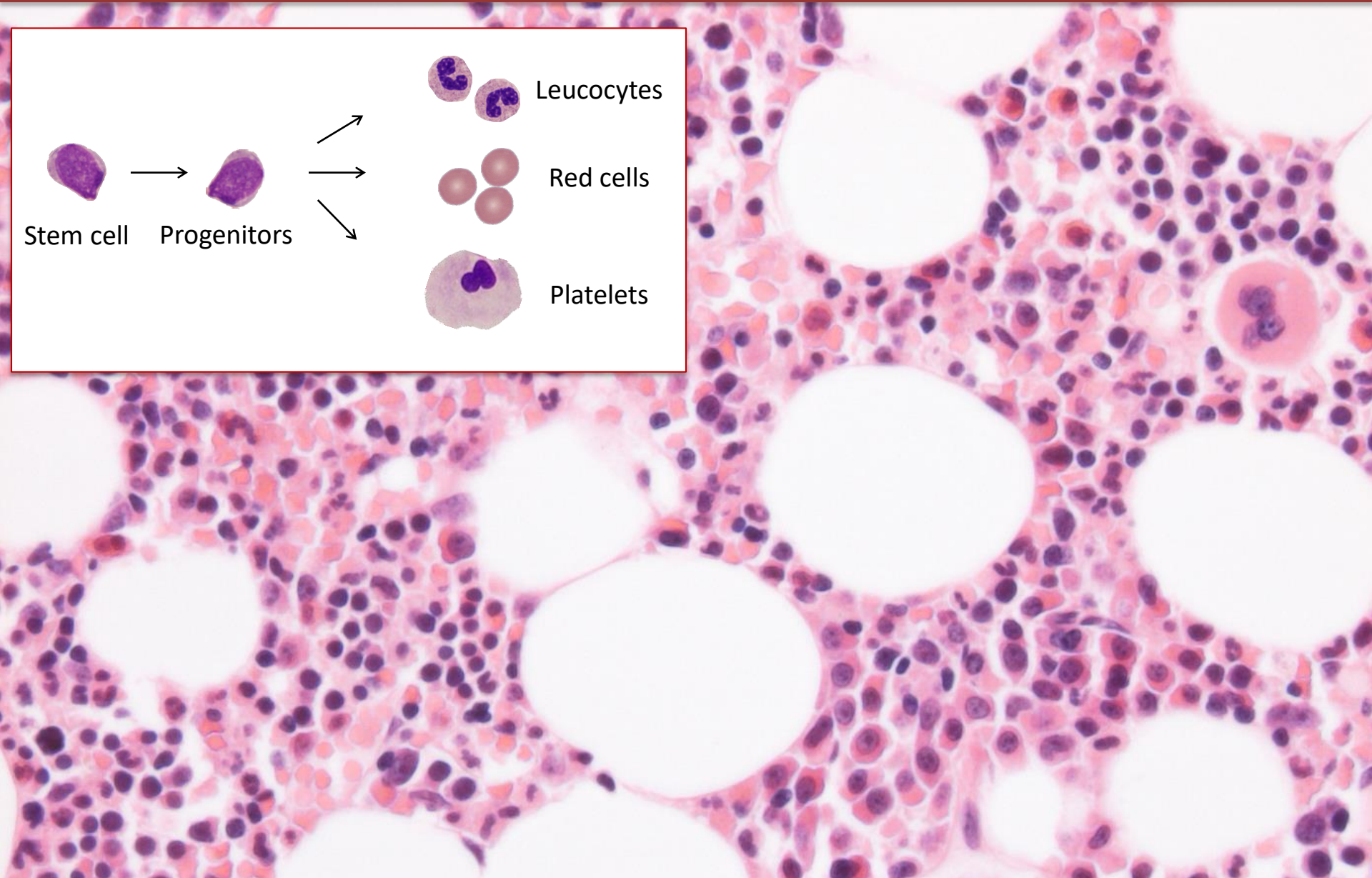
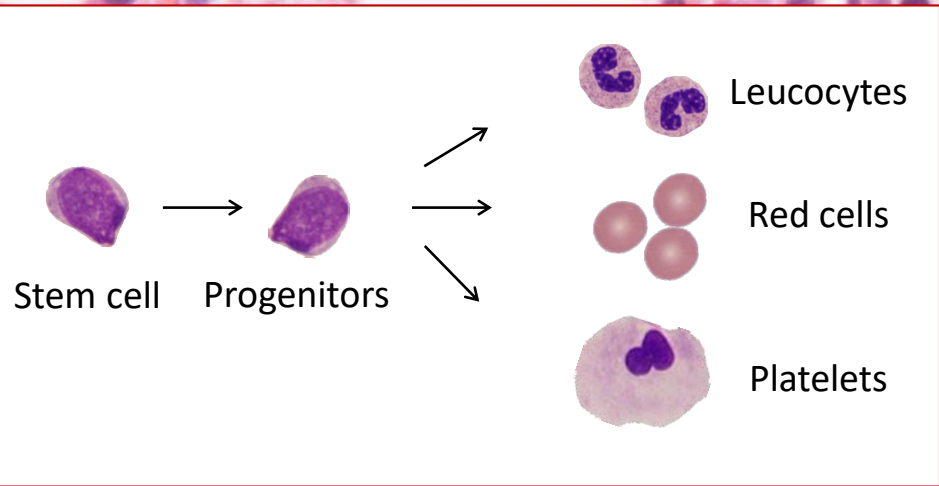


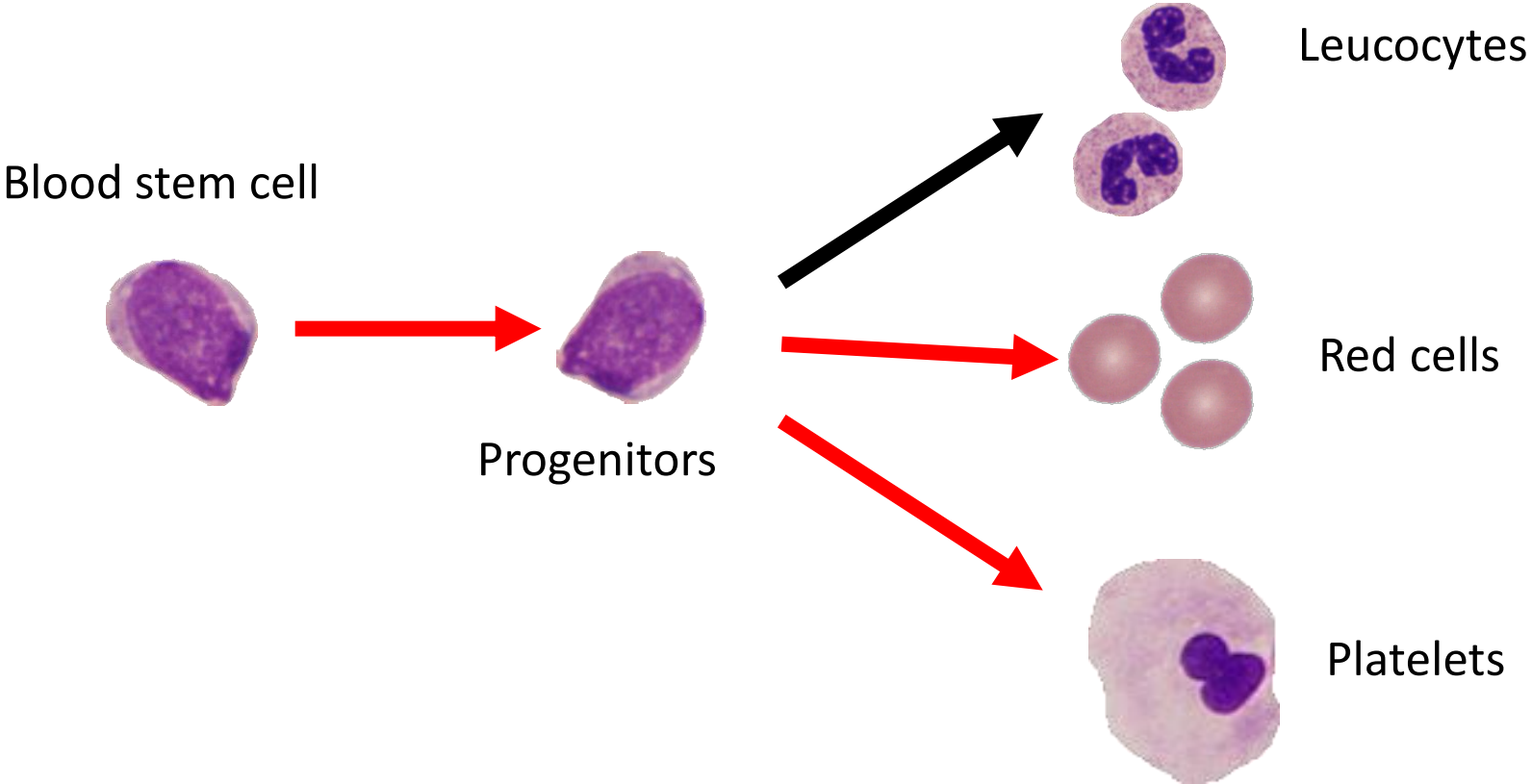
Towards personalised medicine in blood cancers



Haematopoiesis

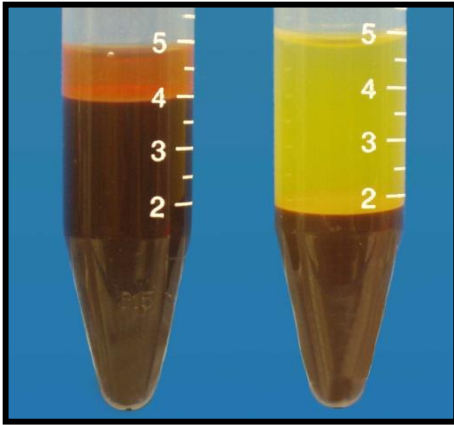


Myeloproliferative neoplasms

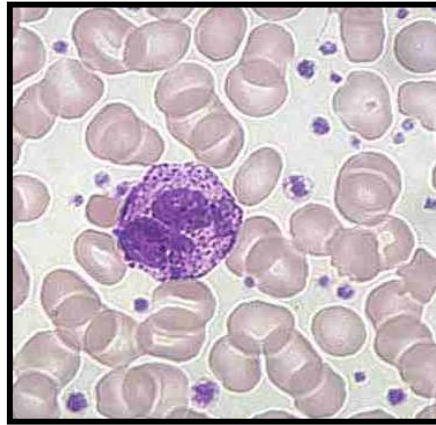


Myeloproliferative neoplasms

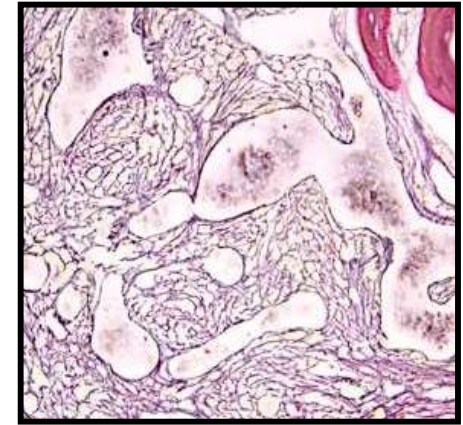
PV



ET



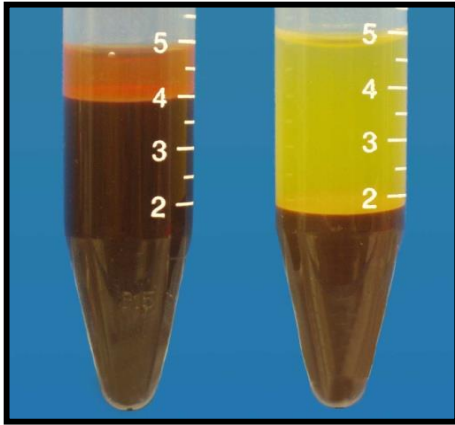
MF



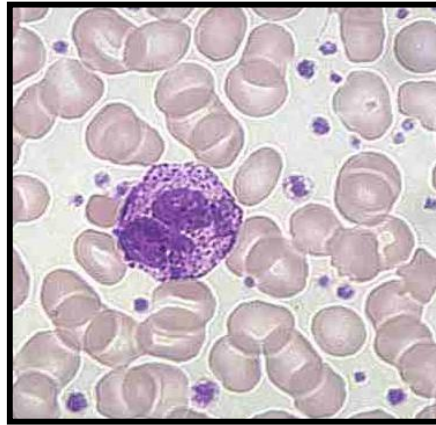
- Prevalence in UK ~30,000
- Window on earliest stage of tumorigenesis
- Tractable – accessible tissue, chronic diseases, clonal analysis

Myeloproliferative neoplasms – *JAK2* mutations in majority

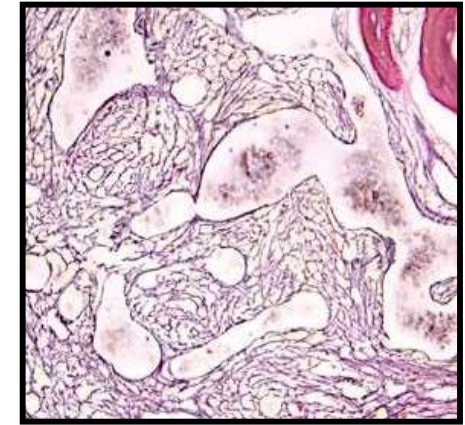
PV



ET



MF



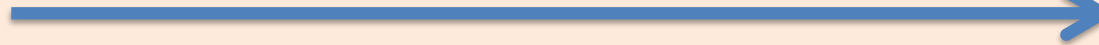
JAK2: 98%

50-60%

50-60%

2005

Identification of *JAK2* mutation



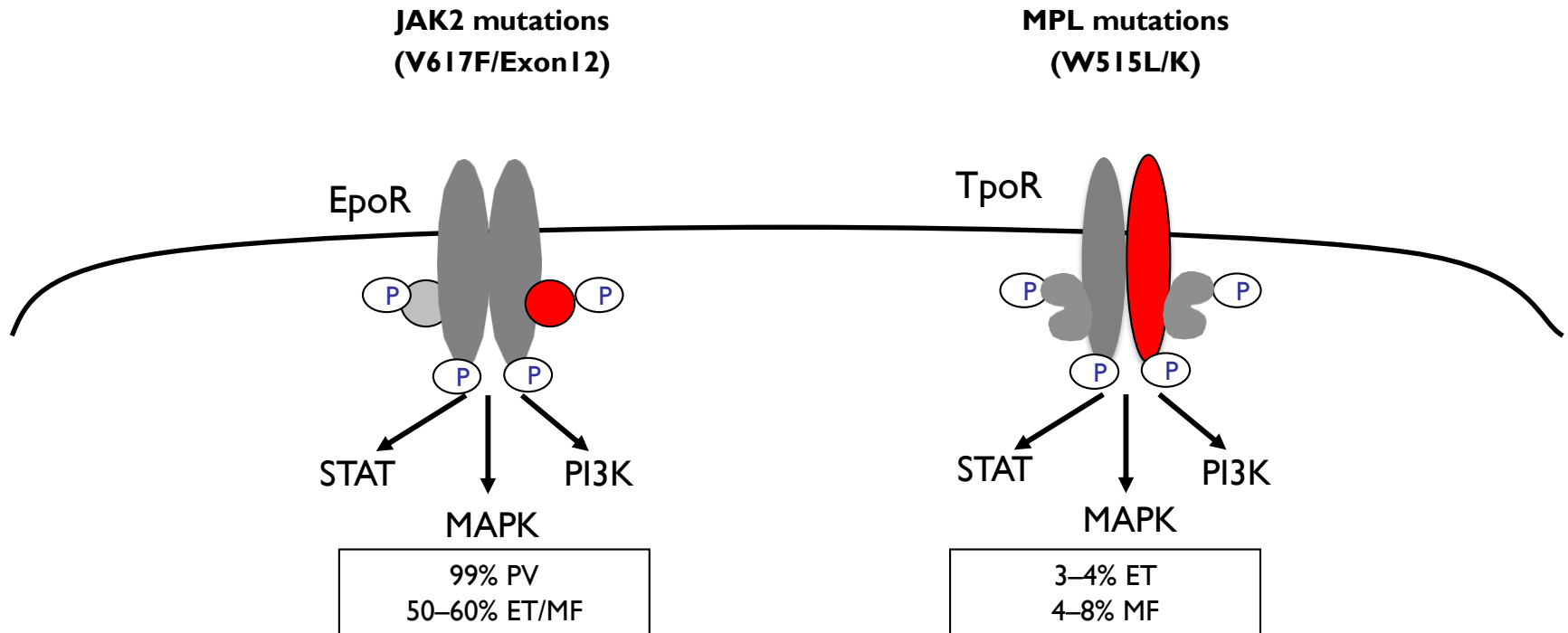
2010

Recognition of new disease subtypes

Molecular testing in regional diagnostic service

Therapeutic *JAK2* inhibitors

Aberrant JAK/STAT signaling central to MPN



- Genome wide data lacking
- ? Pathogenic mechanism of 50% of ET and MF

Myeloproliferative neoplasms

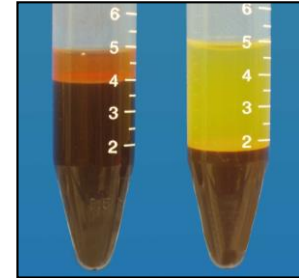
Disease specific challenges

- **JAK2** ^{V617F} in 95% PV but only 50% of ET and MF
- Genetic basis of disease was unknown in half of patients
- Clinical heterogeneity and overlap between subtypes
- Variable survival and disease progression unpredictable

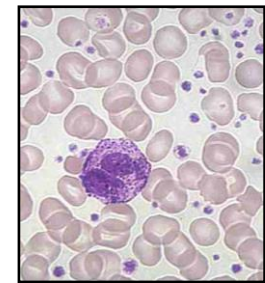
General challenge

- “How long have I had it for?” question

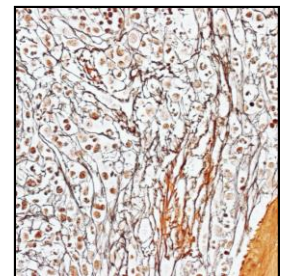
Polycythaemia vera (PV)



Essential thrombocythaemia (ET)

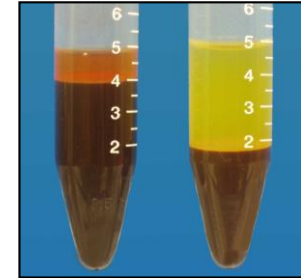


Myelofibrosis (MF)



Clonal dynamics in myeloproliferative neoplasms

Polycythaemia vera (PV)

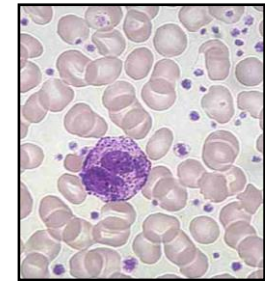


1. Detecting novel driver mutations

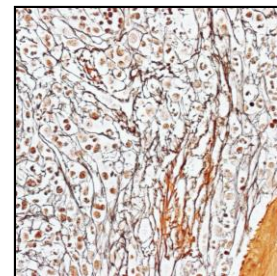
2. Integrating genomic and phenotypic heterogeneity to build a personalised outcome predictor

3. Studying the dynamics of clonal expansions in MPNs at the stem cell level

Essential thrombocythaemia (ET)

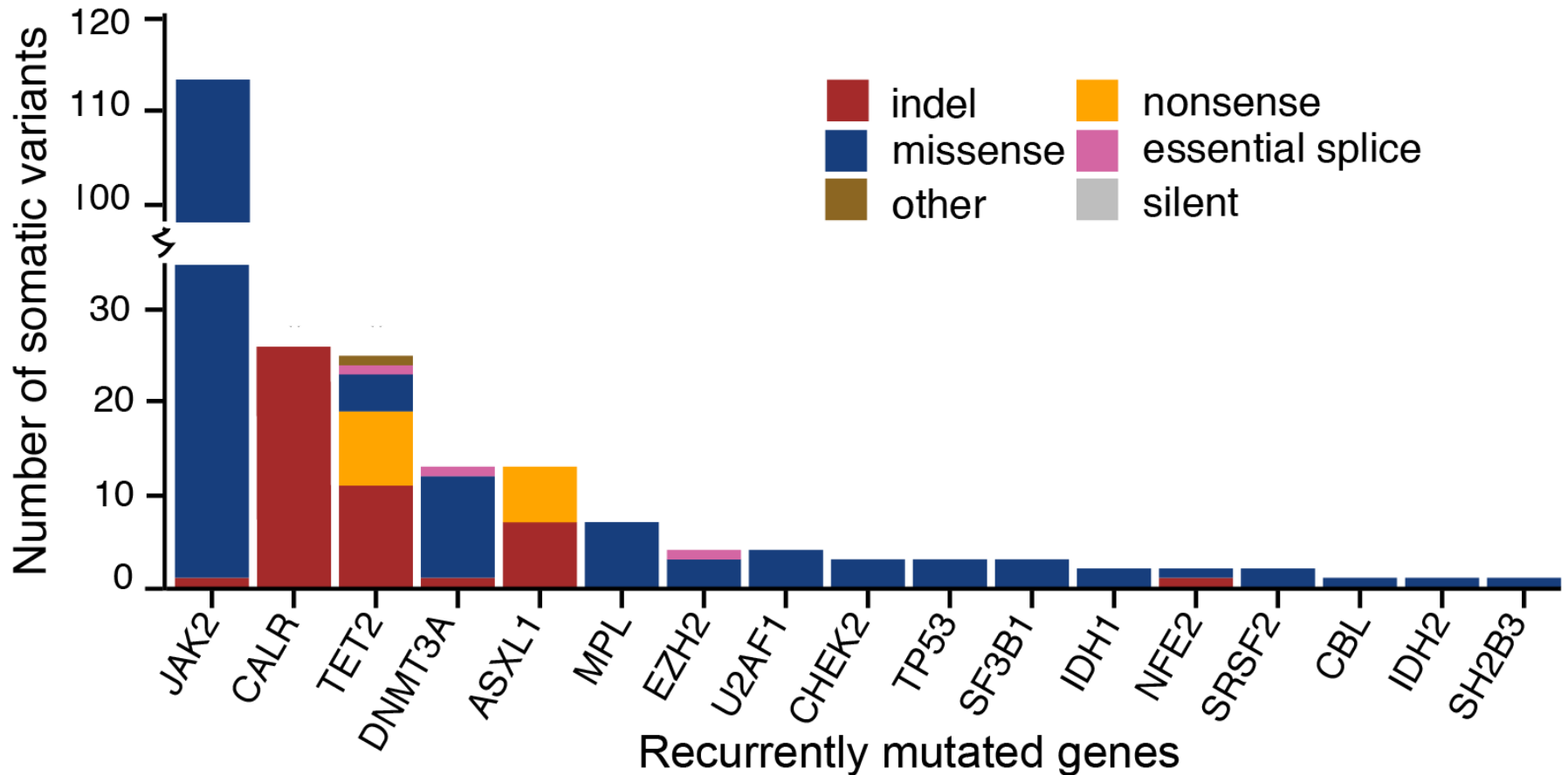


Myelofibrosis (MF)

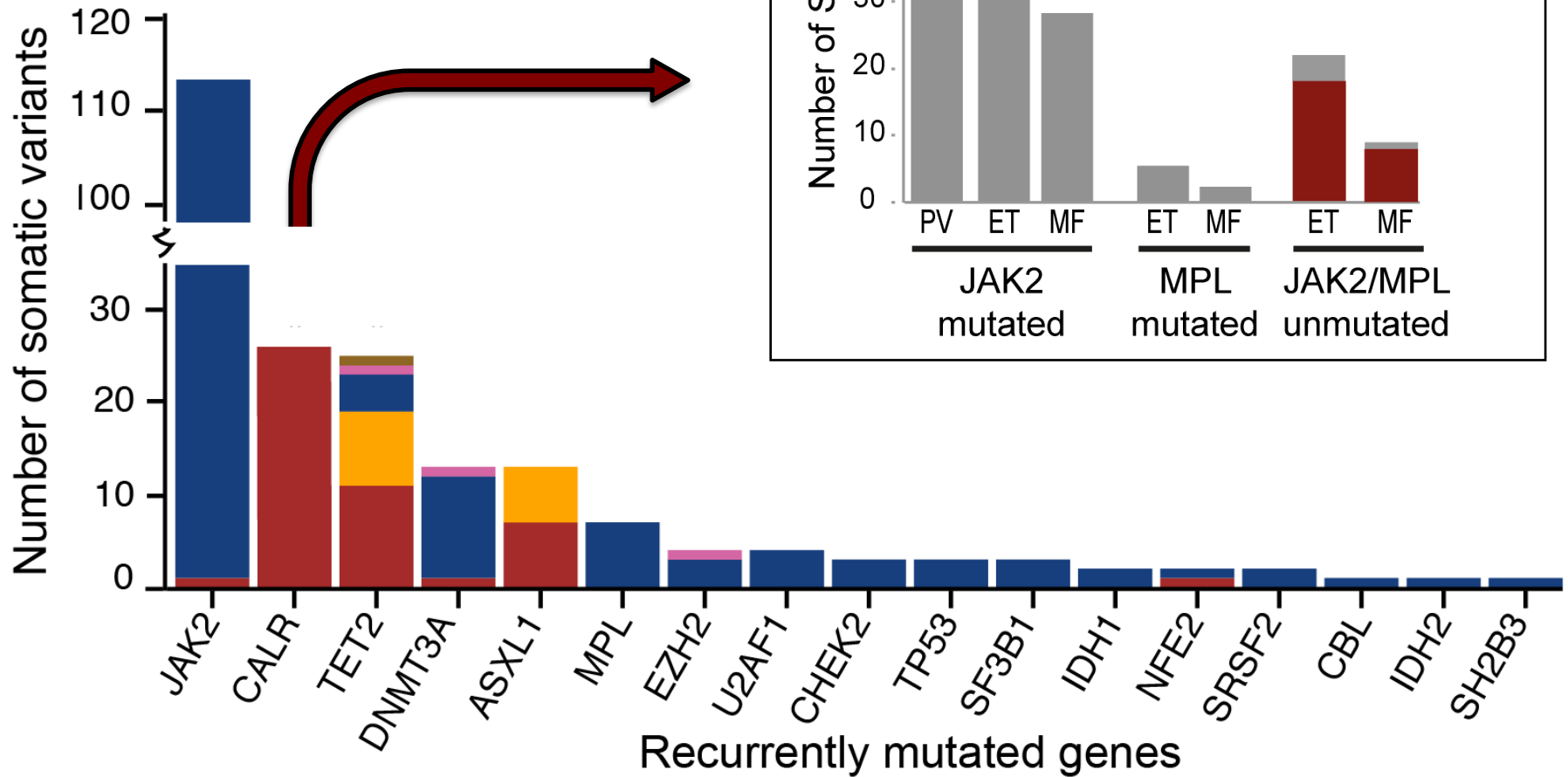


Genomic heterogeneity in MPNs

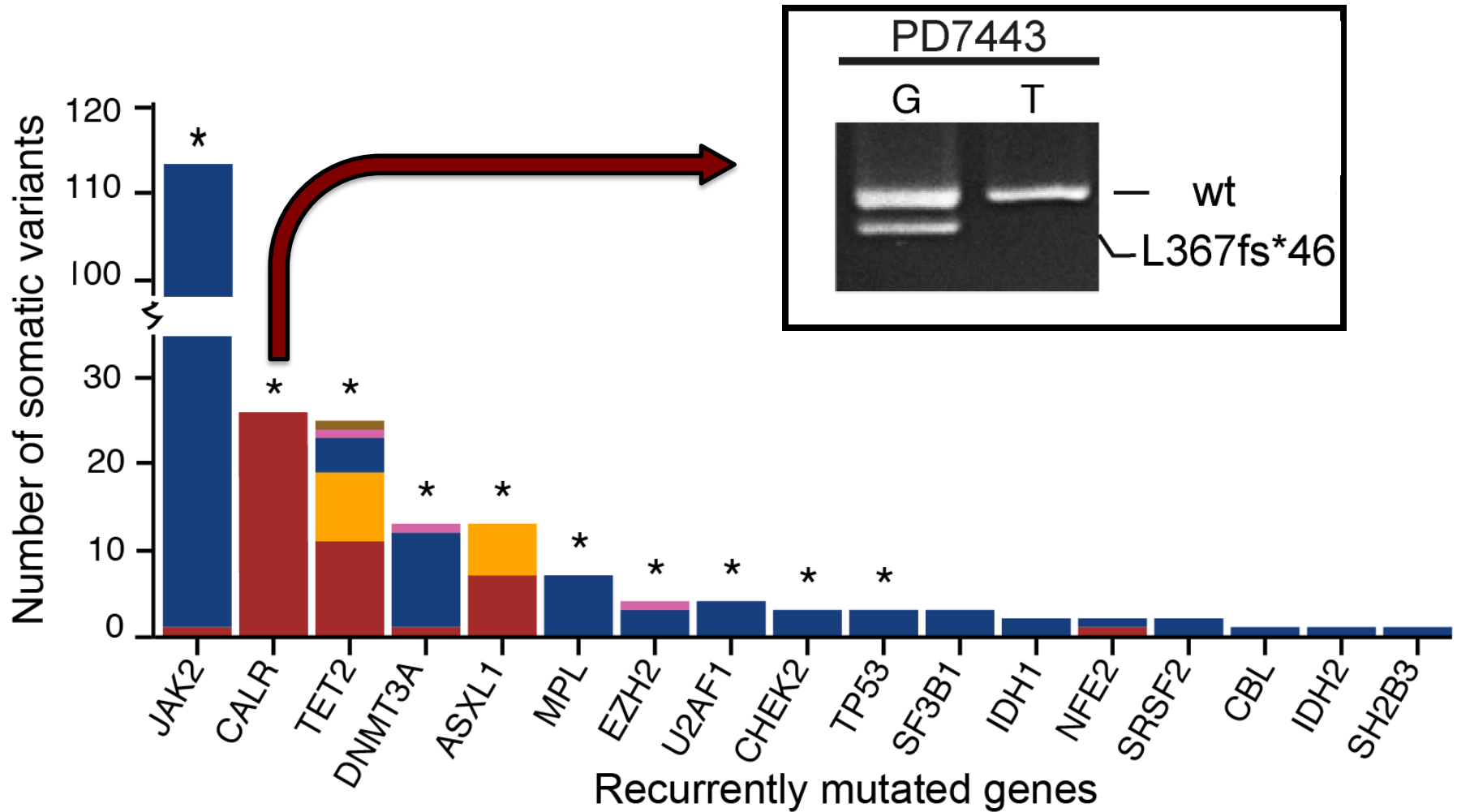
Whole-exome sequencing of tumour/normal matched pairs from 151 MPN patients



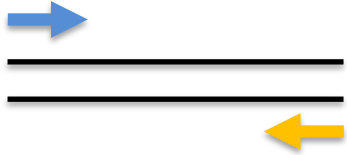
CALR mutations in the majority of *JAK2*-unmutated MPNs



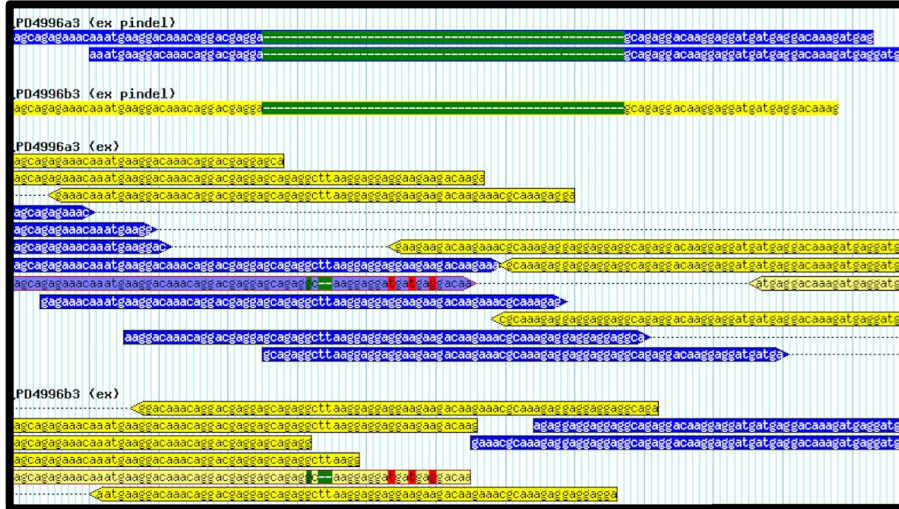
CALR mutations are somatically acquired



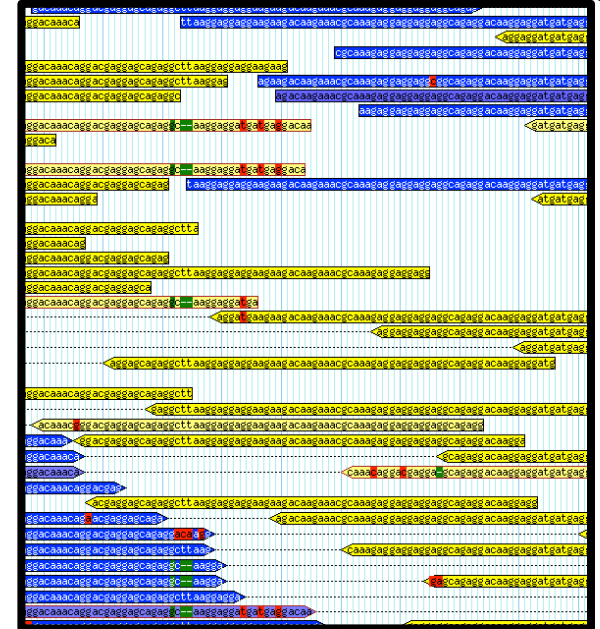
Difficulties detecting *CALR* mutations



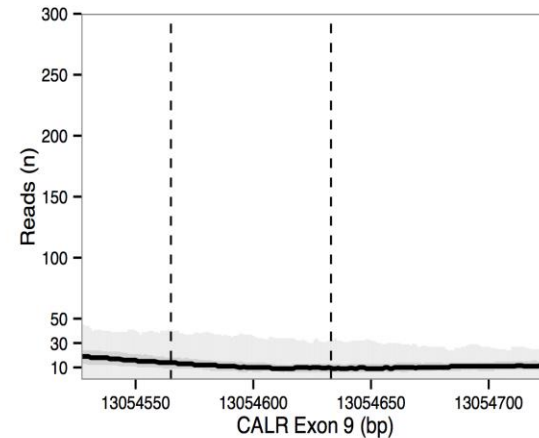
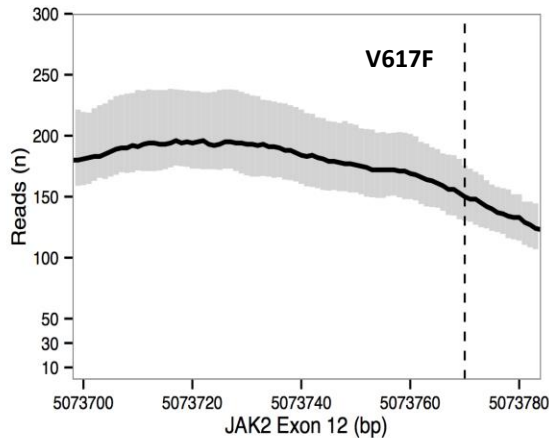
Buccal



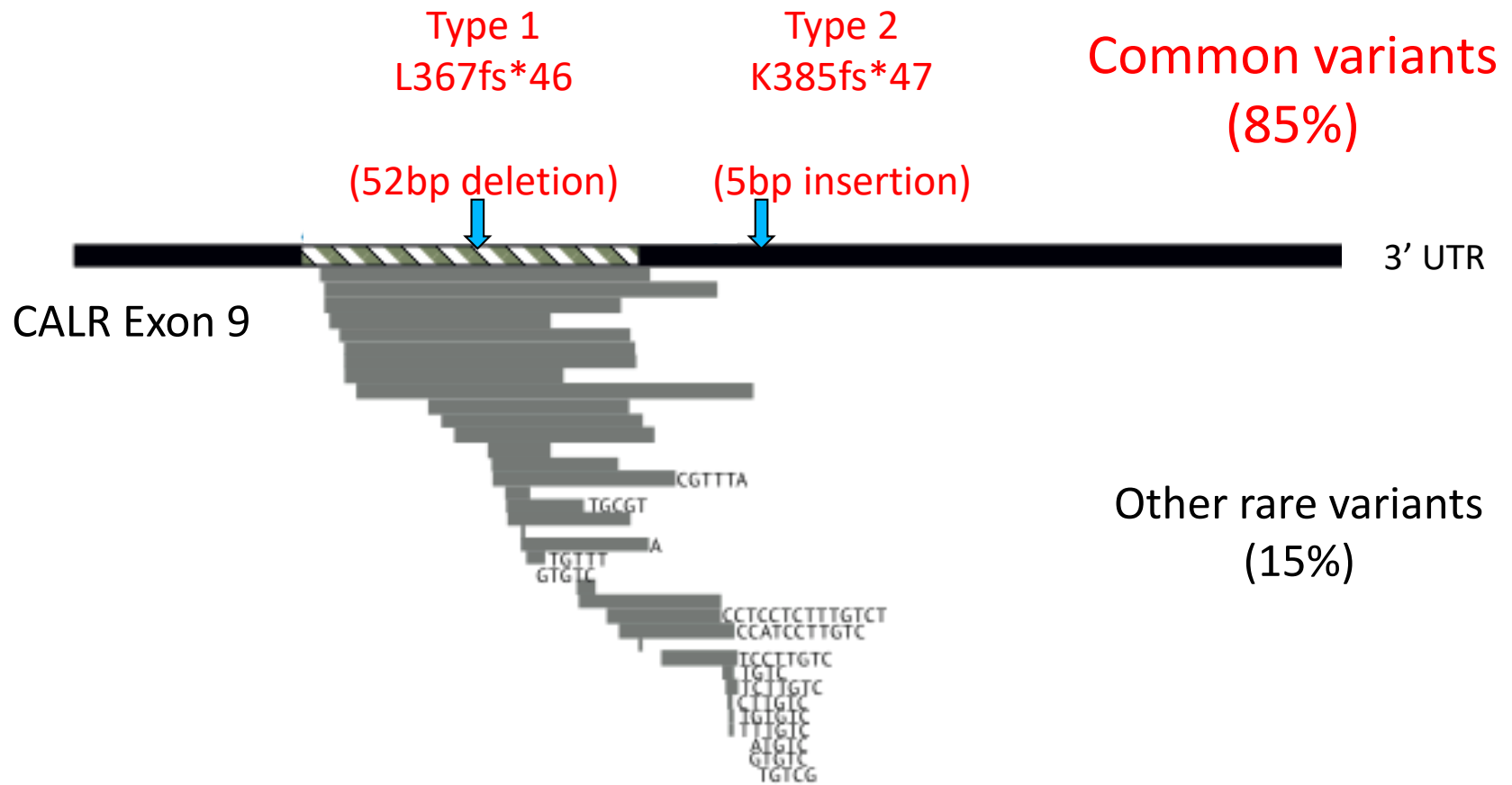
Mismapping



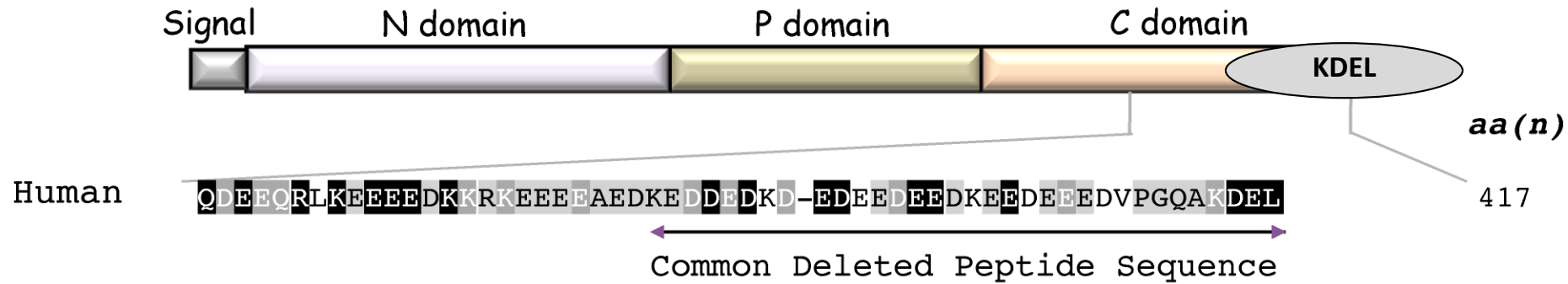
Low coverage



How do CALR mutations drive MPNs?



How do CALR mutations drive MPNs?



Deletions

L367fs*46	QDEE -----	QRTTRMMRTKMRMRMRRTRRKMRRKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA	411
E370fs*43	QDEEQRLKE -----	VMRTKMRMRMRRTRRKMRRKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA	411
E370fs*48	QDEEQRLKE -----	QRTTRMMRTKMRMRMRRTRRKMRRKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA	416

Insertions

K385fs*47	QDEEQRLKEE EEDKRRKEEE EAED	^{NC} ↓ RRMMRTKMRMRMRRTRRKMRRKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA	430
K385fs*47	QDEEQRLKEE EEDKRRKEEE EAED	^{LC} ↓ RRMMRTKMRMRMRRTRRKMRRKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA	430

How do CALR mutations drive MPNs?



Human `QDDEEQRLLKKEFEEDKDKRKEFEFEAEADKEDDEDKD_EDEEDEDKKEEDEDVEEEDVPGQAKDEL` 417

ide Sequence

el Peptide Sequence

Del

L36

E37

E37

Ins

K38

K38

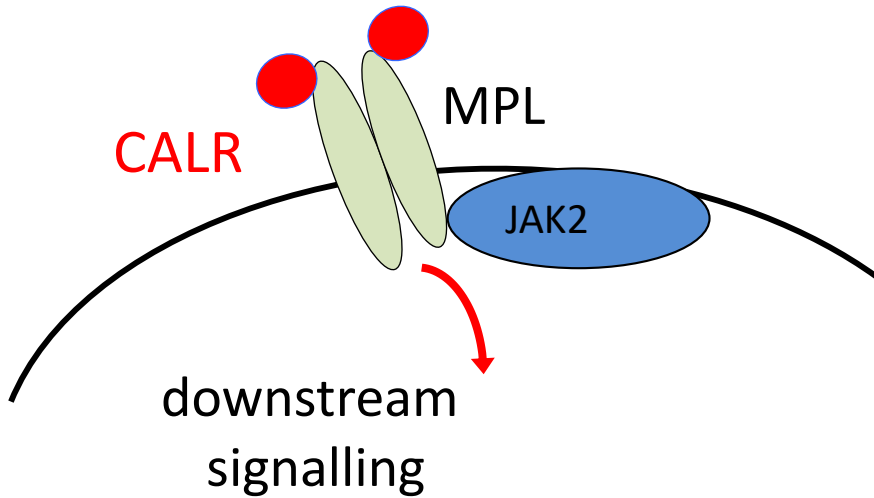
RKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA 411

RKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA 411

RKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA 416

RKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA 430

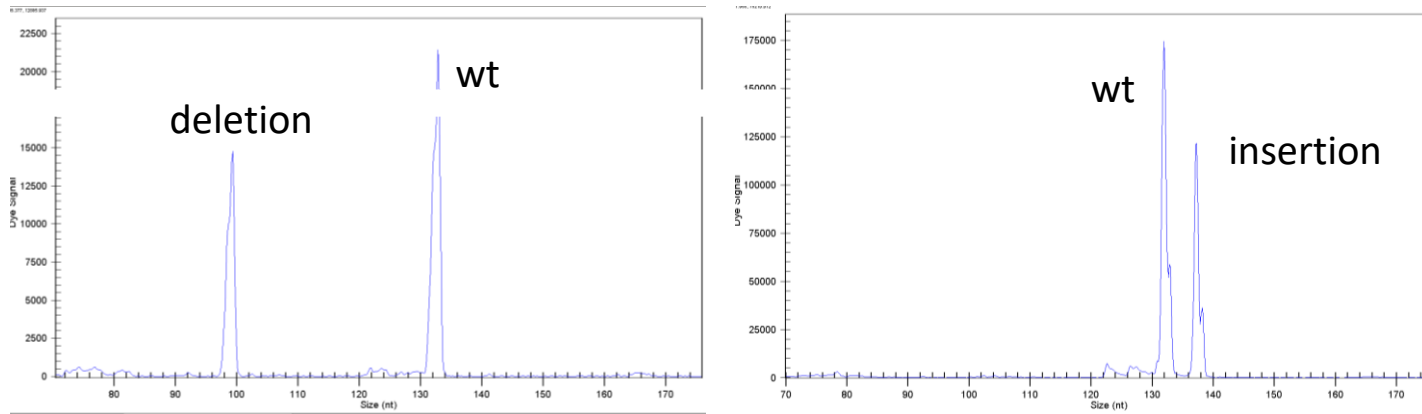
RKMSPARPRTSCREACLOGWTEA 430



downstream
signalling

Chachoua et al. Blood 2015
Marty et al. Blood 2015;
Elf et al. Cancer discovery 2016

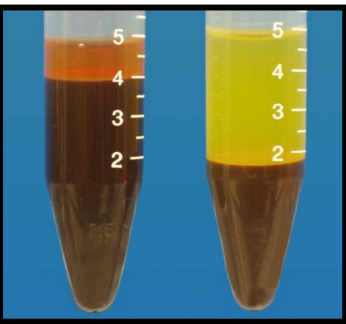
Rapid clinical impact – new diagnostic test



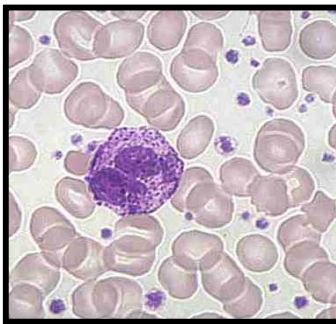
Fragment size analysis for CALR.
Mutation testing in regional diagnostic service and international guidelines

Phenotypic driver mutations in MPNs

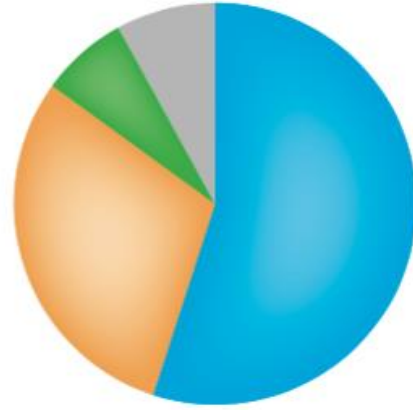
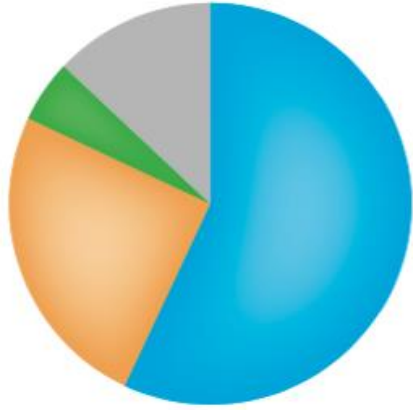
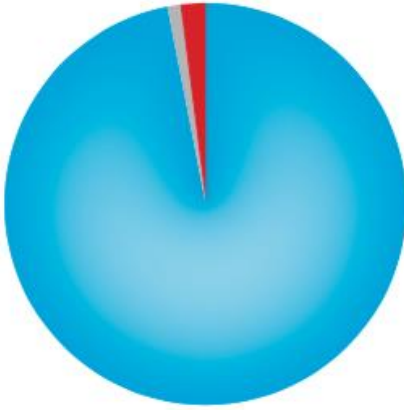
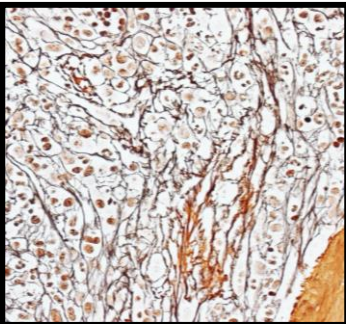
PV



ET



MF



■ JAK2^{V617F}
■ JAK2 exon 12

■ CALR
■ MPL

■ JAK2/MPL/CALR unmutated

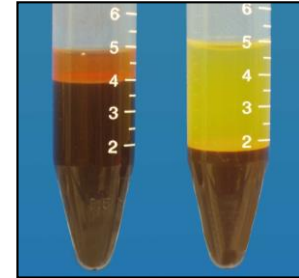
Clonal heterogeneity and evolution in MPN

1. Detecting novel driver mutations

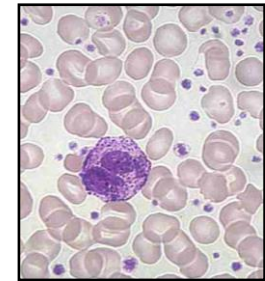
2. Integrating genomic and phenotypic heterogeneity to build a personalised outcome predictor

3. Studying the dynamics of clonal expansions in MPNs at the stem cell level

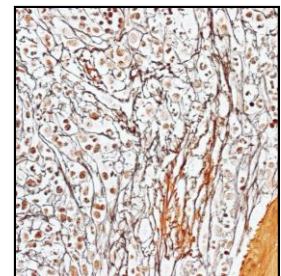
Polycythaemia vera (PV)



Essential thrombocythaemia (ET)



Myelofibrosis (MF)



Study plan

Cohort

- 2040 MPN patients
- UK, Ireland, Italy, Denmark

Genomic characterisation

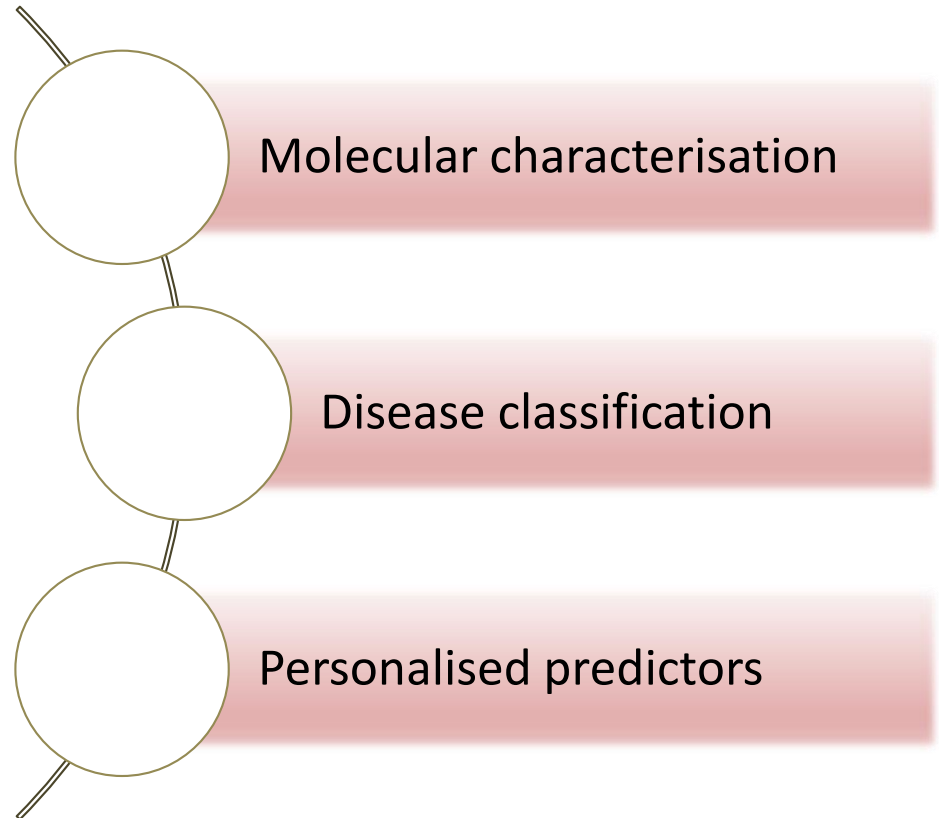
- 70 genes → 34 myeloid drivers
- Copy number from SNPs
- Germline predisposition

Clinical data

- Baseline laboratory
- Prior thrombosis
- Disease transformation
- Patient outcome

Validation cohort

- University of Florence (515)

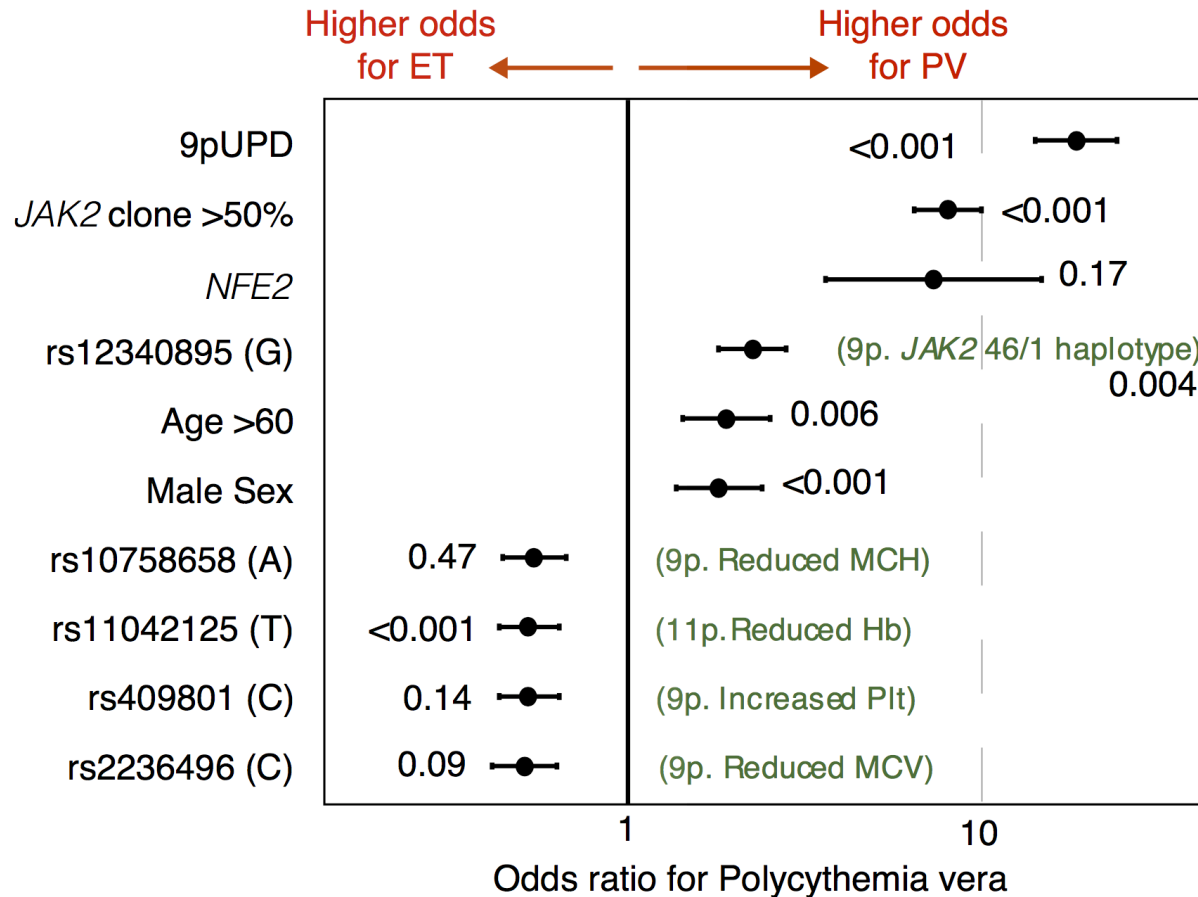


Jacob Grinfeld

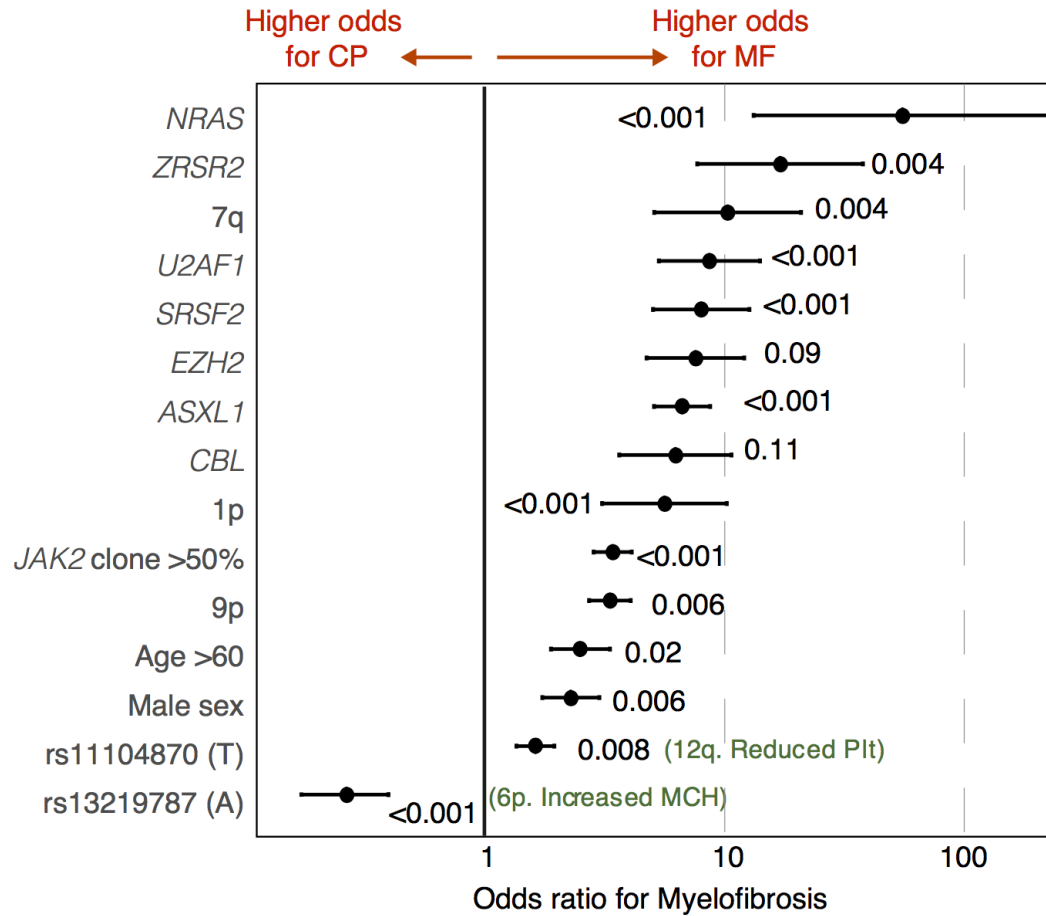
*Tony Green
Peter Campbell*

Determinants PV versus ET (*JAK2*^{V617F} context)

N=1078



Determinants of MF

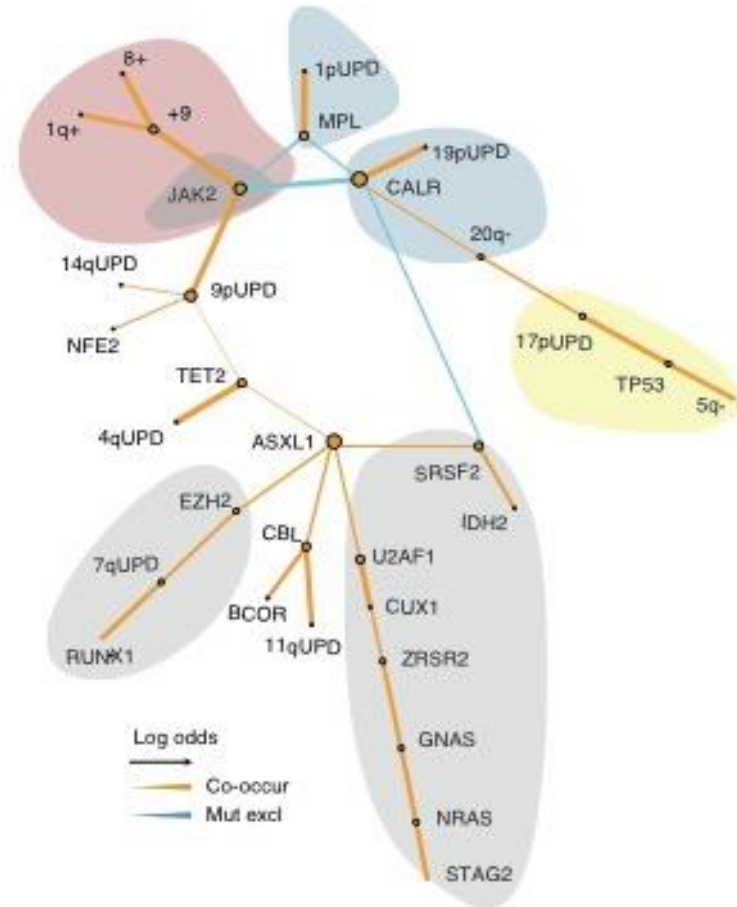


N=2004

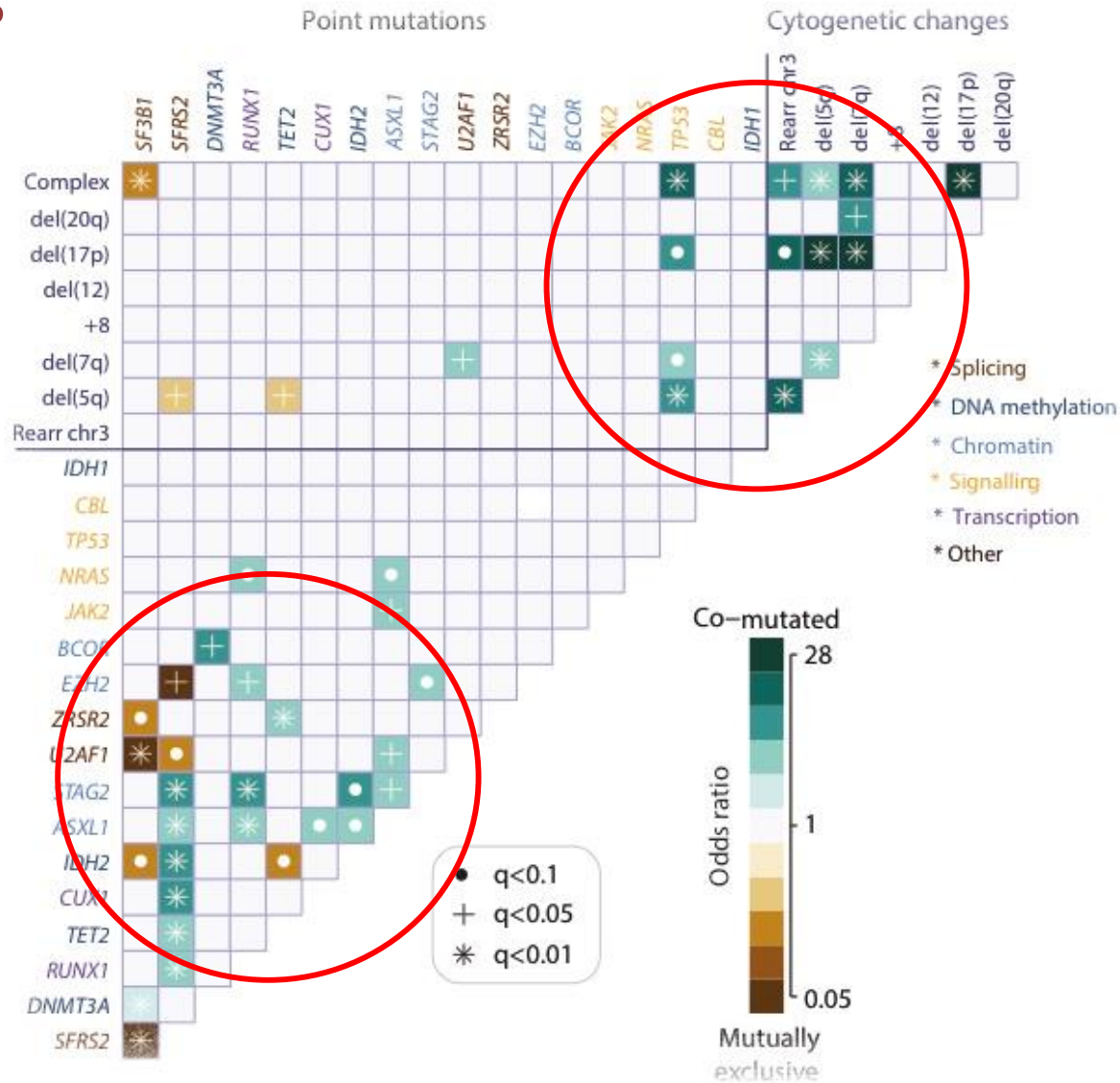
Genomic subgroups of MPN

- Patterns of co-occurrence and mutual exclusivity
- Less inter-observer variability
- Reproducible and objective

Reflects causative disease biology....



Genomic subgroups transcend traditional myeloid categories



Personalised patient prognosis

Demographic

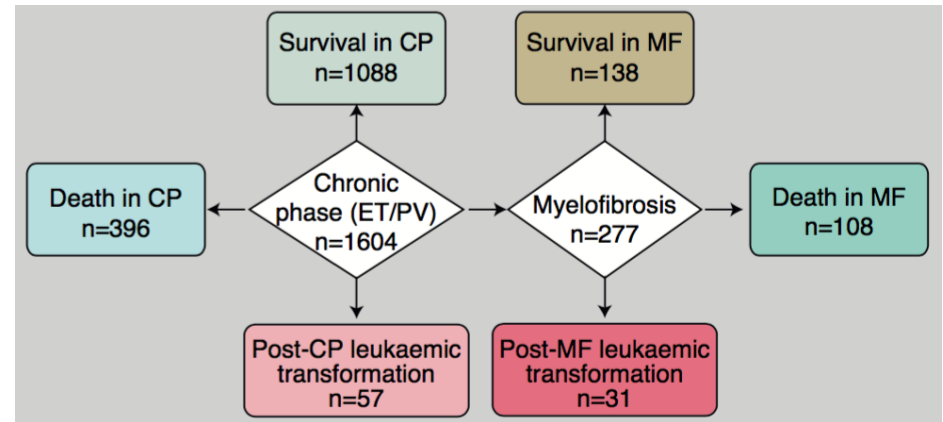
- Age at diagnosis
- Gender

Clinical

- Blood counts at diagnosis
- Splenomegaly
- Prior thrombosis
- MPN classification
 - Chronic phase (PV v ET)
 - Myelofibrosis
- Cohort

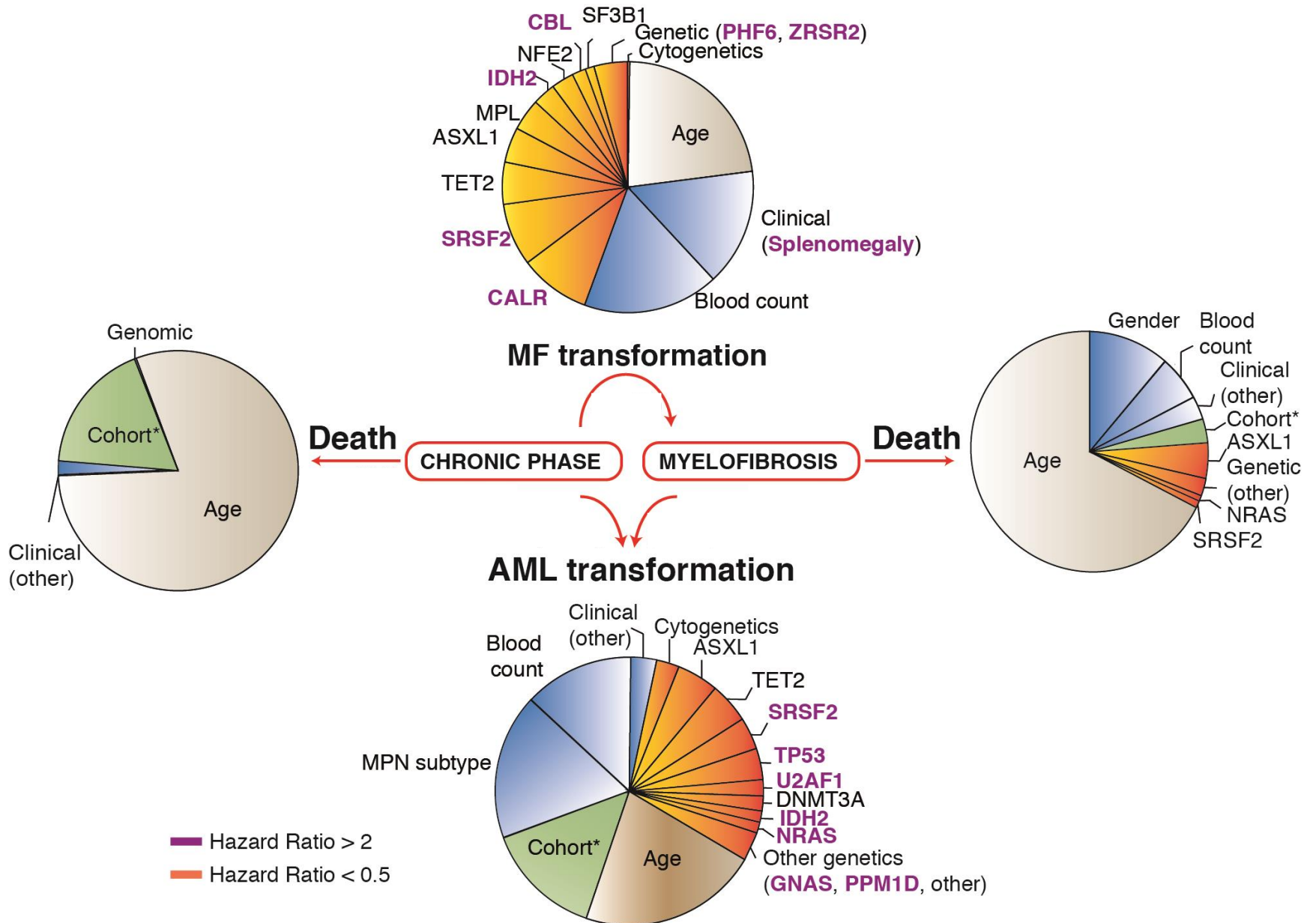
Genomic data

- 34 myeloid drivers
- 16 copy number changes



63 VARIABLES

Determinants of outcome in MPN

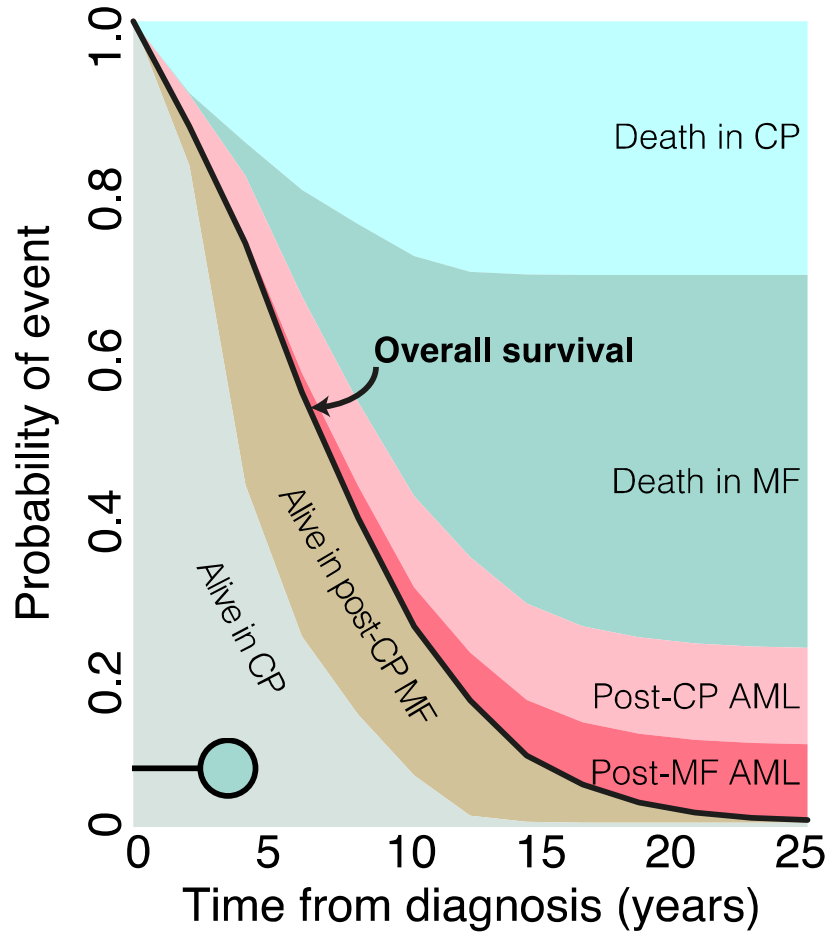


Personalised patient prognosis

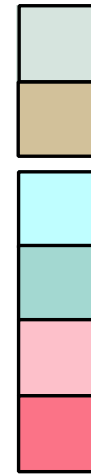
ET
79yr
Female

Hb 104g/l
WCC $8.4 \times 10^9/l$
Plt $2300 \times 10^9/l$

CALR
SRSF2
IDH2
18q LOH



Predicted Outcomes



Alive in CP

Alive in MF

Death in CP

Death in MF

Death from post-CP AML

Death from post-MF AML

Length of follow up —

Time of MF transformation —✕

Actual Outcomes



Acknowledgements

Nangalia group

Nick Williams
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Tony Green Group
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Joanna Baxter, CBSB
Phyllis Paterson, MPN clinic

PT1 trial team and patients

Clinical collaborators

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Mary-Frances McMullin
Nick Cross
Alessandro Vannucchi
Paula Guglielmelli



THE *KAY K*ENDALL LEUKAEMIA FUND



wellcometrust