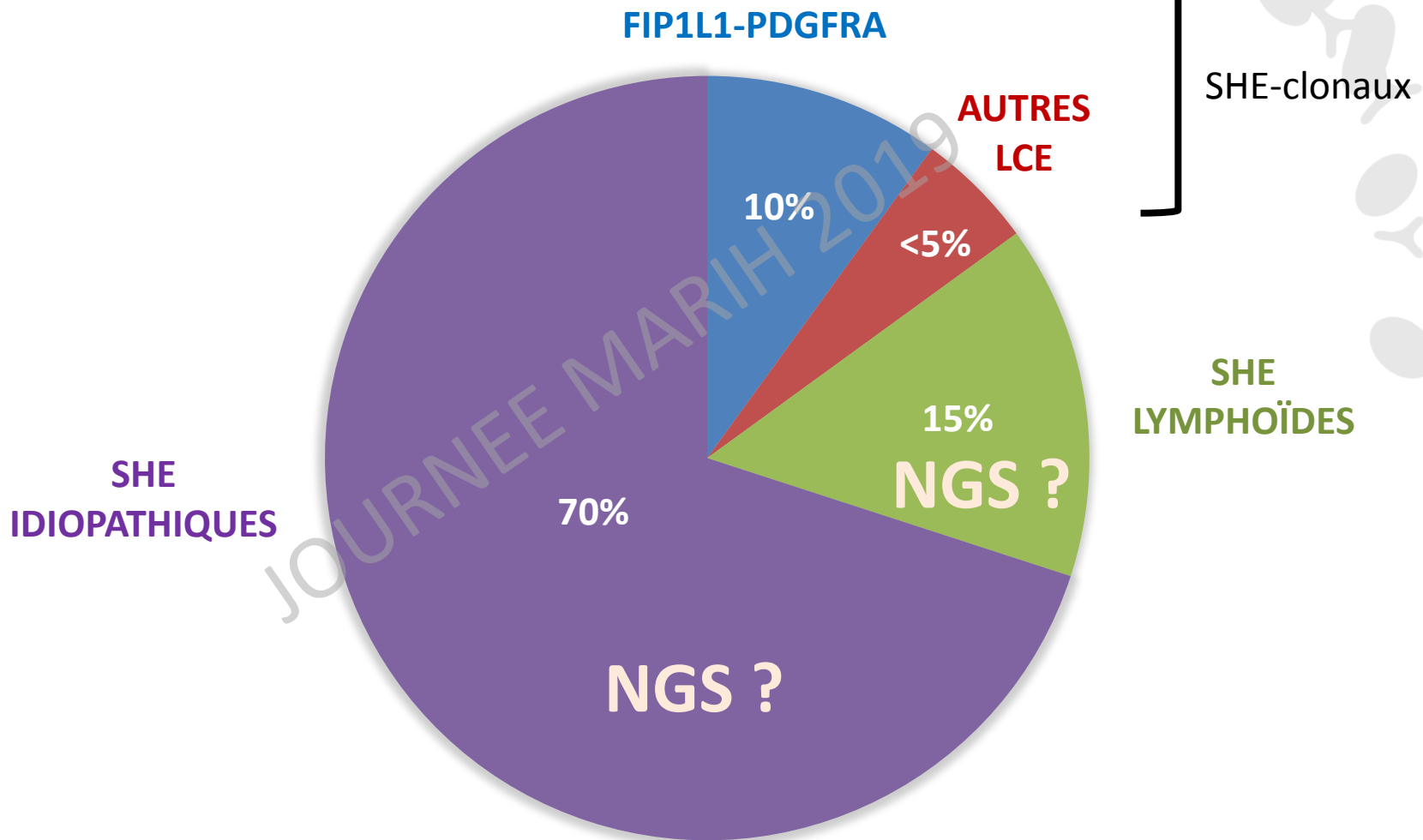


PLACE DU NGS DANS LES SYNDROMES HYPEREOSINOPHIQUES



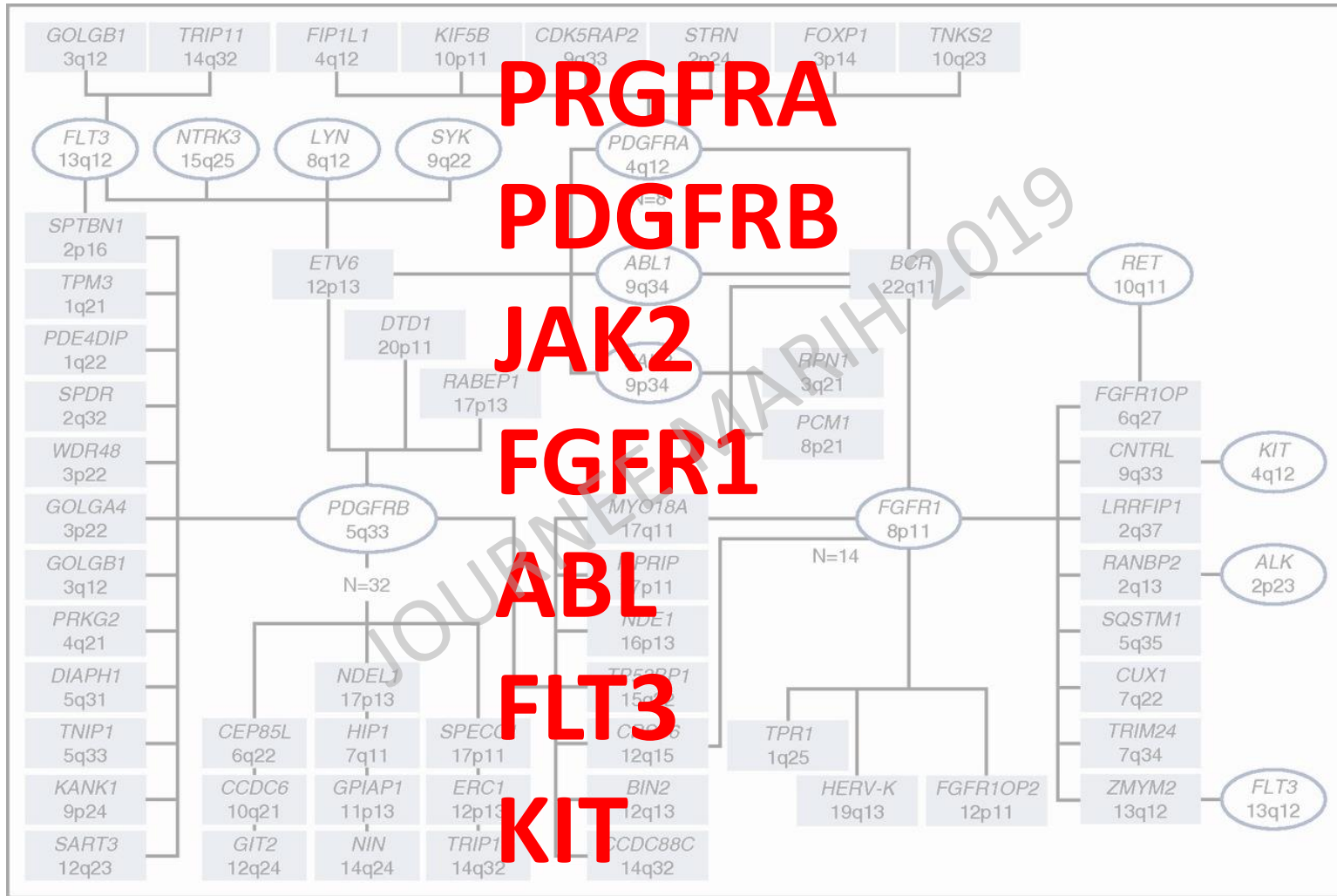
CRMR Syndromes Hyperéosinophiliques

Jean Emmanuel KAHN

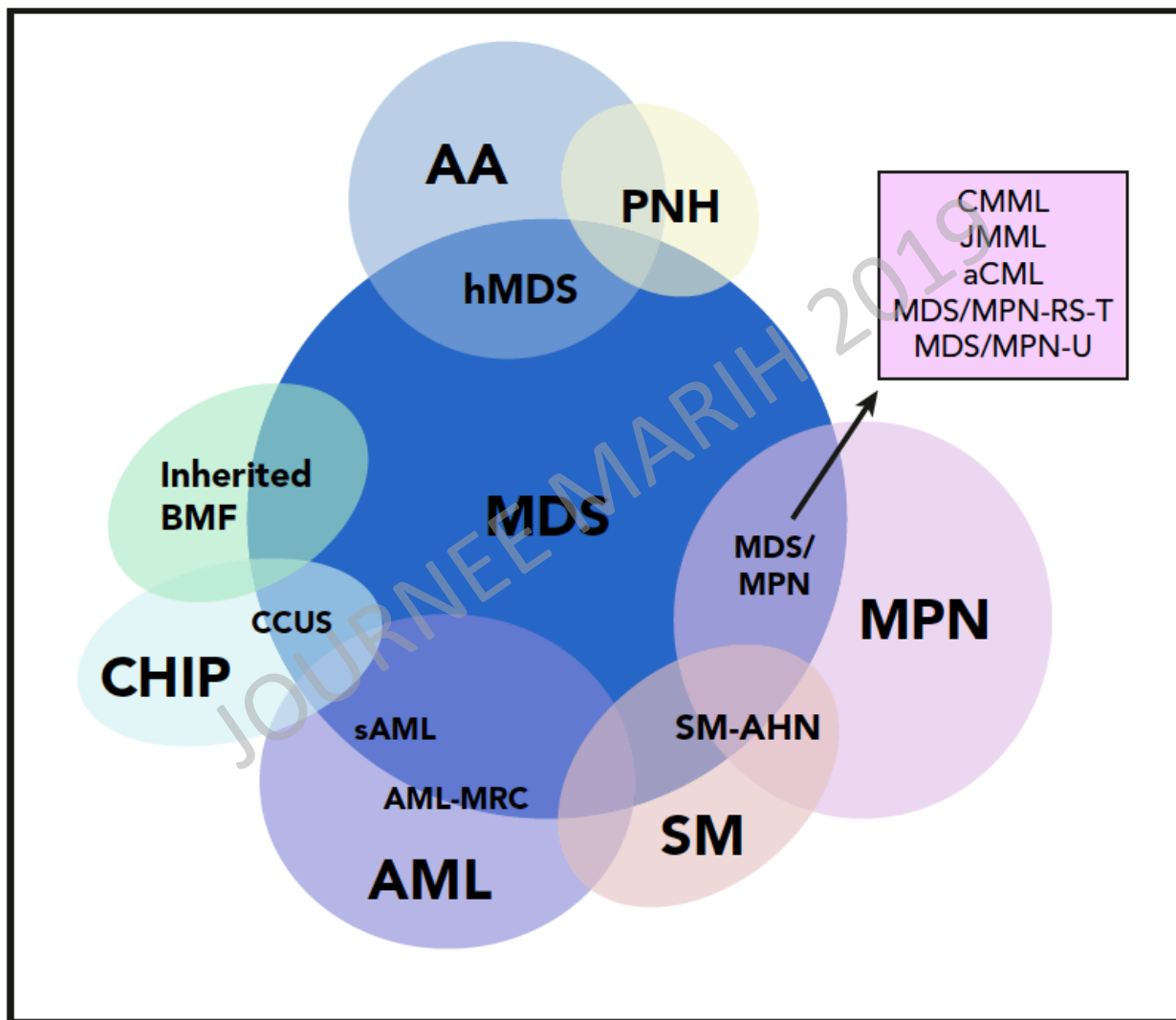




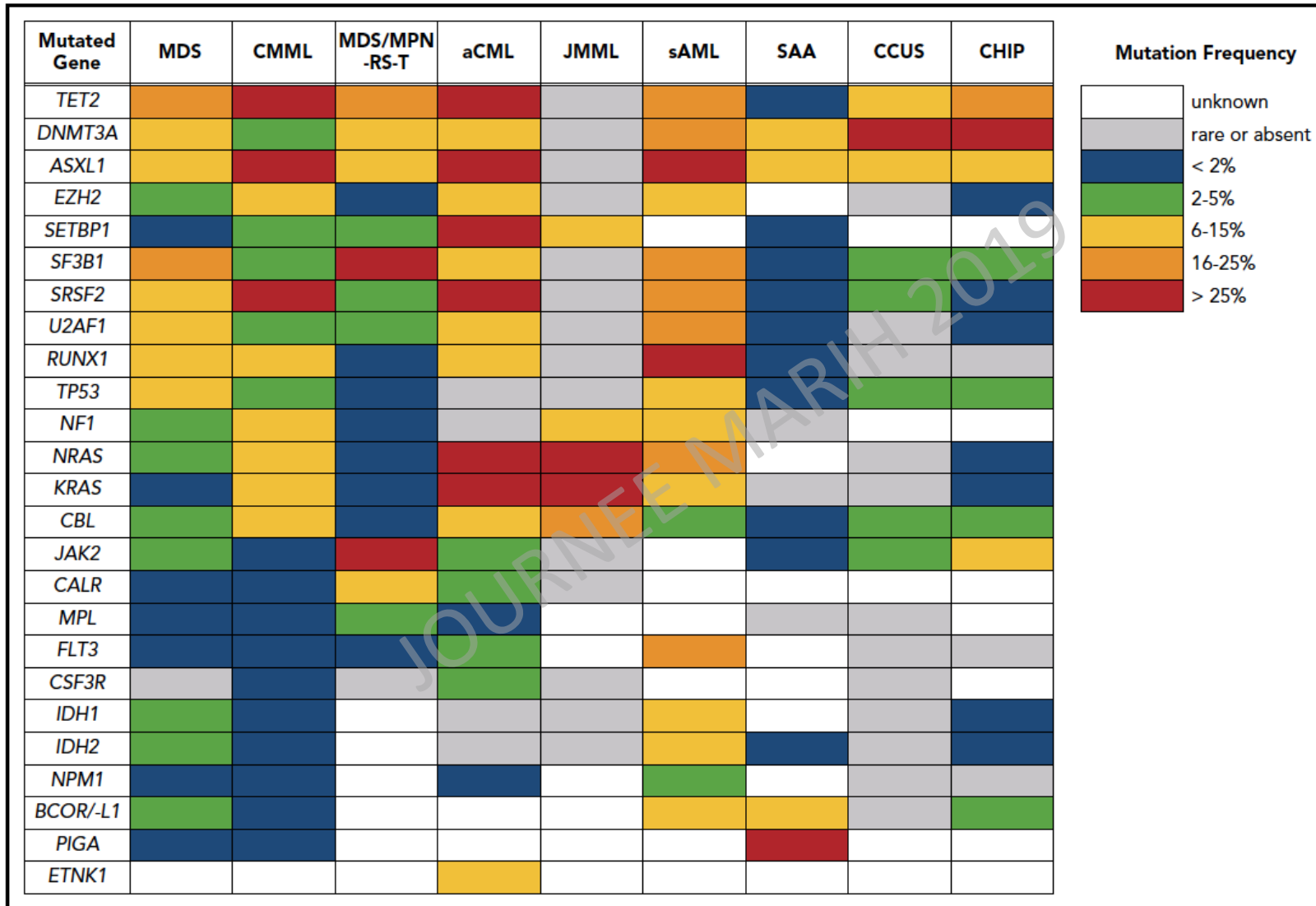
LES EOSINOPHILIES CLONALES EN 2019



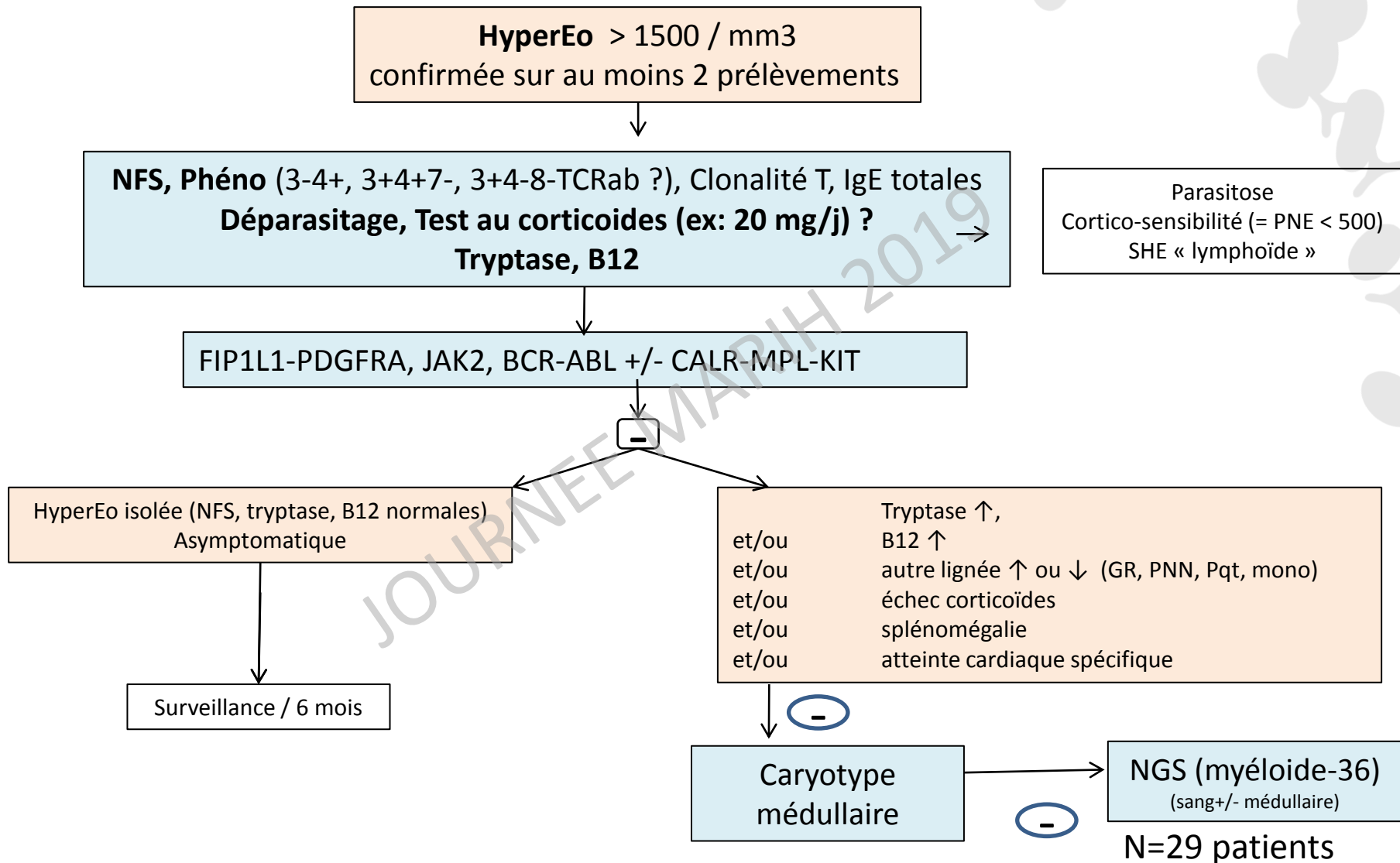
- Certains patients sont totalement réfractaires aux corticoïdes
- Certains patients HES-I ont des caractéristiques « néoplasies myéloïdes »
- L'imatinib et d'autres ITK sont efficaces chez des patients FP- à caryotype normal



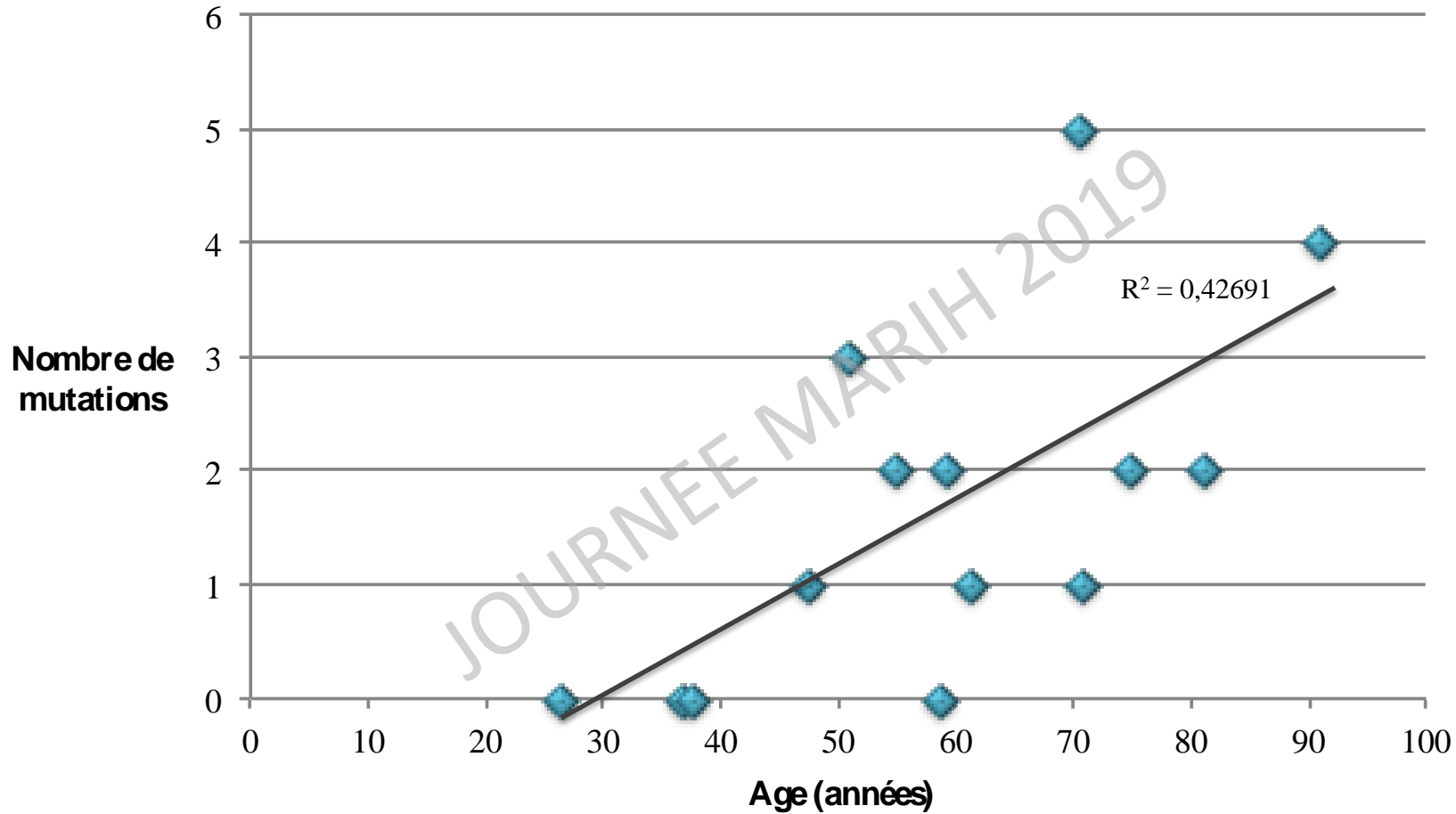
PAS DE DONNEES SUR LES SHE.....



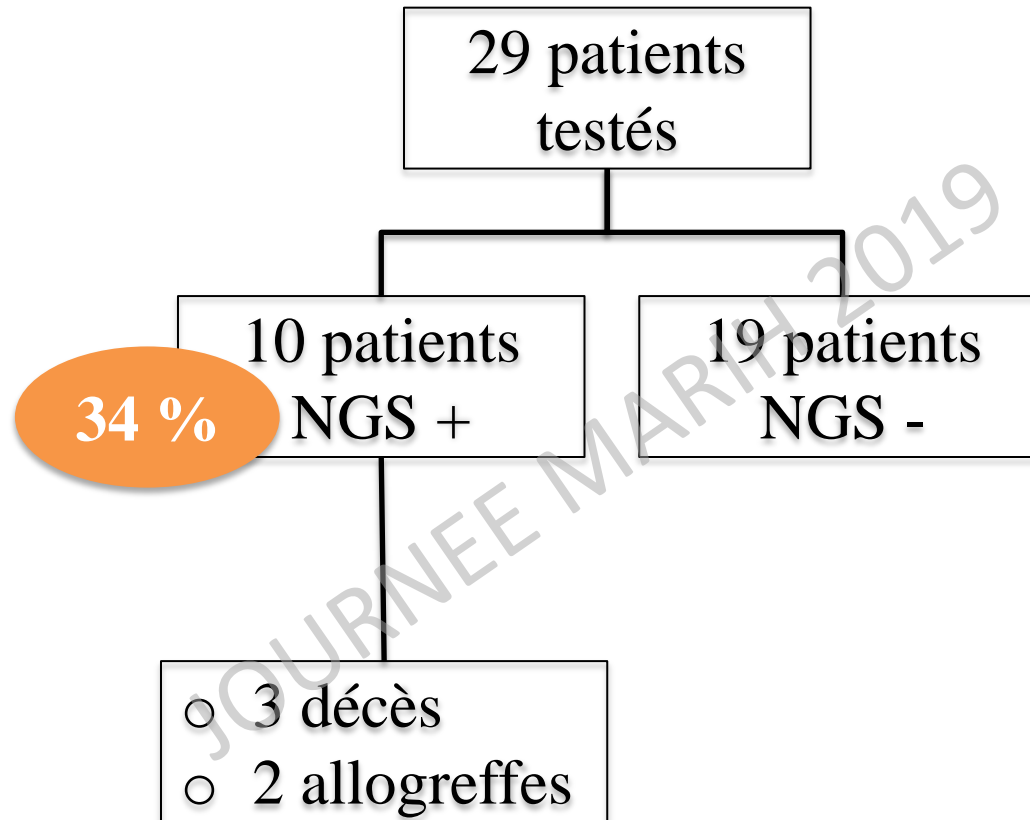
PAS DE DONNEES SUR LES SHE.....



- 10 patients (34%) avec mutation(s) identifiée(s)
 - TET2 (n=5); SRSF2 (n=4); ASXL1 (n=3); cKIT et WT1 (n=2); CALR, JAK2, P53, RUNX1, SF3B1, U2AF1 (n=1)
 - ASXL1 + SF3B1 (n=3)
 - Médiane de 1,5 (0-5) mutations
- Atteintes : cutanée (n=8), cardiaque (n=3) et SPM (n=7)
- CT sensibilité: seulement 1/8 (12,5%)
- SMD: n=2



Augmentation du nombre de mutations identifiées avec l'âge des patients au diagnostic



30 SHE IDIOPATHIQUES. Caryotype-FISH-F/P et autres Hémopathies exclues- Corée

Idiopathic Hypereosinophilia or Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome (n=30)

Satisfying all of the below

- Absolute eosinophil count in peripheral blood > 1,500/uL
- No reactive cause for hypereosinophilia
- No rearrangement of *PDGFRA*, *PDGFRB*, *FGFR1*, *BCR/ABL* and *PCM1-JAK2* confirmed by FISH
- Normal G-banding karyotype
- No other hematopoietic neoplasms

Targeted sequencing (88 genes) with BM specimens

Mutation detected (n=16, 53.3%)

59 mutated genes

NOTCH1, SCRIB, STAG2, ASXL1, SH2B3, EZH2, GATA1, NF1, SF3B1, TET2, ATM, ATRX, BRD4, CCND1, DIS3, FAT4, GATA2, IKZF1, ITPKB, MED12, MPL, NFKBIE, PRKD3, PRPF40B, PTEN, SAMHD1, SMC3, ZMYM3, BCOR, BIRC3, CARD6, CBL, CDKN2A, CEBPA, CSF1R, CSF3R, DNMT3A, EGR2, FAM46C, FBXW7, FLT3, HIST1H1E, IDH2, JAK2, LRP1B, MAPK1, POLG, RB1, RUNX1, SETBP1, SF1, SF3A1, SMARCA2, SMC1A, TGM7, TP53, U2AF2, WT1, ZRSR2

No mutation (n=14, 46.7%)

No mutation detected in 14 patients.

Network analysis

21 candidate genes

RUNX1, GATA2, WT1, TP53, EGR2, IKZF1, NOTCH1, MPL, FLT3, CSF3R, DNMT3A, TET2, EZH2, JAK2, MAPK1, BRD4, BIRC3, FAT4, PTEN, NF1, RB1

NOTCH1: 27% (8)

SCRIB: 17% (5)

STAG2: 17% (5)

SH2B3: 13% (4)

ASXL1: 10% (3)

TET2: 7% (2)

Table 1. Mutated genes in patients with eosinophilia (n = 16).

Case ID	Gene
#2	EZH2, FLT3, IKZF1, ITPKB, NOTCH1, SAMHD1, SF3A1, STAG2, ZMYM3
#3*	CDKN2A, EZH2
#6	ATRX, DIS3, NOTCH1
#8	NOTCH1, STAG2
#9	ATRX, BRD4, CARD6, GATA2, NFKBIE, SMC1A
#10	ASXL1, ATM, BIRC3, CBL, CCND1, CEBPA, DIS3, FAM46C, FAT4, FBXW7, GATA1, MAPK1, MPL, NF1, NFKBIE, NOTCH1, PRKD3, PRPF40B, RUNX1, SCRIB, SF1, SF3B1, SH2B3, SMC3, STAG2, TET2, TET1
#12	GATA1, NOTCH1, SF3B1, SH2B3
#13	SCRIB, SF3B1
#14	NF1, NOTCH1, PTEN, SCRIB, STAG2
#15	SCRIB, SH2B3
#16	MED12, NF1
#17	ASXL1
#18	ASXL1, ATM, BCOR, BRD4, CCND1, CSF1R, CSF3R, DNMT3A, EGR2, EZH2, FAT4, GATA1, GATA2, HIST1H1E, IDH2, IKZF1, ITPKB, JAK2, LRP1B, MED12, MPL, NOTCH1, POLG, PRKD3, PRPF40B, PTEN, RB1, SAMHD1, SCRIB, SETBP1, SH2B3, SMARCA2, SMC3, STAG2, TGM7, U2AF2, ZMYM3, ZRSR2
#20	NOTCH1
#21	TP53
#28	TET2

Table 2. Patient clinical characteristics according to somatic mutation status.

	Patients with mutations (n = 16)	Patients without mutations (n = 14)	P-value
Onset age ^a	44 (26–64)	51 (29–75)	ns
Male/Female (% male)	10/6 (62.5)	7/7 (50.0)	ns
CBC findings			
Hb (g/dL) ^a	13.8 (8.2–15.4)	12.7 (8.6–15.1)	ns
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$) ^a	10.1 (4.12–50.4)	11.1 (6.0–38.1)	ns
Platelets ($\times 10^9/L$) ^a	159 (138–307)	252 (149–507)	ns
Peak AEC ($\times 10^6/L$) ^a	4,734 (851–44,463)	7,015 (2,580–24,365)	ns
Peak ALC ($\times 10^6/L$) ^a	2,071 (414–3,847)	2,122 (1,026–5,711)	ns
BM findings			
Eosinophils (%) ^a	24.7 (2.0–82.8)	38.1 (9.0–66.0)	ns
Dysplastic eosinophils (n) ^{a, b}	2 (0–23)	0.3 (0–5)	0.045
Erythroid dysplasia (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	ns
Granuloid dysplasia (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	ns
Megakaryocyte dysplasia (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	ns
Granuloid hyperplasia (%)	2 (12.5)	3 (27.3)	
Hypercellular marrow (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	ns
Splenomegaly (%)	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	ns
End organ damage (%)	10 (62.5)	12 (85.7)	ns
Constitutional symptom(s) (%)	7 (43.8)	9 (64.3)	ns
Treatment			
Corticosteroid (%)	10 (62.5)	13 (92.9)	ns
Hydroxyurea (%)	5 (31.3)	5 (35.7)	ns
Imatinib (%)	4 (25.0)	2 (14.3)	ns
IFN-alpha (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	ns
Observation (%)	6 (37.5)	1 (7.1)	ns

- Impact pronostic du NGS non évalué
- Pas de lien avec l'âge ni avec des chevauchements SMD
- NOTCH1:
 - Impliquée dans hémopathie T
 - mais exclusif d'un rearrangement TCR dans cette étude

JOURNÉE MARIH 2019

Targeted next-generation sequencing identifies a subset of idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome with features similar to chronic eosinophilic leukemia, not otherwise specified

Sa A Wang^{1,11}, Wayne Tam^{2,11}, Albert G Tsai³, Daniel A Arber³, Robert P Hasserjian⁴, Julia T Geyer², Tracy I George⁵, David R Czuchlewski⁵, Kathryn Foucar⁵, Heesun J Rogers⁶, Eric D Hsi⁶, B Bryan Rea⁷, Adam Bagg⁷, Paola Dal Cin⁸, Chong Zhao¹, Todd W Kelley⁹, Srdan Verstovsek¹⁰, Carlos Bueso-Ramos¹ and Attilio Orazi²

MODERN PATHOLOGY (2016) 29, 854–864

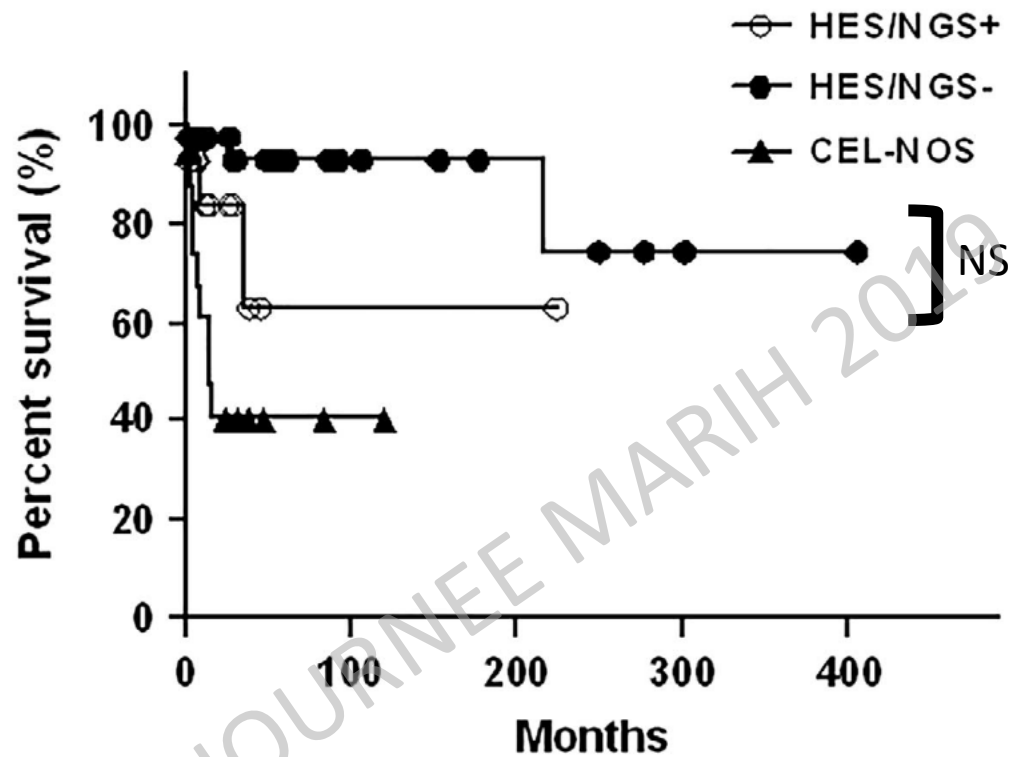
© 2016 USCAP, Inc All rights reserved 0893-3952/16 \$32.00

- SHE-I (n=51)
- CEL-NOS (n=17) : blastes > 5%/2% et/ou autres anomalies K rare
- Rétrospectif, sur matériel médullaire
- Panel « myéloïde » 28-43-50 gènes
- Exclusion SHE-L, PDGFRA-PDGFRB, FGFR1, JAK2, KIT, LAM, SMD....

- 14 patients NGS +
- 7 patients avec 1 mut, 5 avec 2 mut, 2 patients avec 3 mut ou +
- ASXL1 (43%), TET2 (36%), EZH2 (29%), SETBP1 (22%), CBL (14%), NOTCH1 (14%)
- DNMT3A, NRAS, JAK2 exon 13, and GATA2 (7%, n=1).

	HES NGS+ N=14	HES NGS- N=37	CEL-NOS N=17	NGS- vs NGS+	NGS + vs CEL-NOS
Age	63.8 (24-89)	41 (16-81)	66.4 (28-89)	<0,001	NS
Sexe M/F	7/7	22/15	11/5	NS	NS
Eosino (G/L)	7.6 (1.5-120)	3.5 (51.5-177)	8.7 (1.6-30)	NS	NS
HMG/SMG (n)	1/13	6/37	6/14	NS	NS
Infiltrat éo tissulaire (n)	9/13	24/37	3/16	NS	NS
Blast BM (%)	1 (0-2)	1 (1-3)	2 (0-16)	NS	NS
Dysmyélop.	4/14	1/36	6/17	0.017	NS
AML/décès	0/3	0/3	3/9		

Patient	Age (years) /gender	Mutations/allele burden	Follow-up
1	60.9/M	ASXL1 (34%), DNMT3A (7%), EZH2 (74%), NRAS (39%), SETBP1 (6%)	Failed all therapies including steroids, Campath, TKI, and cytarabine. <u>Died of congestive heart failure</u> , and pneumonia, 35.1 months
2	58.8/F	TET2 (45.6%)	<u>Some response to Campath</u> , alive, 37.9 months
3	58.1/F	NOTCH1 (57%), JAK2 exon 3 (25%)	<u>Responded to intermittent Campath</u> , alive, 45.3 months
4	57.8/F	TET2 (27%)	<u>Responded to corticosteroids and Campath</u> , alive, 224 months
5	24.3/M	TET2 (25%), DNMT3A+ (15%)	Complete response to corticosteroids, alive 28 months
6	73.5/M	TET2 (6%)	<u>Excellent response to Imatinib</u> , lost to follow-up, 2.1 months
7	89.0/F	ASXL1 (30%), EZH2 (52%)	Persistent hypereosinophilia, treated with Hydroxyurea, alive 14.1 months
8	34.9/F	NOTCH1 (56%)	Persistent hypereosinophilia, continued corticosteroid with some response, alive, 25.7 months
9	61.6/M	ASXL1 (47%), EZH2 (91%)	<u>Failed corticosteroids, Campath and tyrosine kinase inhibitor</u> ; treated with cytarabine and vincristine, alive, 13.3 months
10	79.1/F	ASXL1 (17%)	Limited response to corticosteroids, lost to follow-up, 5.6 months
11	70.2/M	BCOR (50%), CBL (10%)	<u>Failed to respond to steroids</u> , responded to azacitidine, alive 11.2 months
12	82.4/M	ASXL1 (42%)	<u>Died of heart failure</u> and anemia, 8.1 months
13	66.0/M	EZH2 (52%), SETBP1 (37%), ASXL1 (48%), TET2 (46%)	<u>Treated with decitabine</u> , lost follow-up, 7.1 months
14	83/F	CBL (12.9%)	<u>Died of heart disease</u> , 1 month



Profil clinique et biologique NGS + et NGS – sensiblement identique

Traitement cytoréducteurs/hypométylants + fréquents chez NGS+

Corticoïdes plus fréquent dans NGS-

Pas d'impact du NGS sur le pronostic

Predictors of survival in WHO-defined hypereosinophilic syndrome and idiopathic hypereosinophilia and the role of next-generation sequencing

Leukemia (2016) **30**, 1924–1926; doi:10.1038/leu.2016.73

- SHE-I (n=98) Prospectif, sur matériel médullaire
- Panel « myéloïde » 23 gènes
- Exclusion CEL-NOS, SHE-L, PDGFRA-PDGFRB, FGFR1, JAK2, KIT, LAM, SMD....
- Poumons=28%, Digestif=16%, Cardiaque=8%, HSM=4%

- NGS + dans 11% des cas (n=11)
- TET2: n=3
- ASXL1: n=2
- KIT: n=2
- IDH2, SF3B1, JAK2, TP53:n=1

JOURNEE MARIH 2019

Table 1. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of HES/IHE patients with and without mutations in myeloid-relevant genes

Characteristics	All cases (n = 98)	Cases with mutations (n = 11)	Cases without mutations (n = 87)	P-value
Males (%)	54 (55%)	7 (64%)	47 (54%)	0.7
Age (years), median (range)	53 (19–83)	61 (29–83)	52 (19–81)	0.1
No. > 60 years (%)	35 (36%)	6 (55%)	29 (33%)	0.2
AEC ($\times 10^9/l$), median (range)	3 (1–59)	2 (2–5)	3 (1–59)	0.4
AEC $\geq 3 \times 10^9/l$ (%)	52 (53%)	5 (45%)	47 (54%)	0.8
AEC $\geq 5 \times 10^9/l$ (%)	35 (36%)	2 (18%)	33 (38%)	0.3
<i>No. (%) of organs involved (including skin)</i>				
None	15 (16%)	2 (19%)	13 (14%)	0.8
One	58 (59%)	6 (54%)	52 (60%)	
Two	20 (20%)	3 (27%)	17 (19%)	
Three or more	5 (5%)	0	5 (6%)	
<i>No. (%) of organs involved (excluding skin)</i>				
None	45 (46%)	5 (45%)	40 (46%)	0.9
One	40 (41%)	5 (45%)	35 (40%)	
Two	10 (10%)	1 (10%)	9 (10%)	
Three or more	3 (3%)	0	3 (4%)	
Cardiac involvement (%)	8 (8%)	1 (9%)	7 (8%)	0.9
Palpable hepatosplenomegaly (%)	4 (4%)	1 (9%)	3 (3%)	0.4
Pulmonary involvement (%) ^b	27 (28%)	4 (36%)	23 (26%)	0.5
Gastrointestinal involvement (%)	16 (16%)	1 (9%)	15 (17%)	0.7
Hemoglobin (g/dl), median (range)	13.3 (7.9–16.3)	13.0 (7.9–15.8)	13.3 (8.2–16.3)	0.8
Hemoglobin < LNL (%)	39 (40%)	4 (36%)	35 (40%)	0.8
Hemoglobin < 10 g/dl (%)	11 (11%)	2 (18%)	9 (10%)	0.6
Leukocyte count $\times 10^9/l$, median (range)	9.4 (3.6–87)	9.0 (6.5–18)	9.4 (3.6–87)	0.9
Leukocyte count $> 15 \times 10^9/l$ (%)	18 (18%)	2 (18%)	16 (18%)	0.9
Platelet count $\times 10^9/l$, median (range)	276 (79–631)	299 (221–421)	273 (79–631)	0.4
Platelet count $< 150 \times 10^9/l$ (%)	4 (4%)	0	4 (5%)	0.5
AST > UNL (%)	5 (6%) (n = 87)	0 (n = 9)	5 (6%) (n = 78)	0.4
ALT > UNL (%)	6 (10%) (n = 62)	0 (n = 6)	6 (11%) (n = 56)	0.4
Total bilirubin > UNL (%)	4 (7%) (n = 58)	0 (n = 4)	4 (7%) (n = 54)	0.6
LDH > UNL (%)	22 (36%) (n = 61)	2 (29%) (n = 7)	20 (37%) (n = 54)	0.7
Tryptase > UNL (%) ^c	14 (24%) (n = 59)	1 (17%) (n = 6)	13 (25%) (n = 53)	0.7
IL-5 > UNL (%)	15 (31%) (n = 49)	0 (n = 6)	15 (35%) (n = 43)	0.08
Deaths (%)	17 (17%)	5 (45%)	12 (14%)	n/a
Follow-up from referral (months), median (range)	60 (0.1–131)	67 (0.2–131)	58 (0.1–129)	n/a
Follow-up from diagnosis (months), median (range)	70 (0.3–312)	69 (0.3–312)	71 (0.5–235)	n/a

AUCUNE DIFFERENCE NGS+ VS NGS-

JOURNÉE MAI 2019

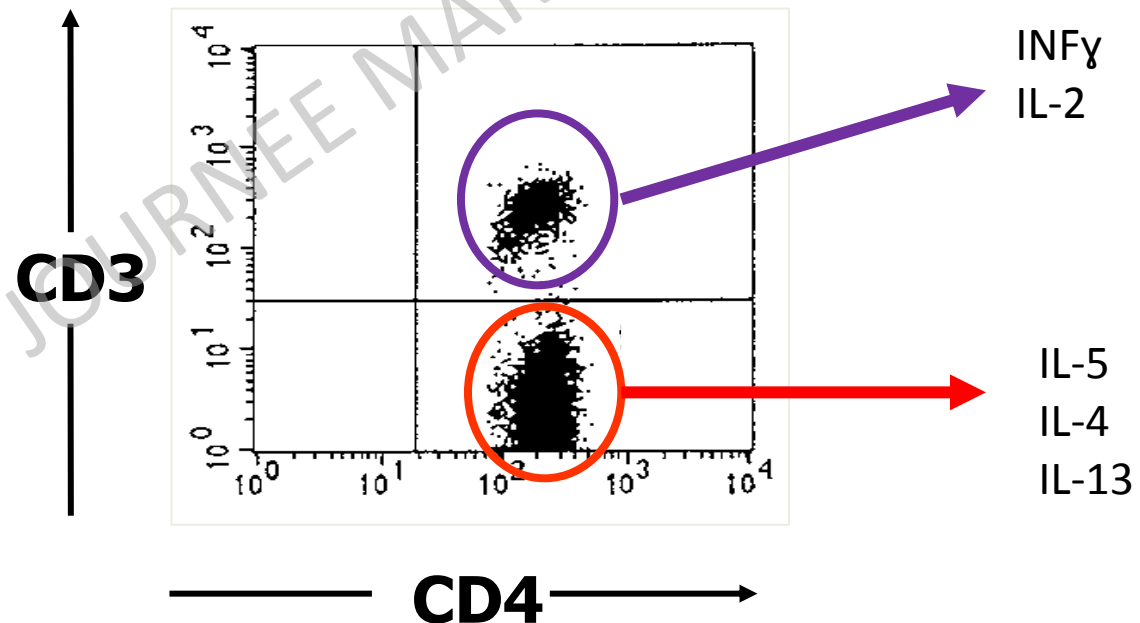
- Suivi 70 mois
- 17 décès (10 liés à la maladie)
- Analyse univariée sur la survie globale
 - Age > 60 ans,
 - Cœur, HSM,
 - Hb < 10g/dl, lymphopénie
 - mutation NGS ($p < 0,05$)
- Analyse multivariée sur la survie globale
 - Age > 60ans, cœur, HSM, Hb < 10g/dl

- Permet d'identifier des anomalies « clonales » (fréquence réelle ?)
- Signification ? ⇒ **clonal eosinophilia of indeterminate potential (CEIP)**...
- Intérêt d'un NGS sur Eo circulants triés ?
- Impact sur la transformation, la réponse au traitement et la survie : résultats contradictoires....
 - Agent hypométhylant ?
- Nécessité de plus grandes cohortes et d'un suivi prospectif



- Mécanisme moléculaire inconnu
- Argument en faveur d'une origine clonale
 - Population T souvent clonale
 - Infiltration tissulaire clonale multi-organe
 - Evolution en lymphome de haut grade possible (rare)

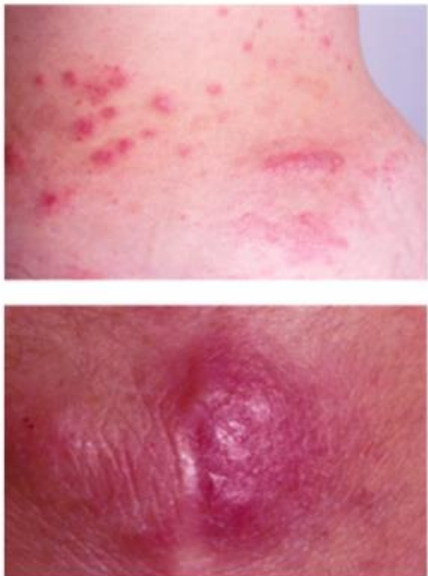
Opportunité d'un contrôle « interne »
CD3-CD4+ vs CD3+CD4+ (ou autre population
circulante)



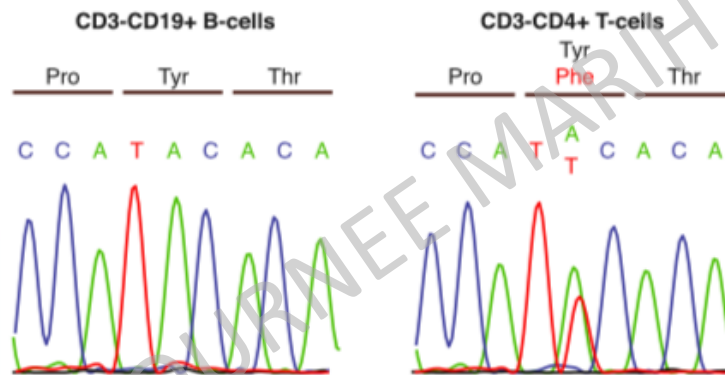
Identification of a gain-of-function *STAT3* mutation (p.Y640F) in lymphocytic variant hypereosinophilic syndrome

Sarah Walker,¹ Chen Wang,² Trent Walradt,² Bok Sil Hong,² Justin R. Tanner,³ Jonathan L. Levinsohn,² Gerald Goh,⁴ Antonio Subtil,² Stuart R. Lessin,⁵ Warren R. Heymann,^{6,7} Eric C. Vonderheid,⁸ Brett A. King,² Richard P. Lifton,⁹⁻¹¹ and Jaehyuk Choi^{2,3,12,13}

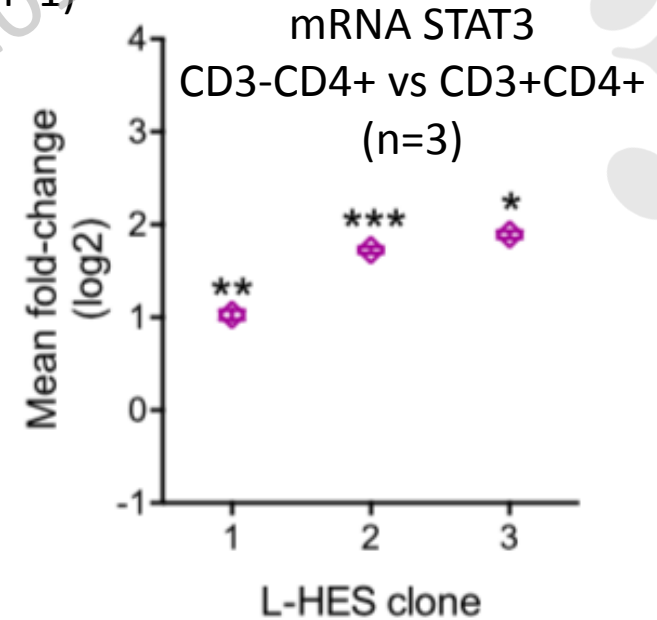
Blood2016



Exome+Sanger *STAT3* B vs T CD3-CD4+ (n=1)



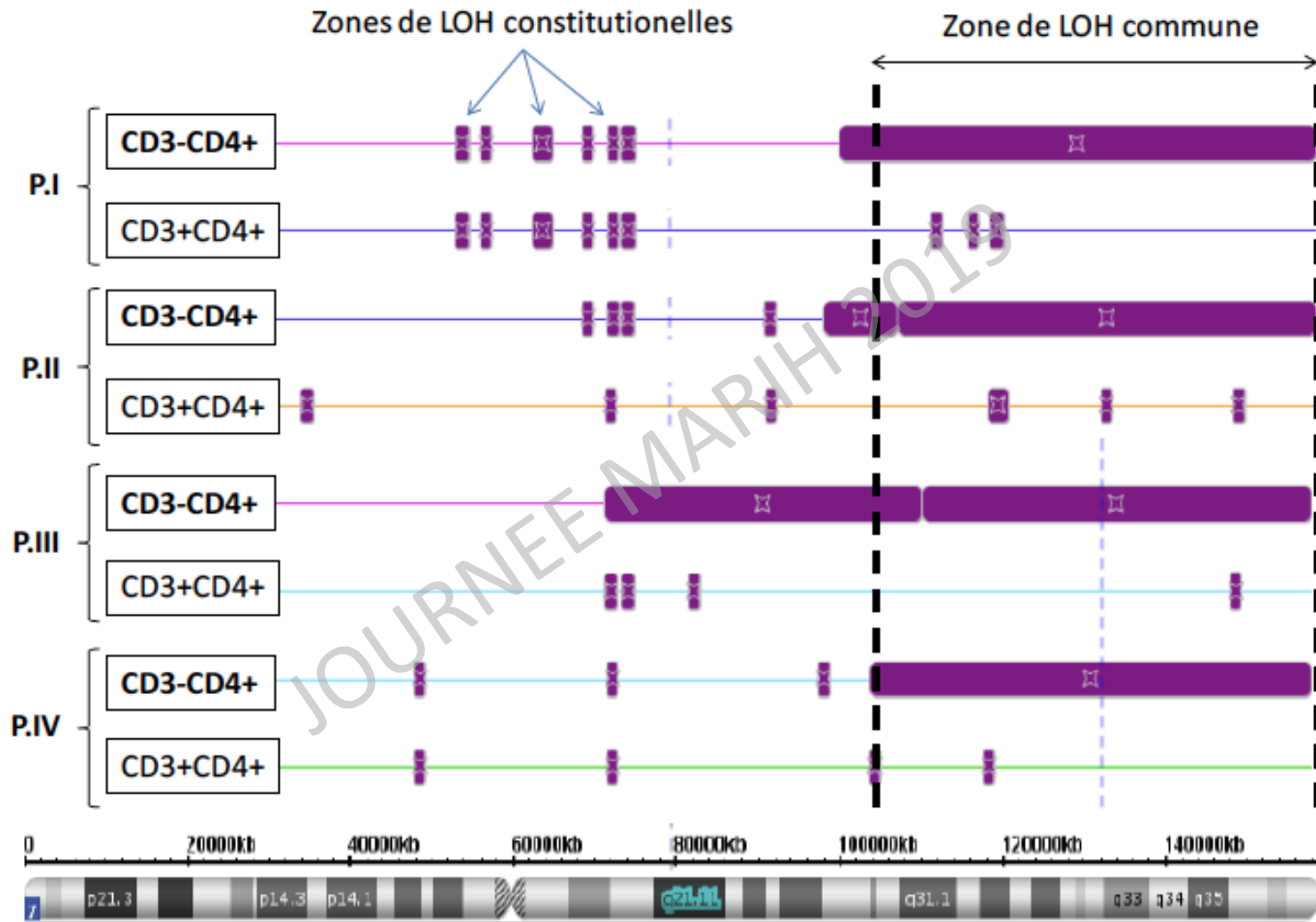
Mutation somatique
activatrice de *STAT3* (n=1)



« Signature »
STAT3
(n=3)

- 20 SHE lymphoïdes CD3-CD4+
- Analyse NGS lymphoïdes 30 gènes
- 2 patients avec mutation GoF STAT3
- Sous clone, Pas de suivi longitudinal
- Pas d'analyse de signature STAT3

JOURNÉE MaRIH 2019



Mise en évidence d'une zone de LOH commune en 7q(22.3;36.3) dans les CD3- CD4+

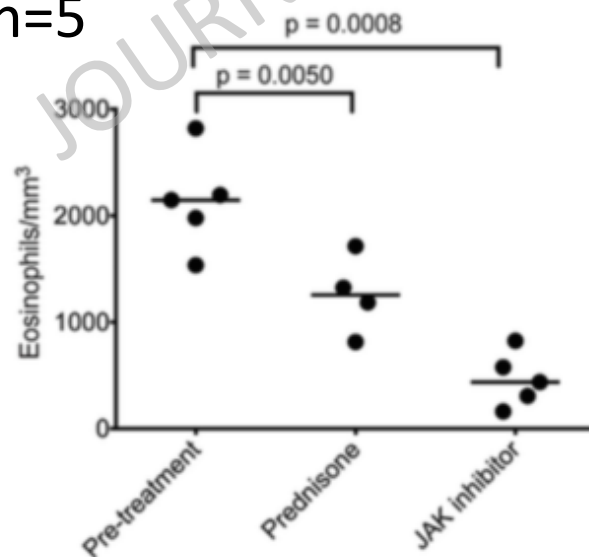
Treatment of Hypereosinophilic Syndrome with Cutaneous Involvement with the JAK Inhibitors Tofacitinib and Ruxolitinib

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2017) 137, 951–954; doi:10.1016/j.jid.2016.10.044

Inhibiteurs JAK-STAT: Tofacitinib (n=4) - Ruxolitinib (n=1)

Réponse hématologique n=5

Réponse clinique: n=5



b Prior to treatment



Treatment with tofacitinib

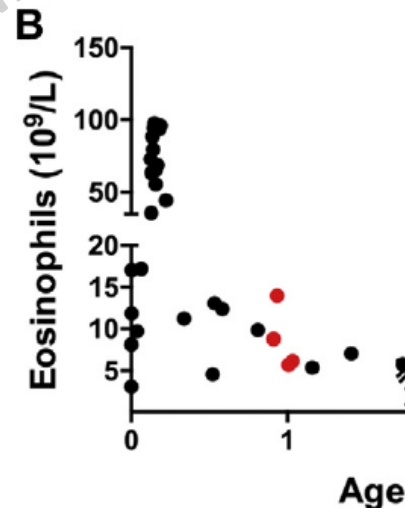
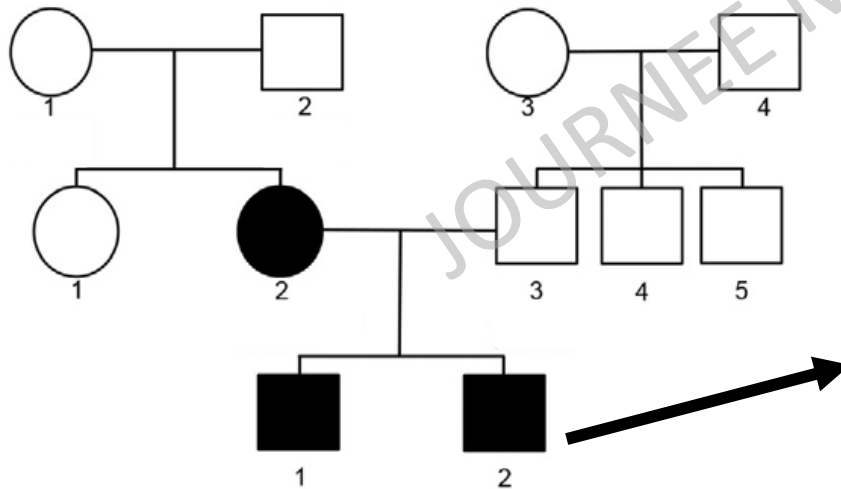


- 2 enfants de 2 et 3 ans
- Urticaire, érythème annulaire, angioedème, dermatite atopique, nodules
- Diarrhée-douleur, retard de croissance
- Bronchiolite
- PNE max 8 G/L (IgE NI) et 77 G/L (IgE = 6000kUI)
- Infiltrat Eosino cutané, digestif
- Pas de réponse aux corticoïdes
- 1 décès

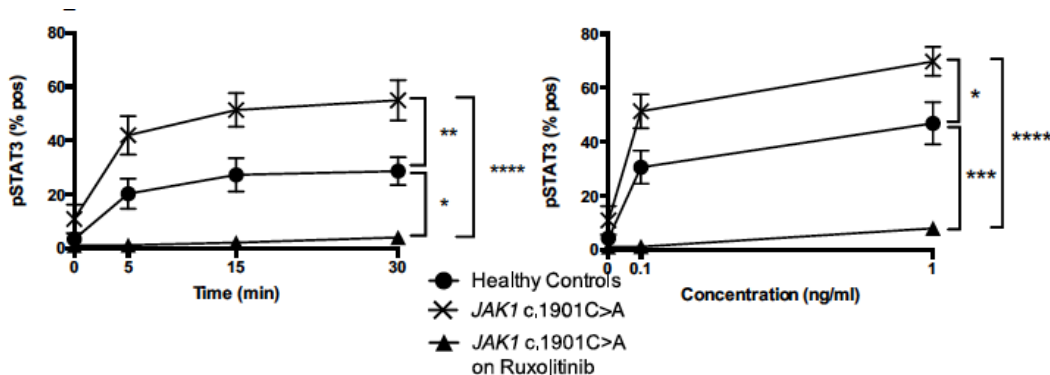
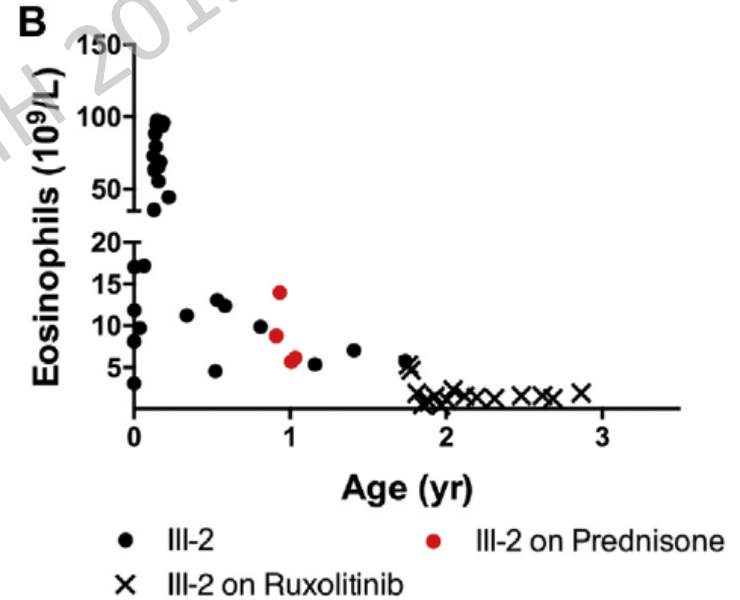
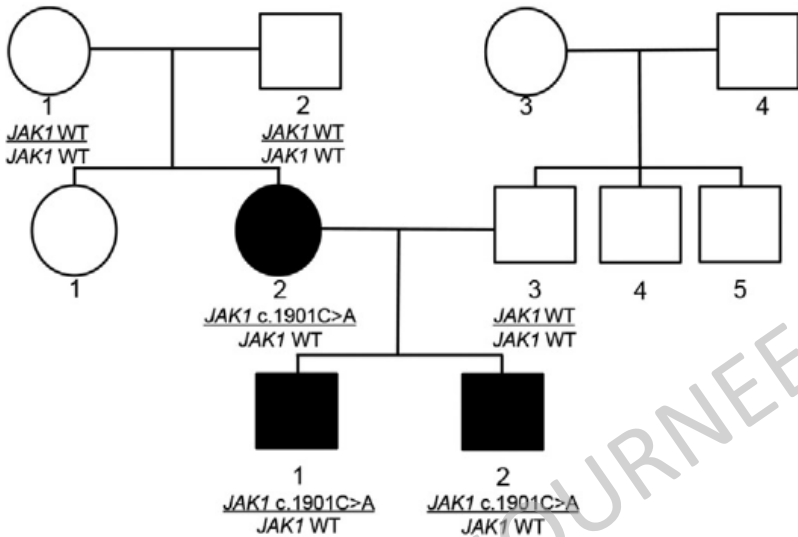
- NGS 300 gènes sur PBMC
- **Mutation somatique hématopoïétique STAT5b N642H GoF**

Cell type	STAT5B N642H %alt allele	
	Patient A	Patient B
CD3	45.8	46.1
CD11c	13.4	20.6
CD19	10.4	11
Eosinophils	N.D.	43.3

- Kystes hépatiques néo-natal
- Dermatite atopique sévère, thyroidite auto-immune
- PNEmax 2 G/L à 100 G/L
- Infiltration éosinophilique hépatique, splénique (HSM), digestive
- Bilan étiologique négatif, IL-3, IL-3, IgE normales
- Pas de réponse aux corticoïdes



Whole exome sequencing: mutation germinale JAK1 A643D, activatrice, AD, de novo, impliquant STAT3



**Rémission complète
clinique et biologique sous
ruxolitinib**

- Aucune avancée majeure dans les SHE clonaux
 - Pronostic
 - Ciblage thérapeutique
 - **Pas d'indication en routine** hors étude et hors contexte (SDM associé, LAM...)
- Quelques découvertes ponctuelles dans les SHE-lymphoïdes ou idiopathiques
 - JAK1, STAT3, STAT5b
 - Impact thérapeutique fort
- Panel dédié éosinophile ++++ (IL5-R, EPO, ALOX15, CRTH2, voie Th2.....)