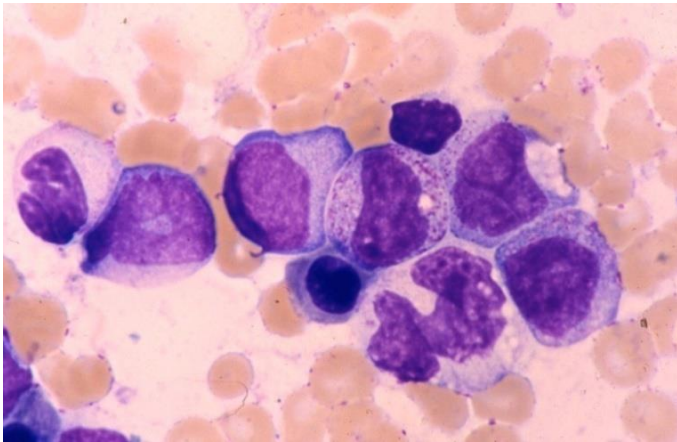


Transforming Mutations in Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome



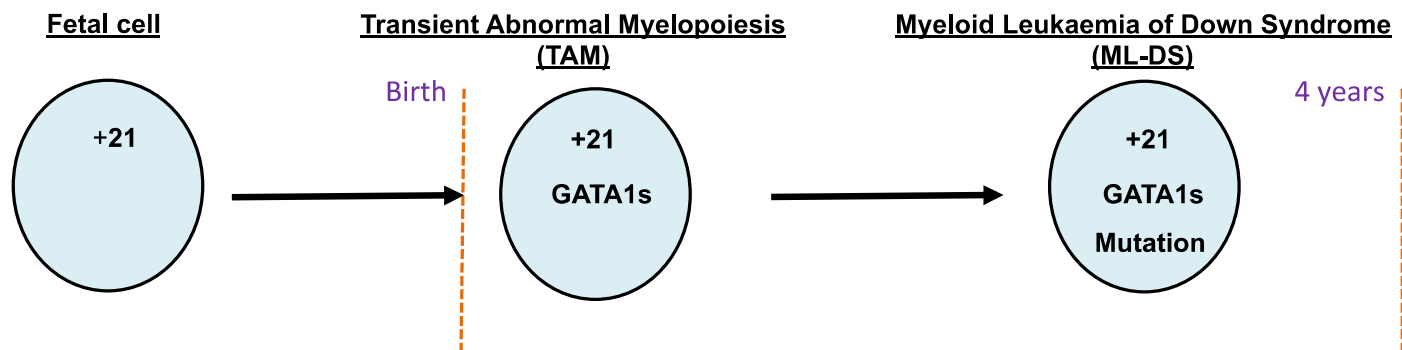
Catherine Garnett

Wellcome Trust Clinical DPhil Student

1st July 2019

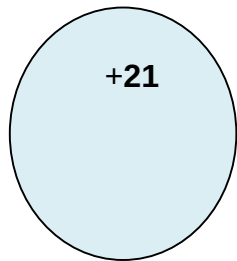
Multistep Leukaemogenesis: Co-operating mutations in cancer

- Cancer is a genetically complex disease. Often caused by step-wise acquisition of somatic mutations
- Understanding the function and co-operativity of these mutations is key to cancer biology and therapeutics.
- Blood cancers, such as Acute Myeloid Leukaemia, often simpler than solid tumours
- **Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome (ML-DS):** a model for multistep leukaemogenesis

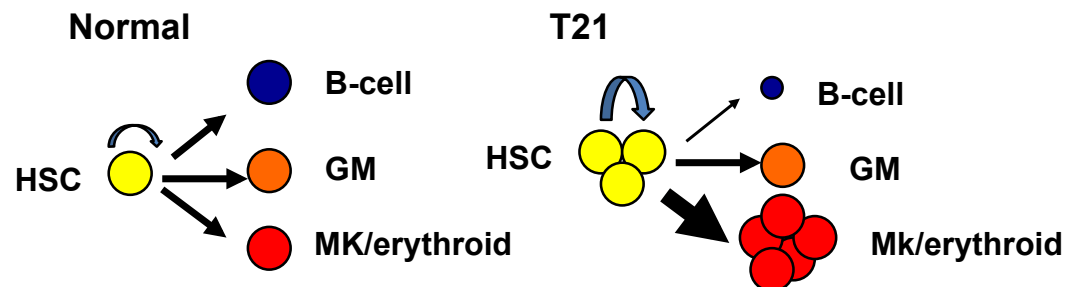


Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome (ML-DS): a model for multistep leukaemogenesis

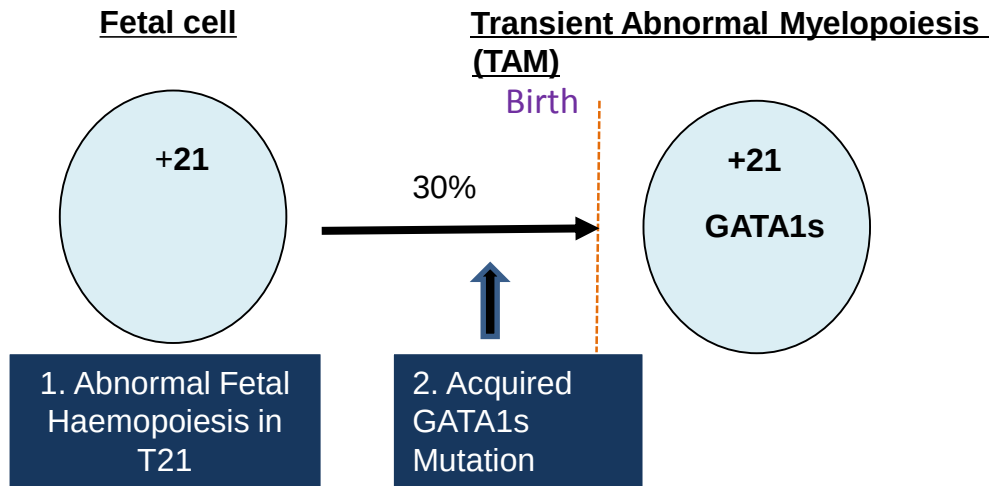
Fetal cell



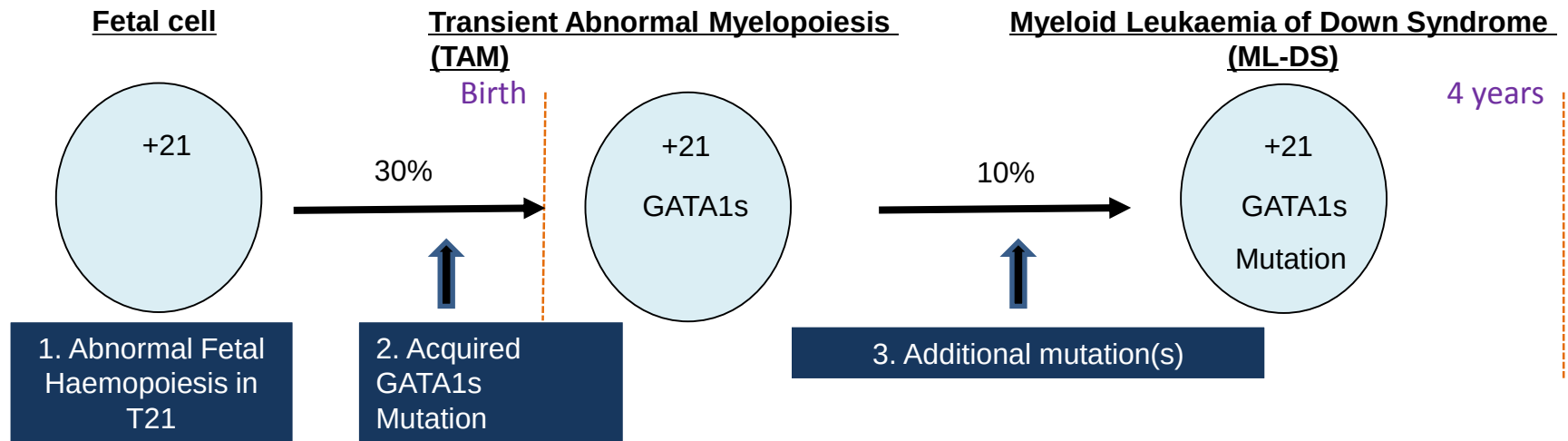
1. Abnormal Fetal
Haemopoiesis in
T21



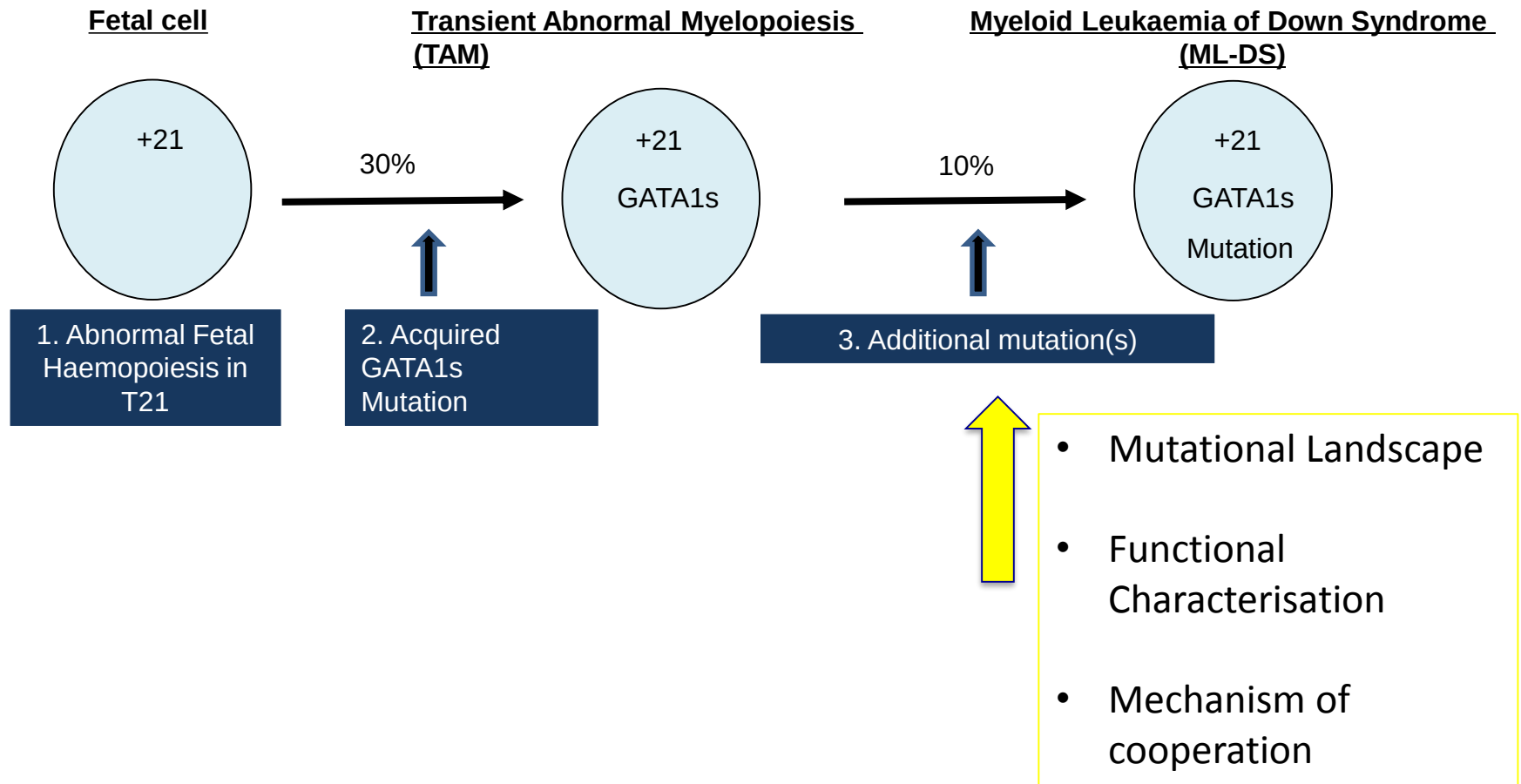
Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome (ML-DS): a model for multistep leukaemogenesis



Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome (ML-DS): a model for multistep leukaemogenesis

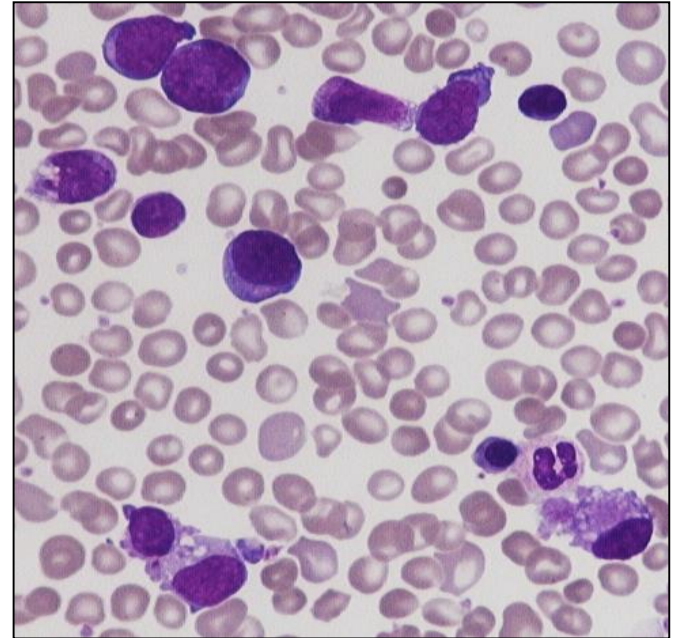


Transforming mutations in Myeloid Leukaemia of Down Syndrome

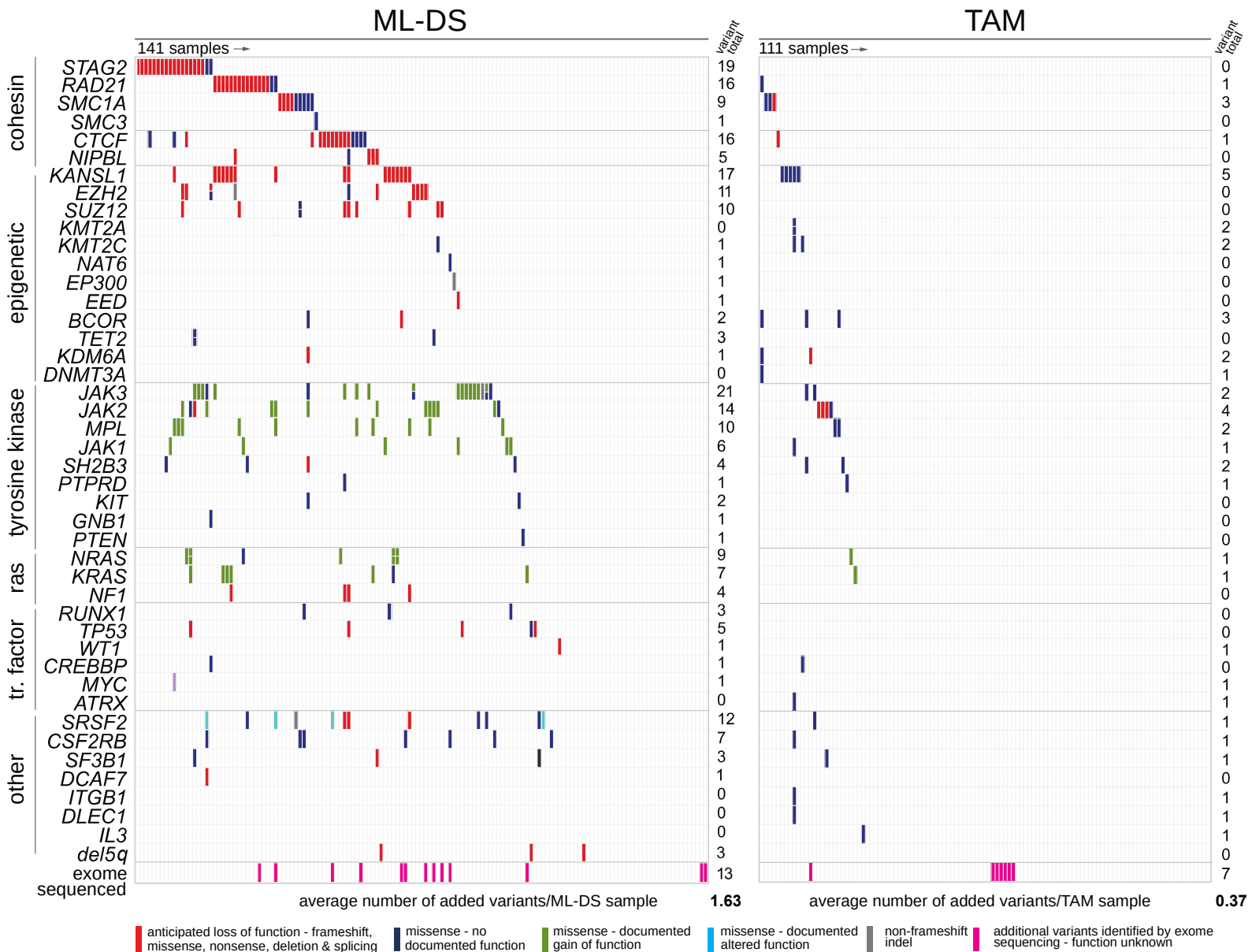


Transforming Mutations in ML-DS:

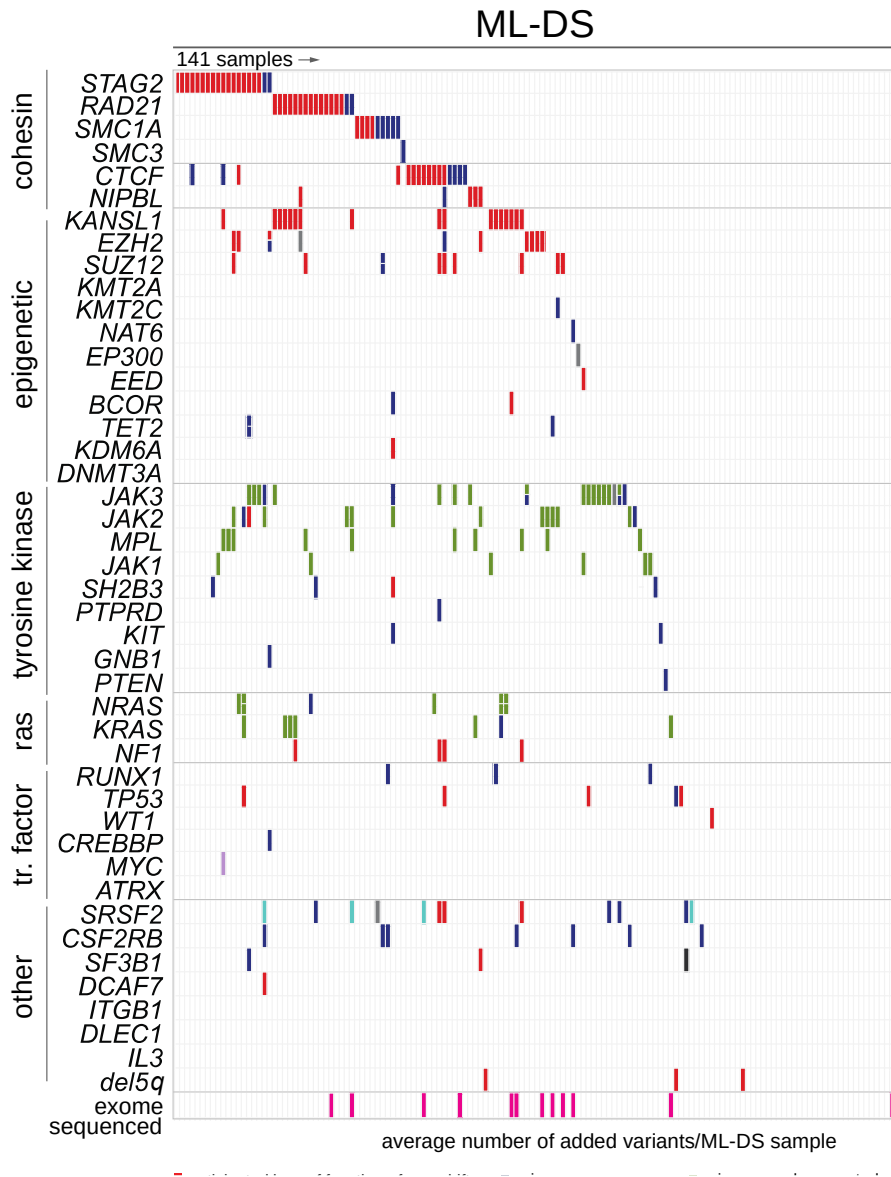
- Blood and BM samples
 - 111 TAM
 - 141 ML-DS samples
- 12 matched TAM and ML-DS pairs
- 20 samples exome sequenced
- Targeted resequencing (baits at Sanger Centre and access array Vyas lab)



Transforming mutations in ML-DS

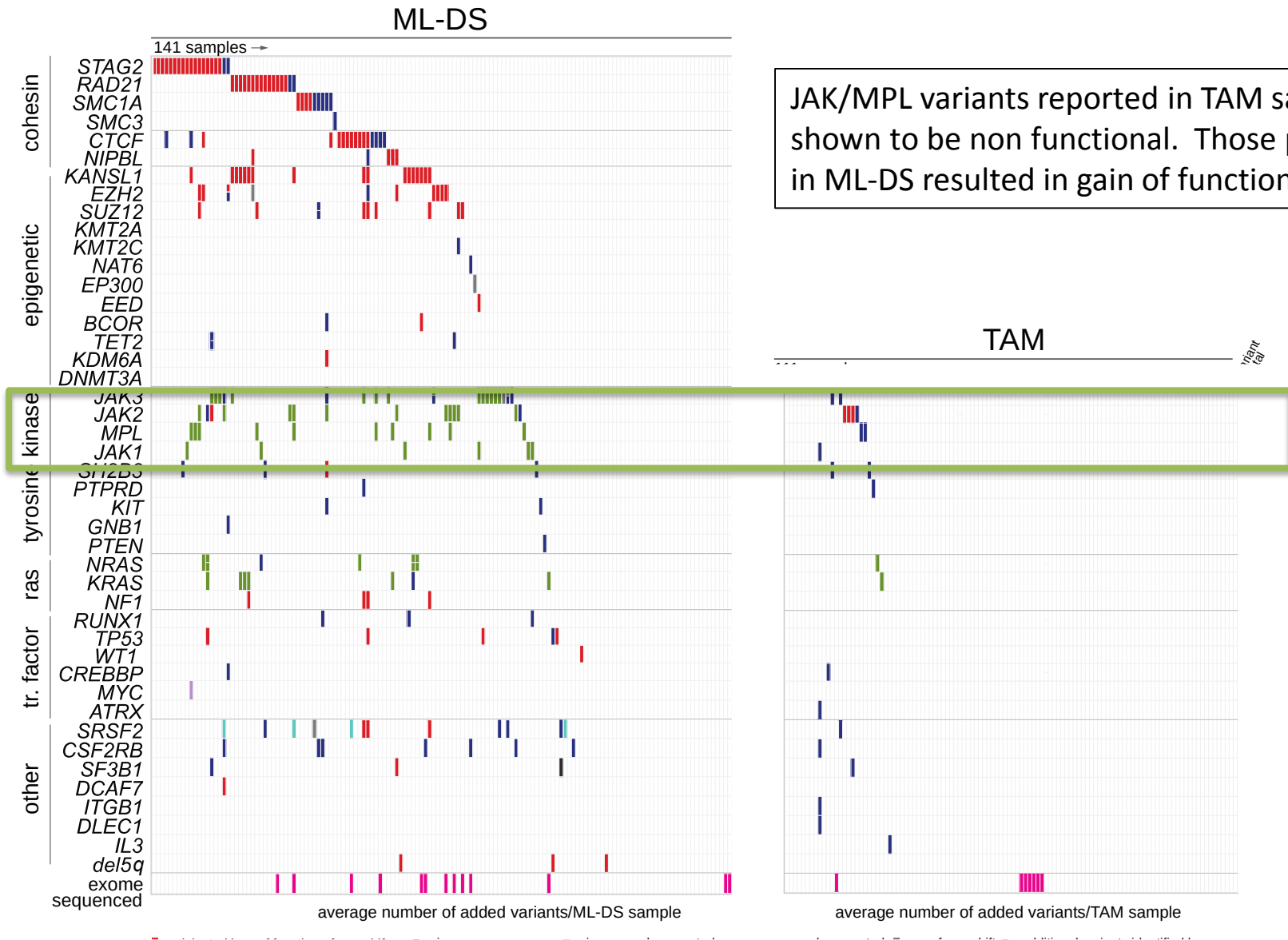


Transforming mutations in ML-DS

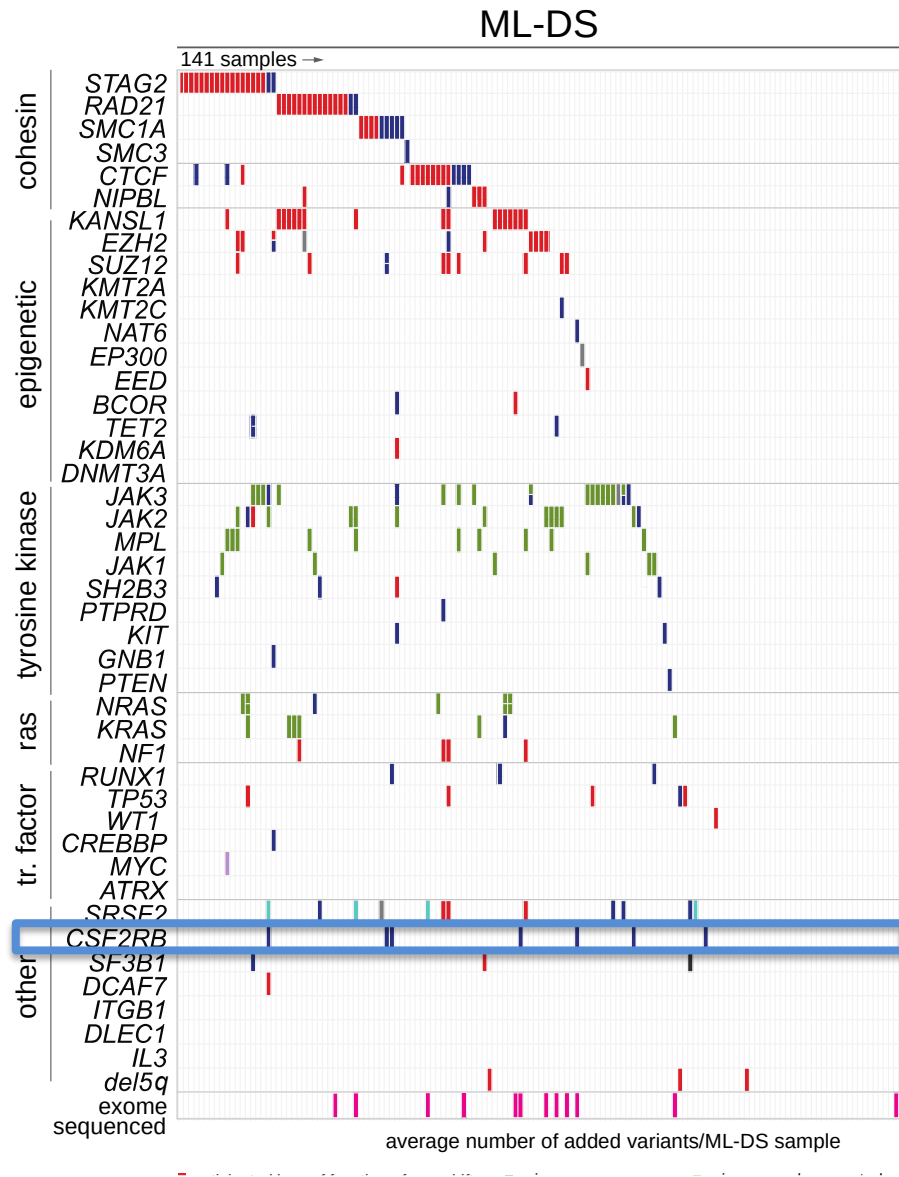


ML-DS enriched for additional somatic variants

What is the functional significance of these variants?



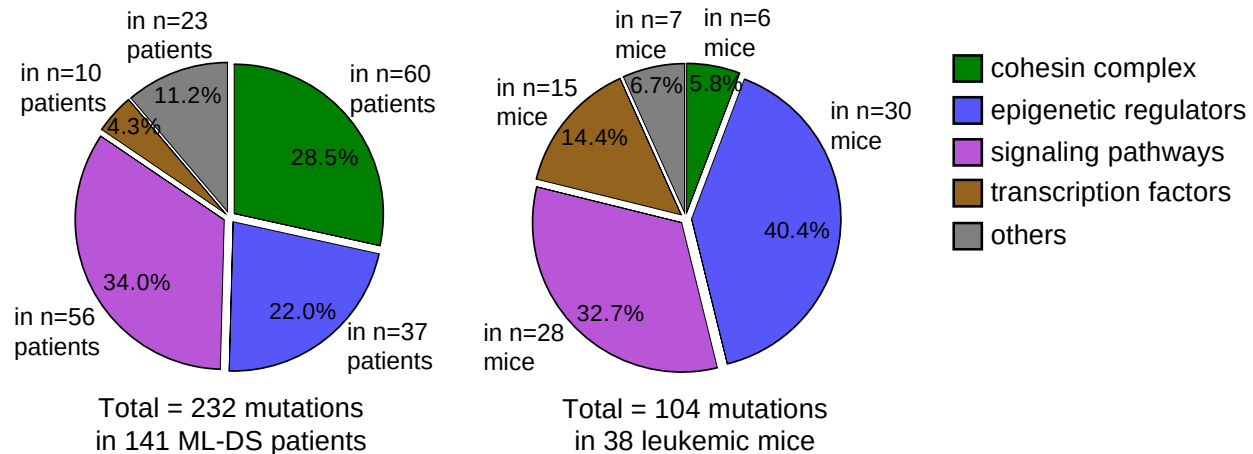
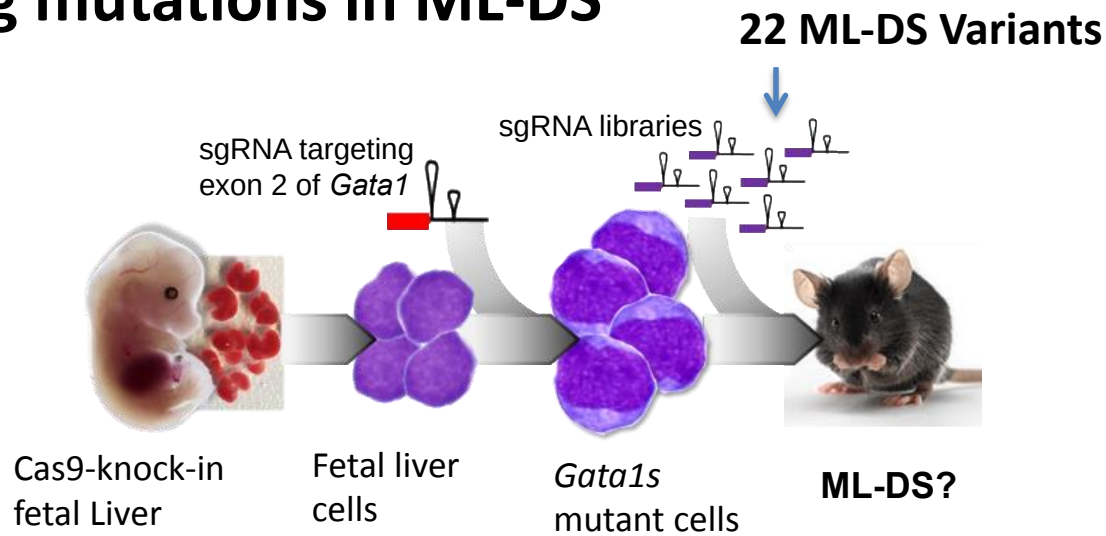
What is the functional significance of these variants?



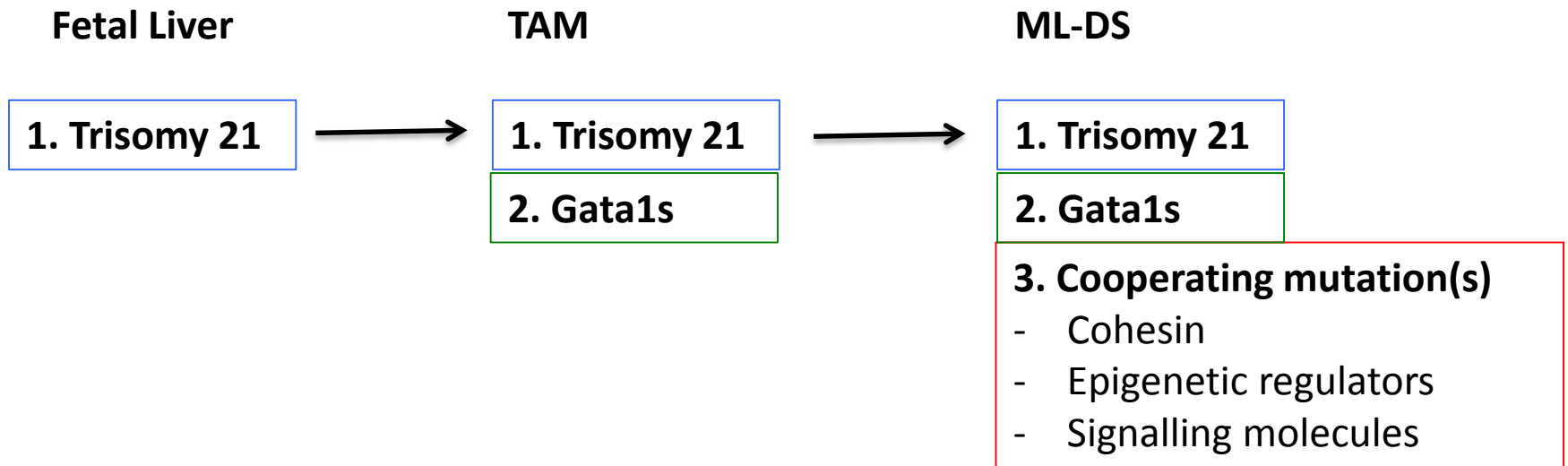
Identified novel hotspot in *CSF2RB*.
Functionally oncogenic.

Transforming mutations in ML-DS

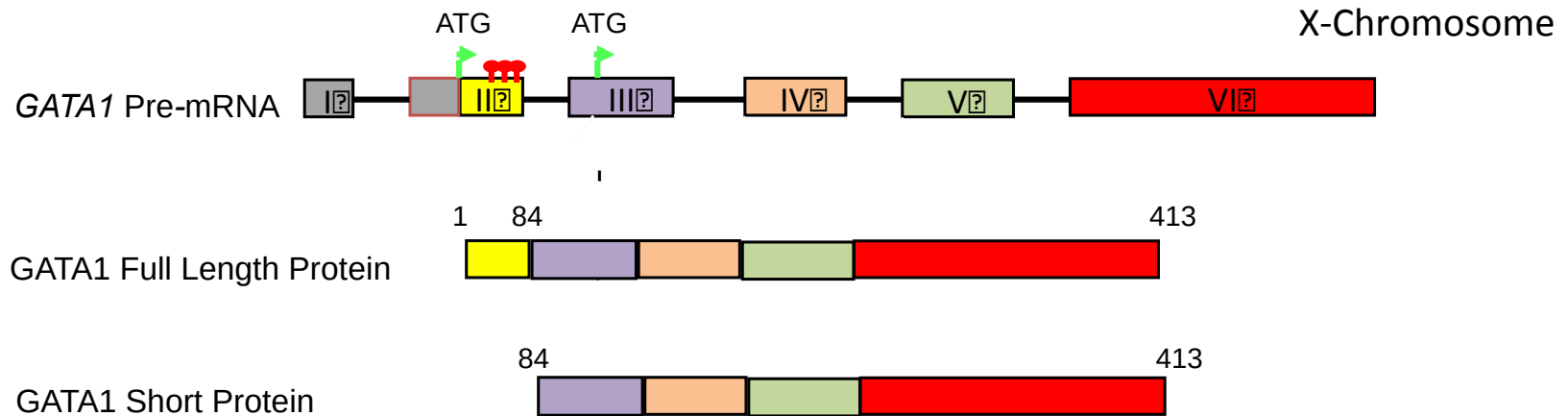
Multiplex in vivo loss of function screen



Co-operating mutations in ML-DS



***GATA1s* mutations in TAM and ML-DS**

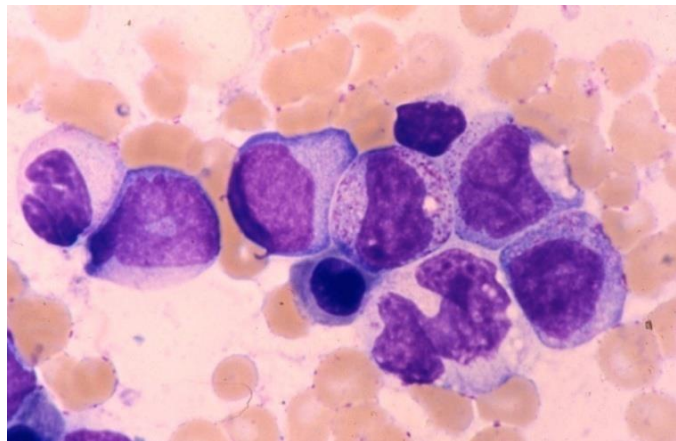


- Fetally acquired
- Exclusive production of *GATA1s*
- Uniform (exon 2/3)
- Necessary for development of TAM
- Not leukaemogenic in the absence of trisomy 21
- Disappear with resolution of TAM/ML-DS clone

Alford et al. 2011 Blood
Roberts et al. 2013 Blood
Ahmed et al. 2004 Blood
Hollanda et al. 2005 Nature Genetics

Conclusions

- Understanding mutational cooperativity is complex
- Cancer may result from multiple subtle effects coming together in a cell or population of cells to together cause proliferation and differentiation block
- Ongoing questions
 - Why are Gata1s mutations so common in DS?
 - Why is ML-DS enriched for cohesin gene mutations?
 - What is the role of T21?



Acknowledgements

Supervisors

Paresh Vyas and Irene Roberts

Vyas/Porcher Lab

Kelly Perkins

Gaetan Juban

Nathalie Sakakini

David Cruz Hernandez

Marlen Metzner

Alison Kennedy

Helen Doolittle

Jess Doondea

Batchimeg Usukhbayar

Bilyana Stoilova

Hedia Chagroui

Roberts Lab

Anindita Roy

Sorcha O'Byrne

Nick Fordham

Natalina Elliot

Klusmann,Heckl & Constantinescu labs

Maurice Labuhn

Leila Varghese

Wellcome Sanger Institute

Peter Campbell

Elli Papaemmanuil

Children's Oncology Group

Jeff Taub

Mitch Weiss

John Crispino

Lynn Quek

James Davies

Supat Thongjuea

Beth Psaila

Hughes labs

Damien Downes

Higgs lab

Lars Hassen

Andy King

Mead/Jacobsen labs

FACS and BMS facilities

CBRG and CGAT

Charlotte George

Katy Brown

Thesis Committee

Claus Nerlov

Doug Higgs

Tom Milne

