

Enhancer-hijacking in complex karyotype Acute Myeloid Leukemia



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del(7q)

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Disclosures

- **Consultant** for Epicelya
- **Editor-in-chief** the *International Journal of Cancer*

Transforming events in AML

Translocations leading to oncofusion genes

e.g.: t(15;17) leading to PML/RAR α ,

e.g.: t(8;21) leading to AML1/ETO

e.g.: translocations involving *MLL* or *RUNX1*

Gene mutations some occurring in clonal hematopoiesis

e.g.: *DNMT3A*, *IDH1/2*, *TET*

Inversion on chromosome 3

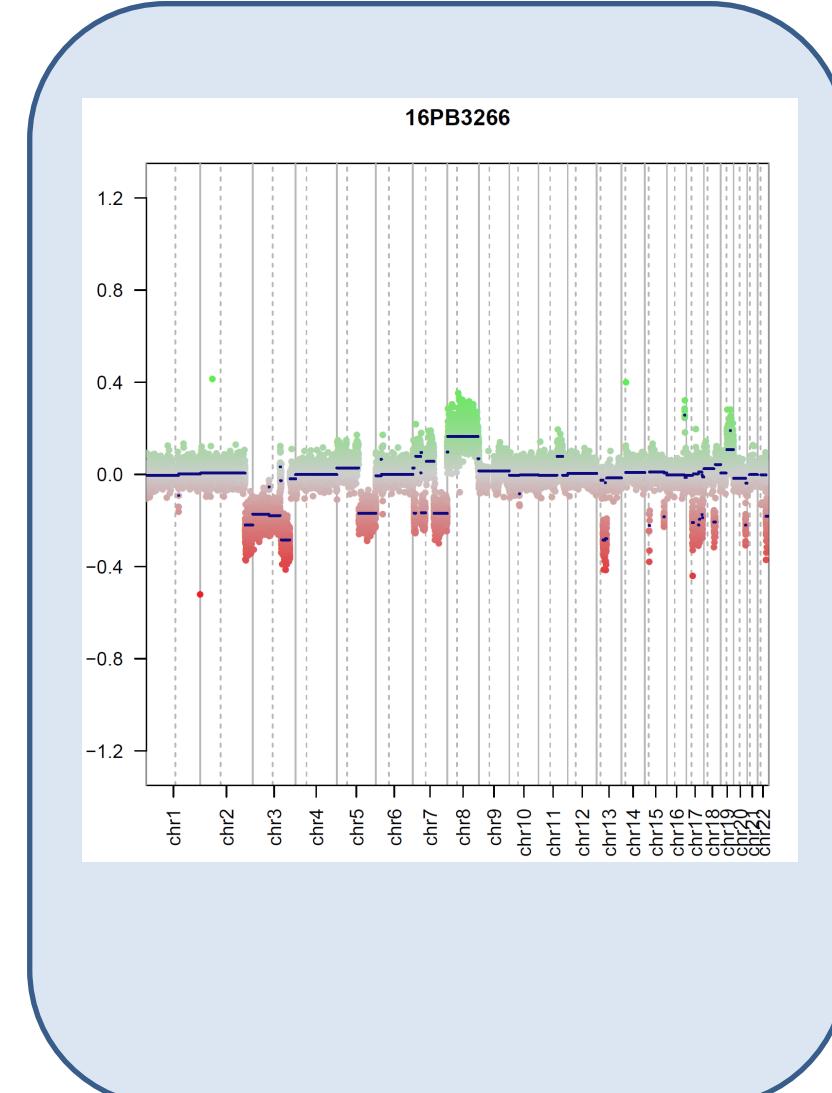
e.g.: *inv*(3)(q21q26·2) activation of *EVI1*

plus haploinsufficiency of *GATA2*

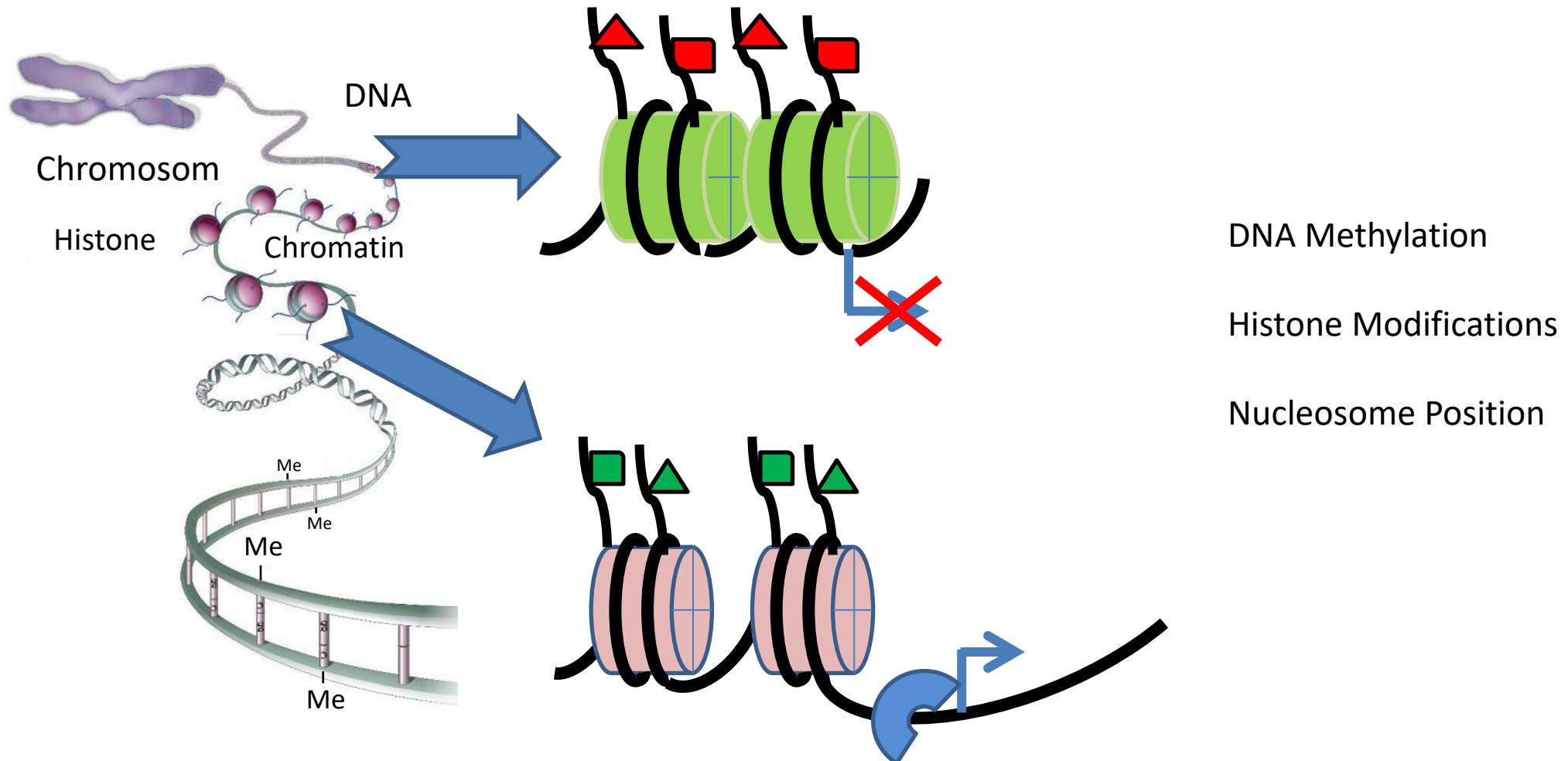
Deletions:

e.g.: chromosome 7q ... **unknown mechanism**

e.g.: chromosome 5q ... **unknown mechanism**

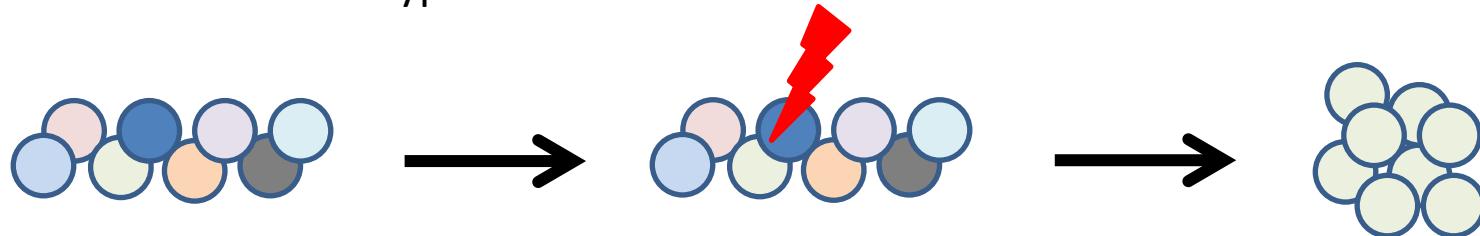


Epigenetic Modifications

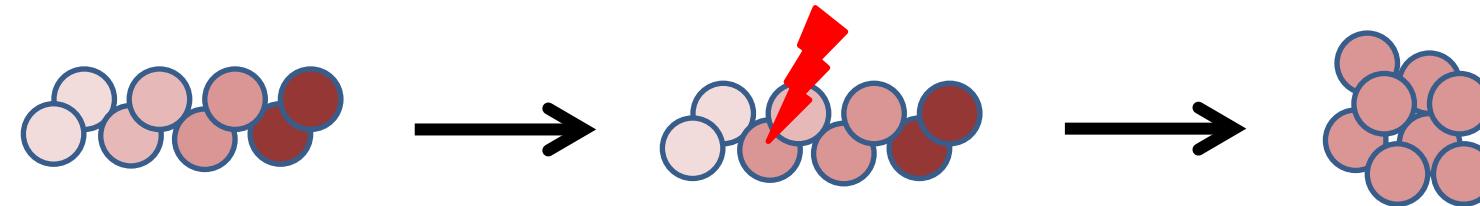


Cancer cells inherit the Epigenome of the cell-of-origin

Normal tissue cell types:

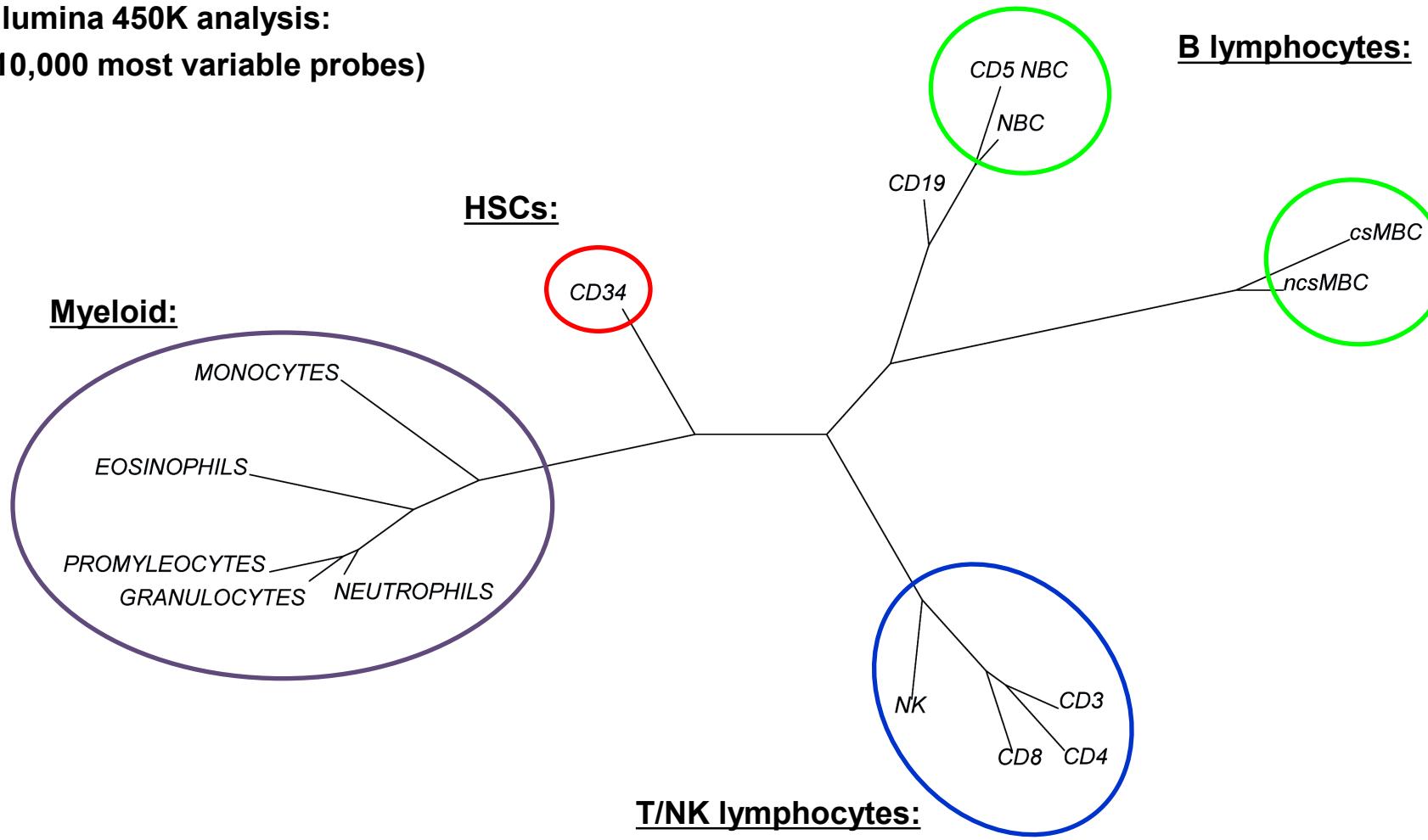


Different developmental stages, aging and microenvironment:

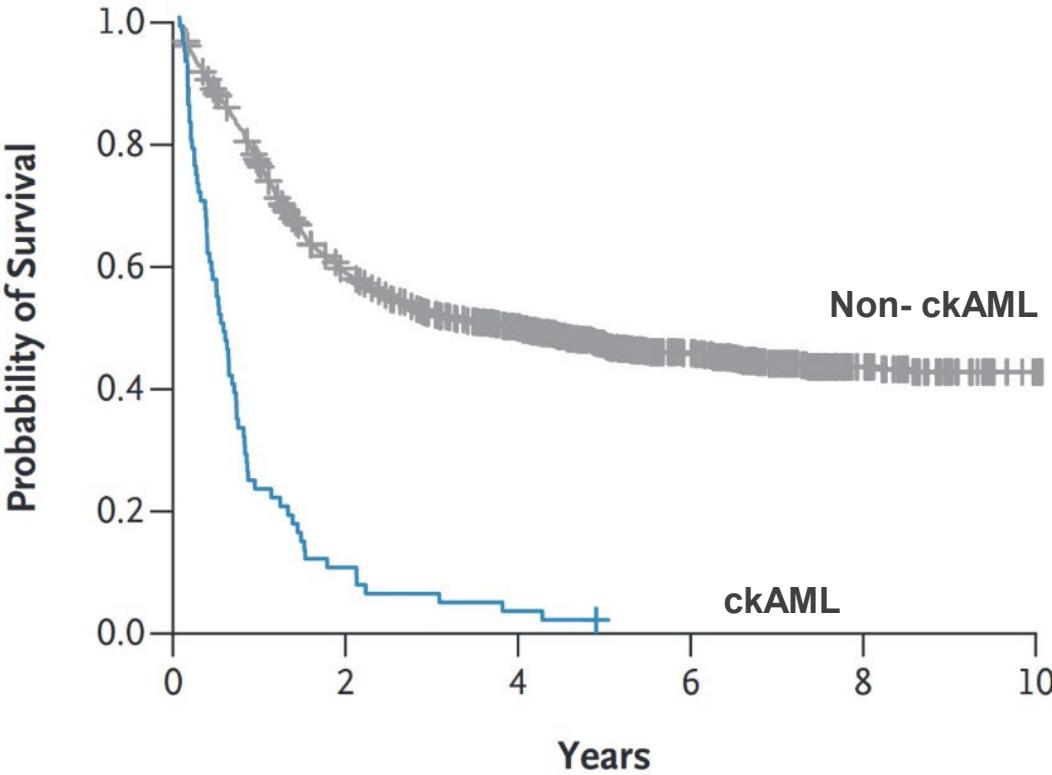


Phylo(epi)genetic analysis of the development of blood cell types:

Illumina 450K analysis:
(10,000 most variable probes)



Improved Outcome for Acute Myeloid Leukemia but many patients still have a poor prognosis



modified from Papaemmanuil E et al. N Engl J Med, 2016

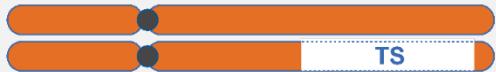
Incomplete molecular understanding of
certain AML groups

But, what are we missing??

Dominating Concepts in Acute Myeloid Leukemia

CONCEPT 1

Genetic Loss:



Tumor suppressor ↓


**del(7q)
del(5q)**

But:
**NO tumor suppressors
identified in del(5q) or
del(7q)**

Classical view

CONCEPT 2

Translocation:



Oncofusion protein


**PML-RARA t(15;17)
AML1-ETO t(8;21)**

But:
**several AML translocations
WITHOUT oncofusion**

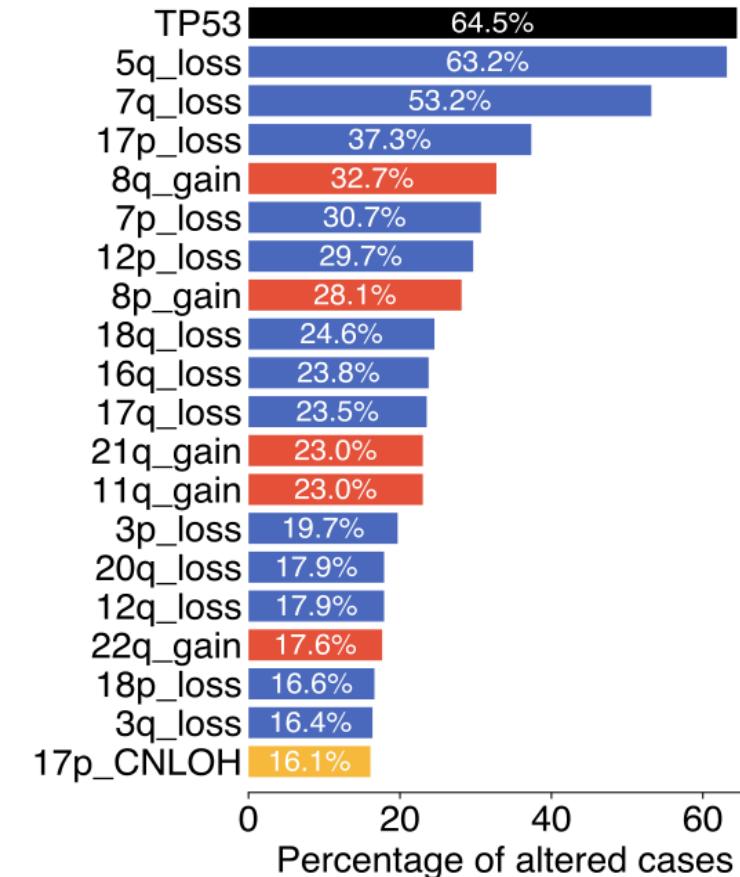
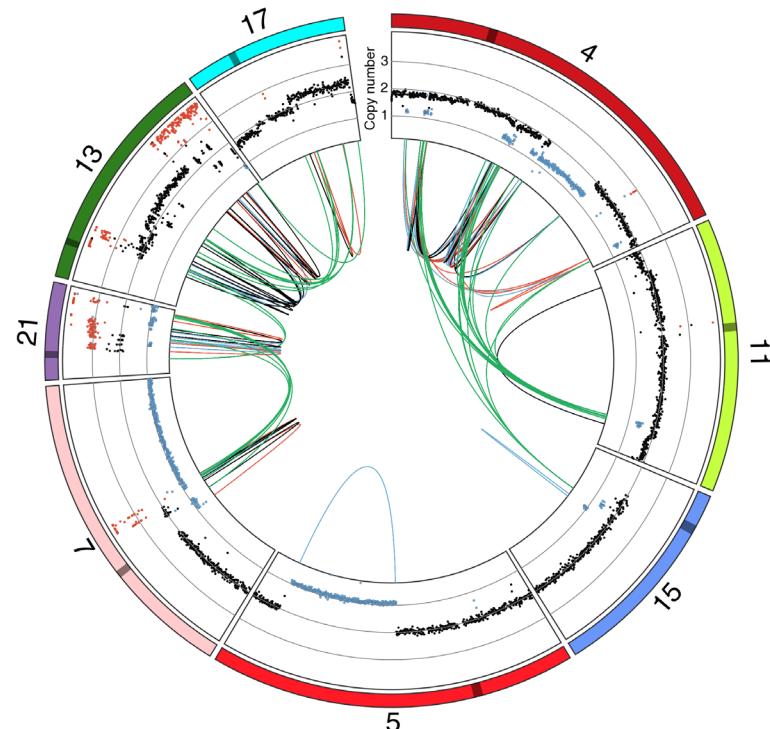


Mechanisms?

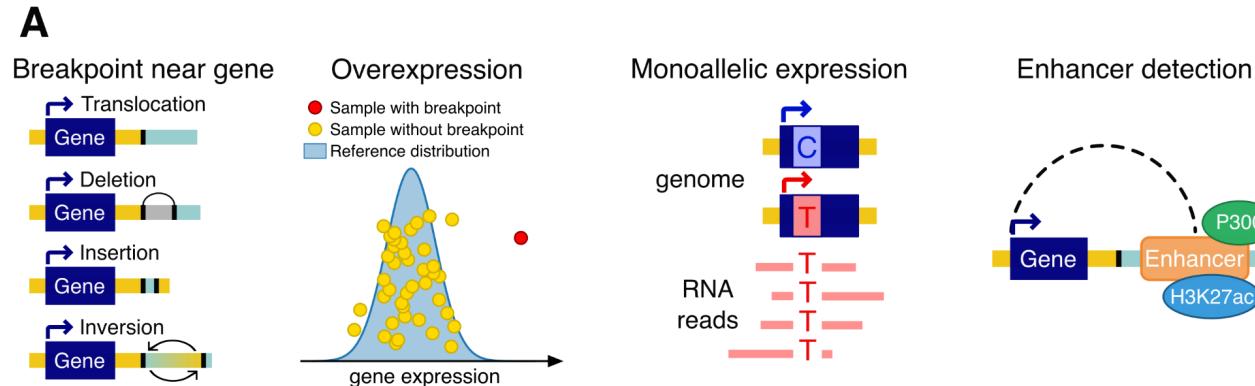
Complex karyotype AML

Cytogenetics: >3 cytogenetically visible aberrations

Molecular: often chromothripsis



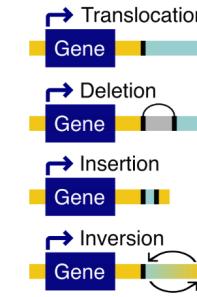
Pyjacker, a computational pipeline for the identification of enhancer-hijacking events



Pyjacker, a computational pipeline for the identification of enhancer-hijacking events

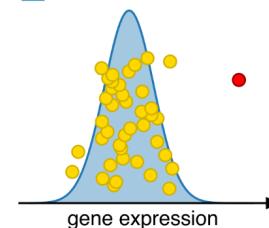
A

Breakpoint near gene

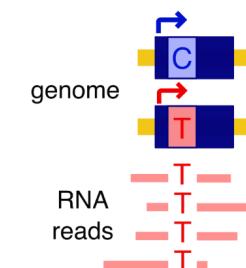


Overexpression

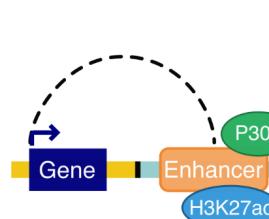
Sample with breakpoint
Sample without breakpoint
Reference distribution



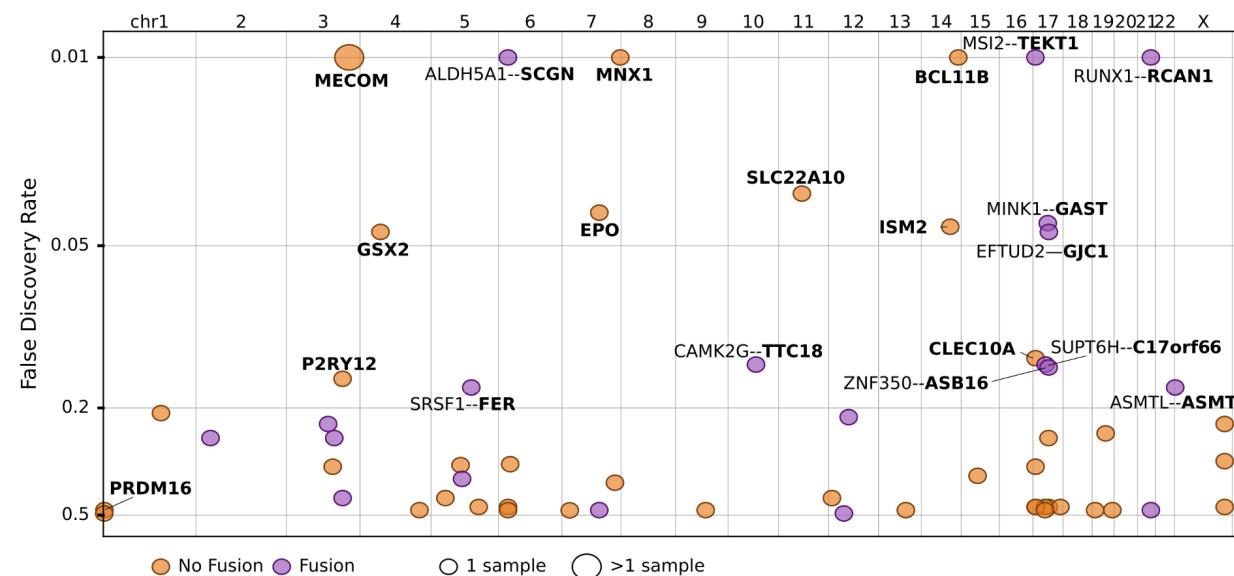
Monoallelic expression



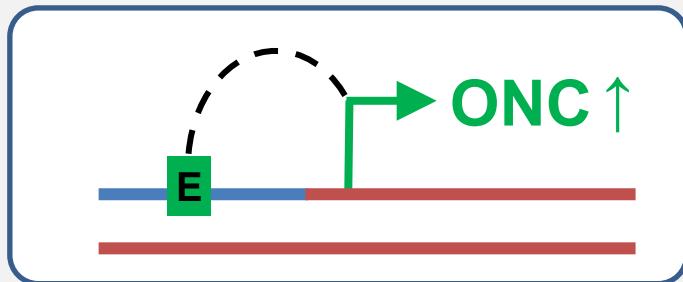
Enhancer detection



B



Pyjacker, a computational pipeline for the identification of enhancer-hijacking events



Input: WGS + RNA-seq

1. Breakpoint detection
2. Gene upregulation
3. Monoallelic expression
4. Enhancer identification

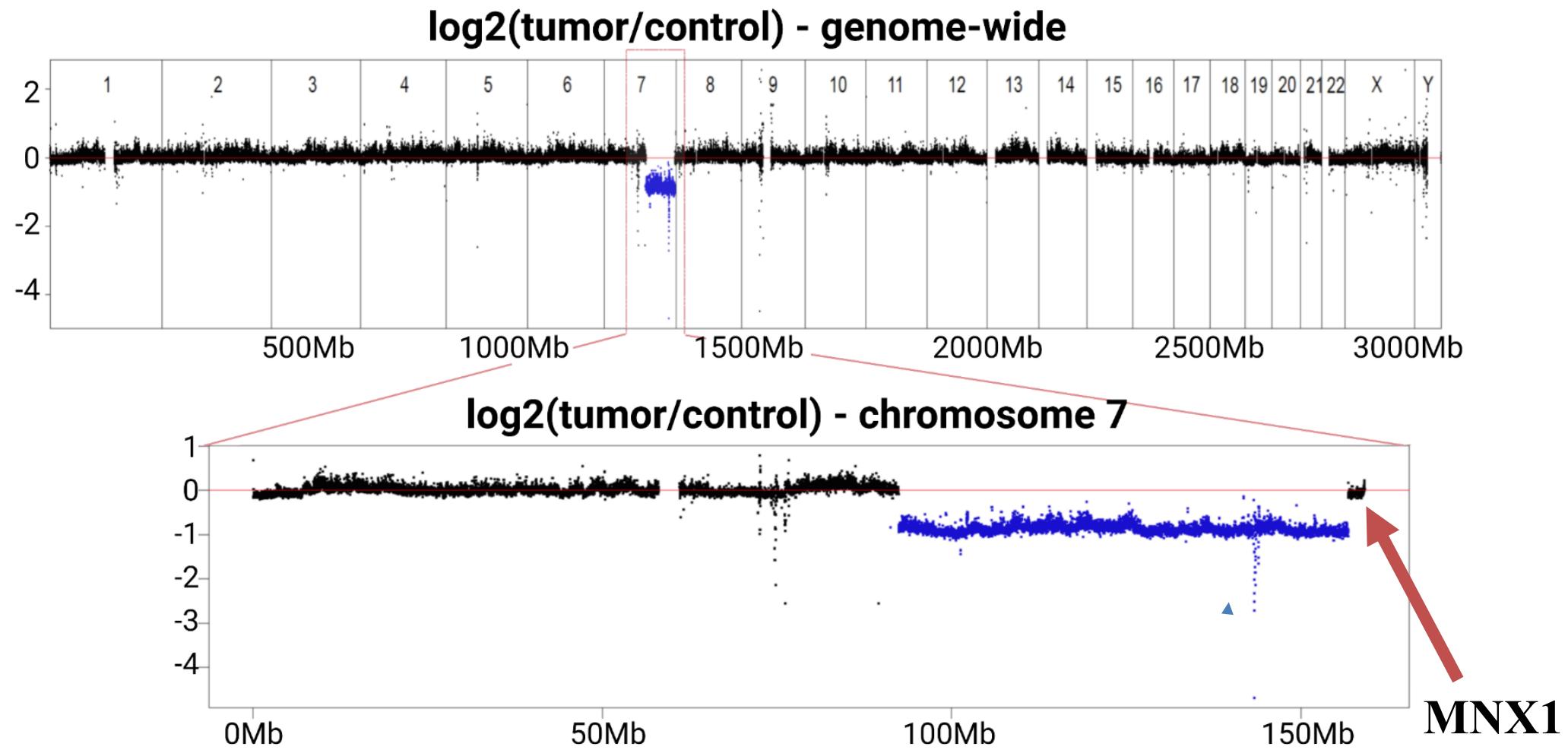
Output:

AML del(7q)
n=13

	Patient	Putative oncogene	EpiR haploinsufficiency
	1	EVI1 ↑	ETV6 ↓ EZH2 ↓ KMT2C ↓ KMT2E ↓
	2	MNX1 ↑	EZH2 ↓ KMT2C ↓ KMT2E ↓
	3	MNX1 ↑	EZH2 ↓ KMT2C ↓ KMT2E ↓
	4	MNX1 ↑	EZH2 ↓ KMT2C ↓ KMT2E ↓

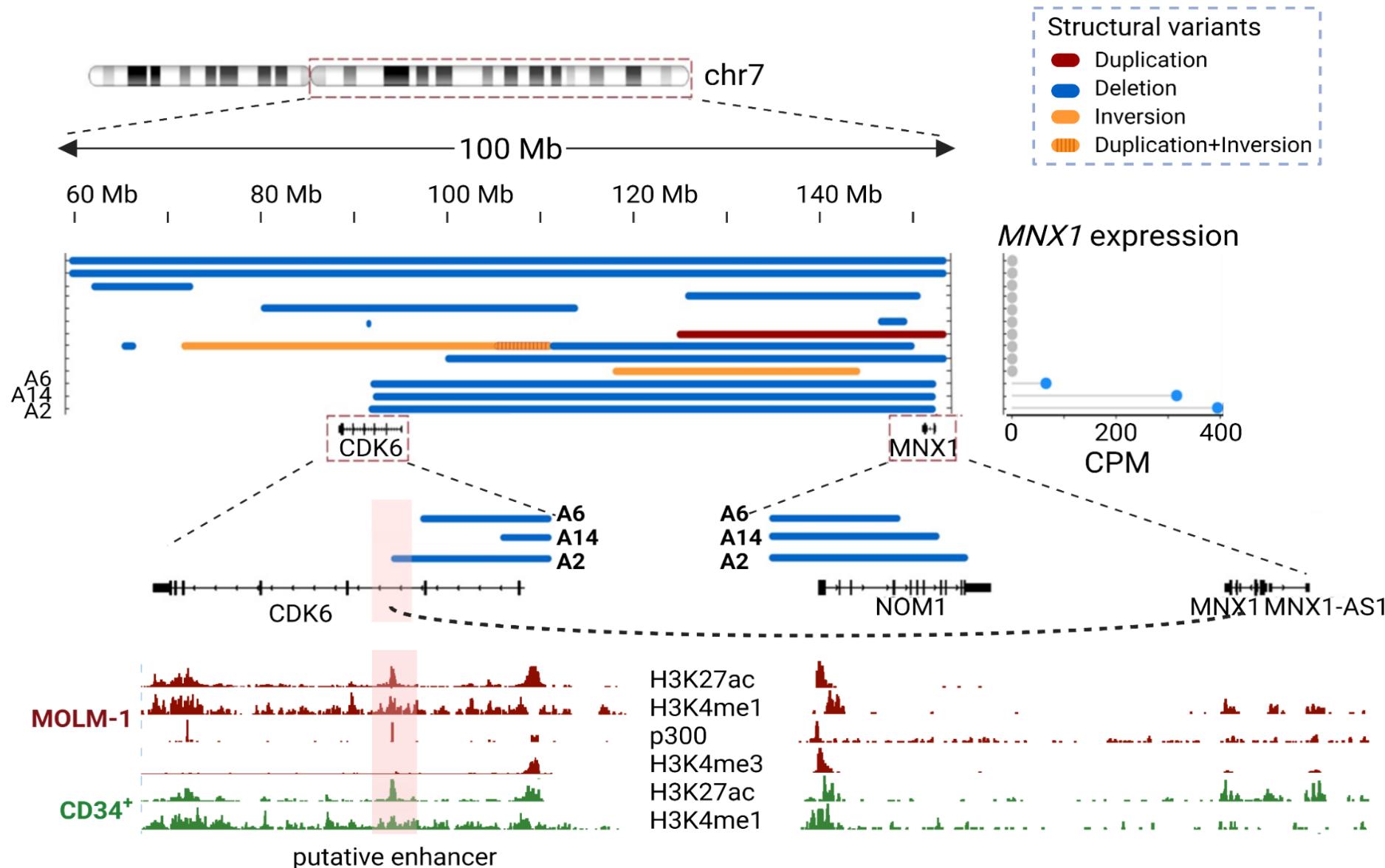
12

Copy number alteration of an AML sample with del(7q)

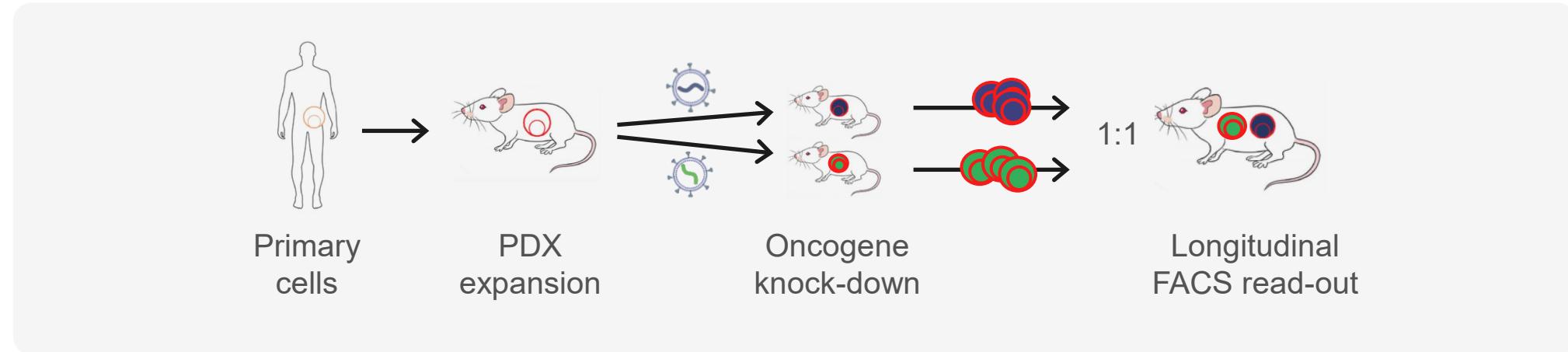


46,XY,del(7)(q21q34)[31]

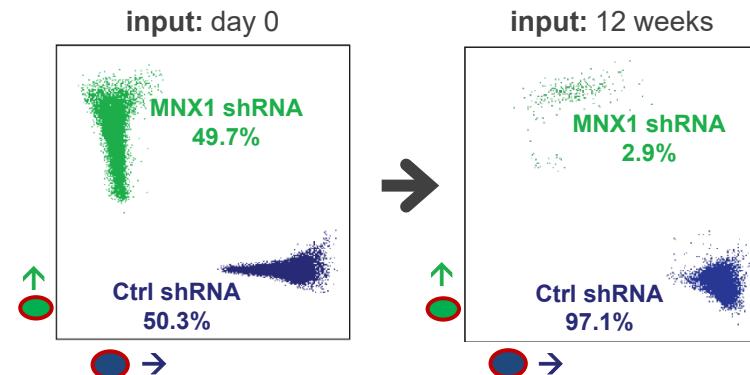
Reinterpreting Knudson's two-hit hypothesis



Oncogene Activity in PDX models

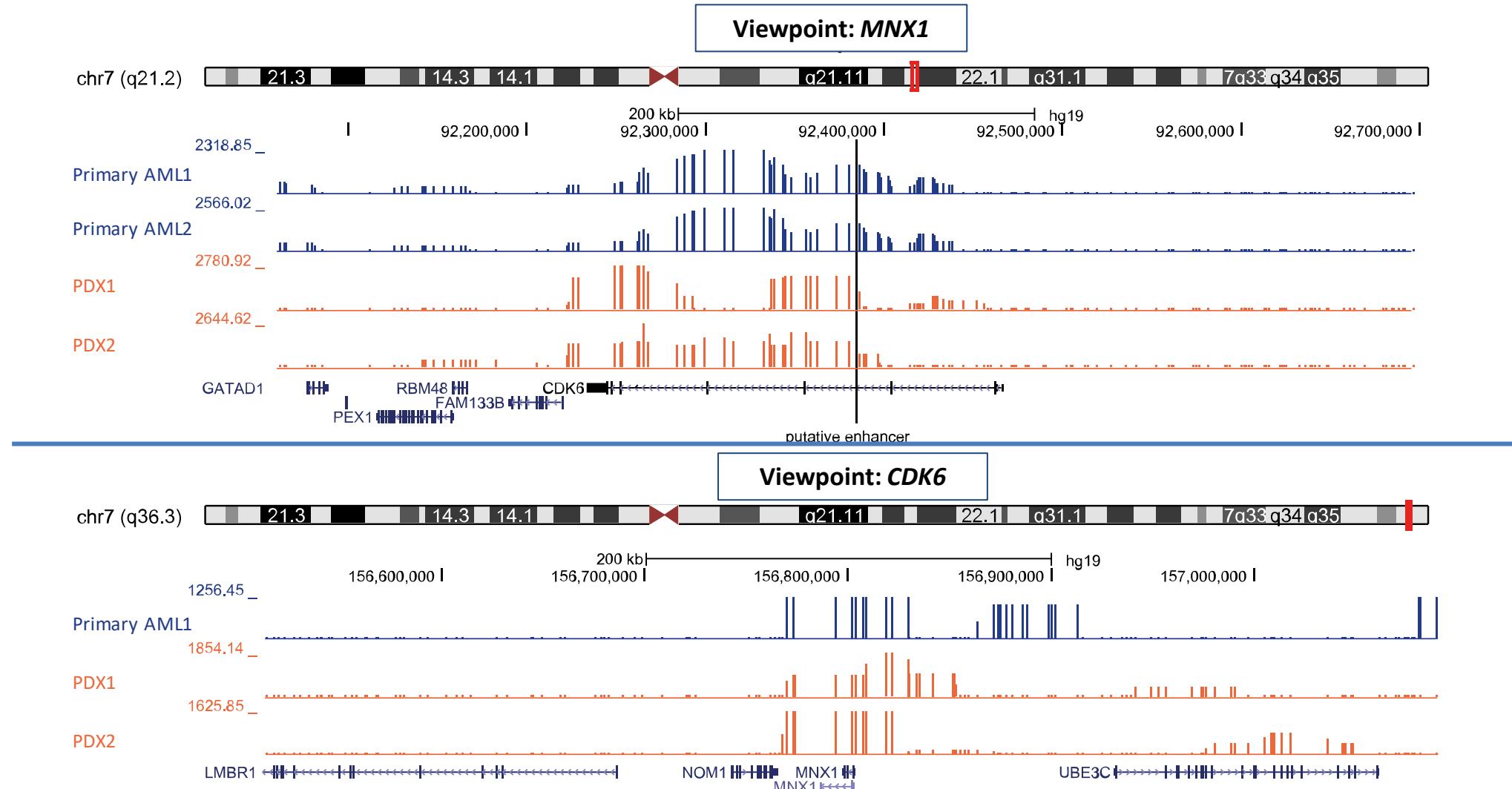


MNX1 is required for
leukemic growth



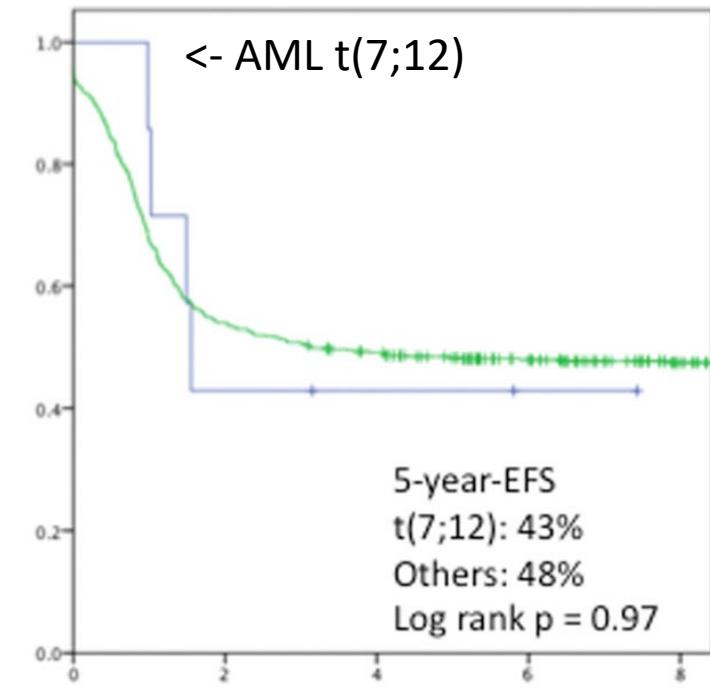
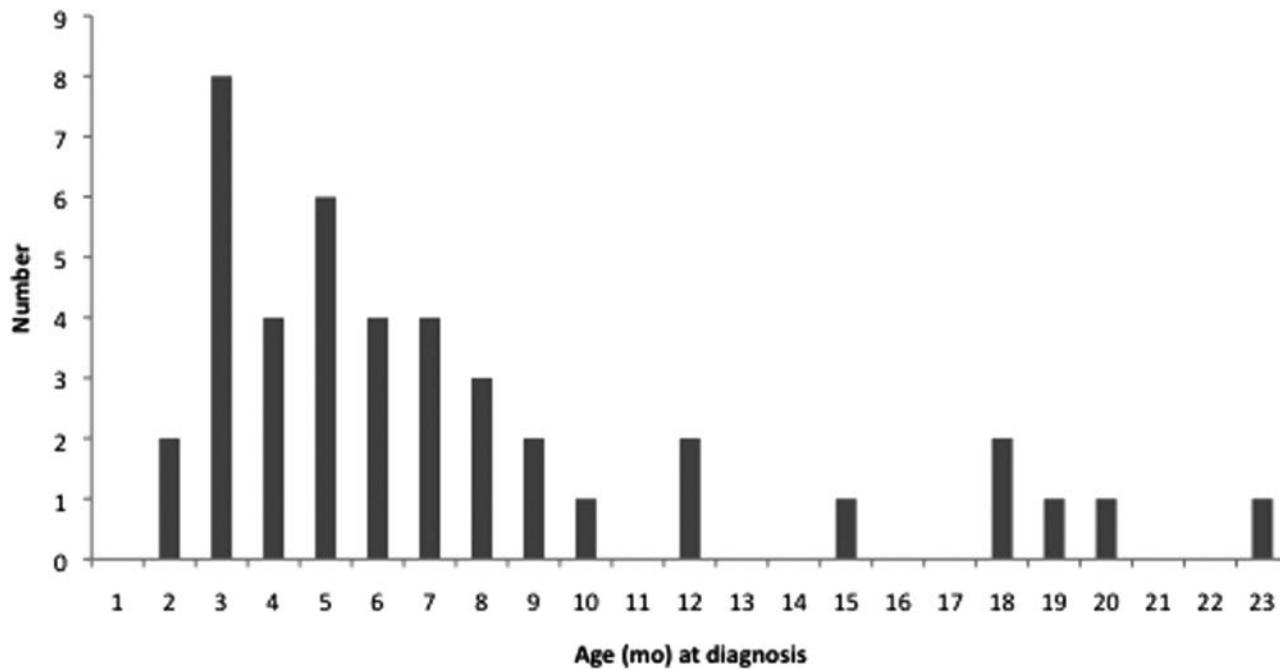
Interactions between putative enhancer region and *MNX1*

Circular chromosome conformation capture (4C)

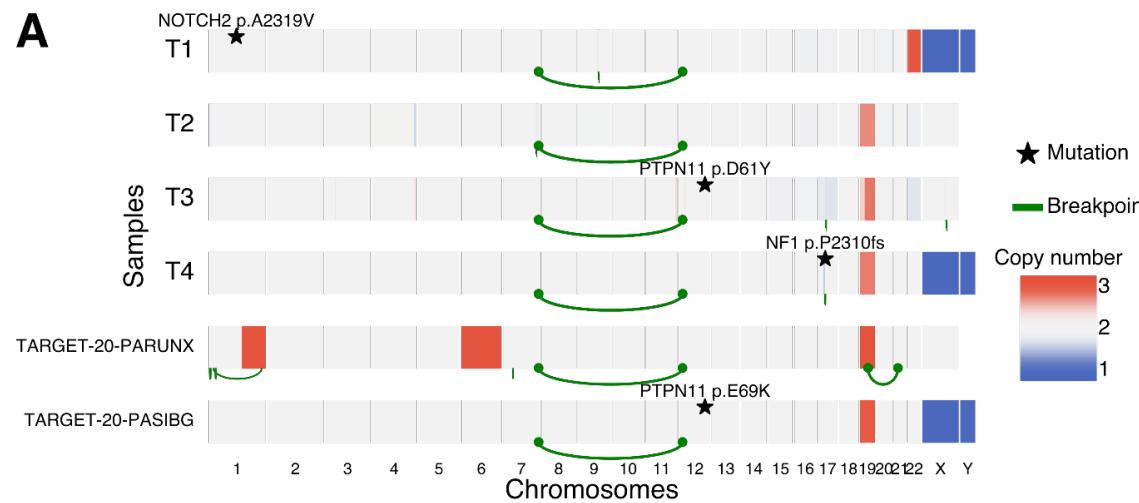


Pediatric AML with translocation t(7;12)(q36;p13)

- Translocation, t(7;12) occurs in paediatric AMLs with an **age of diagnosis <12 months**
- poor outcome with a 3-year event free **survival of 0%**

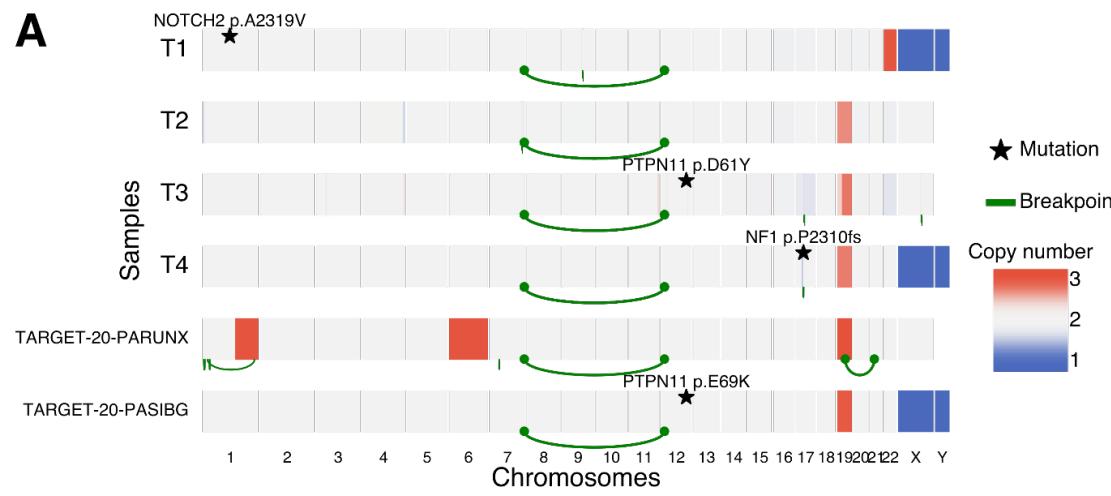


Pediatric AML with translocation t(7;12)(q36;p13)

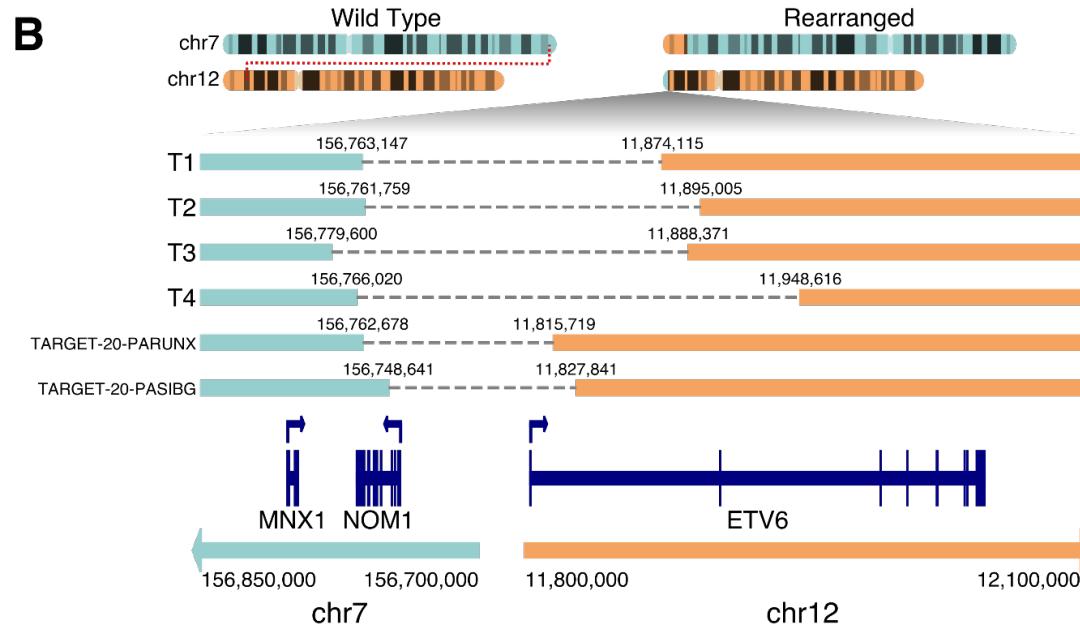


SV and SCNA

Pediatric AML with translocation t(7;12)(q36;p13)

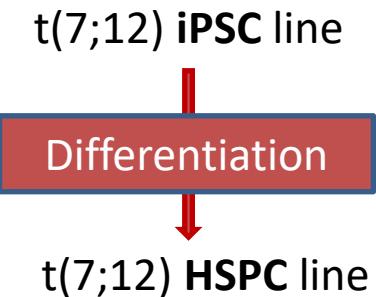
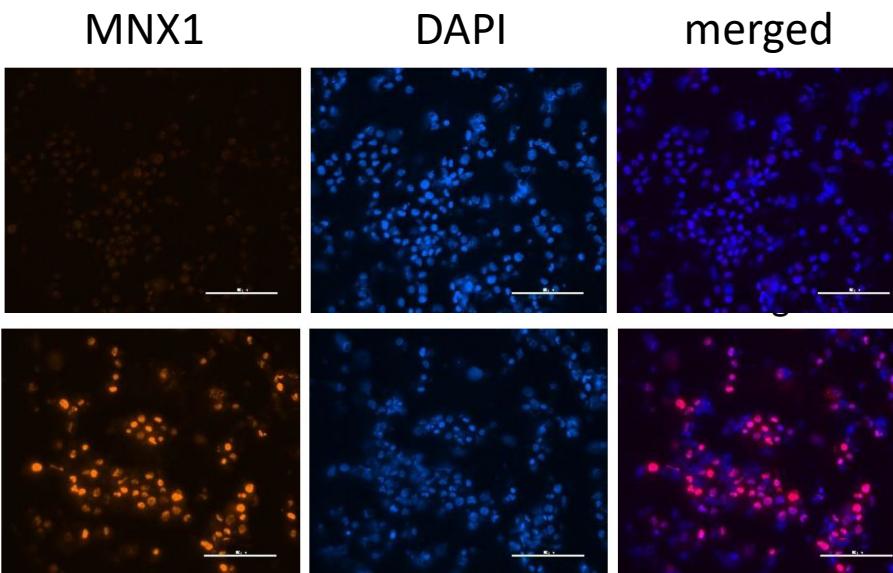
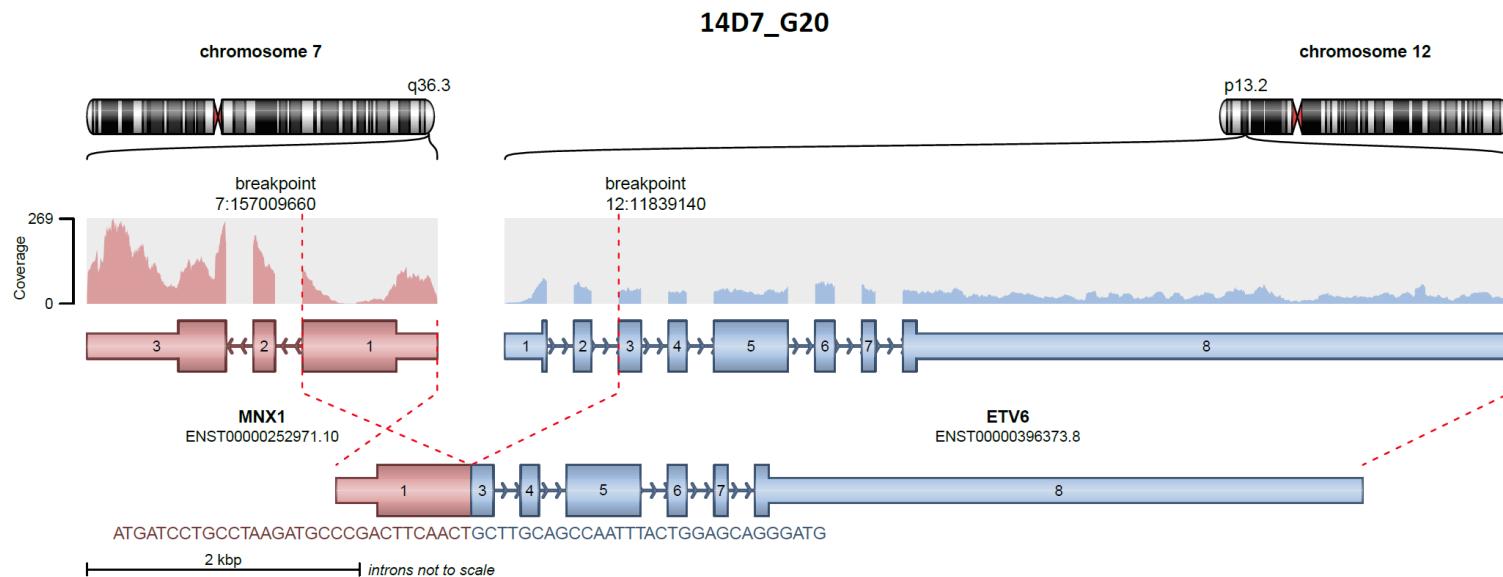


SV and SCNA

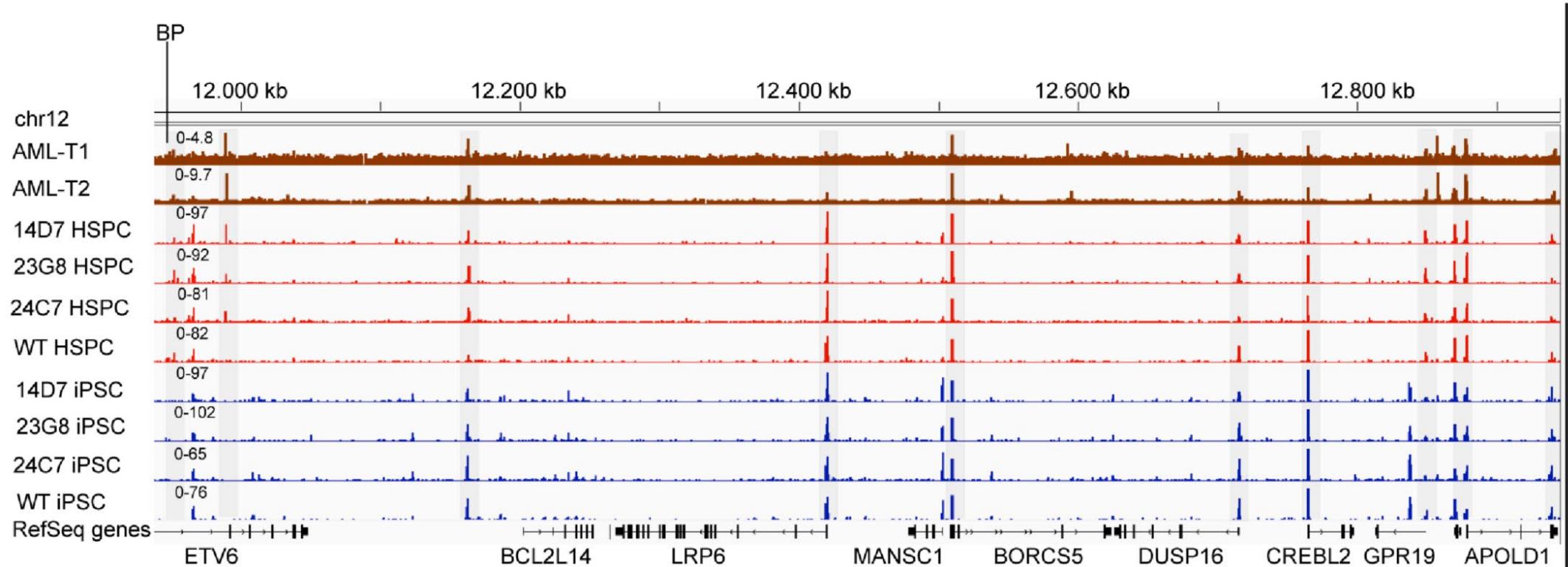


breakpoints

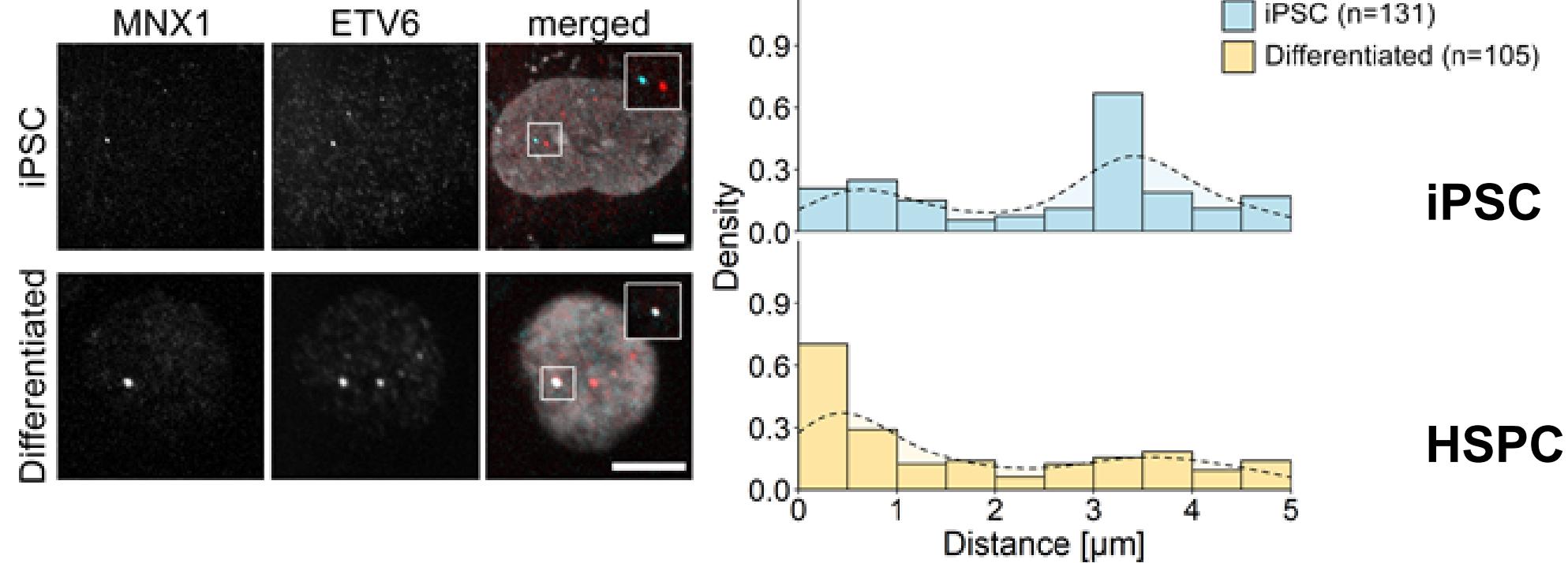
Differentiated iPSC cells with t(7;12) express MNX1



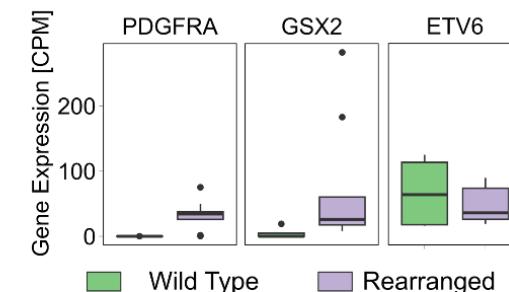
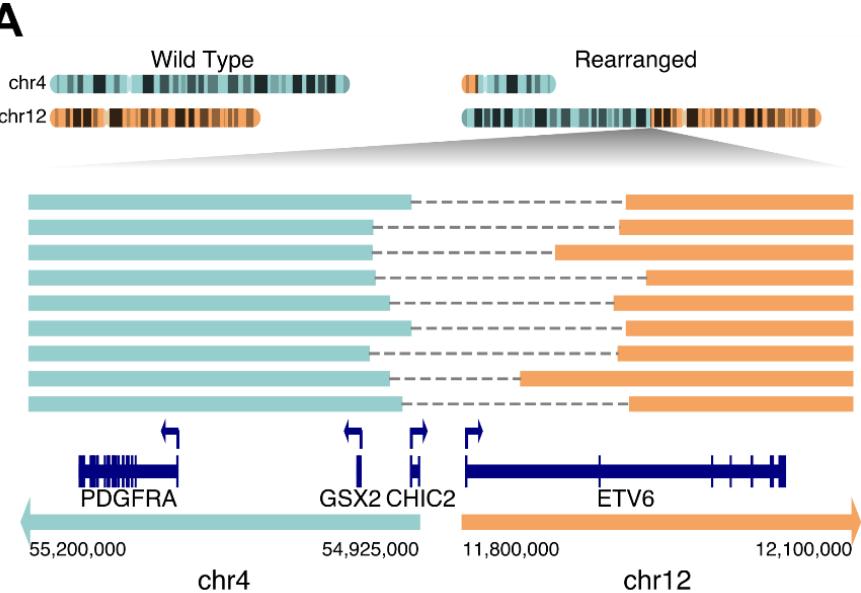
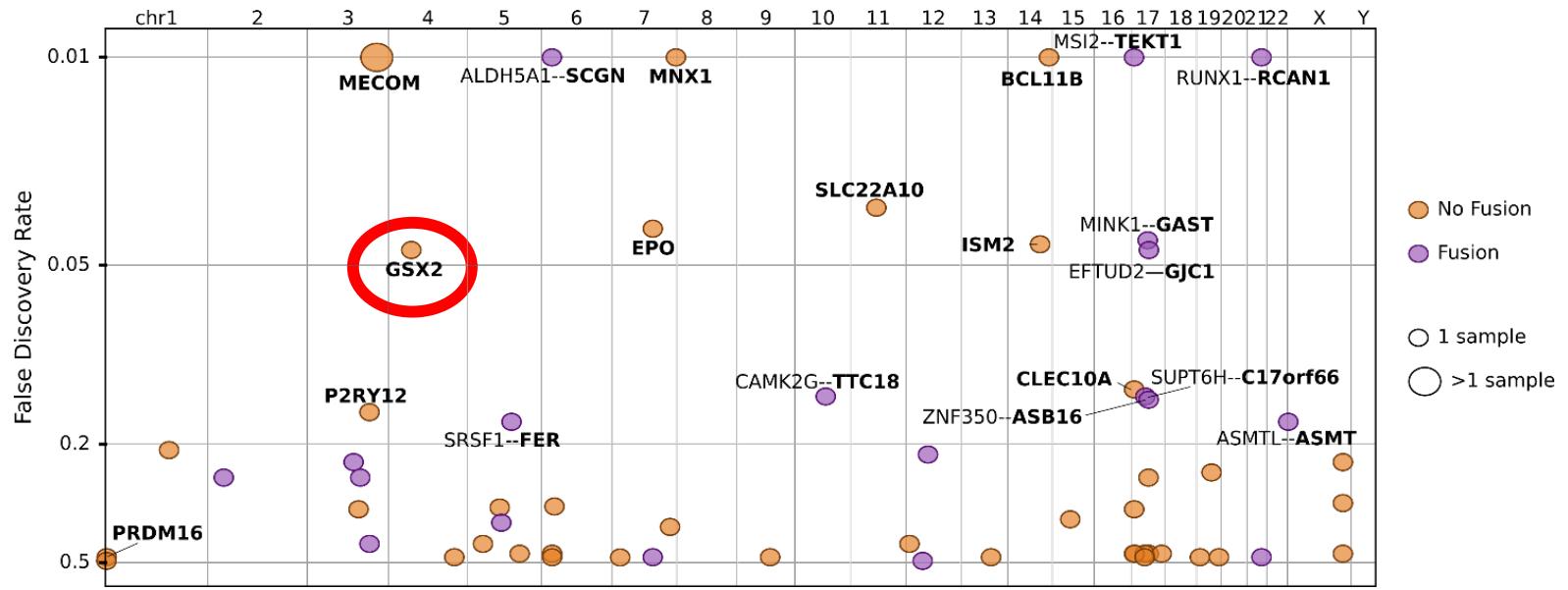
Hematopoietic enhancers mapped using ATAC-seq



Probing the spatial proximity between MNX1 and the ETV6 enhancer



AML t(4;12)(q12;p13)



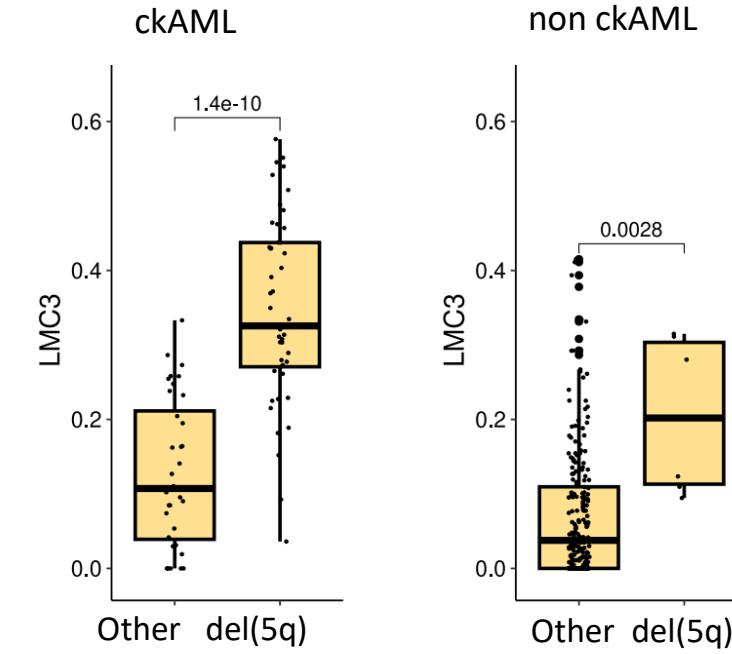
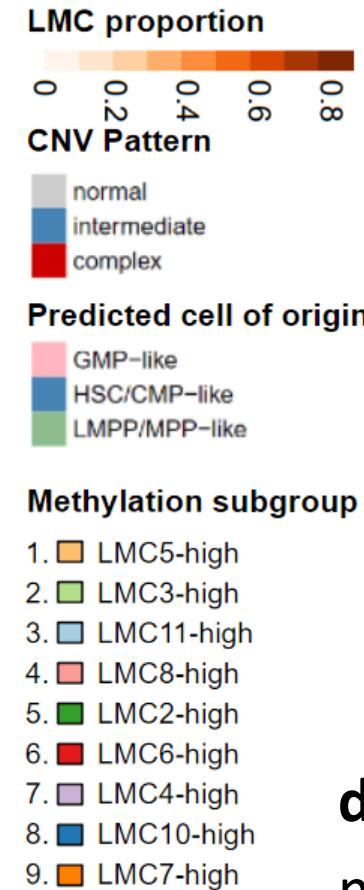
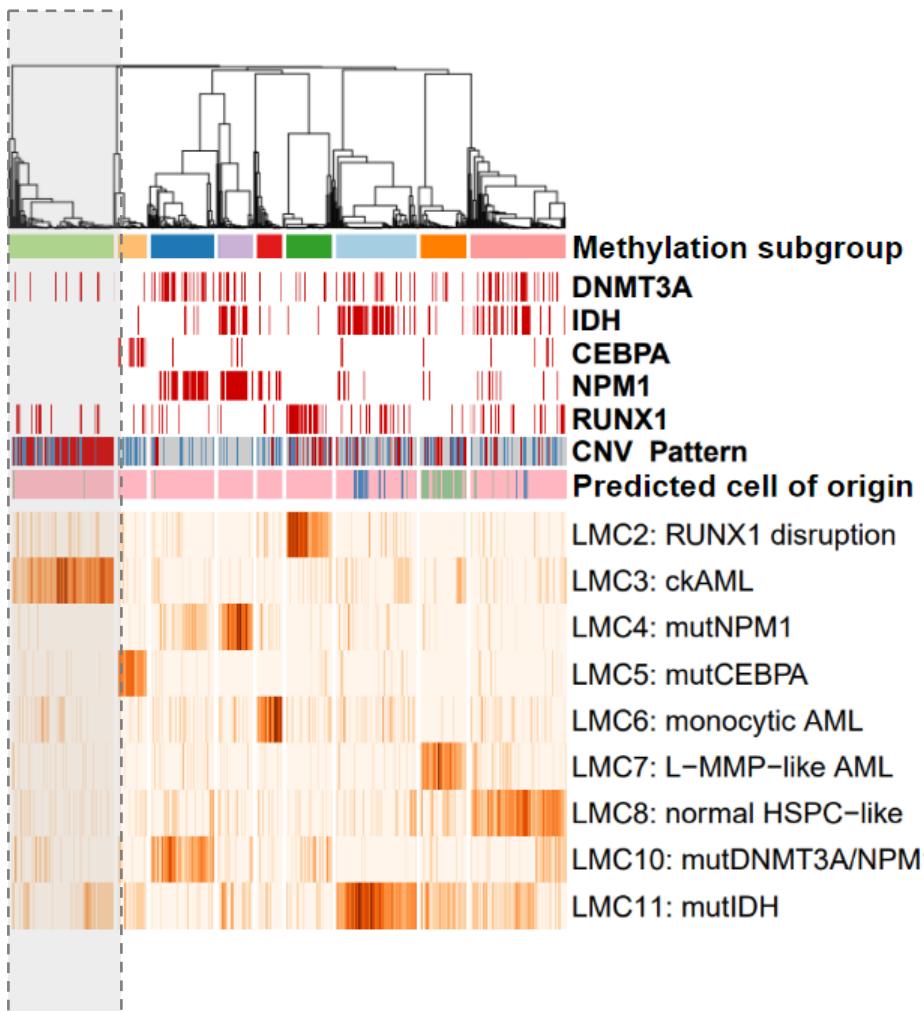
Enhancer Hijacking in Translocation AML

- a previously overlooked leukemogenic mechanism in AML -

Translocations in AML leading to enhancer-hijacking and EpiR haploinsufficiency			
Translocation	Oncogene	Haploinsufficient EpiR	Reference
t(1;2)	PRDM16	ZFP36L2	List et al. <i>Br J Haematol.</i> 2024
t(1;3)	PRDM16	GATA2	Rørvik et al. 2024 <i>Annals of Hematology</i> 2024
t(4;12)	GSX2	ETV6	Everatt, Plass et al. unpublished
t(6;7)	MNX1	MYB	Weichenhan et al. <i>Leukemia</i> 2023
t(7;12)	MNX1	ETV6	Weichenhan et al. <i>Blood Advances</i> 2024

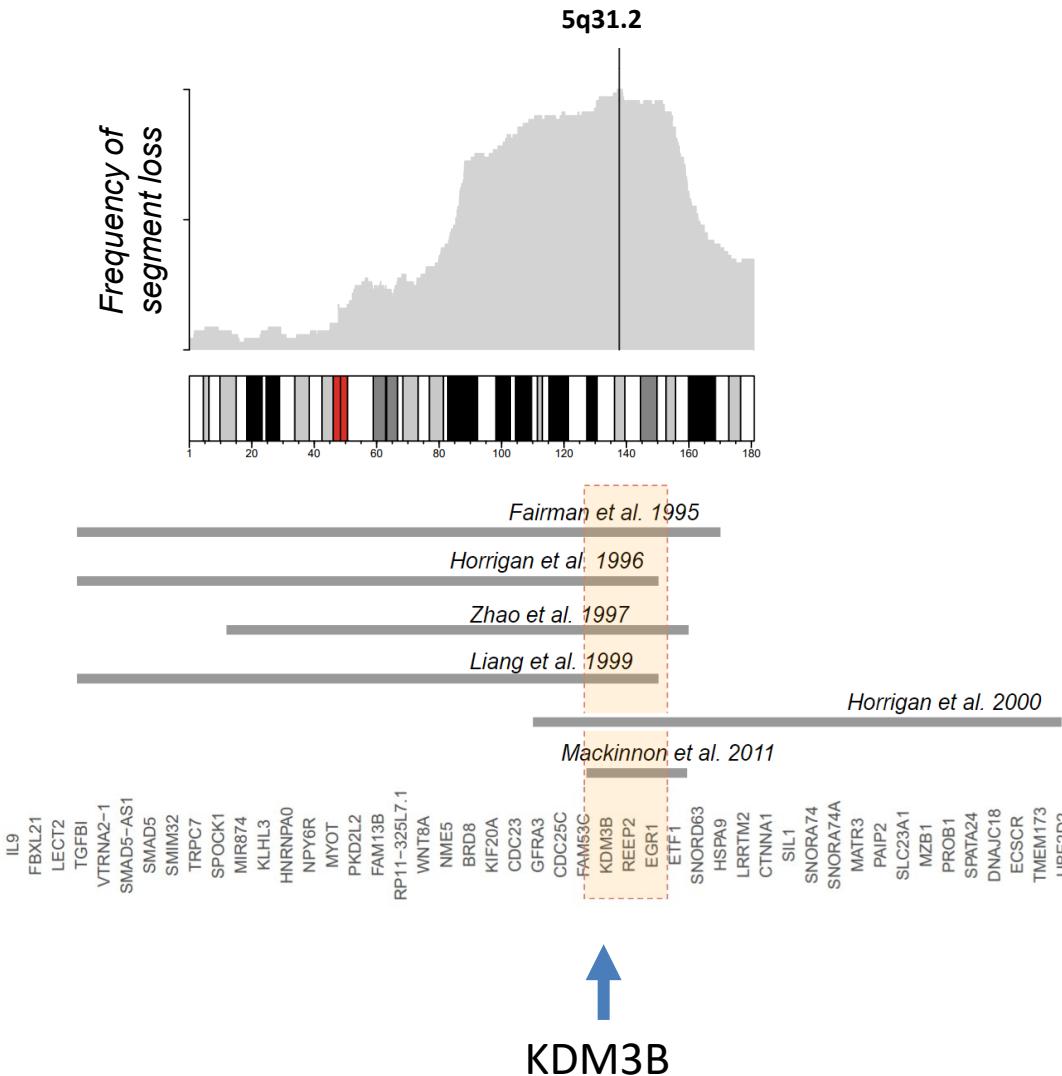
Del(5q) AML patients share a distinct DNA hypermethylation signature

DNA methylomes of 480 AML patients (median age 77 years)



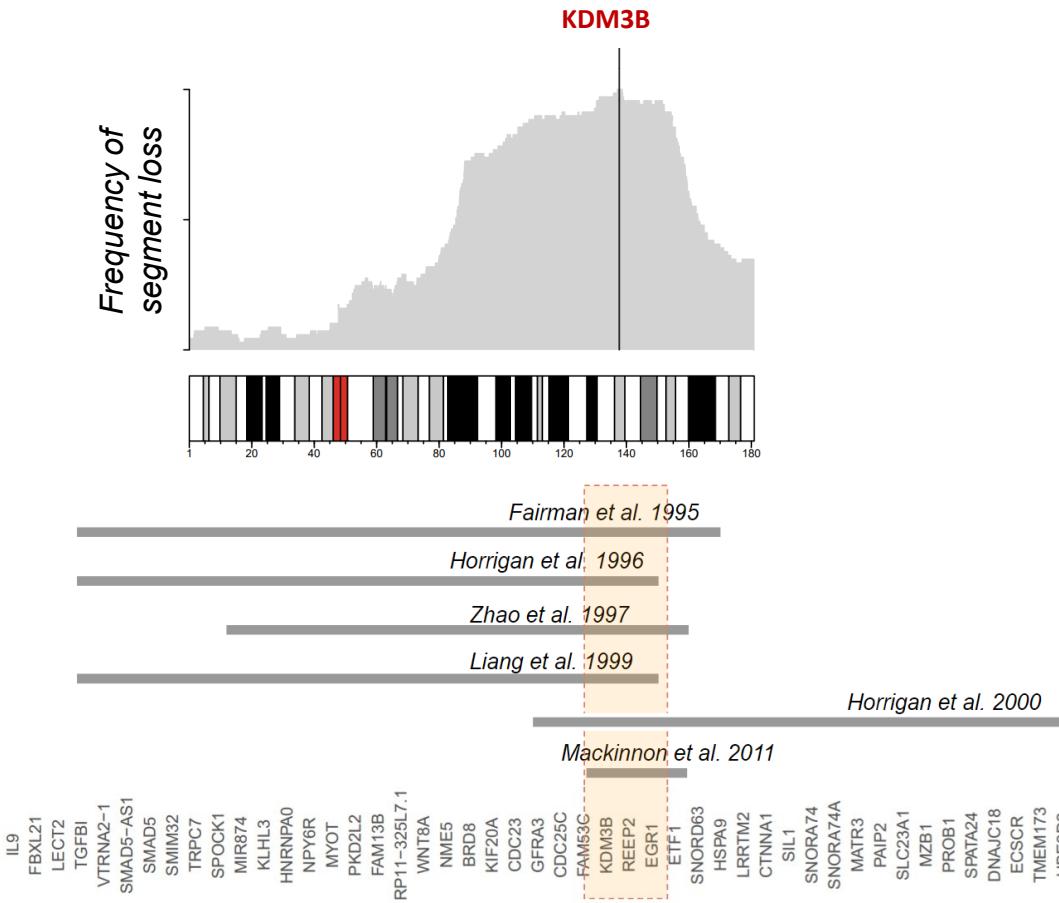
del(5q) AML may be driven by epigenetic mechanisms previously unrecognised

Reconsidering del(5q) AML from an epigenetic perspective



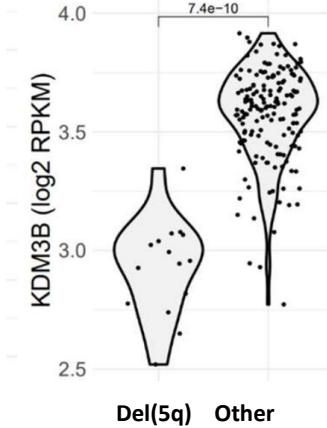
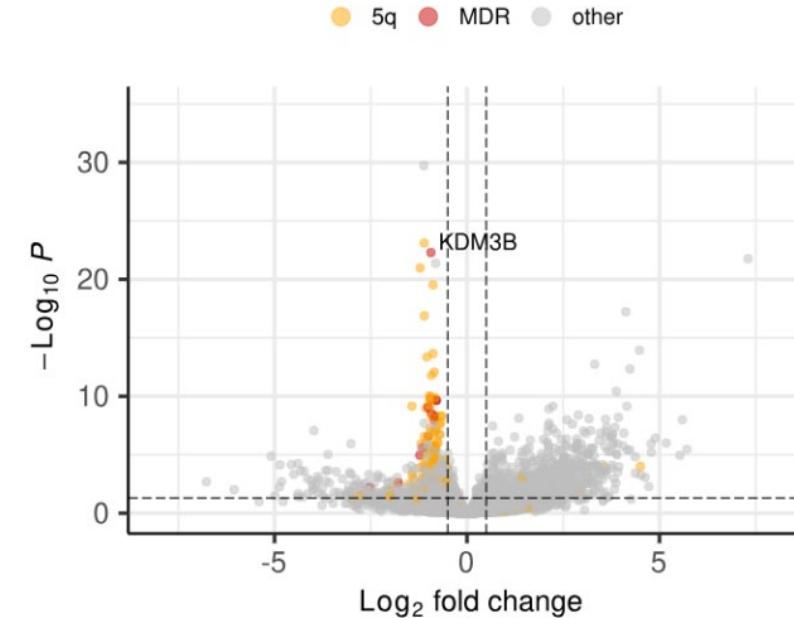
- Most common copy number alteration in AML
- Highly aggressive subgroup
- Minimally deleted region (MDR) localised to **5q31.2**
- No known tumor suppressor genes in the MDR

Reconsidering del(5q) AML from an epigenetic perspective



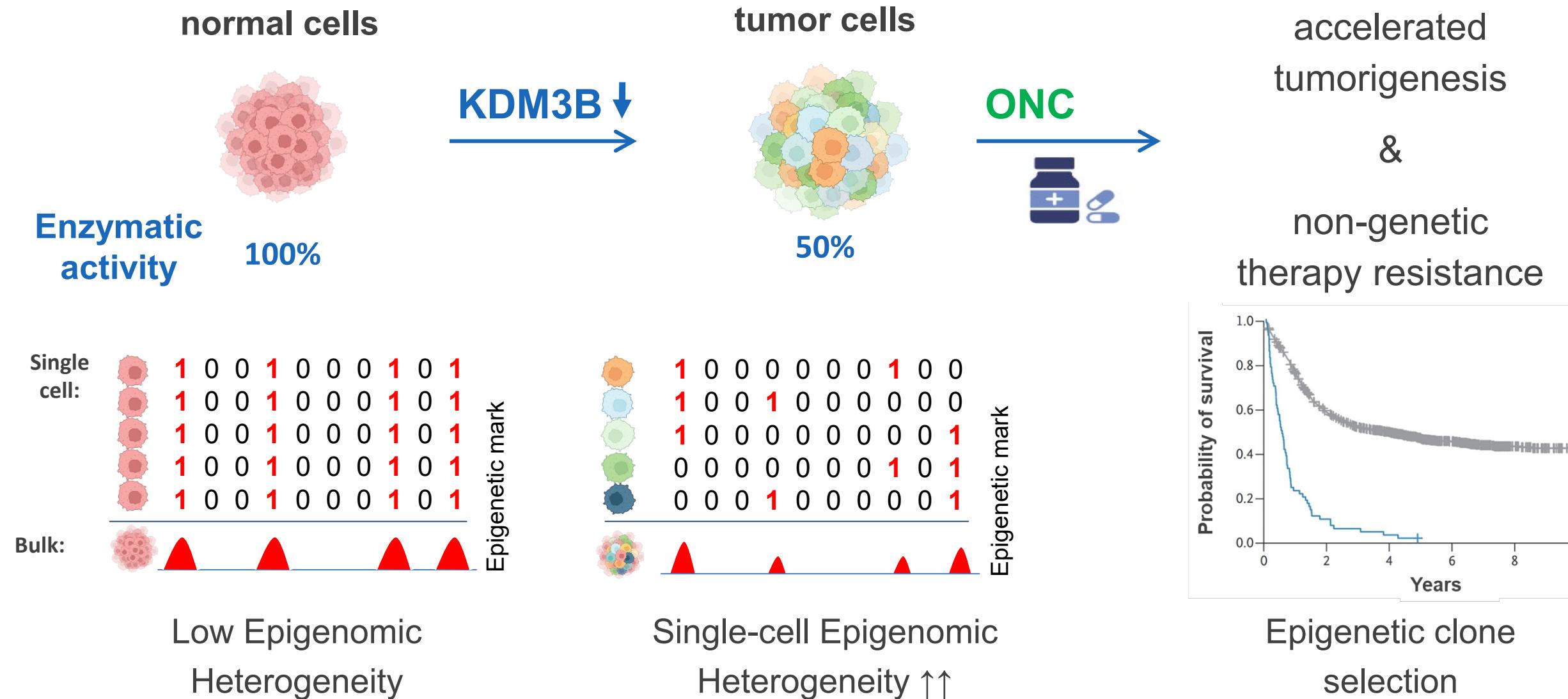
KDM3B is at the peak of the minimally deleted region

The **H3K9me1/2 demethylase KDM3B** is a likely **haploinsufficiency** candidate in del(5q) AML



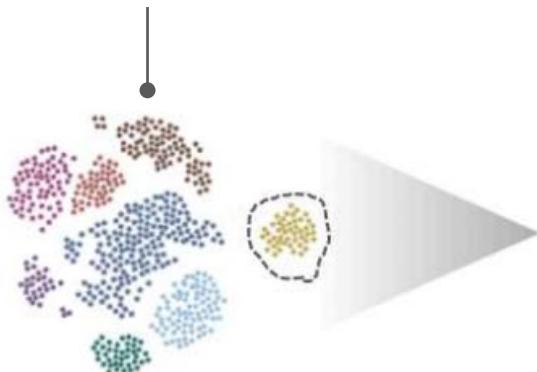
EpiR Haploinsufficiency Increases Epigenomic Heterogeneity

a novel concept proposed for tumorigenesis



EpiCHAOS quantifies epigenetic heterogeneity in single-cell epigenomic data

Single-cell epigenomics
data e.g. scATAC-seq

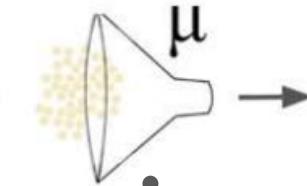


regions/peaks	cells
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Binarised peaks-by-cells
matrix from selected group
of cells

Compute pairwise chance-
corrected Jaccard indices

$$\frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$



Mean of pairwise
distances

Linear regression-based
adjustment for total
number of 1's

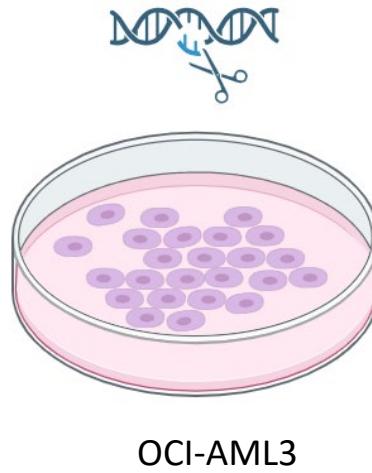
Adjust for
sparsity

epiCHAOS
score

Score assigned per cell
group/cluster

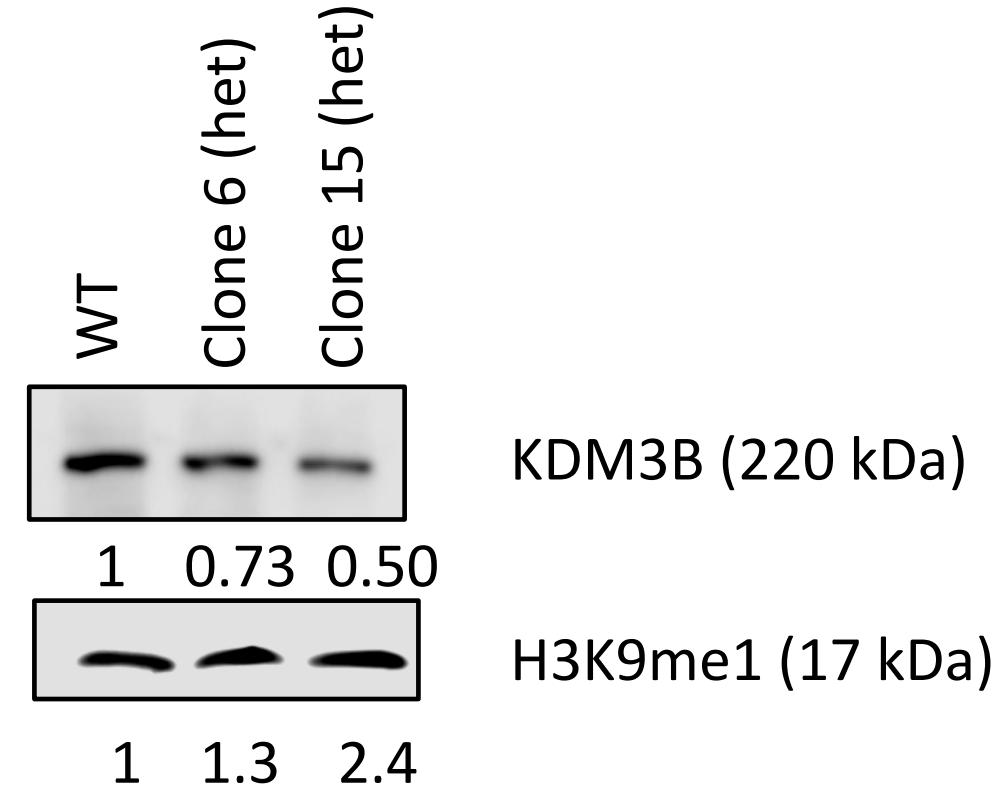
EpiCHAOS: Epigenetic/Chromatin Heterogeneity Assessment of Single cells

Does haploinsufficiency of KDM3B give rise to epigenetic heterogeneity?

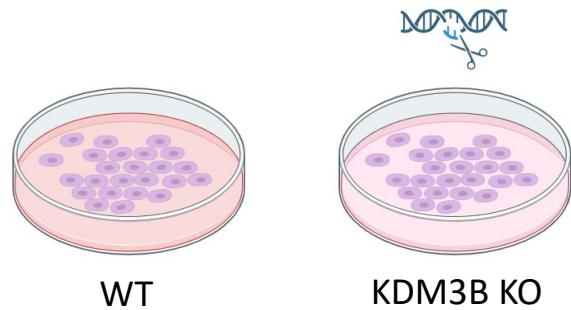


Heterozygous and homozygous disruption
of KDM3B via CRISPR cas9 in OCI-AML3

- Models haploinsufficiency in 5q- cAML



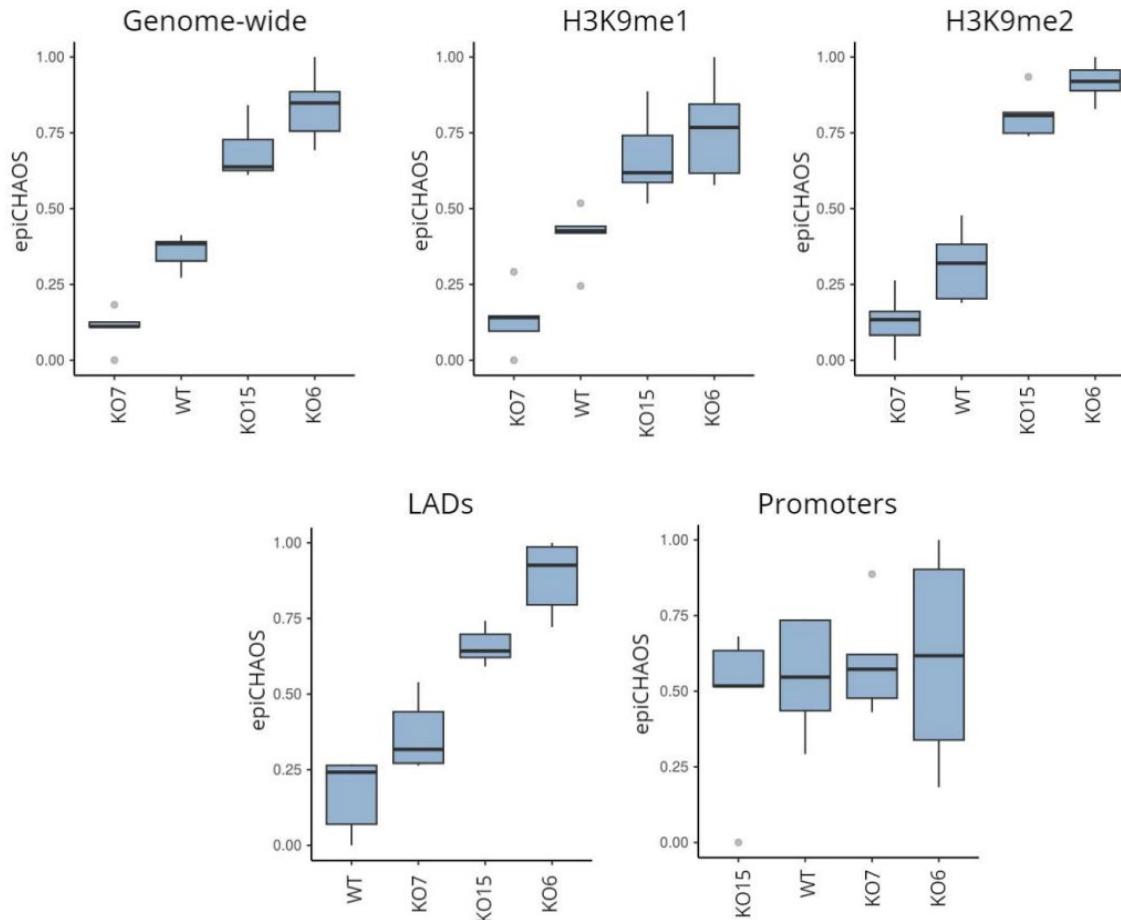
EpiCHAOS detects increased epigenetic heterogeneity in KDM3B-/+ cells



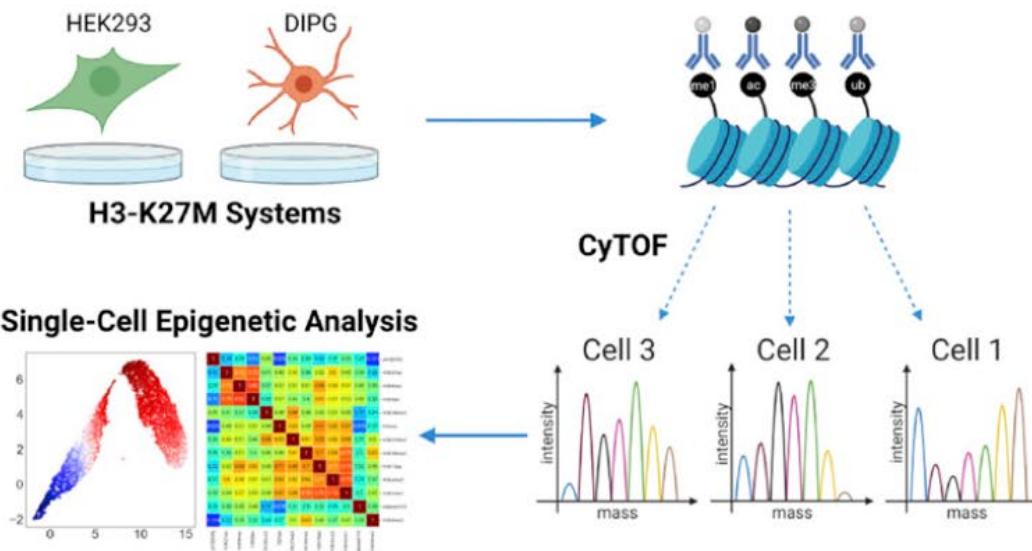
Single-cell epigenomic profiling
with scATAC-seq



epiCHAOS: a metric to quantify
epigenetic heterogeneity in single-
cell epigenomic data

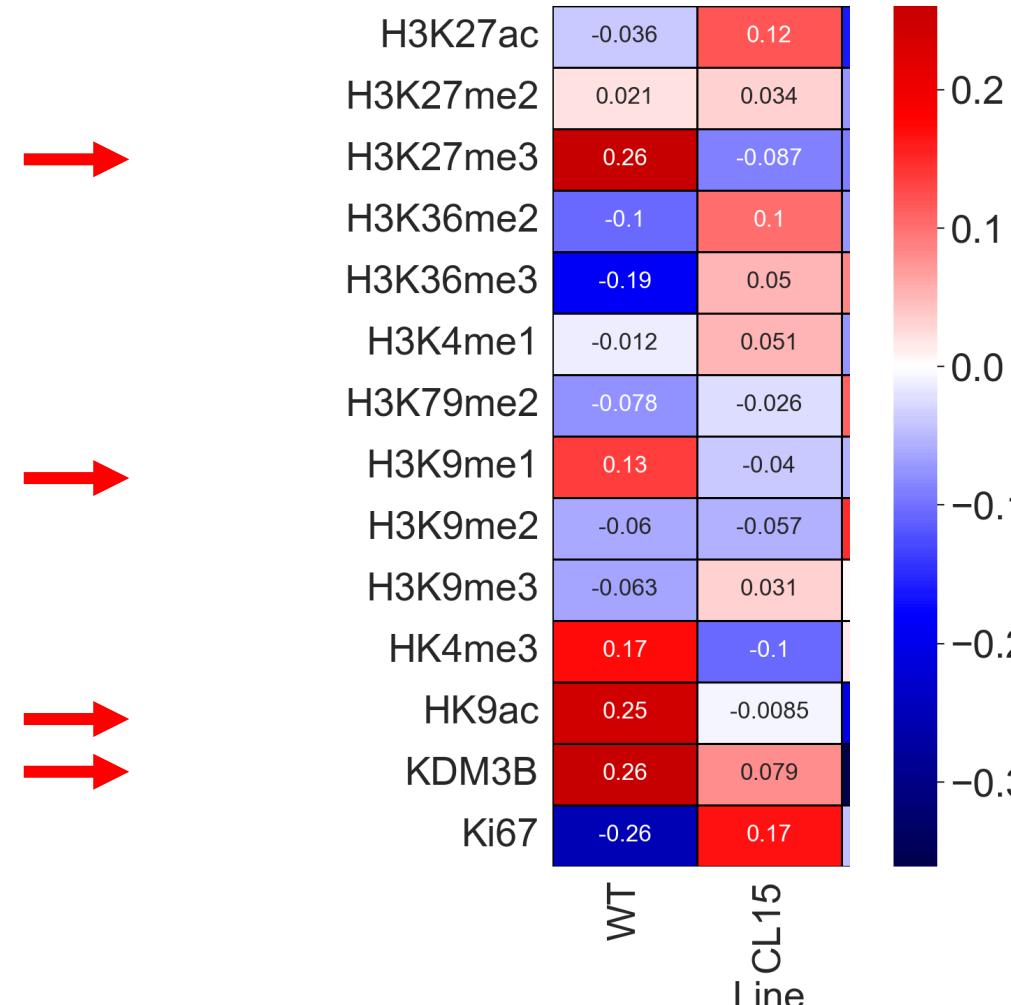


Epigenetic-focused cytometry by time-of-flight (CyTOF)

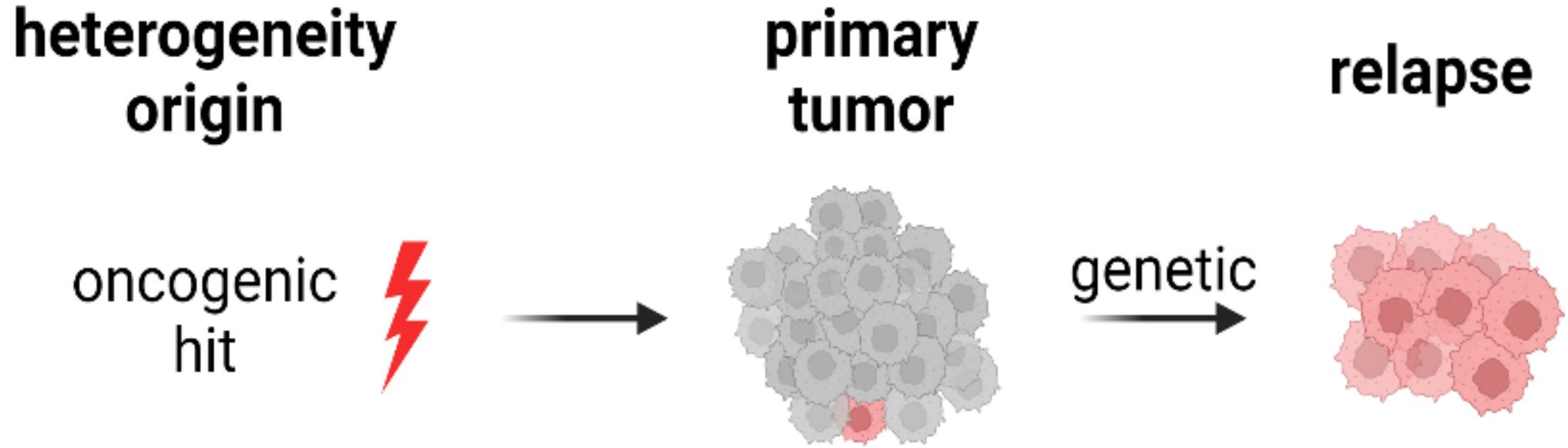


Mutant Histone	Histones	Cell Cycle	Chromatin Regulators	Cancer Stemness & Oncogenesis
H3-K27M	H1 H1.0 H3.3 H3 H4	pH3[S28] Ki-67 IdU CyclinB1 pRb	BMI1 SIRT1 EZH2	CD24 CD44 c-Myc SOX2
		Histone Modifications		Glioma Lineage
		H3K36me3 H3K36me2 H3K9me3 H3K4me3 H3K27me2	H3K4me1 H3K79me2 H4K20me3 H3K64ac	γ H2A.X H2AK119ub Cleaved H3 H3K9me2
				CXCR4 GFAP DLL3 MBP PDGFR α

Preliminary CyTOF analysis of KDM3B WT and heterozygous OCI-AML clones

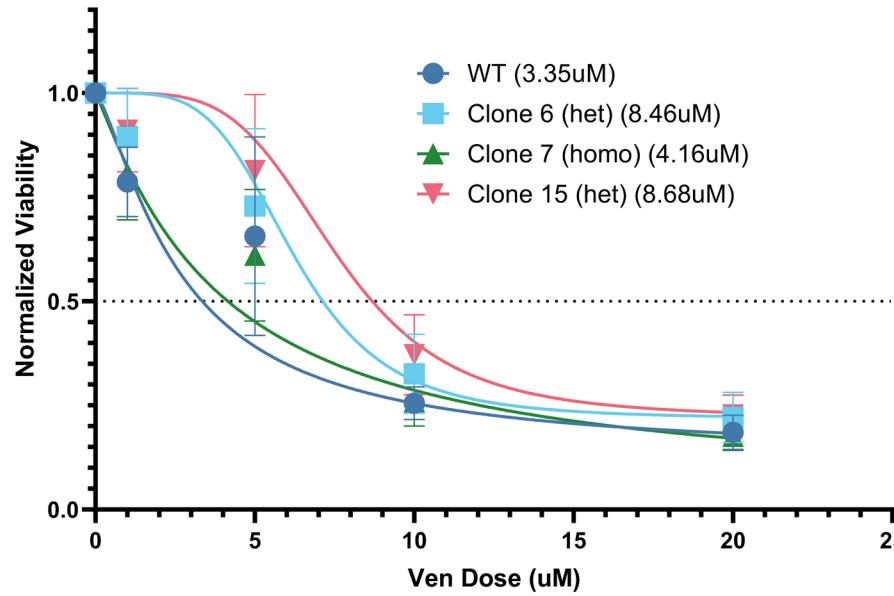


Tumor heterogeneity (genetic or epigenetic) as the foundation of therapy resistance

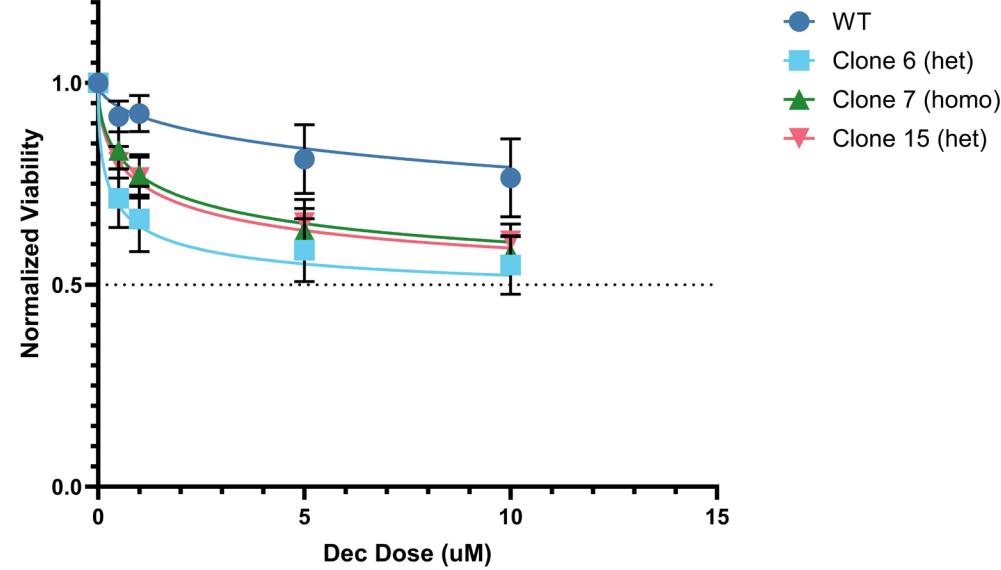


KDM3B haploinsufficiency increases therapy resistance against venetoclax

Venetoclax



Decitabine



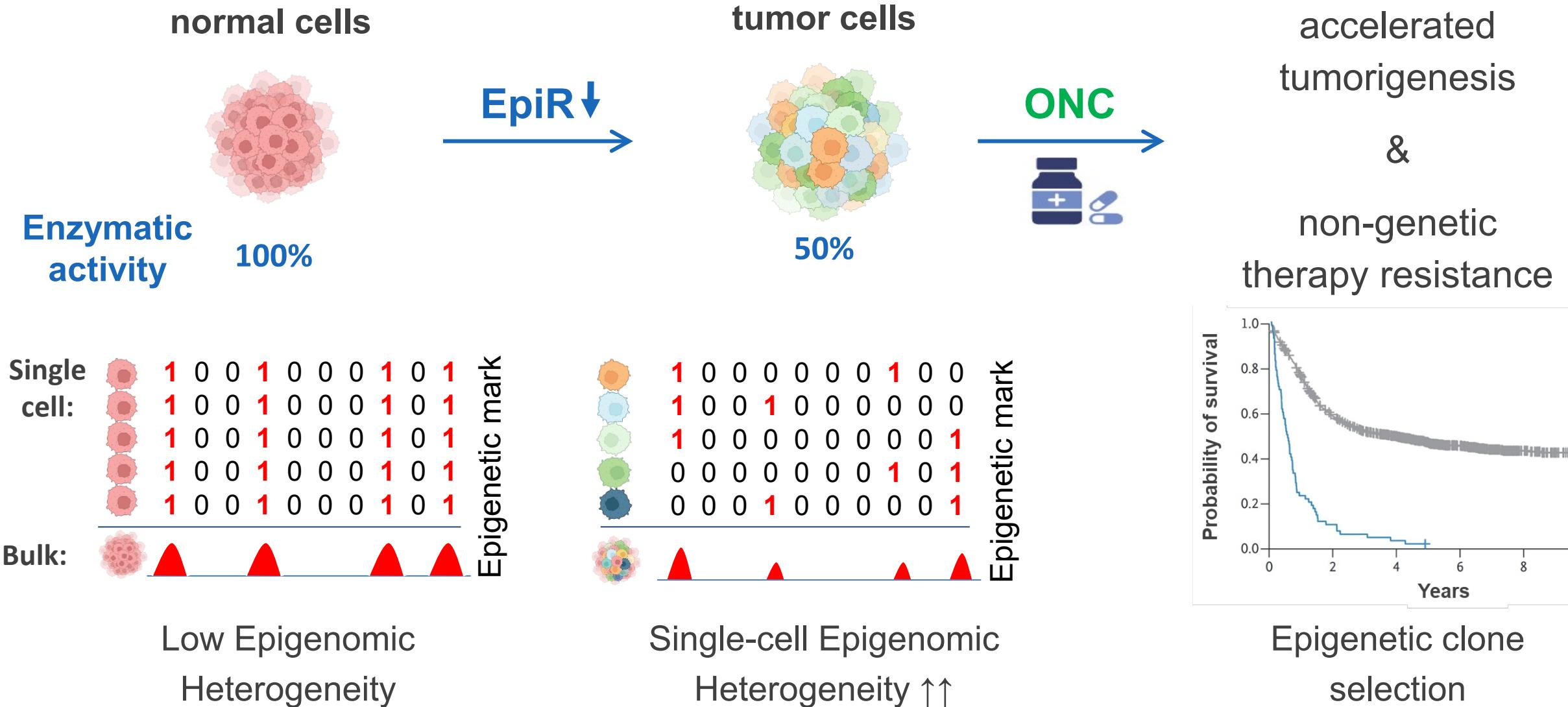
Increased resistance to venetoclax and reduced resistance to decitabine

Venetoclax – BCL2 inhibitor

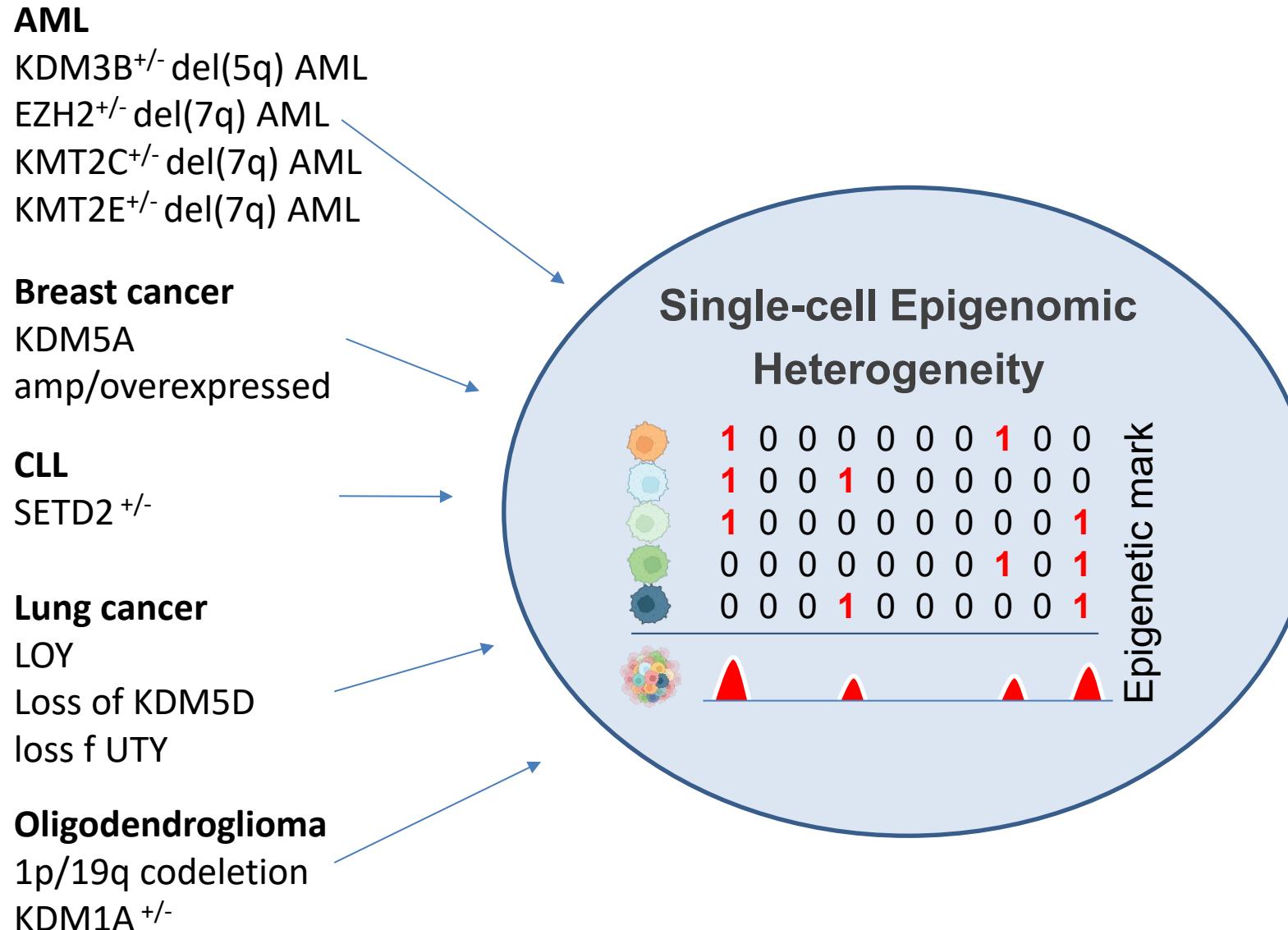
Decitabine – hypomethylating agent

EpiR Haploinsufficiency Increases Epigenomic Heterogeneity

a novel concept proposed for tumorigenesis



What leads to tumor single-cell epigenetic heterogeneity?



Division of Cancer Epigenomics

We are hiring!

- PhD students
- Postdocs
 - **experimentalist** and
 - **computational epigenomics**

Acknowledgements

Plass AML group: Cancer Epigenomics

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Magdeburg

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München

Philipp Greif
Irmela Jeremias

Hannover

Florian Heidel



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und Forschung

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Tina Nilsson
Ahmed Waraky

LMU

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