

CHARACTERIZATION OF *IKZF1* COMPLETE DELETIONS IN CHILDHOOD ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

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INTRODUCTION

IKZF1 deletion (Δ *IKZF1*) is an important predictor of relapse in childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (BCP-ALL). Therefore, PCR systems to generate a rapid diagnostic to identify Δ *IKZF1* are of clinical importance. We previously mapped the breakpoints of intragenic deletions and developed a multiplex PCR (MP-PCR) assay to detect recurrent intragenic Δ *IKZF1*. Since MP-PCR was not able to detect complete deletions (*IKZF1* Δ 1-8), which accounts for ~30% of all Δ *IKZF1*, we aimed at investigating the genomic scenery of *IKZF1* Δ 1-8.

RESULTS



METHODS *IKZF1* status *IKZF1* ∆1-8 (n = 47)MLPA SALSA P335/P202 Brazilian study (n = 28) Brazilian study German CoALL (n = 19)IKZF1 Δ n-8 Whole-genome CNA (*n* = 25) Wild-type Focal deletion ∆1**-8** for *IKZF1* Δ 1-8 (*n* = 28) (n = 308)(n = 60)Brazilian study (n = 13) CytoScan HD (n = 6) NZCHOG ALL8 or AIEOP-BFM ALL2009 trials (n = 12)Identification of CNA groups 24 relapsed samples Screening of CNA within chr 7 -(n = 24)Customized MLPA ANZCHOG ALL8 or AIEOP-BFM ALL2009 trials **Breakpoint identification** Screening *IKZF1* transcripts MP-PCR, LDI-PCR, sequencing, and FISH RNA-seq Identicaion of mechanisms for deletions RIC score methodology and ENCODE data

Figure 5. Copy number alterations in the chromosome 7 of samples with complete deletion of *IKZF1*. (A) The array analysis identified different CNA whithin chromosome 7; interestingly two out of six samples with *IKZF1* Δ1-8 had breakpoints within *COBL* intron 5. (B) A custom MLPA analysis identified six groups of CNA within chromosome 7 for patients with *IKZF1* Δ1-8. Notably, most of them presented monosomy 7, large interstitial deletions, which also presented breakpoints within *COBL*.



Figure 6. (A) Description of chromosomal alterations associated to *IKZF1* complete deletions, including *COBL* rearrangements. (B) Map of breakpoints within *COBL*, as detected by MLPA and/or LDI-PCR analysis.







Figure 7. Patient S24 presented na unbaleced translocation t(7;9)(q11.2;p13) leading to *IKZF1* complete deletion. (A) SNP-array showed large deletions within 1q41-1qter, 7p15.2-7p11.2, and 9pter-p13.2; (B) Sequencing analysis identified an in-frame *PAX5-AUTS2* fusion with (C) the chimeric transcript expression. (D) FISH analysis demonstrates loss of derivative 7 and complete deletion of *IKZF1* (7p12), as observed by the absence of one centromeric probe (green).



Figure 2. Customized MLPA for screening of CNA within chromosome 7



Figure 8. Comparisson of RAG-consensus sequences at breakpoint sites of intragenic and complete deletions of *IKZF1*. (A) Intragenic D deletions, which includes *IKZF1-COBL* fusions, are marked by 12RSS and 23RSS recombination, while complete deletions do not present significant RAGconsensus sequences. Analysis of (B) 12RSS and (C) 23RSS at the breakpoint regions showing absence of RAG-analogous sequences for complete deletions. * *p*-value < 0.05



CONCLUSION

Figure 3. Design of the LDI-PCR for the identification of breakpoints within COBL.

RESULTS

Table 1. Clinical and laboratorial characteristics ofpatients

Characteristics	IKZF1 complete deletion n (%)						
Gender							
Male	27 (60.0)						
Female	18 (40.0)						
Age at diagnosis (yrs)							
≤ 1	3 (6.7)						
1-9	32 (71.1)						
10-18	10 (22.2)						
WBC (x10 ⁶ /l)							
< 50,000	32 (71.1)						
≥ 50,000	13 (28.9)						
ALL subtype							
Pro-B	3 (6.7)						
c-ALL	29 (64.4)						
Pre-B	13 (28.9)						

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ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; c-ALL, common ALL; WBC, white blood cell	
count.	

W1F	1 wild x	Agenit's agenit	onpere aWLF1	WZF	wilds	agenic co	AWALFA AWALFA
			EBF1 (5q33.3)				IKZF2 (2q34)
			JAK2 (9p24.1)				ZPBP (7p12.2)
			CDKN2A (9p21.3)				FIGNL1 (7p12.1)
			CDKN2B (9p21.3)				DDC (7p12.1)
			PAX5 (9p13.2)				MIR31 (9p21.3)
			ETV6 (12p13.2)				CEP170B (14q32.33)
			BTG1 (12q21.33)				MTA1 (14q32.33)
			<i>RB1</i> (13q14.2)				IGHD (14q32.33)
			SHOXAREA (Xp22)				IKZF3 (17q12)
			CRLF2 (Xp22)				
			CSF2RA (Xp22)				
			IL3RA (Xp22)				
			P2RY8 (Xp22)	0 Delet	0.5 Ion frequ	1 ency	
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Figure 4. Frequency of CNAs in pediatric BCP-ALL according to *IKZF1* status. Genes with differential CNA frequency among complete and intragenic *IKZF1* deletions were highlighted in bold.

IKZF1 Δ 1-8 are defined by several numeric and structural changes on chromosome 7. They are mainly represented by monosomy and large interstitial deletions, which recurrently have breakpoints within *COBL*, a novel hotspot located ~611 Kb downstream of *IKZF1*. We also described *IKZF1-COBL* fusions, establishing that there is a breakpoint cluster within *COBL* intron 5 for both complete and 3' end deletions of *IKZF1*. Although intragenic deletions of *IKZF1* are associated to a RAG-type mechanism, this work demonstrates that complete deletion are not generated by this process and such breakpoints overlap open chromatin sites. Finally, we designed MLPA probes on *COBL*, and suggest its addition to current diagnostic MLPA assays. (Lopes et al. *COBL* is a novel hotspot for *IKZF1* deletions in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Oncotarget, 2016).

Projeto Gráfico: Serviço de Edição e Informação Técnico-Científica / INCA



