

Oncogene-induced maladaptive activation of Trained Immunity in the pathogenesis and treatment of Erdheim-Chester disease



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ECD: Inflammatory myeloid neoplasm

Missing link between oncogenic mutation and inflammatory activation



Infiltration of multiple tissues with foamy macrophages





MAPK pathway activation, enhanced cytokine production



Trained immunity (TI) Functional and mechanistic features





Macrophage similarities in ECD and trained immunity





Similarities

- 1. Morphologic changes: large size, foamy macrophages
- 2. Cytokine secretion pattern
- 3. Activation of the MAPK pathway

Hypothesis

Maladaptive activation of TI as the missing link between oncogenic mutation and inflammation in ECD

Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features ECD Experimental setup





Lentiviral transduction of BRAFV600E into healthy monocytes

Conditions:

- 1. untransduced (UT)
- 2. Wild type BRAF (WT, control)
- 3. BRAFV600E (VE)



GFP enables tracking of mutated cells (FACS, brightfield microscopy)

Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features of ECD 1) Activation of the MAPK pathway





Macrophages infiltrating ECD lesions exhibit pERK (IHC)



Macrophages expressing BRAFV600E exhibit constitutive activation of the downstream MAPK pathway intermediates ERK1/2 (WB)

Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features of ECD 2) Morphologic changes (large size and foamy appearance)





Macrophages isolated from ECD lesion exhibit a large size and a foamy, lipid laden appearance (Oil Red O)



Macrophages expressing BRAFV600E undergo morphologic changes leading to a large size, foamy appearance, and increase in cytoplasmic lipid content (Brightfield microscopy)

Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features of ECD 3) Spontaneous cytokine production

ECD

HD











Spontaneous cytokine production by ECD macrophages in lesion microenvironment or following isolation (IHC, ELISA)



Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features of ECD Global gene expression analysis



Transduction of primary human monocytes with BRAFV600E recapitulates key features of ECD Results Recap



Macrophages expressing ectopic BRAFV600E exhibit:

- 1. constitutive activation of the MAPK pathway
- 2. transformation into foamy macrophages with a large lipid-laden cytoplasm
- 3. production of pro-inflammatory cytokines
- 4. Activation of pro-inflammatory transcriptional programs

The *in vitro* model recapitulates genetic, phenotypic and functional features of ECD.

Hypothesis

Maladaptive activation of TI: missing link between BRAFV600E and inflammation in ECD





BRAFV600E induces immunometabolic changes indicative of TI in macrophages Activation of Akt-mTOR pathway, increased glycolysis, immunometabolic rewiring





Macrophages expressing BRAFV600E exhibit constitutive p-AKT (WB)



Cells were cultured in culture media, cold or enriched with ${}^{13}C_6$ -glucose or ${}^{13}C_5$ -glutamine





The metabolome of macrophages expressing *BRAFV600E* clustered independently from controls, indicative of profound metabolic rewiring, particularly in pathways relevant to Tl.



Seahorse Flux analyzer confirmed downstream induction of glycolysis

BRAFV600E induces epigenetic and functional secretory features of TI in macrophages





Epigenetic markers of TI: H3K4me3 and H3K27ac on the promoters of genes encoding cytokines (ChIP PCR)

Enhanced cytokine production following stimulation with LPS

BRAFV600E induces features indicative of TI in macrophages Results Recap



BRAFV600E in macrophages induces:

- 1. immunometabolic changes indicative of TI (glycolysis, glutaminolysis through the TCA cycle, cholesterol synthesis)
- 2. epigenetic changes indicative of TI (H3K4me3 and H3K27ac on cytokine gene promoters)
- 3. functional hallmark of TI (hyper-responsiveness to inflammatory triggers)

Therapeutic targeting of trained immunity in ECD

Effective therapeutic strategies contrast maladaptive TI phenotype





Therapeutic targeting of trained immunity suppresses inflammation in ECD The glycolysis inhibitor 2DG has therapeutic potential in ECD





Inhibition of glycolysis with 2DG suppresses cytokine production

Conclusions

Oncogene-induced maladaptive activation of TI is a feature and therapeutic target of ECD







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Molteni R*, Biavasco R*, Stefanoni D, Panigada M, Cantoni E, Nemkov T, Domínguez-Andrés J, Arts RJW, Merelli I, Mazza D, Zambrano S, Tengesdal IW, Maksud P, Piras F, De Luca G, Cassina L, Distefano G, Loffreda A, Gnani D, Doglioni C, Joosten LAB, Kajaste-Rudnitski A, Haroche J, Dagna L, Dinarello CA, Ferrarini M, Ferrero E, Cardaci S, Boletta A, Cenci S, D'Alessandro A, Montini E, Netea MG, **Cavalli G**

Blood, 2021

Acknowledgements





OSR, UniSR, DGCB

Cavalli Lab Raffaella Molteni Maddalena Panigada Davide Stefanoni Eleonora Cantoni

Alessandra Boletta Lab

Eugenio Montini Anna Kajaste-Rudnitski

Simone Cardaci

Marina Ferrarini Elisabetta Ferrero

Davide Mazza Samuel Zambrano

Claudio Doglioni



OSPEDALE SAN RAFFAEL

UNIRAR

Giacomo De Luca Corrado Campochiaro Alessandro Tomelleri



Hôpitaux Universitaires Pitié Salpêtrière, Paris, France



Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands Mihai Netea









EUROPEAN HEMATOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Lorenzo Dagna

University of Colorado, Denver, CO, USA

Charles Dinarello Angelo D'Alessandro





Thank you

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BRAFV600E induces immunometabolic changes indicative of TI in macrophages Glycolysis, glutaminolysis through the TCA cycle, cholesterol synthesis





 $^{13}\mathrm{C_{6}}\text{-glucose}$ tracing revealed increased generation of glycolysis intermediates as well as end products pyruvate and lactate



 $^{13}\text{C}_5\text{-glutamine}$ tracing reveals accumulation of TCA intermediates $\alpha\text{-}$ ketoglutarate, citrate, malate, fumarate, and succinate





Tracking incorporation of carbons derived from ${}^{13}C_6$ -glucose or ${}^{13}C_5$ -glutamine revealed increased de novo cholesterol synthesis

Therapeutic targeting of trained immunity suppresses inflammation in ECD Rapamycin is ineffective despite partial inhibition of mTOR and glycolysis



Sirolimus plus prednisone for Erdheim-Chester disease: an open-label trial

