



# TREC mediated oncogenesis in human immature T lymphoid malignancies preferentially involves *ZFP36L2* — Molecular Cancer

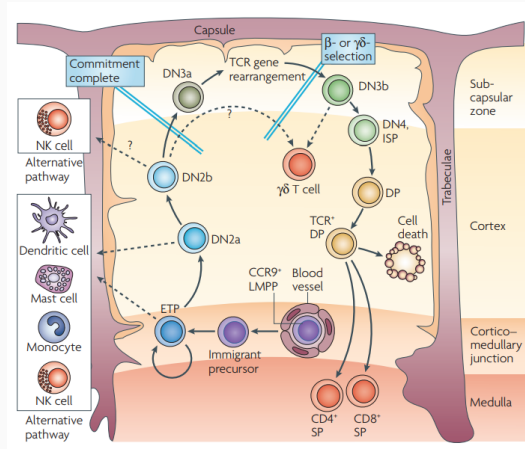
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Dr. Thomas Steimlé

June 29, 2023

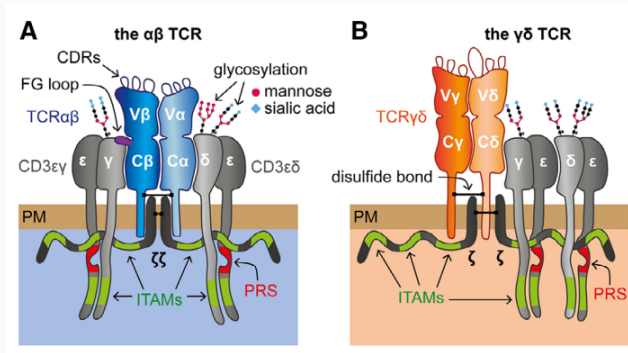
## Background — Thymopoiesis

- During thymopoiesis (HSC  $\Rightarrow$  T-cell), the phenotypic diversity of the antigen receptor (TCR) is acquired.



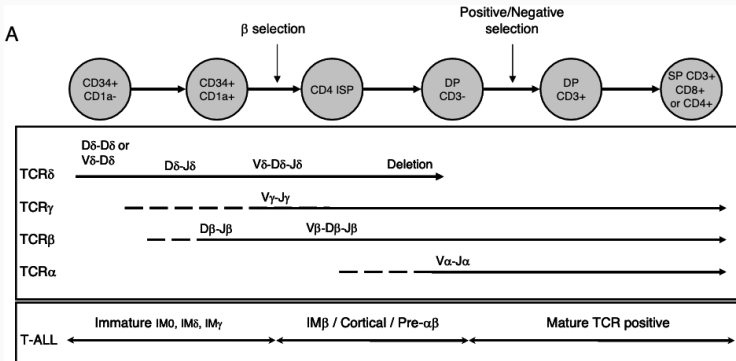
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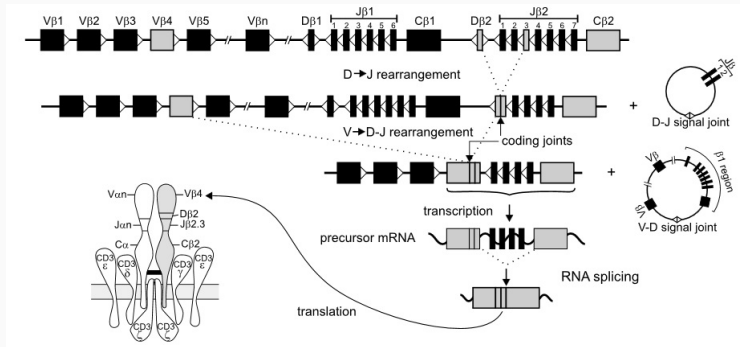
- This process involves a series of genome recombination of the different TCR loci followed by **proliferation and selection of functional non self-reacting TCR**.





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# Background — V(D)J recombination

- V(D)J recombination is a **threat to genomic stability**, prone to induce **DSB occurring in genes outside of the TCR loci**, followed by erroneous repair resultating in SV.
- This oncogenetic process is responsible of well known genetic alterations in T-ALL (particular translocations accountable of ectopic expression of oncogenes *TLX1*, *TAL1* etc...)¹.

1. Larmonie, Nicole S D et al. "Breakpoint sites disclose the role of the V(D)J recombination machinery in the formation of T-cell receptor (TCR) and non-TCR associated aberrations in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia." *Haematologica* vol. 98,8 (2013): 1173-84

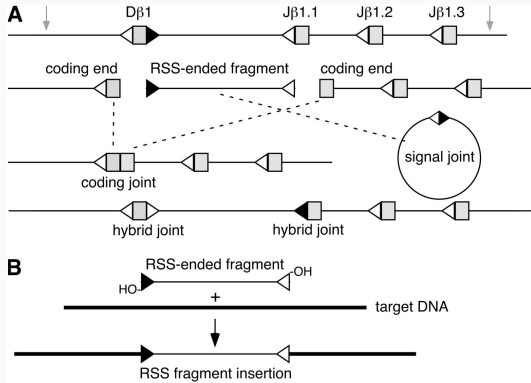
Table 1. TCR- oncogene translocation occurrence in T-ALL.

Protein family	Gene	Chromosome band	Chromosomal Aberrations*	Occurrence in T-ALL
Basic helix-loop- helix transcription factors (bHLH)	<i>TAL1</i>	1p32	t(1;14)(p32;q11)/ t(1;7)(p32;q34)	~4%
	<i>TAL2</i>	9q34	t(7;9)(q34;q34)	~2%
	<i>LYL1</i>	19p13	t(7;19)(q34;p13)	~7%
	<i>OLIG2</i>	21q22	t(14;21)(q11;q22)	2%
	<i>MYC</i>	8q24	t(8;14)(q24;q11)	~1%
Lim only domain (LMO) proteins	<i>LMO2</i>	11p13	t(11;14)(p13;q11)/ t(7;11)(q34;p15)	~6%
	<i>LMO1</i>	11p15	t(11;14)(p15;q11)/ t(7;11)(q34;p13)	~2%
	<i>LMO3</i>	12p12	t(7;12)(q34;p12)	<1
Homeobox proteins	<i>TLX1</i>	10q24	t(10;14)(q24;q11)/ t(7;10)(q34;q24)	5-10% <sup>C</sup> , ~30% <sup>B</sup>
	<i>TLX3</i>	5q35	t(5;14)(q35;q11)	20-25% <sup>C</sup> , ~5% <sup>B</sup>
	<i>HOXA cluster</i>	7p15	t(7;14)(p15;q11)/ inv(7)(p15;q34)	~3%
	<i>NKX2-1</i>	14q13	t(7;14)(q34;q13)/ inv(14)(q13;q32)	<1%
	<i>NKX2-4</i>	20p11	t(20;14)(p11;q11)	<1%
	<i>NKX2-5</i>	5q35	t(5;14)(q35;q32)	<1%
Other	<i>NOTCH1</i>	9q32	t(7;9)(q34;q34)	<1%
	<i>CCND2</i>	12p13	t(7;12)(q34;p13)/ t(12;14)(p13;q11)	<1%
	<i>MYB</i>	6q23	t(6;7)(q23;q34)	~3%
	<i>LCK</i>	1p34	t(1;7)(p34;q34)	<1%
	<i>BCL11B</i>	14q32	inv(14)(q11;q32)	<1%
	<i>TCL1A</i>	14q32	t(7;14)(q34;q32)/ inv(14)(q11;q32)	<1%
	<i>BMH1</i>	10p12	t(7;10)(q34;p12)	<1%

\*Chr 14q11: TCRD locus. Chr 7q34: TCRB locus. \*Larmonie et al., unpublished data, 2013. <sup>C</sup>Childhood. <sup>B</sup>Adulthood



## Background — T-cell receptor excision circles (TRECs)



- During recombination deleted parts of the loci are circulized into TRECs.
- Similar to transposons, the reintegration of TRECs has been implicated in the **deregulation or inactivation of targeted genes**.

<sup>O</sup>Curry, John D et al. "Chromosomal reinsertion of broken RSS ends during T cell development." The Journal of experimental medicine vol. 204,10 (2007): 2293-303. doi:10.1084/jem.20070583

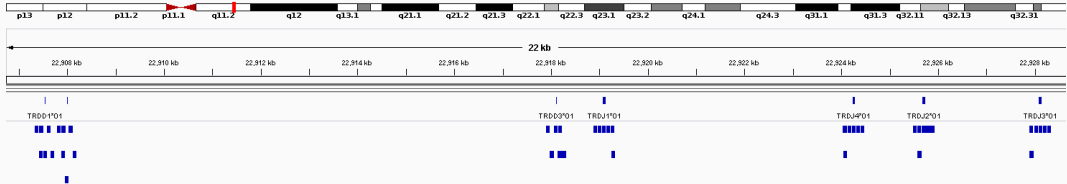
## Hypothesis

- In T-ALL, we could find with molecular biology tools insertions of those TRECs.
- With the same tools we could also find all the translocations which involves the TCR.

- We used our extended collection of T-ALL samples at diagnostic  $n = 1533$ .

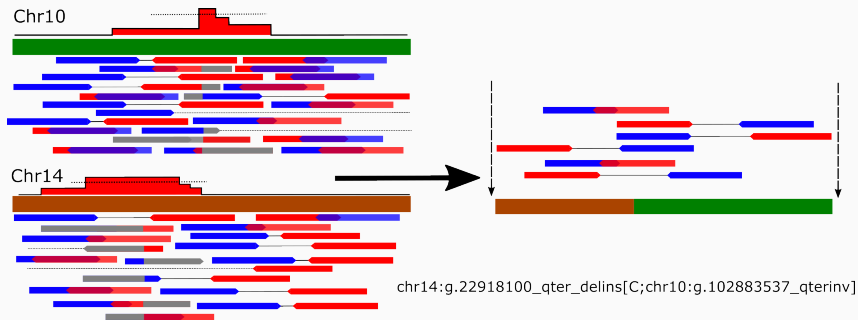
## Material & Method

- We used our extended collection of T-ALL samples at diagnostic  $n = 1533$ .
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- We designed a NGS capture assay with capture probes mapped at multiple parts of de TCR  $\delta$  locus.
- We developed a specific software to analysed aligned reads and call SV <https://github.com/Dr-TSteimle/sv-finder>.





## Results — TRD translocations — Validation cohort

- To validate our method, we used a previously published cohort of 264 cases analysed with **TRD dual-color FISH probe**<sup>1</sup>.
- **Se = 98.1%** [95% CI 96-99] and **Sp = 97.7%**
- The 4 FN cases are in fact TRECs insertions inside *ZFP36L2* that couldn't have been seen with FISH !

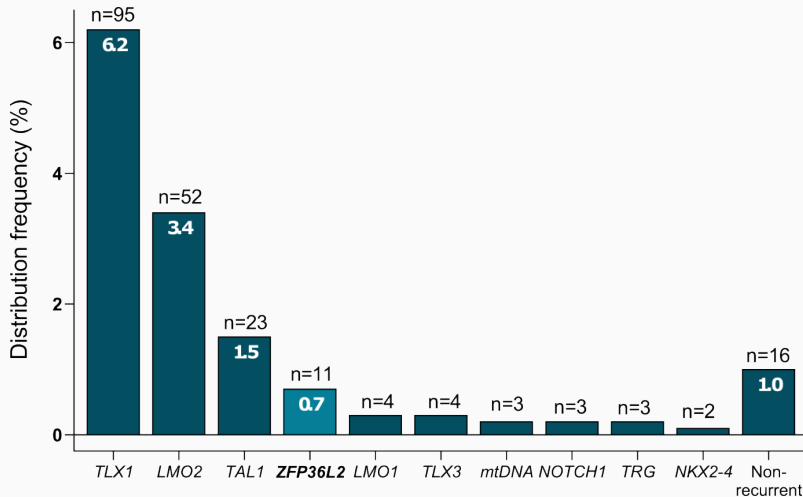
		FISH	
		Positive	Negative
NGS	Positive	43	4
	Negative	1	216

<sup>1</sup>Le Noir, Sandrine et al. "Extensive molecular mapping of TCR $\alpha$ / $\delta$ - and TCR $\beta$ -involved chromosomal translocations reveals distinct mechanisms of oncogene activation in T-ALL." Blood vol. 120,16 (2012): 3298-309. doi:10.1182/blood-2012-04-425488

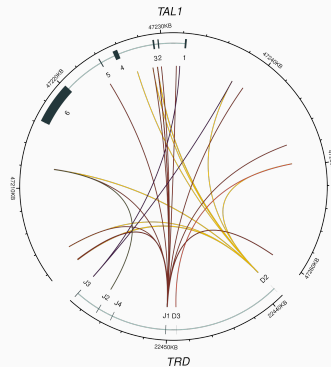
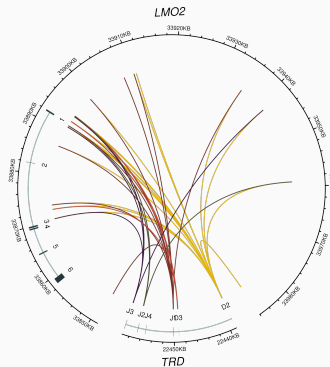
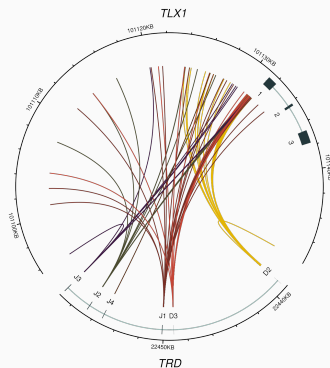




## Results — TRD translocations — Discovery cohort



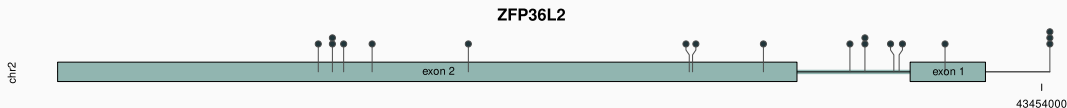
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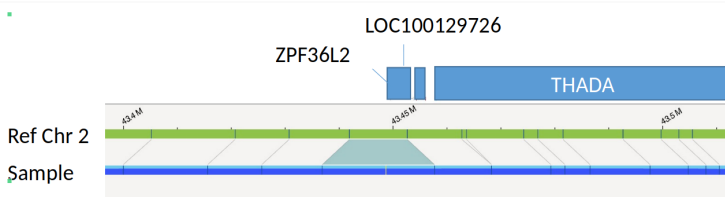


# Results — TRD translocations — Discovery cohort

We confirmed all TRECs insertions with sanger sequencing and OGM.



Patient ID	ZFP36L2	N	Dδ2 23RSS			Dδ3 12RSS			N	ZFP36L2
			heptamer	spacer 23bp	nonamer	nonamer	spacer 12bp	heptamer		
UPN 631	...TTGTTTTTAAACAGA	ACCCCGAT	...ACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CACTGTG	-	AGGGGGGCGCGGCT...
UPN 1044	...CGCAAGGCTTCCAGA	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...	-	-	-	-
UPN 1402	...GGCAGCCGGGGCGGA	TGGC	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...	-	-	-	-
UPN 1061	...GGGAGGGGCGTCCCC	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...GCATCTG	-	-	AATTTCGTCCCGCCA	GAAGCCATGCGCGAA...
UPN 1310	...ACCAAGTAACCAAGTA	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CACTGTG	-	CAGTATGGACCTTTG...
UPN 1007	...TGCTCAGACCGGTG	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CACTGTG	-	CGGTGTAACAAACC...
UPN 1115	...CGGAAGGCACGGCT	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCT...	...	A	CGGCAGTGGAGAAAC...
LLT-152	...TTGTAGTTCCTGGAC	CT	...AG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CACTGTG	-	AGCCGTGCTTCCCG...
LLT-211	...GGGCGAGGGGCGGGG	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...	-	-	-	-
LLT-79	-	-	-	-	-	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CACTGTG	-	ACCCCTCGCATCTC...
LLT-244	...CTGCCGGGGCTGGGC	-	CACACAG	GTTGGAGTGCATTAAGCCTTTGT	CCAAAAACA	...AGTTTTTGT	AAAGCTCTGTAG	CAC....	CCTGT	GCACTTTTTCGCCGTA...



## Conclusions

- We developed a **highly accurate and sensitive method** that enables precise characterization of *TRD* structural variations. This method can be applied at diagnosis without incurring any additional costs.
- Our findings provide confirmation that **recurrent TRECs insertions** are present in cases of T-ALL.
- Using our method, we have observed that these recurrent **TRECs insertions predominantly disrupt the *ZFP36L2* gene**.
- The tumor suppressor *ZFP36L2* is well-established to be involved in V(D)J recombination, but further clarifications are needed regarding its specific role in oncogenesis. Our findings will help in the characterization of this tumor suppressor.



## My PhD — Epigenetic Rationnal

- The aforementioned results contribute to the understanding of the dysregulation of proto-oncogenes such as *TAL1*, *TLX1* or *TLX3*.

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<sup>1</sup>Bradner JE, et al. Cancer. Cell. 2017 Feb 9;168(4):629-643



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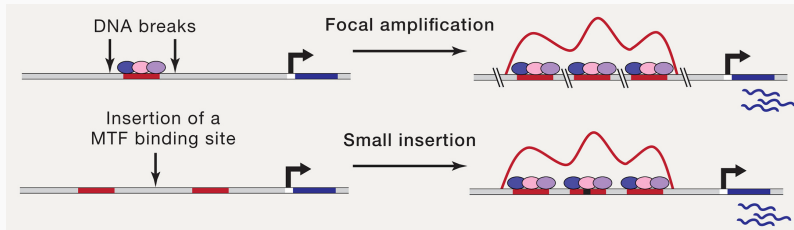
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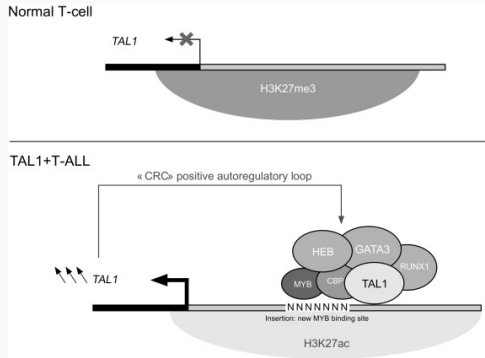
- The aforementioned results contribute to the **understanding of the dysregulation of proto-oncogenes** such as *TAL1*, *TLX1* or *TLX3*.
- Despite extensive investigation, **the molecular mechanisms** underlying the dysregulation of these oncogenes, **remain elusive in many cases**.
- It has been demonstrated that **tumor cells acquire enhancers**<sup>1</sup> through intergenic sequence mutations that enable binding of transcription factors.



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- The presence of upstream **indels in *TAL1*** leads to the formation of a neo-enhancer<sup>1</sup>.
- It has also been shown that the transcription factor **MYB** can bind to this **neo-enhancers**<sup>2</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> Navarro JM et al. Nat Commun. 2015;6:6094

<sup>2</sup> Smith, C et al. "TAL1 activation in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a novel oncogenic 3' neo-enhancer." Haematologica vol. 108,5 1259-1271. 1 May. 2023



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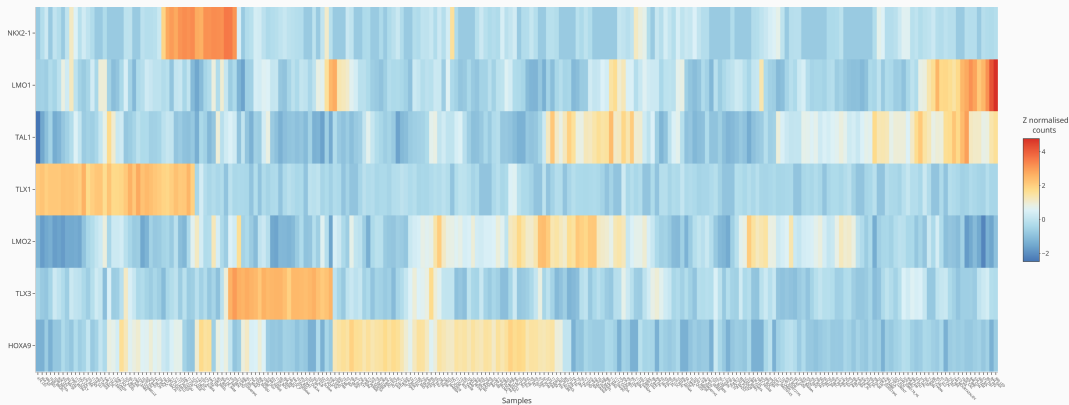
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- E The **characterization of the deregulation mechanisms and the discovered oncogenes** should help identify vulnerabilities that can be targeted by treatment.
- F This treatment may prove to be **more effective with fewer side effects** compared to the currently prescribed polychemotherapy.

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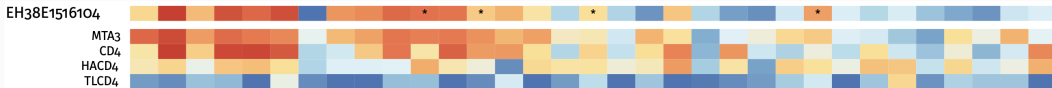
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- ✓ Calling of genetic alterations sequenced by ChIP-seq.

With these filters:

- Recurrent mutations in the same ChIP-seq peak ( $> 1$  case) with enrichment of the alternative allele (AF  $> 0.6$ ).
- Cases with the mutations should have correlated genes (Pearson coefficient  $> 0.7$ ) significantly upregulated (t-test p value  $< 0.05$ )



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- Most of intergenic alterations are **SNPs**.
  - Complex alterations like **indels** and **SV** are difficult to call with **ChIP-seq small reads**.
- We are implementing **longreads sequencing** with the Oxford Nanopore Promethion for resolving complex genomic regions, detecting structural variations, and studying repetitive elements.





# Longreads pipeline

- We will conduct a whole-genome sequencing of 150 T-ALL cases along with their corresponding constitutional samples.

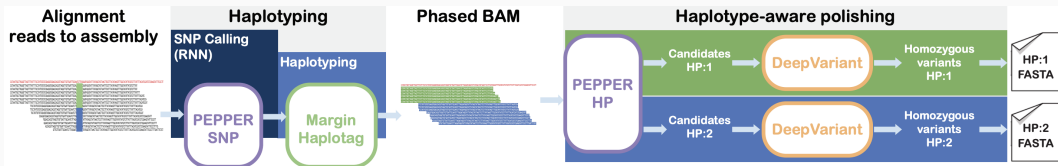
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<sup>1</sup> Kolmogorov, Mikhail et al. "Assembly of long, error-prone reads using repeat graphs." Nature biotechnology vol. 37,5 (2019): 540-546. doi:10.1038/s41587-019-0072-8



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- By aligning our current RNA-seq and ChIP-seq data using this approach, we will be able to phase gene expression and identify allele-enriched epigenetic marks more efficiently.
- We will also have access to phased methylation of CpG islands with the same technic.

**Thank you for listening !**  
**Questions ?**

