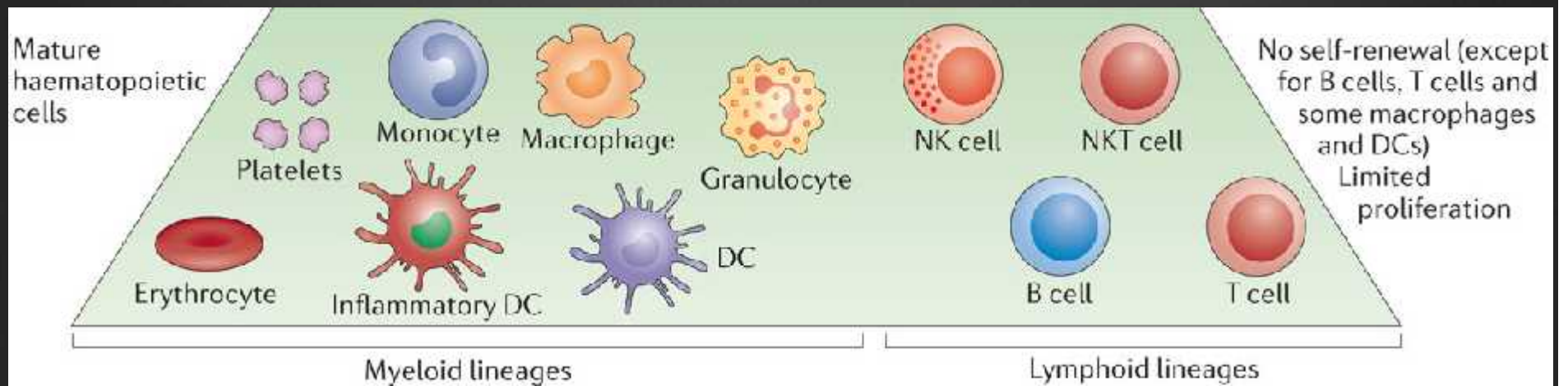




Συμμετοχή μυελού των οστών σε φλεγμονώδεις απαντήσεις

Ιωάννης Μητρούλης
Επικ. Καθ. Παθολογίας ΔΠΘ

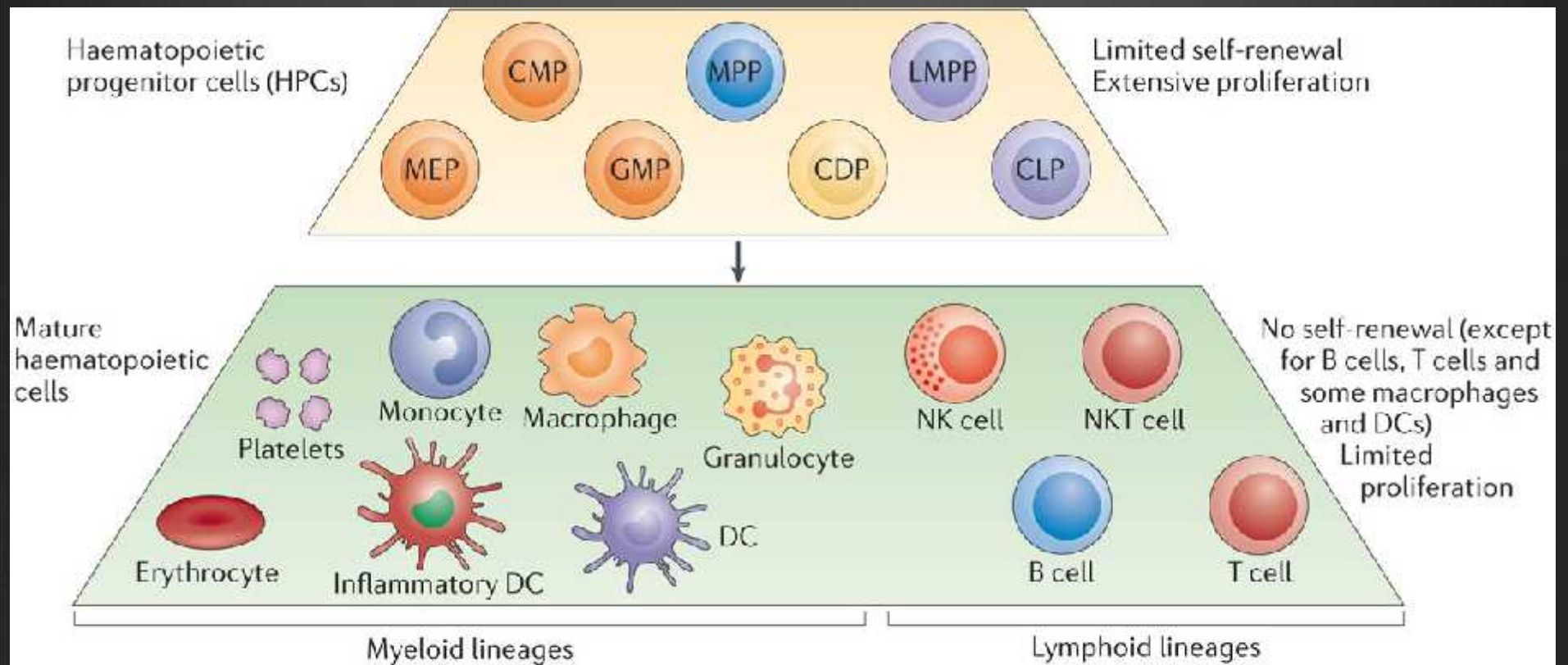
HSCs at the top of immune system



Nature Reviews | Immunology

Manz and Boettcher, Nat Rev Immunol 2014

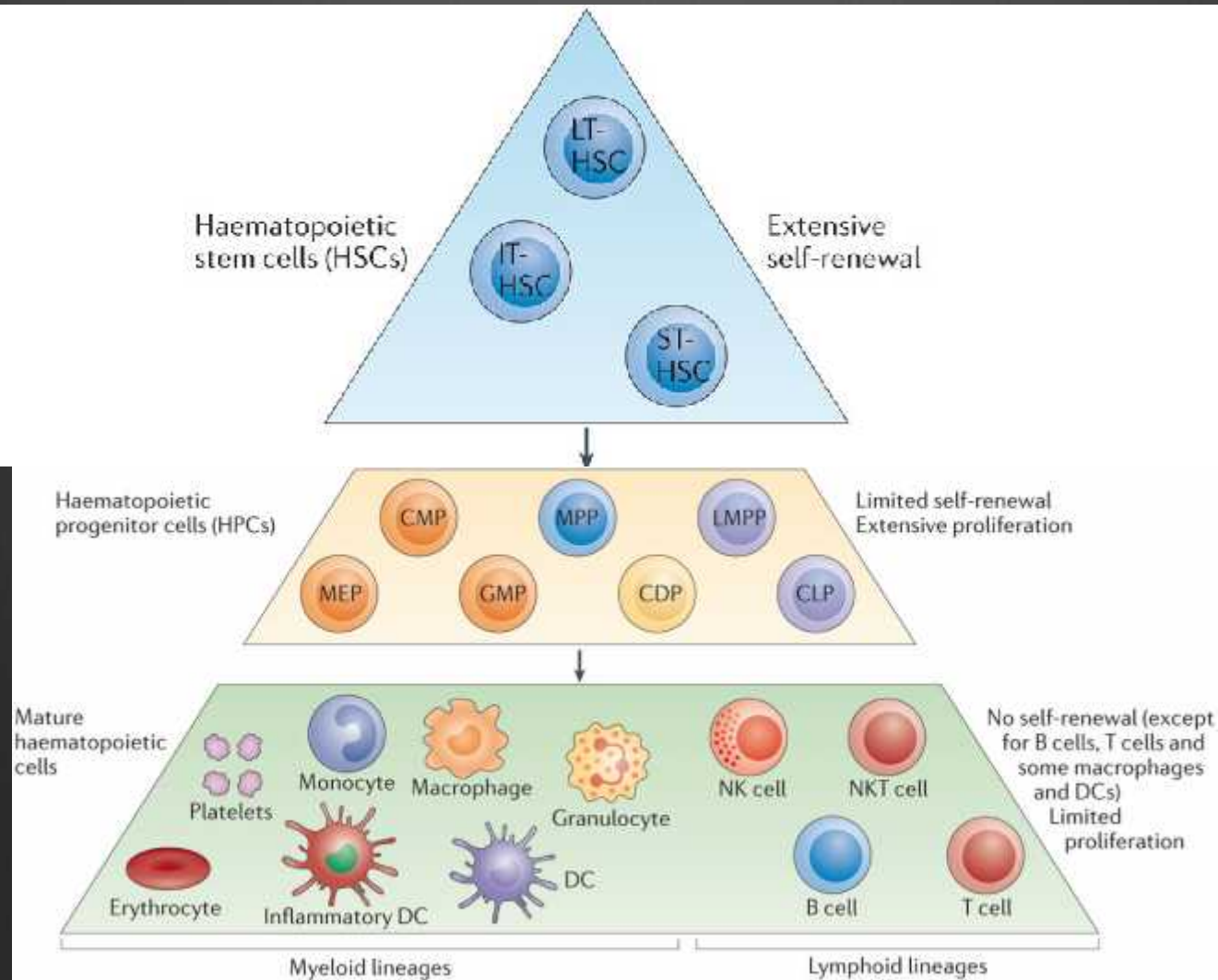
HSCs at the top of immune system



Nature Reviews | Immunology

Manz and Boettcher, Nat Rev Immunol 2014

HSCs at the top of immune system

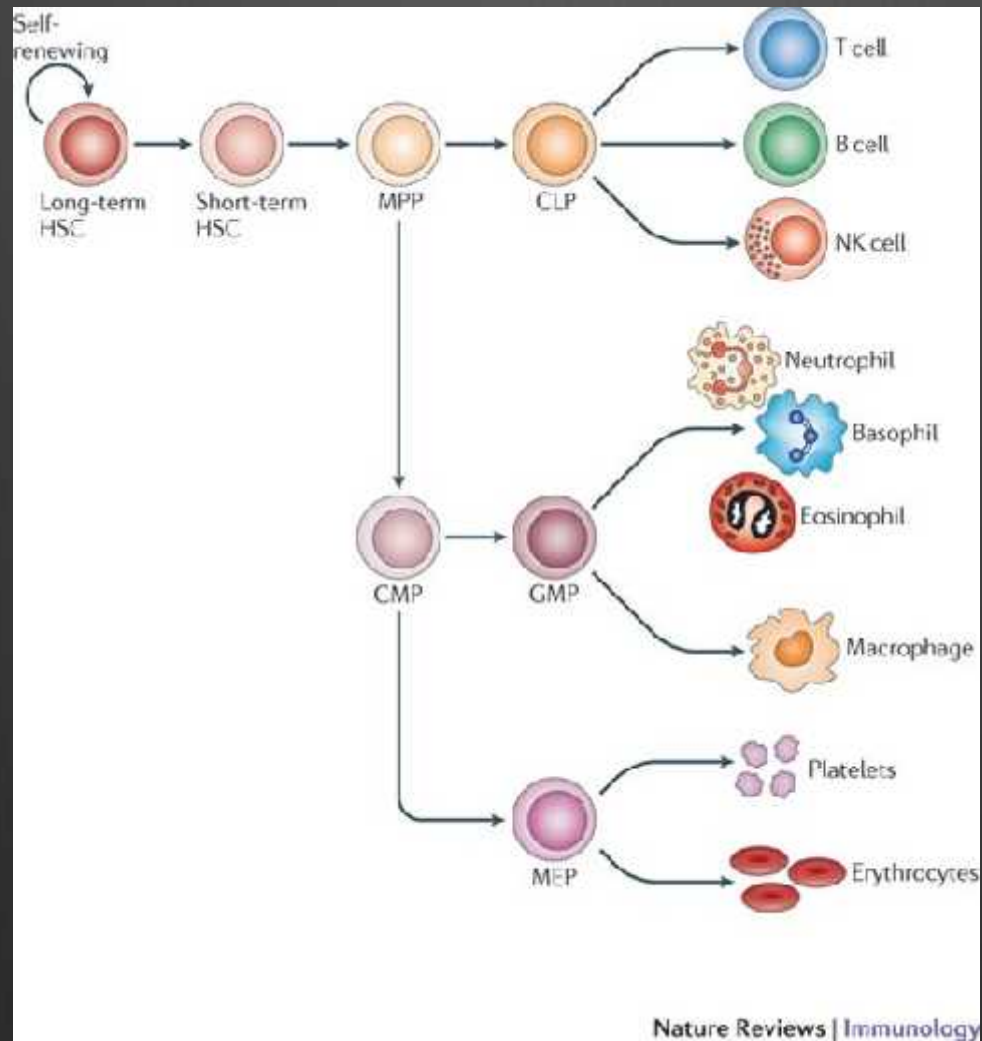


Characteristics

- ⊗ Self-renewal
- ⊗ Multi-lineage differentiation

Designation	Differentiation potential implied by designation	Examples of Stem/Progenitors with these Properties
Toti-potent	All embryonic and extraembryonic tissues	zygote
Pluri-potent	All embryonic tissues	ICM, ES cell, iPS cell
Multi-potent	All lineages of a tissue/organ	HSC, NSC
Oligo-potent	Several but not all lineages of a tissue/organ	CMP, CLP
Uni-potent	Single lineage of a tissue/organ	Macrophage progenitor

HSC lineage differentiation

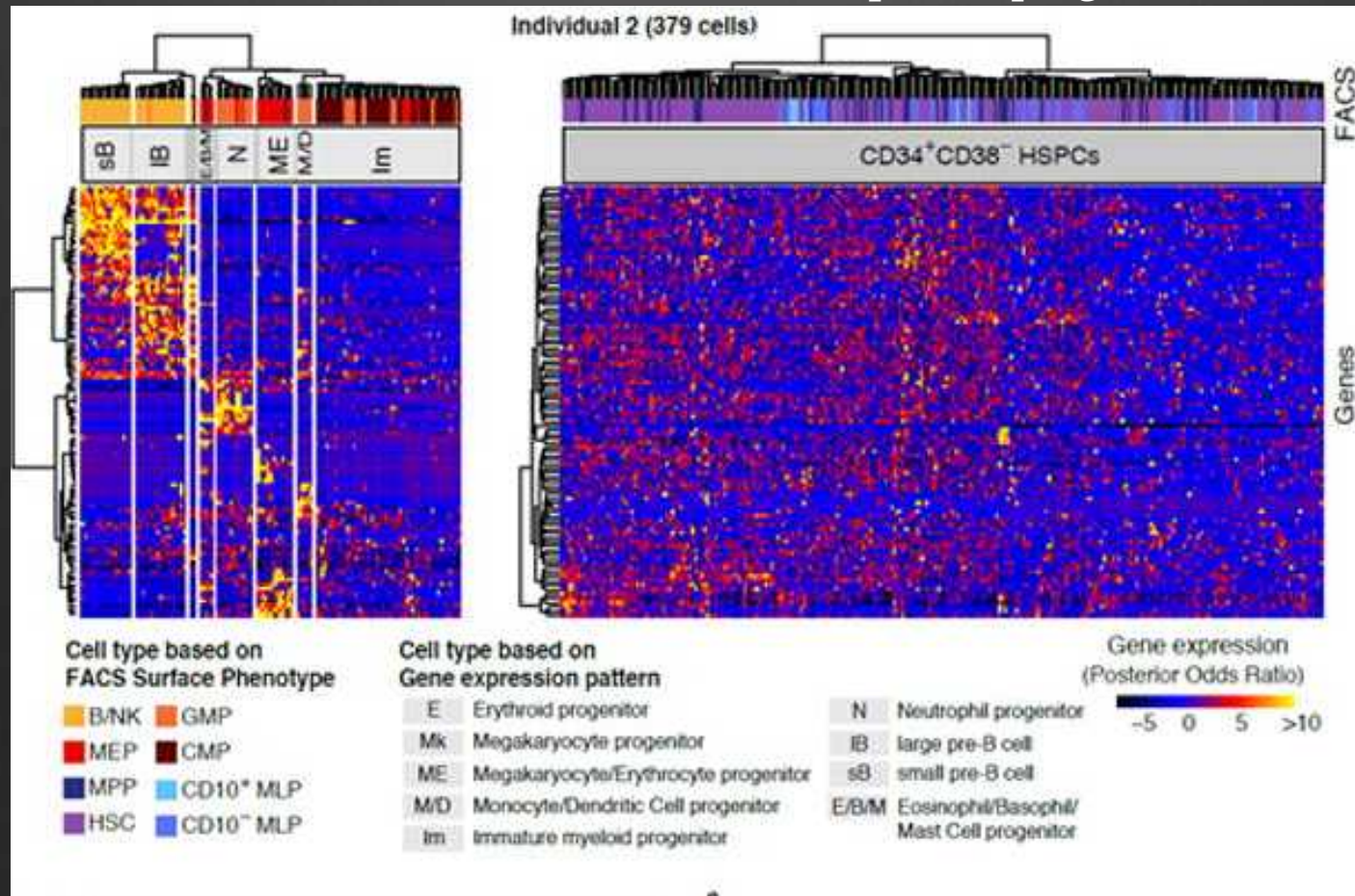


King KY and Goodell MA, Nature Reviews Immunology, 2014

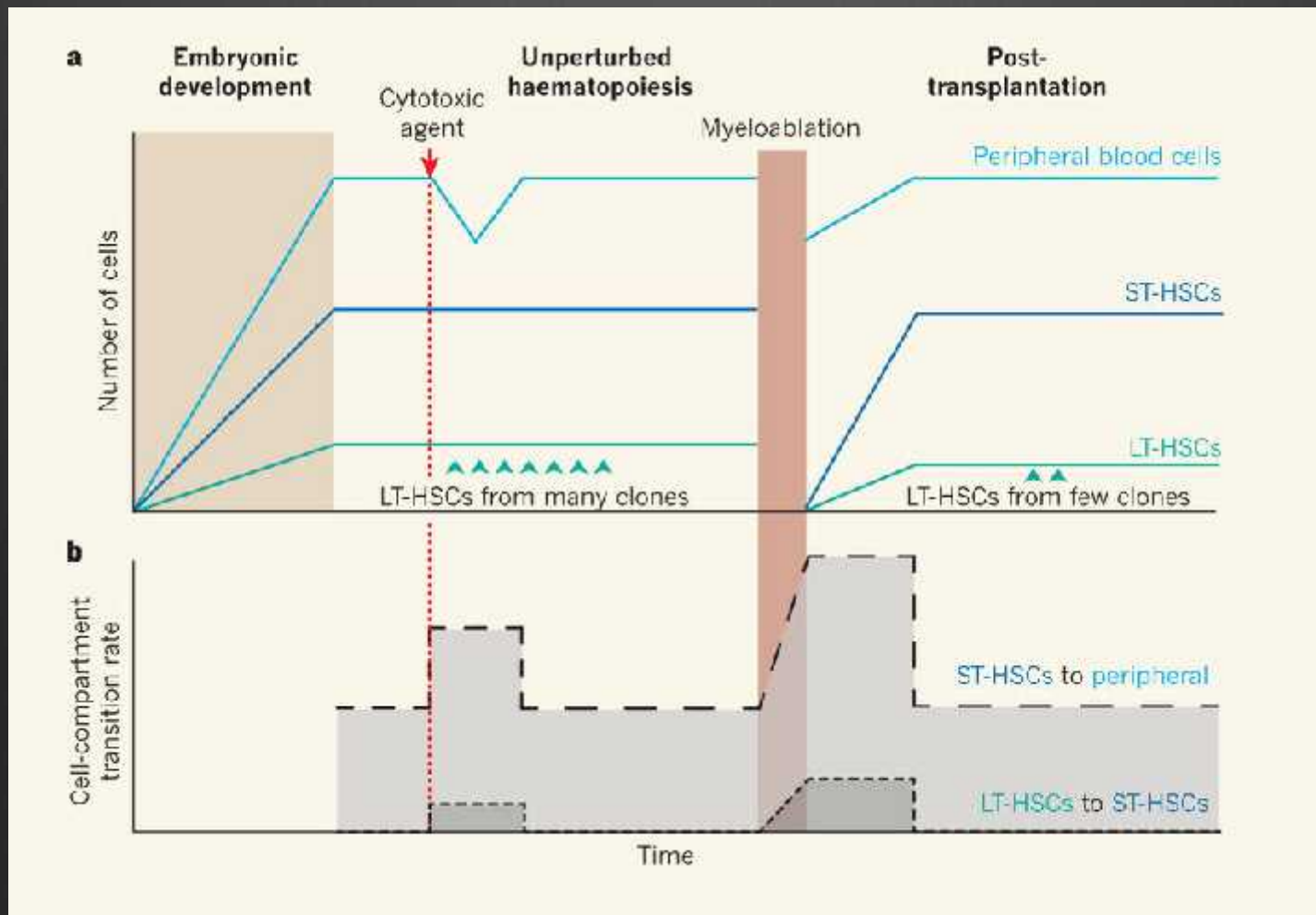
Transcriptional regulation of cell commitment in human CD34+ cells

Myeloid progenitors

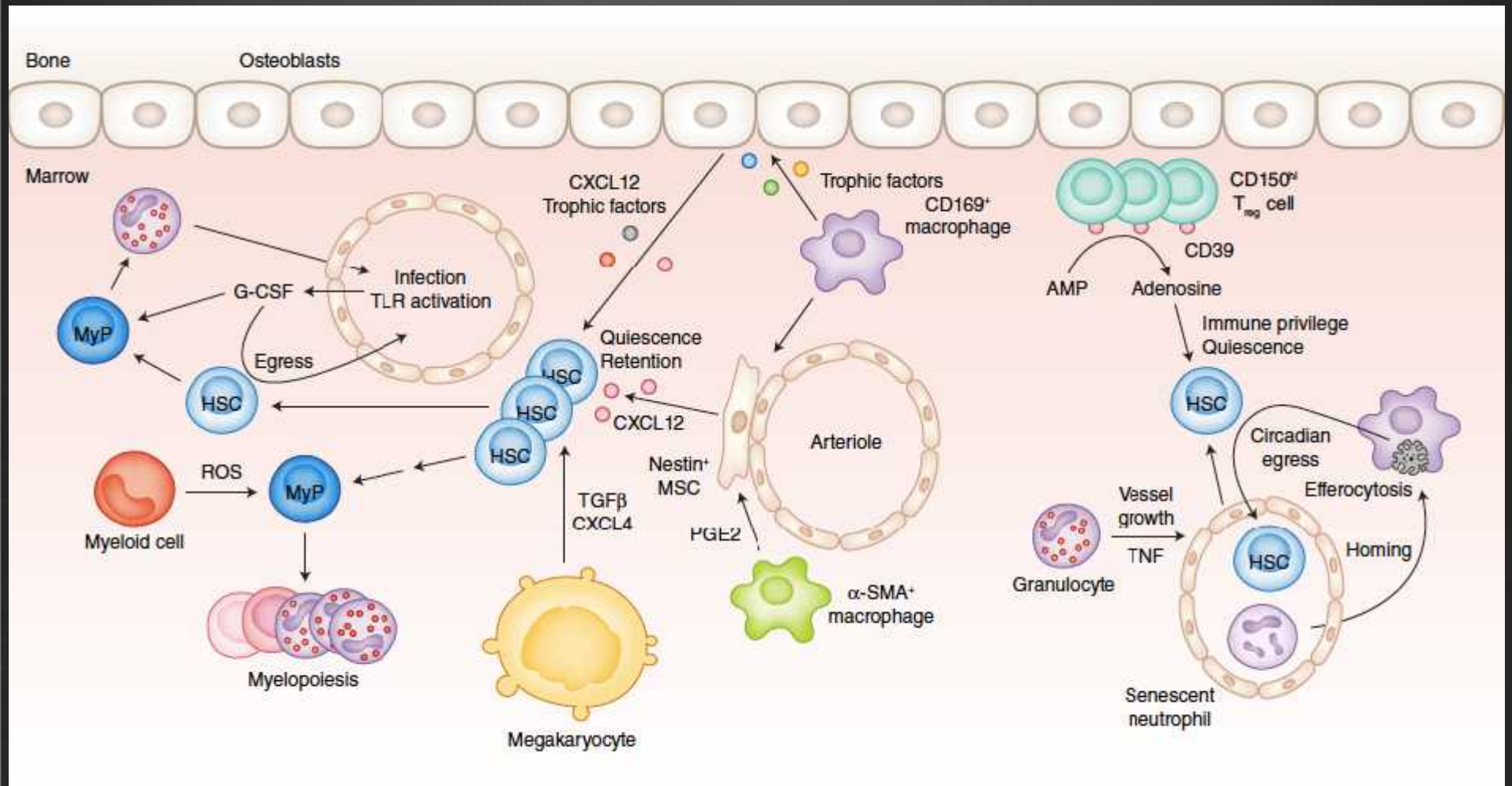
Hematopoietic progenitors



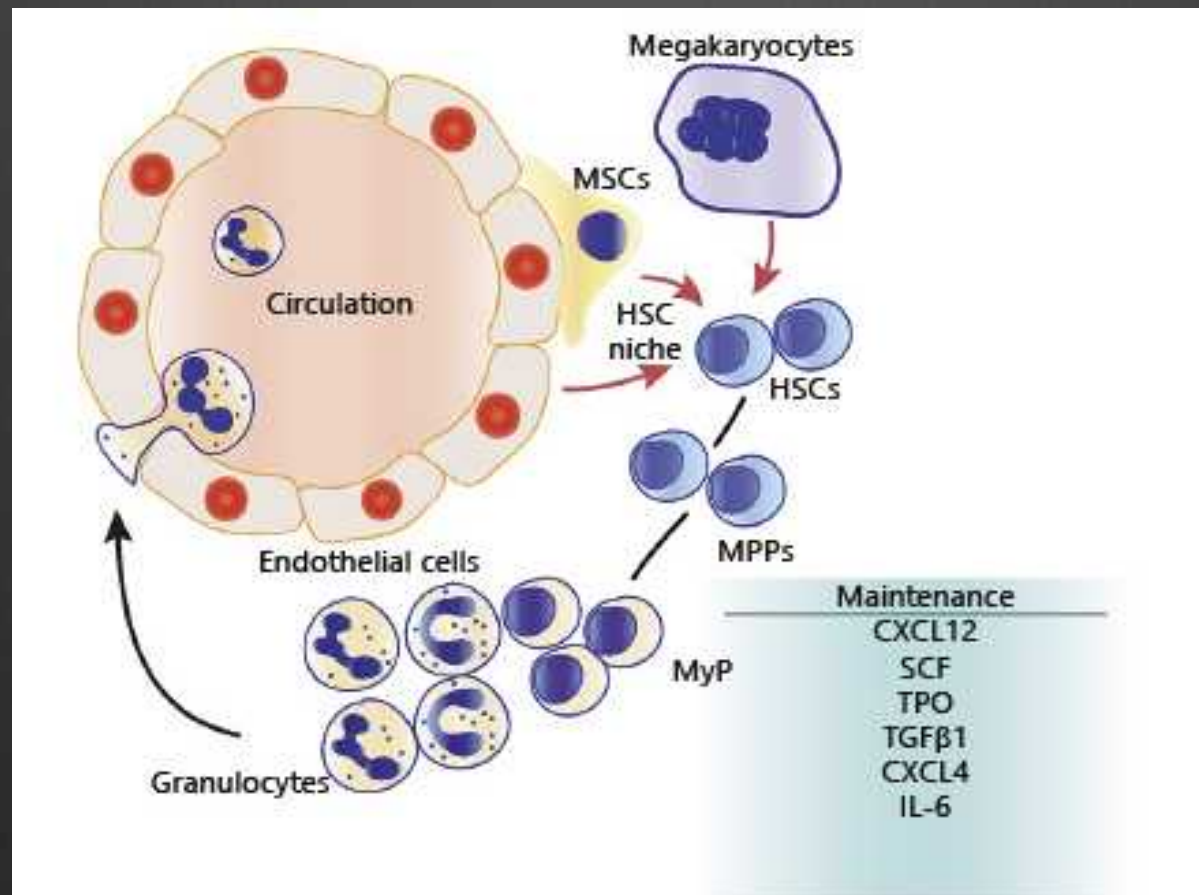
HSC in steady state vs stress hematopoiesis



The adult bone marrow HSC niche.

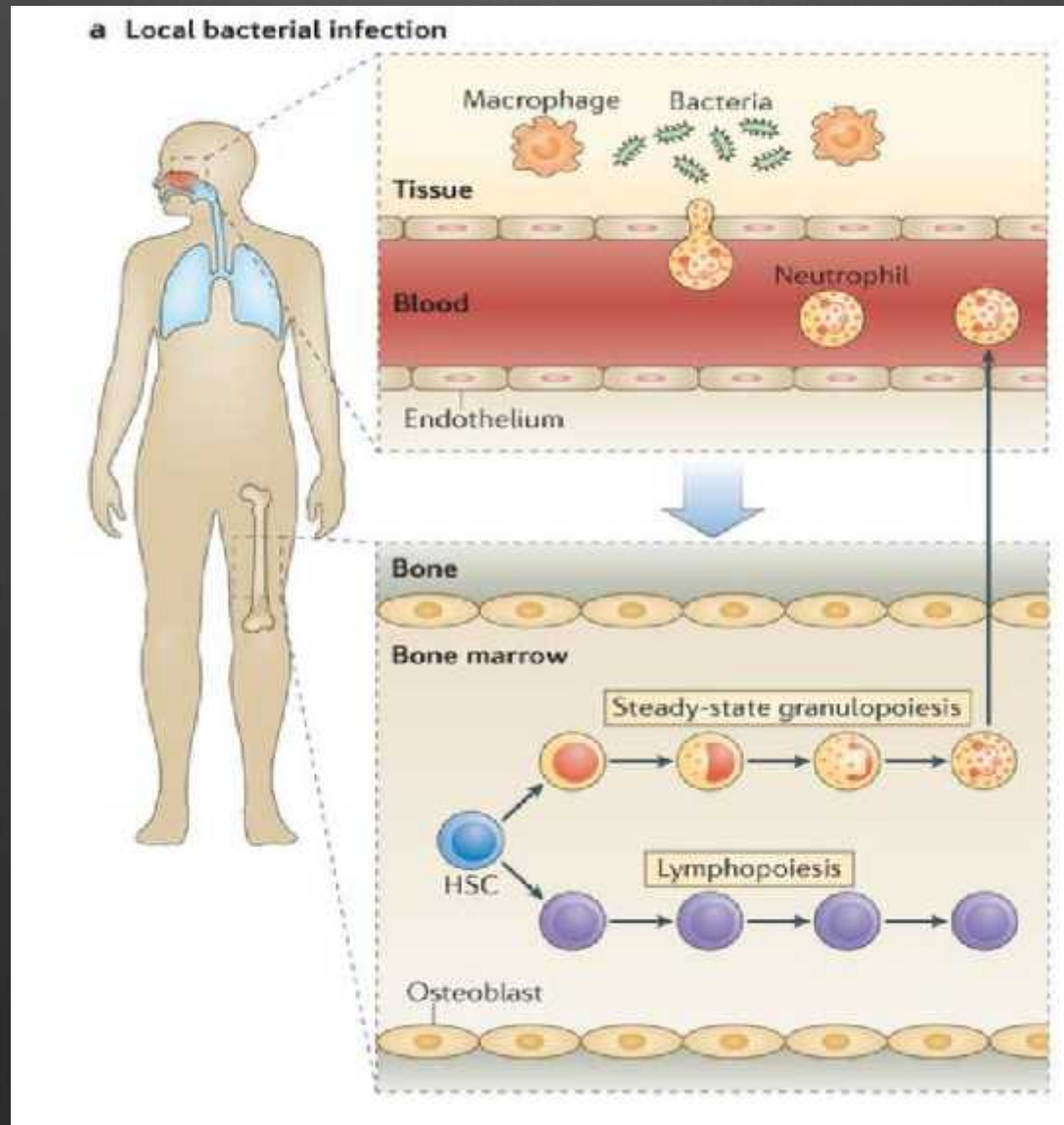


Regulation of steady state myelopoiesis

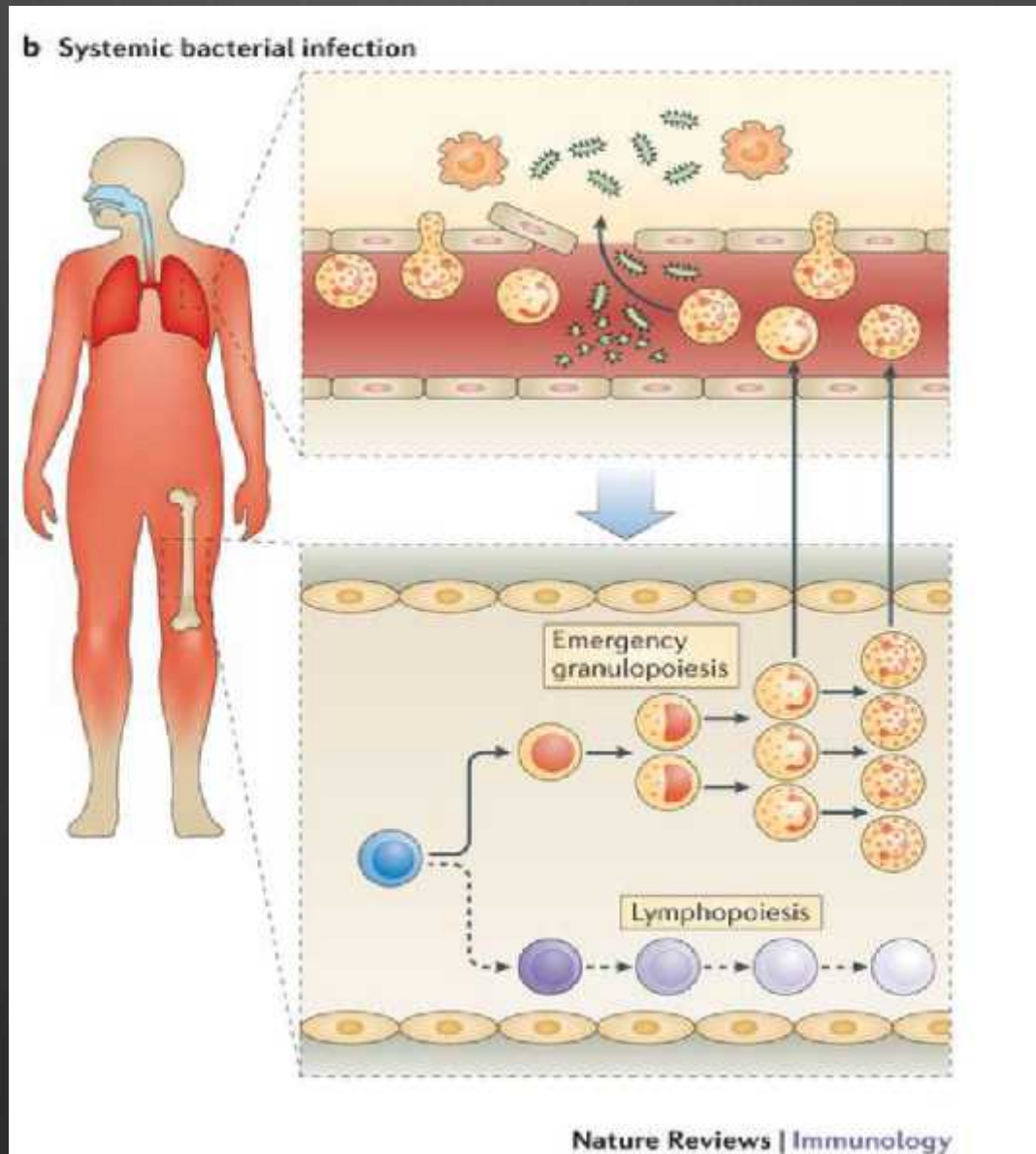


HSCS in acute inflammation/infection

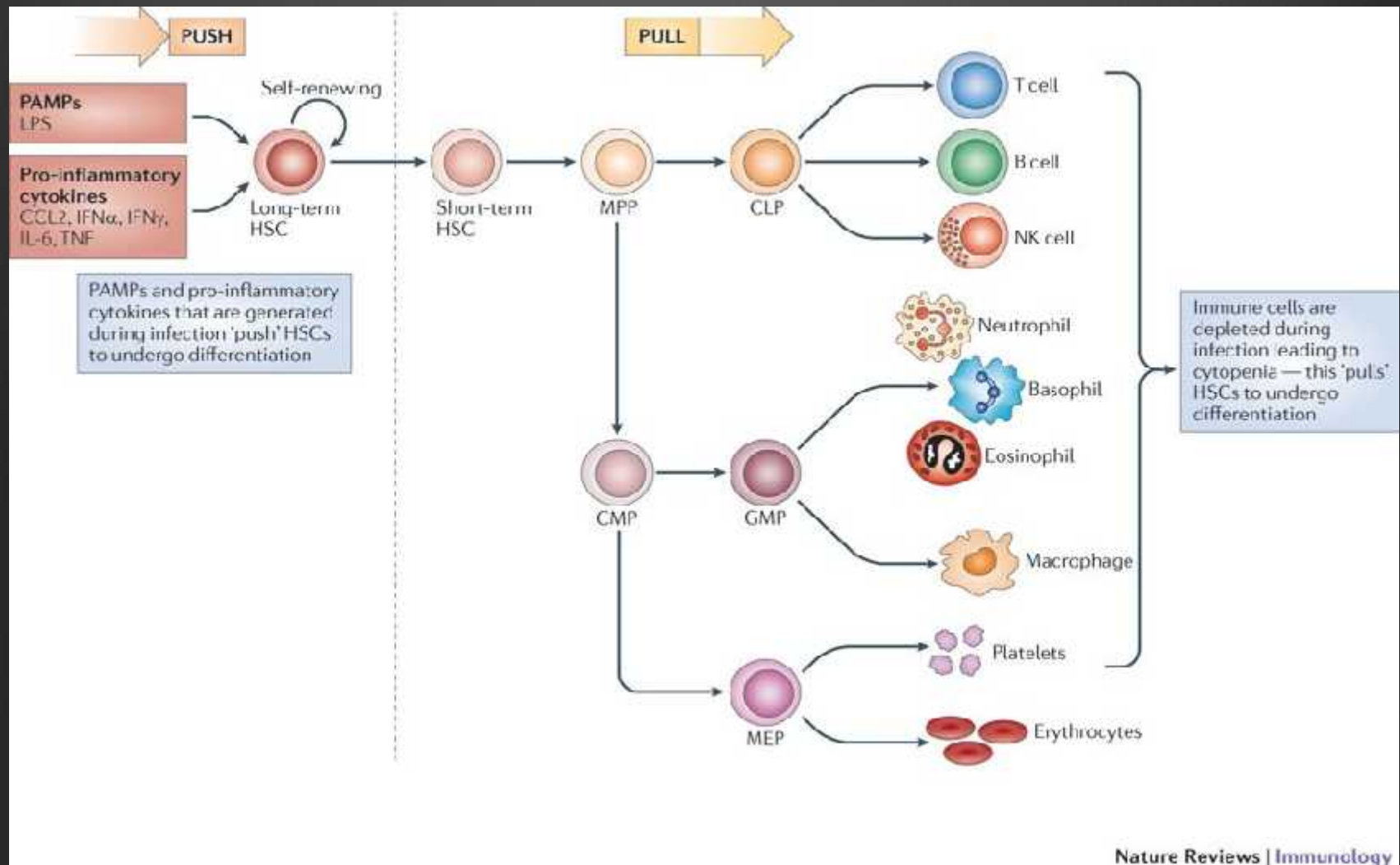
HSCs in infection



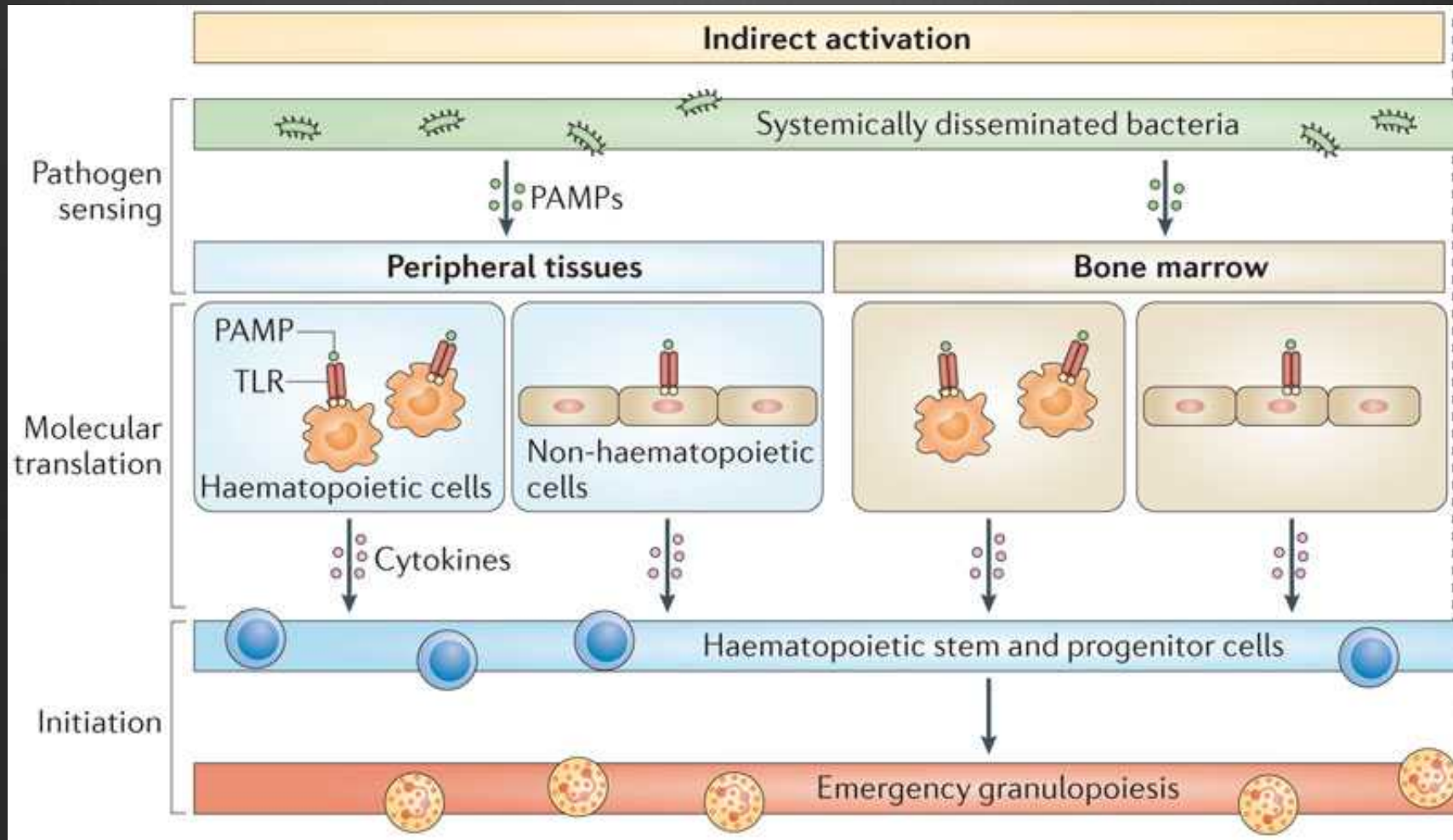
HSCs in systemic infection



Direct activation vs depletion of mature cells

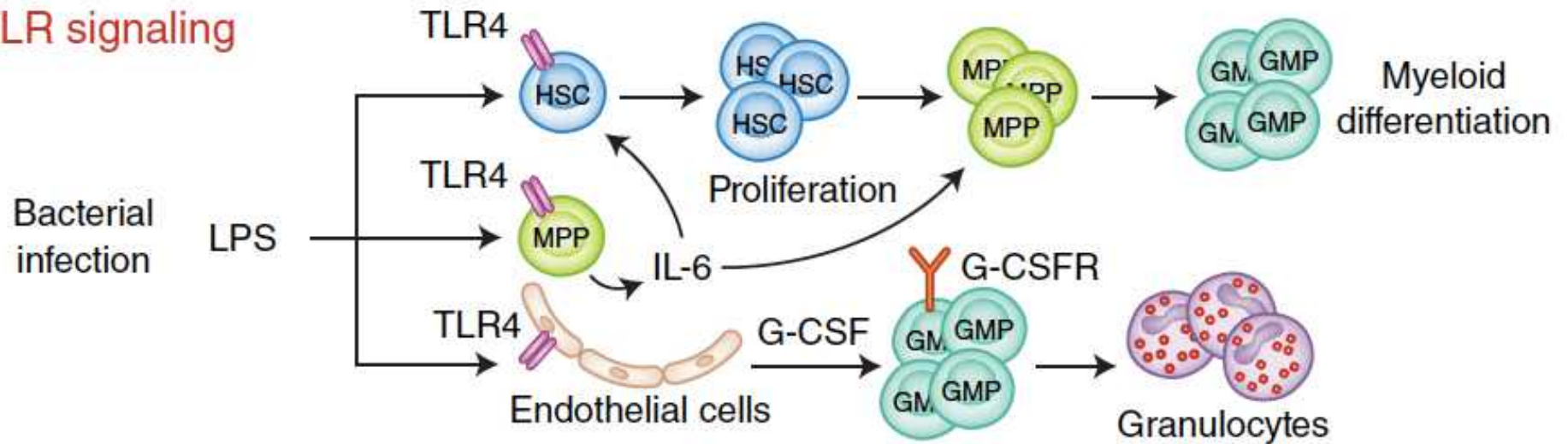


HSCs in systemic infection



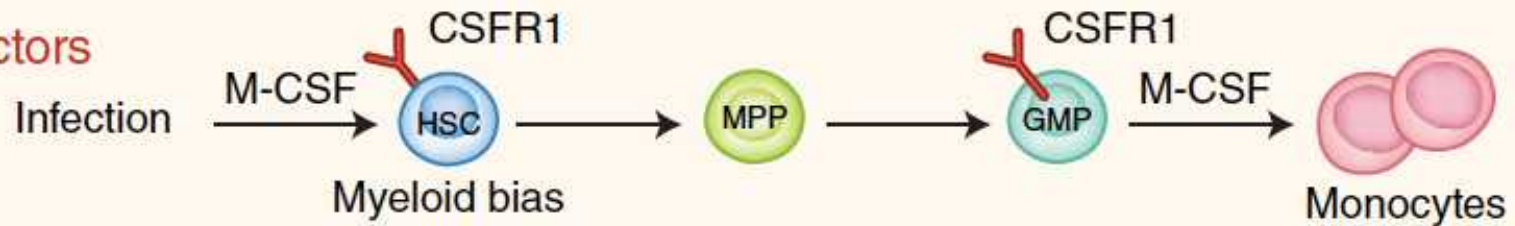
Regulation of hematopoiesis by pathogen-derived signals

TLR signaling

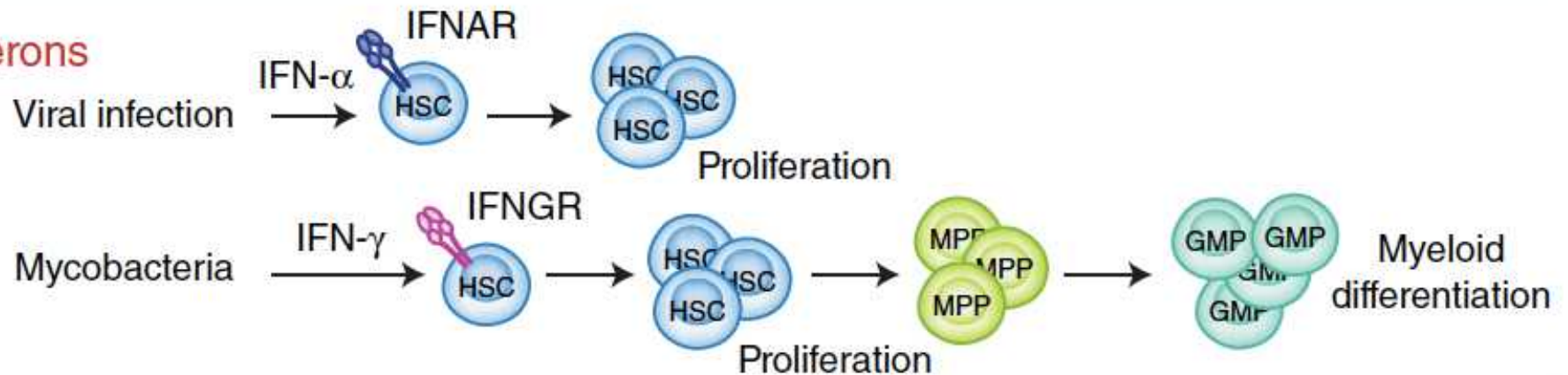


Regulation of hematopoiesis by inflammatory signals

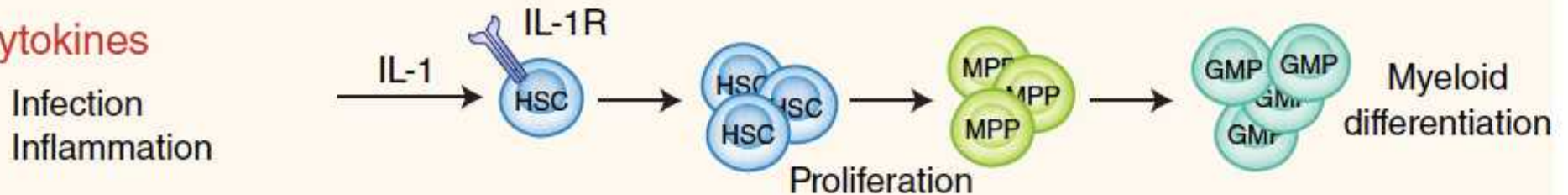
Growth factors



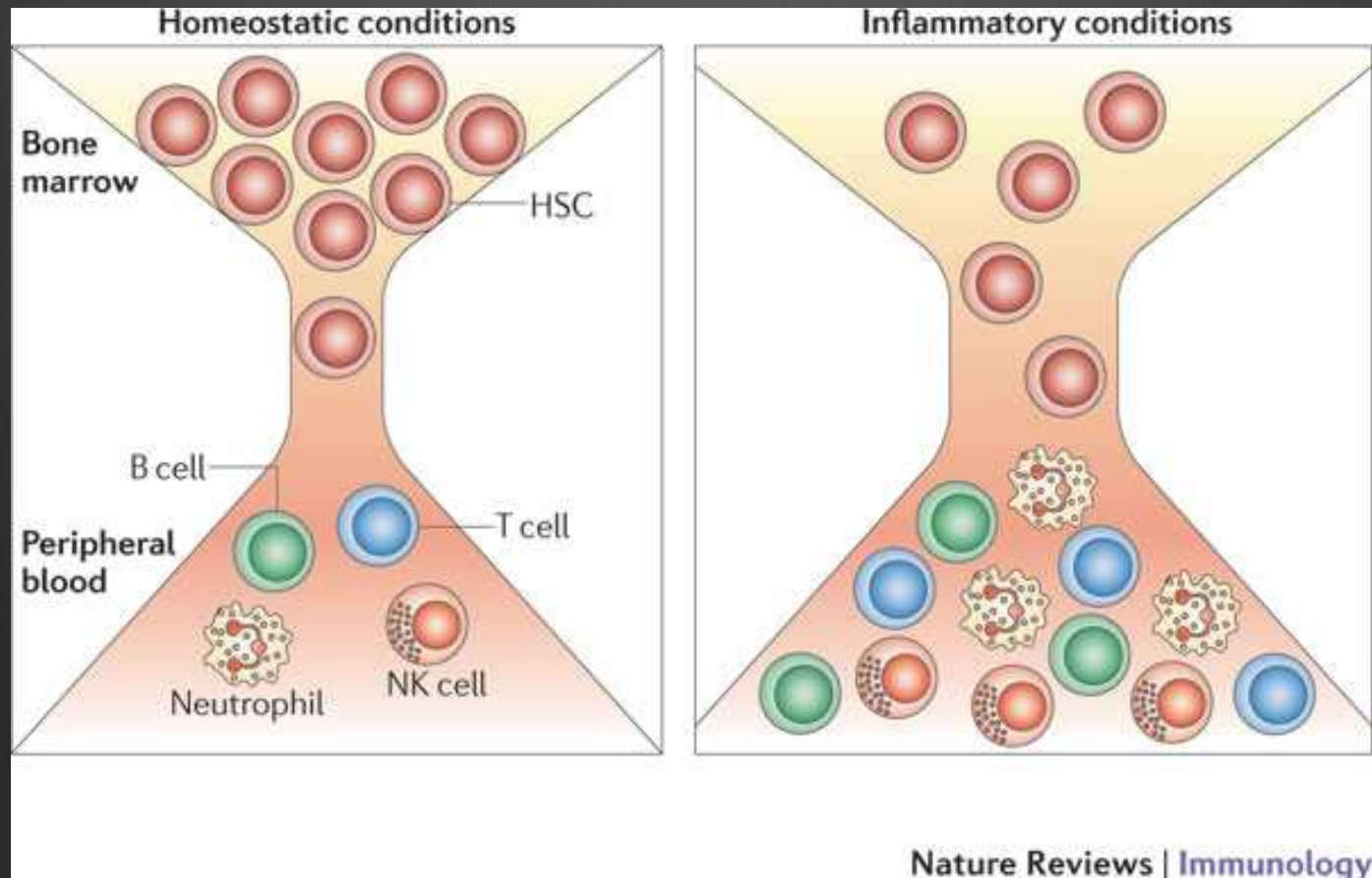
Interferons



Cytokines



HSCs attrition and inflammation

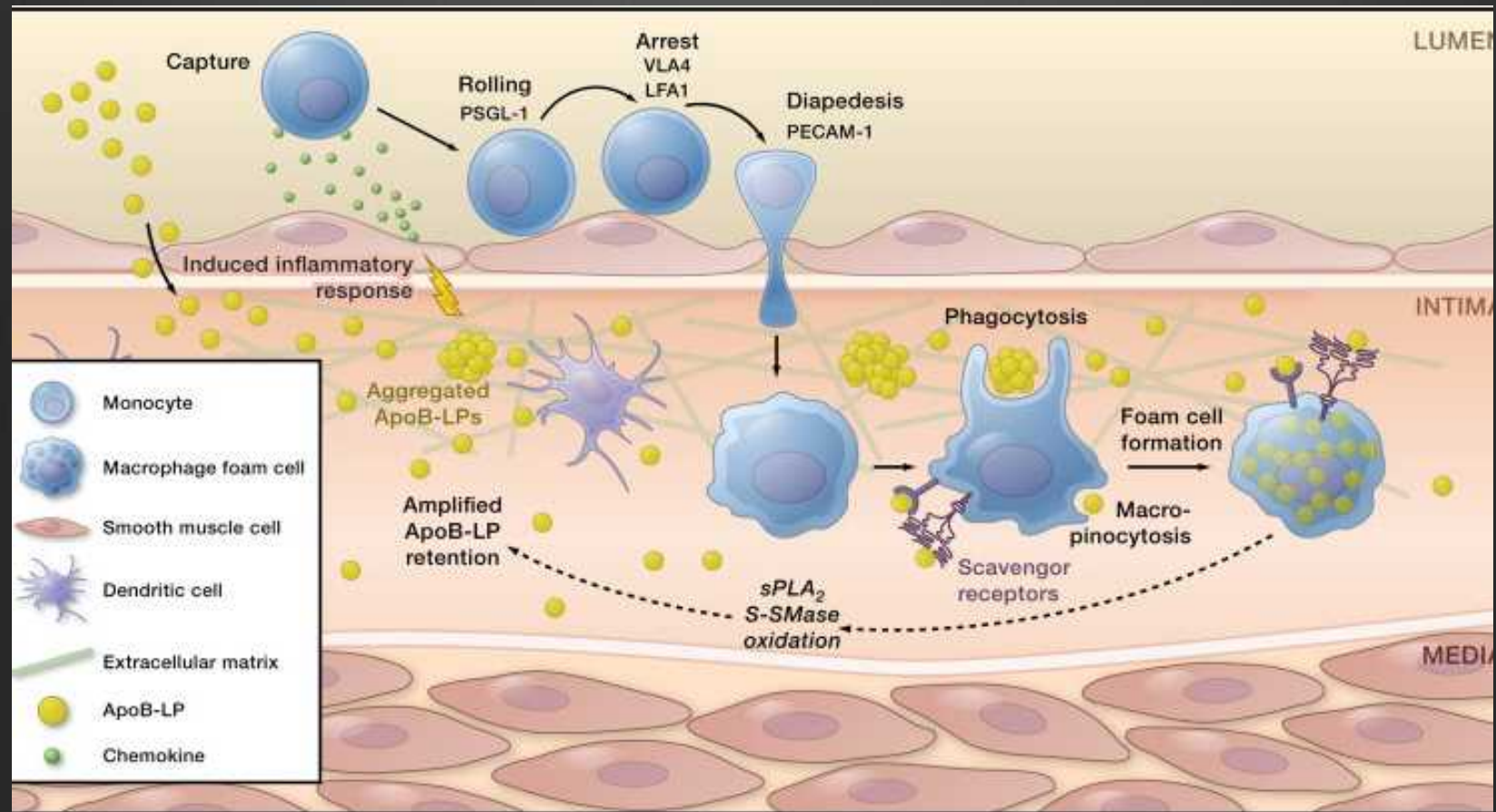


King KY and Goodell MA, Nature Reviews Immunology, 2014

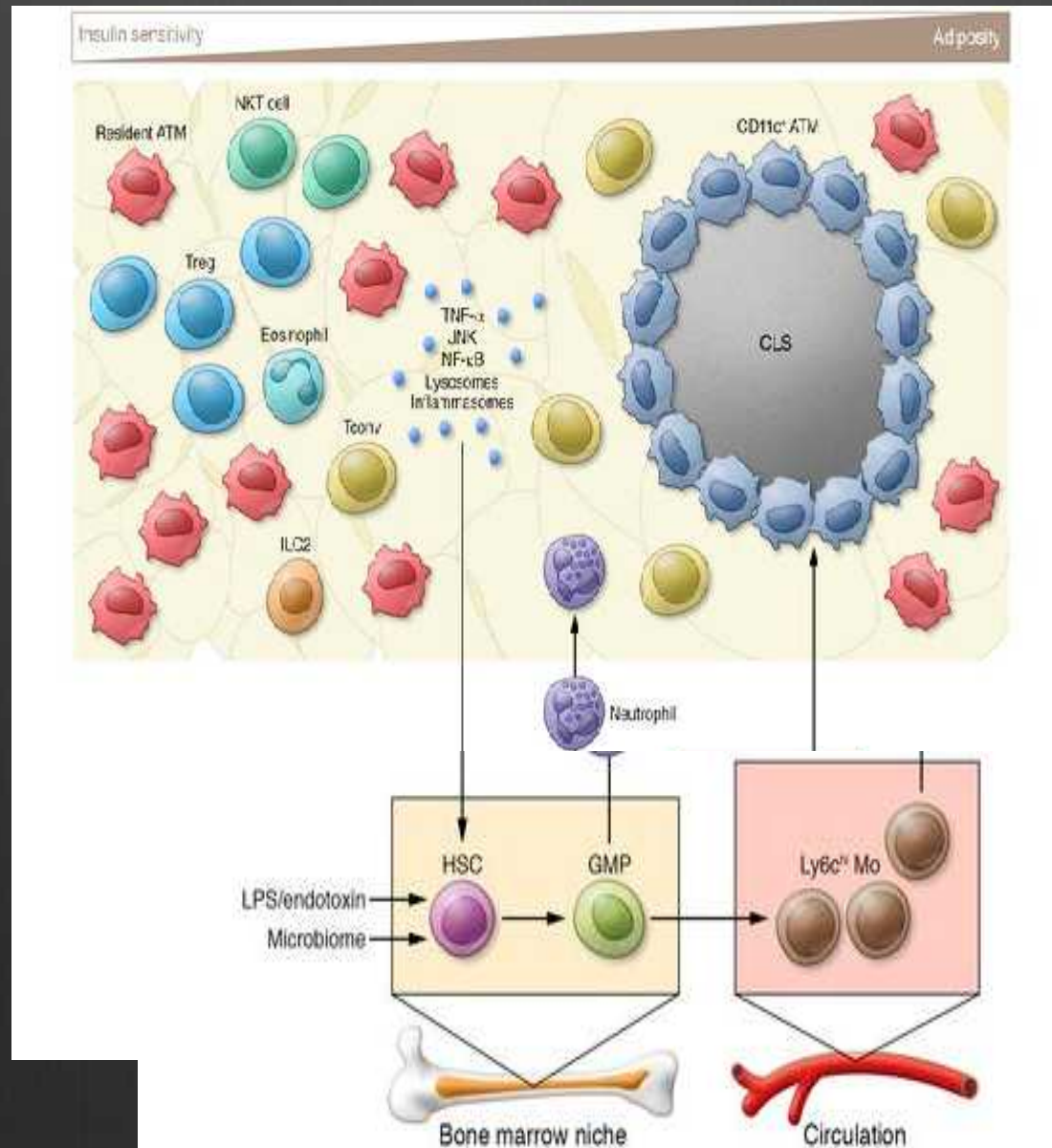
HSCs sense acute inflammation and replenish the pool of inflammatory cells

Hematopoietic progenitors and atherothrombosis

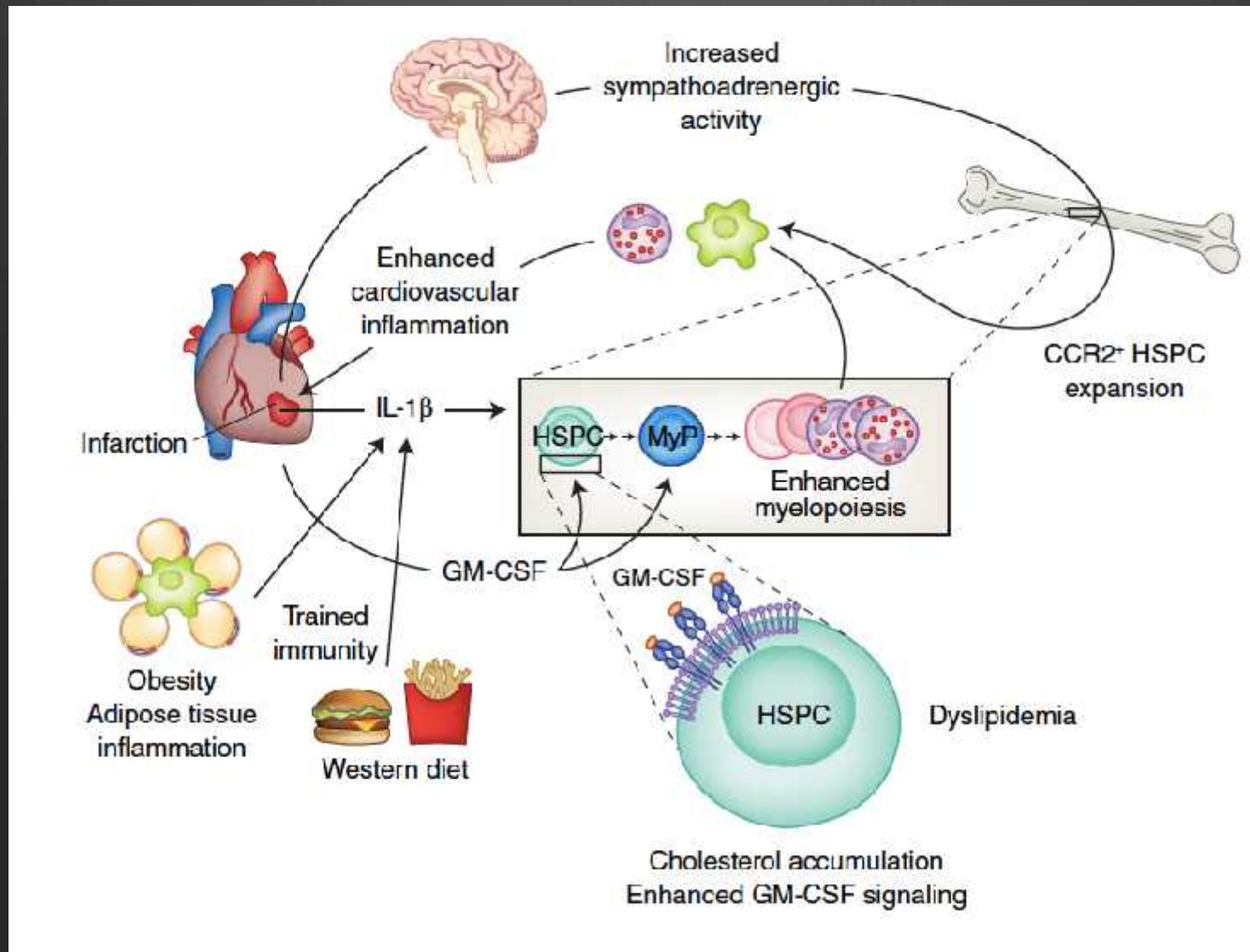
Macrophages in atherosclerosis



The initiation of inflammation in metabolic syndrome

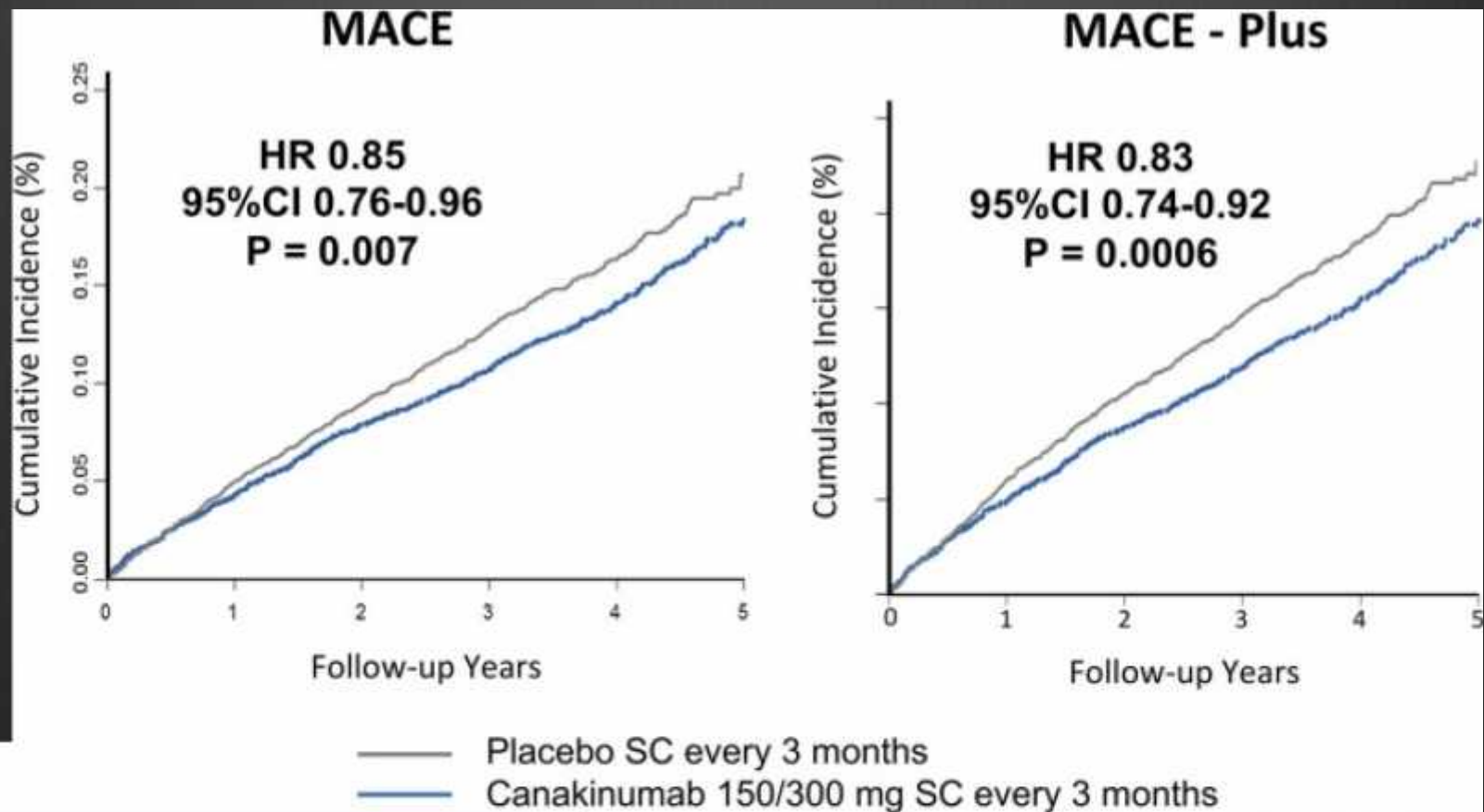


Adaptation of hematopoietic progenitors to cardio-metabolic disease



Low dose inflammation in obesity drives expansion of myeloid biased HSC, which results in the generation of inflammatory macrophages

CANTO trial

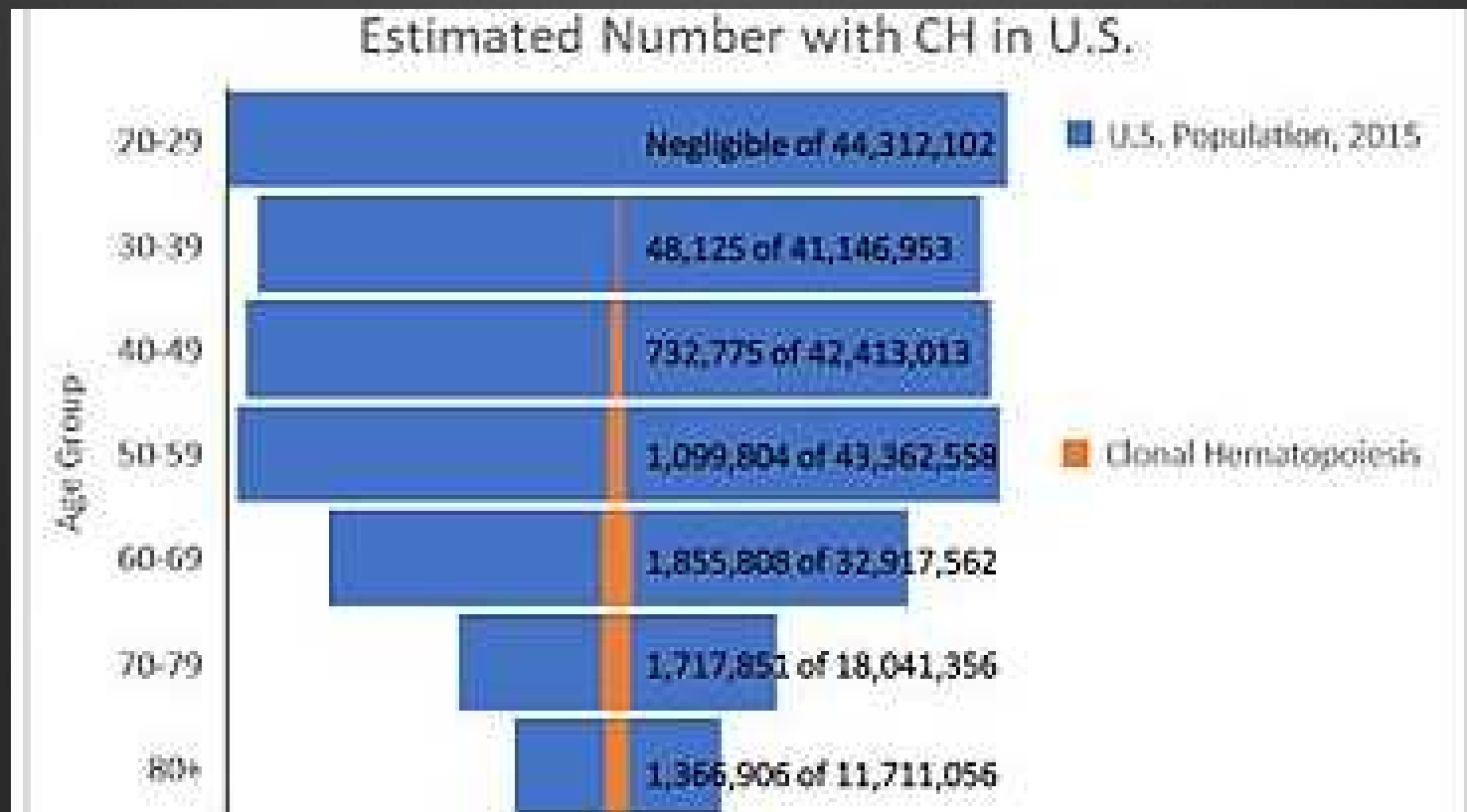


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

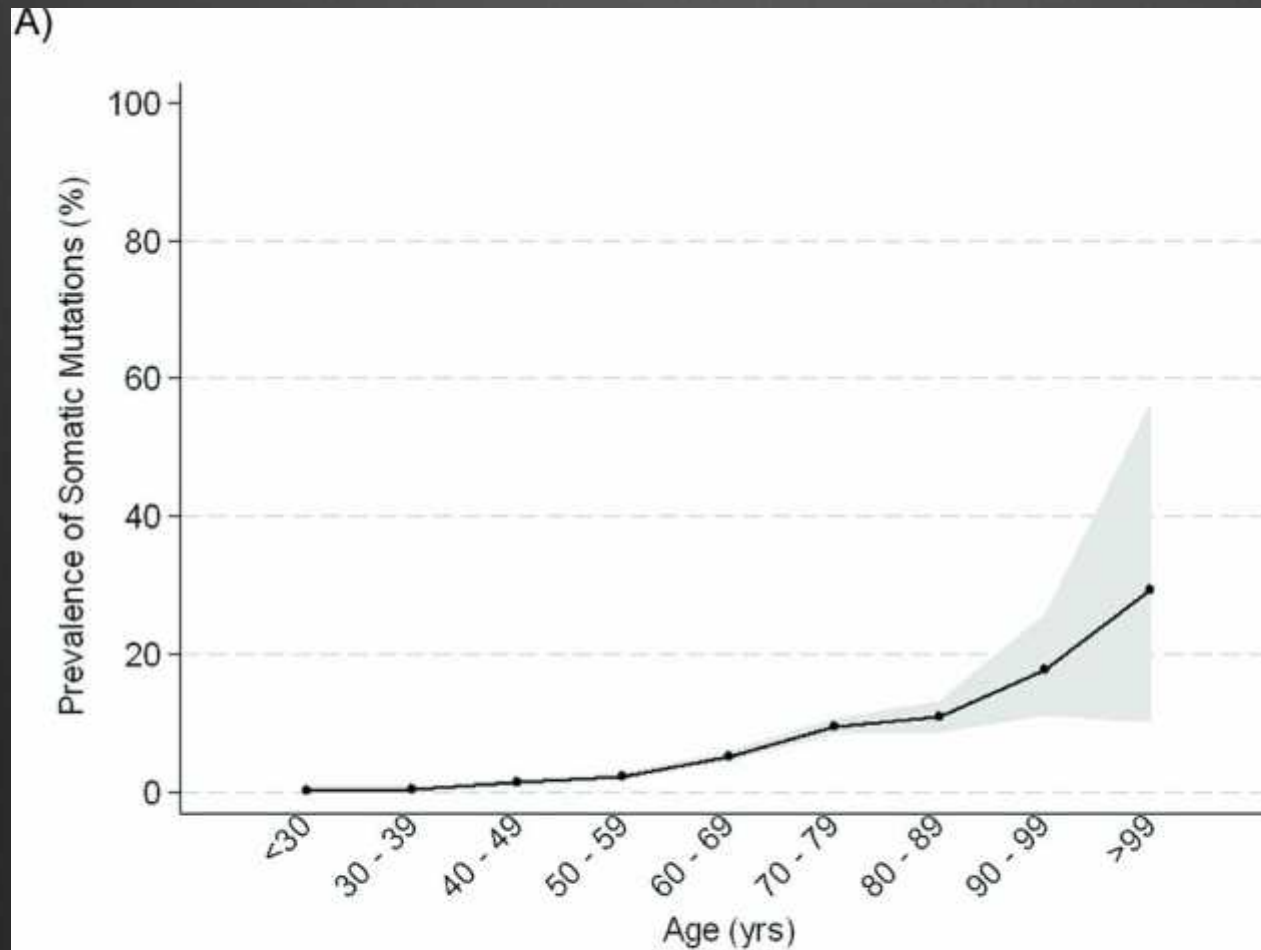
Antiinflammatory Therapy with Canakinumab for Atherosclerotic Disease

P.M. Ridker, B.M. Everett, T. Thuren, J.G. MacFadyen, W.H. Chang, C. Ballantyne, F. Fonseca, J. Nicolau, W. Koenig, S.D. Anker, J.J.P. Kastelein, J.H. Cornel, P. Pais, D. Pella, J. Genest, R. Cifkova, A. Lorenzatti, T. Forster, Z. Kobalava, L. Vida-Simiti, M. Flather, H. Shimokawa, H. Ogawa, M. Dellborg, P.R.F. Rossi, R.P.T. Troquay, P. Libby, and R.J. Glynn, for the CANTOS Trial Group*

Clonal hematopoiesis and cardiovascular risk



Prevalence of somatic mutations according to age and risk of development of a hematologic cancer among persons with somatic mutations.



Luca Malcovati, and Mario Cazzola Hematology 2015;2015:299-307



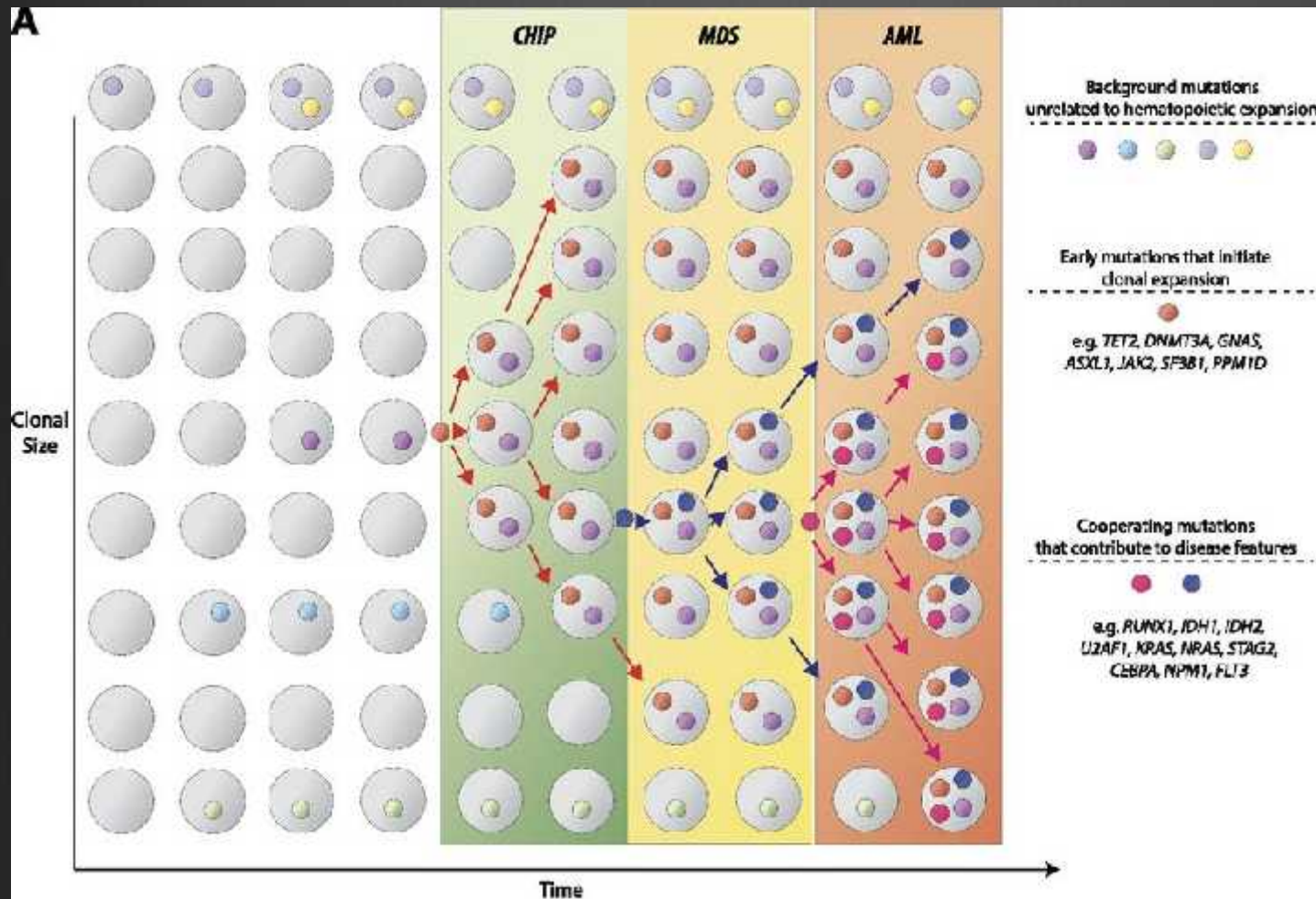
Definition of CHIP and its distinction from MDS and non-clonal cytopenic states.

Clonal Hematopoiesis of Indeterminate Potential (CHIP)

- Features:

- Absence of definitive morphological evidence of a hematological neoplasm
- Does not meet diagnostic criteria for PNH, MGUS or MBL
- Presence of a somatic mutation associated with hematological neoplasia at a variant allele frequency of at least 2% (e.g., *DNMT3A*, *TET2*, *JAK2*, *SF3B1*, *ASXL1*, *TP53*, *CBL*, *GNB1*, *BCOR*, *U2AF1*, *CREBBP*, *CUX1*, *SRSF2*, *MLL2*, *SETD2*, *SETDB1*, *GNAS*, *PPM1D*, *BCORL1*)
- Odds of progression to overt neoplasia are approximately 0.5-1% per year, similar to MGUS

CHIP as a precursor state for hematological neoplasms.

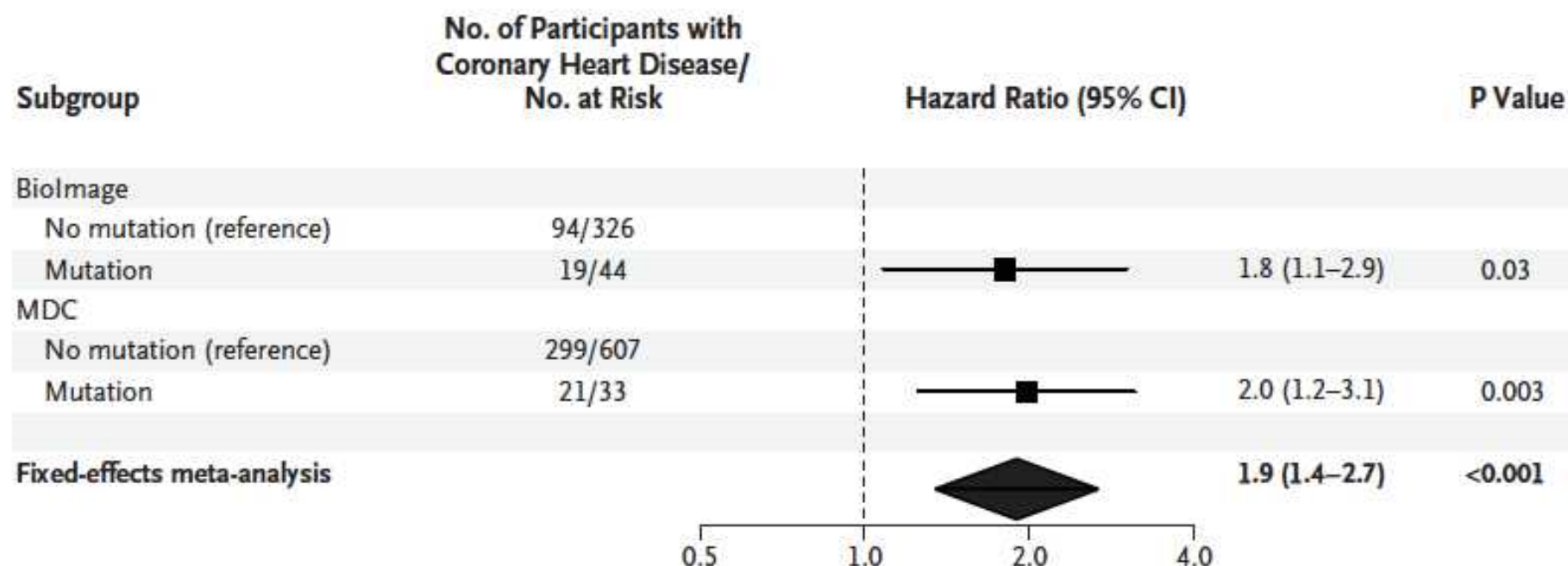


David P. Steensma et al. Blood 2015;126:9-16



Clonal hematopoiesis and cardiovascular risk

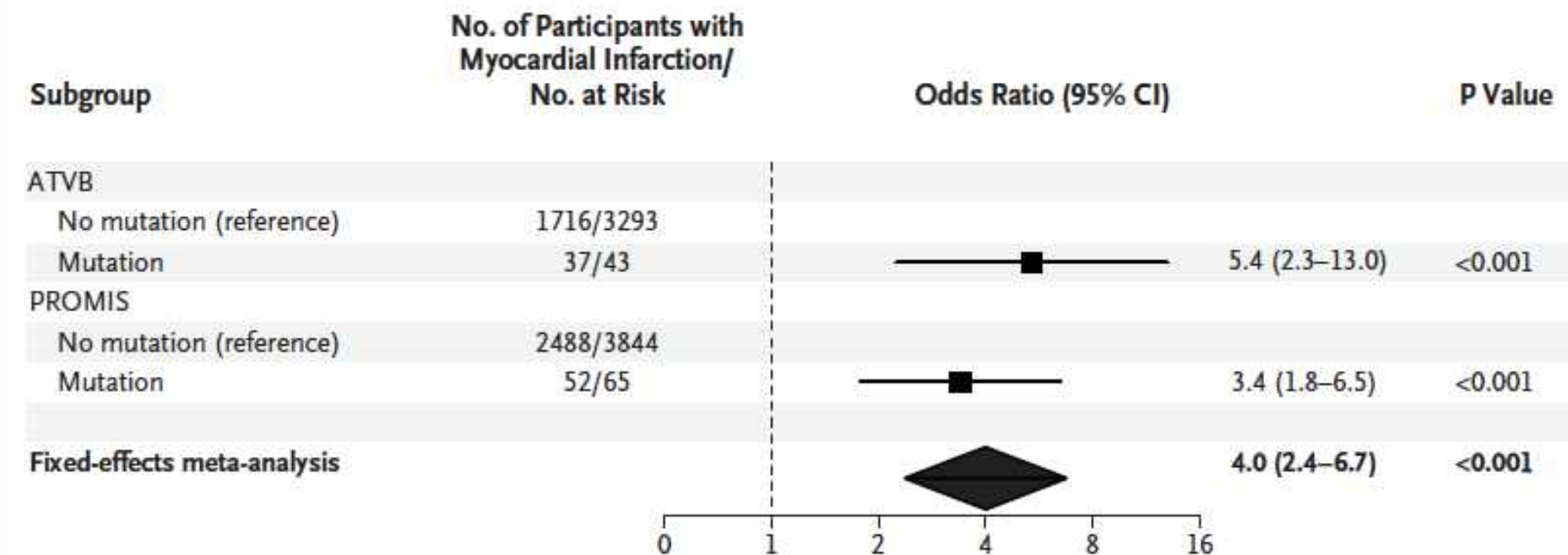
A CHIP and Coronary Heart Disease



Clonal Hematopoiesis and Risk of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

S. Jaiswal, P. Natarajan, A.J. Silver, C.J. Gibson, A.G. Bick, E. Shvartz, M. McConkey, N. Gupta, S. Gabriel, D. Andressino, U. Baber, R. Mehran, V. Fuster, J. Danesh, P. Frossard, D. Saleheen, O. Melander, G.K. Sukhova, D. Neuberg, P. Libby, S. Kathiresan, and B.L. Ebert

B CHIP and Early-Onset Myocardial Infarction



Clonal Hematopoiesis and Risk of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

S. Jaiswal, P. Natarajan, A.J. Silver, C.J. Gibson, A.G. Bick, E. Shvartz, M. McConkey, N. Gupta, S. Gabriel, D. Andissino, U. Baber, R. Mehran, V. Fuster, J. Danesh, P. Frossard, D. Saleheen, O. Melander, G.K. Sukhova, D. Neuberg, P. Libby, S. Kathiresan, and B.L. Ebert

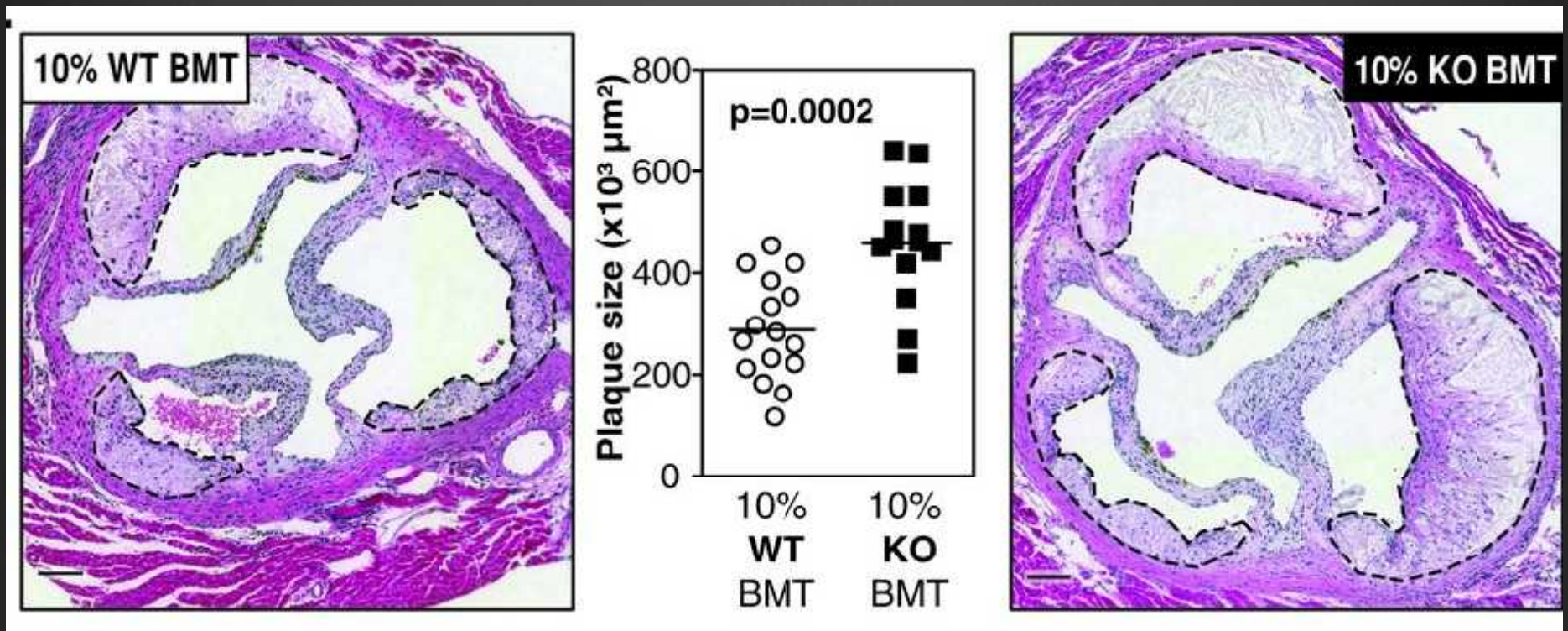
B CHIP and Myocardial Infarction, According to Mutated Gene

ATVB and PROMIS	No. of Participants with Myocardial Infarction/ No. at Risk	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
<i>DNMT3A</i>	31/46	1.4 (0.7–2.8)	0.29
<i>TET2</i>	12/13	8.3 (1.2–357.5)	0.02
<i>ASXL1</i>	8/8	Undefined	0.02
<i>JAK2</i>	16/16	Undefined	<0.001
Other	20/22	6.9 (1.7–61.6)	0.001

Clonal Hematopoiesis and Risk of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

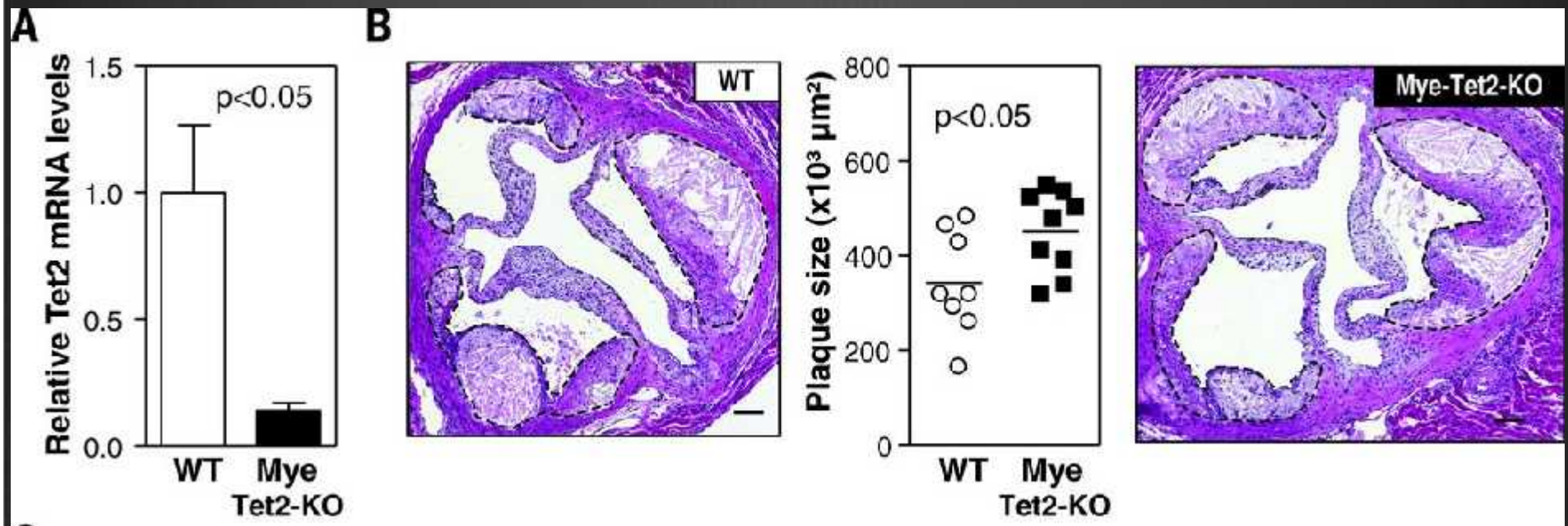
S. Jaiswal, P. Natarajan, A.J. Silver, C.J. Gibson, A.G. Bick, E. Shvartz, M. McConkey, N. Gupta, S. Gabriel, D. Andissino, U. Baber, R. Mehran, V. Fuster, J. Danesh, P. Frossard, D. Saleheen, O. Melander, G.K. Sukhova, D. Neuberg, P. Libby, S. Kathiresan, and B.L. Ebert

Clonal expansion of TET2-deficient cells accelerates atherosclerosis in *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice.



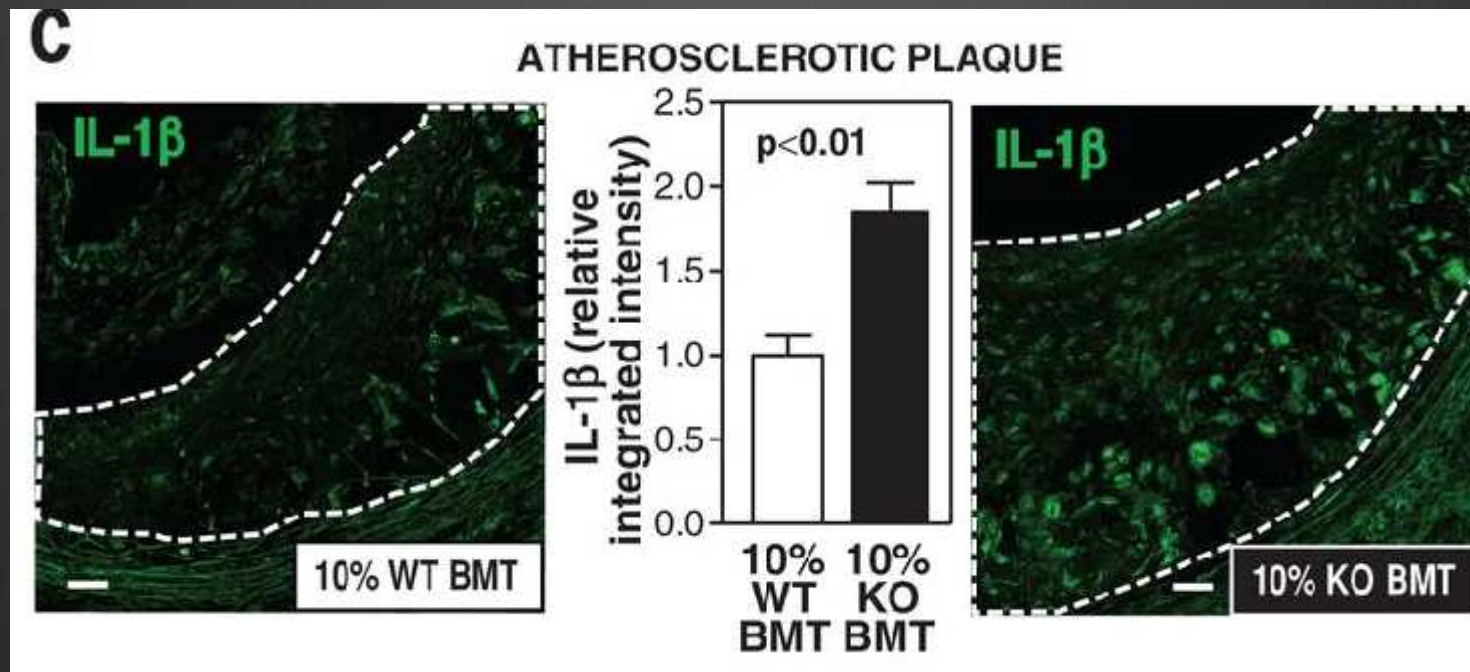
José J. Fuster et al. *Science* 2017;355:842-847

Clonal expansion of TET2-deficient cells accelerates atherosclerosis in *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice.



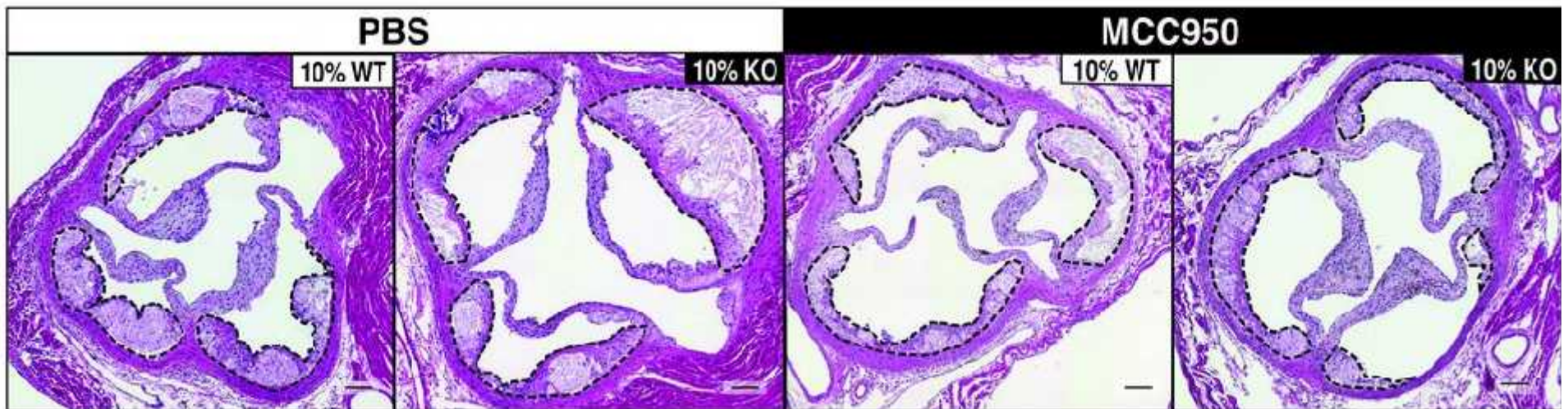
José J. Fuster et al. Science 2017;355:842-847

TET2 regulates IL-1 expression in macrophages.



José J. Fuster et al. Science 2017;355:842-847

The NLRP3 inflammasome is essential for the exacerbated atherosclerosis associated with clonal expansion of TET2-deficient hematopoietic cells.



José J. Fuster et al. *Science* 2017;355:842-847

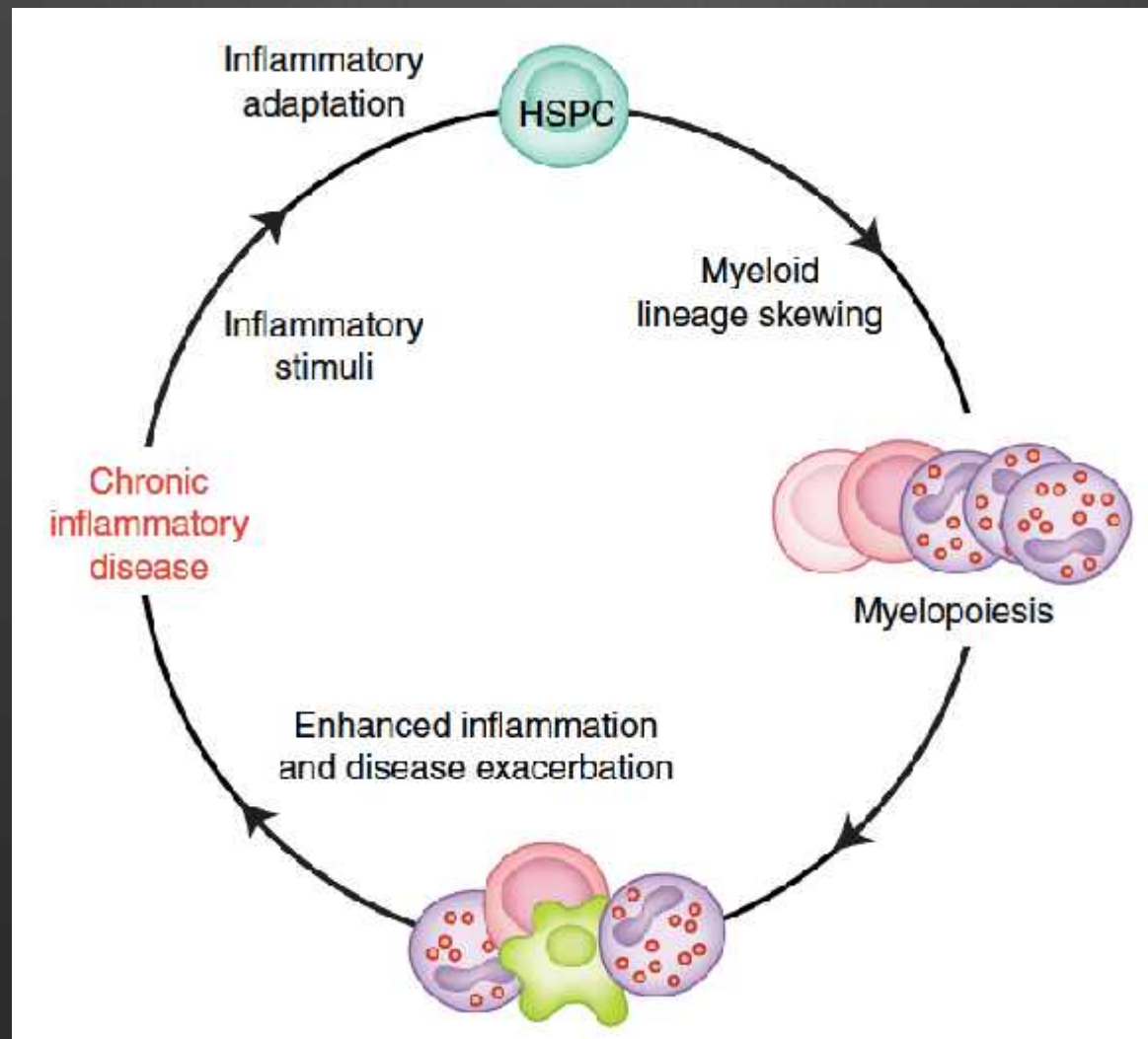


Clonal HSCs (Tet2 Ko) generate
pro-inflammatory macrophages

Is cardiovascular disease a clonal
hematopoietic disorder?



Feed-forward loop that links the adaptation of HSPCs to inflammation with chronic inflammatory disease



Thank you for your attention