

ABC meeting – Napoli, 10-12 Aprile 2017

ASPETTI GENETICI E MOLECOLARI DELLA MALATTIA DI CUSHING

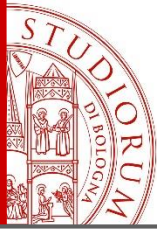
Guido Di Dalmazi

U.O. Endocrinologia

Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche e Chirurgiche

Alma Mater Studiorum – Università di Bologna

Ospedale S. Orsola-Malpighi – Bologna



Agenda

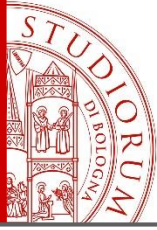
La genetica nella sindrome di Cushing

- Adenomi surrenalici sporadici
- Iperplasie surrenaliche macronodulari

Background genetico della malattia di Cushing

- *USP8* breakthrough

Conclusioni e take home message



Agenda

La genetica nella sindrome di Cushing

- **Adenomi surrenalici sporadici**
- Iperplasie surrenaliche macronodulari

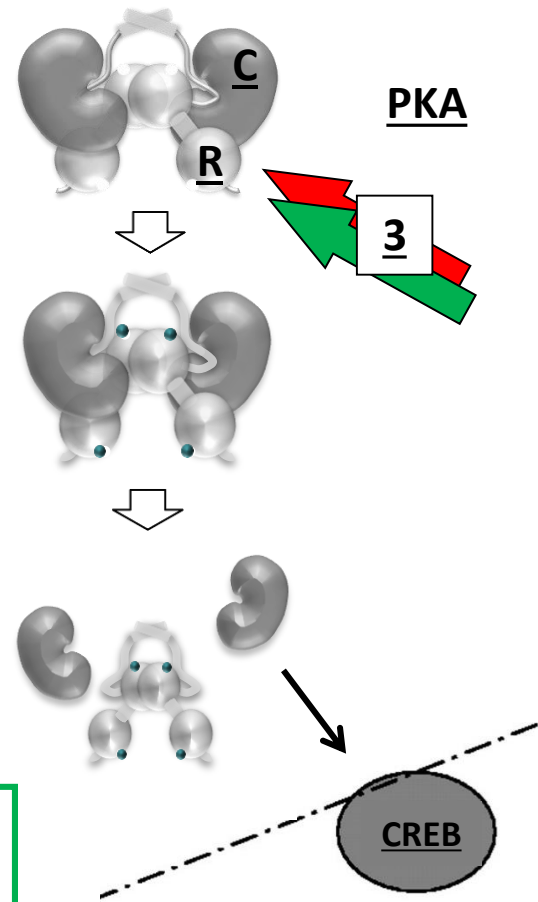
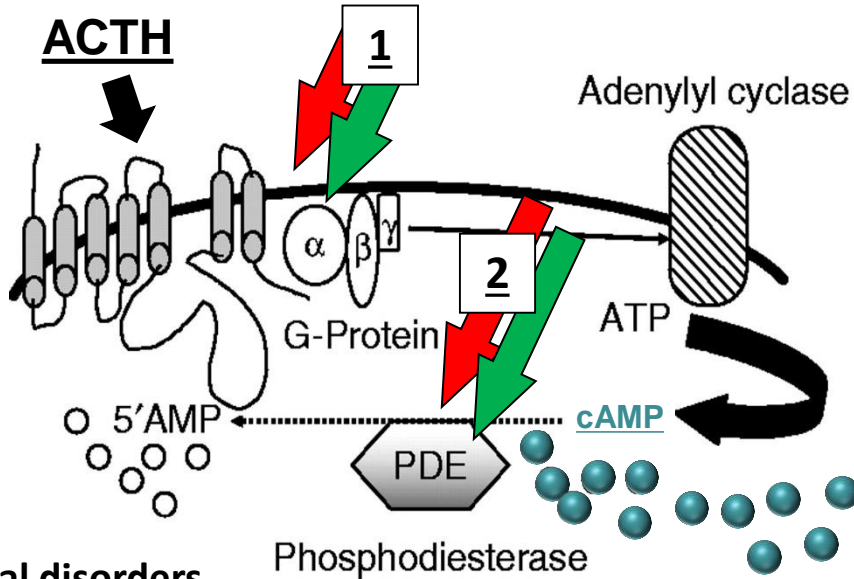
Background genetico della malattia di Cushing

- *USP8* breakthrough

Conclusioni e take home message

cAMP-PKA pathway e sindrome di Cushing

Mutazioni germinali e somatiche



Familial disorders

1. McCune Albright syndrome

- Weinstein LS, NEJM, 1991
- Brown MJ, JCEM, 2010
- Carney JA, Am J Surg Pathol, 2011

2. Micronodular hyperplasia/PPNAD

- Horvath A, Nat Genet, 2006
- Libè R, Clin Cancer Res, 2008

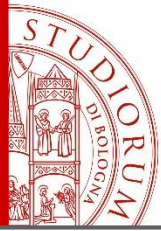
3. Carney complex (PPNAD)

- Kirschner LS, Nat Genet, 2000
- Groussin L, Am J Hum Genet, 2002
- Horvath A, Nat Genet, 2006

Sporadic adenomas

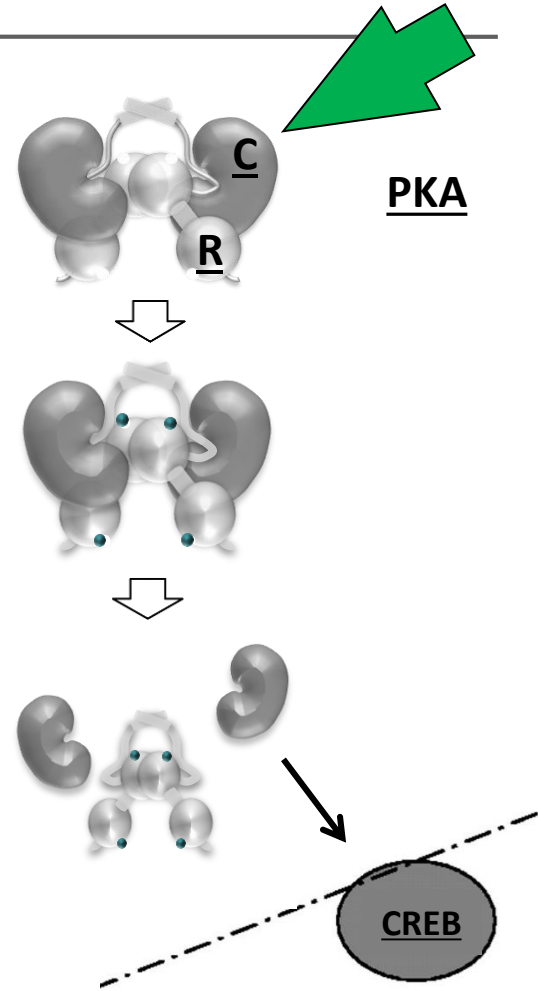
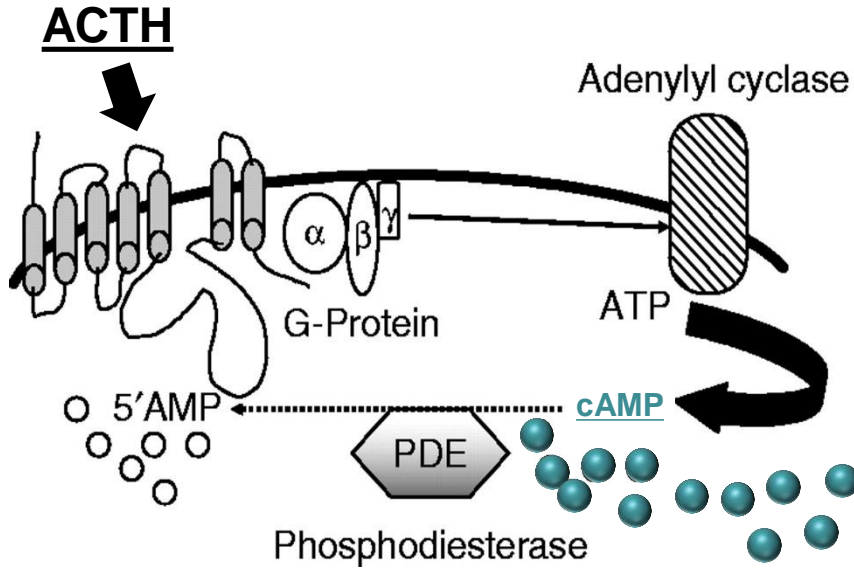
1. Fragoso MC, JCEM, 2003
2. Rothenbuhler A, Clin Endocrinol, 2012
3. Bertherat J, Cancer Res, 2003

Adapted from Vezzosi D, Eur J Endocrinol, 2011



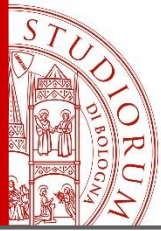
cAMP-PKA pathway e sindrome di Cushing

Mutazioni somatiche di *PRKACA*



Author	<i>PRKACA</i> +
Beuschlein F, NEJM, 2014	37.3%
Goh G, Nat Genet, 2014	34.5%
Cao Y, Science, 2014	65.5%
Sato Y, Science, 2014	60.0%

Adapted from Vezzosi D, Eur J Endocrinol, 2011

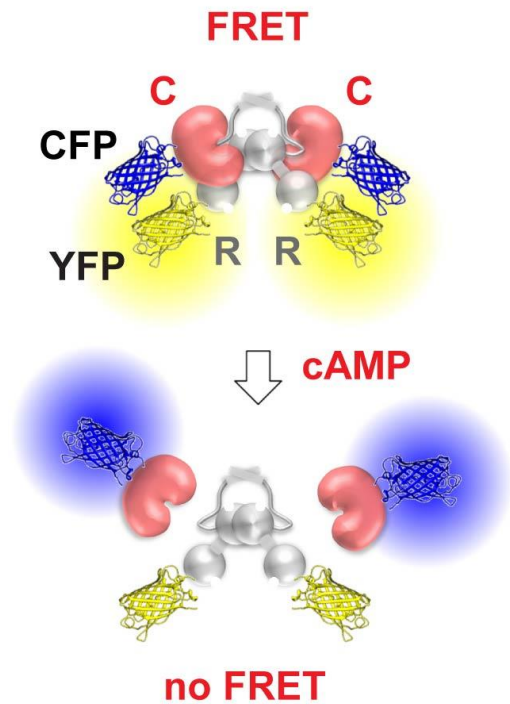


Mutazioni somatiche di *PRKACA*

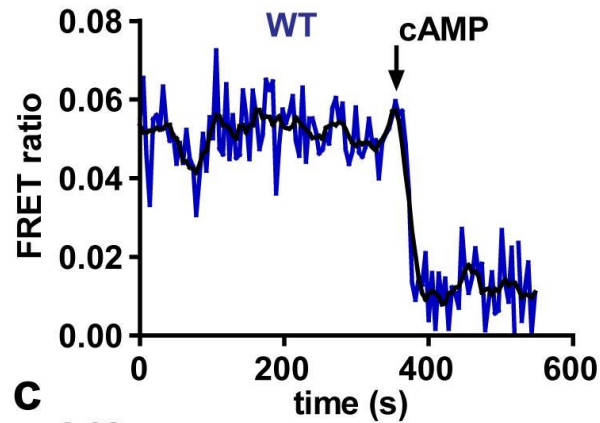
Studi funzionali

p.Leu206Arg and Leu199 Cys200insTrp

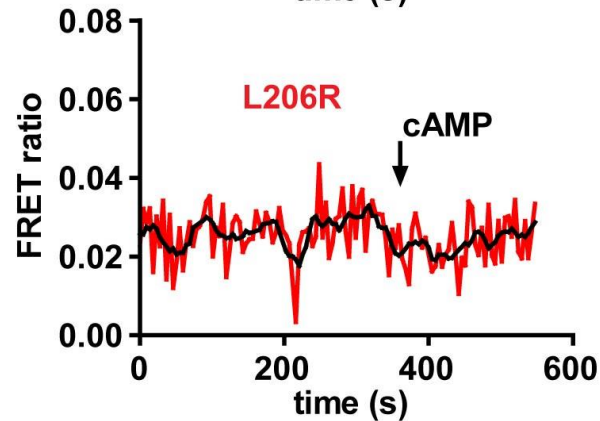
a



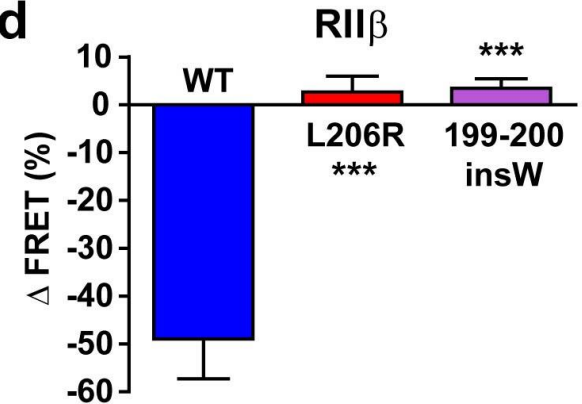
b



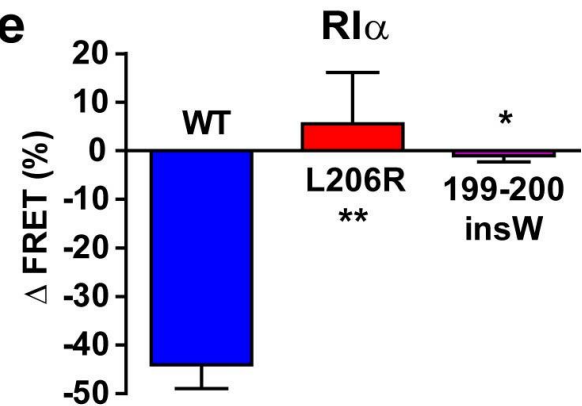
c



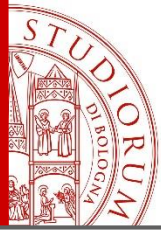
d



e



Calebiro D, Nat Commun, 2014

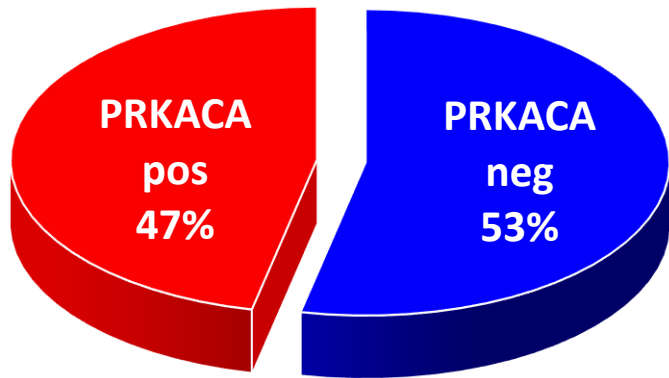


Mutazioni somatiche di *PRKACA*

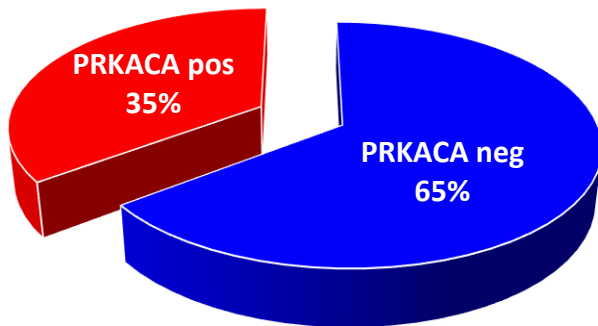
Prevalenza

Overt Cushing's syndrome

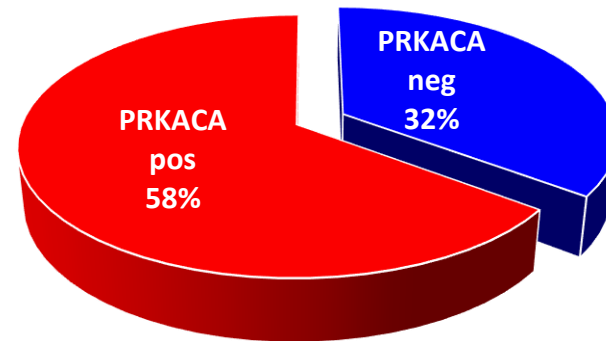
Overall (n=379)



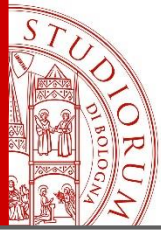
Europe/US (n=184)



Asian (n=195)

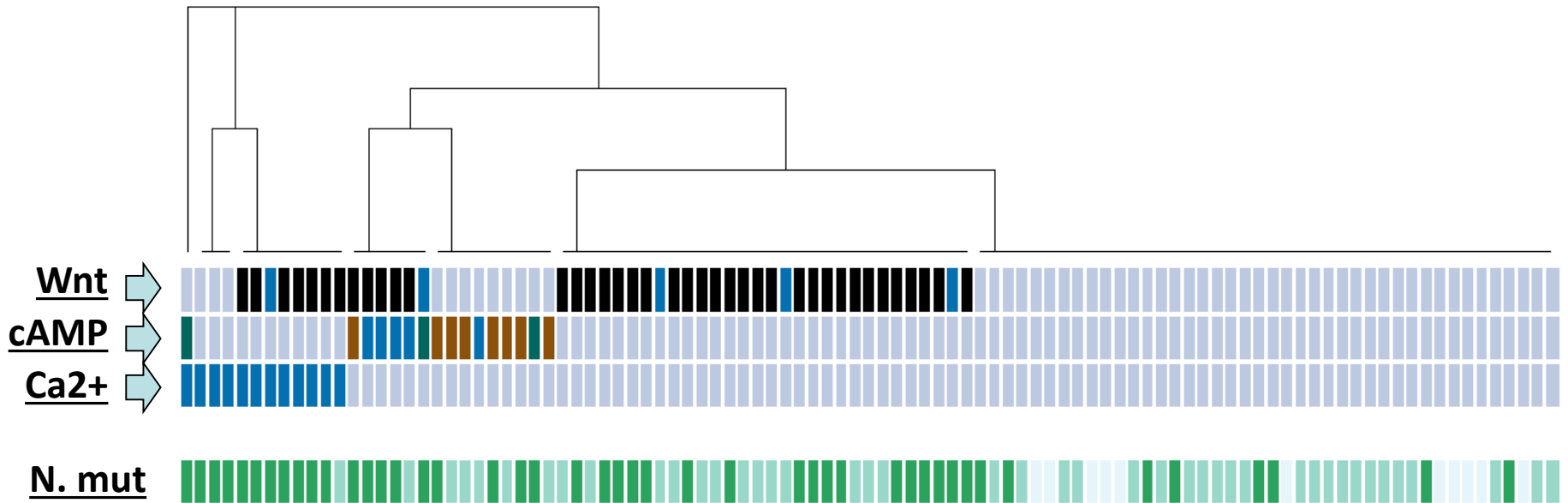


Author	<i>PRKACA</i> +
Beuschlein F, NEJM, 2014	37.3%
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Thiel A, EJE, 2015	34.4%
Cao Y, Science, 2014	65.5%
Sato Y, Science, 2014	60.0%
Nakajima Y, Endocr J, 2014	23.1%
Li X, Clin Endocrinol, 2016	52.5%
Mean pooled prevalence	47.2%

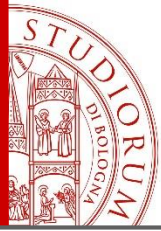


Mutazioni somatiche in tumori PRKACA negativi

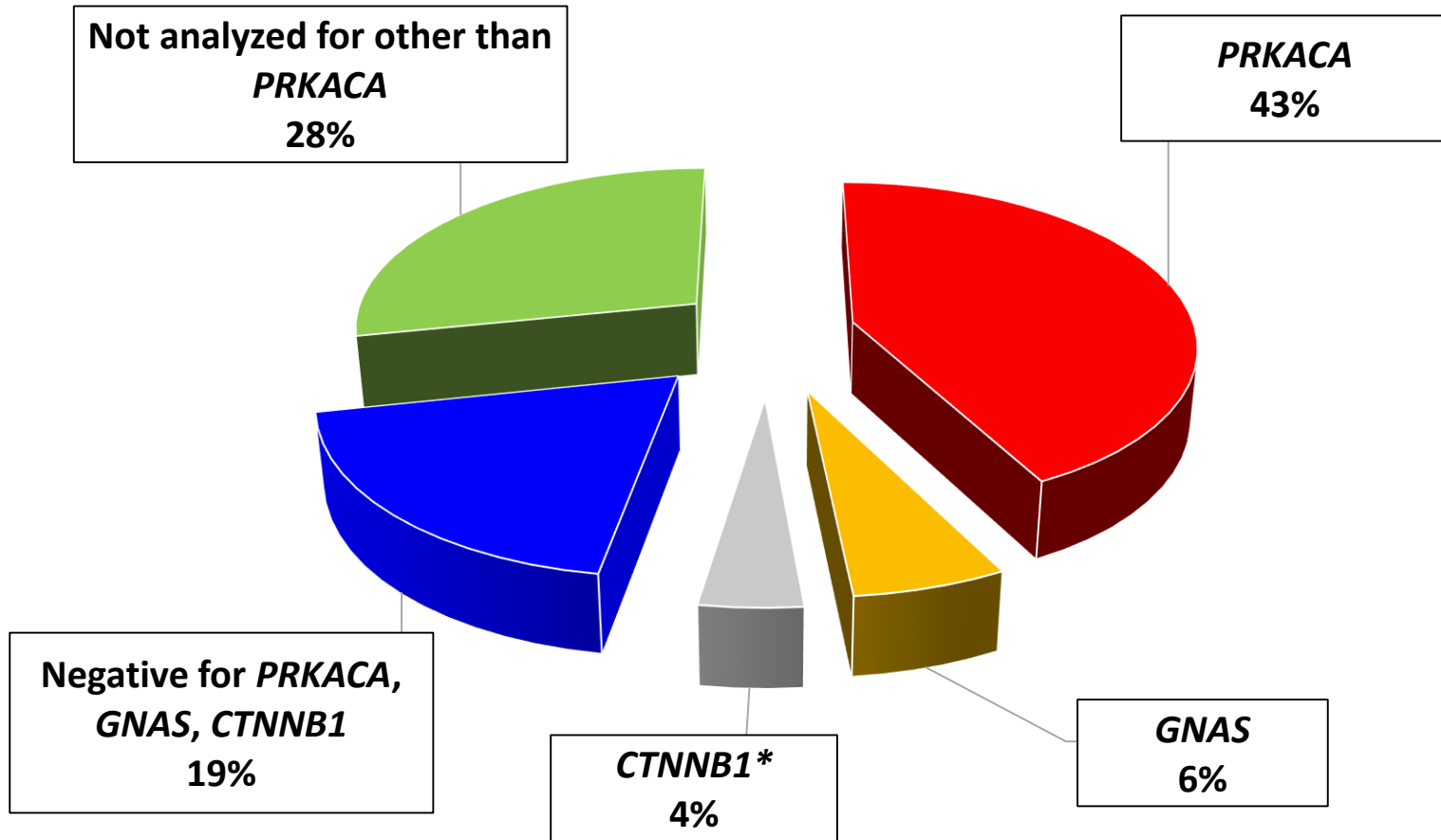
Legend:
Somatic mutation: no yes CTNNB1 PRKACA new GNAS
Number of somatic mutations: 0 1-6 >6



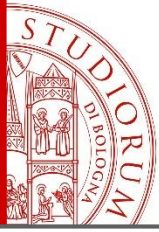
Ronchi CL, Di Dalmazi G, Faillot S, JCEM, 2016



Prevalenza di mutazioni in tutte le serie pubblicate



*May be not correctly estimated



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La genetica nella sindrome di Cushing

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- **Iperplasie surrenaliche macronodulari**

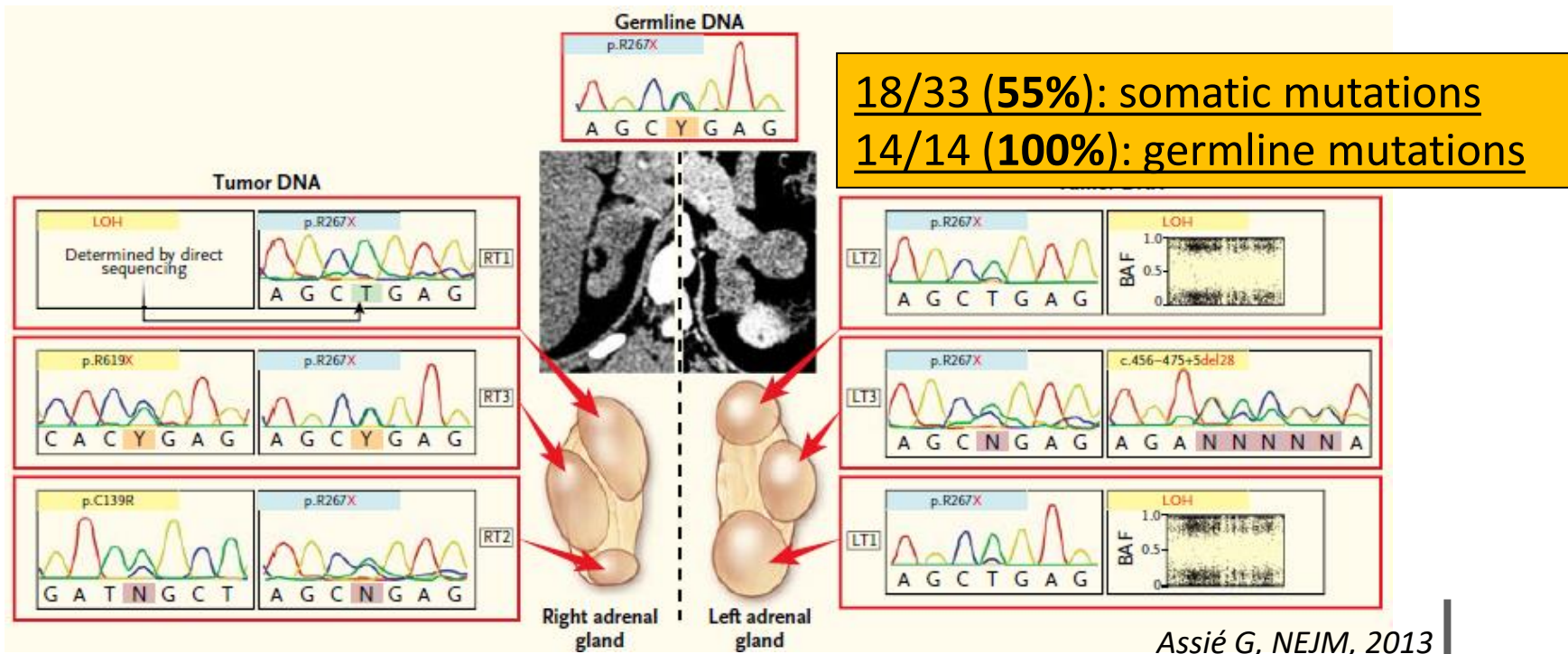
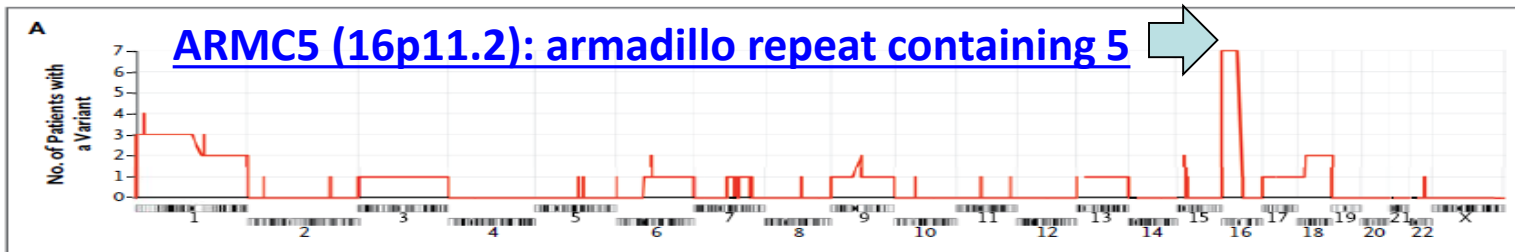
Background genetico della malattia di Cushing

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Conclusioni e take home message

ARMC5 e iperplasia macronodulare

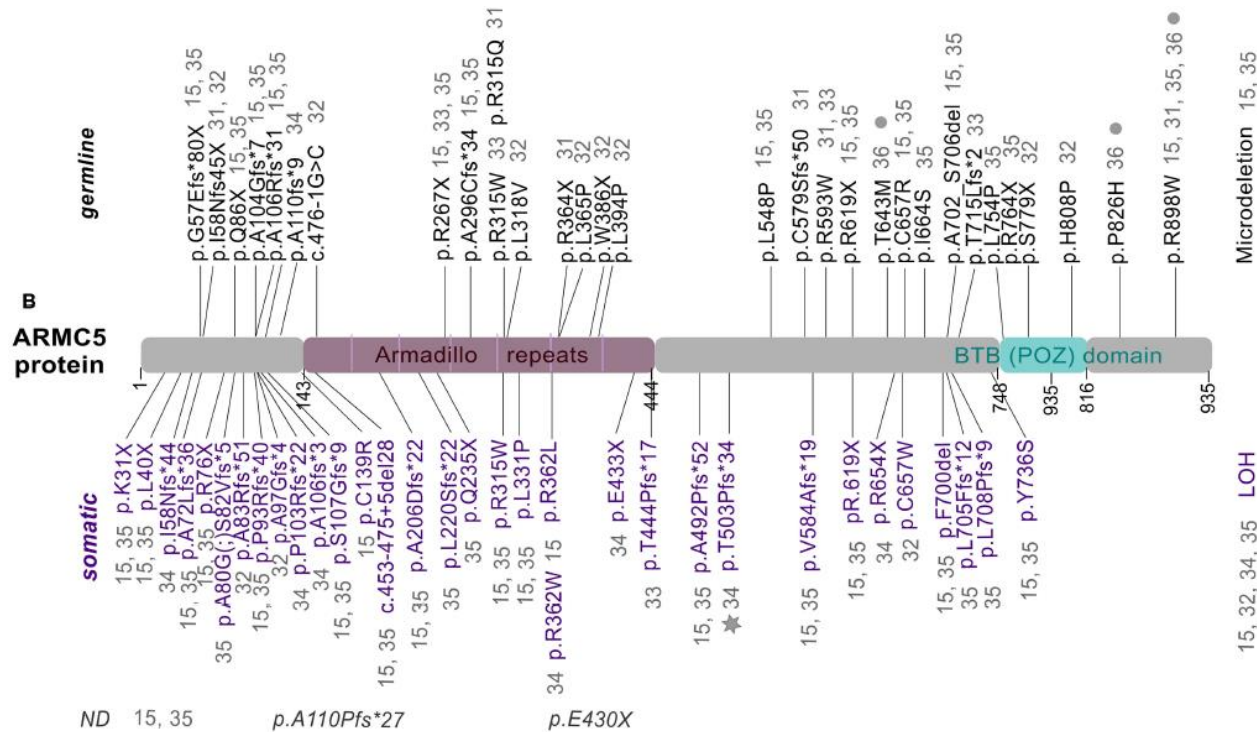
GWAS and sequencing in 33 patients with macronodular hyperplasia



ARMC5 e iperplasia macronodulare

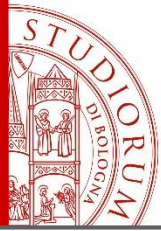
Confirmation studies

Mutations in 61/218 patients (28%) with PBMAH

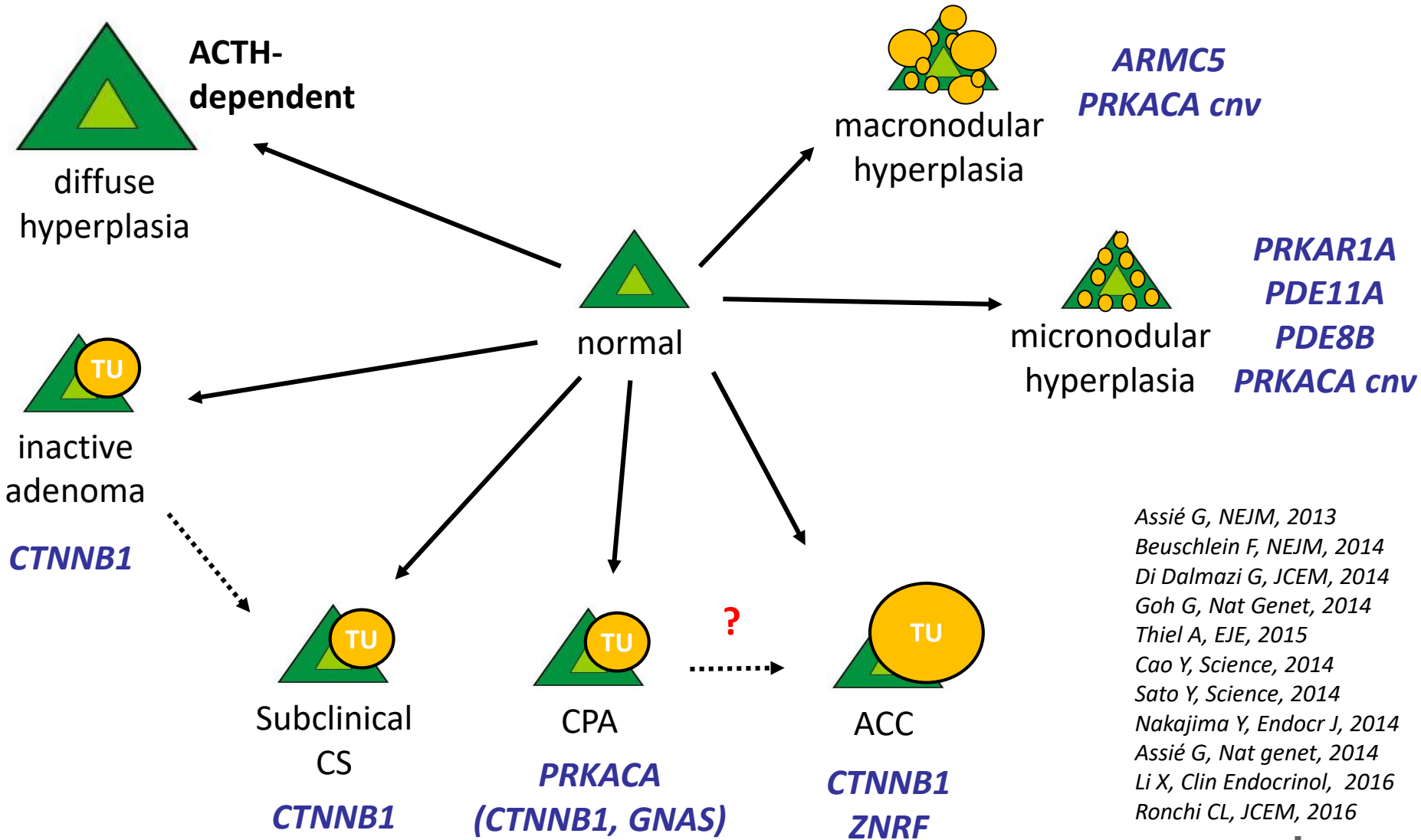


Author	ARMC5 +
Assié G, NEJM, 2013	18/33 (55%)
Faucz FR, JCEM, 2014	7/34 (21%)
Espiard S, JCEM, 2015	24/98 (26%)
Albiger NM, JCEM, 2016	12/53 (23%)
Pooled mean prevalence	61/218 (28%)

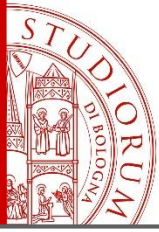
Drougat L, Front Endocrinol, 2015



Sindrome di Cushing: background genetico



Assié G, NEJM, 2013
 Beuschlein F, NEJM, 2014
 Di Dalmazi G, JCEM, 2014
 Goh G, Nat Genet, 2014
 Thiel A, EJE, 2015
 Cao Y, Science, 2014
 Sato Y, Science, 2014
 Nakajima Y, Endocr J, 2014
 Assié G, Nat genet, 2014
 Li X, Clin Endocrinol, 2016
 Ronchi CL, JCEM, 2016



Agenda

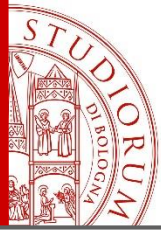
La genetica nella sindrome di Cushing

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Malattia di Cushing: background genetico

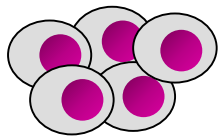
Monoclonal



Mutation



Transformed cell



Adenoma

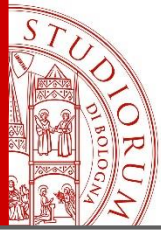


Invasive Adenoma



Carcinoma (rare)

Gene	Ref.
<i>MEN1</i>	Stratakis, 2010 Matsuzaki, 2004
<i>NR3C1</i>	Karl, 1996
<i>AIP</i>	Stratakis, 2010 Georgitsi, 2007
<i>TP53</i>	Kawashima, 2009
<i>NROB1</i>	De Menis, 2005
<i>DICER1</i>	Sahakitrungruang, 2014
<i>GNAS</i>	Williamson, 1995 Riminucci, 2002
<i>CDKN1B</i>	Pellegata, 2006
<i>TSC2</i>	Stratakis, 2010

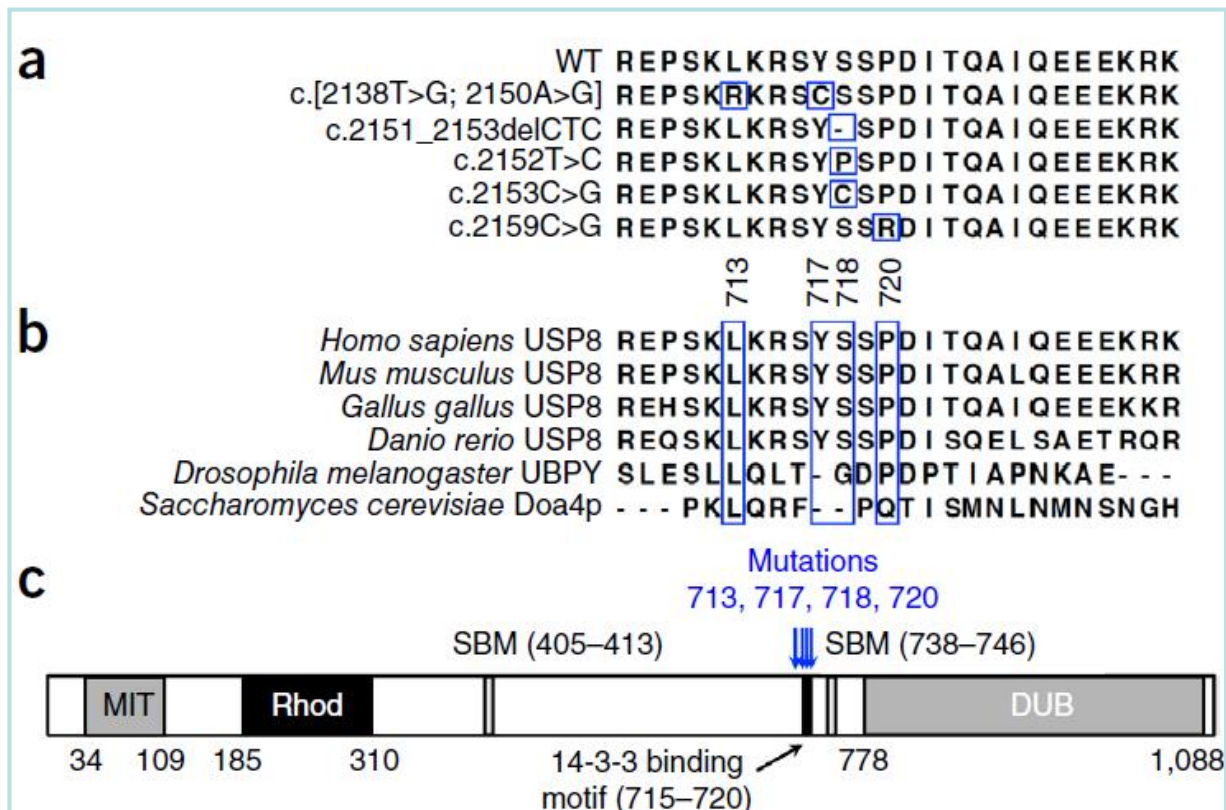


Mutazioni di *USP8* nella malattia di Cushing

Exome sequencing: n=10

Replication cohort n=7 corticotroph + 36 other tumors (NFA, GH, prolactinoma)

Somatic mutations in ubiquitin-specific protease 8 (*USP8*) in 6/17 CD (35%), 0/36 in other pituitary tumors



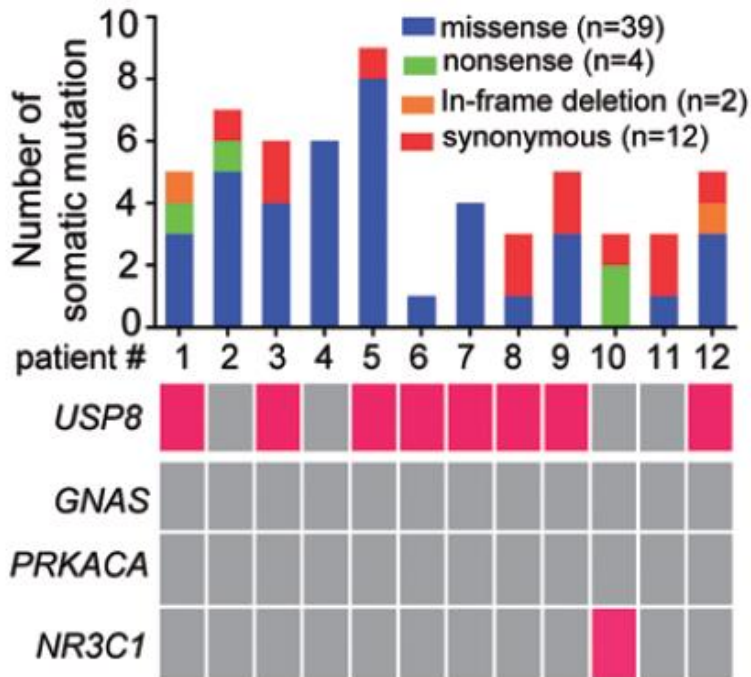
Mutazioni di *USP8* nella malattia di Cushing

Exome sequencing: n=12

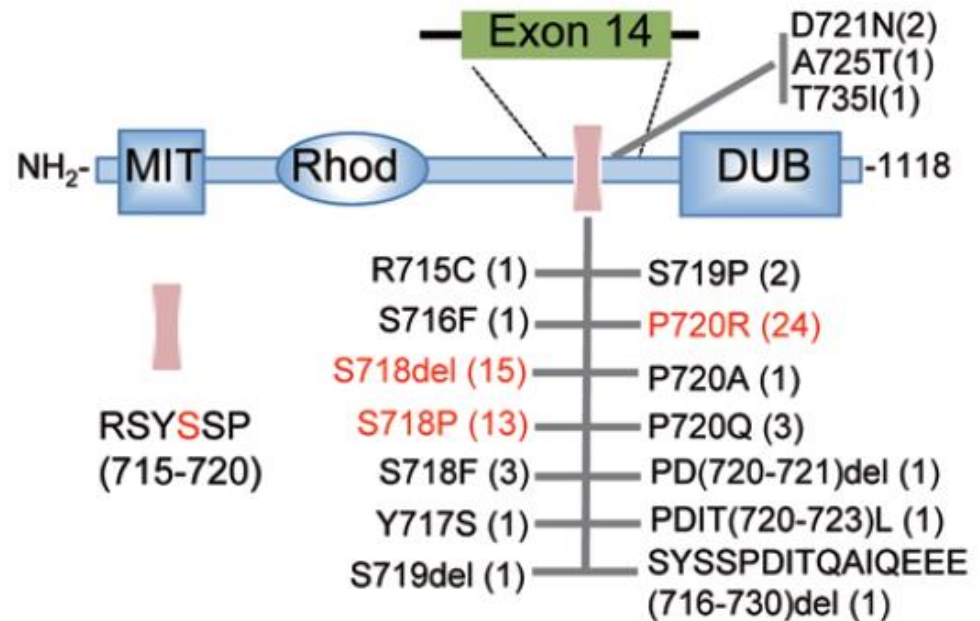
Replication cohort n=108 corticotroph + 36 other tumors (NFA, GH, nonfunctioning)

Somatic mutations in *USP8* in 62% of CD tumours

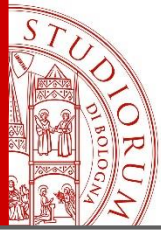
A



B



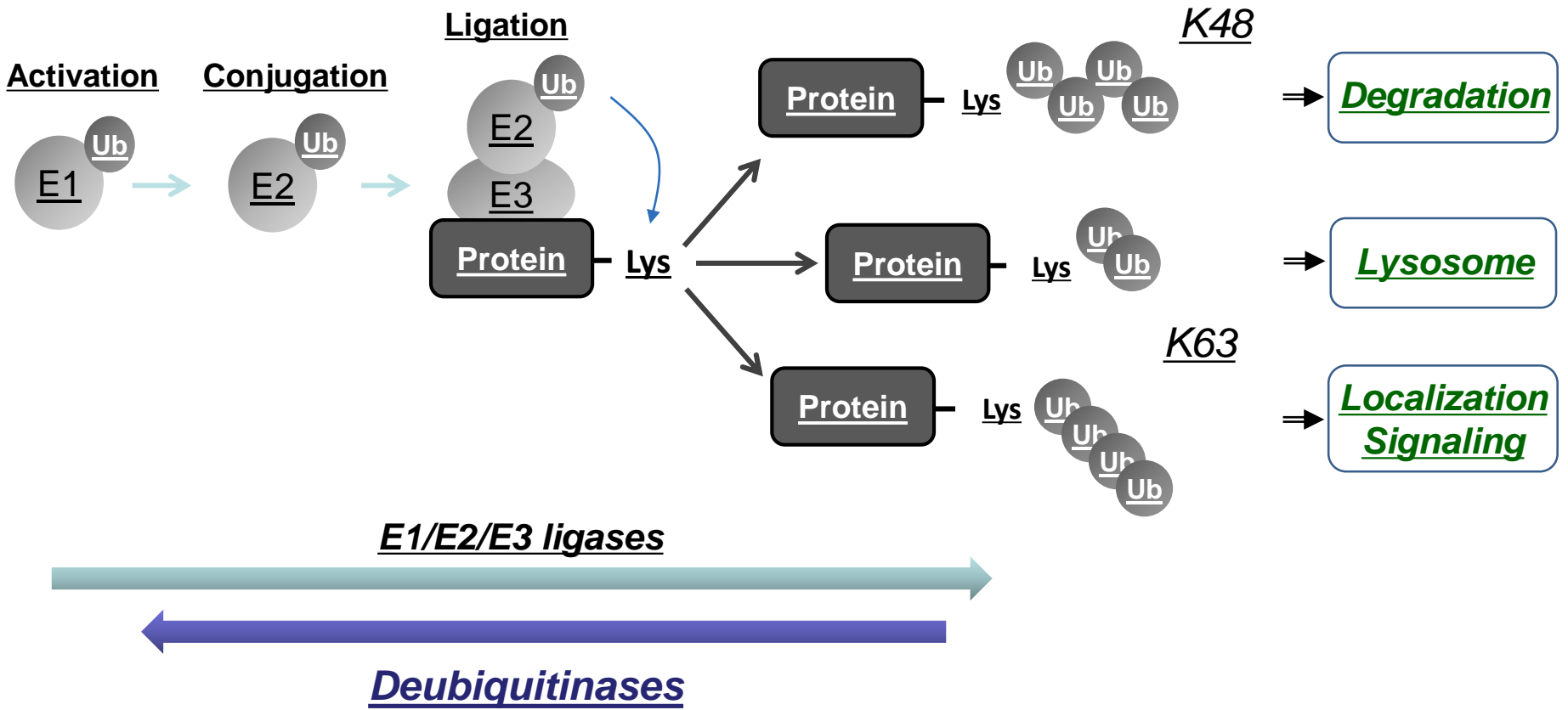
Ma ZY, Cell Res, 2015

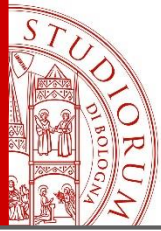


Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Analisi funzionale

Ubiquitinazione

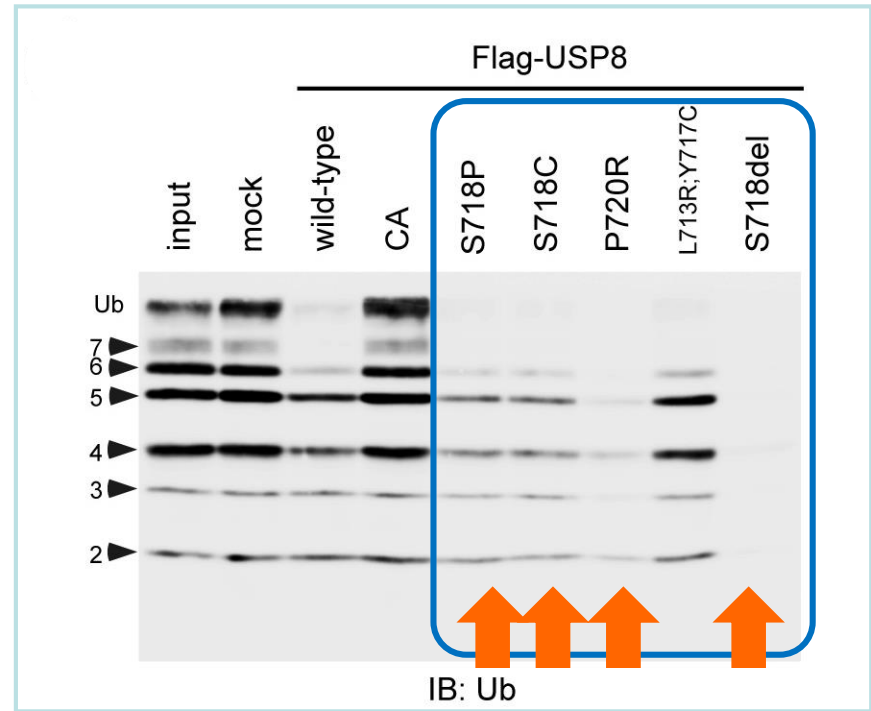
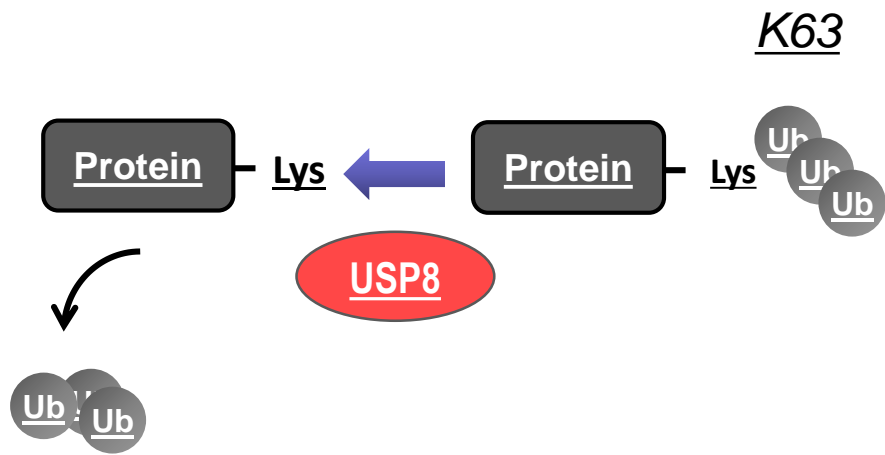




Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

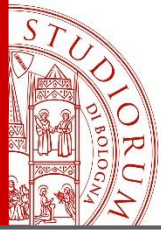
Analisi funzionale

Mutazioni di *USP8* aumentano la deubiquitinazione



Lys63-linked Ub oligomers

Reincke M. Nat Genet. 2015



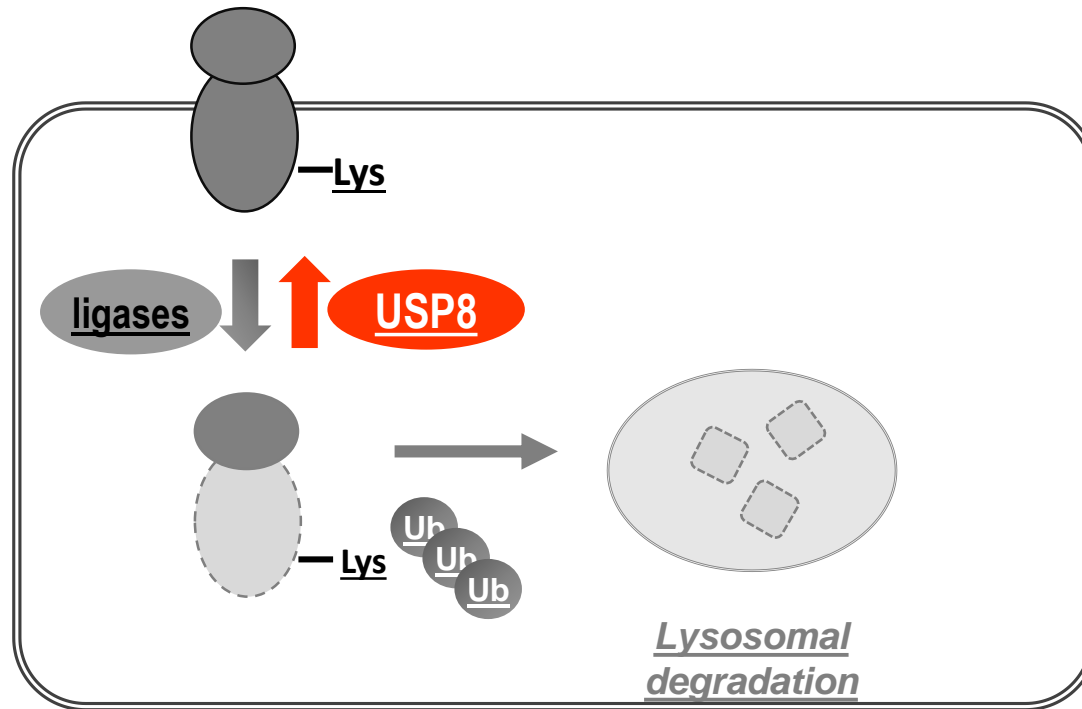
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Analisi funzionale

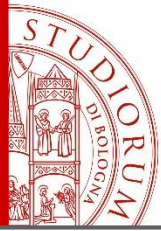
Implicato nel traffico lisosomiale

Salva i recettori attivati dalla degradazione lisosomiale

- Effetti noti su epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)



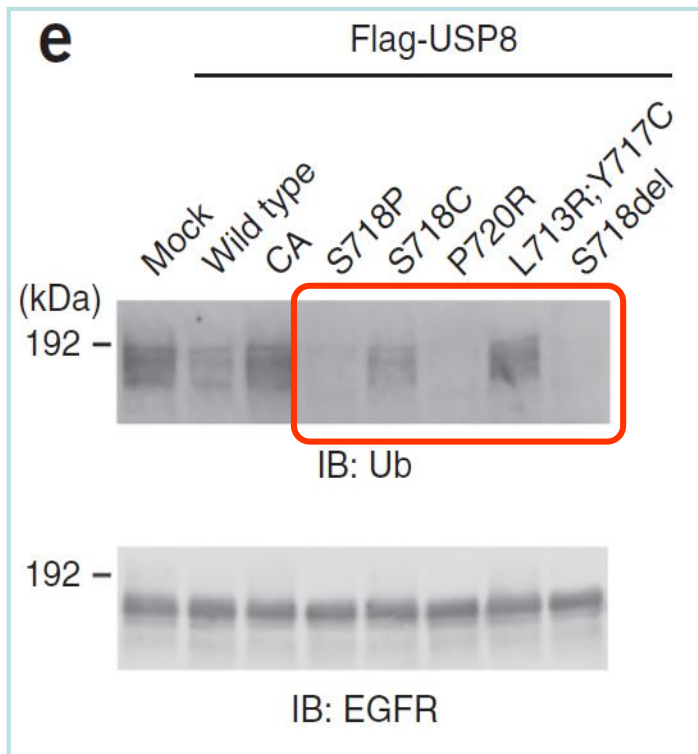
Komada M, Current Drug Discovery Technologies. 2008



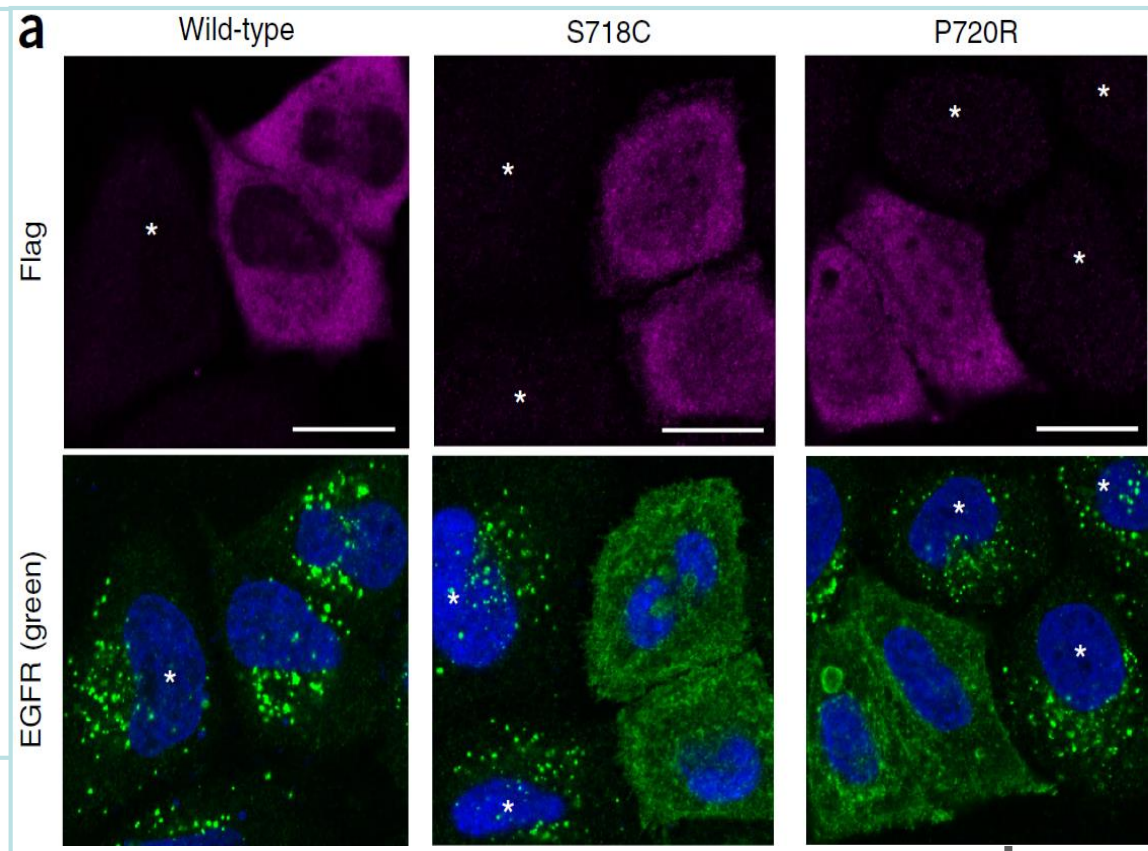
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

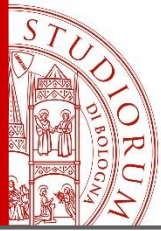
Analisi funzionale

USP8 deubiquitina EGFR



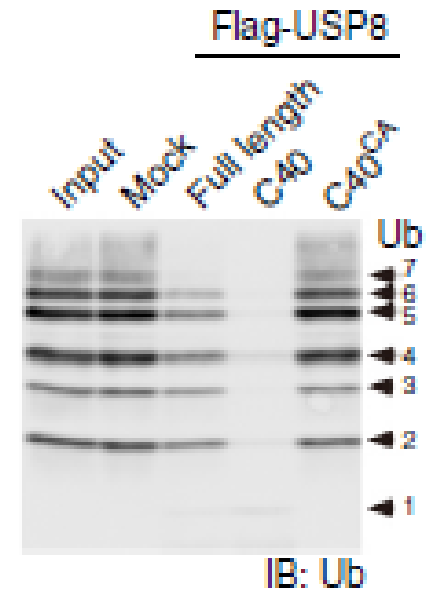
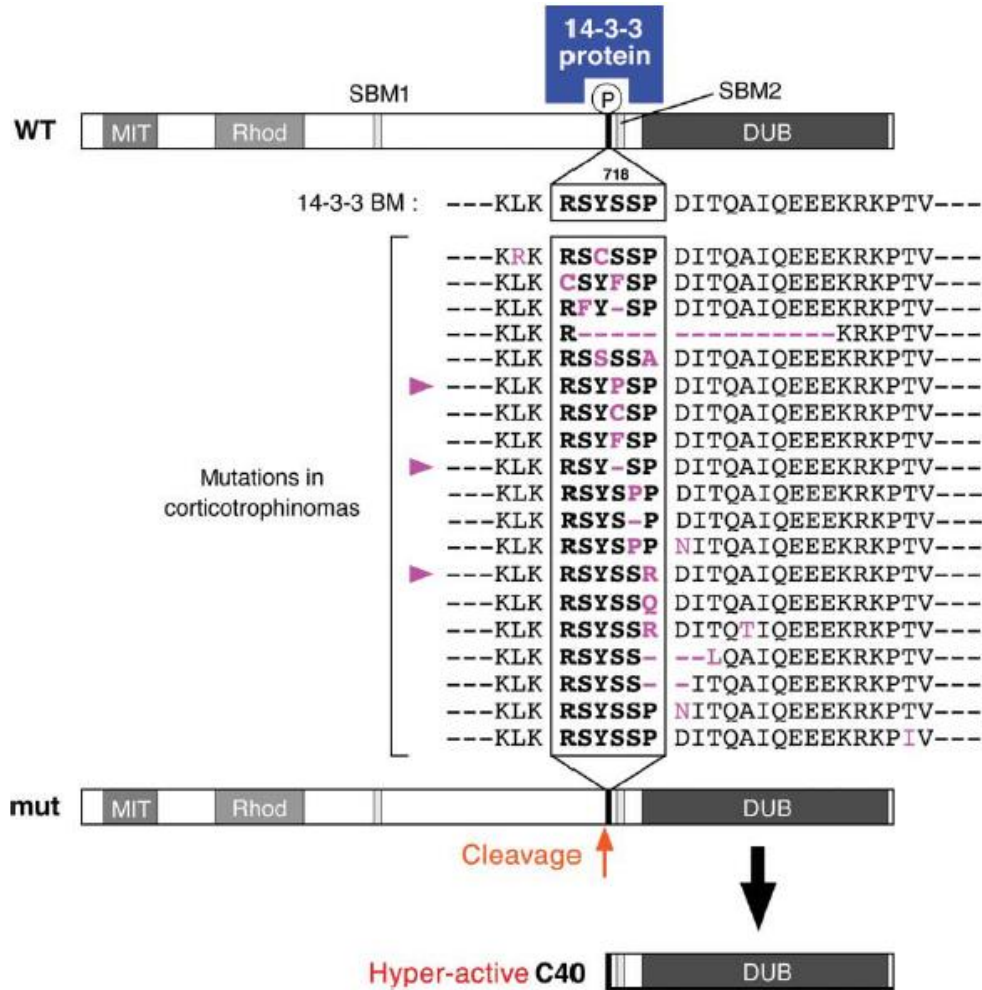
USP8 impedisce internalizzazione e downregulation di EGFR





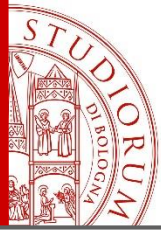
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Analisi funzionale



Reincke M, Nat Genet, 2015

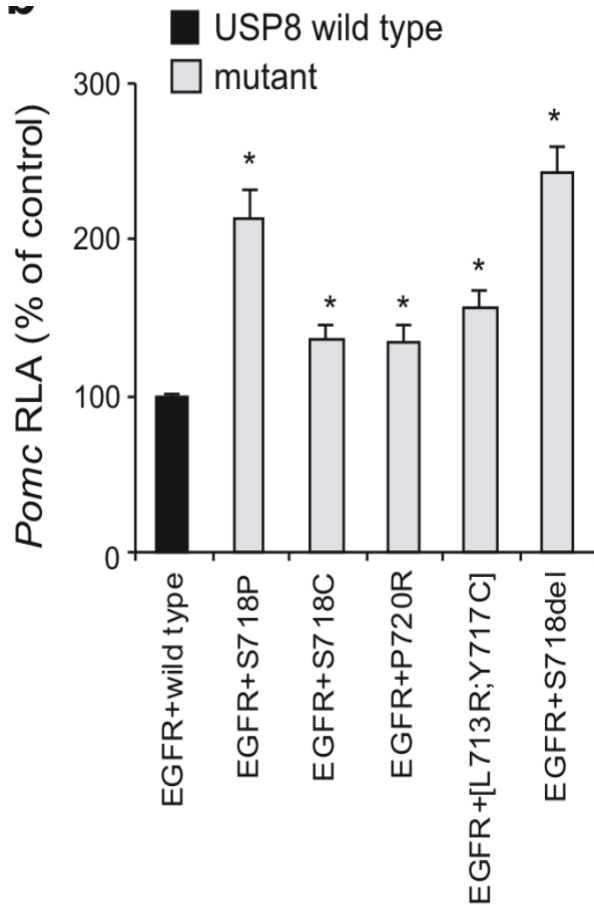
Theodoropoulou M. Eur J Endocrinol, 2015



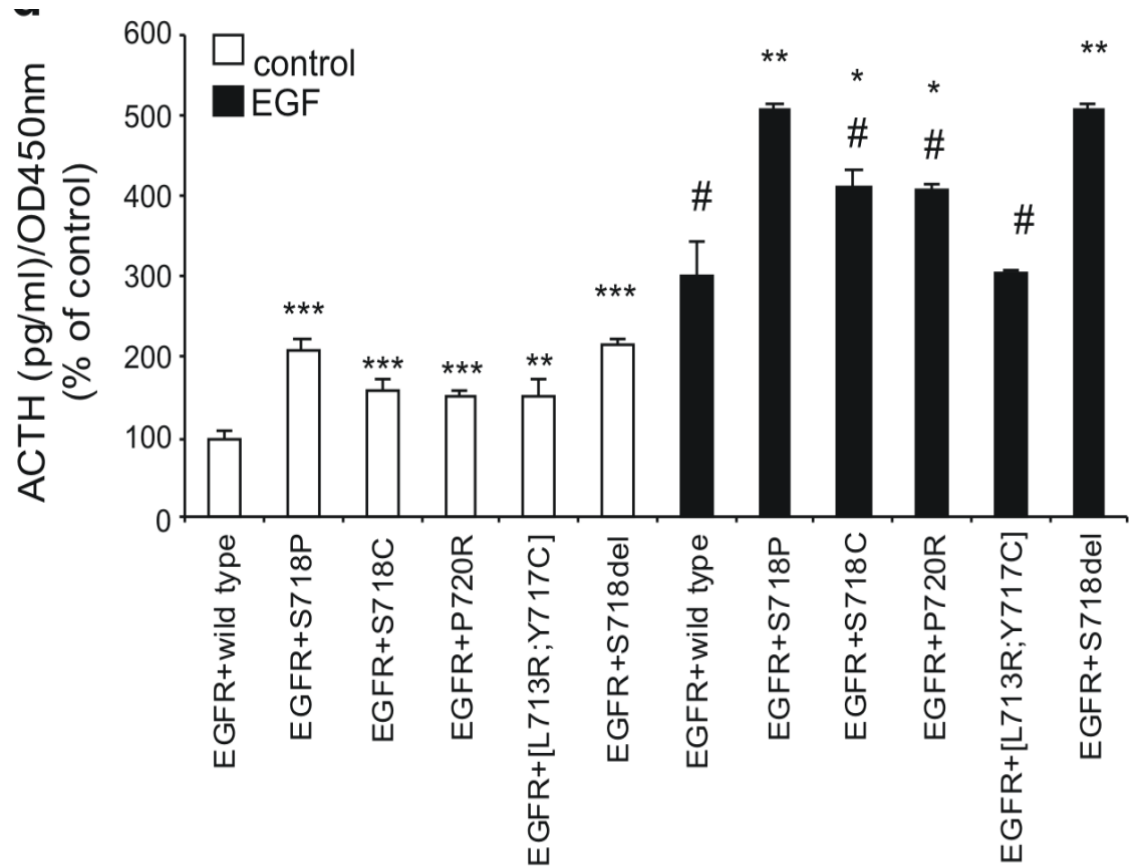
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Analisi funzionale

POMC



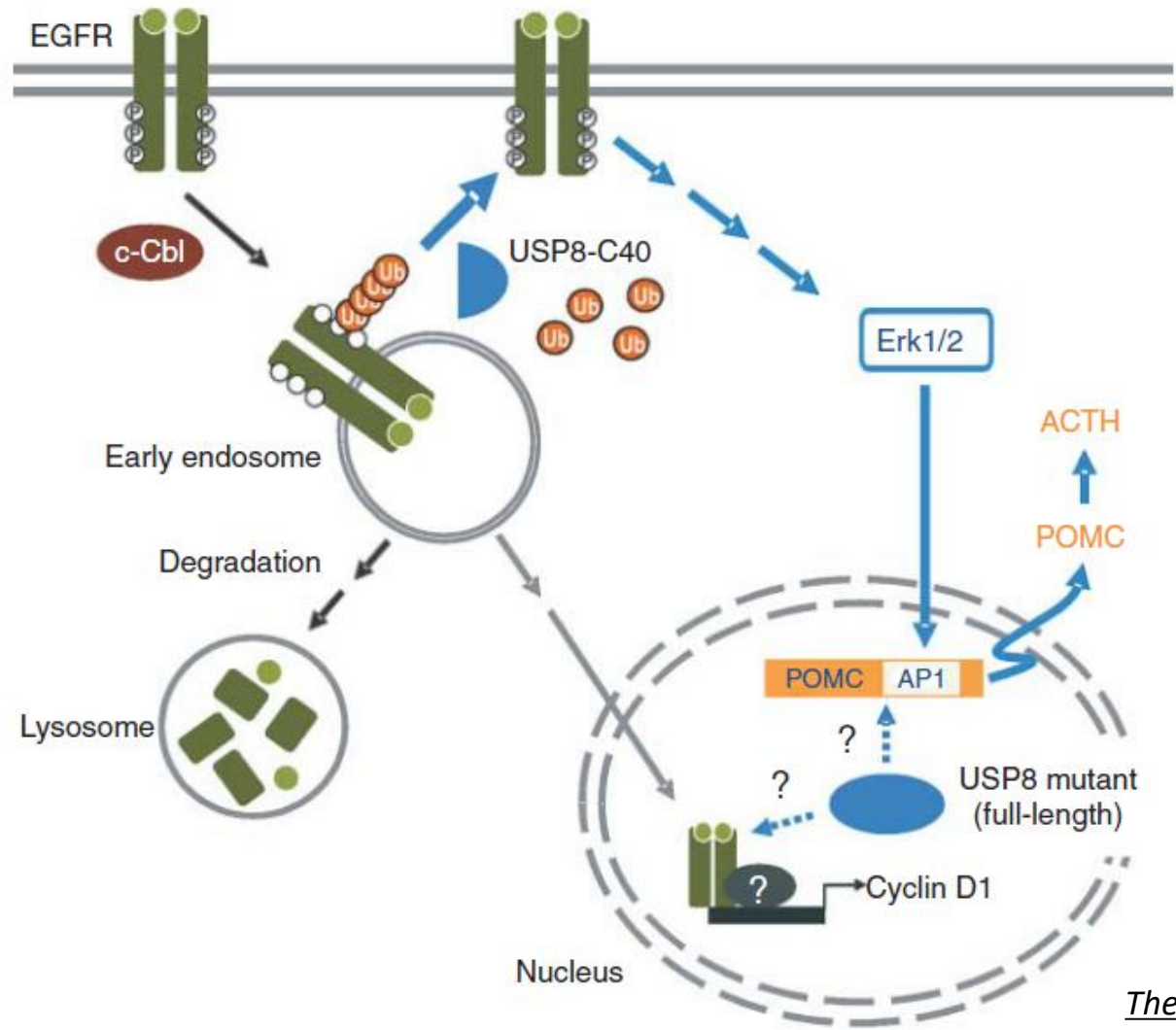
ACTH



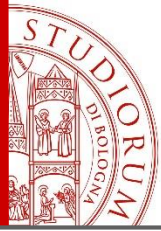
Reincke M. Nat Genet. 2015

Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Ipotesi del meccanismo di azione



Theodoropoulou M, EJE, 2015



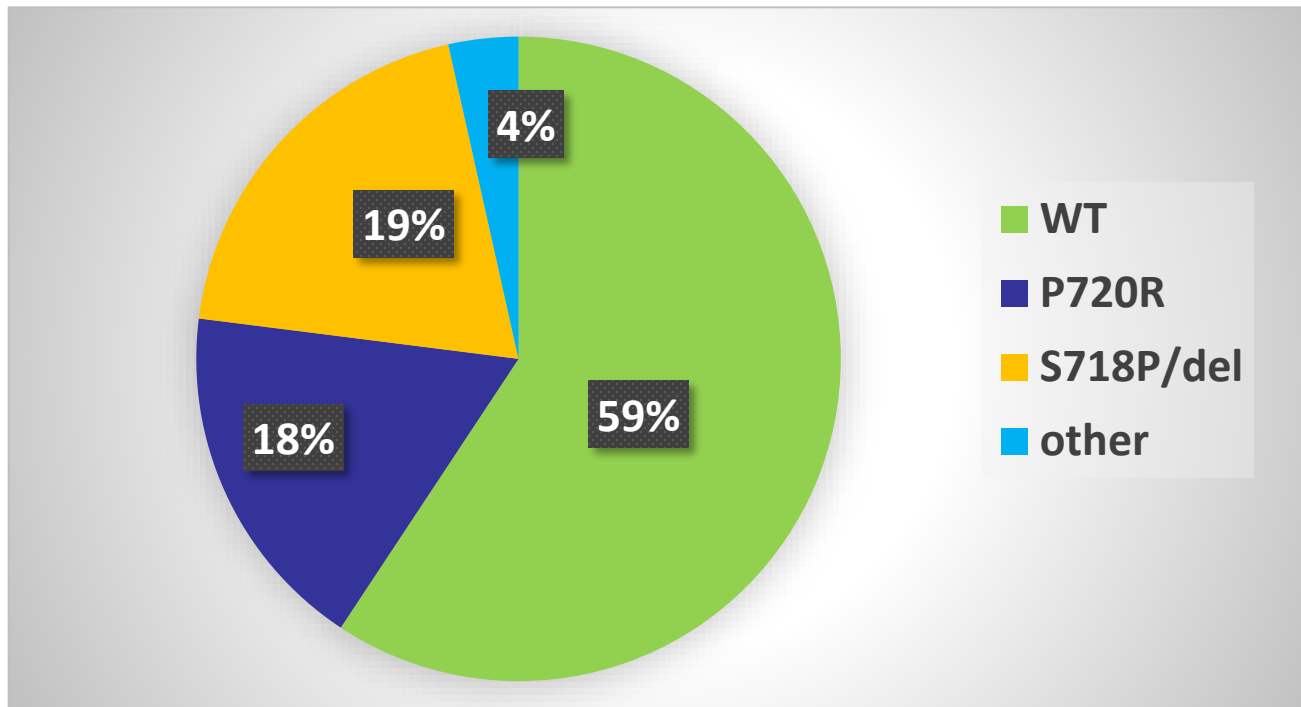
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Coorte di replicazione

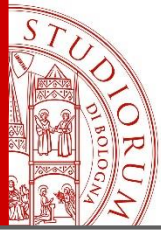
Studio retrospettivo, multicentrico

145 adenomi ACTH-secernenti

Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8* in 36% dei tumori



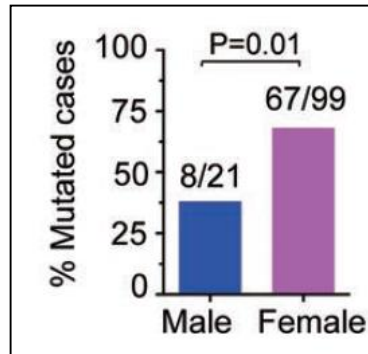
Perez-Rivas LG, JCEM, 2015



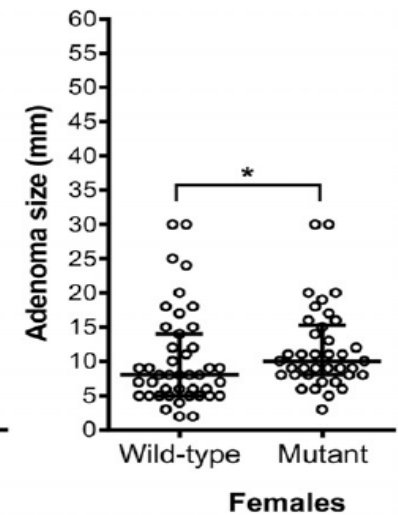
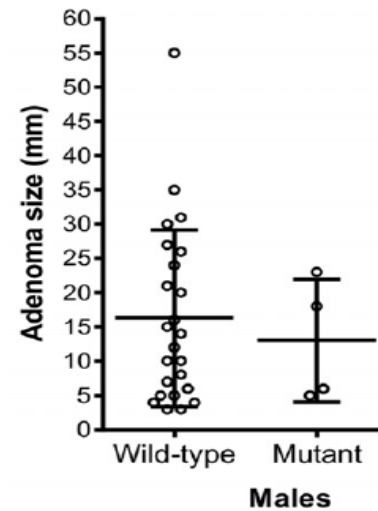
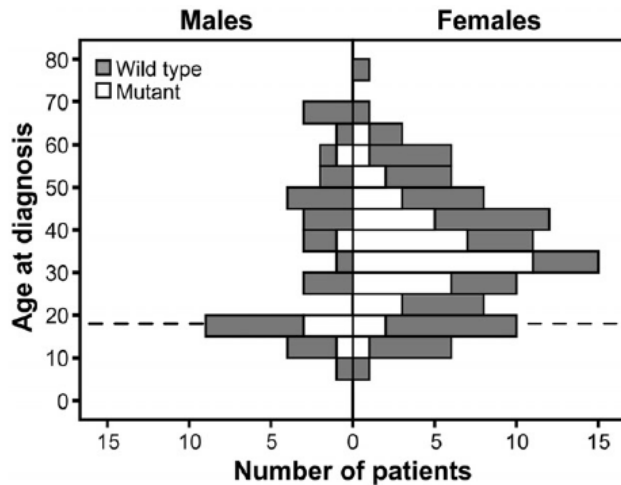
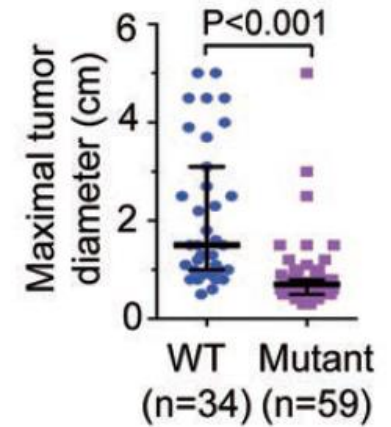
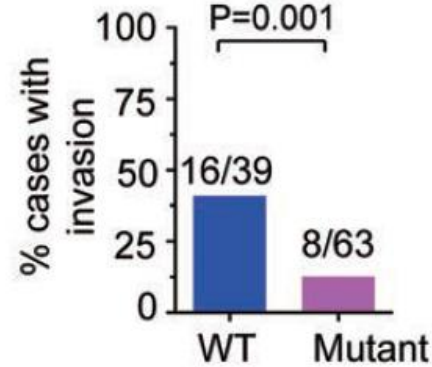
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

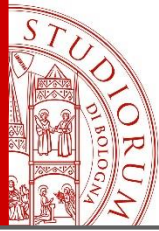
Genotipo/fenotipo

Prevalenza fra sessi



Dimensione del tumore





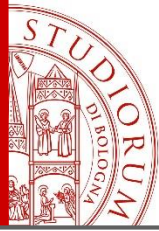
Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Genotipo/fenotipo

Profilo ormonale

<i>Ma, Cell Res, 2015</i>	WT	<i>USP8</i> mut	P value
Age (yrs)	40 (30-46)	36 (26-42)	0.08
ACTH (pg/ml)	94 (61-163)	69 (51-106)	0.05
ACTH/size [(pg/ml)/cm]	51 (32-105)	103 (76-202)	<0.001
Midnight F (mcg/dl)	22 (16-31)	23 (18-29)	0.8
UFC (mcg/day)	650 (412-1168)	552 (262-977)	0.4
Post-op remission	73%	84%	0.2

<i>Reincke, Nat Genet, 2015</i>	WT	<i>USP8</i> mut	P value
ACTH (pg/ml)	90 ± 48	50 ± 46	NS
F after DST (mcg/dl)	21.1 ± 12.5	7.8 ± 9.7	<0.05

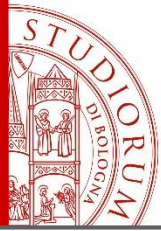


Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

Genotipo/fenotipo

Profilo ormonale

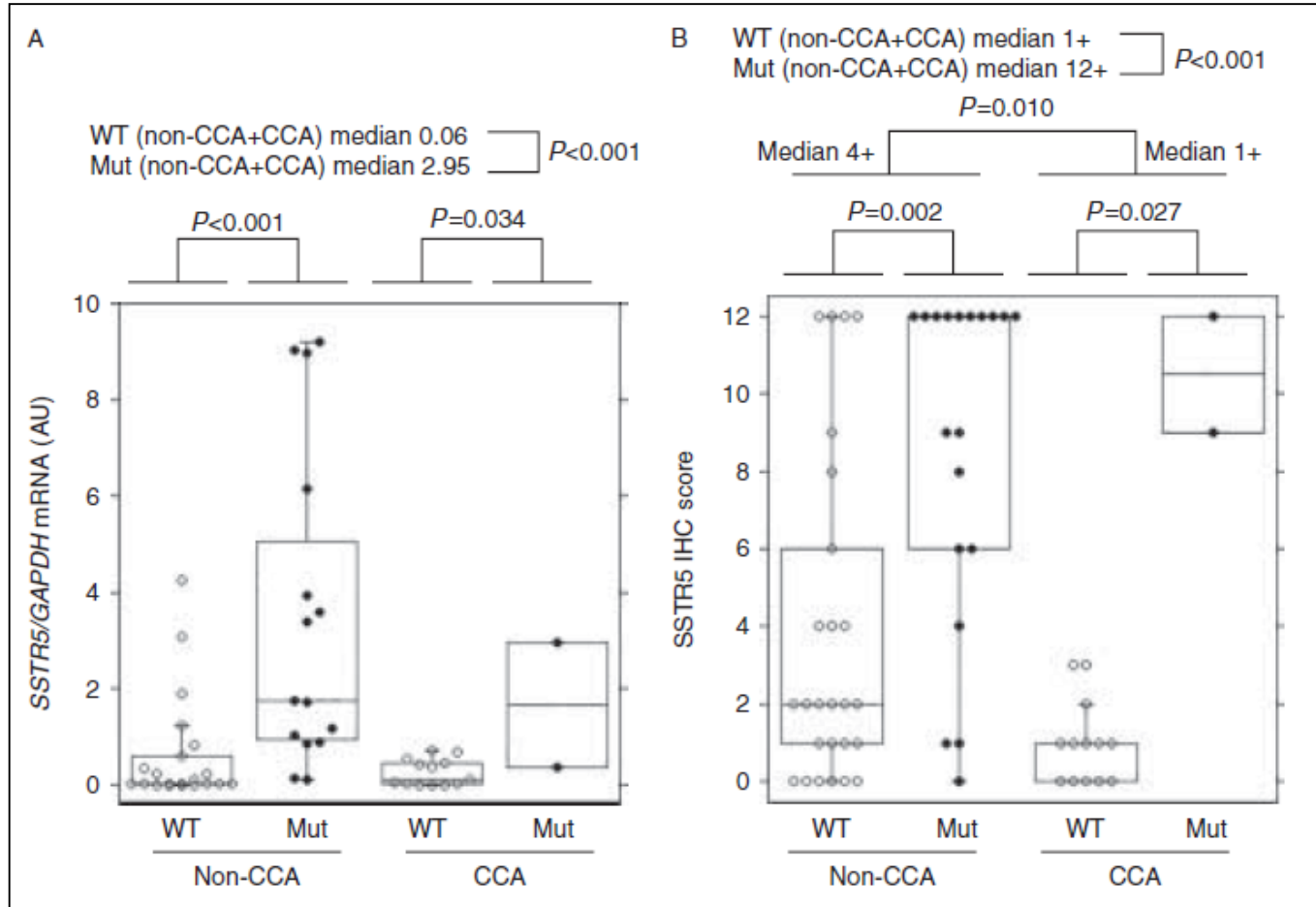
<i>Perez-Rivas, JCEM, 2015</i>	WT	<i>USP8</i> mut	P value
ACTH (pg/ml)	74 (IQR 68)	67 (IQR 57)	0.8
UFC (mcg/day)	380 (IQR 415)	370 (IQR 490)	0.6
F post-8mg DST (mcg/dl)	5.2 (IQR 6.8)	2.5 (IQR 2.5)	0.01
Post-op UFC	2.5 (IQR 6.8)	22.5 (241.3)	0.007
No post-op adr. insuff.	29%	51%	0.03

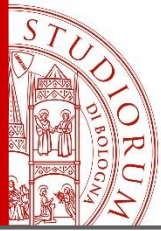


Mutazioni somatiche di *USP8*

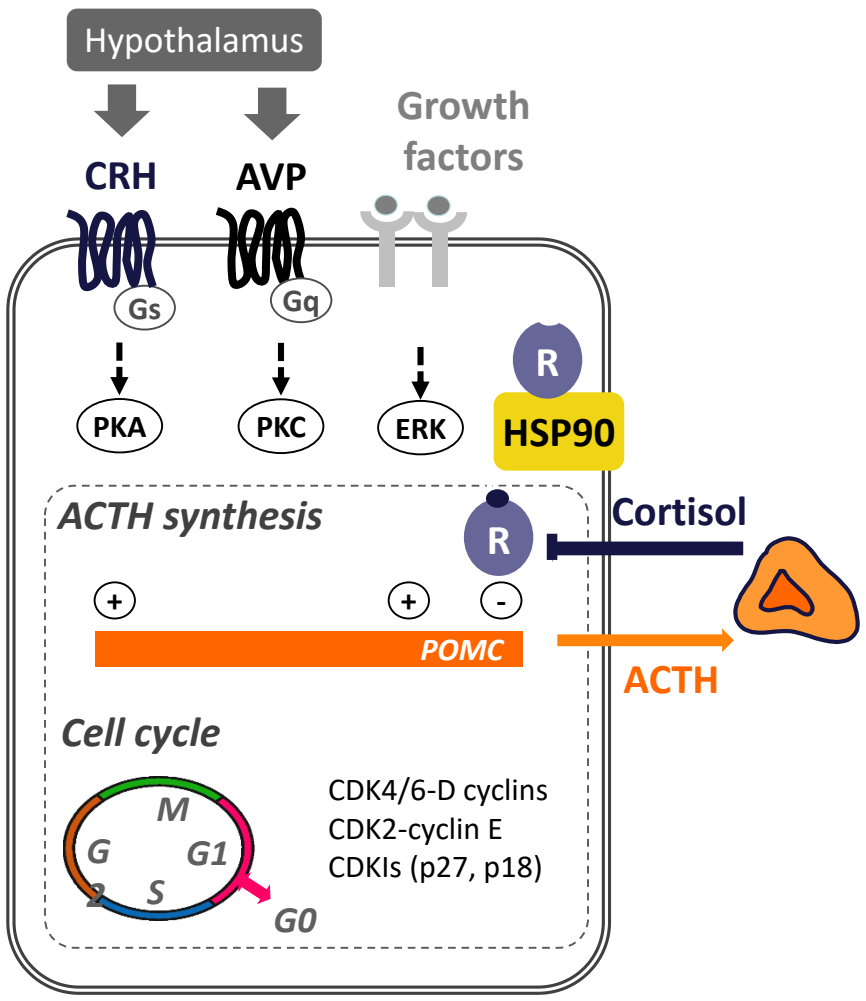
Genotipo/fenotipo

Le mutazioni di *USP8* sono più frequenti in tumori che esprimono SSTR5





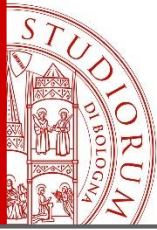
Malattia di Cushing: background genetico Update 2017



Gene	Ref.
<i>MEN1</i>	Stratakis, 2010 Matsuzaki, 2004
<i>NR3C1</i>	Karl, 1996
<i>AIP</i>	Stratakis, 2010 Georgitsi, 2007
<i>TP53</i>	Kawashima, 2009
<i>NROB1</i>	De Menis, 2005
<i>DICER1</i>	Sahakitrungruang, 2014
<i>GNAS</i>	Williamson, 1995 Riminucci, 2002
<i>CDKN1B</i>	Pellegata, 2006
<i>TSC2</i>	Stratakis, 2010
<i>USP8</i>	Reincke, 2015 Ma, 2015 Perez-Rivas, 2015 Hayaschi, 2016

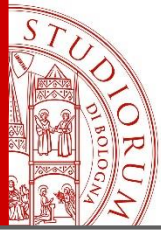
35-60%

Dworakowska D, Eur J Clin Invest. 2012
Sbiera S, Trends Endocrinol Metab. 2015
Theodoropoulou M, Eur J Endocrinol. 2015



Conclusioni e take home message

- Le tecniche di NGS hanno portato un sensibile avanzamento nello studio della patogenesi della sindrome di Cushing
- Le mutazioni di *PRKACA* sono l'evento predominante negli adenomi sporadici (30-60% dei casi)
- Le mutazioni di *ARMC5* (germinali + somatiche) sono un evento comune nelle iperplasie macronodulari (30% dei casi)
- Le mutazioni somatiche di *USP8* sono un evento frequente e specifico negli adenomi ipofisari ACTH-secernenti e hanno un ruolo patogenetico che coinvolge il signaling di EGFR
- Le mutazioni somatiche di *USP8* si associano ad un fenotipo clinico da definire e potrebbero avere nuove potenziali implicazioni farmacologiche



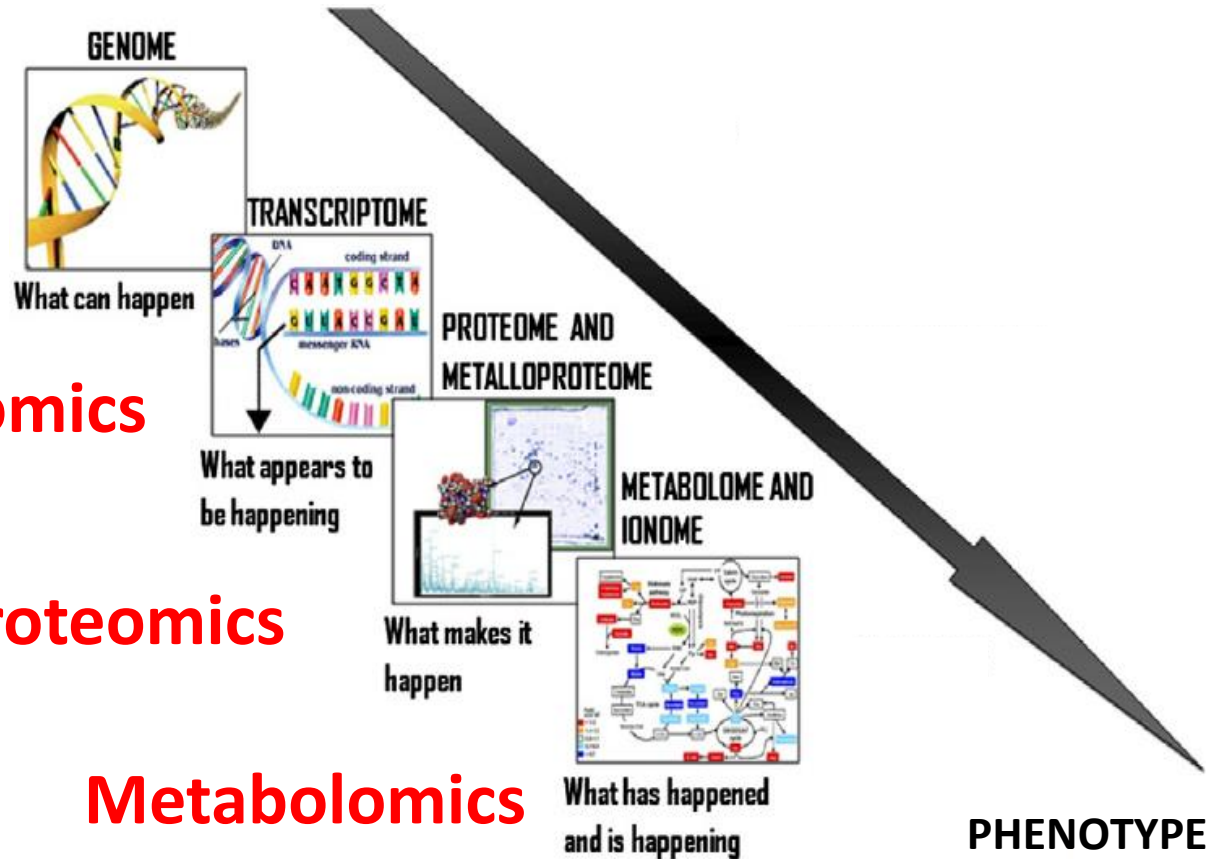
The “omics” cascade

Genomic

Transcriptomics

Proteomics

Metabolomics



Modified from Sevillano MAG, J Proteomics, 2014



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Spettrometria di massa

Metabolomica

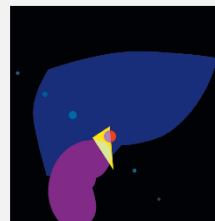
Flaminia Fanelli

Marco Mezzullo

Roberta Mazza

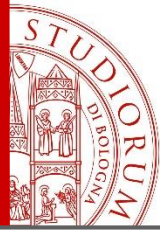
NGS

Maria Pantaleo



Percorso di Diagnosi, Terapia e Assistenza delle patologie surrenaliche - Bologna

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USP8 mutational status & clinical presentation

Table 2. Hormonal status in patients with wild type versus USP8-mutated adenomas.

	Wild-type		Mutated		<i>P</i> value
Preoperative variables					
Basal plasma ACTH, pg/ml (median, IQR)	74.0	67.65	67.0	57.0	0.76
Basal serum cortisol, µg/dl, (median, IQR)	24.1	14.8	21.6	9.2	0.41
Urinary free cortisol, µg/24h, (median, IQR)	379.6	415.0	370.0	490.1	0.62
Serum cortisol after 1/2 mg DMX, µg/dl, (median, IQR)	14.7	14.1	17.2	16.1	0.60
Serum cortisol after 8 mg DMX, µg/dl, (median, IQR)	5.2	6.75	2.5	2.5	0.01
Postoperative variables					
Basal levels of plasma ACTH after OP, pg/ml, (median, IQR)	8.3	12.3	14.0	30	0.12
Minimum serum cortisol after OP, µg/dl, (median, IQR)	2.5	7	3.3	7.9	0.72
Urinary free cortisol after OP, µg/24h, (median, IQR)	2.5	6.0	22.5	241.3	0.007
Adrenal insufficiency, n (%)					
No	19	(29.2)	21	(51.2)	0.03
Yes	46	(70.8)	20	(48.8)	