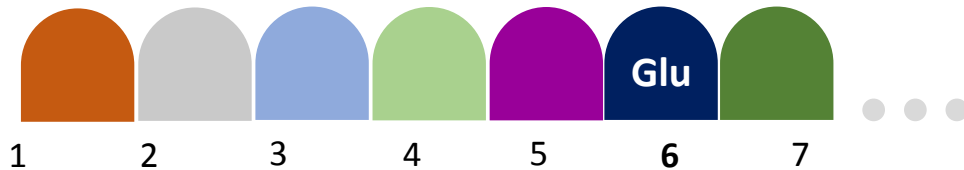


GENETIC MODULATION OF CEREBRAL VASCULOPATHY IN CHILDREN WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

Marisa Silva, Sofia Vargas, Andreia Coelho, Joana Mendonça, Luís Vieira, Paula Kjöllérström, Raquel Maia, Rita Silva, Alexandra Dias, Teresa Ferreira, Anabela Morais, Isabel Mota Soares, João Lavinha and Paula Faustino

Autosomal recessive

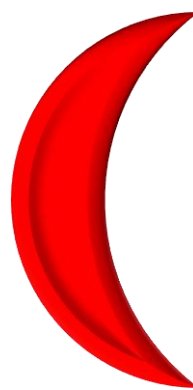
Hemoglobin A



Hemoglobin S

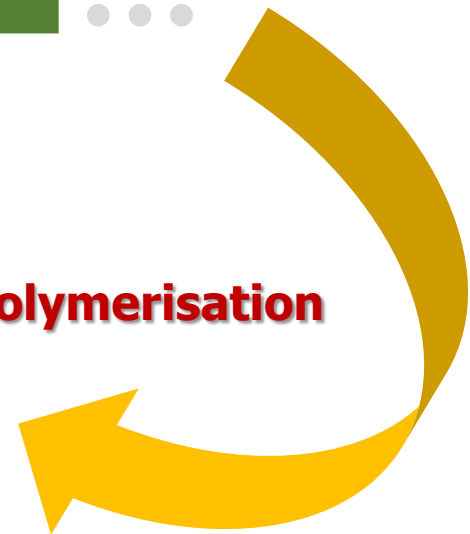


RBC



SSRBC

Polymerisation



SSRBC

- Less deformable
- More fragile
- More rigid

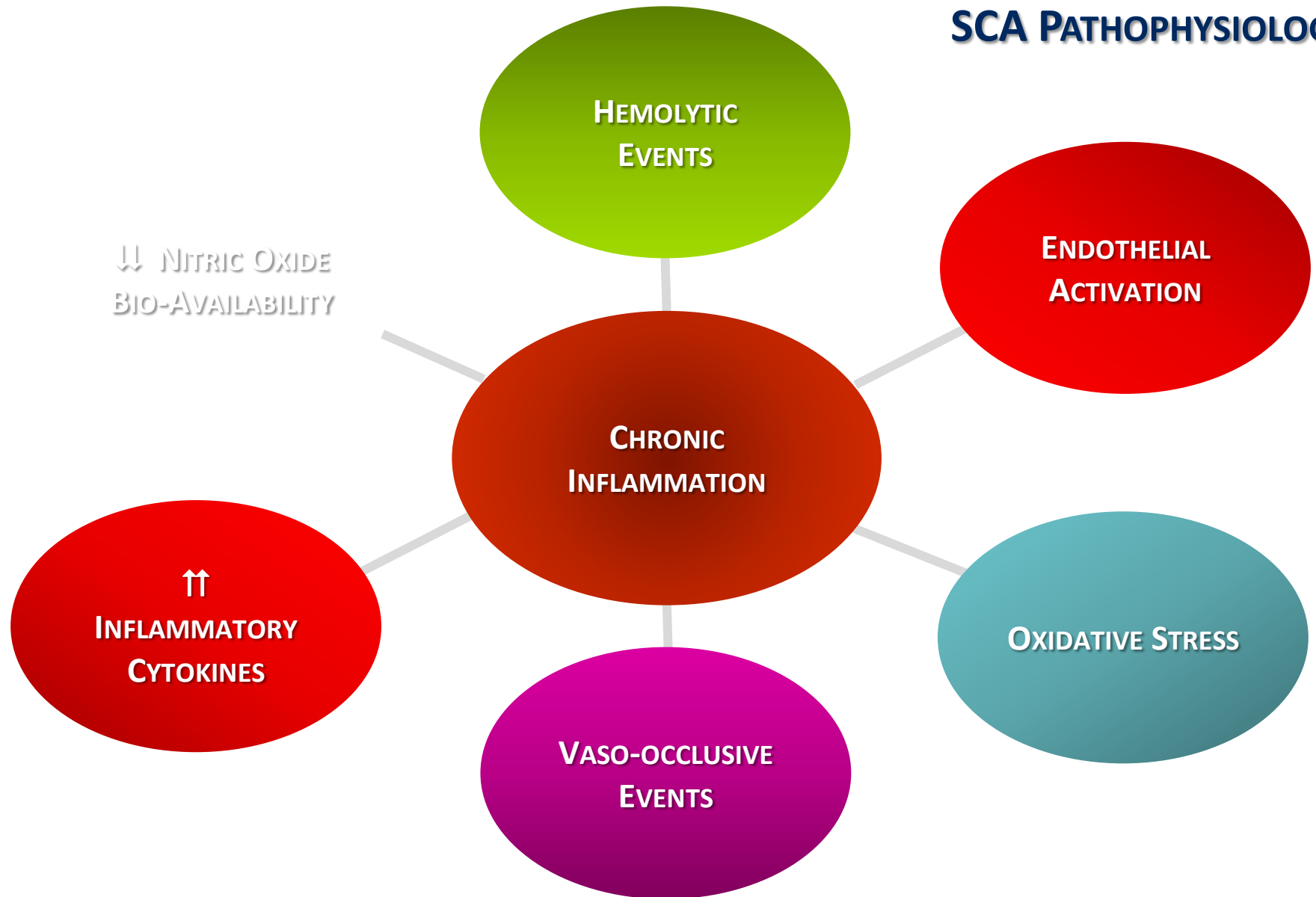
VASO-OCCLUSION

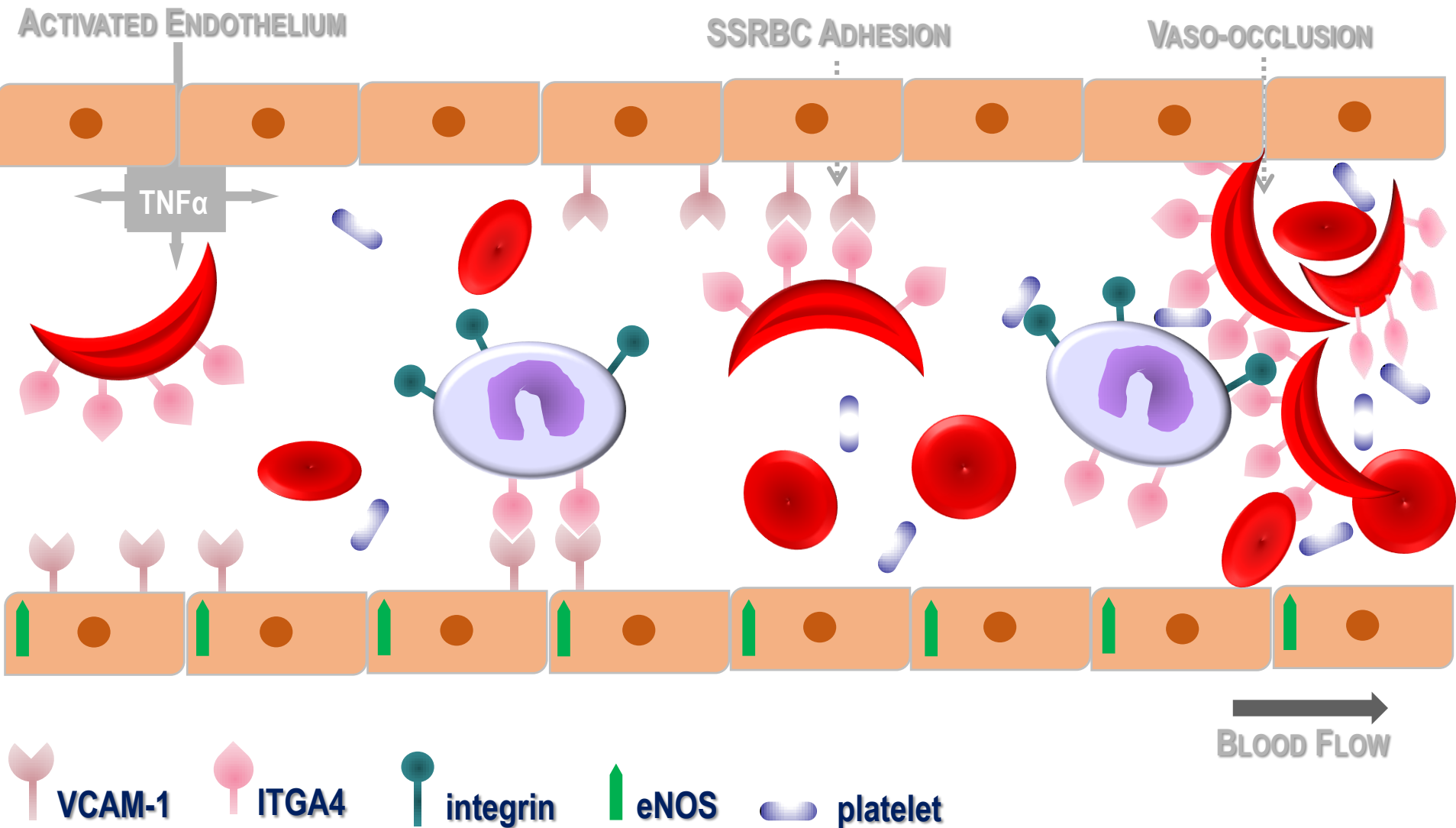
HEMOLYSIS

STROKE

Acute chest syndrome
Pulmonary hypertension
Anemia
Jaundice
Splenic sequestration

SCA PATHOPHYSIOLOGY





CEREBRAL VASCULOPATHY

1

STROKE

- Abrupt onset of neurological deficit
- Mostly ischemic
- Affects **large** and medium vessels
- High risk (fatal in 1/10 patients)
- Clinical features
 - Hemiparesis or focal seizures
 - Weakness, spasticity, epilepsy
 - Cognitive impairment
 - Compromised IQ
 - ↓ language, social and personal skills
- High recurrence risk
 - 2-3 yrs. after first stroke

2

SILENT CEREBRAL INFARCTION (SCI)

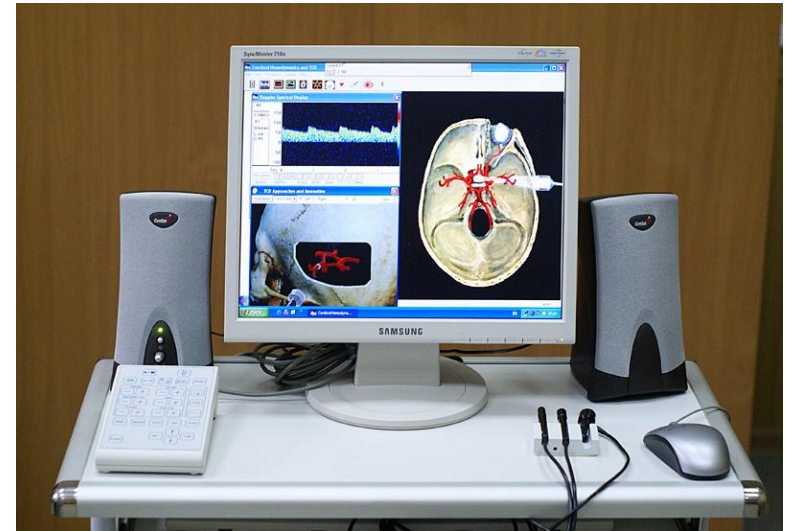
- Not clinically apparent
 - No neurological anomalies or not related to the MRI abnormalities
- 25% SCA children ≤ 6 years old
- 39% SCA children ≤ 18 years old
- Affects **small** vessels
- Rarely fatal
- High recurrence risk

SCREENING & DIAGNOSIS

- Transcranial Doppler ultrasonography (TCD)
- Cerebral Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Computer Tomography (CT)



MRI

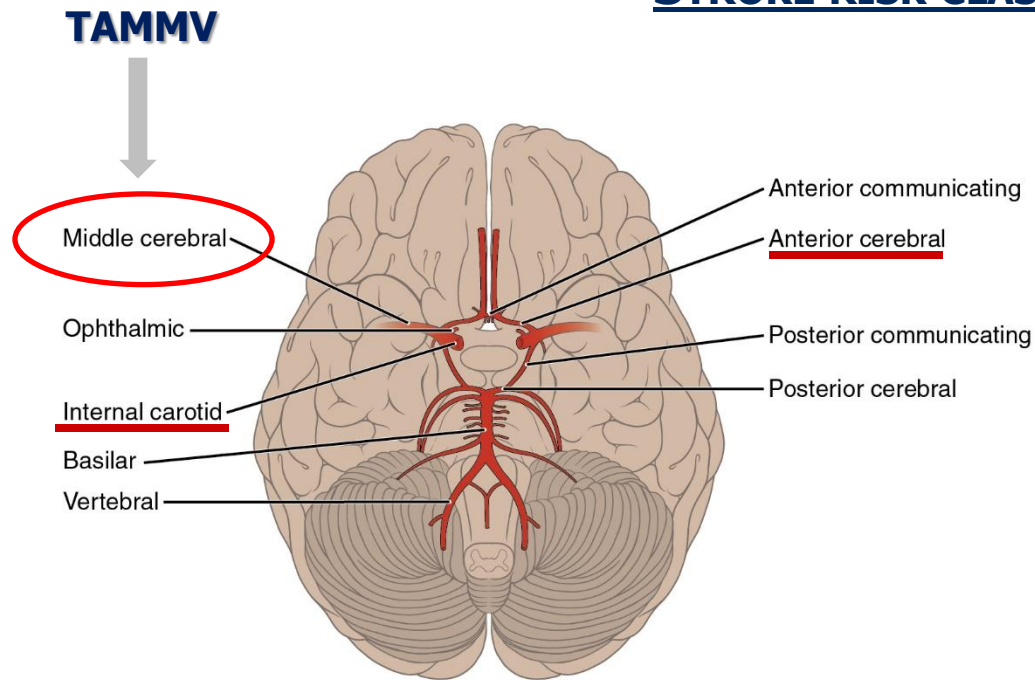


TCD

Measures **time-averaged mean of maximum velocity (TAMMV)** of blood flow in the middle cerebral artery

Sources (images): WikiCommons Licenses

STROKE RISK CLASSIFICATION IN SCA



High Risk – TAMMV ≥ 200 cm/s

Conditional – $170 \text{ cm/s} < \text{TAMMV} < 199 \text{ cm/s}$

“Normal” – TAMMV < 170 cm/s

THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES

Regular blood transfusion therapy

Alloimmunization
Iron overload

Hydroxyurea

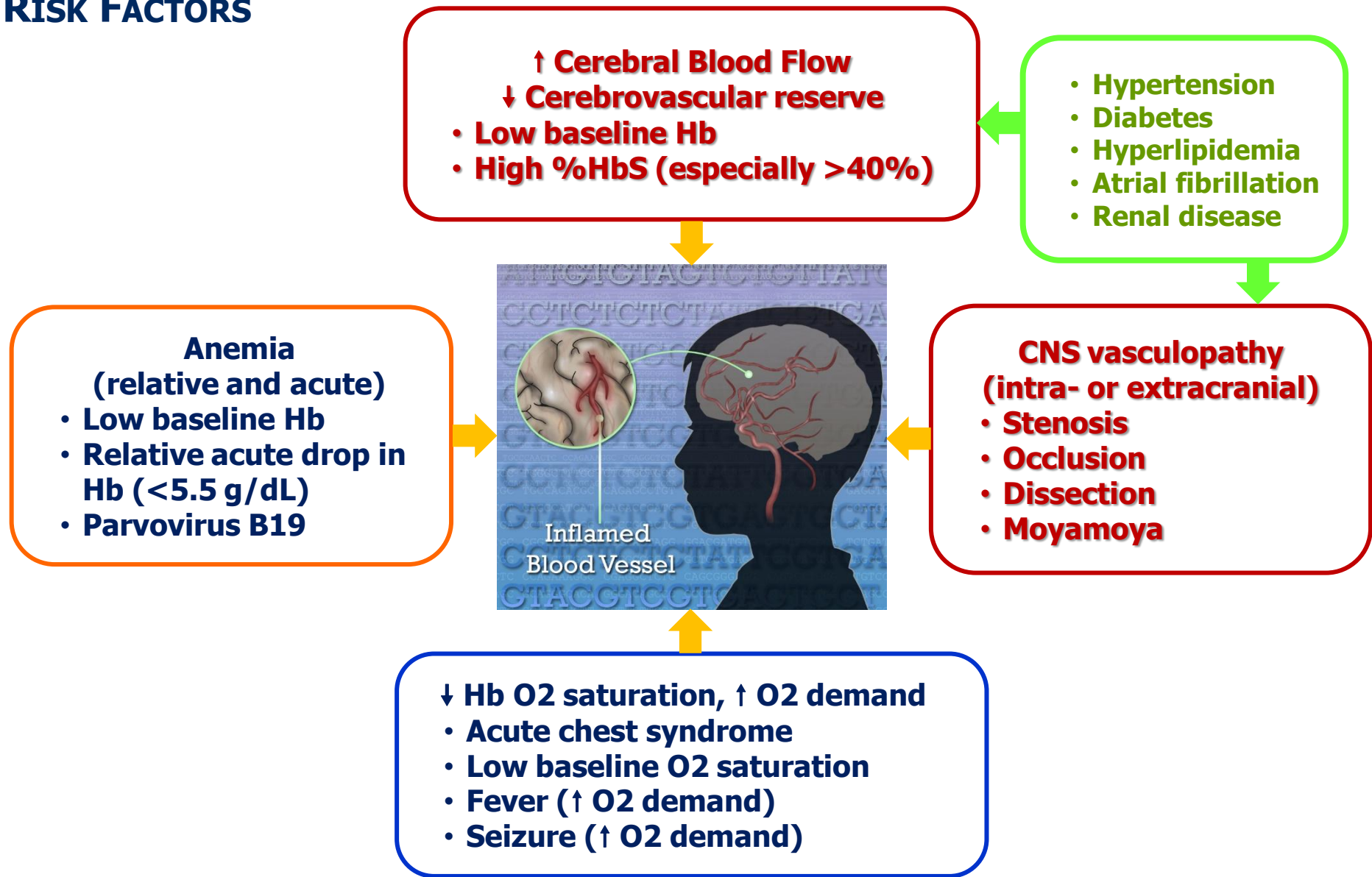
Bone Marrow or Human Stem Cell Transplant

Cerebral Revascularization Surgery

Genome Editing...

Specific/sensitive Biomarkers of Cerebral Vasculopathy Risk

RISK FACTORS



PUTATIVE GENETIC MODULATORS OF PEDIATRIC STROKE IN SCA

Endothelial Activation

VCAM-1

Cell-Endothelium Adhesion

ITGA4

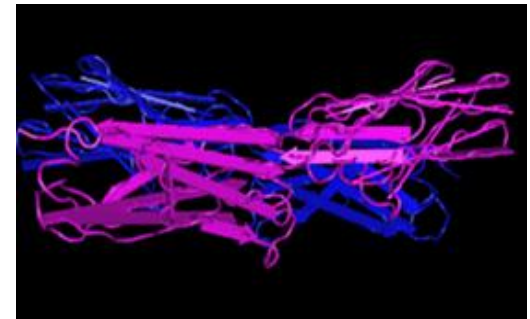
Vascular Tone

NOS3

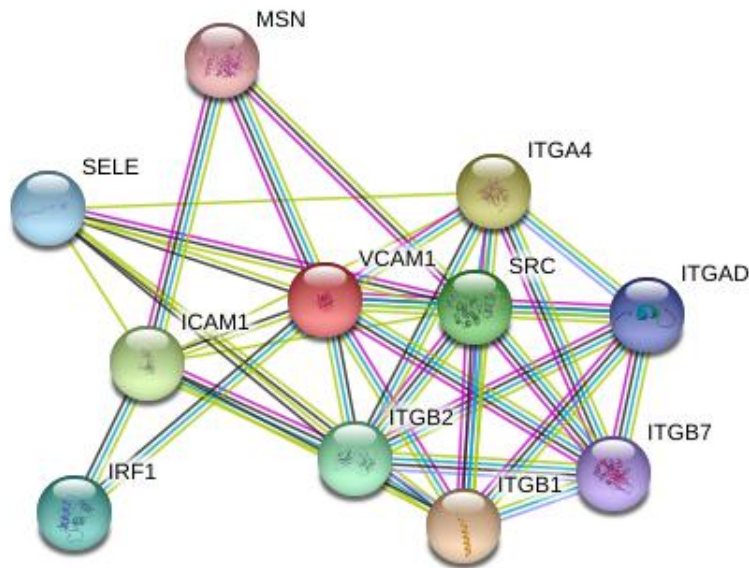


VCAM-1

- Vascular adhesion molecule 1
- Syloglycoprotein (immunoglobulin family)
- Gene location: chr. 1 (q31-q32)
 - 25 kb
 - 9 exons
- Homodimeric protein
 - 739 aa



MMDB ID: 4624



STRING v.10.5

- Cell adhesion
- Heterotypic cell-cell adhesion via plasma membrane cell adhesion molecules
- Cell adhesion molecule binding
- Response to hypoxia
- Acute inflammatory response
- Chronic inflammatory response
- Integrin binding
- Leukocyte cell-cell adhesion
- Cellular response to tumor necrosis factor
- Interferon-gamma-mediated signalling pathway
- Cell-matrix adhesion
- Leukocyte tethering or rolling
- Leukocyte migration
- Cellular response to vascular endothelial growth factor stimulus

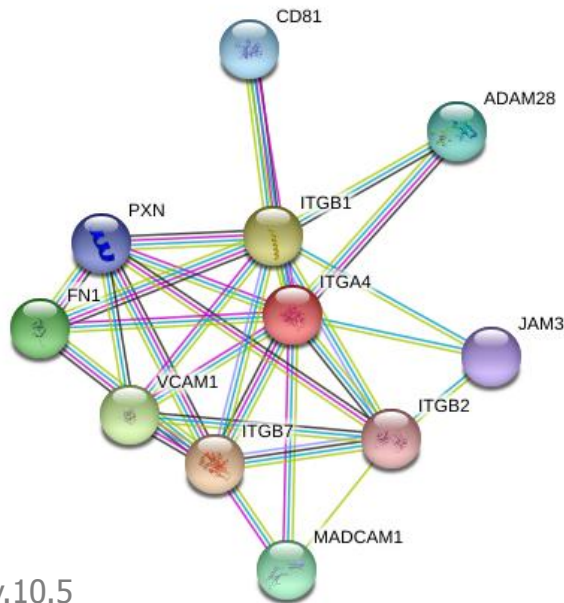
Gene Ontology (GO)

ITGA4

- Integrin 4; very-late antigen 4 (VLA-4); integrin $\alpha 4\beta 1$; CD49D
- Integrin alpha chain family
- Gene location: chr. 2 (q31.3)
 - 28 exons
- Heterodimeric protein
 - 1032 aa



PDBJ: 3V4V



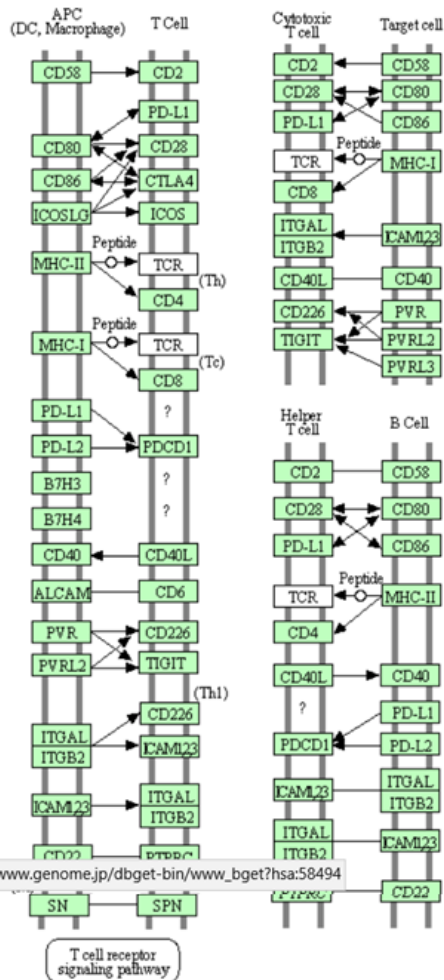
STRING v.10.5

- Cell-matrix adhesion involved in ameboidal cell migration
- Fibronectin binding
- Focal adhesion
- Leukocyte cell-cell adhesion
- Cell-matrix adhesion
- Integrin mediated signalling pathway
- Heterotypic cell-cell adhesion
- Positive regulation of leukocyte tethering or rolling
- Leukocyte migration
- Cell adhesion molecule binding
- Cellular response to cytokine stimulus
- Substrate adhesion-dependent cell spreading

Gene Ontology (GO)

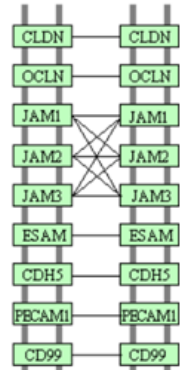
CELL ADHESION MOLECULES

IMMUNE SYSTEM



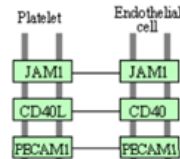
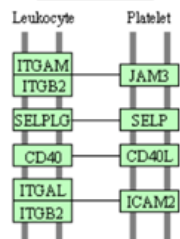
http://www.genome.jp/dbget-bin/www_bget?hsa:S8494

Endothelial cells

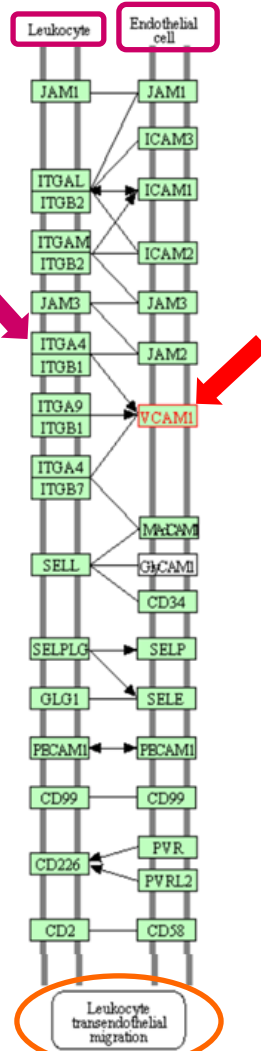


Tight junction

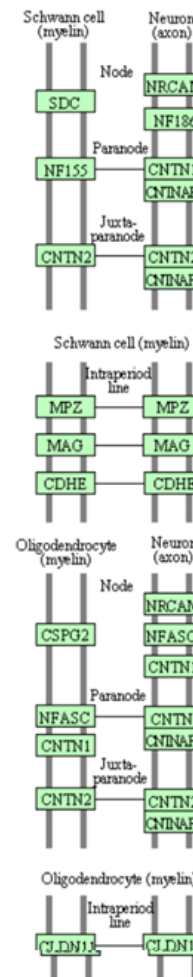
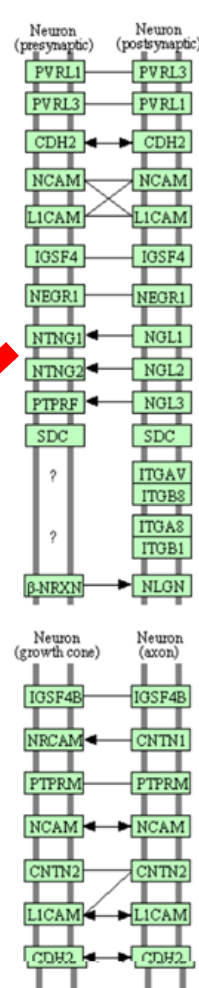
Leukocyte transendothelial migration



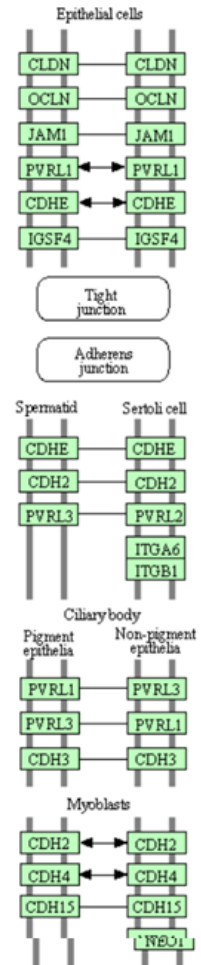
Complement and coagulation cascade



NEURAL SYSTEM



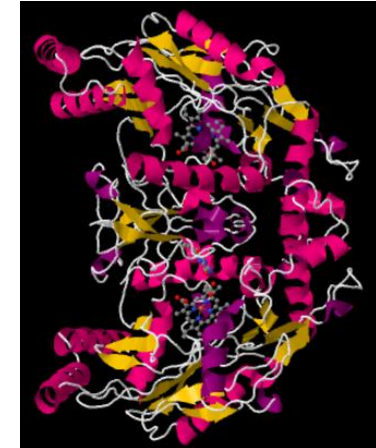
OTHER SYSTEMS



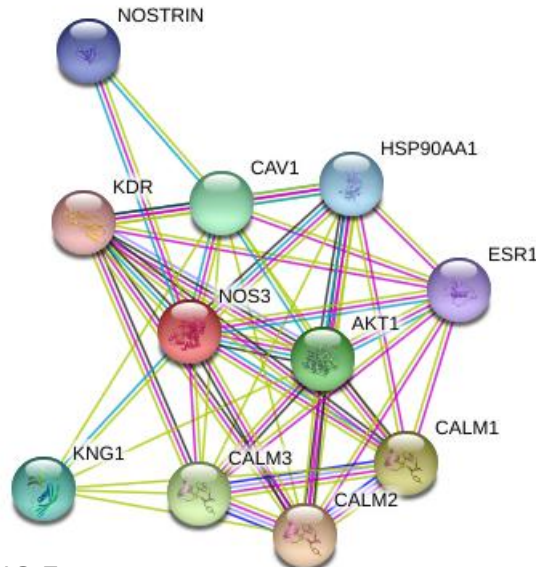
KEGG

ENOS

- Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (constitutive)
- Gene location: chr. 7 (q35)
 - 21 kb, 26 exons
- Homodimeric protein (1203 a.a.; 133,289 Da)
- Co-factors:
 - 5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4)
 - Flavin mononucleotide (FMN)
 - Flavin adenine nucleotide (FAD)
 - HEME
- Stimulated by Calcium/Calmodulin
- Inhibited by NOSIP and NOSTRIN



RCSB-PDB: 3NOS

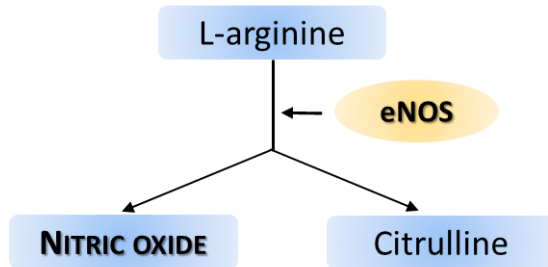


STRING v.10.5

- Nitric oxide synthase activity
- Arginine binding
- Heme binding
- Blood vessel remodeling
- Cell redox homeostasis
- Endothelial cell migration
- Nitric oxide biosynthetic process
- Positive regulation of blood vessel diameter
- Regulation of blood pressure
- Regulation of blood vessel size
- Removal of superoxide radicals
- Response of fluid shear stress
- Vasodilation

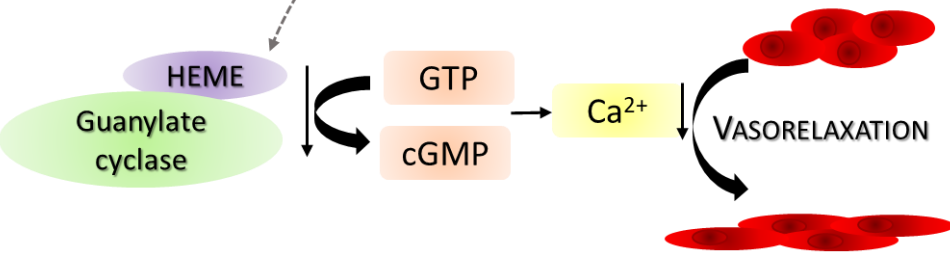
Gene Ontology (GO)

Endothelial cell cytoplasm



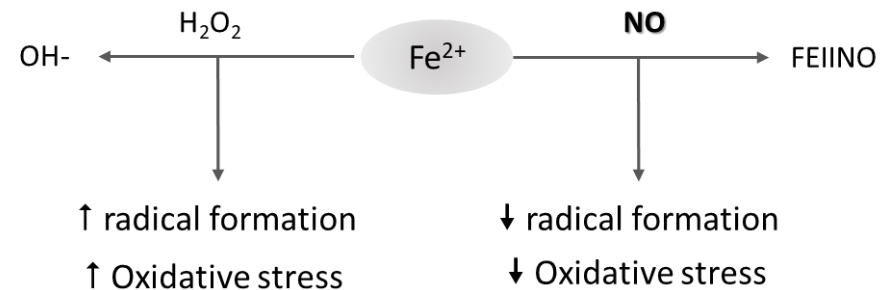
ENOS-DEPENDENT GENERATION OF NO

Systemic circulation



Smooth muscle cell cytoplasm

CYTOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF NO



POTENTIAL GENETIC MODULATION IN SCA

- Highly expressed on the surface of endothelial cells of blood vessels, following cytokine stimulation (inflammatory response)
- Sickle cells are prone to adhere to VCAM-1

VCAM-1

- Expressed on the surface of leukocytes, stress reticulocytes and SSRBCs
- Surface cell ligand to VCAM-1
- Cell-endothelium and cell-cell adhesion (cell adhesion)

ITGA4

eNOS

- produces nitric oxide (NO) in endothelial cells (bio-availability of NO)
- vasodilation (resting tonus) (arterial blood pressure regulation)
- Involved in platelet activation → hypercoagulation (vaso-occlusion)

POPULATION SAMPLE

- 70 pediatric SCA patients (age ≥ 3 years)
- Cerebral vasculopathy - 3 main groups:
 - **Stroke:** ≥ 1 stroke event (n=14)
 - **Risk:** abnormal TCD and or MRI scan results (n=42)
 - **Normal:** no history of abnormalities in TCD or MRI scans (n=14)
- Database with clinical, imaging and laboratory data

METHODOLOGY

- **PCR, PCR–RFLP**
- **Sanger sequencing**
- **Next-generation sequencing (NGS)**
 - LR-PCR (FailSafe – Epicentre)
 - Nextera XT® (Illumina)
 - MiSeq® (Illumina)

VCAM1

ITGA4

NOS3

- **Bioinformatic analyses**
 - MiSeq® Reporter; BW; GATK; FastQC;
 - IGV; VEP;
- **Statistical analysis**
 - SPSS v.24 (χ^2 and Fisher tests; FDR correction)
- **In silico analyses**
 - Haploview v.4.2
 - MatInspector; TFbind;
 - Human Splicing Finder v.3.0
 - Polyphen2

- 7 variants
 - 6 SNPs; 1 deletion
- 7 haplotypes (6 promoter variants)

VCAM1

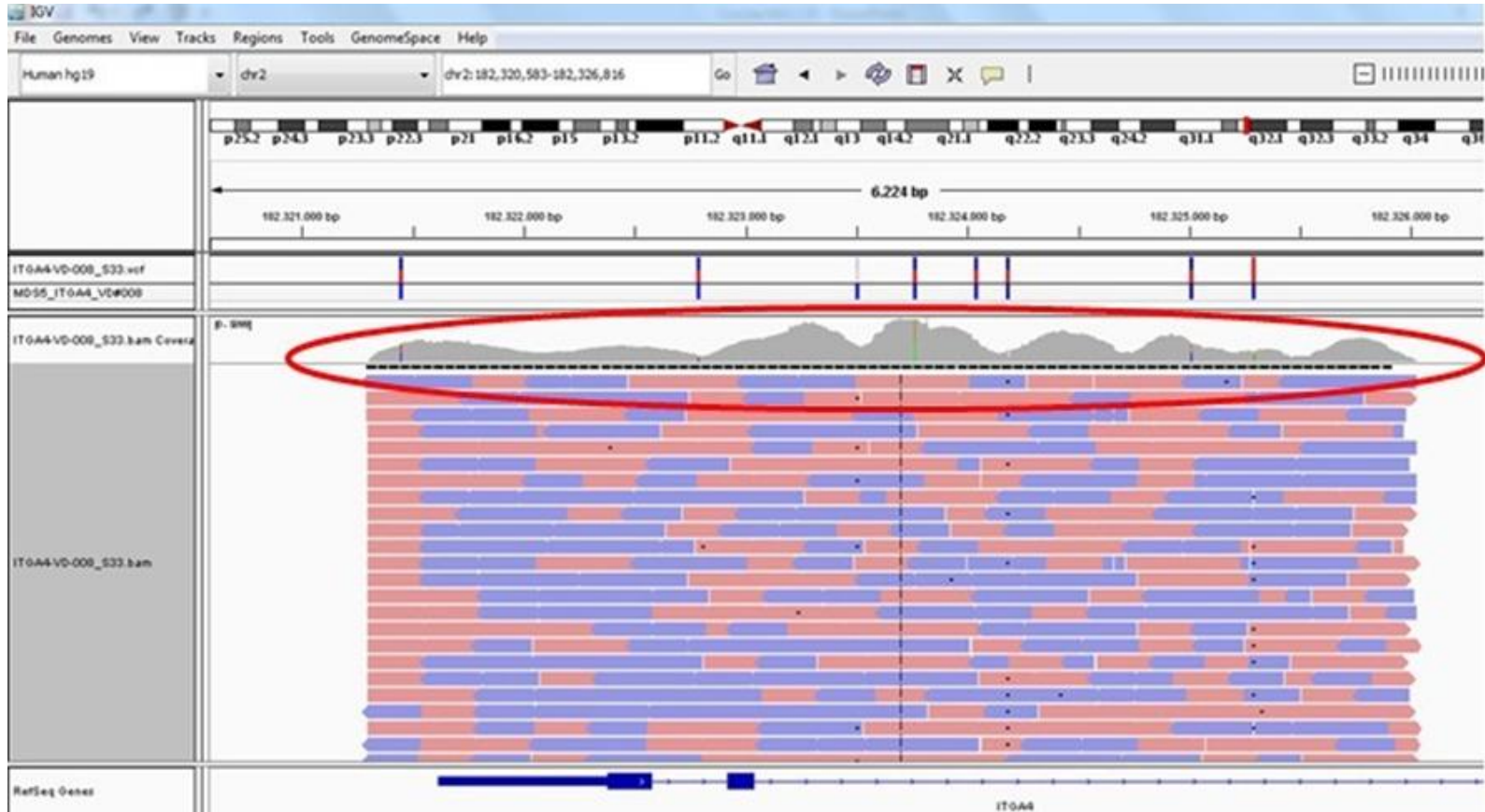
- 40 variants
 - 4 novel
 - 34 SNPs; 1 insertion; 5 deletions
 - 2 haplotypes
 - 32 validated

ITGA4

- 3 variants
 - 2 SNPs; 1 VNTR
- 6 haplotypes

NOS3

ITGA4 (NGS)



ITGA4 VARIANTS (NGS)

POTENTIAL MODULATION OF PEDIATRIC STROKE IN SCA

VCAM1 variant

- Altered TF binding site (position -1592; RXRF→PRDF)
- Increased *VCAM1* inducible expression

ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION

VASCULOPATHY

ITGA4 variants

- Altered enhancers/silencers → expression
- Altered cell adhesion to activated endothelium

CELL – ENDOTHELIAL ADHESION

NOS3 variants

- Decreased NO bio-availability
- Decreased vascular tone

VASOCONSTRICTION

VASO-OCCLUSION

FUTURE PROSPECTS

***In vitro* functional studies**

Biomarker panel (diagnosis/prognosis)

e.g.: Gene Panel (NGS)

***VCAM1, ITGA4, NOS3* – potential therapeutic targets**



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PATIENTS