

Measurement of CD155 in Egyptian Adult Patients of acute Myeloid Leukemia and its Relation to Clinical Outcome

Thesis

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	I
List of Figures	III
List of Abbreviations	V
Introduction	I
Aim of the Work	3
Review of Literature	
Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)	4
CD155 (poliovirus receptor)	31
Patients and Methods	44
Results	52
Discussion	81
Summary	86
Conclusion and Recommendations	89
References	91
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Investigations for diagnosis of AML	16
Table (2):	Immunophenotyping of AML	17
Table (3):	Prognosis and risk stratification of Al	ML20
Table (4):	Current Conventional Care of Pat with AML	
Table (5):	Response criteria in acute my leukemia	
Table (6):	Clinical and laboratory characteristic the patients with AML	
Table (7):	Comparison between patients with and Control subjects as regard second control subjects.	erum
Table (8):	Correlation between serum CD155 level diagnosis and other clinical and labor characteristics of patients with AML	atory
Table (9):	Correlation between serum CD155 level day 21 and other clinical and labor characteristics of patients with AML	ratory
Table (10):	Correlation between serum CD155 at diagnosis & day 21 and other cli and laboratory characteristics of pat with AML.	nical ients
Table (11):	Outcome as regard survival are patients with AML	_
Table (12):	The correlation between the outcome the serum level of CD155 and clinical and laboratory characteristic patients with AML.	other cs of

List of Tables cont...

Table No.	Title Page No.
Table (13):	The correlation between the outcome and other clinical and laboratory characteristics of patients with AML
Table (14):	The causes of death in AML patients68
Table (15):	The correlation between mortality and response to chemotherapy68
Table (16):	The correlation between response to chemotherapy and CD155 at diagnosis and at 21 day
Table (17):	Disease free survival71
Table (18):	Overall survival71
Table (19):	The correlation between CD155 at diagnosis and at 21 days and disease free survival and overall survival
Table (20):	The complete remission 1 (CR1) among patients with AML79
Table (21):	The correlation between complete remission 1 (CR1) achievement and serum CD155 level at diagnosis and day 21
Table (22):	Relation between overall survival (months) of the studied cases and level of CD155 at day of diagnosis and at 21 days
Table (23):	Relation between disease free survival (months) and the level of CD155 at day of diagnosis and at 21 days

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Structure of CD155	33
Figure (2):	Optical density for each star solution at various CD155 concentra	
Figure (3):	Gender	53
Figure (4):	Age	53
Figure (5):	Comparison between patients with and Control subjects as regard s CD155 level.	serum
Figure (6):	Comparison between patients with and Control subjects as regard s CD155 level.	serum
Figure (7):	Outcome as regard survival a patients with AML.	
Figure (8):	The causes of death in AML patients	s68
Figure (9):	The correlation between mortality response to chemotherapy	
Figure (10):	Disease free survival	71
Figure (11):	Overall survival.	72
Figure (12):	Correlation between CD155 at diag and OS	
Figure (13):	Correlation between CD155 at 21 and OS	•
Figure (14):	Correlation between CD155 at diag and DFS	•
Figure (15):	Correlation between CD155 at 21 and DFS	•
Figure (16):	The complete remission 1 (CR1) a patients with AML	_

List of Figures cont..

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (17):	Relation between overall (months) and the level of CD155 diagnosis.	at day of
Figure (18):	Relation between overall (months) and the level of CD18 days	55 at 21
Figure (19):	Relation between disease free (months) and the level of CD155 diagnosis.	at day of
Figure (20):	Relation between disease free (months) and the level of CD18 days	55 at 21

List of Abbreviations

Full term Abb. AML..... Acute myeloid leukemia APL..... Acute promyelocytic leukemia ASXL1..... Additional sex comb like ATO...... Arsenic trioxide ATRA All-trans-retinoic acid BiTE..... Bispecific T-cell engager BM Bone marrow IFN-γ.....Interferon gamma CAMs Cell adhesion molecules CBC......Complete blood picture CBF...... Core binding factor CEBPα CCAAT-enhancer restricting protein α CML..... Chronic myeloid leukemia CMML..... Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia CNS...... Central or peripheral nervous system CR1......1st Complete remission CR2 2nd complete remission DART Dual-affinity retargeting DDR DNA damage reaction DNAM-1..... DNAX accessory molecule-1 DNMT3A DNA methyltransferase ECM..... Extracellular matrix ELISA..... Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay ESR..... Erythrocyte sedimentation rate ET Essential thrombocytosis EVI1..... Ecotropic viral integration site 1 FISH Fluorescence in situ hybridization FLT3.....Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3 GFR..... Growth factor receptors

List of Abbreviations cont..

Full term Abb. GO...... Gemtuzumab ozogamicin HDAC Histone deacetylation ICPIs..... Immune checkpoint inhibitors IDH Isocitrate dehydrogenase ITD..... Internal Tandm Duplicate ITT Immunoglobulin tail tyrosine KMT2A-PTD...... Histone-lysine N methyltransferase 2A incomplete tandum copy LDH Lactate dehydrogenase MFC Multicolor flowcytometry MM...... Multiple myeloma MPAL..... Mixed phenotype acute leukemia MRD..... Minimal residual disease NCRs...... Natural Cytotoxicity Receptors Nec3..... Nectin-3 NK cells Natural killer cells NKG2D...... Natural Killer group 2D NPM1......Nucleophosmin-1 NRAS Neuroblastoma RAS OD..... Optical densit PCs..... Presenting cells PDGF......Platelet-derived growth factor PML-RARα Promyelocytic Leukemia/Retinoic Acid Receptor Alpha PRV......Polycythemia rubura vera PVR..... Poliovirus receptor RNS..... Reactive nitrogen species ROS..... Reactive oxygen species RT-qPCR.....Real-time PCR

List of Abbreviations cont..

Abb.	Full term
DIINIV1	. Runt-related translation factor
Shh	. Sonic hedgehog
STP	. Signal transduction pathway
TET2	. Ten-eleven translocation 2
Th1	. T-helper cells
TIGIT	. T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM
	domains
TKD	. Tyrosine kinase domain
TNF-α	. tumor necrosis factor-α
TP53	. Tumor protein p53
WHO	. World health organization
WT1	. Wilms Tumor 1
α-KG	.α-ketoglutarate

Abstract

Background: CD155 is also called polio virus receptor (PVR) and nectin-like protein 5 (necl-5) due to functioning as the receptor for poliovirus, it described initially as poliovirus binding site and related to blood cells as being extra neural site for polio virus, and harboring domain structures similar to nectins.CD155 recruits and trans-interacts with nectin to promote cell migration and enhance cell motility.

Objective: To measure the level of CD155 in newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia patients and post chemotherapy. And to find the correlation of CD155 with other prognostic factors in AML.

Methods: A Prospective cohort study that was conducted on 30 acute myeloid leukemia patients who were recruited from clinical hematology department at Ain Shams university hospital and 20 healthy control subjects matched age and sex.

All the patients were subjected to the following: Full history, clinical examination, routine laboratory investigations and measurement of serum CD155 level by ELISA

Results: The present study proved that the level of CD155 is increased postchemotherapy in patients with acute myeloid leukemia and related to poor outcome

Conclusion: Serum CD155 measurement is useful as prognostic marker in Acute myeloid leukemia and can be used as an indicator of survival in patients with acute myeloid leukemia.

Keywords: serum CD155, acute myeloid leukemia, clinical outcome

Introduction

D155 is also called polio virus receptor(PVR) and nectinlike protein 5 (necl-5) due to functioning as the receptor for poliovirus, it described initially as poliovirus binding site and related to blood cells as being extra neural site for polio virus, and harboring domain structures similar to nectins.CD155 recruits and trans-interacts with nectin to promote cell migration and enhance cell motality (*Mueller and Wimmer*, 2003; *Ikeda et al.*, 2004).

CD155 has been implicated in migration, invasion, proliferation and apoptosis of human cancer cells, and DNA damage response caused by chemotherapeutic agents or reactive oxygen species has been shown to attribute to CD155 induction (*Ardolino et al.*, 2011).

As many of chemo therapeutic agents induce DNA damage and induce releasing of free radicals which increase CD155 expression through DNA damage response (DDR) (Nishiwada et al., 2015; Fionda et al., 2015).

CD155 is overexpressed by some tumors as in melanoma, glioma, colorectal and pancreatic carcinoma (*Inozume et al.*, 2016).

A knockout of CD155 will improve the prognosis and prolong the survival in acute myeloid leukemia as study done

1



on cell lines and mice, and they found that targeting of CD155 will represent a promising future therapeutic option in AML.

As CD155 has a role in increasing the growth of the tumor, in this study we asked whether CD155 has a prognostic factor in acute myeloid leukemia and the effect of chemotherapy on its regulation (Nishiwada et al., 2015).



AIM OF THE WORK

To measure the level of CD155 in newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia patients and post chemotherapy. And to find the correlation of CD155 with other prognostic factors in AML.