

Serum Leptin Level in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of M.Sc Degree
in Clinical Pathology*

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2020**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, thanks to **ALLAH**, who gave us the knowledge and strength to accomplish this work.

I am sincerely grateful for **Prof. Dr. Adel Mohamed Abdul Wahab Khalil**

Professor of Ophthalmology Faculty of Medicine for Girls, Al-Azhar University for her guidance, continuous, encouragement, meticulous supervision and creative criticism.

I want to express my profound thanks to **Dr. Sanaa Ahmed Mohamed**

Fellow of Ophthalmology Faculty of Medicine for Girls, Al-Azhar University for her great efforts with me, and for providing me with valuable advice and kind supervision.

I would like to offer my sincere gratitude to my professors and colleagues.

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
1.25 (OH) ₂ → 1.25 dihydroxy choncalicferi	
ACC	Acetyl COA carboxylase
AID enzymes	Activation –induced cytidine deaminase
ALL	Cute lymphoblastic leukemia
AML	Acute myeloid leukemia
AMPK.....	5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase
APL.....	Acute promyelocytic leukemia
ASBMT	American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation
BCP-ALL	B-cell precursor ALL
b-FGF	Basic fibroblast growth factor
BMI.....	Body mass index
CAMP.....	Cyclic AMP
CAMP.....	Cyclic AMP
CAP/ASH	College of American Pathologists & American Society of Hematology
CCK.....	Cholecystokinin
CHR.....	Cytoicine Binding homology region
CLL.....	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
CML	Chronic myelogenous leukemia
CNTF.....	Ciliary neurotrophic factor
COL IV	Collagen type IV
COX-2	Cyclo-oxygenase-2
CPCS	Chondrogenic progenitor cells
CRLF2	Cytokine receptor–like factor 2
CRP.....	C-reactive protein
CRT	Cranial radiotherapy
CY.....	Cytoplasmic

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
DLBCL	Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
ELSA	Enzyme linked immuno sorbent opany
EPOR.....	Erythropioetin receptor
ESMO	Guidelines
ESR.....	Erythorcyte sedimentation rate
ETP	Early T-precursor
FA	Fanconi Anemia
FFPE	Formalin fixed paraffin-embedded
FGF23	Fibroblast growth factor 23
FISH	Flouresence in situ hybridization
FLI	Free leptin index
FN3.....	Fibronectin type 3 domain
G-CSF.....	Granulocyte colony stimulating factor
GH	Growth hormone
GLP1.....	Glucagon-like peptide 1
GM-CSF	Gronulocyte – monocyte colony stimulating factor
GnRH.....	Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone
HCG.....	Human chonanic gonadotropin
HT	Hanhimoto thyroiditis
IGH	Ig heavy chain
IGK	Ig kappa chain
IGL	Ig labda chain
IPSS	International Prognostic Scoring System
IRS	Insulin receptor substrate
JAK2.....	Janus kinase 2
JIA	Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis
LH.....	Latinizing hormone

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
LOP-R.....	Leptin receptor
MAb.....	Monoclonal antibody
MAPK.....	Mitogen-activated protein kinase
MM.....	Multiple myeloma
MMP.....	Matrix metalloproteinase
MN.....	Modal number
MO.....	Monthes
MPO	Myeloperoxide
MRD.....	Multiagent therapy
MS	Multiple sclenosis
NASH	Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
NCCN.....	National Comprehensive Cancer Network
NHL.....	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
NK	Natural killer
NO	Nitric oxide
NOS2	Type 2 nitric oxide synthases
NPY	Neuropertide gamma
NSE.....	Non specific esterase
NSI.....	National cancer unistitute
NTS.....	Nucteus of solitary tract
OA	Osteo arthritis
PAS.....	
PB	Peripheral blood
PI3K.....	Phosphoinositide 3-kinase
PI3K.....	Phospnatidylionstiol 3-kinone
PTH.....	Parathyroid hormone
PTP1B.....	Posphotyrosine ohosphatase 1B
RA.....	Rheumatoid arthritis

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
RAG enzymes.....	Recombination Activation Gene
Ras	
RLH	Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia
SCT.....	Stem cell transplantation
SHP2.....	SH2-containing protein tyrosine phosphatase 2
SICAM1	Soluble intercellular adhesion molecule 1
SLDH.....	Serum lactate dehydrogenase
SLE	Systemic lupus erythematosus
SOB-R	Soluble leptin receptor
SOCS-3.....	Suppressor of cytokine signaling
STAT	Signal transducer and activator of transcription
SVCAM1	Soluble intercellular adhesion protein 1
T.reg.....	T- regulatory
T2DM	Type 2 diabetes mellitus
TdT	Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
TGF-B.....	Transforming growth factor B
TKI	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor
TRH	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone
TSH.....	Thyroid stimulating hormone
Tyr	Tyrosine
V SMCS.....	Vascular smooth muscle cells
VCAM	Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1
VEGF.....	Vascular endothelial growth factor
VEGFR2	Vascular endothelial growth factor Receptor-2
WCC	White cell count
Ys.....	Years

INTRODUCTION

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a disease of monoclonal proliferation of hematopoietic precursor cells of the lymphoid series within the bone marrow (**Zhu et al., 2016**).

ALL is the most common pediatric cancer (**Inaba, 2018**) representing more than a quarter of all pediatric malignancies, An estimated 6000 new cases (3400 male and 2600 female) of ALL are diagnosed annually in the US. Patients are predominantly children; approximately 60% of cases occur at age <20 years (**Inaba et al., 2013**).

Improvements in ALL therapy might readily be achieved by developing additional biomarkers that can predict and refine prognosis in patients with ALL (**de Lourdes Perim et al., 2015**).

Leptin is a 16-kD peptide hormone composed of 146 amino acids and it is a protein product of (ob) gene. Leptin is predominantly produced by white adipose tissue, and many other sites including placenta, fetal tissue, gastric mucosa and hepatic stellate cells (**Yilmaz et al., 2008**) moreover marrow adipocytes are a significant source of leptin in the bone marrow (**Yue et al., 2016**).

The main function of leptin in the human body is the regulation of energy expenditure and control of appetite. Serum level of leptin reflects the amount of energy stored in the adipose tissue and is in proportion to body fat mass (**Tsai 2017**). It also has a role in homeostasis, angiogenesis, inflammation, immunity, hematopoiesis, and cell cycle (**Shahramian et al., 2016**).

Leptin is supposed to be involved in the pathogenesis of hematological malignancy through its proliferative, anti-apoptotic, and differentiating effects on hematopoietic neoplastic cells (**Han et al., 2015**). Leptin plays a role in growth and differentiation of leukemic cells. Leptin receptor (ob-R) is expressed by B-cells, T-cells and CD34+ stem cells.

In acute leukemia, an angiogenic role for leptin has been reported through leptin's synergistic effect on vascular endothelial growth factor (VGEF). Moreover, mutations occurring in ALL were mentioned to predispose to leptin receptor gene polymorphism resulting in increase in leptin level (**Shahramian et al., 2016**).

AIM OF THE WORK

The primary outcome

To evaluate serum leptin level in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia at diagnosis and at day 28 post induction chemotherapy

Secondary outcome

- To test the association between serum leptin levels and anthropometric measures of ALL patients.
- To examine the association between serum leptin levels and prognostic markers of ALL as age, Gender, Initial WBCS count, extramedullary infiltration to organs and CSF, cytogenetics, response to treatment.

Chapter I

ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

A. Definition:

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a malignant (clonal) disease of the bone marrow ,in which early lymphoid precursors proliferate and replace the normal hematopoietic cells of the marrow (*Terwilliger et al., 2017*).

It is the most common cancer among children, and the most frequent cause of death before age of 20 (*Smith et al., 2010*).

B. Epidemiology:

ALL is the most common type of cancer and leukemia in children in the United States, it accounts for 75% of pediatric leukemia cases, in adults, this disease is less common than acute myeloid leukemia (AML). It is estimated that there will be 5960 cases of ALL (adult and pediatric) in the United States in 2018, resulting in 1470 deaths (*Siegel et al., 2017*).

Worldwide, the highest incidence of ALL occurs in Italy, the United States, Switzerland, and Costa Rica .In Europe overall B-cell precursor ALL has been increasing by around 1% each year (*Arber et al., 2017*).

The incidence is higher in Hispanic Americans (4.1 per 100, 000/year), and is lower in African American children (2.1 per 100, 000/year) (*Linabery et al., 2008*).

In general, low-income countries have lower incidences of ALL than high-income countries, however these differences may be the result of incomplete registration (*Schmiegelow et al., 2008*).

B-lineage ALL accounts for 80% of pediatric ALL cases, while T-lineage ALL accounts for 10-15% of ALL cases (*Jain et al., 2016*).

The incidence of B-ALL shows a bimodal distribution, with the first peak occurring in childhood peak between 2 and 5 years, and a second peak occurring around the age of 50 years (*Hjalgrim et al., 2003*).

T-lineage ALL is characterized by an older age of onset, with peak around (4-9) years, male sex preponderance, and inferior outcome in comparison with B-ALL (*Szczepanski et al., 2010*).

Age-related ALL risk differs substantially by cytogenetic subtype, ALL in infants (<1 year) is characterized by MLL gene rearrangements in most cases which are rare in older children, while between 2 and 5-years old ,ALL is dominated by high-hyperdiploid (chromosome number >50) and t(12;21)[ETV6-RUNX1] karyotypes, (*Szczepanski et al., 2010*).
