

CONGRÈS FRANÇAIS
d'HÉMOSTASE



Palais des Congrès Le Grand Large

SAINT-MALO

Session Plaquettes

Décryptage du NGS Application aux pathologies plaquettaires constitutionnelles

Anne VINCENOT, Hôpital Robert Debré, PARIS

Déclaration de liens d'intérêts

Je déclare ne pas avoir de liens d'intérêt

Les 5 étapes de l'analyse NGS en panel

Design du panel

Choix des gènes et des régions à séquencer : exons, jonctions introns-exons +/- 5' UTR de gènes impliqués (littérature)

Megy K et al. Curated disease-causing genes for bleeding, thrombotic, and platelet disorders: Communication from the SSC of the ISTH. J Thromb Haemost. 2019 Aug;17(8):1253-1260.

Préparation de la
bibliothèque

→ ADN dans un format particulier pour le séquençage

Séquençage

Séquenceur Haut Débit

Analyse bio-
informatique

Interprétation
biologique

Les 5 étapes de l'analyse NGS en panel

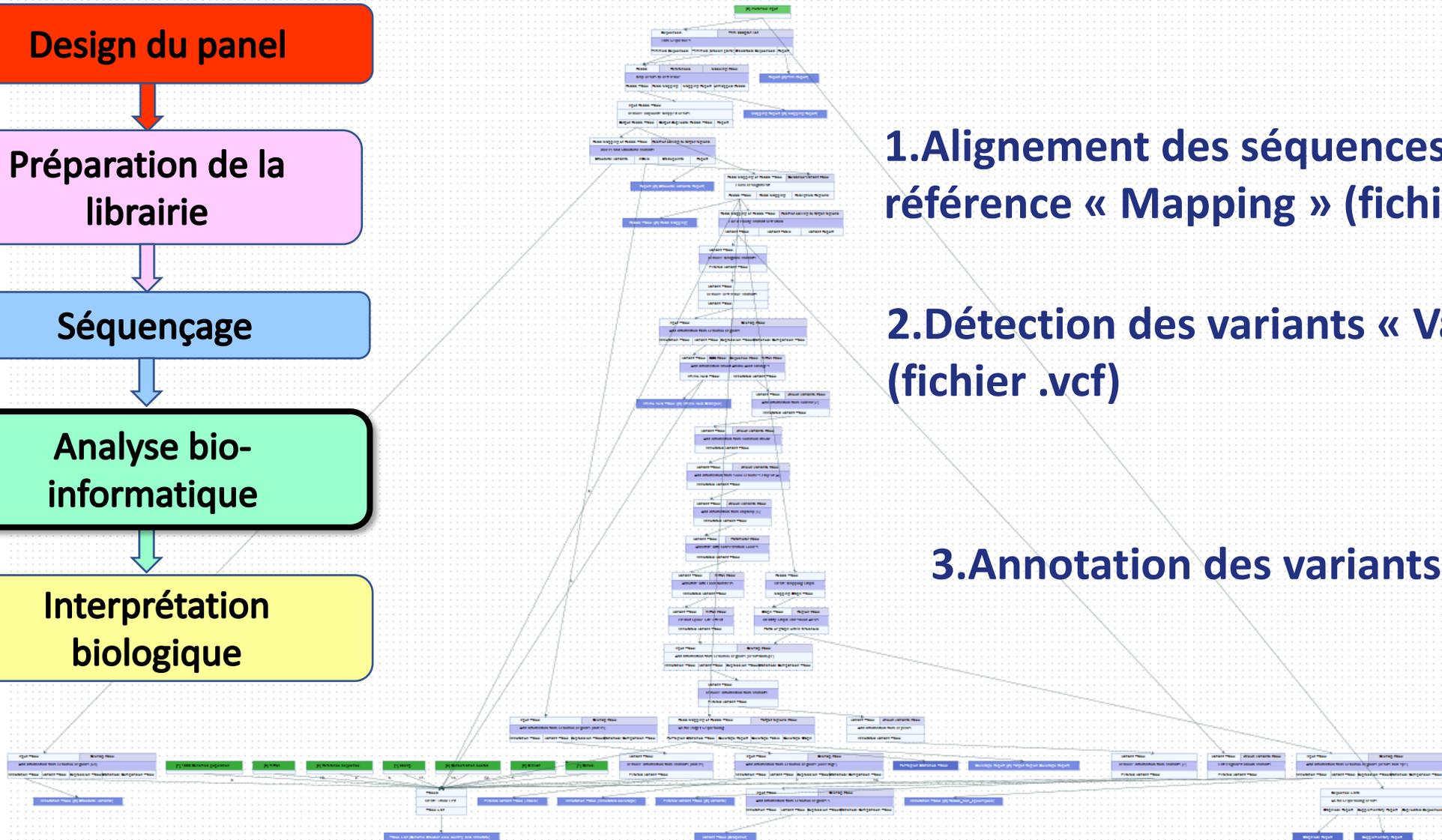
Design du panel

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informatique

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biologique



1. Alignement des séquences sur le génome de référence « Mapping » (fichiers .bam/sam)

2. Détection des variants « Variant calling » (fichier .vcf)

3. Annotation des variants (fichier .vcf)

4. Analyse (filtres)

Défi : nombre et interprétation des variants

Interprétation biologique

Risques

Si critères de filtre

Trop stringents

**Risque de faux-
négatifs**

Trop permissifs

Risque de faux-positifs



→ Expertise clinico-biologique

Défi : nombre et interprétation des variants

Interprétation biologique

Exclusion des variants fréquents
en population générale

Variants affectant la protéine

Pathogénicité *in silico*

Adéquation avec :
- le phénotype
- mode transmission
/ségrégation

Panel gènes de PPC → # **600** variations/
génomome de référence

Fréquence en Pop. générale <0,1%
Récurrence

20-30



Interprétation/
expertise clinico-biologique

0/1/2

Défi : interprétation des variants

2015

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ACMG STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

**Genetics
in Medicine**

**Interprétation
biologique**

Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology

Sue Richards, PhD¹, Nazneen Aziz, PhD^{2,16}, Sherri Bale, PhD³, David Bick, MD⁴, Soma Das, PhD⁵, Julie Gastier-Foster, PhD^{6,7,8}, Wayne W. Grody, MD, PhD^{9,10,11}, Madhuri Hegde, PhD¹², Elaine Lyon, PhD¹³, Elaine Spector, PhD¹⁴, Karl Voelkerding, MD¹³ and Heidi L. Rehm, PhD¹⁵;
on behalf of the ACMG Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee

ACMG/AMP

Disclaimer: These ACMG Standards and Guidelines were developed primarily as an educational resource for clinical laboratory geneticists to help them provide quality clinical laboratory services. Adherence to these standards and guidelines is voluntary and does not necessarily assure a successful medical outcome. These Standards and Guidelines should not be considered inclusive of all proper procedures and tests or exclusive of other procedures and tests that are reasonably directed to obtaining the same results. In determining the propriety of any specific procedure or test, the clinical laboratory geneticist should apply his or her own professional judgment to the specific circumstances presented by the individual patient or specimen. Clinical laboratory geneticists are encouraged to document in the patient's record the rationale for the use of a particular procedure or test, whether or not it is in conformance with these Standards and Guidelines. They also are advised to take notice of the date any particular guideline was adopted and to consider other relevant medical and scientific information that becomes available after that date. It also would be prudent to consider whether intellectual property interests may restrict the performance of certain tests and other procedures.

Défi : interprétation des variants

| | Benign | | Pathogenic | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Strong | Supporting | Supporting | Moderate | Strong | Very strong |
| Population data | MAF is too high for disorder BA1/BS1 OR observation in controls inconsistent with disease penetrance BS2 | | | Absent in population databases PM2 | Prevalence in affecteds statistically increased over controls PS4 | |
| Computational and predictive data | | Multiple lines of computational evidence suggest no impact on gene /gene product BP4 Missense in gene where only truncating cause disease BP1 Silent variant with non predicted splice impact BP7 In-frame indels in repeat w/out known function BP3 | Multiple lines of computational evidence support a deleterious effect on the gene /gene product PP3 | Novel missense change at an amino acid residue where a different pathogenic missense change has been seen before PM5 Protein length changing variant PM4 | Same amino acid change as an established pathogenic variant PS1 | Predicted null variant in a gene where LOF is a known mechanism of disease PVS1 |
| Functional data | Well-established functional studies show no deleterious effect BS3 | | Missense in gene with low rate of benign missense variants and path. missenses common PP2 | Mutational hot spot or well-studied functional domain without benign variation PM1 | Well-established functional studies show a deleterious effect PS3 | |
| Segregation data | Nonsegregation with disease BS4 | | Cosegregation with disease in multiple affected family members PP1 | Increased segregation data → | | |
| De novo data | | | | De novo (without paternity & maternity confirmed) PM6 | De novo (paternity and maternity confirmed) PS2 | |
| Allelic data | | Observed in trans with a dominant variant BP2 Observed in cis with a pathogenic variant BP2 | | For recessive disorders, detected in trans with a pathogenic variant PM3 | | |
| Other database | | Reputable source w/out shared data = benign BP6 | Reputable source = pathogenic PP5 | | | |
| Other data | | Found in case with an alternate cause BP5 | Patient's phenotype or FH highly specific for gene PP4 | | | |

2015

8 critères

8 critères, dont l'impact est modulé par la force de l'argument :

- « supporte » (P)
- modéré (M)
- fort (S pour Strong)
- très fort (VS -Very Strong)

Appliqués aux caractères:

- B : Bénin
- P : Pathogène

Force argument

BS

BP

PP

PM

PS

PVS

Défi : interprétation des variants

Table 5 Rules for combining criteria to classify sequence variants

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Pathogenic Classe 5 | (i) 1 Very strong (PVS1) <i>AND</i> (a) ≥ 1 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>OR</i> (b) ≥ 2 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (c) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) and 1 supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (d) ≥ 2 Supporting (PP1–PP5) (ii) ≥ 2 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>OR</i> (iii) 1 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>AND</i> (a) ≥ 3 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (b) 2 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> ≥ 2 Supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (c) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> ≥ 4 supporting (PP1–PP5) | Likely pathogenic Classe 4 | (i) 1 Very strong (PVS1) <i>AND</i> 1 moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (ii) 1 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>AND</i> 1–2 moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (iii) 1 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>AND</i> ≥ 2 supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (iv) ≥ 3 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (v) 2 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> ≥ 2 supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (vi) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> ≥ 4 supporting (PP1–PP5) |
| | | Benign Classe 1 | (i) 1 Stand-alone (BA1) <i>OR</i> (ii) ≥ 2 Strong (BS1–BS4) |
| | | Likely benign Classe 2 | (i) 1 Strong (BS1–BS4) and 1 supporting (BP1–BP7) <i>OR</i> (ii) ≥ 2 Supporting (BP1–BP7) |
| | | Uncertain significance Classe 3 | (i) Other criteria shown above are not met <i>OR</i> (ii) the criteria for benign and pathogenic are contradictory |


5 classes de pathogénicité : Bénin
Probablement Bénin
De Signification Incertaine
Probablement Pathogène
Pathogène

Défi : interprétation des variants

REGULAR ARTICLE

 blood advances

Genetics
in Medicine

ClinGen Myeloid Malignancy Variant Curation Expert Panel recommendations for germline *RUNX1* variants

Xi Luo,^{1,*} Simone Feurstein,^{2,*} Shruthi Mohan,³ Christopher C. Porter,⁴ Sarah A. Jackson,⁵ Sioban Keel,⁶ Michael Chicka,⁷ Anna L. Brown,⁸ Chimene Kesserwan,⁹ Anupriya Agarwal,¹⁰ Minjie Luo,¹¹ Zejuan Li,^{12,13} Justyne E. Ross,³ Panagiotis Baliakas,¹⁴ Daniel Pineda-Alvarez,¹⁵ Courtney D. DiNardo,¹⁶ Alison A. Bertuch,¹ Nikita Mehta,¹⁷ Tom Vulliamy,¹⁸ Ying Wang,¹⁹ Kim E. Nichols,⁹ Luca Malcovati,²⁰ Michael F. Walsh,²¹ Lesley H. Rawlings,²² Shannon K. McWeeney,²³ Jean Soulier,²⁴ Anna Raimbault,²⁴ Mark J. Routbort,²⁵ Liying Zhang,²⁶ Gabriella Ryan,²⁷ Nancy A. Speck,²⁸ Sharon E. Plon,¹ David Wu,^{29,†} and Lucy A. Godley^{2,†}

¹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ³Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ⁴Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ⁵Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ⁶Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ⁷Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ⁸Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ⁹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ¹⁰Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ¹¹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ¹²Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ¹³Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ¹⁴Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ¹⁵Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ¹⁶Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ¹⁷Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ¹⁸Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ¹⁹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²⁰Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ²¹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²²Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ²³Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²⁴Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ²⁵Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²⁶Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ²⁷Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²⁸Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ²⁹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; [†]Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA



ELSEVIER

REGULAR ARTICLE

 blood advances

ARTICLE A practical guide to variant curation criteria that drive heritability, and curation criteria

Simone Feurstein^{1,2},

Specifications of the variant curation guidelines for *ITGA2B/ITGB3*: ClinGen Platelet Disorder Variant Curation Panel

Justyne E. Ross,^{1,*} Bing M. Zhang,^{2,*} Kristy Lee,¹ Shruthi Mohan,¹ Brian R. Branchford,³ Paul Bray,⁴ Stefanie N. Dugan,³ Kathleen Freson,⁵ Paula G. Heller,^{6,7} Walter H. A. Kahr,⁸⁻¹⁰ Michele P. Lambert,^{11,12} Lori Luchtman-Jones,^{13,14} Minjie Luo,¹⁵ Juliana Perez Botero,¹⁶ Matthew T. Rondina,¹⁷⁻²¹ Gabriella Ryan,²² Sarah Westbury,²³ Wolfgang Bergmeier,^{24,25} and Jorge Di Paola,²⁶ on behalf of the ClinGen Platelet Disorder Variant Curation Expert Panel

¹Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; ²Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; ³Versiti

ARTICLE
Informing variant curation from population genetic evidence from PVS1 sequence

Vineel Bhat¹, Ivan
Christopher A. Cassa

¹Division of Genetics, D
²Department of Biomed
Molecular Medicine, I
Women's Hospital, H

Exemple : variant non-sens ITGA2B

Patient d'origine Tunisienne.

Syndrome hémorragique depuis l'âge de 1 an.

Absence d'agrégation plaquettaire à tous les inducteurs.

Diagnostic de thrombasthénie de Glanzmann : $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$ < 5% en CMF

Fréquence en population générale <0,1%

Récurrence

Interprétation/
expertise clinico-biologique

510 Variants



25



?

Exemple : variant non-sens ITGA2B

| Variant | Depth | Ref depth | Alt depth | Allelic ratio | Gene symbol | Feature id | Variant effect | Exon rank | hgvs.c | hgvs.p | Project recurrence |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| chr1:23796260:C>T | 537 | 260 (118+ / 142-) | 276 (121+ / 155-) | 0.514 | GALE | NM_001008216 | synonymous_variant | 11 | c.879G>A | p.Pro293Pro | 0.04 (7/182) |
| chr10:117254121:C>T | 1239 | 657 (285+ / 372-) | 580 (251+ / 329-) | 0.468 | SLC18A2 | NM_003054 | synonymous_variant | 5 | c.597C>T | p.Ser199Ser | 0.04 (7/182) |
| chr11:128693883:G>A | 35 | 14 (11+ / 3-) | 21 (19+ / 2-) | 0.6 | FLI1 | NM_002017 | upstream_gene_variant | | c.-376G>A | | 0.01 (2/182) |
| chr12:6018975:C>A | 1329 | 710 (387+ / 323-) | 619 (313+ / 306-) | 0.466 | VWF | NM_000552 | synonymous_variant | 28 | c.4443G>T | p.Gly1481Gly | 0.01 (2/182) |
| chr12:49269508:T>C | 1847 | 1000 (521+ / 479-) | 847 (445+ / 402-) | 0.459 | TUBA1C | NM_032704 | missense_variant | 2 | c.47T>C | p.Ile16Thr | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr13:35670990:G>T | 1384 | 668 (295+ / 373-) | 713 (312+ / 401-) | 0.515 | NBEA | NM_001385012 | stop_lost | 59 | c.8903G>T | p.Ter2968Leuext*? | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr13:95062760:A>G | 1282 | 617 (277+ / 340-) | 664 (298+ / 366-) | 0.518 | ABCC4 | NM_005845 | synonymous_variant | 26 | c.3310T>C | p.Leu1104Leu | 0.04 (7/182) |
| chr16:88885012:C>T | 1013 | 535 (336+ / 199-) | 478 (304+ / 174-) | 0.472 | CBFA2T3 | NM_005187 | intron_variant | | c.1117+34G>A | | 0.01 (2/182) |
| chr16:88885938:A>C | 685 | 366 (206+ / 160-) | 319 (186+ / 133-) | 0.466 | CBFA2T3 | NM_005187 | intron_variant | | c.893+23T>G | | 0.03 (5/182) |
| chr17:3903505:C>T | 1024 | 540 (255+ / 285-) | 481 (250+ / 231-) | 0.47 | P2RX1 | NM_002558 | intron_variant | | c.605+46G>A | | 0.03 (6/182) |
| chr17:44375616:G>T | 290 | 1 (1+ / 0-) | 289 (154+ / 135-) | 0.997 | ITGA2B | NM_000419 | stop_gained | 26 | c.2702C>A | p.Ser901* | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr17:44380561:C>T | 1460 | 1 (1+ / 0-) | 1457 (716+ / 741-) | 0.998 | ITGA2B | NM_000419 | intron_variant | | c.1439+39G>A | | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr19:55027612:TG>CA | 148 | 0 (0+ / 0-) | 147 (98+ / 49-) | 0.993 | GP6 | NM_001083899 | missense_variant | 4 | c.575_576delinsTG | p.Ser192Leu | 0.01 (2/182) |
| chr19:55027704:TG>GA | 194 | 0 (0+ / 0-) | 193 (96+ / 97-) | 0.995 | GP6 | NM_001083899 | synonymous_variant | 4 | c.483_484delinsTC | p.163 | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr20:37396157:C>T | 910 | 467 (253+ / 214-) | 442 (240+ / 202-) | 0.486 | SRC | NM_005417 | splice_region_variant&intron_variant | | c.554-5C>T | | 0.04 (7/182) |
| chr22:26453228:G>A | 1365 | 687 (420+ / 267-) | 678 (428+ / 250-) | 0.497 | HPS4 | NM_022081 | 3_prime_UTR_variant | 14 | c.*5C>T | | 0.02 (3/182) |
| chr22:26453398:G>A | 1204 | 637 (267+ / 370-) | 567 (224+ / 343-) | 0.471 | HPS4 | NM_022081 | synonymous_variant | 14 | c.1962C>T | p.Ala654Ala | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr22:36319565:G>A | 639 | 294 (150+ / 144-) | 343 (172+ / 171-) | 0.537 | MYH9 | NM_002473 | synonymous_variant | 10 | c.1083C>T | p.Asp361Asp | 0.01 (2/182) |
| chr3:121233639:G>A | 1255 | 616 (327+ / 289-) | 638 (363+ / 275-) | 0.508 | STXBP5L | NM_001308330 | missense_variant | 12 | c.1135G>A | p.Val379Met | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr6:21722221:T>C | 12 | 11 (7+ / 4-) | 2 (1+ / 1-) | 0.154 | MDM6B | NM_128272 | upstream_gene_variant | | c.-62del | | 0.02 (5/182) |

Exemple : variant non-sens ITGA2B

| Variant | Depth | Ref depth | Alt depth | Allelic ratio | Gene symbol | Feature id | Variant effect | Exon rank | hgvs.c | hgvs.p | Project recurrence |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
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| hr19:55027612:TG>CA | 148 | 0 (0+ / 0-) | 147 (98+ / 49-) | 0.993 | GP6 | NM_001083899 | missense_variant | 4 | c.575_576delinsTG | p.Ser192Leu | 0.01 (2/182) |
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| chr20:37396157:C>T | 910 | 467 (253+ / 214-) | 442 (240+ / 202-) | 0.486 | SRC | NM_005417 | splice_region_variant&intron_variant | | c.554-5C>T | | 0.04 (7/182) |
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| chr3:121233639:G>A | 1255 | 616 (327+ / 289-) | 638 (363+ / 275-) | 0.508 | STXBPL | NM_001308330 | missense_variant | 12 | c.1135G>A | p.Val379Met | 0.01 (1/182) |
| chr6:21722221:TC>T | 12 | 11 (7+ / 4-) | 2 (1+ / 1-) | 0.154 | MDM1 | NM_128272 | upstream_gene_variant | | c.-62del | | 0.02 (5/182) |

Exemple : variant non-sens ITGA2B:c.2702C>A, p.Ser901*

| gnomad genomes AF | gnomad genomes FIN AF | gnomad genomes AMR AF | gnomad genomes NFE AF | gnomad genomes EAS AF | gnomad genomes OTH AF | gnomad genomes AFR AF | gnomad genomes ASJ AF | gnomad exom |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 0.0704804 | 0.0 | 0.0170623 | 0.000975293 | 0.0 | 0.0555556 | 0.202167 | 0.0 | |
| 0.00101226 | 9.54927e-05 | 0.000146499 | 0.00192057 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.000357024 | 0.0 | 0.0011287 |
| 6.97642e-05 | 0.0 | 0.000292783 | 9.2908e-05 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.77202e-0 |
| 0.00860541 | 0.0 | 0.00204828 | 0.000201369 | 0.0 | 0.00649954 | 0.0280356 | 0.0 | 0.0024895 |
| 0.000111648 | 0.0 | 0.000146456 | 9.29195e-05 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.37857e-05 | 0.00210716 | 0.0002347 |
| 0.000704609 | 0.0 | 0.00387937 | 0.000108379 | 0.0 | 0.000465116 | 0.000951113 | 0.0 | 0.0002347 |
| 0.00793285 | 0.00238777 | 0.00812354 | 0.0127117 | 0.0 | 0.0106877 | 0.00266312 | 0.012342 | 0.008075 |
| 0.00427941 | 0.00171821 | 0.0116501 | 0.00408808 | 0.0 | 0.010223 | 0.00102371 | 0.0318893 | 0.0046373 |
| 0.00537199 | 0.00248614 | 0.00374284 | 0.00900161 | 0.0 | 0.00465116 | 0.00190467 | 0.00481348 | 0.0054098 |
| 0.000977572 | 0.0 | 0.000366247 | 1.54962e-05 | 0.0 | 0.00186393 | 0.00309318 | 0.0 | 0.0002633 |
| 0.00221211 | 0.0 | 0.000219651 | 7.7421e-05 | 0.000319081 | 0.00139535 | 0.00725534 | 0.0 | 0.0006165 |

Absence dans les bases de variants en population générale.

Exemple : variant non-sens ITGA2B:c.2702C>A, p.Ser901*

3/8 critères peuvent être appliqués : Ross JE et al: Specifications of the variant curation guidelines for ITGA2B/ITGB3:ClinGen Platelet Disorder Variant Curation Panel, Blood Adv. 2021

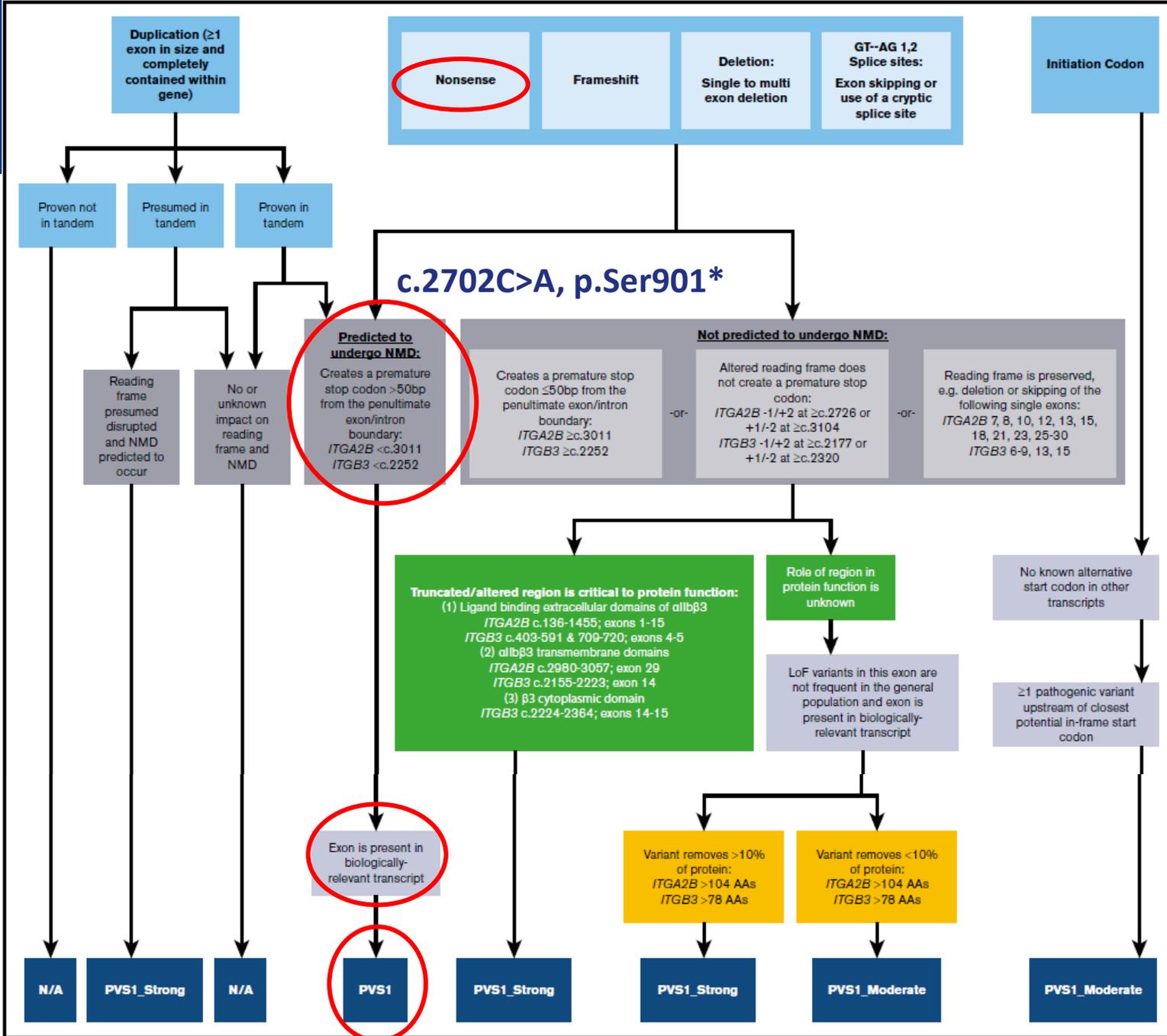
| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Données fonctionnelles | Non connues | |
| Données de ségrégation | Non connues | |
| Données <i>de novo</i> | Non connues | |
| Bases de données de variants | Non connu | |
| Variant pathogène en trans | Variant homozygote | |
| Données en population générale | Bénin si > 0, 14% | <0.01 % et absence d'homozygote : Pathogénicité non éliminée (PM2 modéré) |
| Données phénotypiques | | Phénotype très spécifique de TG (2 gènes en cause) : a) Anamnèse hémorragique cutanéomuqueuse b) Absence aggrégation aux différents inducteurs, hormis ristocétine c) α IIb β 3 < 25% en cytométrie en flux → Argument spécificité phénotypique fort. |
| Prédiction de pathogénicité | Voir diapo suivante | |

Exemple : variant non-sens

3) Impact du variant sur la protéine :
Argument PVS1 « supporte »

L'ensemble des 3 critères évalués
permet de classer ce variant en
« Probablement Pathogène ».

Ross JE et al, Blood Adv. 2021



Exemple : variant faux-sens

Patiente thrombopénique : #100 G/l

Agrégations plaquettaires et quantification des GP plaquettaires normales

Mère T, 2 filles T depuis l'enfance, et 2 garçons non T

Fille aînée : surdité unilatérale

Fille cadette : anomalies du développement (duplication *de novo* 10q24.1q25.1)

**Thrombopénie macrocytaire avec 23% plaquettes de grande taille (N<10%),
30% chez fille cadette**

Fréquence en population générale <0,1%

Récurrence

**Interprétation/
expertise clinico-biologique**

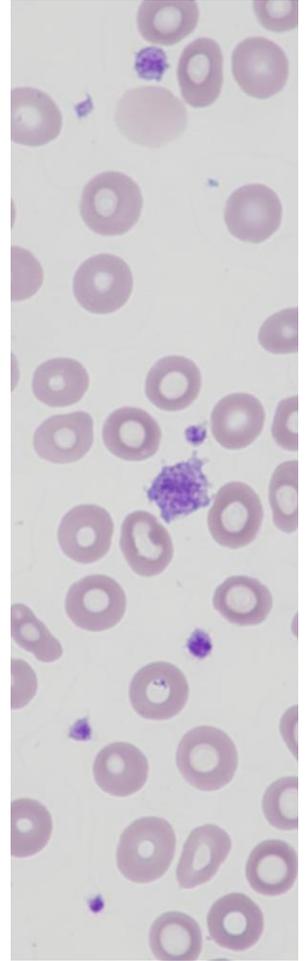
450 Variants



22



?



Exemple : variant faux-sens

| Variant | Depth | Allelic ratio | Gene symbol | Feature id | hgvs.c | hgvs.p | Project recurrence | gnomad genomes AF | gnomad exomes AF | Clinvar clinical significance |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| chr10:98424503:C>A | 193 | 0.593 | HPS1 | NM_000193 | c.1597+7_1597+8delinsCT | | 0.09 (1/11) | | | Benign/Likely_benign |
| chr10:102067238:G>A | 153 | 0.438 | HPS6 | NM_024747 | c.1764G>A | p.Gln588Gln | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0094208 | 0.00317745 | Benign |
| chr11:64740005:G>A | 204 | 0.426 | RASGRP2 | NM_001098671 | c.522+8C>T | | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0264092 | 0.0283361 | |
| chr12:45216290:C>T | 217 | 0.512 | ANO6 | NM_001025356 | c.-32C>T | | 0.09 (1/11) | | | |
| chr12:49269847:T>C | 185 | 0.303 | TUBA1C | NM_032704 | c.246T>C | p.Thr82Thr | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0140924 | 0.017367 | |
| chr12:49269874:A>G | 228 | 0.351 | TUBA1C | NM_032704 | c.273A>G | p.Gln91Gln | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0159144 | 0.0216642 | |
| chr12:49272387:C>T | 292 | 0.301 | TUBA1C | NM_032704 | c.510C>T | p.Ser170Ser | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0163197 | 0.00969549 | |
| chr12:49273032:C>T | 452 | 0.46 | TUBA1C | NM_032704 | c.1155C>T | p.Ala385Ala | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0153271 | 0.021732 | |
| chr15:50570012:T>A | 202 | 0.515 | TRPM7 | NM_017672 | c.5361-19A>T | | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0104968 | 0.0085658 | |
| chr2:43832056:G>C | 413 | 0.504 | ABCG5 | NM_022436 | c.293C>G | p.Ala98Gly | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.00194726 | 0.00237438 | Conflicting_interpretations_of_path |
| chr20:51790446:G>A | 395 | 0.466 | SALL4 | NM_020436 | c.2037C>T | p.Thr679Thr | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0725391 | 0.0755371 | Benign |
| chr20:59024468:C>G | 381 | 0.522 | TUBB1 | NM_030773 | c.1041C>G | p.Asn347Lys | 0.09 (1/11) | 6.97749e-06 | | Uncertain_significance |
| chr3:121222985:A>C | 181 | 0.514 | STXBPL | NM_001308330 | c.957-18A>C | | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.00212944 | 0.00186661 | |
| chr3:121413124:CATATG>C | 189 | 0.476 | STXBPL | NM_001308330 | c.2949-33_2949-29del | | 0.09 (1/11) | | | |
| chr3:149141387:A>G | 245 | 0.543 | HPS3 | NM_032383 | c.970+7A>G | | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0265569 | 0.0346219 | Benign |
| chr3:149155185:G>A | 224 | 0.442 | HPS3 | NM_032383 | c.1479G>A | p.Thr493Thr | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0314329 | 0.0321522 | Benign |
| chr3:169143748:C>A | 266 | 0.447 | MECOM | NM_004991 | c.460G>T | p.Ala154Ser | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.00379745 | 0.00431055 | |
| chr5:1255405:G>A | 293 | 0.495 | TERT | NM_198253 | c.3039C>T | p.His1013His | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.0899265 | 0.13029 | Benign |
| chr5:141527699:T>TAA | 119 | 0.387 | DIAPH1 | NM_005219 | c.3149-3_3149-2insTT | | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.054984 | | |
| chr9:69013330:T>TC | 400 | 0.38 | PRKACG | NM_002732 | c.762dupG | p.Arg255fs | 0.09 (1/11) | 0.000293308 | 0.000282463 | |

Exple : variant faux-sens *TUBB1*: c.1041C>G, p.Asn347Lys

| AF | Clinvar clinical significance | Team classification | CADD phred | metair | sift | polyphen2_hdiv | polyphen2_hvar | mutationtaster | metasvm | fathmm | provean | Variant effect |
|----|---|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | Benign/Likely_benign | | | | | | | | | | | splice_region_variant&intron_v |
| | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | splice_region_variant&intron_v |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 5_prime_UTR_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | intron_variant |
| | Conflicting_interpretations_of_pathoge... | | 28.9 | D (0.9076) | D (0.007) | D (0.977) | P (0.817) | D (1.0) | D (1.0207) | D (-3.47) | D (-2.82) | missense_variant |
| | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | Uncertain_significance | | 23.0 | D (0.7286) | D (0.0) | P (0.88) | P (0.52) | D (0.999981) | D (0.5543) | D (-1.88) | D (-3.29) | missense_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | intron_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | intron_variant |
| | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | splice_region_variant&intron_v |
| | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | 21.8 | T (0.3008) | D (0.003) | P (0.548) | B (0.089) | D (0.529527) | T (-0.4302) | T (2.93) | N (-1.11) | missense_variant |
| | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | synonymous_variant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | splice_region_variant&intron_v |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | frameshift_variant |

Exple : variant faux-sens *TUBB1*: c.1041C>G, p.Asn347Lys

Classification ACMG :

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Données fonctionnelles | Non connues |
| Données <i>de novo</i> | Non connues |
| Bases de données de variants | Variant de Signification Incertaine |
| Variant pathogène en trans | NA |
| Données en population générale | 0,000697 % : Pathogénicité non éliminée (PM2 modéré) |
| Données phénotypiques | Phénotype non spécifique |
| Prédiction de pathogénicité | Pathogène <i>in silico</i> |
| Données de ségrégation | <i>A évaluer</i> |

→ Variant de Signification Incertaine

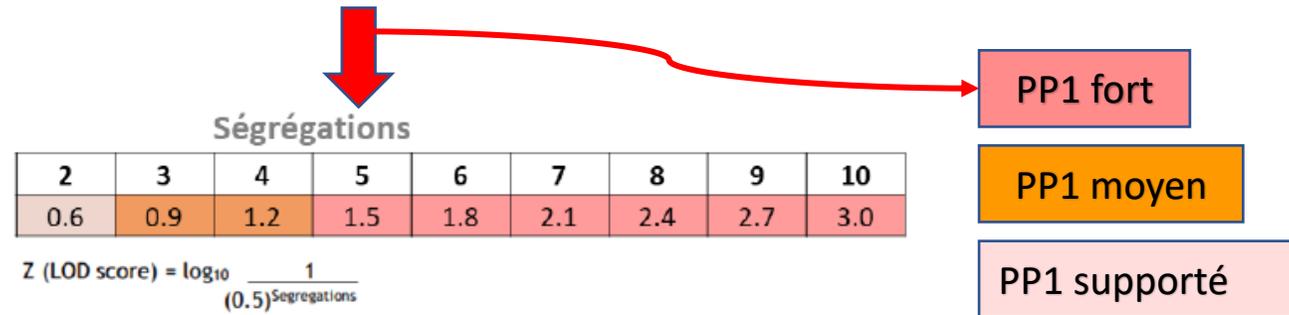
Cas fréquent ds les PPC

Exple : variant faux-sens *TUBB1*: c.1041C>G, p.Asn347Lys

Données de ségrégation

- 1) Enquête familiale : fille atteinte
- 2) Déjà identifié chez 3 autres patients macrothrombopéniques (2 familles)

Maladies AD / liées à l'X :

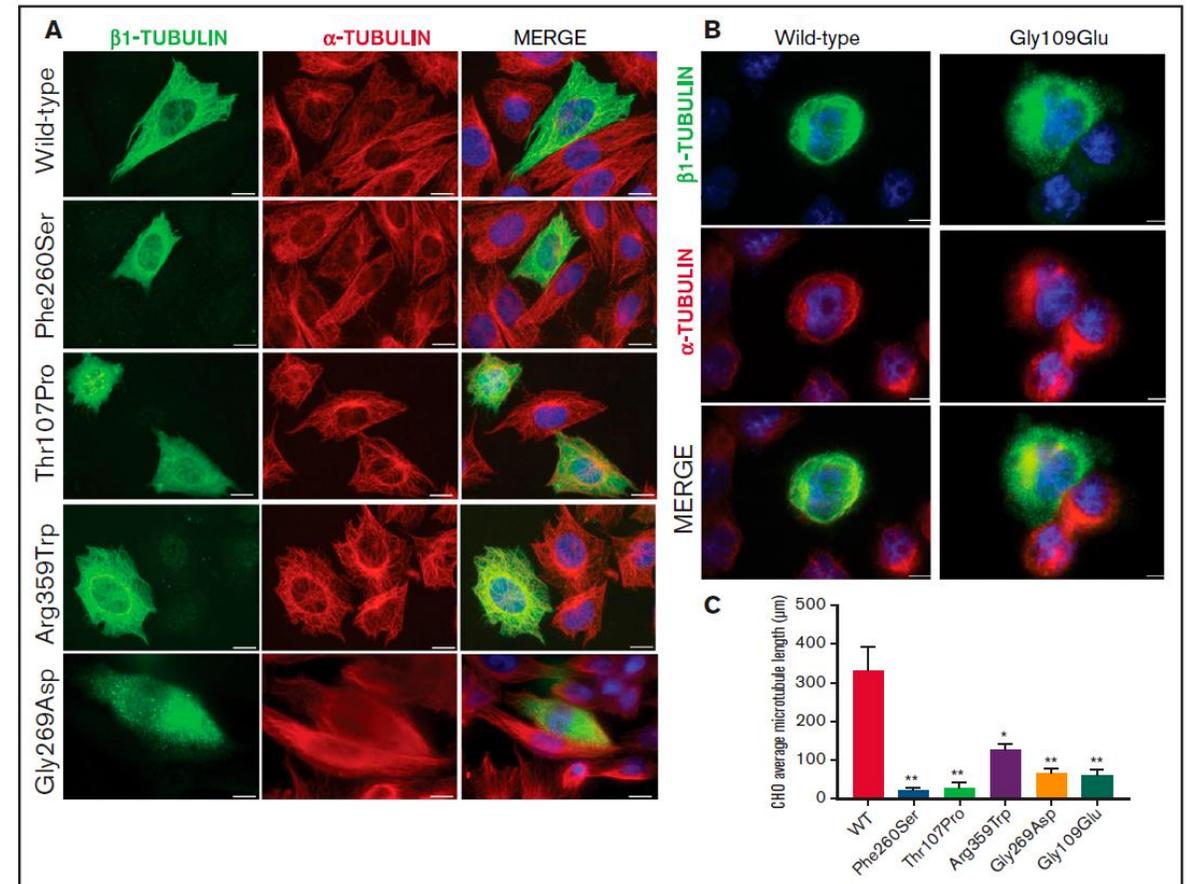


Variant Probablement Pathogène (adéquation avec le phénotype)

Exple : variant faux-sens *TUBB1*: c.1041C>G, p.Asn347Lys

Etudes fonctionnelles *in vivo* ou *in vitro* montrant un impact délétère du variant sur le gène ou son produit

→ Variant Probablement Pathogène



Exemple : variant faux-sens MYH9

Patiente (40 ans) avec insuffisance rénale.

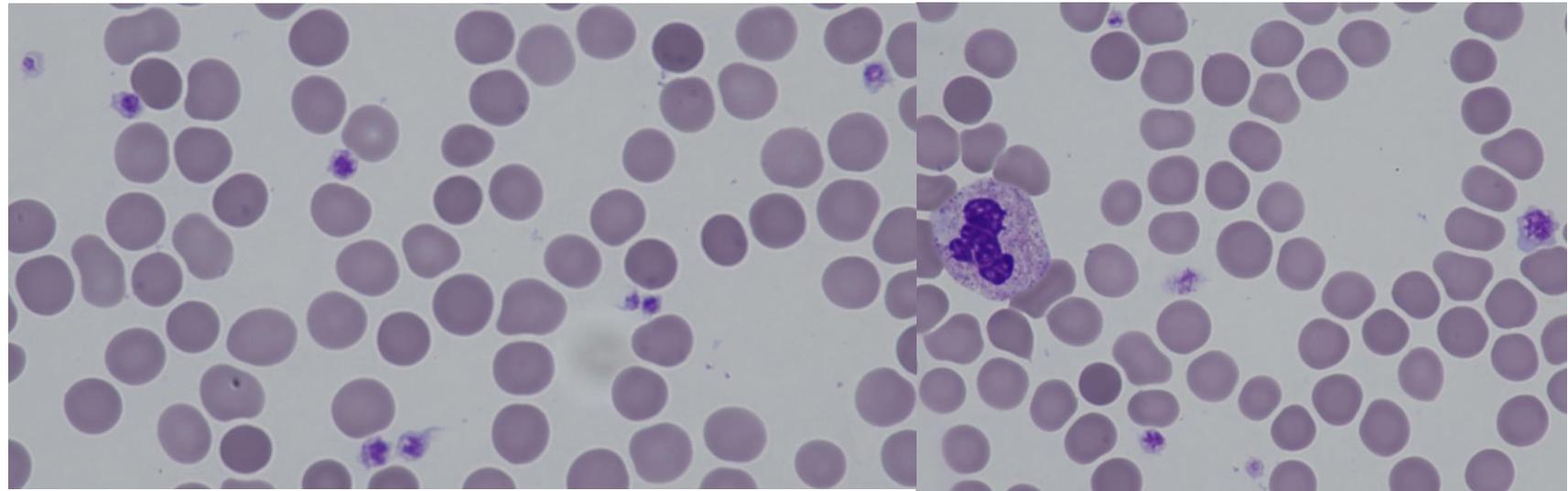
→ analyse d'exome (+ parents) dans le cadre de sa néphropathie.

Variant *de novo* : *MYH9*:c.1271G>A, p.Arg424Gln ⇒ conclusion : diagnostic de syndrome MYH9

Phénotype plaquettaire :

Plaquettes : 149 G/l

Cytologie plaquettaire : 14% plaquettes de grande taille (1% géantes), absence d'inclusions leucocytaires.



Exple : variant faux-sens MYH9:c.1271G>A, p.Arg424Gln

Classification ACMG :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Données fonctionnelles | Non connues | |
| Données de ségrégation | NA | |
| Variant pathogène en trans | NA | |
| Données en population générale | | 0,000407 % : Pathogénicité non éliminée (PM2 modéré) |
| Prédiction de pathogénicité | | Pathogène <i>in silico</i> |
| Bases de données de variants | | ClinVar : déclaré « Pathogène » (1 cas), argumentaire non précisé |
| Données <i>de novo</i> | | OUI |
| Données phénotypiques | Phénotype en inadéquation avec le génotype | |

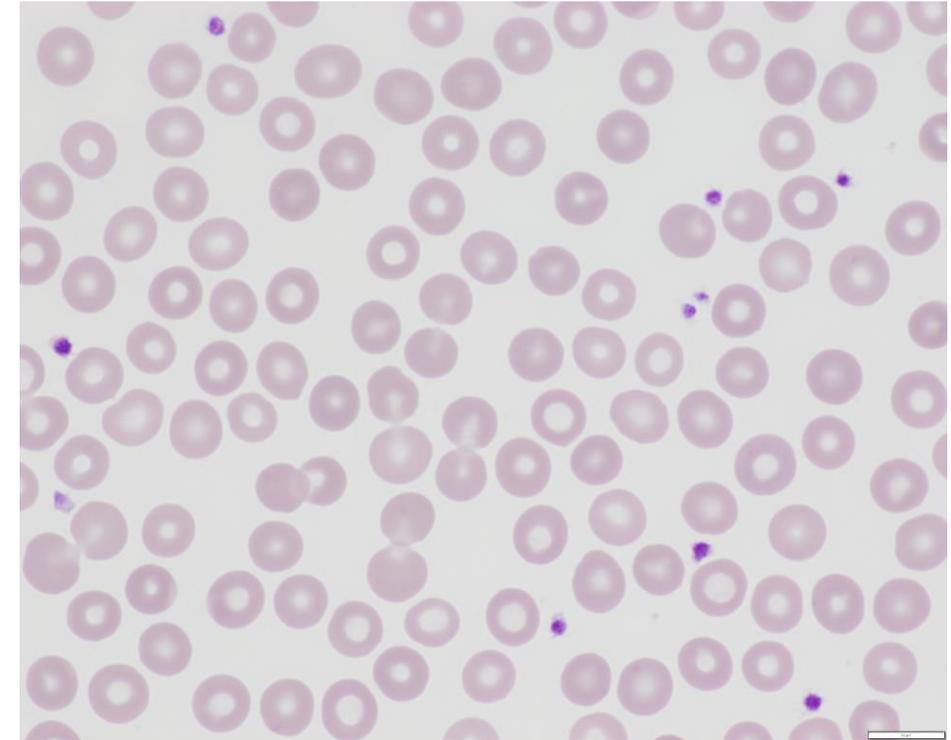
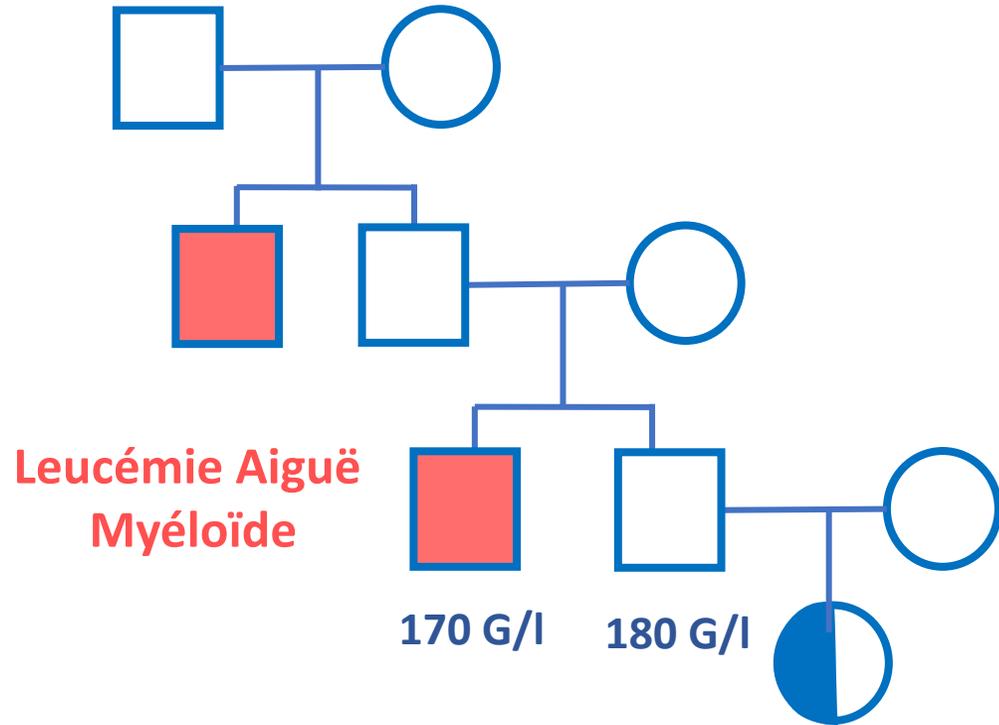
→ Variant de Signification Incertaine

→ Variant Probablement Pathogène

→ Variant de Signification Incertaine

Inadéquation génotype-phénotype : Nécessité de tests fonctionnels

Variation de grande taille : CNV (Copy Number Variation)



4 ans

120-135G/l depuis l'âge de 8 mois

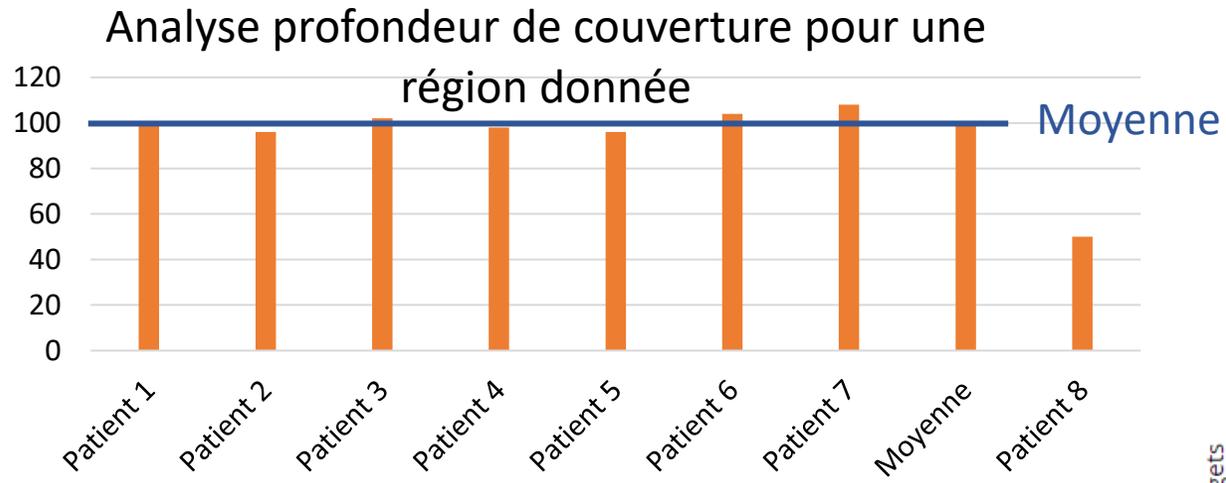
Hématomes récurrents depuis l'âge de la marche

2% macroplaquettes (N<10%)

Bilan exploration étiologie thrombopénie négatif.

Panel NGS : absence de variation causale identifiée.

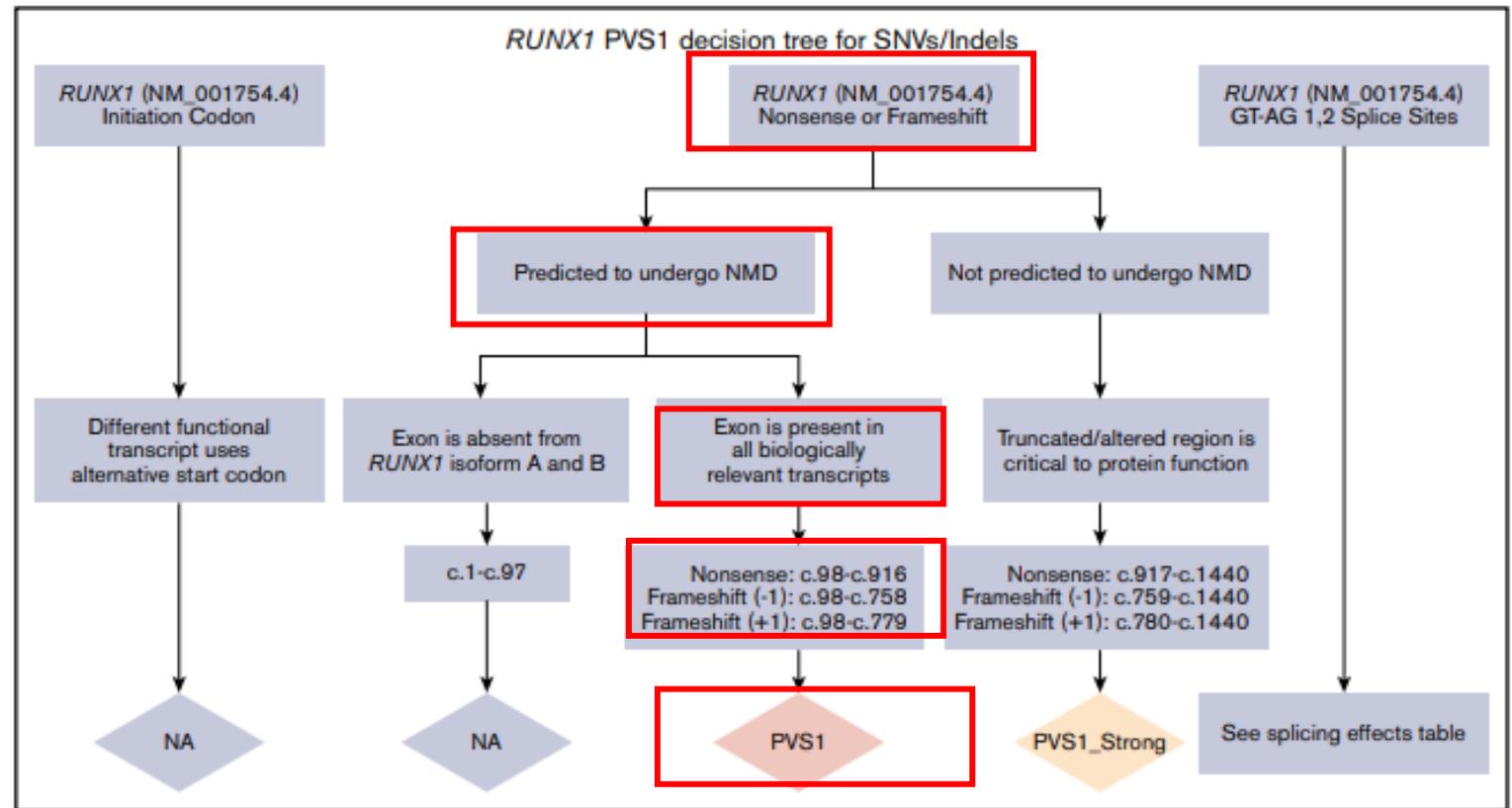
Variation de grande taille : CNV



Délétion hétérozygote d'un exon du gène RUNX1, confirmée par PCR digitale.

Variation de grande taille : CNV

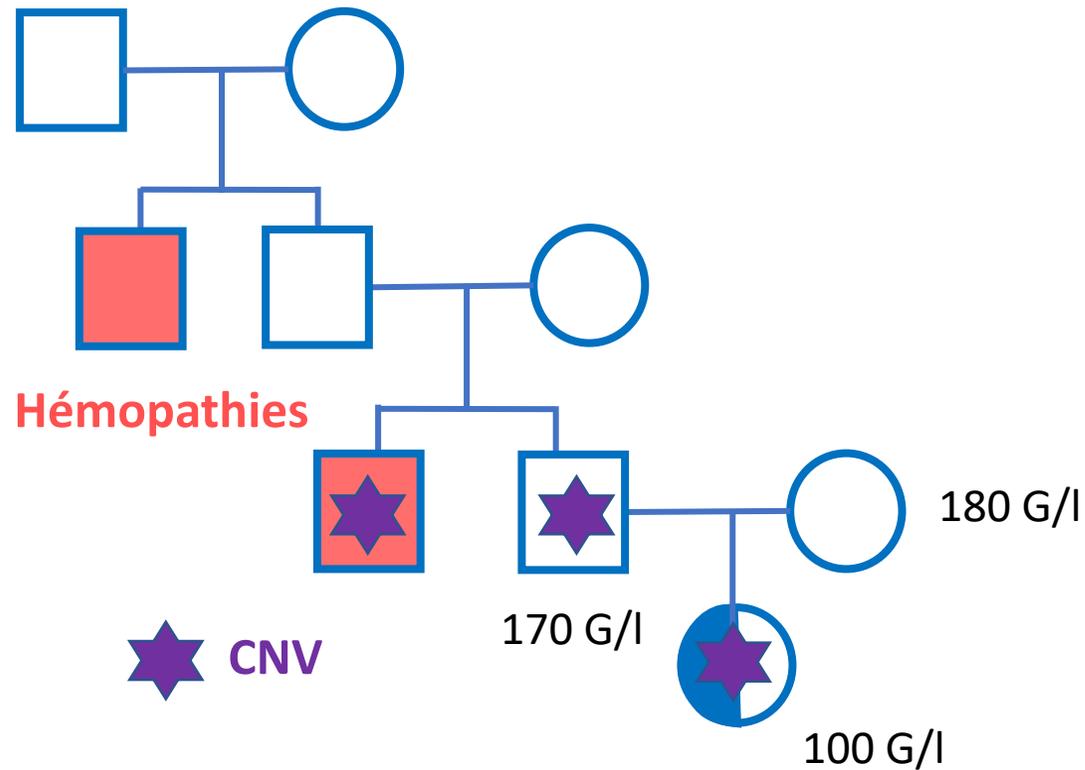
Synthèse d'un ARNm sans l'exon déléte : décalage du cadre de lecture \Rightarrow p.(Asp33GlyfsTer20)



Luo X et al. ClinGen Myeloid Malignancy Variant Curation Expert Panel recommendations for germline *RUNX1* variants. Blood Adv. 2019 Oct 22;3(20):2962-2979

Figure 2. PVS1 decision tree for SNVs/indels. Application of different levels of strength for PVS1 depending on the prediction of nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), the location within a known critical protein domain, and the expression of alternative isoforms. The splicing effects table is given in supplemental Data.

Variation de grande taille : CNV



Absent en pop. générale

Absent des bases de données

Variant « non-sens » PVS1

Absence de ségrégation avec la thrombopénie (déjà décrit)

⇒ CNV de Signification Incertaine

Nécessité de tests fonctionnels

Conclusion

L'analyse des variations génétiques causales dans les PPC :

- **nécessite une bonne connaissance des gènes impliqués, de la structure des protéines synthétisées, des mutations déjà connues, des phénotypes**
- **une expertise des règles de classification des variants génétiques**
- **des informations les plus complètes possibles sur le phénotype des patients.**

Une meilleure interprétation des variations sera favorisée :

- **Une enquête familiale de coségrégation variation/pathologie**
- **Des tests fonctionnels +/- sophistiqués : coopération avec des équipes de recherche**
- **Un partage des informations au sein de bases de données de variants**

Permettant *in fine* une optimisation du diagnostic clinique et donc une meilleure prise en charge des patients.

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