

CONGRÈS FRANÇAIS  
d'HÉMOSTASE



10-12  
MAI  
2023

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

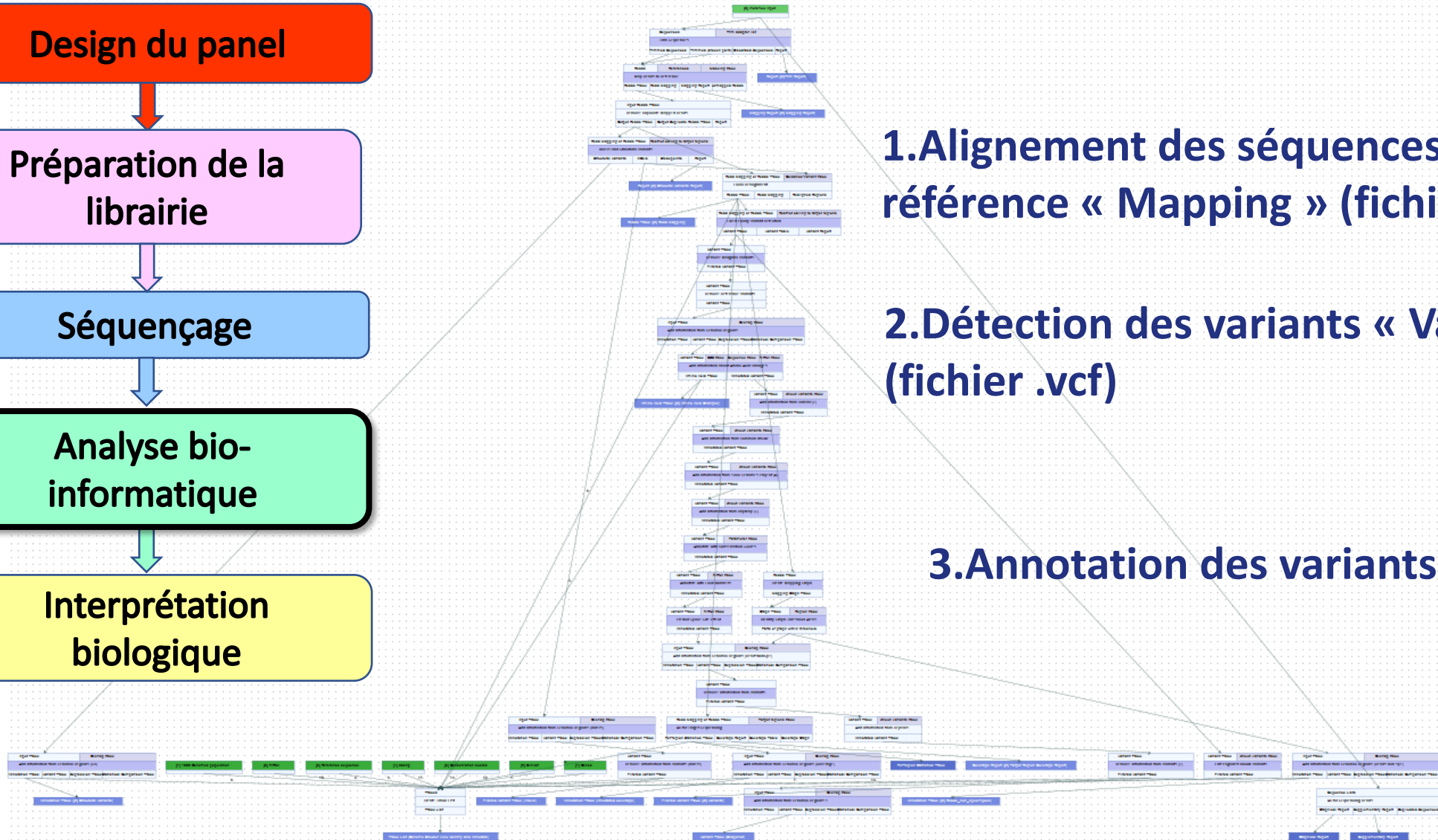
Design du panel

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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, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Nazneen Aziz, PhD<sup>2,16</sup>, Sherri Bale, PhD<sup>3</sup>, David Bick, MD<sup>4</sup>, Soma Das, PhD<sup>5</sup>, Julie Gastier-Foster, PhD<sup>6,7,8</sup>, Wayne W. Grody, MD, PhD<sup>9,10,11</sup>, Madhuri Hegde, PhD<sup>12</sup>, Elaine Lyon, PhD<sup>13</sup>, Elaine Spector, PhD<sup>14</sup>, Karl Voelkerding, MD<sup>13</sup> and Heidi L. Rehm, PhD<sup>15</sup>;  
on behalf of the ACMG Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee

ACMG/AMP

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**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.

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# 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

<b>Pathogenic</b>  <b>Classe 5</b>	(i) 1 Very strong (PVS1) <i>AND</i> (a) $\geq 1$ Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>OR</i> (b) $\geq 2$ Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (c) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) and 1 supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (d) $\geq 2$ Supporting (PP1–PP5)  (ii) $\geq 2$ Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>OR</i> (iii) 1 Strong (PS1–PS4) <i>AND</i> (a) $\geq 3$ Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (b) 2 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> $\geq 2$ Supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (c) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> $\geq 4$ supporting (PP1–PP5)	<b>Likely pathogenic</b>  <b>Classe 4</b>	(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> $\geq 2$ supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (iv) $\geq 3$ Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>OR</i> (v) 2 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> $\geq 2$ supporting (PP1–PP5) <i>OR</i> (vi) 1 Moderate (PM1–PM6) <i>AND</i> $\geq 4$ supporting (PP1–PP5)
		<b>Benign</b>  <b>Classe 1</b>	(i) 1 Stand-alone (BA1) <i>OR</i> (ii) $\geq 2$ Strong (BS1–BS4)
		<b>Likely benign</b>  <b>Classe 2</b>	(i) 1 Strong (BS1–BS4) and 1 supporting (BP1–BP7) <i>OR</i> (ii) $\geq 2$ Supporting (BP1–BP7)
		<b>Uncertain significance</b>  <b>Classe 3</b>	(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,<sup>1,\*</sup> Simone Feurstein,<sup>2,\*</sup> Shruthi Mohan,<sup>3</sup> Christopher C. Porter,<sup>4</sup> Sarah A. Jackson,<sup>5</sup> Sioban Keel,<sup>6</sup> Michael Chicka,<sup>7</sup> Anna L. Brown,<sup>8</sup> Chimene Kesserwan,<sup>9</sup> Anupriya Agarwal,<sup>10</sup> Minjie Luo,<sup>11</sup> Zejuan Li,<sup>12,13</sup> Justyne E. Ross,<sup>3</sup> Panagiotis Baliakas,<sup>14</sup> Daniel Pineda-Alvarez,<sup>15</sup> Courtney D. DiNardo,<sup>16</sup> Alison A. Bertuch,<sup>1</sup> Nikita Mehta,<sup>17</sup> Tom Vulliamy,<sup>18</sup> Ying Wang,<sup>19</sup> Kim E. Nichols,<sup>9</sup> Luca Malcovati,<sup>20</sup> Michael F. Walsh,<sup>21</sup> Lesley H. Rawlings,<sup>22</sup> Shannon K. McWeeney,<sup>23</sup> Jean Soulier,<sup>24</sup> Anna Raimbault,<sup>24</sup> Mark J. Routbort,<sup>25</sup> Liying Zhang,<sup>26</sup> Gabriella Ryan,<sup>27</sup> Nancy A. Speck,<sup>28</sup> Sharon E. Plon,<sup>1</sup> David Wu,<sup>29,†</sup> and Lucy A. Godley<sup>2,†</sup>

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ELSEVIER

REGULAR ARTICLE

 blood advances

ARTICLE

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

Simone Feurstein<sup>1,2</sup>,

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

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

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

ARTICLE  
Informing variant  
evidence from p  
PVS1 sequence

Vineel Bhat<sup>1</sup>, Ivan  
Christopher A. Cassi

<sup>1</sup>Division of Genetics, D  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Biomed  
Molecular Medicine, M  
Women's Hospital, H

HG

12, 1 December 2022, Pages 2163-2177

of computational tools  
ity classification  
etics



missense  
criteria

# 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

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# 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

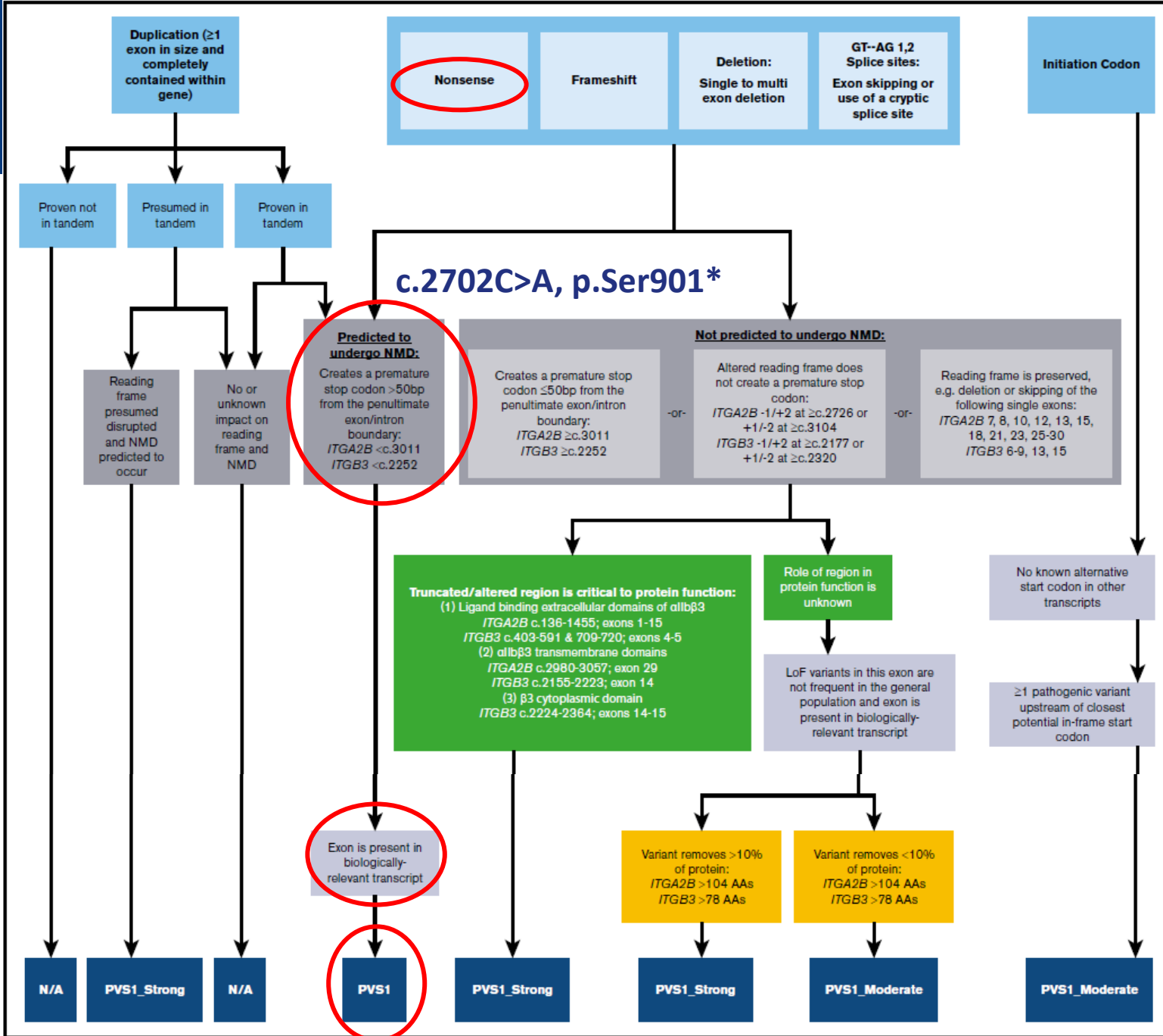
Données fonctionnelles	Non connues	
Données de ségrégation	Non connues	
Données <i>de novo</i>	Non connues	
Bases de données de variants	Non connu	
Variant pathogène en trans	Variant homozygote	
Données en population générale	Bénin si > 0, 14%	<0.01 % et absence d'homozygote : Pathogénicité non éliminée (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) $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 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**

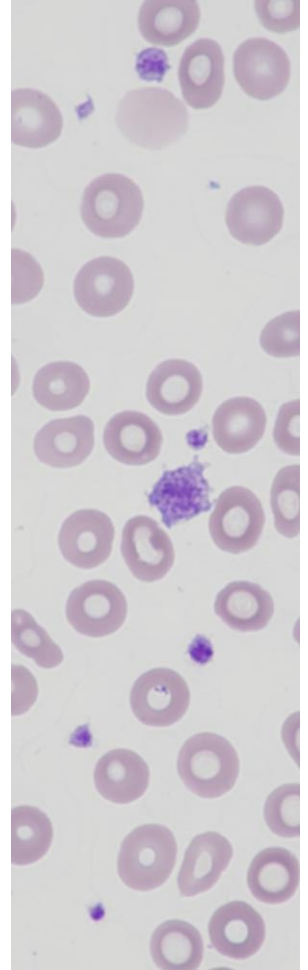
**450 Variants**



**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
chr10:98424303:C>A	193	0.393	HPS1	NM_000193	c.1397+77_1397+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

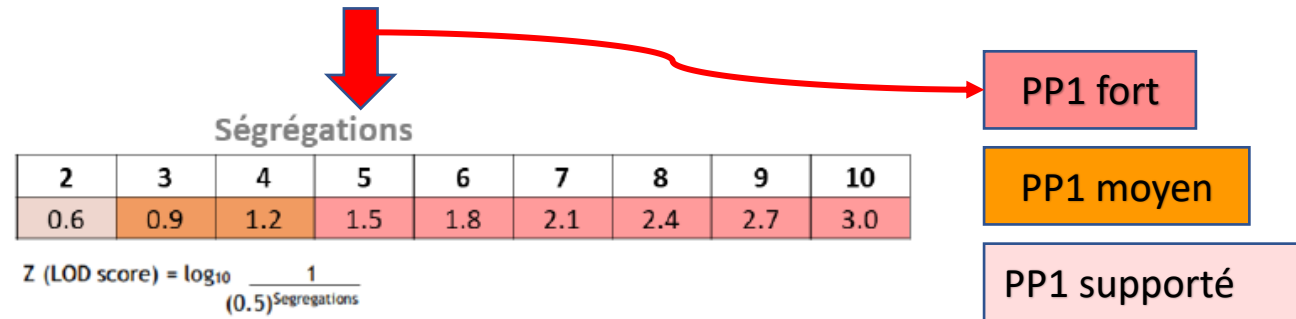
Cas fréquent ds les PPC

# 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 :

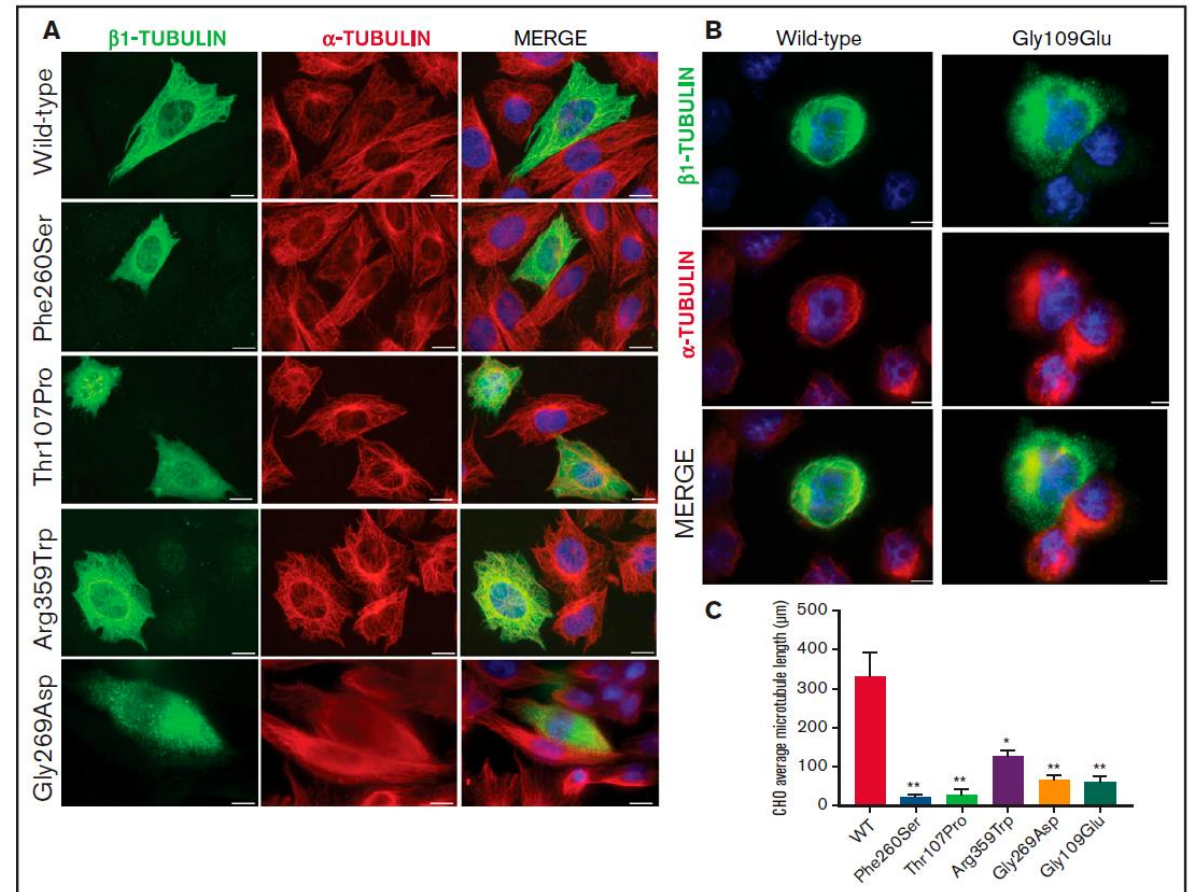


**Variant Probablement Pathogène (adéquation avec le phénotype)**

# 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.

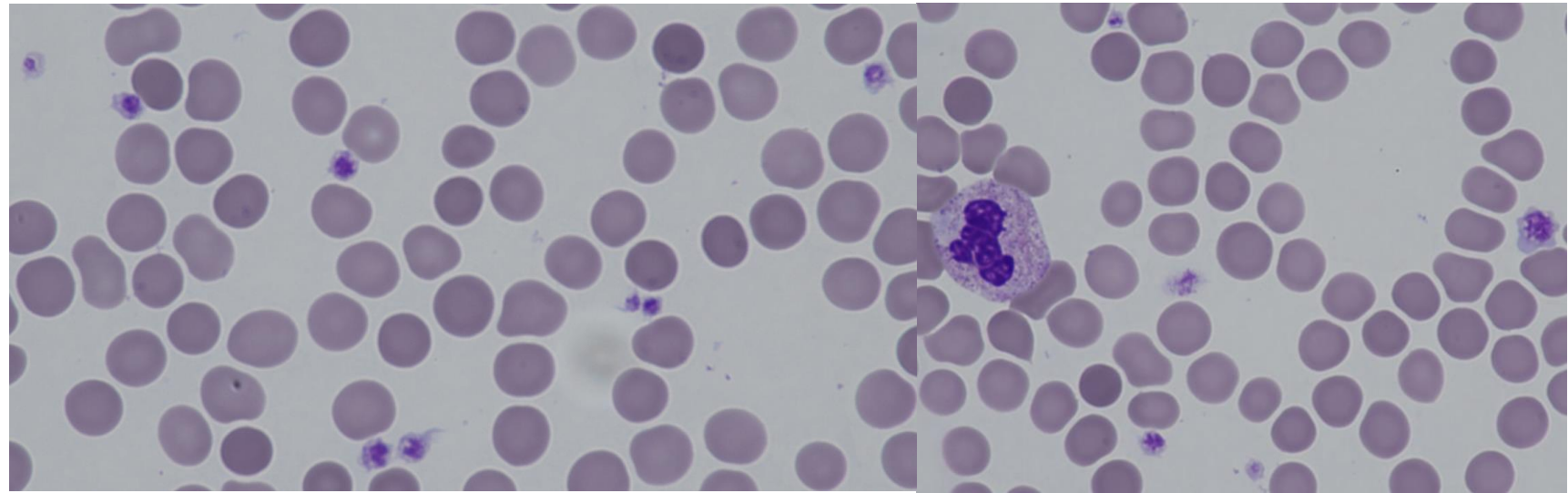
→ analyse d'exome (+ parents) dans le cadre de sa néphropathie.

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

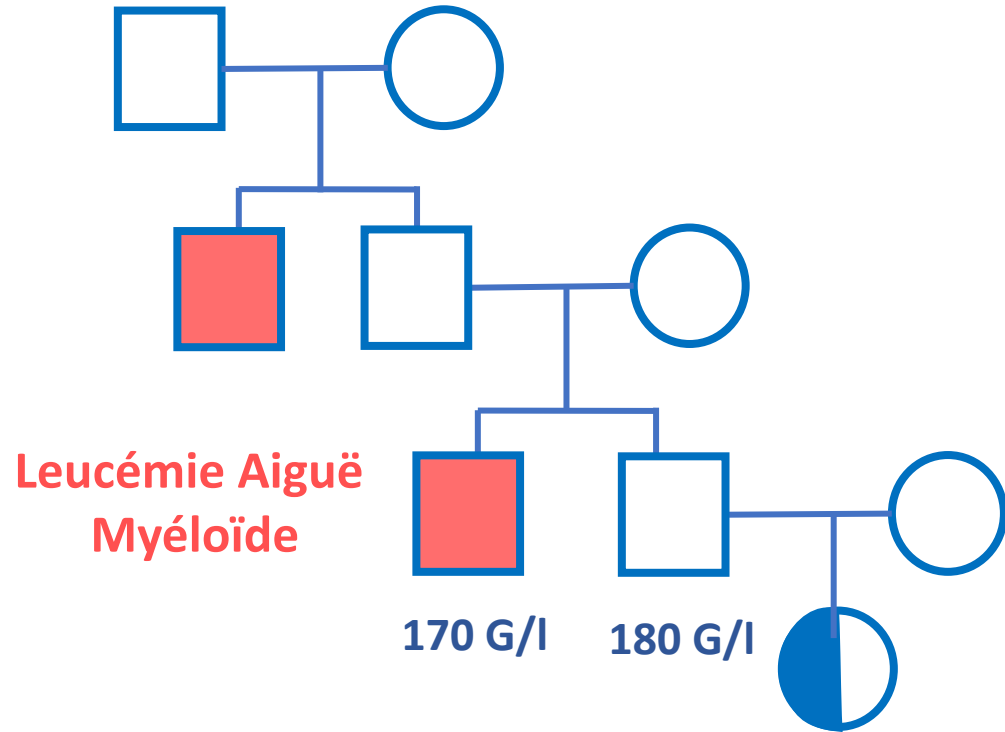
→ Variant Probablement Pathogène

→ Variant de Signification Incertaine

**Inadéquation génotype-phénotype** : Nécessité de tests fonctionnels



# Variation de grande taille : CNV (Copy Number Variation)



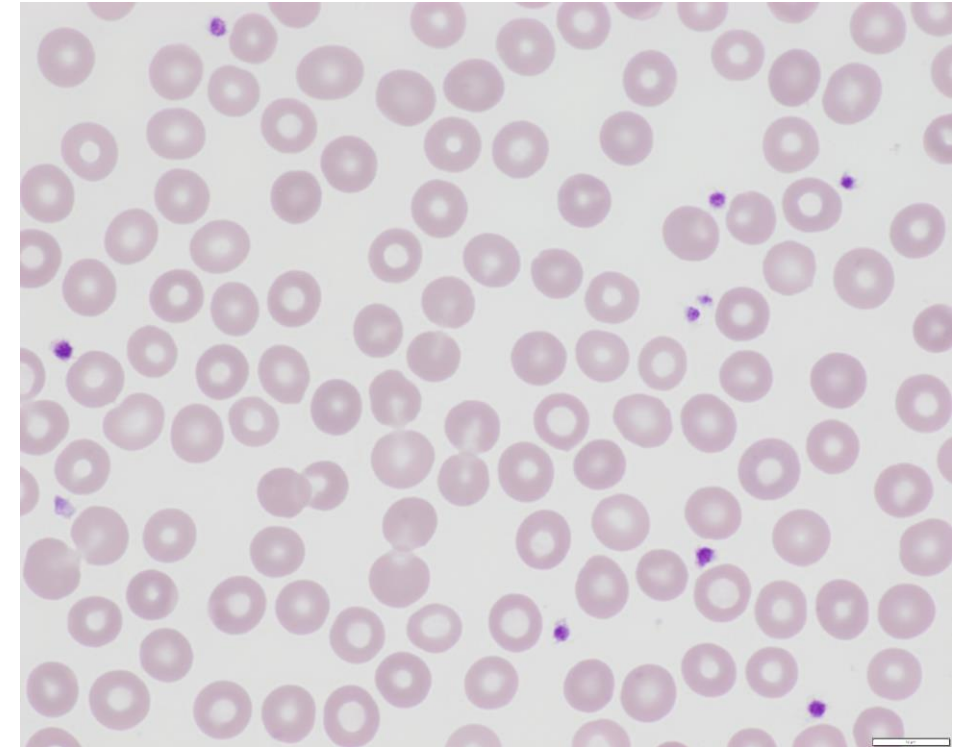
4 ans

120-135G/l depuis l'âge de 8 mois

Hématomes récurrents depuis l'âge de la marche

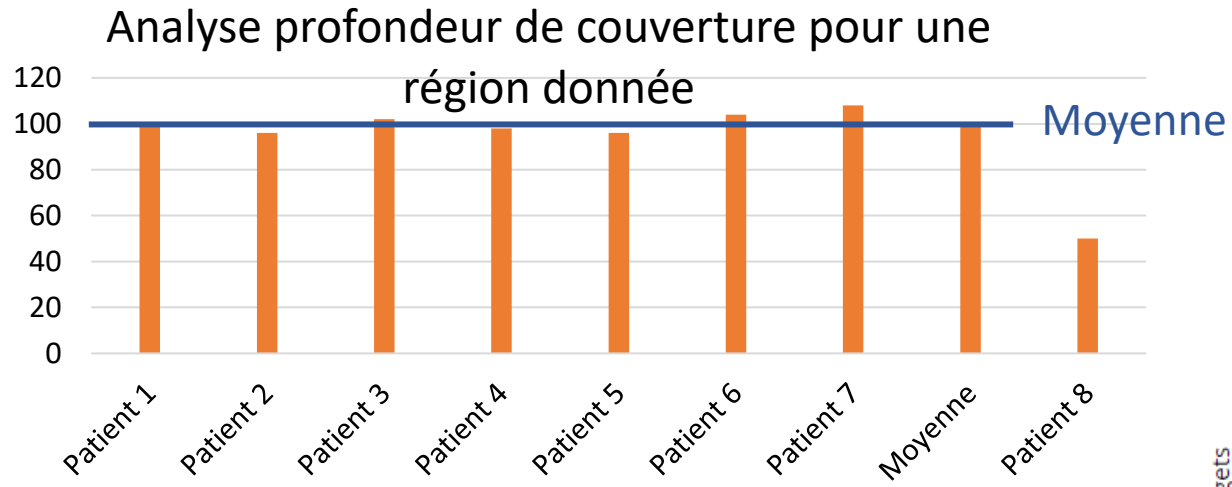
2% macroplaquettes (N<10%)

Bilan exploration étiologie thrombopénie négatif.



**Panel NGS : absence de variation causale identifiée.**

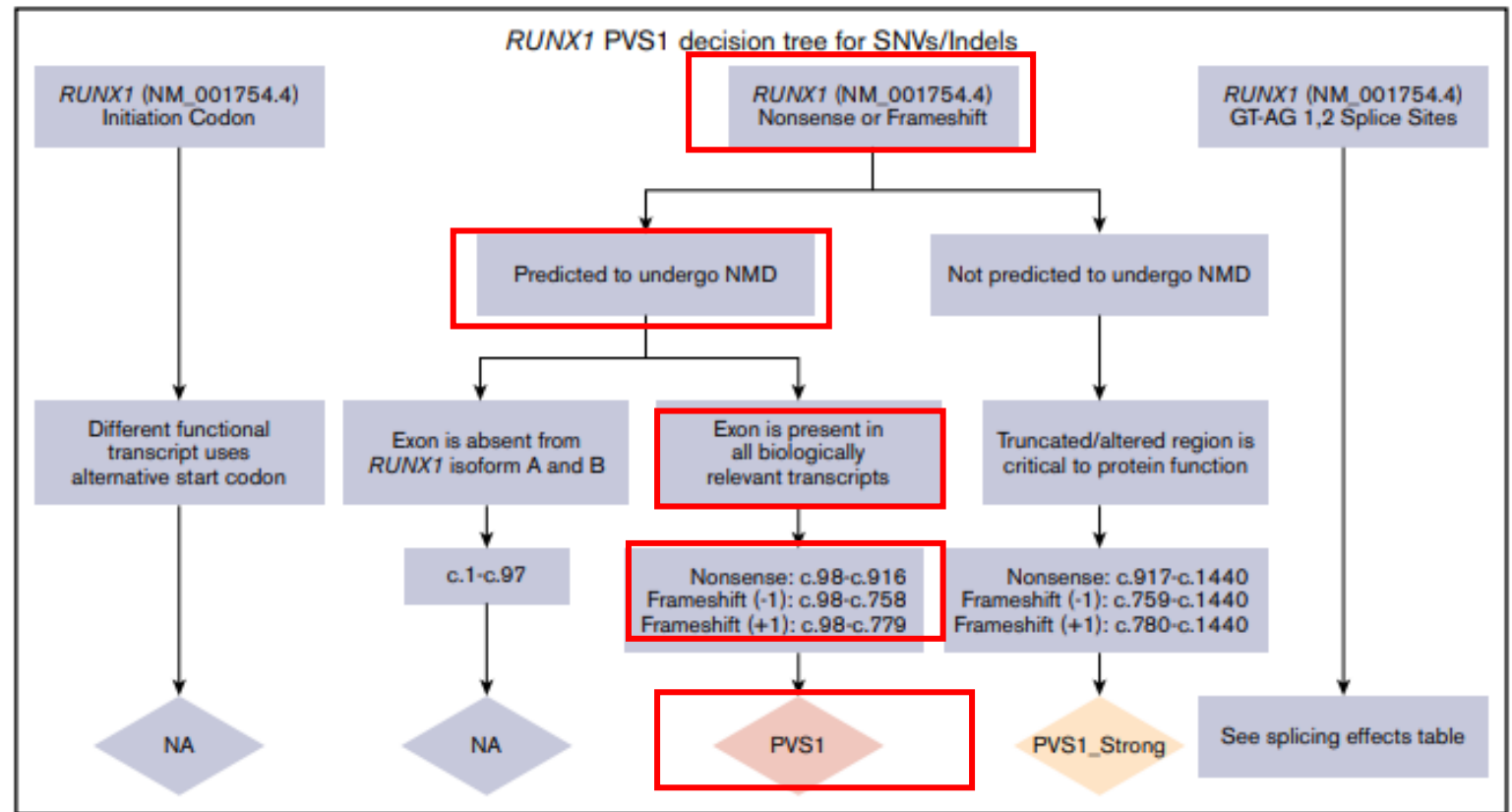
# Variation de grande taille : CNV



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

# Variation de grande taille : CNV

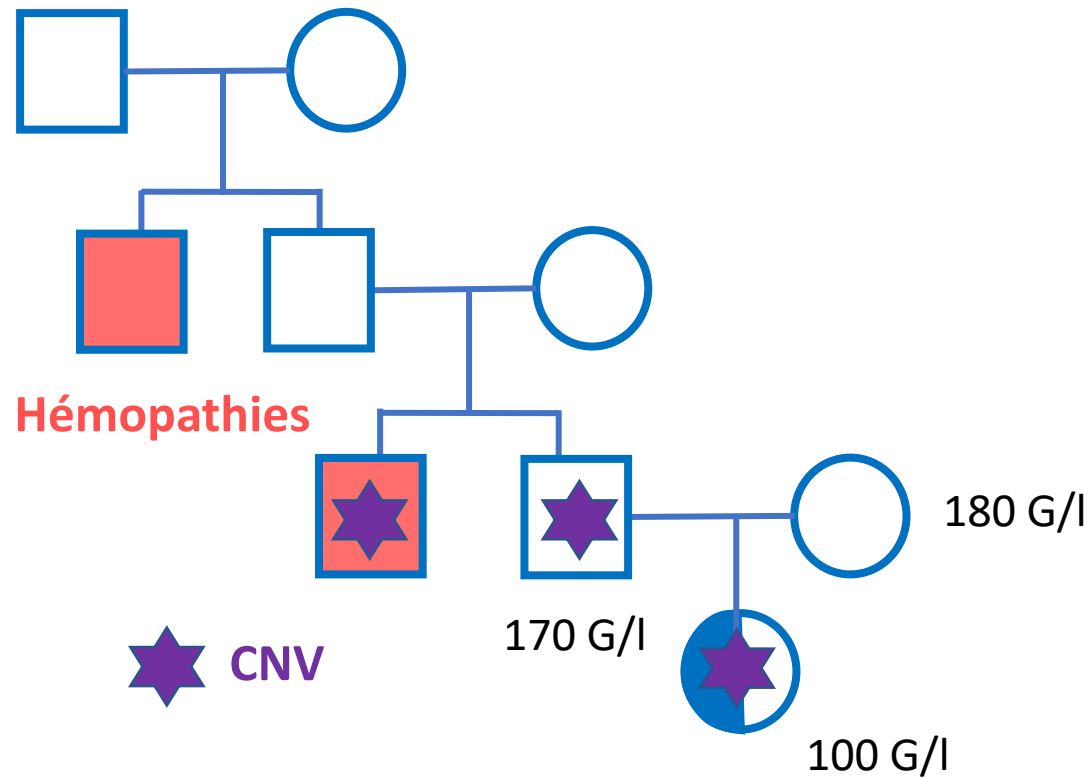
Synthèse d'un ARNm sans l'exon déléte : décalage du cadre de lecture  $\Rightarrow$  p.(Asp33GlyfsTer20)



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.**

# Remerciements

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**Et à vous pour votre écoute...**