

VEXAS syndrome

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Clinical case

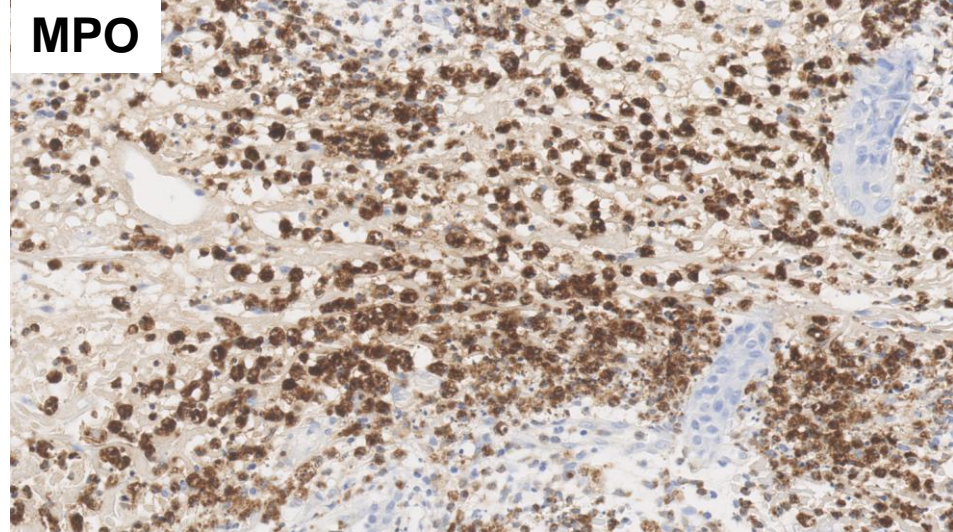
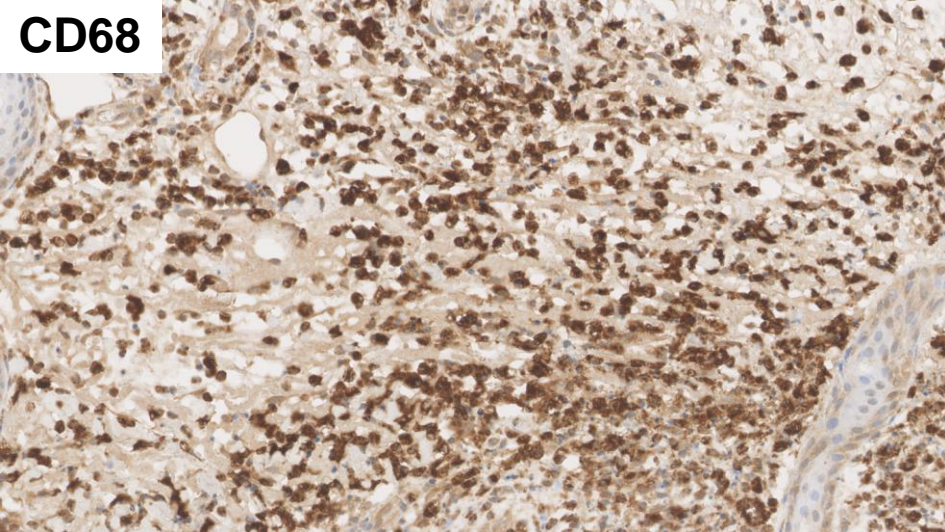
- **M. B. 76 years is referred in April 2013**
- **Personal medical history**
 - **Thrombophilia with heterozygous factor V Leiden mutation complicated by deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism**
 - **Cardiovascular risk factors**
 - **Essential tremor**

Clinical case

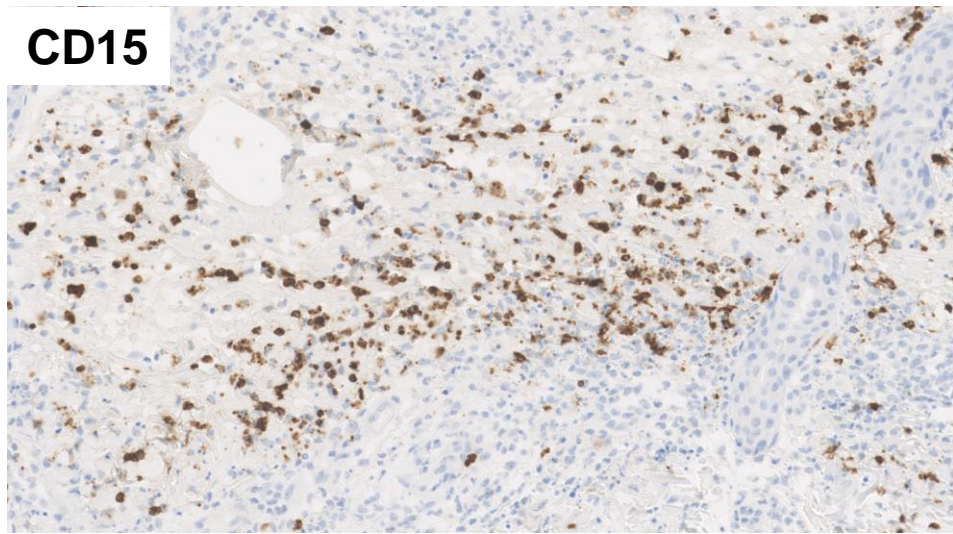
M. B. 76 years presenting since 2008 skin lesions suggestive of **neutrophilic dermatosis**



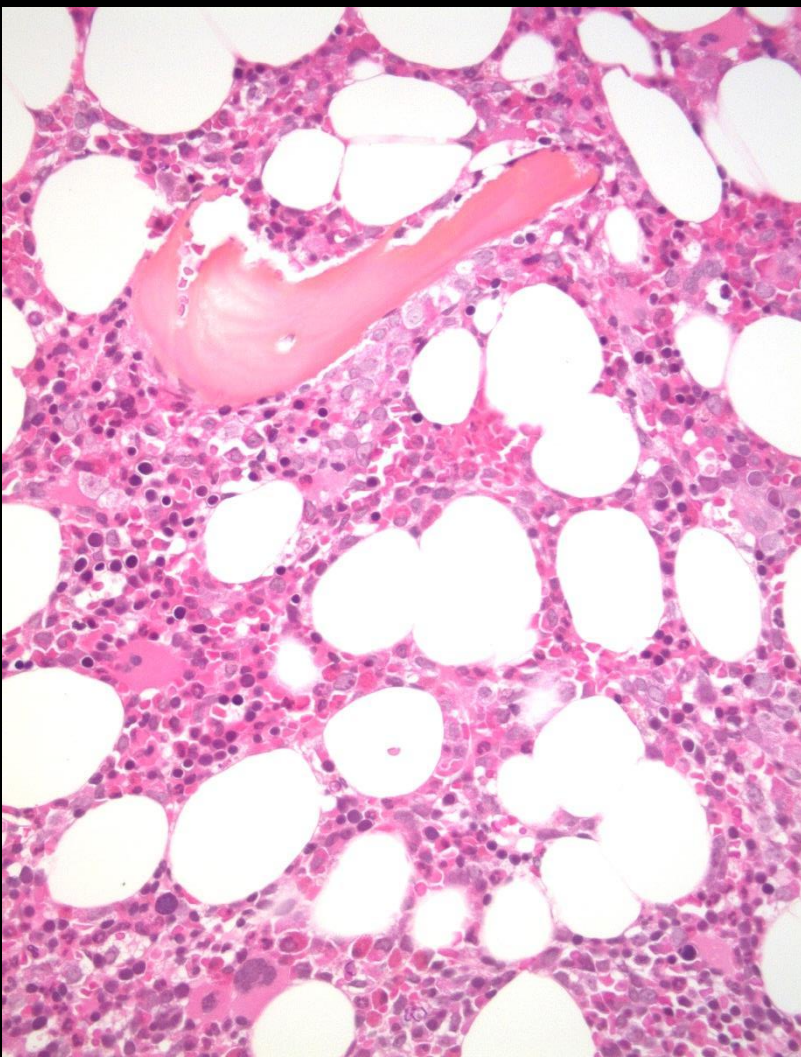
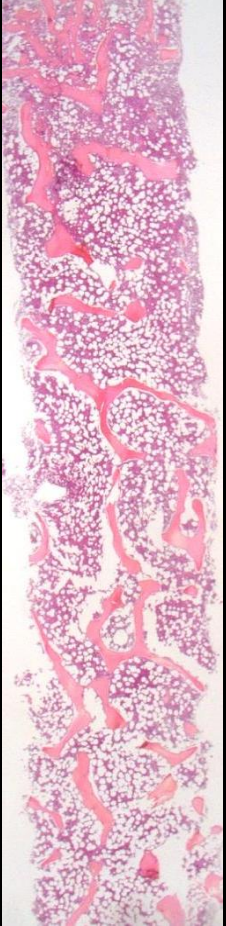
Pictures : Prof. Selim Aractingi



Skin biopsy: perivascular and periannexal infiltrate predominantly of mononuclear cells with monocytic differentiation, expressing MPO, which could be part of either **cutaneous localization of a myelodysplastic syndrome or histiocytotic Sweet syndrome**



BM



Screening for
myelodysplastic
syndrome: no MDS

Normal myelogram with
normal karyotype (46 XY)
Bone marrow biopsy:
**overrepresentation of
granulocytic cell lines
with many mature and
immature forms**

Clinical case

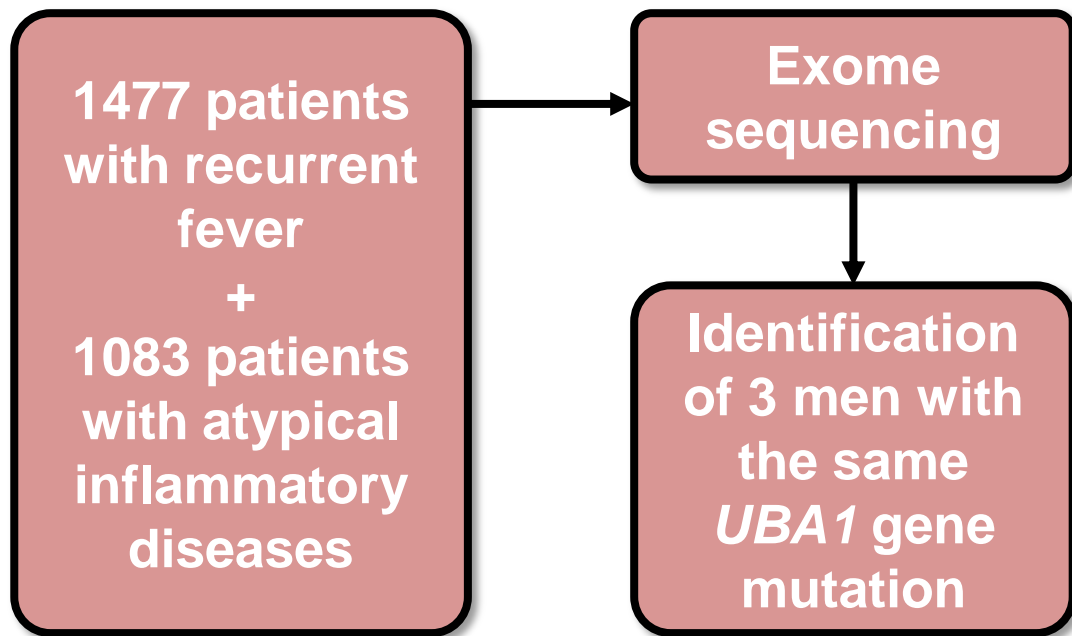
- **April 2013:** headaches, deterioration of general health status and CRP level at 61 mg/L : suspicion of giant cell arteritis, GCs
- **November 2013:** relapse of deterioration of general health status, skin lesions and increased CRP with prednisone 15 mg/d
- Initiation of anakinra (IL-1RA) subcutaneously to treat potential MDS-related systemic manifestations with poor tolerance of anakinra
- Initiation of cDMARDs with GCs-dependency at 7.5 mg/d
- Death few months later from lower respiratory infection

Clinical case



- **November 2020:** less than a week after the description of a new entity in the ***N Engl J Med*** issue on October 27th, Sanger sequencing of *UBA1* gene is set up in Cochin
- Retrospective diagnosis of **VEXAS syndrome** is made

Unexplained chronic inflammatory diseases in adults

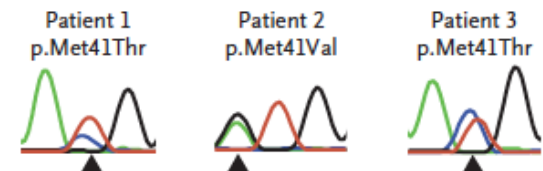


Periodic Fever Database and Undiagnosed Diseases Program
Exome sequencing
2560 Persons

Protein ubiquitylation gene ontology
841 Genes

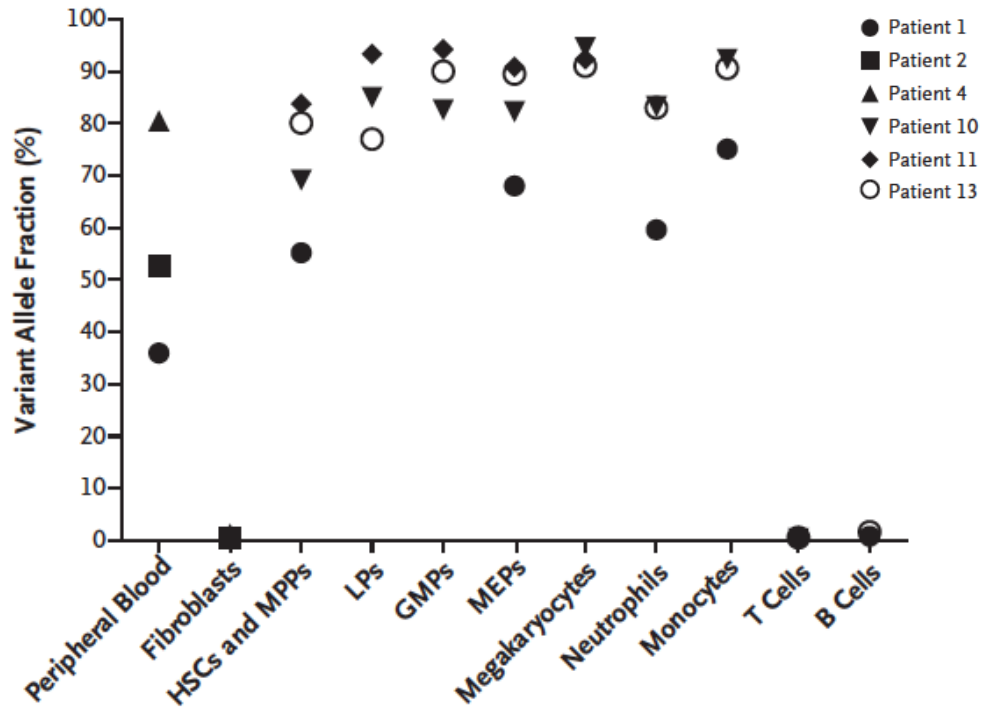
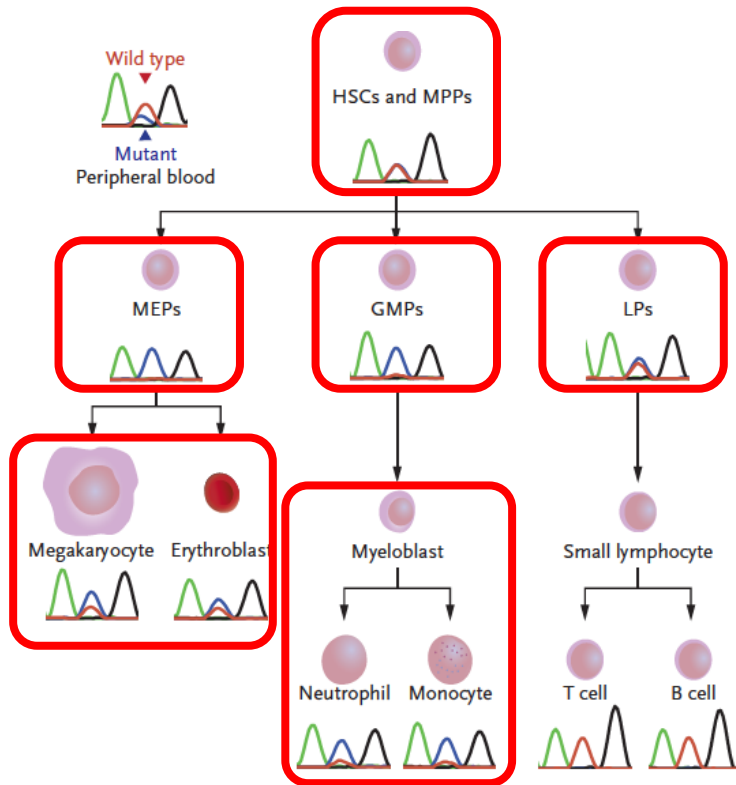
Intolerant to haploinsufficiency (pLI score >0.9)
Novel variants (<1 in gnomAD)
Shared variants in cases

UBA1 p.Met41Val/Thr



Mosaic	A	C	G	G	T	G	A	C	G
Reference	A	T	G	A	T	G	A	T	G

Unexplained chronic inflammatory diseases in adults



Clinico-biological presentation of UBA1mut

Characteristic Participants (N=25)

Demographic characteristics

Male sex — no. (%)	25 (100)
Median age at onset (range) — yr	64 (45–80)
Died before the current study — no. (%)	10 (40)

Genetic characteristics

Somatic UBA1 (NM_003334.3) variant (p.Met41) — no. (%)	25 (100)
p.Met41Thr (c.122T→C)	15 (60)
p.Met41Val (c.121A→G)	5 (20)
p.Met41Leu (c.121A→C)	5 (20)

Key clinical features

Fever — no. (%)	23 (92)
Skin involvement — no. (%)†	22 (88)
Pulmonary infiltrate — no. (%)	18 (72)
Ear and nose chondritis — no. (%)	16 (64)
Venous thromboembolism — no. (%)	11 (44)
Macrocytic anemia — no. (%)	24 (96)
Bone marrow vacuoles — no./total no. (%)	18/18 (100)

Laboratory findings

Median C-reactive protein (IQR) — mg/liter	73 (18–128)
Median ESR (IQR) — mm/hr	97 (64–124)

Current or past treatment

Glucocorticoids — no. (%)	25 (100)
Median no. of synthetic DMARDs (IQR)	2 (1–3)
Median no. of biologic or target synthetic DMARDs (IQR)	2 (0.5–3)

Diagnostic or classification criteria that were met — no. (%)

Relapsing polychondritis	15 (60)
Sweet's syndrome	8 (32)
Myelodysplastic syndrome	6 (24)
Multiple myeloma or monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance	5 (20)
Polyarteritis nodosa	3 (12)
Giant-cell arteritis	1 (4)

Description of a new illness

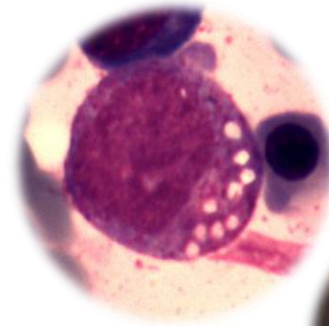
Vacuoles

E₁ enzyme

X-linked

Autoinflammatory

Somatic mutations



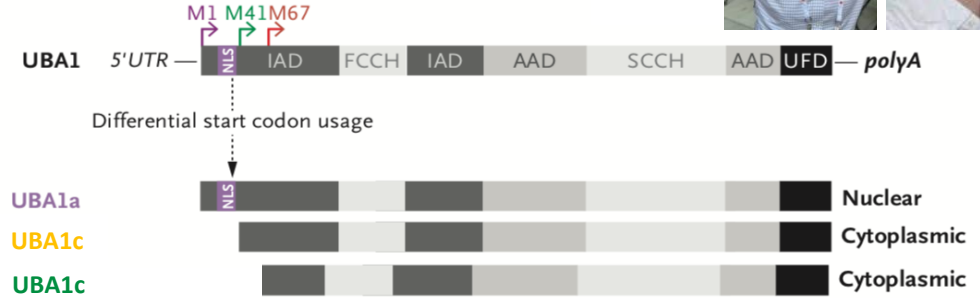
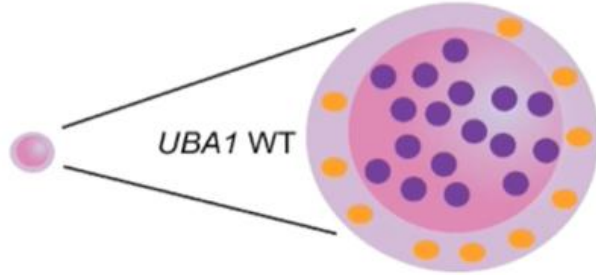
Other causes
Alcohol
Copper deficiency, zinc toxicity
Myeloid hemopathies



Consequences of M41 abnormalities... A short isoform of UBA1



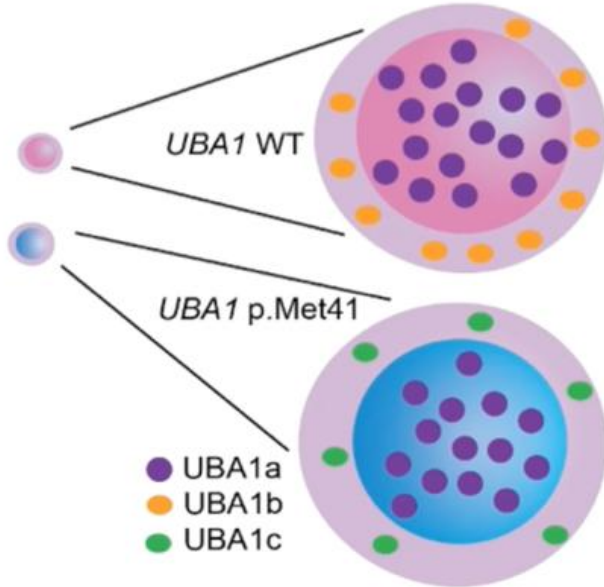
Normal cell



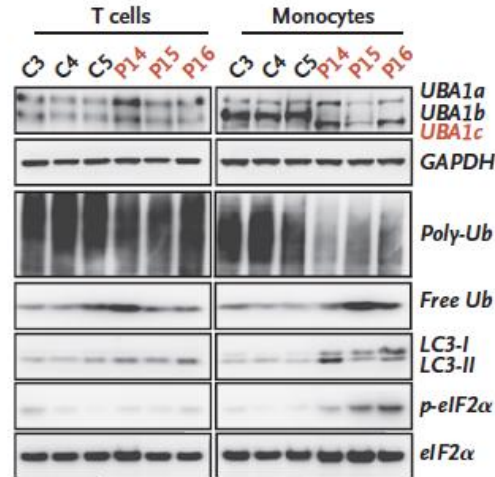
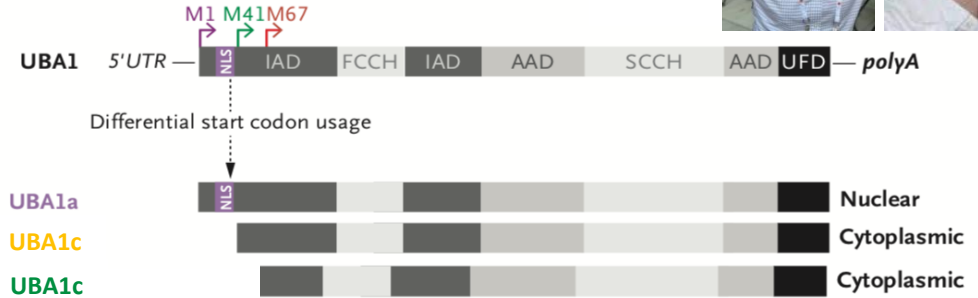
Consequences of M41 abnormalities... A short isoform of UBA1



Normal cell



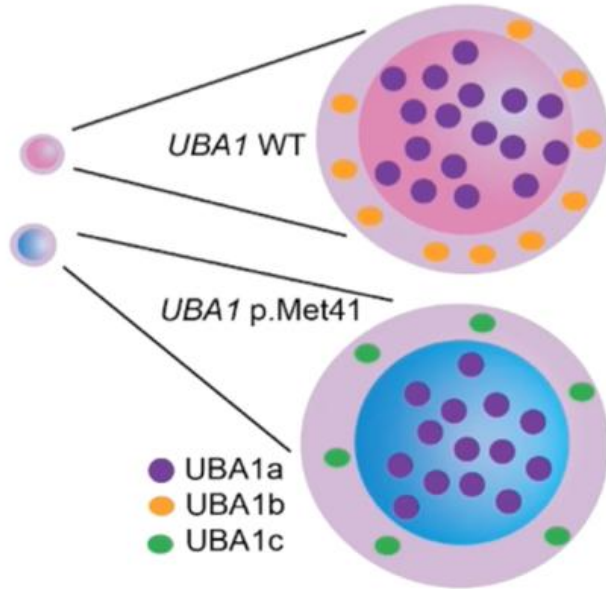
UBA1-mutated cell



Consequences of M41 abnormalities... A short isoform of UBA1

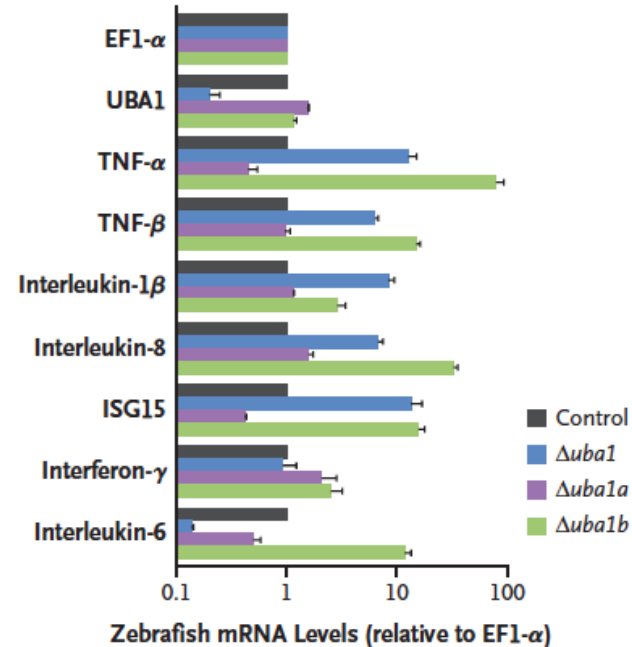


Normal cell



UBA1-mutated cell

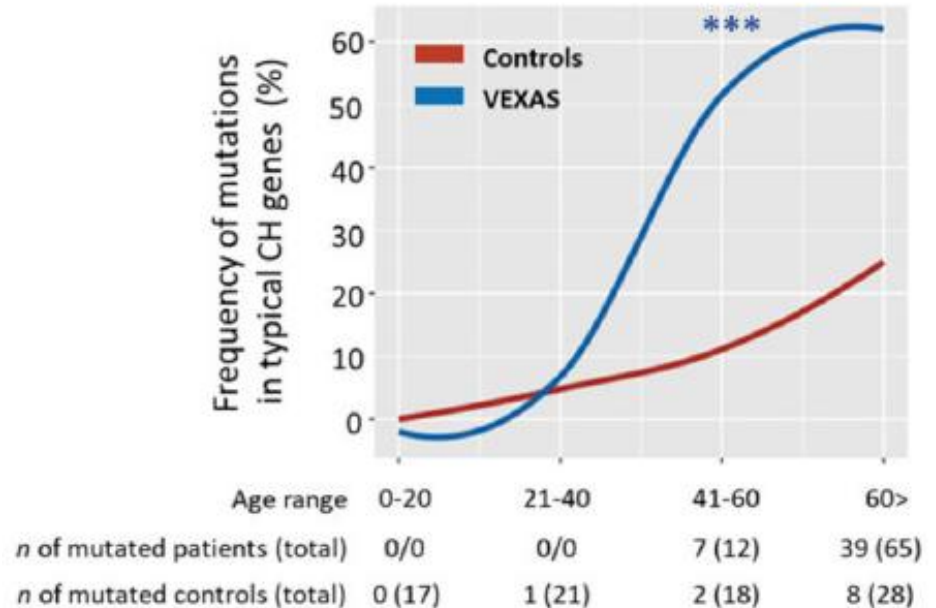
Functional analysis in Zebrafish



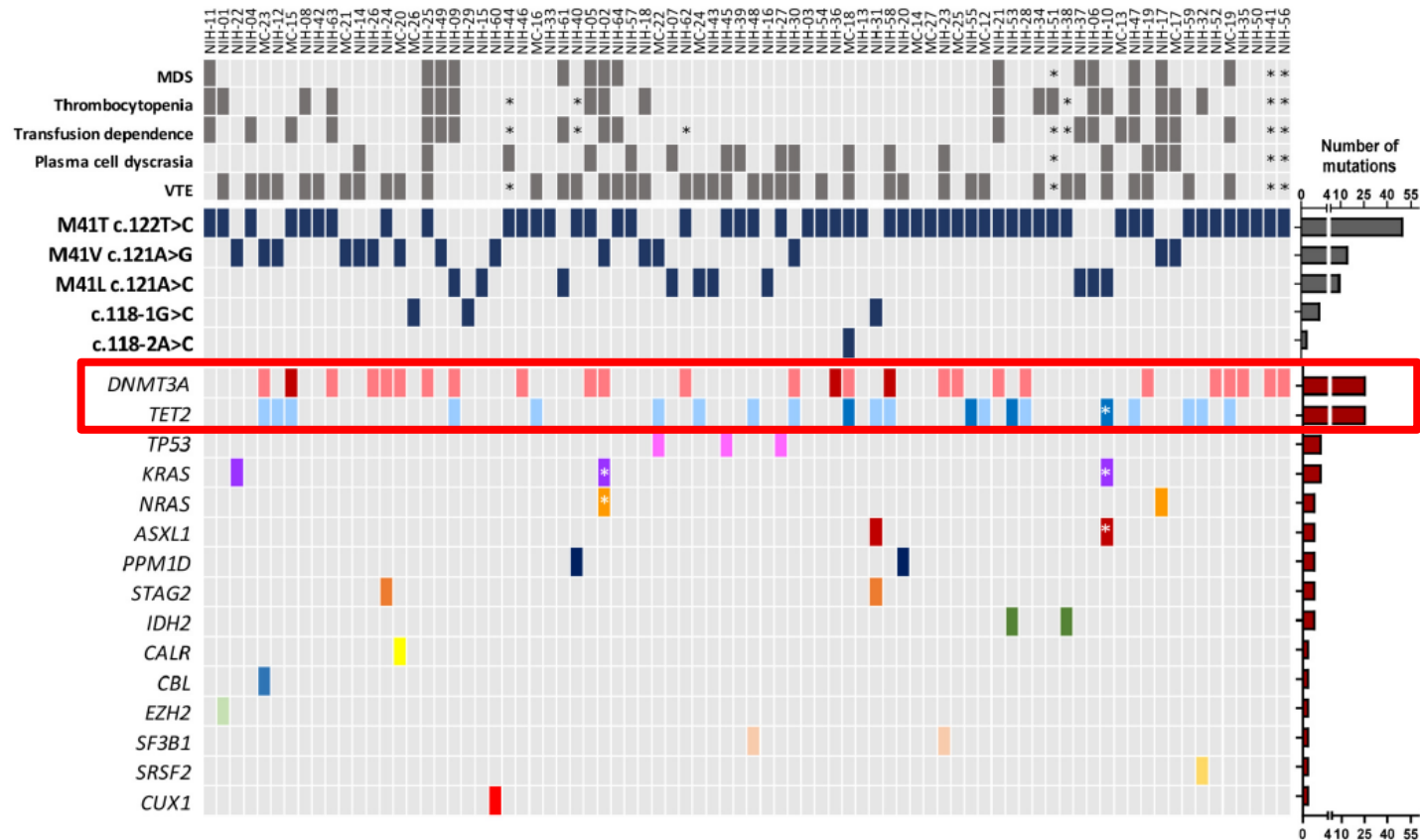
Spectrum of clonal hematopoiesis in VEXAS

Typical clonal hematopoiesis mutations co-occur with UBA1mut in 60% of patients, more commonly than in controls

CH mutations are not associated with inflammatory or hematologic manifestations



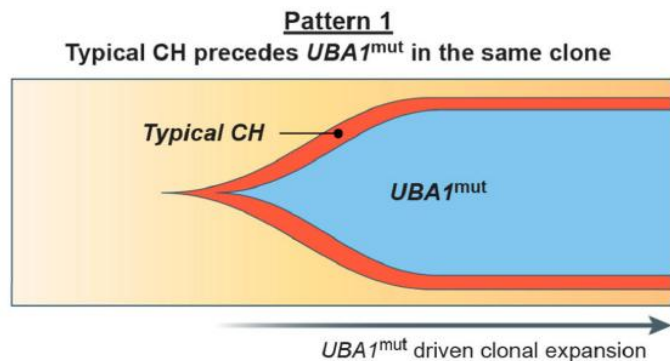
Spectrum of clonal hematopoiesis in VEXAS



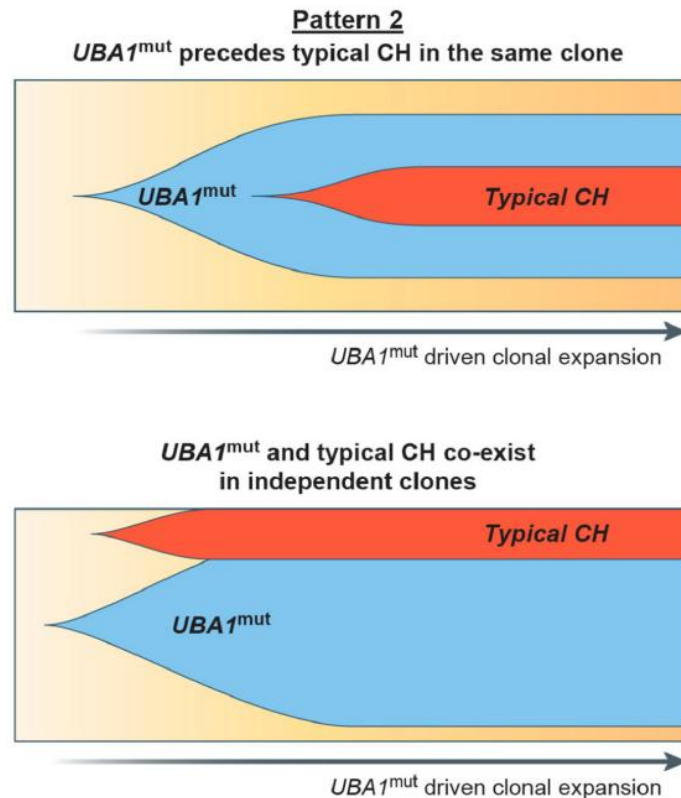
Clonal dynamics in VEXAS syndrome

Clonality in VEXAS follows two major patterns:

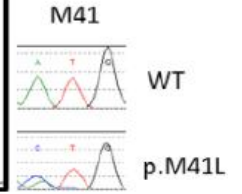
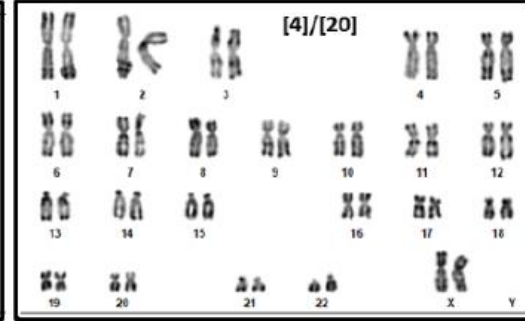
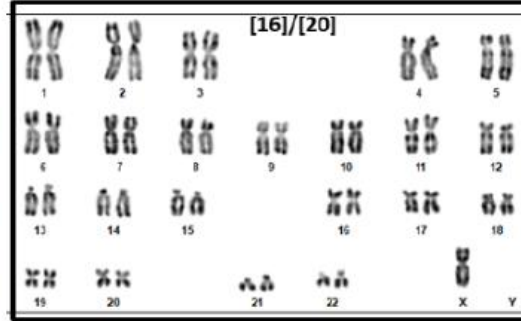
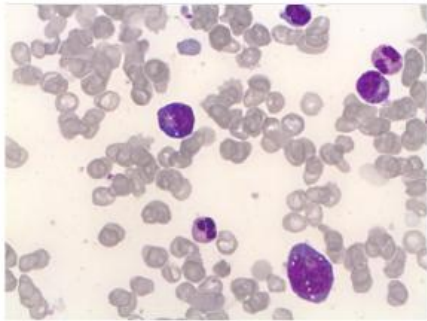
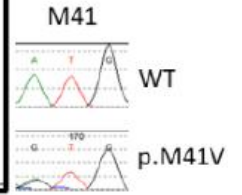
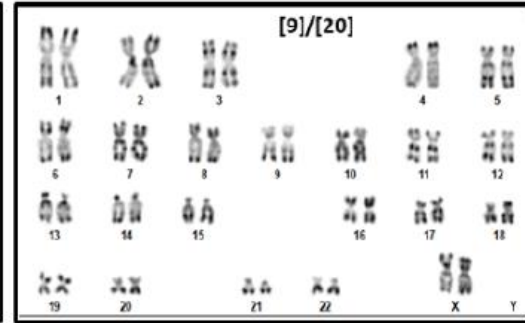
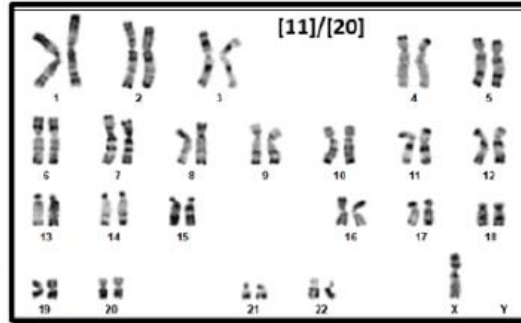
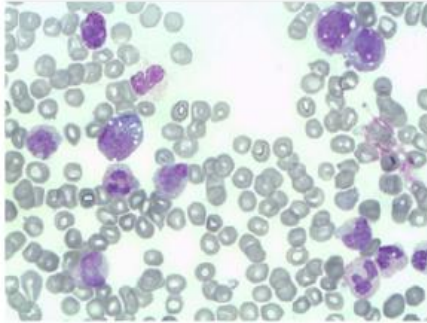
- Typical CH preceding $UBA1^{mut}$ selection in a clone (**Pattern 1**)



- Typical CH occurring as an $UBA1^{mut}$ subclone or in independent clones (**Pattern 2**)



An "almost" exclusively male disease

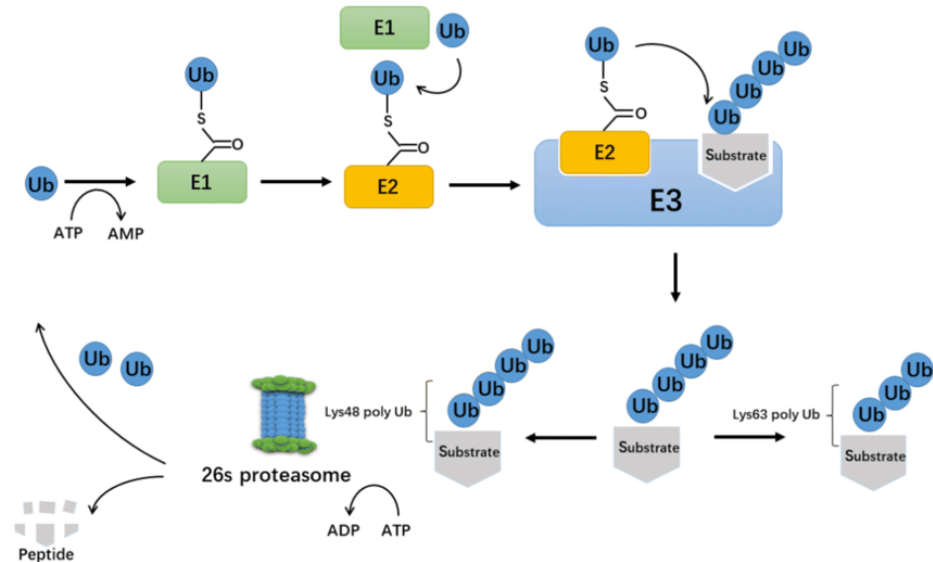


Novel UBA1 variants

Description of multiple putative novel UBA1^{non-M41} variants in patients with various hematological malignancies expanding the genomic spectrum of VEXAS syndrome

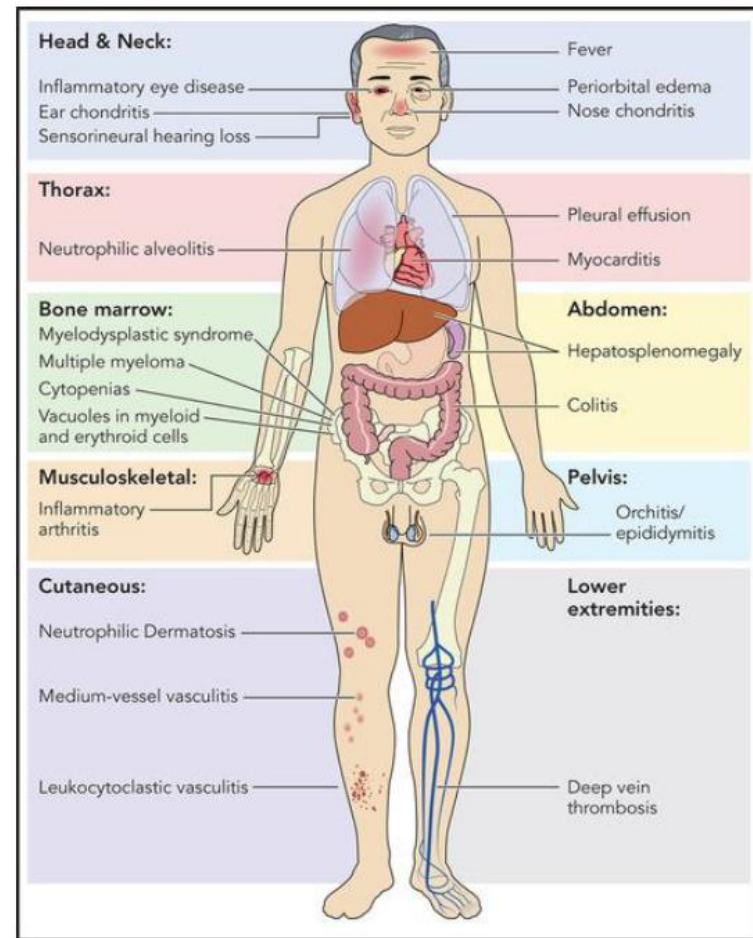
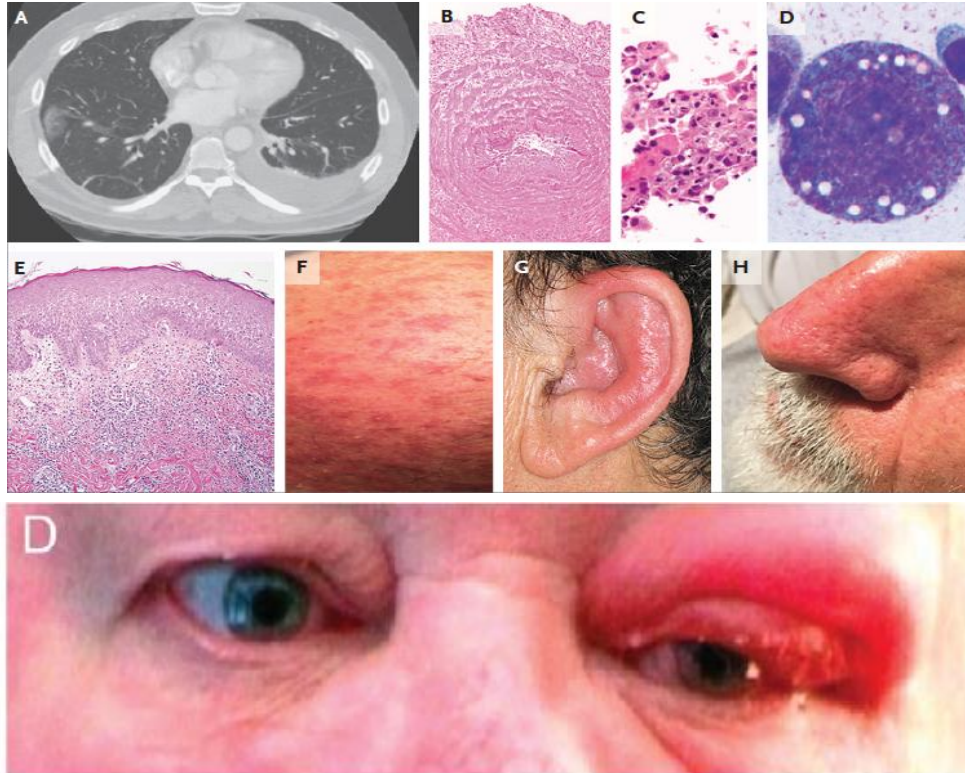
Identification of new non-canonical VEXAS-causing mutations associated with deficient ubiquitylation in cells (especially in **loss of cytoplasmic E2 transfer**)

Beck, unpublished data



Sakuma, Leukemia, 2023
Bhogaraju, Nature, 2016

Clinico-biological spectrum of VEXAS



Grayson, Blood, 2021
Beck, N Engl J Med, 2020

Clinico-biological spectrum of VEXAS

Retrospective study from the French VEXAS group 116 patients

- Male (96%)
- Skin lesions (84%)
- Fever (64%)
- Weight loss (62%)
- Lung involvement (50%)
- Ocular involvement (39%)
- Chondritis (36%)
- VTE (35%)
- **Renal involvement (9.5%)**

MDS in 50%

VEXAS-MDS showing:

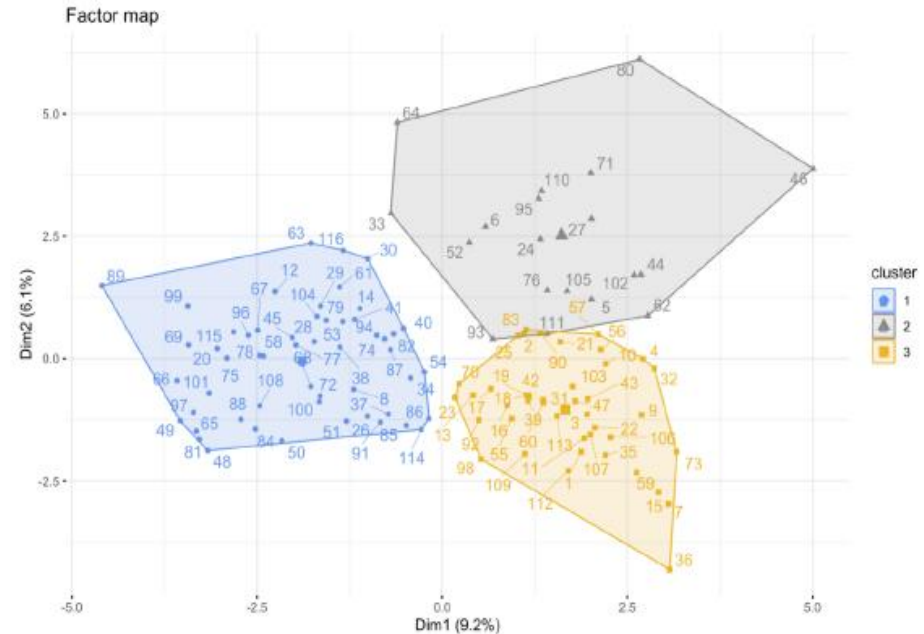
- More fever (76 vs 55%)
- More GI involvement (22 vs 5%)
- More lung infiltrates (54 vs 29%)
- More arthralgia (40 vs 17%)

Clinico-biological spectrum of VEXAS

Unsupervised analysis:

- **Cluster 1 (47%)** : mild-to-moderate disease, p.M41Leu mutation
- **Cluster 2 (16%)** : chondritis, lung involvement, MDS +++ , increased mortality
- **Cluster 3 (37%)** : deterioration of general health +++ , skin vasculitis, increased CRP

Overall survival at 5 years :
84.2% in cluster 1, 50.5% in cluster 2, 89.6% in cluster 3



Cutaneous infiltration by mutated cells

A Red or violaceous papules



B Inflammatory edematous papules



C Erythematous plaques



D Livedo racemosa



8 patients
Neutrophilic
and myeloid
cell infiltrate
positive for
MPO and
CD163
Presence of
***UBA1* mutation**
in the skin

Renal involvement in VEXAS

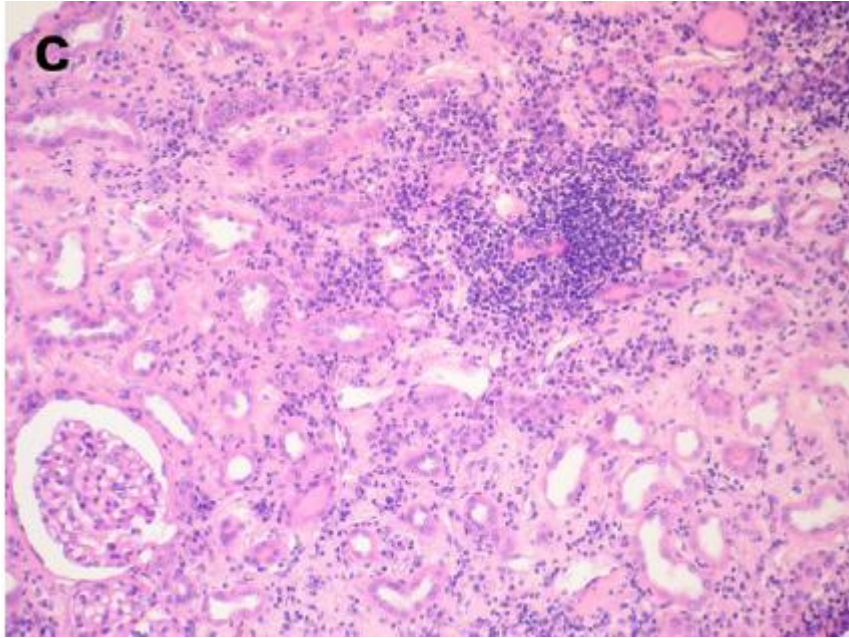
72-yr-old patient who presented with acute kidney injury

Initial presentation

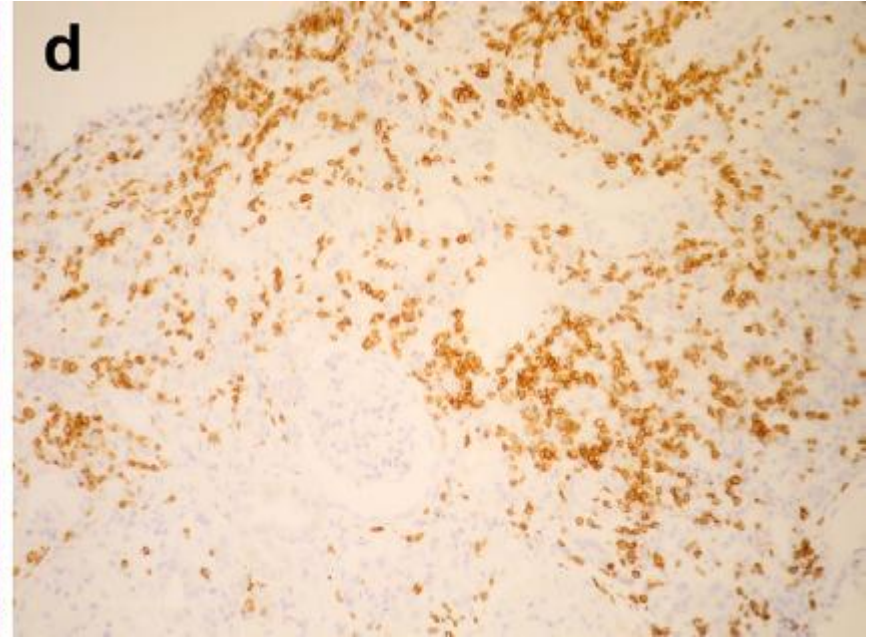
- Papulonodular rash on the trunk and lower limbs
- Laboratory data : Hb 6.2 g/dL, MCV 106 fl, platelet count 79 G/L
- Elevated serum creatinine 1338 umol/L
- Urine analysis : proteinuria 1.8 g/g, leukocyturia and hematuria

Initiation of dialysis

Renal involvement in VEXAS



Lymphocytic and plasmocytic interstitial infiltrate, tubular atrophy, and 1 normal glomerulus



Kidney immunohistochemistry showing predominance of CD3+ lymphocytic interstitial infiltrate

Renal involvement in VEXAS

72-yr-old patient who presented with acute kidney injury

Initiation of dialysis

Kidney biopsy

Treatment with GCs 1 mg/kg/d, with improvement of serum creatinin to 228 umol/L

Renal involvement in VEXAS

French cohort



Initial cohort

116 patients, including 9.5% with "renal involvement"

Older patients (mean age 71 yrs) with frequent comorbidities

Current cohort

220 patients, including 8 patients with renal biopsy

Mean age 70.8 yrs, only male, myelodysplastic syndrome in 50%

Renal presentation

AKI in 4/8, mean serum creatinine 388 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, leucocyturia in 5/7, hematuria in 5/7, nephrotic syndrome in 3/7

Monoclonal IgM component in 4/8

Renal involvement in VEXAS French cohort



7/8 renal biopsy before VEXAS diagnosis

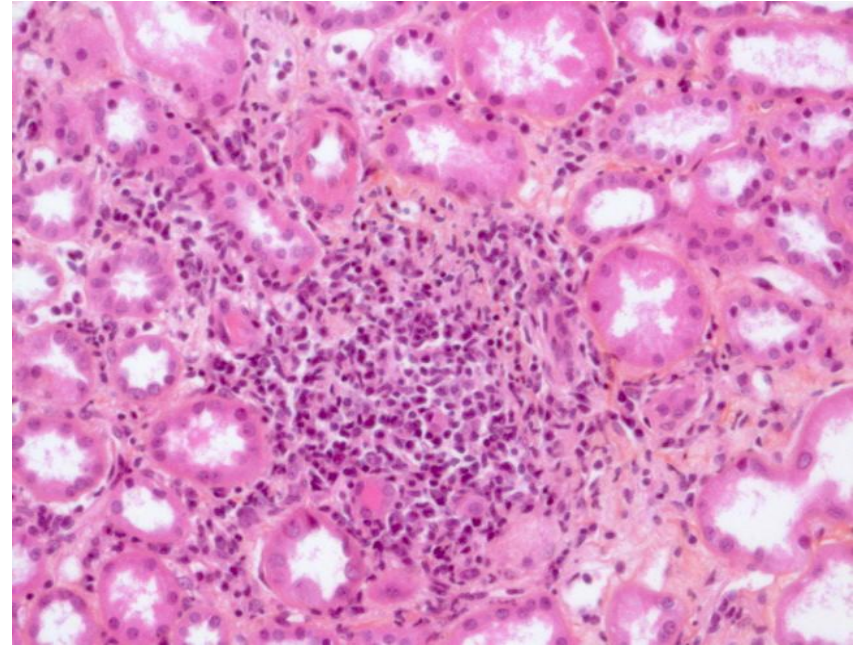
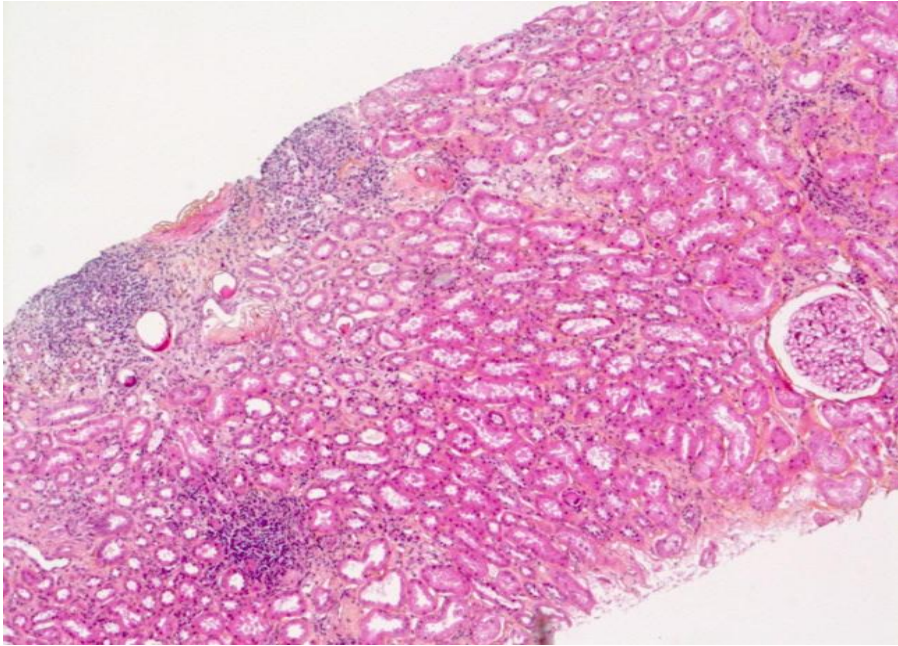
Centralized review

- Interstitial nephritis with mononuclear cells infiltrate and neutrophils in 3 cases
- Non-proliferative IgA nephropathy on two cases
- ANCA-negative pauci-immune vasculitis in one case
- Diabetic and vascular nephropathy in one case
- Acute tubular necrosis in septic context in one case
- AA amyloidosis in one case

Renal localization of clonal hematopoiesis ?

MPO/CD68 staining + NGS on renal biopsy in progress

Renal involvement in VEXAS : French cohort



Interstitial nephritis with mononuclear cell infiltrate

***Remerciements Dr
DIJOURD, Anatomopathologie, Hospices Civiles de
Lyon***

When to think about VEXAS syndrome ?

- Clinical manifestations of relapsing polychondritis in 50% of VEXAS syndrome
- Cohort of 92 RP ➡ *UBA1* somatic mutation in 7.6%

PCA-VEXAS vs PCA

Male

≥45 years

Fever, ear chondritis, skin involvement, VTE, lung infiltrates

Less tracheal chondritis

Mortality +++ (27 vs 2%)

Decision-making algorithm in case of RP

- Male
- MCV >100 fL
- Platelets <200 G/L

Diagnosis of VEXAS-RP
(Se 100%, Sp 96%)

Therapeutic strategies

Glucocorticoids

Effective at high dose
GC-dependency +++

cDMARDs

Ineffective +++

Biologics

Anti-TNF ineffective
Anti-IL-1/IL-6: variable efficacy

5-azacytidin, JAKi

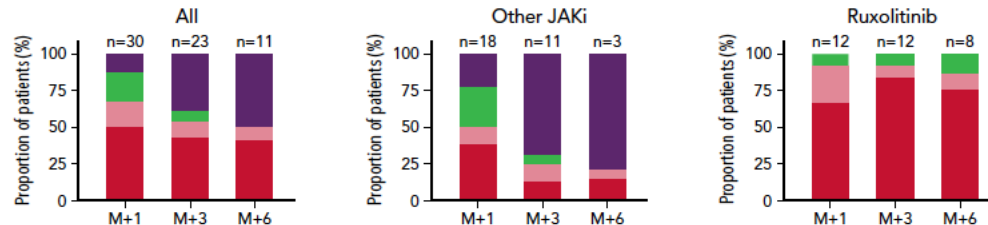
Ruxolitinib : if no MDS
5-AZA : in case of MDS

Allogeneic HSCT

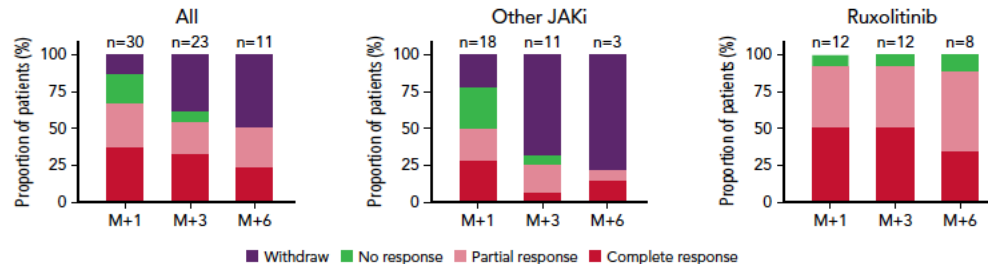
Seems to be curative
+++

JAK inhibitors

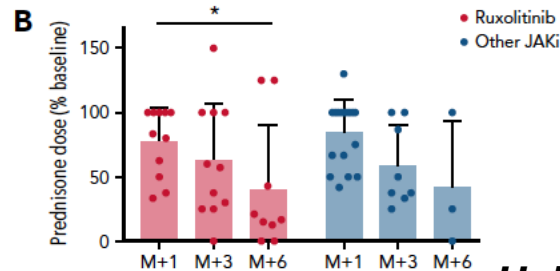
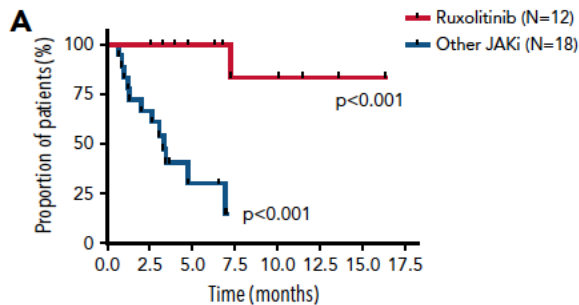
Clinical response



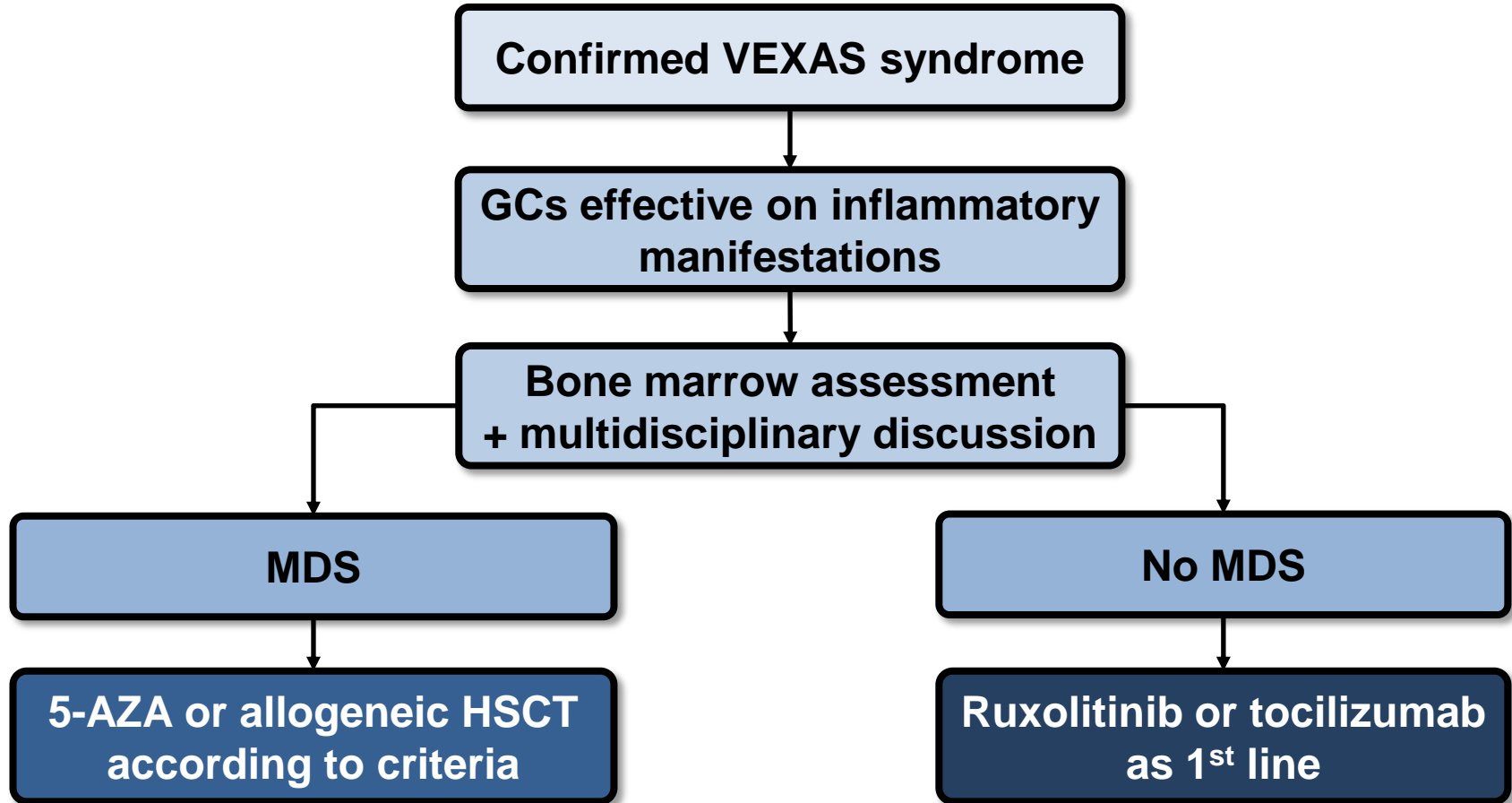
Biological response



New treatment-free survival



Current therapeutic strategies



Take home messages

- **VEXAS = monogenic disease of adults linked to somatic mutations of the *UBA1* gene only in the myeloid lineage**
- **Prototype of a new group of disease**
- **Consider VEXAS in cases of: male gender, age >50 years, macrocytosis >100 fl, thrombocytopenia <200 G/L, treatment refractory disease**
- **Most encouraging strategies targeting the myeloid compartment: 5-azacytidin, ruxolitinib, or even HSC transplantation**

Acknowledgments

Cochin/PARCC local team



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Dionet



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Breillat



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Posseme



Darragh
Duffy

French VEXAS group

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Arsène
Mekinian

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David Beck



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Mickael
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