

Clinical and biological impact of ATP-binding cassette transporter activity in adult acute myeloid leukemia

Elise Sourdeau,¹ Ludovic Suner,¹ Mara Memoli,² Alexis Genthon,² Frédéric Feger,¹ Lou Soret,¹ Nasséra Abermil,¹ Laurence Heuberger,³ Chrysteले Bilhou-Nabera,¹ Hélène Guermouche,¹ Fabrizia Favale,¹ Simona Lapusan,² Michael Chaquin,¹ Claire Hirschauer,⁴ Mohamad Mohty,² Ollivier Legrand,² François Delhommeau^{1#} and Pierre Hirsch^{1#}

¹Sorbonne Université, INSERM, Centre de Recherche Saint-Antoine, CRSA, AP-HP, SIRIC CURAMUS, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Service d'Hématologie Biologique, Paris, France;

²Sorbonne Université, INSERM, Centre de Recherche Saint-Antoine, CRSA, AP-HP, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Service d'Hématologie Clinique et de Thérapie Cellulaire, Paris, France;

³Département de Médecine, Unité d'Hématologie, CHPF, Papeete, French Polynesia and

⁴Laboratoire de Biologie, CHPF, Papeete, French Polynesia

#FD and PH contributed equally as co-senior authors.

Correspondence: F. Delhommeau
francois.delhommeau@aphp.fr

Received: January 31, 2022.

Accepted: July 25, 2022.

Prepublished: August 4, 2022.

<https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2022.280676>

©2023 Ferrata Storti Foundation

Published under a CC BY-NC license

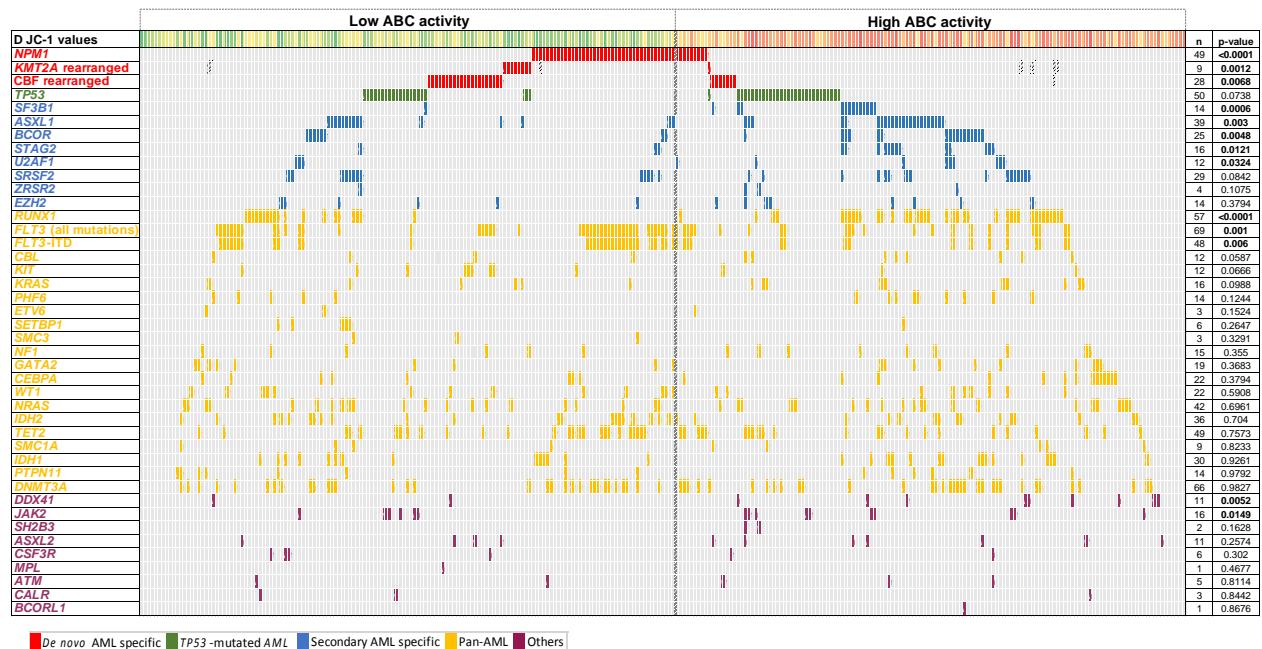


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Flow cytometry features according to ATP-binding cassette (ABC) activity for each analyzed marker.

Marker	n	Low ABC activity (median, %)	Low ABC activity (standard error)	High ABC activity (median, %)	High ABC activity (standard error)	p-value
CD34	357	72	2.73	87	2.31	<0.0001
CD117	356	89	1.65	97	1.4	<0.0001
CD33	356	95	1.3	87	2.3	0.0338
CD13	353	89	2.1	93	1.95	0.0013
CD64	348	17	1.78	4	1.42	<0.0001
HLA-DR	347	82	2.55	91	2.3	<0.0001
CD36	347	5	1.45	3	1.64	0.1087
CD14	345	0	0.46	0	0.13	0.0107
CD4	343	8	1.97	2	1.53	0.0107
CD19	342	0	1.15	0	0.37	0.0863
cyMPO	341	79	2.72	22	2.95	<0.0001
CD56	341	0	2.08	0	2.12	0.7469
CD2	331	0	0.66	0	0.53	0.3147
cyCD3	328	0	0.22	0	0.36	0.7781
cyCD79a	267	0	1.06	0	0.71	0.2795
CD7	235	2	2.28	5	3.48	0.363
CD3	204	0	0.08	0	0.02	0.0907
CD15	155	25	2.32	14	2.48	0.0325
CD11b	152	6	2.35	6	3.8	0.9673
CD22	137	0	0.51	0	1.89	0.9427
CD10	133	0	1.43	0	0.41	0.2576
CD5	115	0	0.93	0	0.73	0.476
CD65	68	10	4.53	1	1.77	0.0122

p-value <0.05 are in bold.



Supplementary Figure 1. Co-mutation table for patients with available next-generation sequencing data.

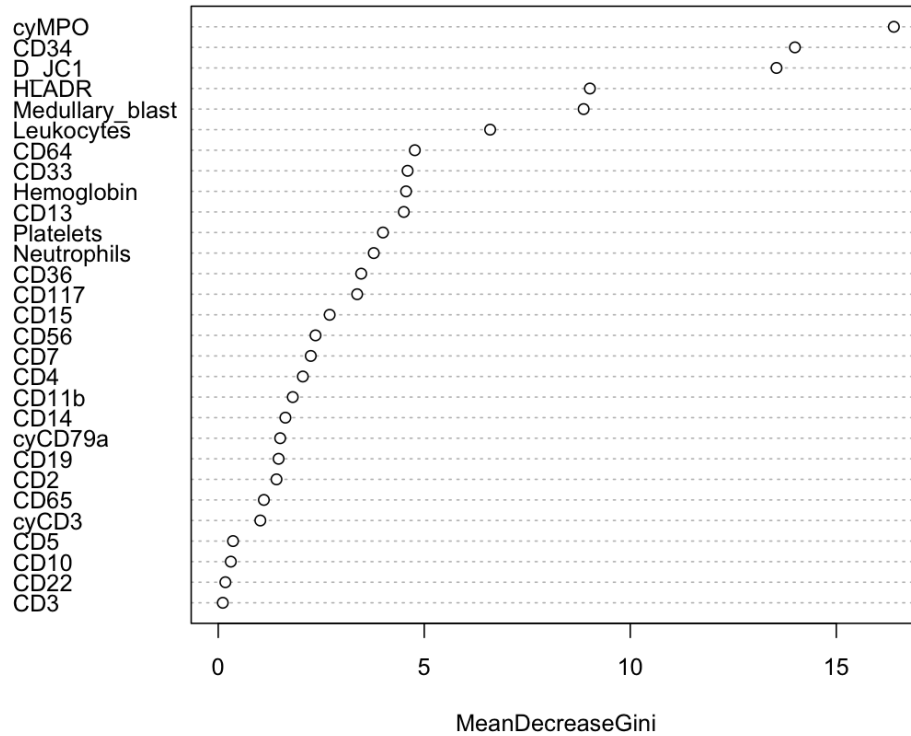
Mutations are represented by colored bars and each column represents one of the 291 sequenced subjects. D JC-1 values are at the top of the Figure: red and green color gradient according to forty genes and *KMT2A* and CBF rearrangements were grouped following the Lindsley classification. Colors reflect ontogeny specificity of mutated genes and cytogenetic abnormalities: *de novo* AML specific (red), *TP53*-mutated AML (green), secondary AML specific (blue), pan-AML (yellow) and others (burgundy). The number of patients with mutations for each gene and p-value of the ABC^{low} and ABC^{high} group comparisons are shown on the right. Not available data are hatched. *CEBPA* biallelic mutations are represented in dark yellow. p-values <0.05 are in bold.

Supplementary Table 2. Molecular biology features according to ATP-binding cassette (ABC) activity.

Genes	Mutated genes ABC ^{low} (n)	Mutated genes ABC ^{low} (frequency)	Mutated genes ABC ^{high} (n)	Mutated genes ABC ^{high} (frequency)	p-value
<i>NPM1</i>	50	83%	10	17%	<0.0001
<i>KMT2A</i> rearranged	9	82%	2	18%	0.0075
CBF rearranged	24	77%	7	23%	0.0148
<i>TP53</i>	20	40%	30	60%	0.0738
<i>SF3B1</i>	1	7%	13	93%	0.0006
<i>ASXL1</i>	15	38%	24	62%	0.0030
<i>BCOR</i>	8	32%	17	68%	0.0048
<i>STAG2</i>	3	19%	13	81%	0.0121
<i>U2AF1</i>	3	25%	9	75%	0.0324
<i>SRSF2</i>	13	45%	16	55%	0.0842
<i>ZRSR2</i>	1	25%	3	75%	0.1075
<i>EZH2</i>	6	43%	8	57%	0.3794
<i>RUNX1</i>	19	33%	38	67%	<0.0001
<i>FLT3</i> (all mutations)	51	66%	26	34%	0.0034
<i>FLT3-ITD</i>	38	68%	18	32%	0.0096
<i>CBL</i>	4	33%	8	67%	0.0587
<i>KIT</i>	9	75%	3	25%	0.0666
<i>KRAS</i>	6	38%	10	63%	0.0988
<i>PHF6</i>	5	36%	9	64%	0.1244
<i>ETV6</i>	2	67%	1	33%	0.1524
<i>CEBPA</i>	9	39%	14	61%	0.238
<i>SETBP1</i>	5	83%	1	17%	0.2647
<i>SMC3</i>	3	100%	0	0%	0.3291
<i>NF1</i>	6	40%	9	60%	0.355
<i>GATA2</i>	9	47%	10	53%	0.3683
<i>WT1</i>	13	59%	9	41%	0.5908
<i>IDH2</i>	22	59%	15	41%	0.6273
<i>NRAS</i>	21	50%	21	50%	0.6961
<i>TET2</i>	26	53%	23	47%	0.7573
<i>SMC1A</i>	4	44%	5	56%	0.8233
<i>IDH1</i>	14	47%	16	53%	0.9261
<i>PTPN11</i>	8	57%	6	43%	0.9792

<i>DNMT3A</i>	32	48%	34	52%	0.9827
<i>DDX41</i>	2	18%	9	82%	0.0052
<i>JAK2</i>	6	38%	10	63%	0.0149
<i>SH2B3</i>	0	0%	2	100%	0.1628
<i>ASXL2</i>	4	36%	7	64%	0.2574
<i>CSF3R</i>	4	67%	2	33%	0.302
<i>MPL</i>	1	100%	0	0%	0.4677
<i>ATM</i>	2	40%	3	60%	0.8114
<i>CALR</i>	2	67%	1	33%	0.8442
<i>BCORL1</i>	0	0%	1	100%	0.8676

p-values <0.05 are in bold.



Supplementary Figure 2. Random Forest variable importance plot to predict *de novo* ontogeny.

Variables are ranked in terms of importance (Y axis) (with variables of highest importance at the top), with mean decrease in Gini coefficient (X axis). Mean decrease in Gini coefficient shows how each variable contributes to the homogeneity of nodes in the Random Forest model. A higher decrease in Gini coefficient implies that the variable plays a greater role in the classification process.

Supplementary Table 3. mRNA expression of two ATP-binding cassette transporters according to gene mutations of an acute myeloid leukemia cohort (Acute Myeloid Leukemia (OHSU, Nature 2018)).

Genes	Mutated patients (n)	Wild-type patients (n)	mRNA expression <i>ABCB1</i>			mRNA expression <i>ABCG2</i>		
			Mutated patients (median)	Wild-type patients (median)	p-value	Mutated patients (median)	Wild-type patients (median)	p-value
<i>NPM1</i>	82	323	2.007	10.69	<0.0001	0.1374	0.478	<0.0001
<i>TP53</i>	35	370	22.78	6.562	<0.0001	1.135	0.3046	<0.0001
<i>FLT3</i>	122	283	3.628	9.889	<0.0001	0.199	0.445	0.0001
<i>NRAS</i>	60	345	5.68	7.591	0.2974	0.3463	0.3151	0.9435
<i>PHF6</i>	14	391	12.69	6.969	0.0902	1.595	0.3151	0.0006
<i>JAK2</i>	14	391	20.98	6.969	0.0244	1.469	0.3188	0.0021
<i>IDH2</i>	43	362	8.207	7.004	0.4585	0.3074	0.342	0.7052
<i>SF3B1</i>	21	384	8.679	7.004	0.257	0.4107	0.3315	0.623
<i>ZRSR2</i>	43	362	12.33	6.873	0.7456	0.445	0.3334	0.2952
<i>BCORL1</i>	9	396	31.27	6.983	0.0274	1.03	0.3295	0.1237
<i>IDH1</i>	34	371	5.453	7.464	0.6656	0.1867	0.3485	0.186
<i>WT1</i>	34	371	6.094	7.328	0.5994	0.5829	0.3276	0.4507
<i>CEBPA</i>	26	379	40.53	6.542	<0.0001	0.8119	0.3074	0.0115
<i>DNMT3A</i>	85	320	4.043	8.094	0.0521	0.2146	0.3659	0.0119
<i>PTPN11</i>	22	383	2.945	7.591	0.1325	0.2809	0.3409	0.439
<i>STAG2</i>	22	383	11.24	7.012	0.4512	0.5212	0.3355	0.4434
<i>TET2</i>	50	355	7.887	7.012	0.9236	0.2787	0.3495	0.4786
<i>KRAS</i>	19	386	10.41	7.026	0.7296	0.2655	0.3433	0.4431
<i>GATA2</i>	18	387	50.01	6.582	<0.0001	0.8128	0.3095	0.0123
<i>U2AF1</i>	18	387	13.49	7.012	0.1692	0.6953	0.3355	0.4375
<i>EZH2</i>	16	389	8.368	7.04	0.4472	0.2898	0.3409	0.8485
<i>SRSF2</i>	43	362	12.33	6.873	0.0194	0.6765	0.3068	0.0133
<i>NF1</i>	4	401	22.54	7.04	0.2267	2.524	0.3314	0.0233
<i>RUNX1</i>	52	353	10.97	6.79	0.0405	0.495	0.3151	0.0267
<i>KIT</i>	9	396	6.955	7.376	0.7543	0.2019	0.342	0.3268
<i>ASXL1</i>	8	397	7.322	7.328	0.8619	0.2991	0.3492	0.9234
<i>CSF3R</i>	8	397	7.322	7.328	0.8188	0.9442	0.3385	0.4268
<i>SMC3</i>	8	397	1.427	7.424	0.1971	0.6892	0.3355	0.6093
<i>CBL</i>	7	398	5.31	7.376	0.7632	0.2599	0.342	0.1404
<i>BCOR</i>	25	380	23.89	6.873	0.0074	0.6881	0.3169	0.0405
<i>CALR</i>	3	402	10.6	7.184	0.8029	0.163	0.3397	0.9388

<i>KMT2A</i>	3	402	9.413	7.184	0.8357	0.4063	0.337	0.4227
<i>MPL</i>	3	402	13.54	7.026	0.3471	0.4815	0.337	0.4696
<i>SETBP1</i>	3	402	4.809	7.376	0.3497	0.3031	0.3397	0.8284
<i>DDX41</i>	2	403	24.63	7.04	0.3639	0.2834	0.3385	0.385
<i>ETV6</i>	2	403	26.93	7.04	0.1808	0.2427	0.3409	0.6737
<i>ASXL2</i>	1	404	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>ATM</i>	1	404	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>SH2B3</i>	0	405	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

p-values <0.05 are in bold.

Supplementary Table 4. Univariate and multivariate analyses for event-free survival with data censoring at the time of allogeneic-HSC transplantation.

Variable	Univariate p-value	Multivariate HR (95% CI)	p-value
Age	0.0059	1.010 (0.995-1.024)	0.1889
Cytogenetics status (poor vs. other)	<0.0001	3.529 (2.170-5.739)	<0.0001
<i>CEBPA</i> biallelic mutation	0.0269	0.380 (0.089-1.629)	0.1926
<i>ASXL1</i> ^{mut}	0.0025	1.993 (1.046-3.796)	0.0359
<i>DNMT3A</i> ^{mut}	0.0069	2.201 (1.385-3.497)	0.0008
<i>U2AF1</i> ^{mut}	0.003	2.817 (1.168-6.795)	0.0211
<i>PHF6</i> ^{mut}	<0.0001	4.088 (1.601-10.438)	0.0032
<i>CBL</i> ^{mut}	0,0004	3.961 (1.117-14.045)	0.0330
<i>SETBP1</i> ^{mut}	<0.0001	12.756 (3.958-41.109)	<0.0001
ABC activity	0.09	2.269 (1.050-4.901)	0.0370

HR: hazard ratio. Only data with p-values <0.1 in univariate analyses are represented.