

Brief report

Genetic characterization of TET1, TET2, and TET3 alterations in myeloid malignancies

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Disease alleles that activate signal transduction are common in myeloid malignancies; however, there are additional unidentified mutations that contribute to myeloid transformation. Based on the recent identification of TET2 mutations, we evaluated the mutational status of TET1, TET2, and TET3 in myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs), chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), and acute myeloid leukemia

(AML). Sequencing of TET2 in 408 paired tumor/normal samples distinguished between 68 somatic mutations and 6 novel single nucleotide polymorphisms and identified TET2 mutations in MPN (27 of 354, 7.6%), CMML (29 of 69, 42%), AML (11 of 91, 12%), and M7 AML (1 of 28, 3.6%) samples. We did not identify somatic TET1 or TET3 mutations or TET2 promoter hypermethylation in MPNs. TET2 mutations

did not cluster in genetically defined MPN, CMML, or AML subsets but were associated with decreased overall survival in AML ($P = .029$). These data indicate that TET2 mutations are observed in different myeloid malignancies and may be important in AML prognosis. (Blood. 2009;114:144-147)

Introduction

Our understanding of the molecular pathogenesis of myeloid malignancies, most notably acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), has largely resulted from the identification and characterization of recurrent chromosomal translocations.¹ However, in many patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs) and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), recurrent clonal cytogenetic abnormalities are not observed. More recently, DNA resequencing studies of candidate genes,² gene families,^{3,4} and the cancer genome⁵ in MPN, CMML, and AML have identified somatic mutations in *FLT3*,⁶ *JAK2*,⁷⁻¹³ *MPL*,^{14,15} and the *RAS* family of oncogenes.¹⁶ These discoveries demonstrate activation of signal transduction pathways is a common pathogenic event in myeloid malignancies and have led to the development of molecularly targeted therapies. However, with the exception of CML, these therapies have yet to substantively improve outcomes for patients with myeloid malignancies.^{17,18} This may reflect insufficient target inhibition, or, alternatively, this may indicate incomplete dependence on these activated pathways resulting from the presence of additional somatic mutations with prognostic, therapeutic, and biologic relevance.

The role of *TET* (Ten-Eleven Translocation) family gene members in hematopoietic transformation was thought to be restricted to the involvement of *TET1* as a translocation partner

MLL-translocated AML, until the recent identification of inactivating mutations in *TET2* in MPN and MDS patients.¹⁹ We therefore sought to evaluate a large set of MPN, CMML, and AML samples for somatic *TET2* alterations. We sequenced all coding exons of *TET2* in 408 paired tumor/normal samples and then assessed the frequency of somatic *TET2* mutations in 606 patients with MPN, CMML, and AML. We also investigated whether deletion or epigenetic inactivation of *TET2* are observed in MPN and evaluated MPN patients for somatic mutations in *TET1* and *TET3*.

Methods

Patients

DNA was isolated from peripheral blood and/or bone marrow from 606 MPN, CMML, and AML samples. Matched normal DNA was available for 408 samples, including 354 sporadic MPN samples, 26 CMML samples, and 28 affected members of MPN pedigrees. Blood/bone marrow DNA but not matched normal DNA was available for 198 samples, including 3 sporadic MPN samples, 20 affected members of MPN kindreds, 96 AML samples, 45 CMML samples, and 34 M7 AML samples (16 from the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group). Approval was obtained from the institutional review boards at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and at

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Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center for these studies, and informed consent was provided according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Sequence analysis of TET1, TET2, and TET3

DNA resequencing of all coding exons of *TET1-3* was performed (primers/conditions are listed in supplemental Table 1, available on the *Blood* website; see the Supplemental Materials link at the top of the online article). Nonsynonymous alterations not present in single nucleotide polymorphism (database [db]SNP) were annotated as somatic mutations or SNPs based on sequence analysis of matched germ line DNA. Nonsynonymous alterations not in dbSNP nor determined to be somatic in paired samples or in recently reported data¹⁹ were censored. All somatic mutations were validated by resequencing nonamplified DNA.

Copy number analysis of TET1, TET2, and TET3

A total of 207 MPN tumor samples were analyzed using Affymetrix 250K StyI Arrays.²⁰ The *JAK2V617F*-mutant AML cell lines HEL and SET2 were analyzed using Affymetrix 6.0 SNP Arrays.

Methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction

Methylation of 2 CpG islands in the promoter region of *TET2* was assessed in 37 MPN patients and 4 *JAK2V617F*-positive leukemia cell lines (SET2, MBO2, HEL, UKE1). Methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction was performed as previously described (primers are listed in supplemental Table 1).²¹

Statistics

Statistical analyses were performed using MedCalc (MedCalc).

Results and discussion

Sequence analysis of all coding exons of *TET2* in 408 paired tumor/normal samples identified 8 frameshift, 12 nonsense, and 37 nonsynonymous alterations not present in dbSNP. Analysis of germ line DNA distinguished between 31 somatic missense mutations and 6 unannotated SNPs (Table 1; supplemental Figure 1); all unannotated SNPs were observed in matched normal tissue in at least 2 samples. All frameshift and nonsense mutations were not present in matched normal tissue. The strategy of paired sequencing of normal and tumor tissue is critical for accurate annotation of candidate mutations as 2 novel SNPs, which were recently reported as *TET2* mutations (Q1084P and Y867H)²² were present in the germ line in multiple patient samples consistent with their being unannotated SNPs. After defining the spectrum of somatic *TET2* mutations in paired tumor/normal samples, we determined the frequency of *TET2* mutations in MPN (7.6%, including 9.8% polycythemia vera, 4.4% essential thrombocythemia, and 7.7% primary myelofibrosis), CMML (42.1%), AML (12.1%), and acute megakaryoblastic leukemia (3.6%). We identified biallelic/homozygous *TET2* mutations in 1 of 354 MPN patients and in 7 of 69 CMML patients ($P < .001$, Fisher exact test). Sequencing of *TET2* in 48 affected members from 28 MPN kindreds identified somatic *TET2* mutations in 7 affected persons. We also identified 4 germ line nonsynonymous variants in affected members of MPD kindreds present in dbSNP that could represent rare familial MPN alleles. However, 3 of these 4 SNPs were observed in only some affected members of kindred but not others, and the fourth variant (M1701I) is observed in many sporadic MPN, CMML, and AML cases. Somatic *TET2* mutations were not noted in the 4 *JAK2V617F*-positive leukemic cell lines.

Table 1. Novel TET2 somatic missense mutations and unannotated SNPs in 4q24

Alteration	Nucleotide change	Genomic coordinate	Amino acid change
Somatic mutation	434G→A	106374983	S145N
Somatic mutation	935A→G	106375484	N312S
Somatic mutation	1379C→T	106375928	S460F
Somatic mutation	1997A→G	106376546	D666G
Somatic mutation	2821C→T	106377370	P941S
Somatic mutation	3403G→A	106377953	C1135Y
Somatic mutation	3575T→G	106383519	C1194W
Somatic mutation	3609A→T	106384192	S1204C
Somatic mutation	3639C→T	106384222	R1214W
Somatic mutation	3724A→T	106384307	D1242V*
Somatic mutation	3733A→C	106384316	Y1245S
Somatic mutation	3780C→T	106384363	R1261C
Somatic mutation	3781G→A	106384364	R1261H*
Somatic mutation	3862G→T	106400285	G1289V
Somatic mutation	4074C→T	106410247	R1358C*
Somatic mutation	4080G→C	106410253	G1360R
Somatic mutation	4248G→T	106413237	V1417F
Somatic mutation	5151G→T	106416269	V1718L*
Somatic mutation	5268C→G	106416386	H1757D
Somatic mutation	5283A→T	106416401	Q1828L
Somatic mutation	5430T→C	106416548	C1811R
Somatic mutation	5617T→C	106416735	I1873T*
Somatic mutation	5641A→G	106416759	H1881R*
Somatic mutation	5698T→C	106416816	V1900A
Somatic mutation	5754C→T	106416873	A1919V
Somatic mutation	5776G→A	106416894	R1926H
Somatic mutation	5780G→A	106416898	R1927K
Somatic mutation	5820C→T	106416938	P1941S
Somatic mutation	5896G→A	106417014	R1966H
Somatic mutation	5920C→T	106417038	R1974M
Somatic mutation	5998G→A	106417116	R2000K
SNP	100C→T	106374649	L34F
SNP	520C→A	106375069	P174H
SNP	2599T→C	106377148	Y867H
SNP	3418A→T	106377767	E1073V
SNP	3451A→C	106377800	Q1084P
SNP	5166C→T	106416284	P1723S

Novel unannotated SNPs in 4q24. SNPs were defined as missense mutations that were seen in more than one tumor and paired buccal sample.

*Somatic missense mutations that occurred in more than 2 samples.

We did not identify methylation at either of 2 CpG islands of the *TET2* promoter in 37 MPN samples or in 4 *JAK2V617F*-positive leukemic cell lines (supplemental Figure 2). Copy number analysis of 207 MPN patients identified 3 patients with heterozygous deletions of one copy of the region containing *TET2* (4q24), suggesting that *TET2* mutations are more common than large deletions in MPN patients. Sequencing data from these 3 patients revealed that one patient had a homozygous somatic missense mutation, consistent with heterozygous mutation followed by deletion of the remaining copy of *TET2* (supplemental Figure 3). The HEL cell line had a heterozygous deletion of the *TET2* locus. One MPN patient had a large deletion on chromosome 10, which included the *TET1* locus (10q21.3). Furthermore, although we identified several novel SNPs in *TET1* and *TET3* (supplemental Table 3), we did not identify somatic *TET1* or *TET3* mutations in 96 MPN patients. No MPN samples or cell lines had loss of the *TET3* locus (2p13.1) or amplifications of *TET1*, *TET2*, and *TET3*.

The frequency of *TET2* mutations did not differ between *JAK2V617F*-positive (16.4%) and *JAK2V617F*-negative (2.5%) MPN ($P = .08$, Fisher exact test). Likewise, *TET2* mutations were equally frequent in MPN patients with and without the recently

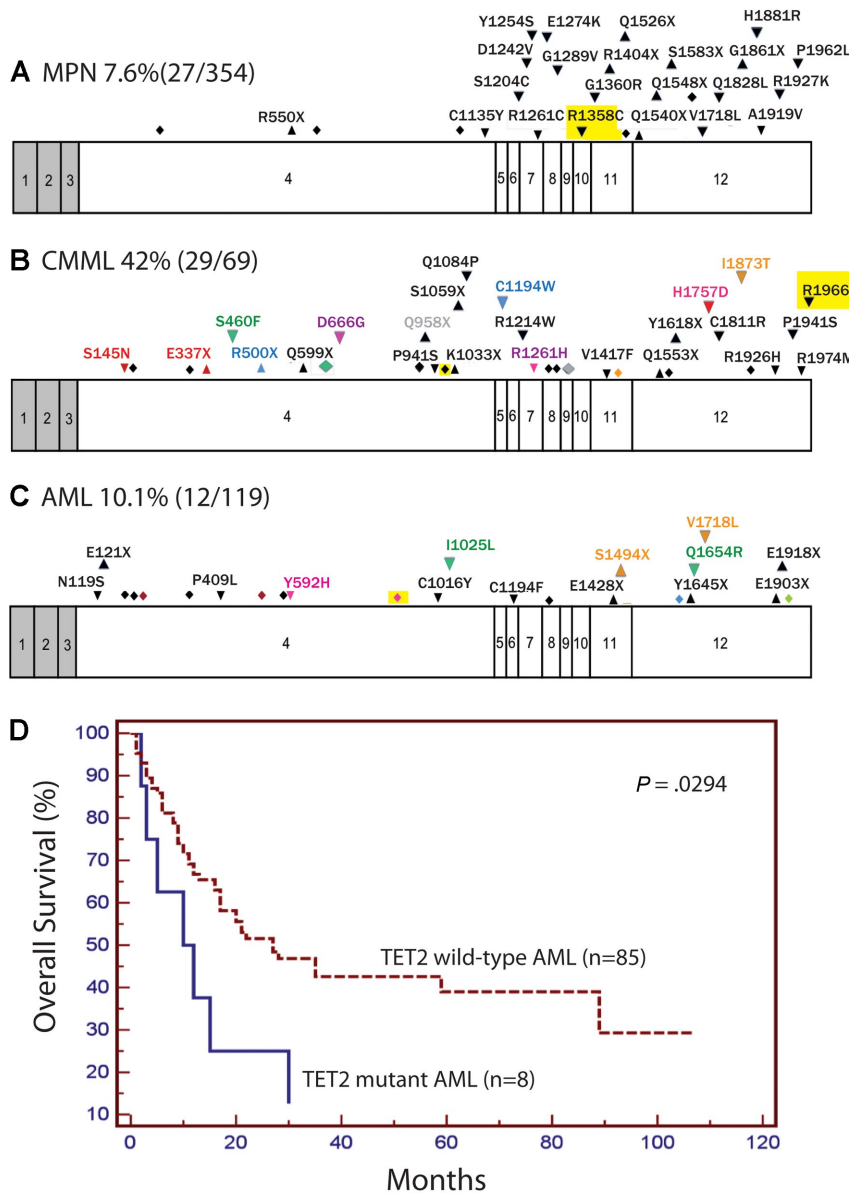


Figure 1. Exons of TET2 with locations of mutations and effect of mutations on overall survival in AML. Locations of mutations in MPN (A), CMML (B), and AML/acute megakaryoblastic leukemia samples (C) as well as Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival in AML (D) are shown. Shaded regions represent non-protein-coding exons and introns are not shown. Exons are drawn to relative scale. Missense mutations (down arrowheads), nonsense mutations (up arrowheads), and frameshifts (diamonds) are shown at their approximate location along the exon. Mutations occurring within the same patient sample are represented in the same color. Mutations that were homozygous are highlighted in yellow.

described *JAK2V617F*-positive MPN predisposition haplotype ($P = .9$).²⁰ We did not note a correlation between *TET2* alterations and mutations in *FLT3*, *JAK2*, and *RAS* in CMML, nor did we observe a correlation between *TET2* mutations and specific cytogenetic subgroups *MLL*, *FLT3*, *CEBPA*, or *NPM1* mutations, or a history of antecedent MPN/MDS in AML ($P > .5$, Fisher exact test). However, we did note that *TET2* mutations are associated with decreased overall survival in AML compared with *TET2*-wild-type AML patients ($P = .03$, Figure 1D; supplemental Table 2).

In this report, we sequenced all coding exons of *TET2* to define the spectrum of somatic *TET2* mutations in myeloid malignancies. The broad range of myeloid disorders linked to mutations in *TET2* suggests that mutations in *TET2* have a pleiotropic role in myeloid transformation. Although our data suggest that *TET2* mutations may hold prognostic significance in AML, larger clinical correlative studies will be needed to more accurately assess the effect of *TET2* mutations on prognosis, diagnosis, and therapeutic relevance to myeloid malignancies. Whether *TET2* mutations dysregulate pathways already known to contribute to hematopoietic transformation, or represent a novel pathway, remains to be elucidated, and the

role of *TET* family alterations in neoplasms other than myeloid malignancies is not yet known.

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Authorship

Contribution: O.A.-W., A.M., J.P., D.G.G., J.D.C., and R.L.L. designed the study; C.H., G.G.-M., M.W., S.M., J.Y., R.B., E.P., M.M.L.B., M.B., M.S.T., H.M.K., and R.L.L. collected and

processed samples and provided genetic and clinical annotation; O.A.-W., J.P., K.H., S.T., I.D., A.H., and R.L.L. performed sequence analysis, analyzed sequence traces, and validated mutations; O.A.-W., B.L.E., R.M.S., and R.L.L. acquired and analyzed SNP array data; O.A.-W., J.P., and O.K. performed methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction; O.A.-W. and R.L.L. wrote the manuscript with assistance from A.M., C.H., and J.D.C.

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