

“Flow across borders”

Flow cytometry analysis of CMML:
monocyte partitioning & slan marker



Orianne WAGNER-BALLON

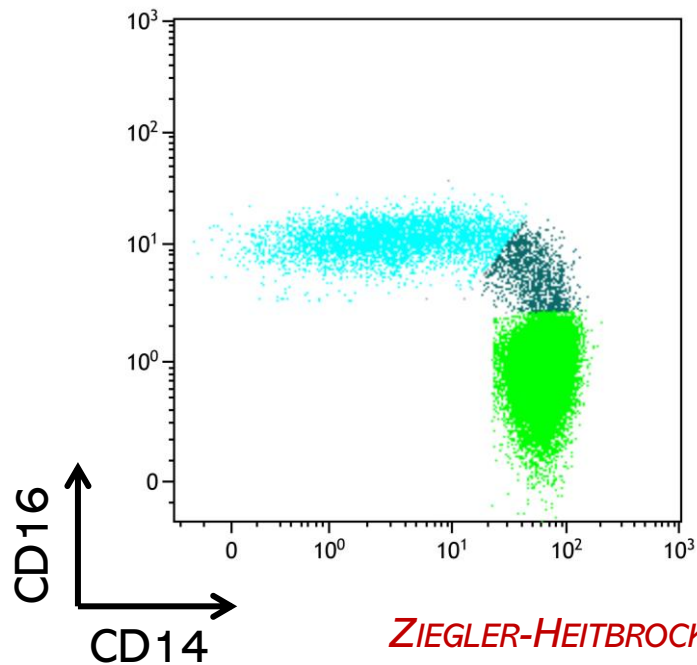
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

<input type="checkbox"/>	No, nothing to disclose
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, as specified below:

Company Name	Specification
Alexion Pharmaceuticals France	Board, Conferences, Research funding
Alexion Pharmaceuticals Spain	Conference
Novartis	Board, Conferences, Research funding
Sobi	Research funding

MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

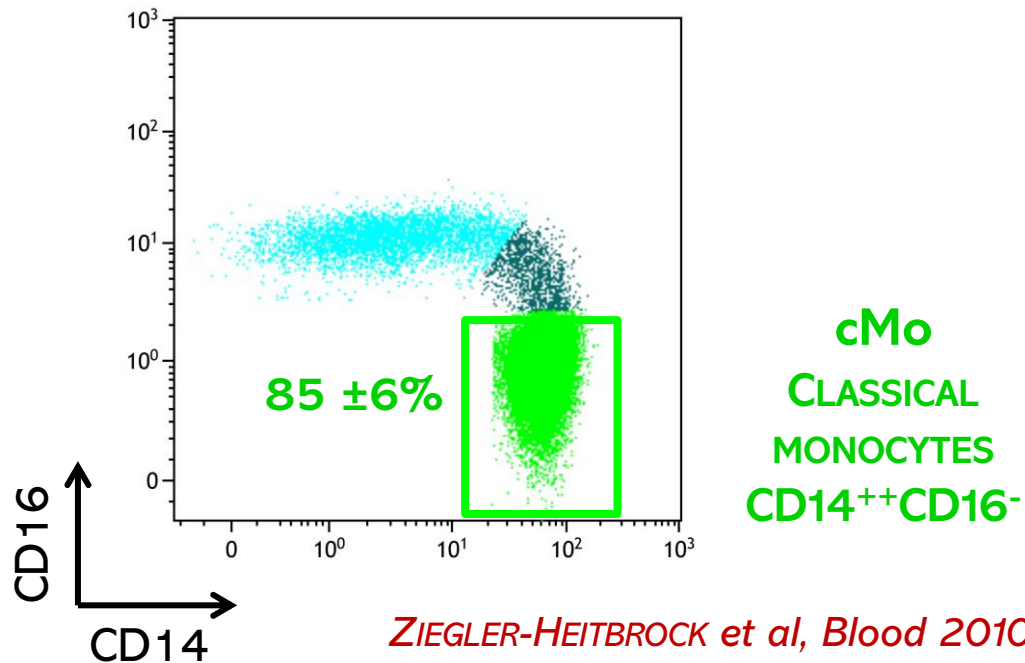
Relative quantification of the monocyte subsets in the peripheral blood



ZIEGLER-HEITBROCK et al, Blood 2010
WONG et al, Blood 2011

MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

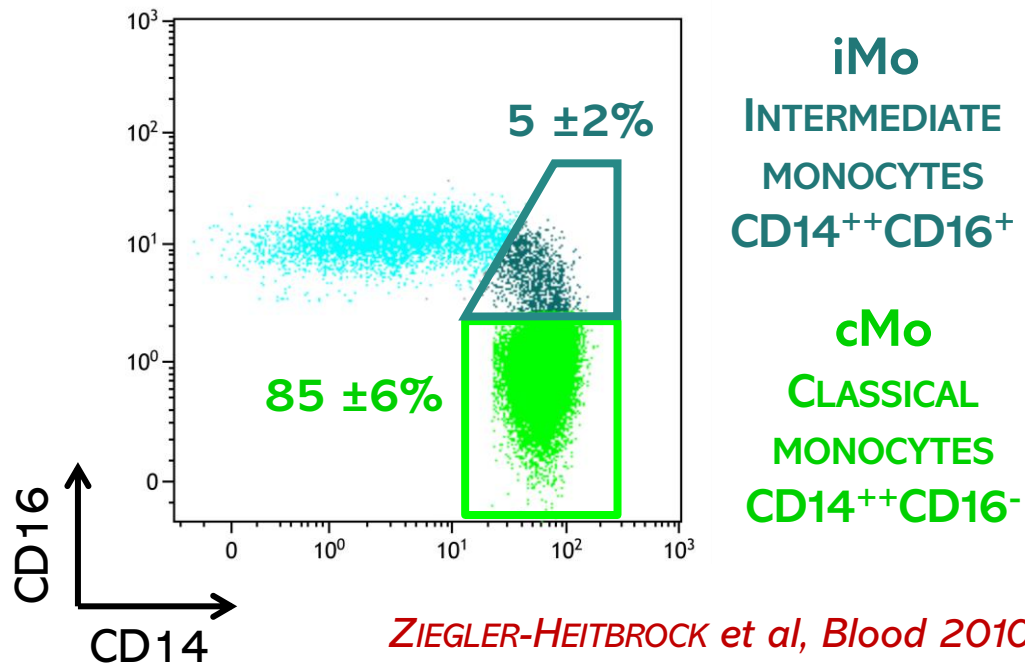
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Relative quantification of the monocyte subsets in the peripheral blood



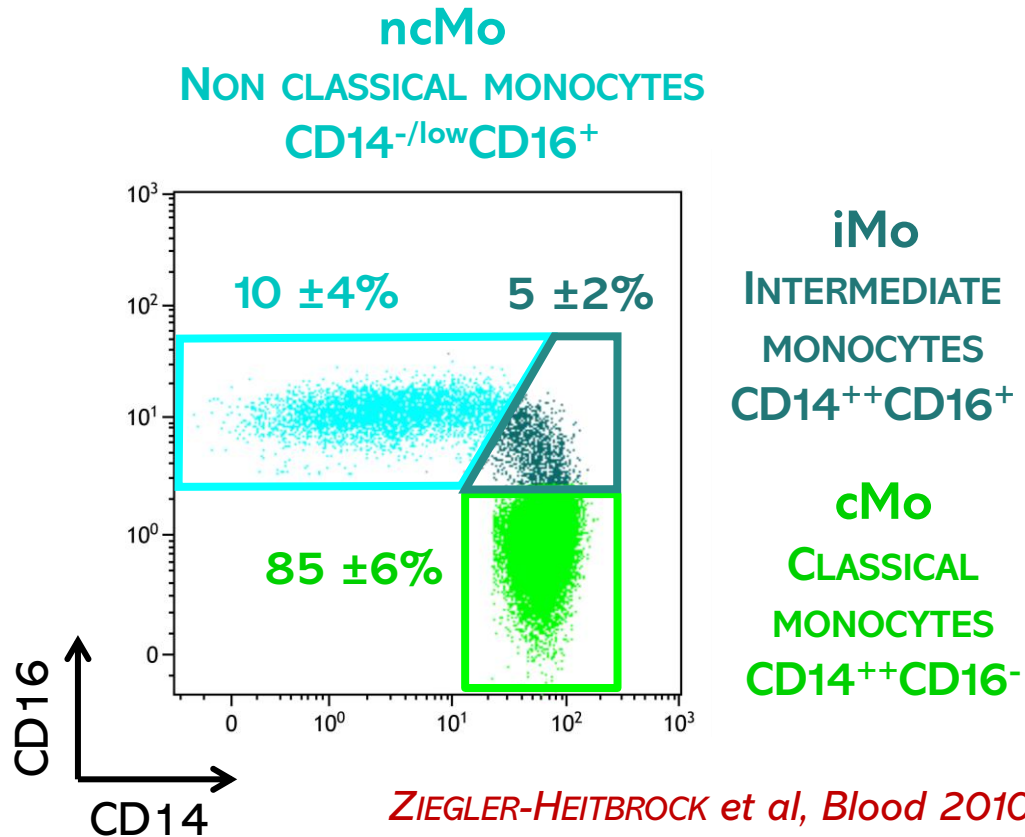
iMo
INTERMEDIATE
MONOCYTES
CD14⁺⁺CD16⁺

cMo
CLASSICAL
MONOCYTES
CD14⁺⁺CD16⁻

ZIEGLER-HEITBROCK et al, Blood 2010
WONG et al, Blood 2011

MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

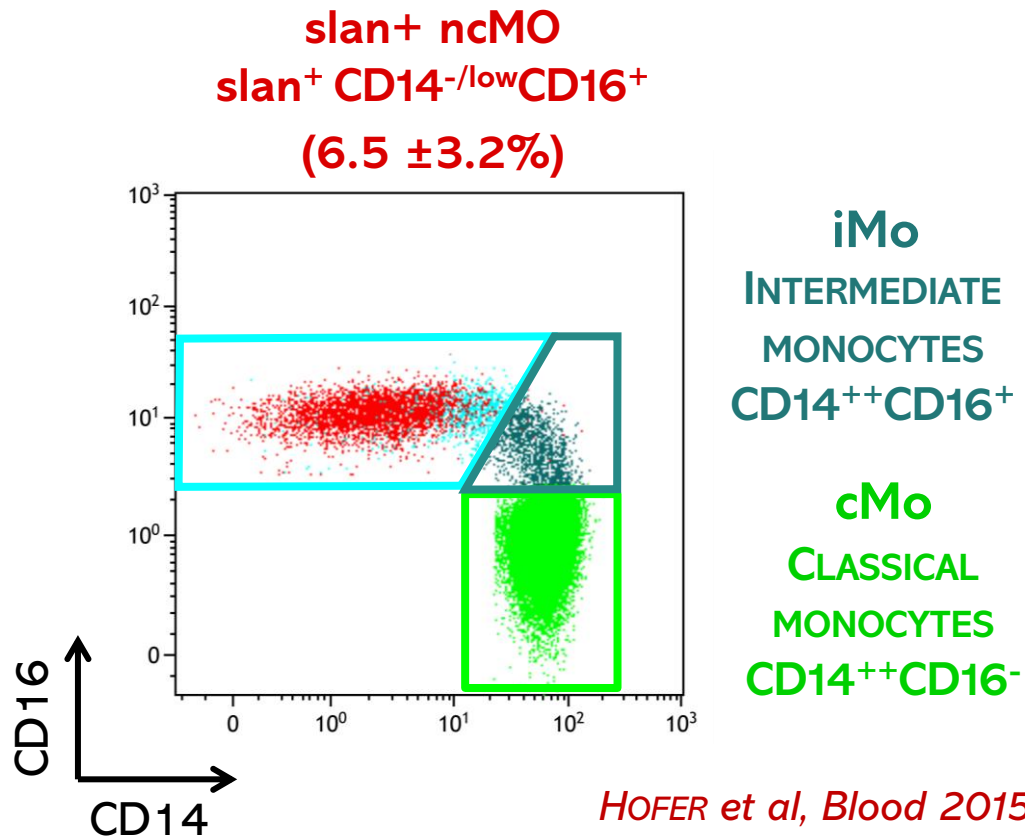
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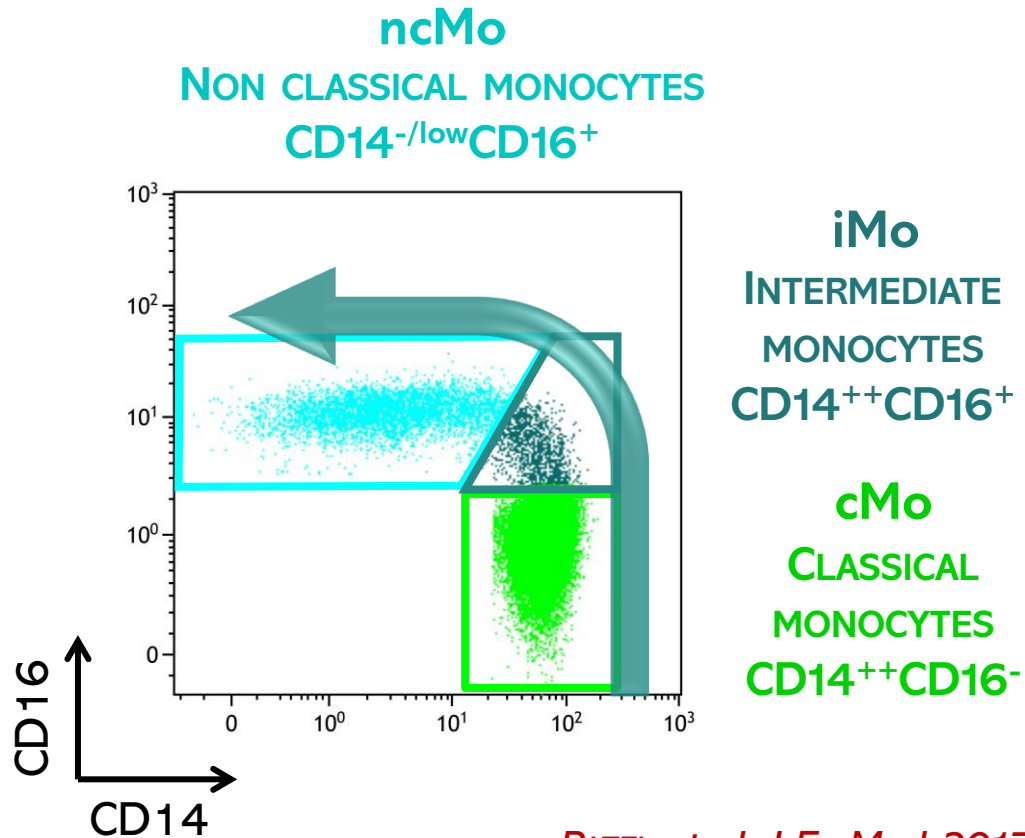
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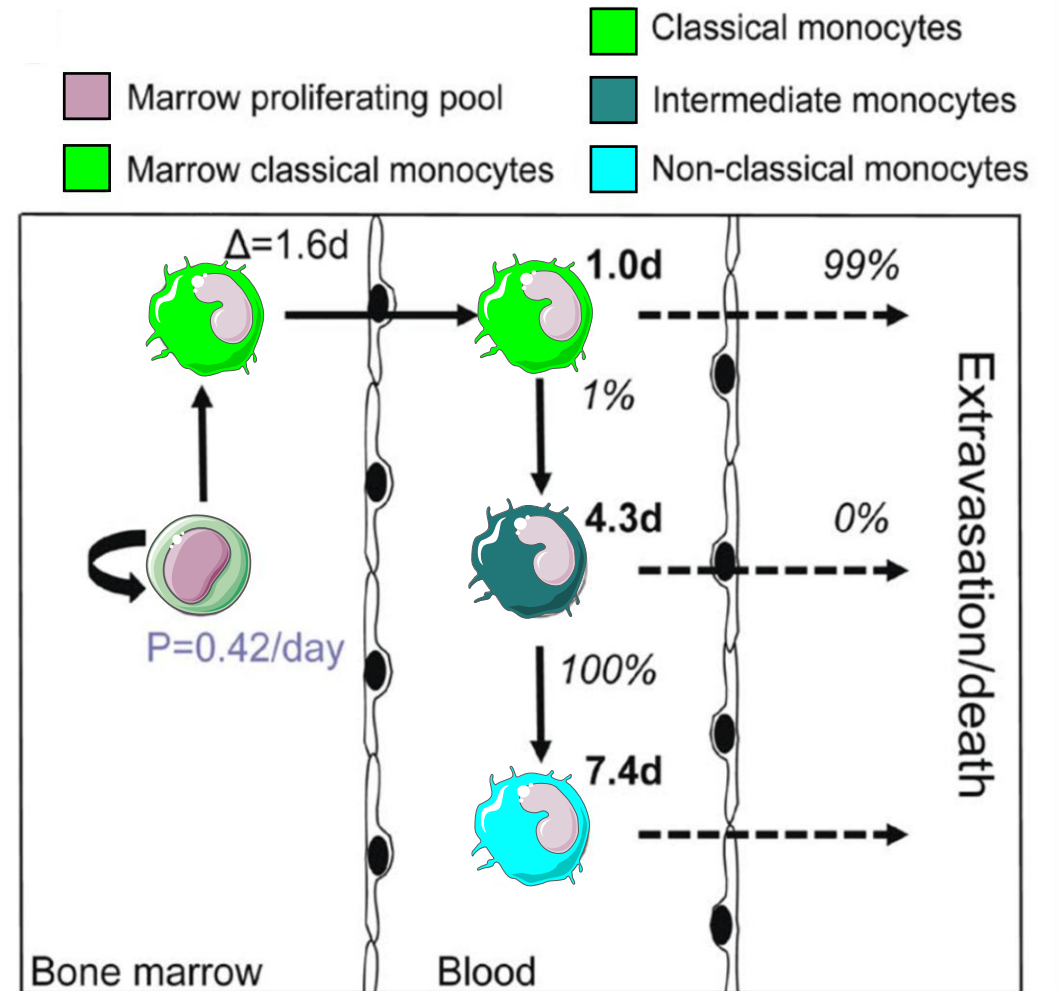


HOFER et al, Blood 2015
TARFI et al, Haematologica 2019

MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

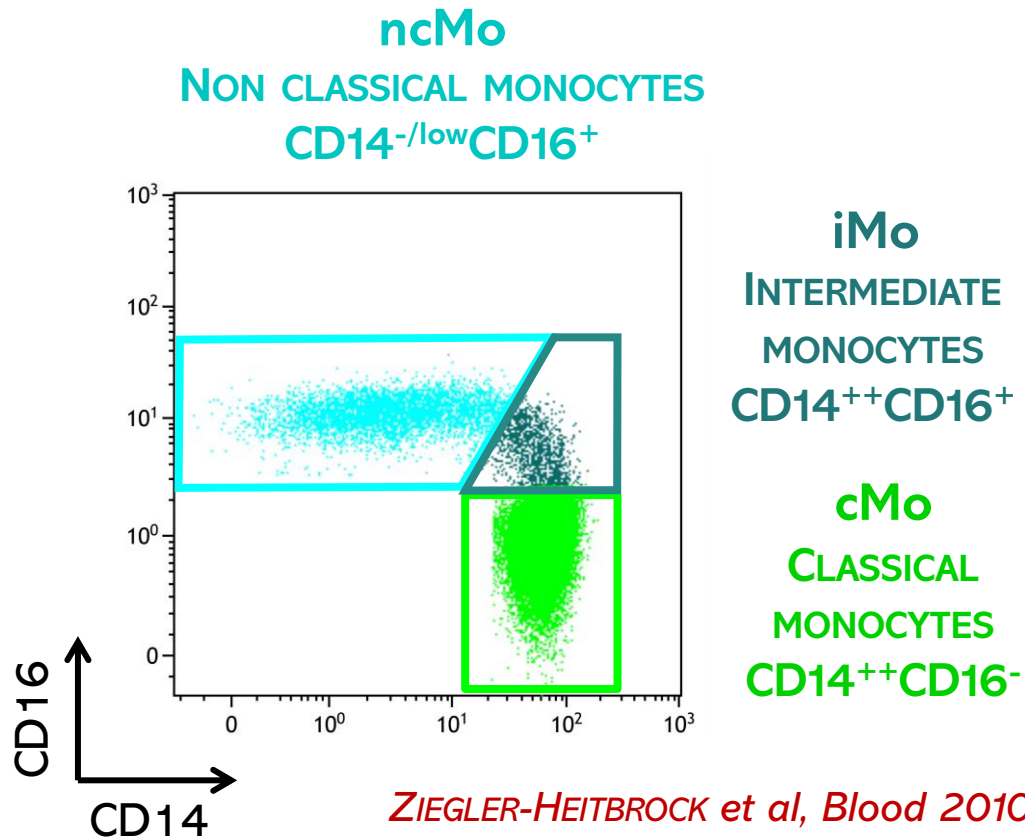


PATEL et al, J Ex Med 2017

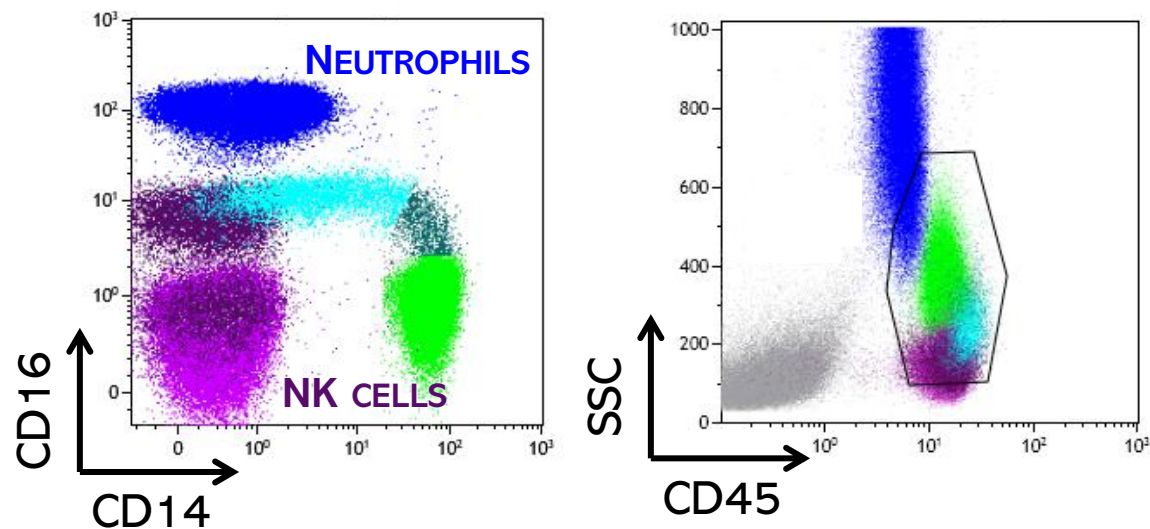


MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

**EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY MANDATORY
(NK CELLS & NEUTROPHILS +++)**



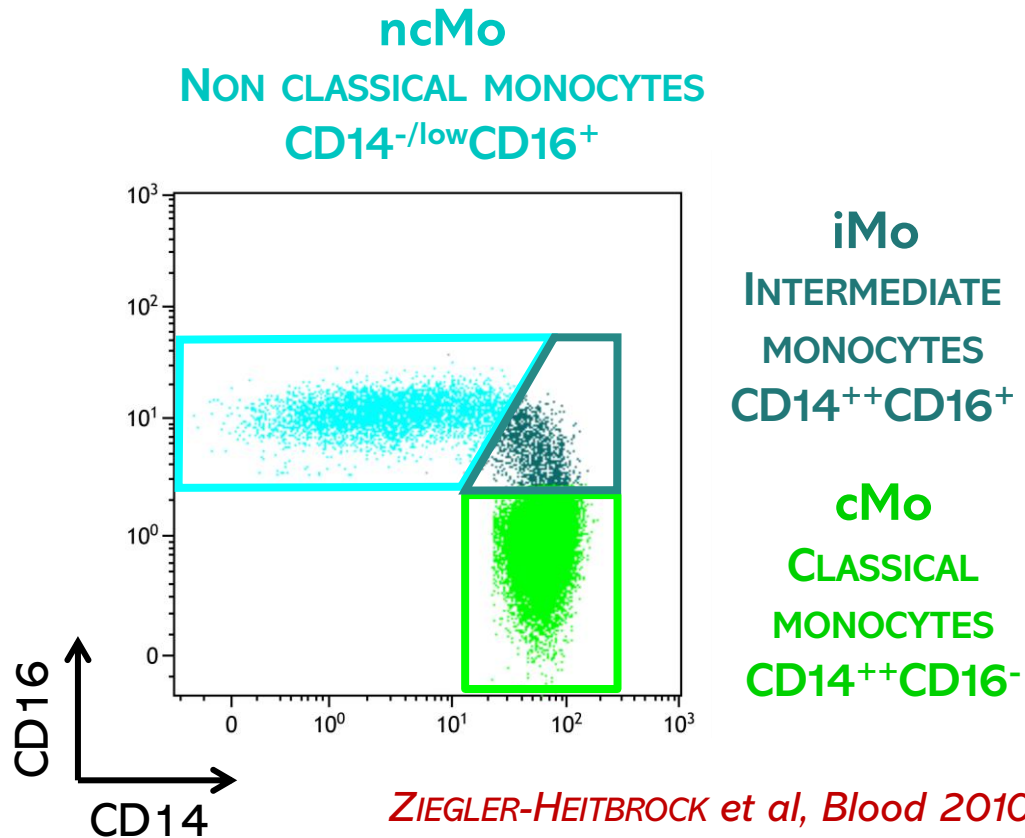
ZIEGLER-HEITBROCK et al, Blood 2010
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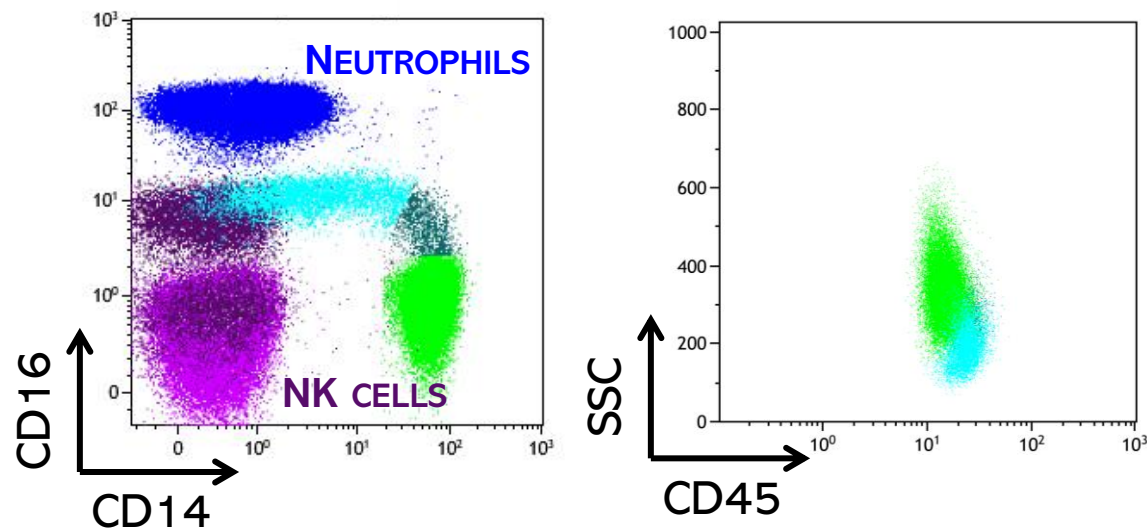
SELIMOGLU-BUET, WAGNER-BALLON et al, Blood 2015
EUROPEAN PATENT

MONOCYTE PARTITIONING: THE MONOCYTE ASSAY

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(NK CELLS & NEUTROPHILS +++)**



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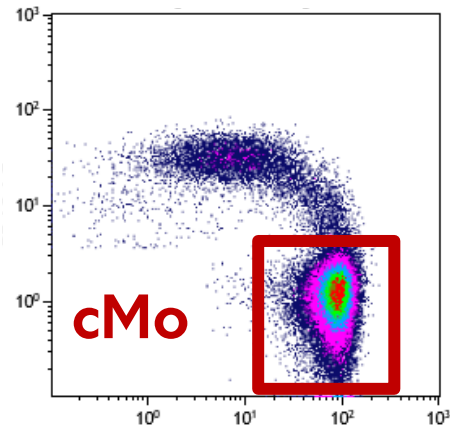
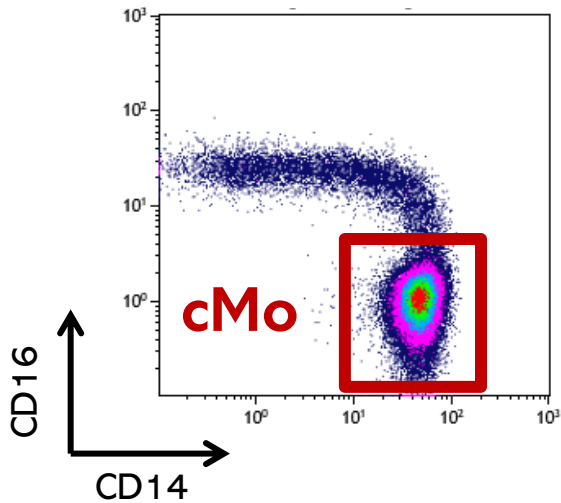


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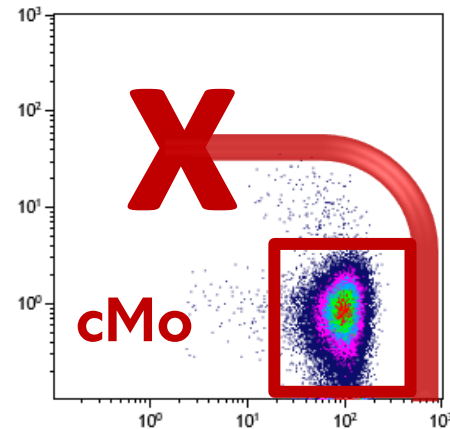
RELATIVE ACCUMULATION OF cMO IN CMML

Healthy donors

Reactive monocytes

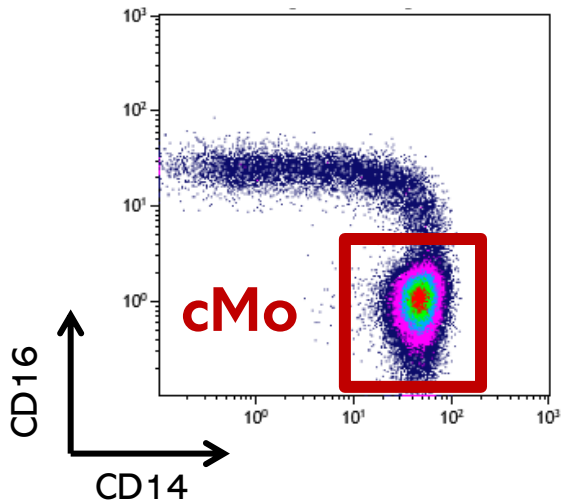


CMML

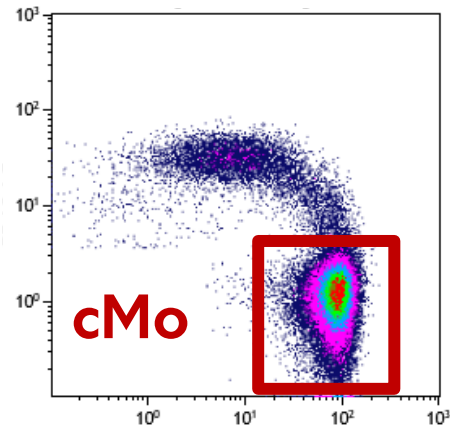


RELATIVE ACCUMULATION OF cMO IN CMML

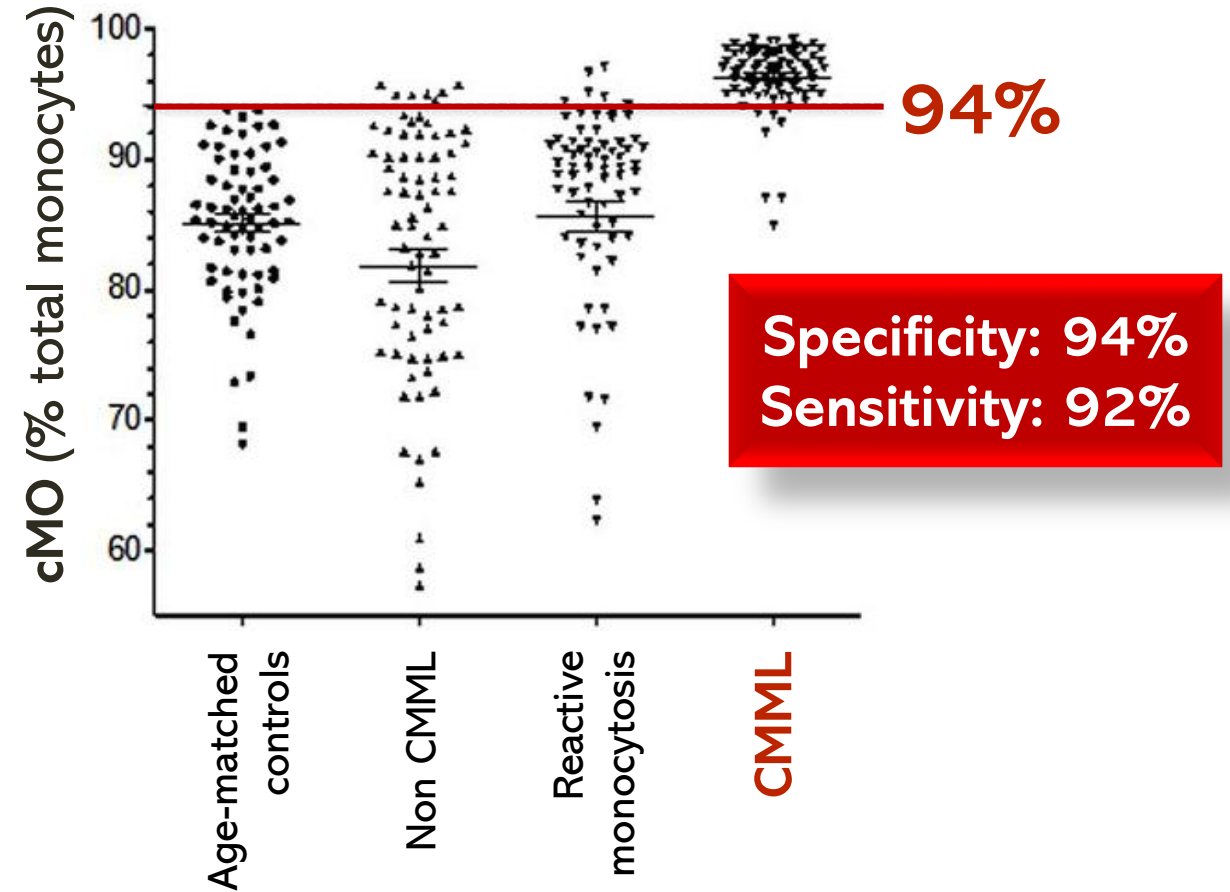
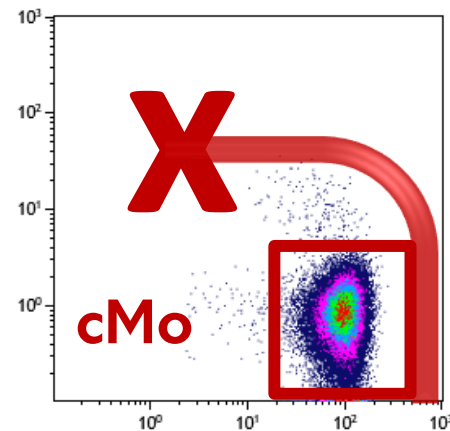
Healthy donors



Reactive monocytes



CMML



RELATIVE ACCUMULATION OF cMO IN CMML

IS INDEPENDENT OF

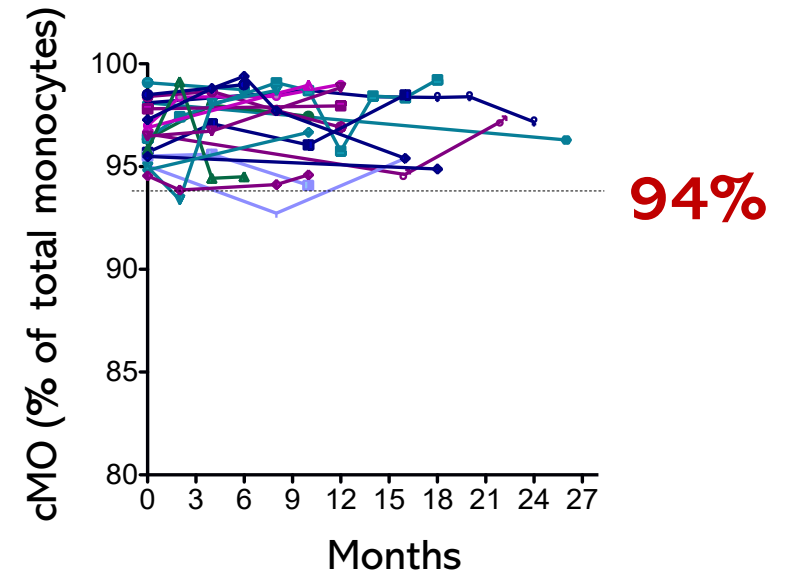
- the **absolute count** of circulating monocytes
- the **cytogenetic or mutational** background
- the **proliferative vs dysplastic** status
- the **CMML subtype** (CMML-1 vs CMML-2)

RELATIVE ACCUMULATION OF cMO IN CMML

IS INDEPENDENT OF

- the **absolute count** of circulating monocytes
- the **cytogenetic or mutational background**
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- the **CMML subtype** (CMML-1 vs CMML-2)

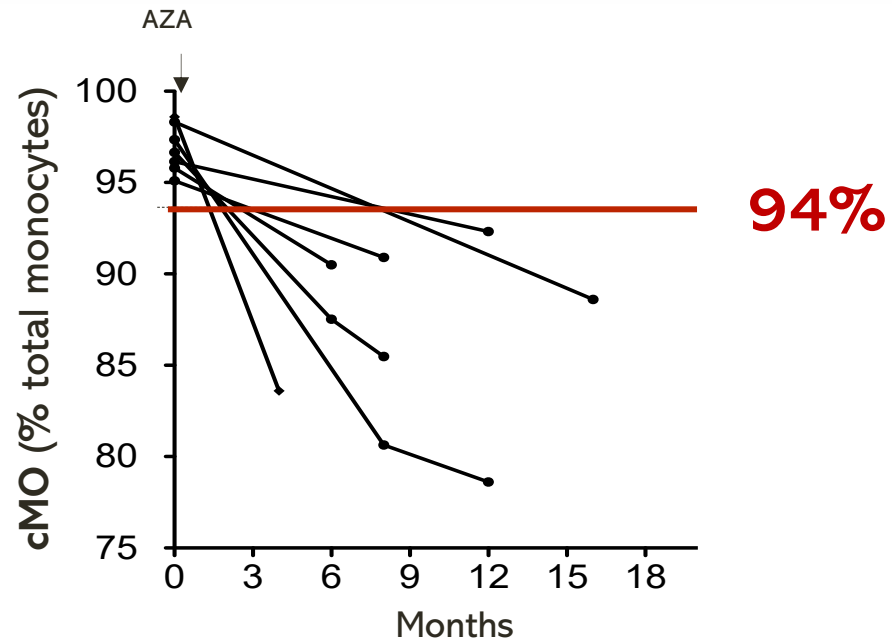
IS STABLE OVER TIME



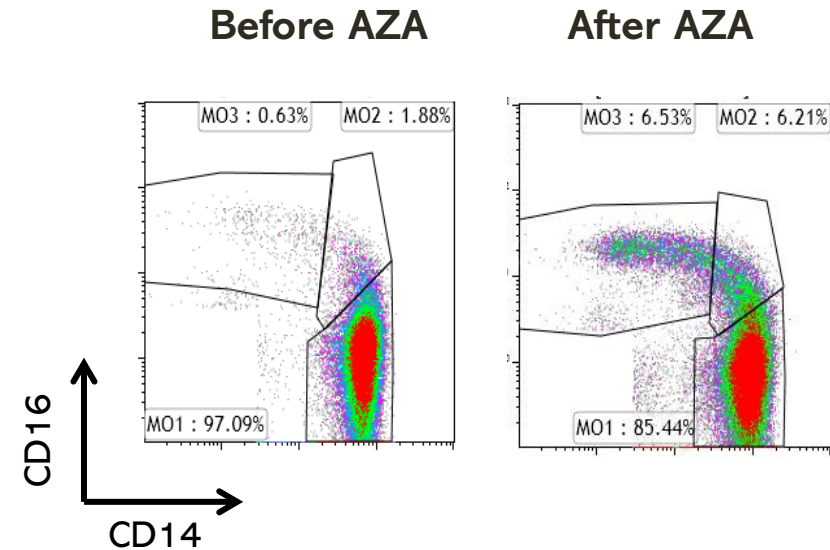
21 untreated CMML patients

RELATIVE ACCUMULATION OF cMO IN CMML

CAN BE REVERTED BY HYPOMETHYLATING AGENTS



7 Patients responding to AZA therapy



MULTICENTER VALIDATION OF THE MONOCYTE ASSAY



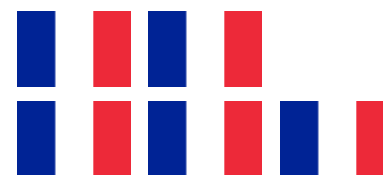
Sp: 86%
Se: 100%

*TALATI et al,
Blood 2017*



Sp: 86%
Se: 88%

*HUDSON et al,
AJCP 2018*



Sp: 95%
Se: 75%

*POPHALI et al,
BCJ 2019*



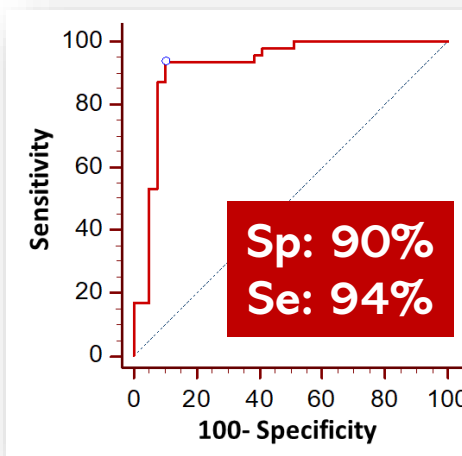
Sp: 95%
Se: -

*JURADO et al,
Cyt PartB 2023*

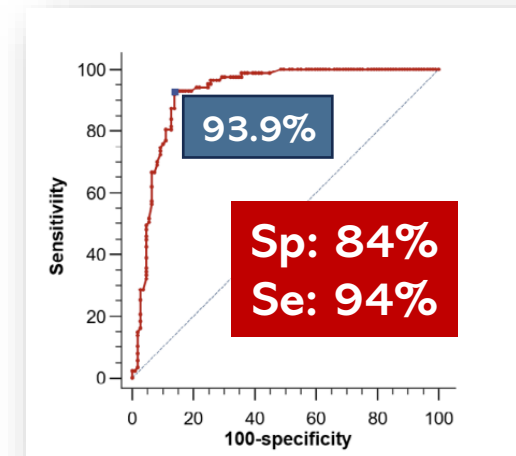


Sp: 89%
Se: 73%

*BARGE et al,
Pathology 2023*



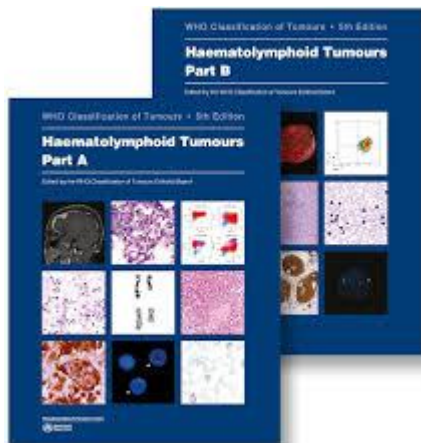
*TARFI et al,
BCJ 2018*



*WAGNER-BALLON et al,
Cyt Part B 2022*

NEW CLASSIFICATIONS

WHO
2022



Essential criteria

1. Persistent absolute ($\geq 0.5 \times 10^9/L$) and relative ($\geq 10\%$) peripheral blood monocytosis.
2. Blasts constitute $< 20\%$ of the cells in the peripheral blood and bone marrow.^a
3. Not meeting diagnostic criteria of chronic myeloid leukaemia or other myeloproliferative neoplasms.^b
4. Not meeting diagnostic criteria of myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with tyrosine kinase gene fusions (*PDGFRA*, *PDGRB*, *FGFR1*, or *JAK2*).^c

Desirable criteria

1. Dysplasia involving ≥ 1 myeloid lineages.^d
2. Acquired clonal cytogenetic or molecular abnormality.^e
3. Abnormal partitioning of peripheral blood monocyte subsets.^f

ICC
2022



Monocytosis defined as monocytes $\geq 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ and $\geq 10\%$ of the WBC

Cytopenia (thresholds same as MDS)*

Blasts (including promonocytes) $< 20\%$ of the cells in blood and bone marrow

Presence of clonality: abnormal cytogenetics and/or presence of at least one myeloid neoplasm associated mutation of at least 10% allele frequency†

In cases without evidence of clonality, monocytes $\geq 1.0 \times 10^9/L$ and $> 10\%$ of the WBC, and increased blasts (including promonocytes),‡ or morphologic dysplasia, or

an abnormal immunophenotype consistent with CMML would be required for its diagnosis.

Bone marrow examination with morphologic findings consistent with CMML (hypercellularity due to a myeloid proliferation often with increased monocytes), and lacking diagnostic features of acute myeloid leukemia, MPN or other conditions associated with monocytosis§

No *BCR::ABL1* or genetic abnormalities of myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and tyrosine kinase gene fusions

NEED FOR HARMONIZATION



www.cythem.fr

NEED FOR HARMONIZATION



www.cythem.fr



BEST PRACTICE

CLINICAL CYTOMETRY WILEY

Technical, gating and interpretation recommendations for the partitioning of circulating monocyte subsets assessed by flow cytometry

Sihem Tarfi¹ | Wolfgang Kern² | Elodie Goulas¹ | Dorothée Selimoglu-Buet³ |
Orianne Wagner-Ballon^{1,4}  | the CytHem-LMMC

TECHNICAL PROTOCOL



- EDTA whole blood samples
- Antibodies



NAVIOS & DxFLEx
(Beckman Coulter)

BD FACSCanto II & FACSLyric
(BD Biosciences)

	CD45	CD7 and/or CD2	CD56	CD24	CD16	CD14	± slan
Role	Rough gating of monocytes	Exclusion of T cells and most of NK cells	Exclusion of NK cells	Exclusion of granulocytes and B cells	Fine-tuning of neutrophil exclusion	-	-

Partitioning of monocyte subsets

TECHNICAL PROTOCOL



Samples

200 μ l of whole blood EDTA (sample dilution may be needed to adjust WBC to $10 \times 10^9/l$)

Antibodies

Fluorochrome	FITC	PE	PC5.5	PC7	AA700	PB	KRO
Antibody	slan	CD24	CD56	CD14	CD7	CD16	CD45
Clone	M-DC8	ALB9	N901	RMO52	8H8.1	3G8	J33
Volume	2 μ l	20 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	10 μ l	5 μ l

Lysis

1ml of VersaLyse with 25 μ l of undiluted IOTest 3 10X* Fixative Solution

20 minutes incubation at room temperature, with protection from light

Acquisition on cytometer at once **without washing procedure**



Samples

200 μ l of whole blood EDTA (sample dilution may be needed to adjust WBC to $10 \times 10^9/l$)

Antibodies

Fluorochrome	FITC	PE	PerCP5.5	PC7	APC	BV421	V500
Antibody	slan	CD24	CD7	CD14	CD56	CD16	CD45
Clone	M-DC8	ML5	M-T701	MOP9562698	NCAM16.2	3G8	HI30
Volume	2 μ l	20 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l	5 μ l

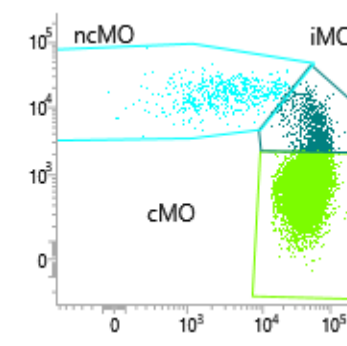
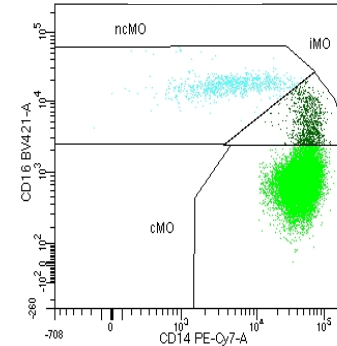
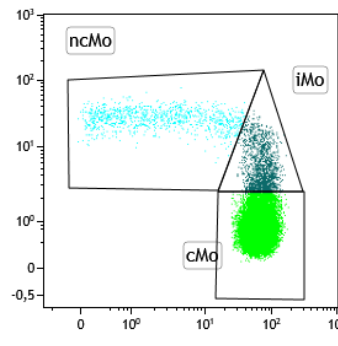
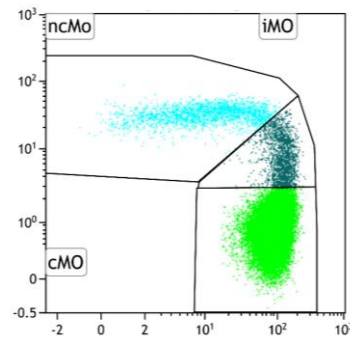
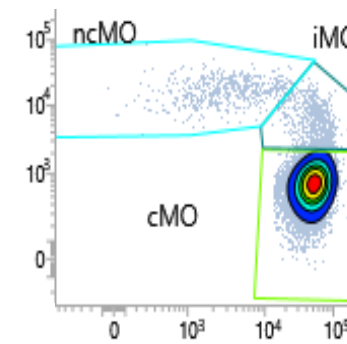
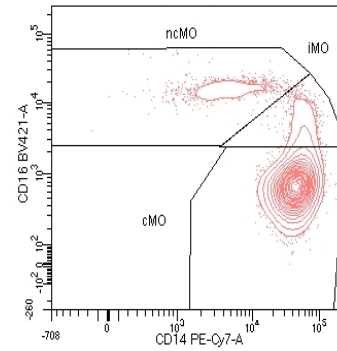
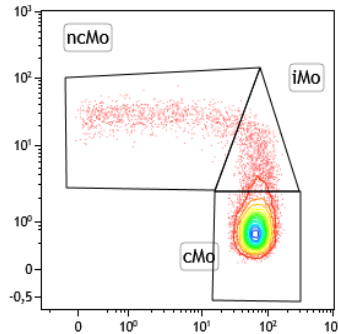
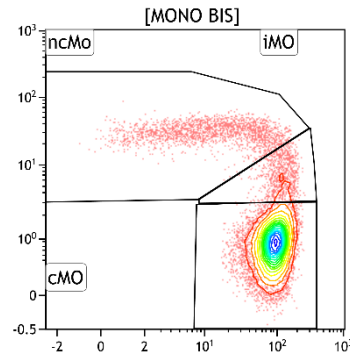
Lysis

1 ml of Pharmlyse

20 minutes incubation at room temperature, with protection from light

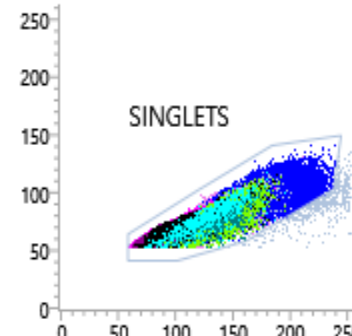
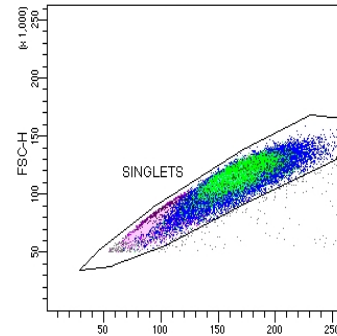
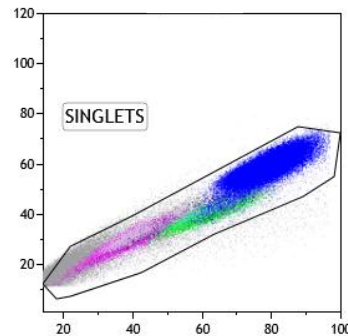
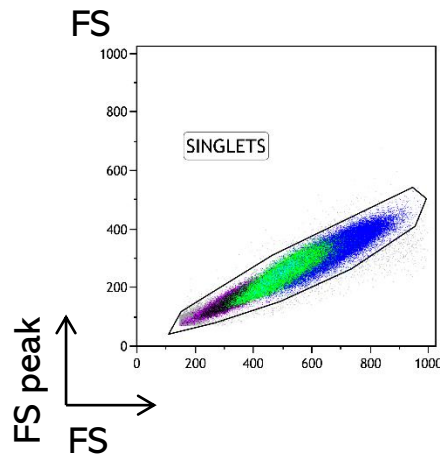
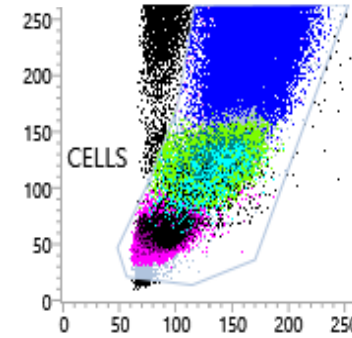
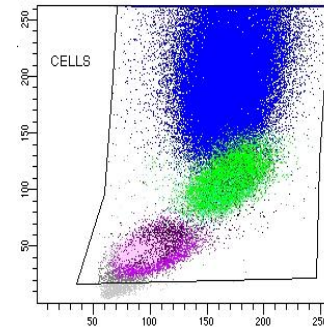
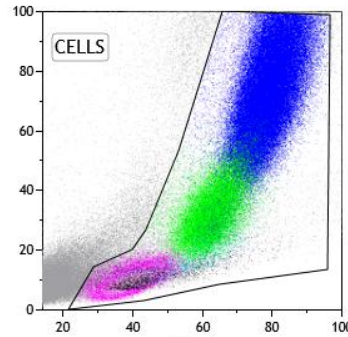
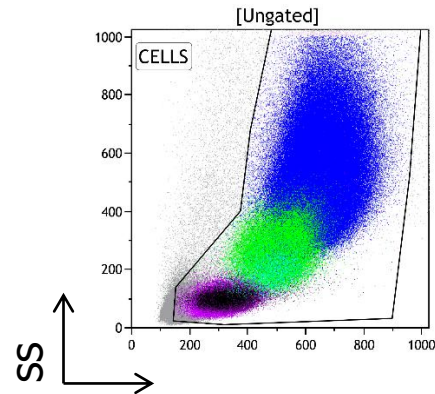
Acquisition on cytometer at once **without washing procedure**

EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY

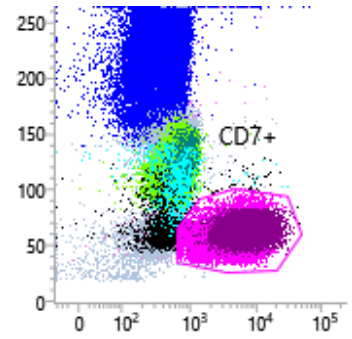
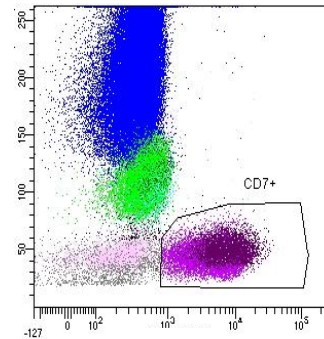
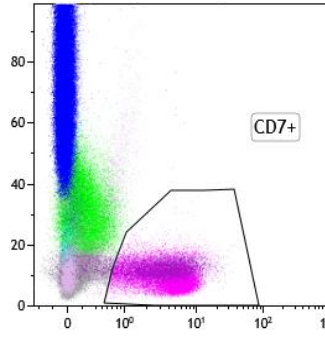
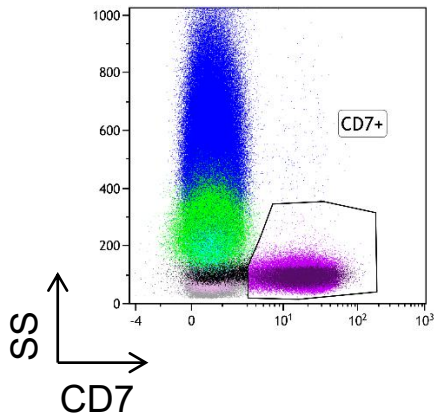
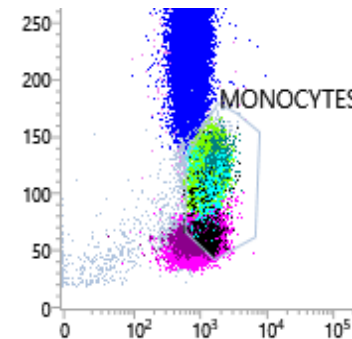
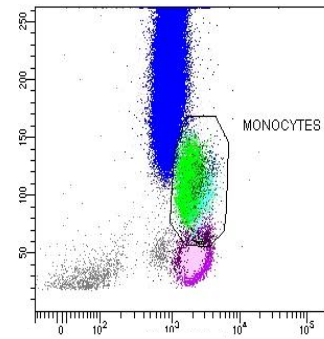
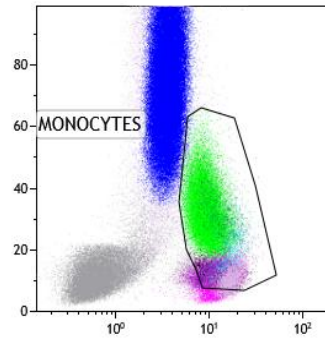
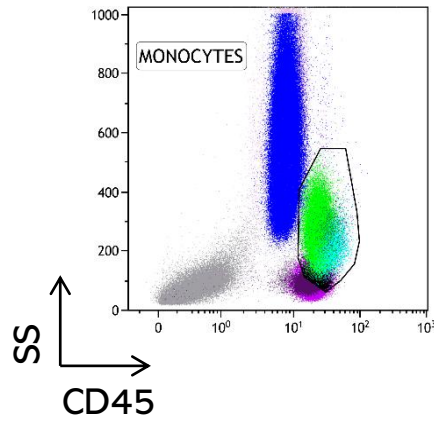


CD16
↑
CD14
→

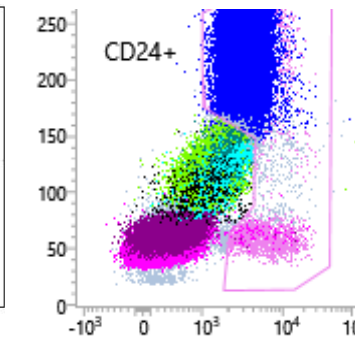
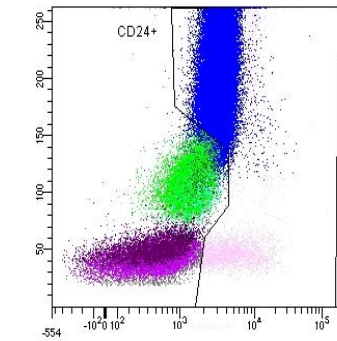
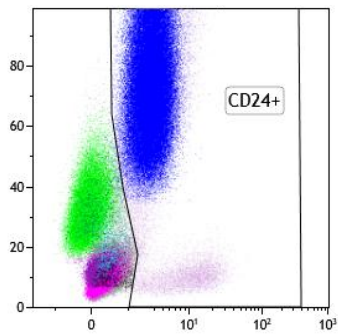
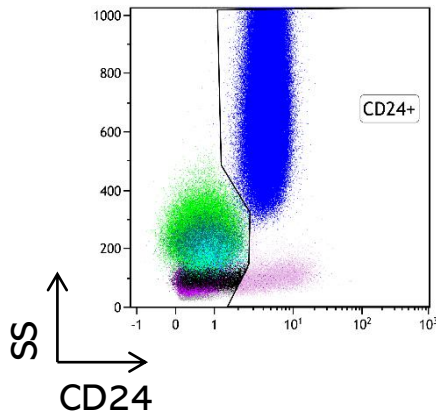
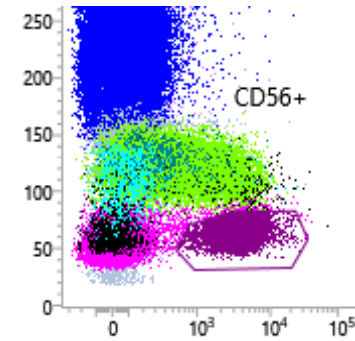
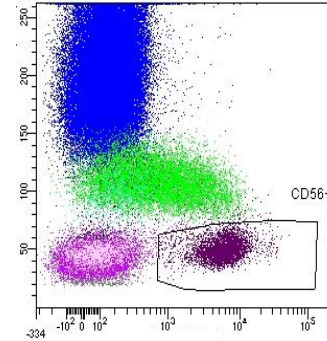
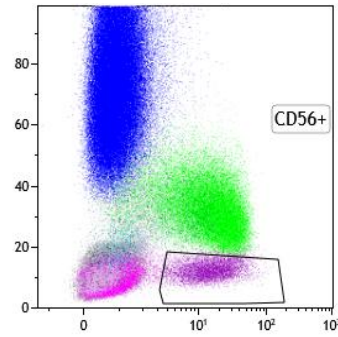
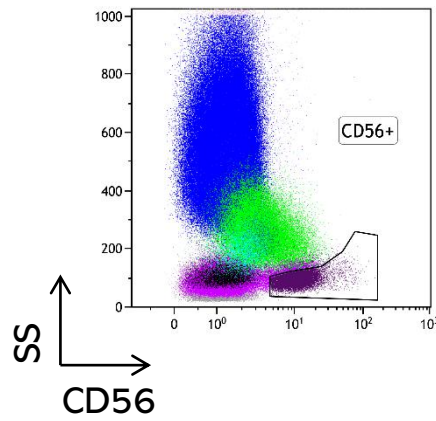
EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY



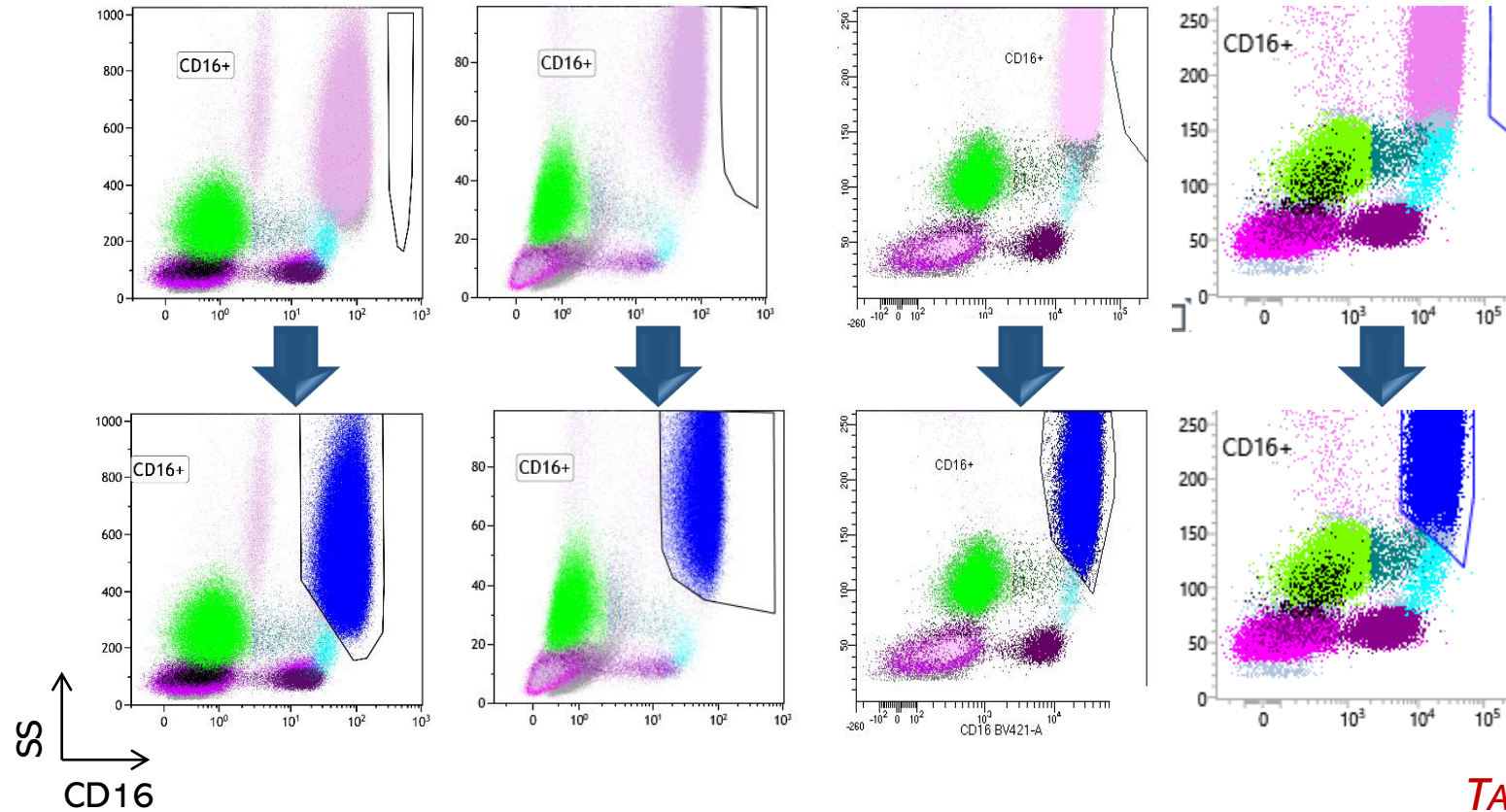
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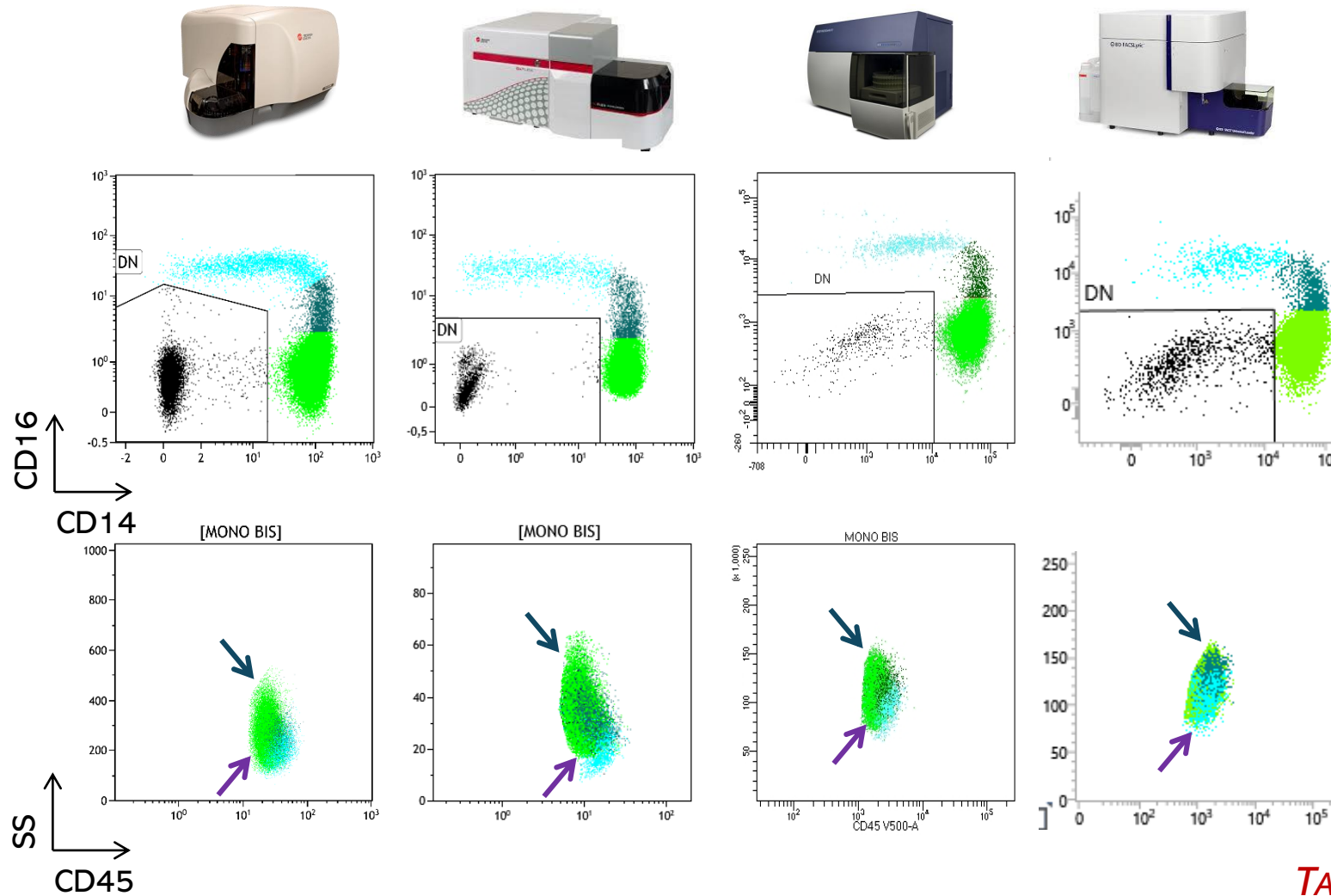
EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY



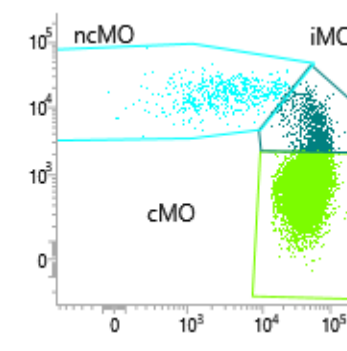
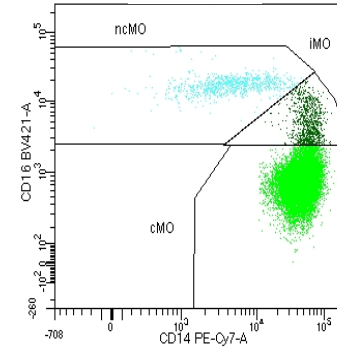
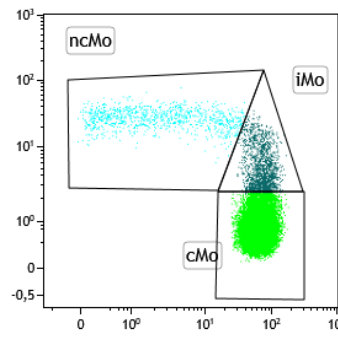
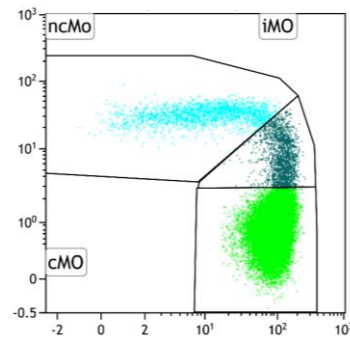
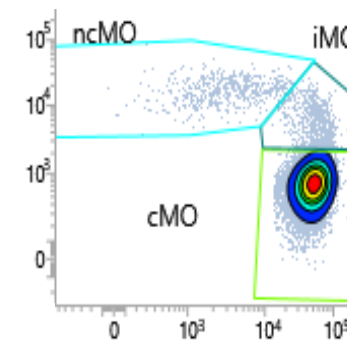
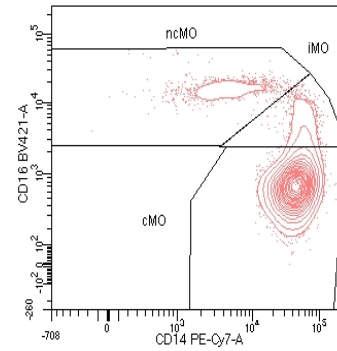
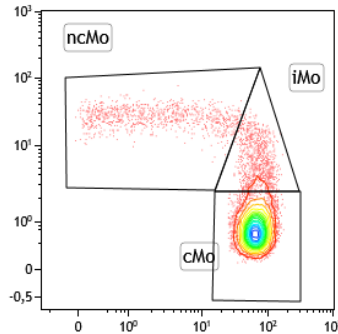
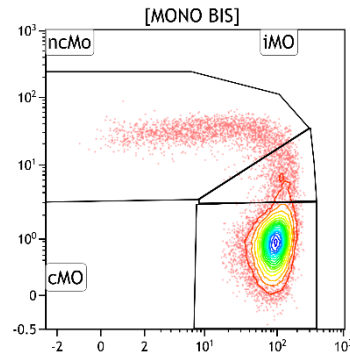
EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY



EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY



EXCLUSION GATING STRATEGY



CD16
↑
CD14
→

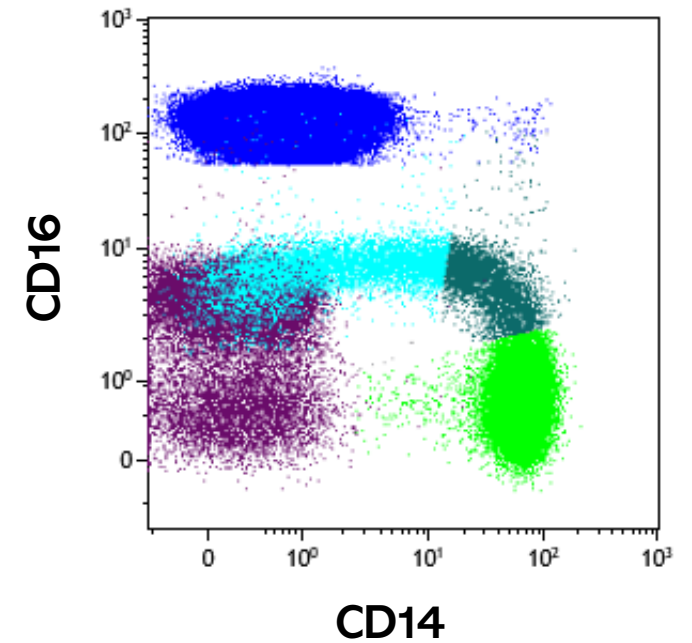
TECHNICAL PITFALLS (1)

A few recommendations

- Use **200 μ l** of whole peripheral blood
- Be cautious of **high leukocytosis** \rightarrow CD16 +++
- Choose your **exclusion antibody panel**
(exclusion of NK cells and immature granulocytes +++)

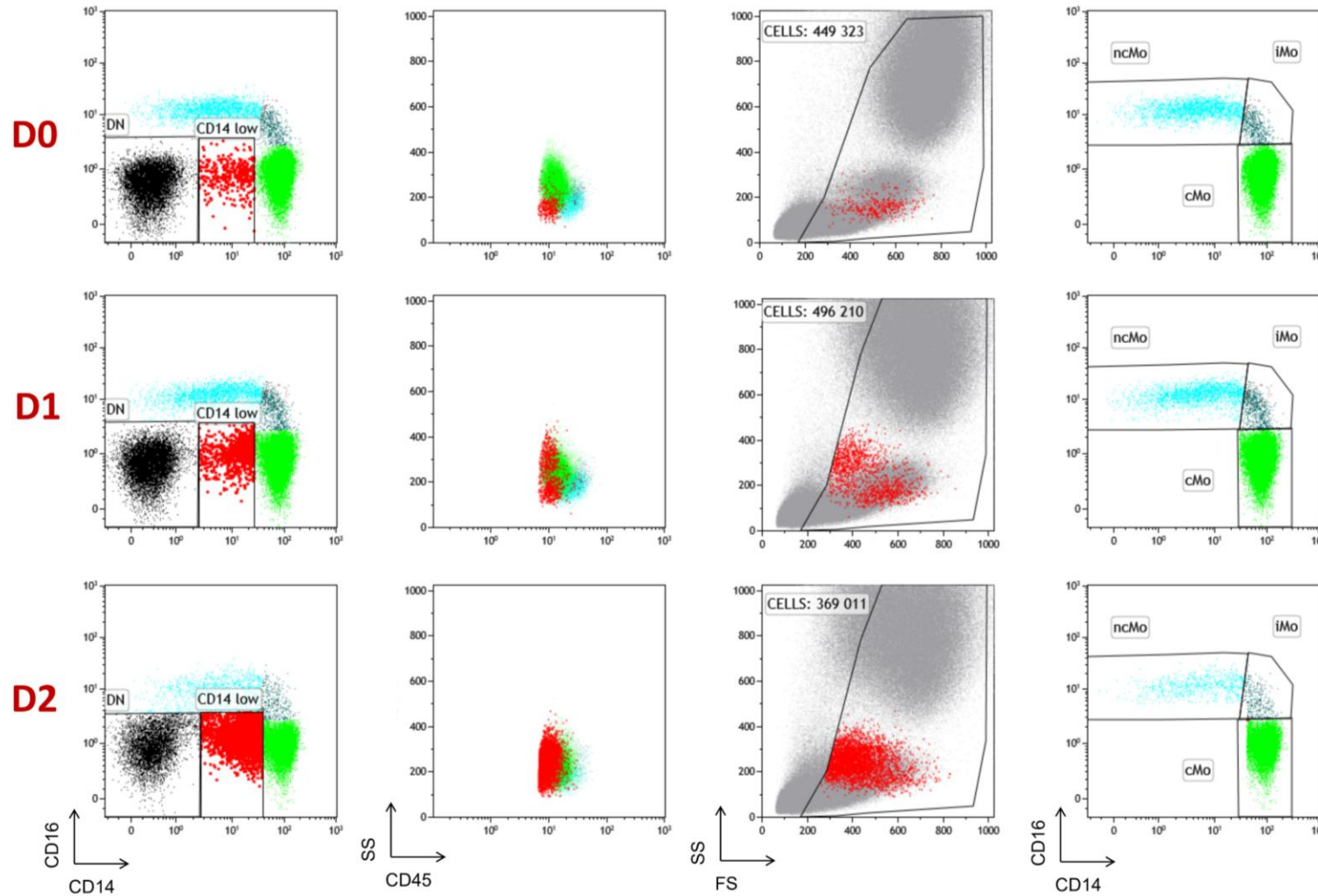


Avoid any positive gating based on monocyte marker expression!



TECHNICAL PITFALLS (2)

Process samples within 24h

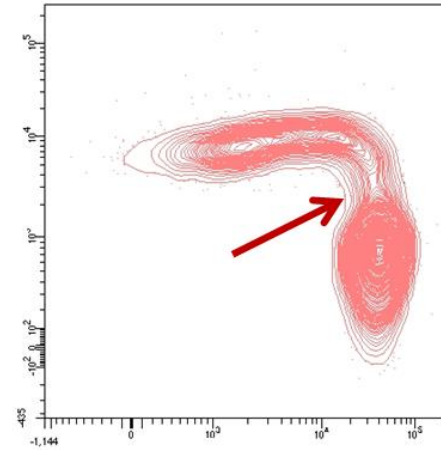


TECHNICAL PITFALLS (3)

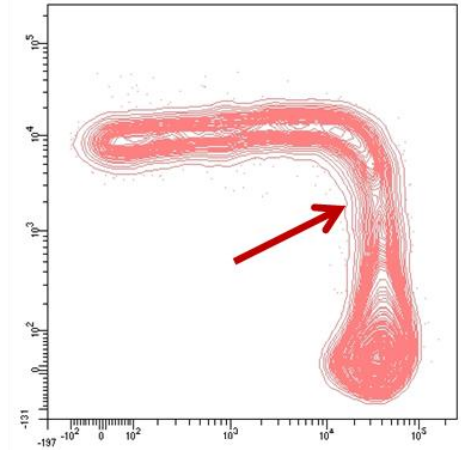
Avoid washing procedure



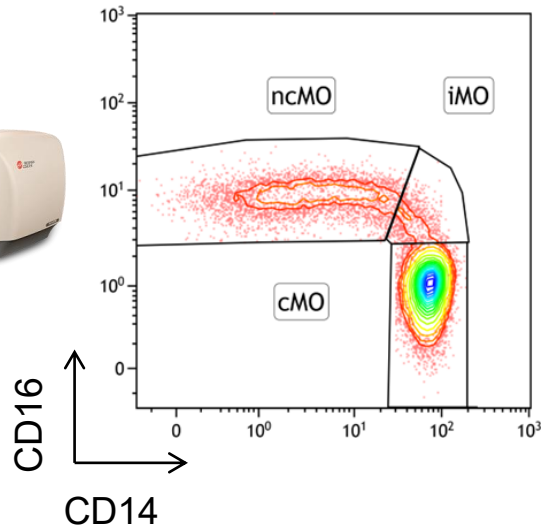
Without washing



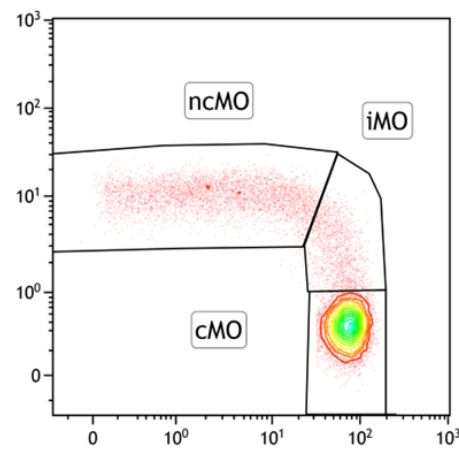
After washing



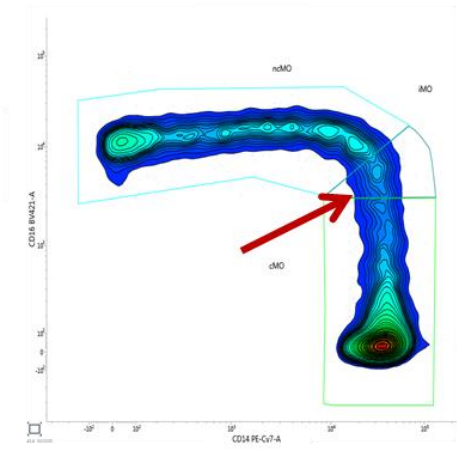
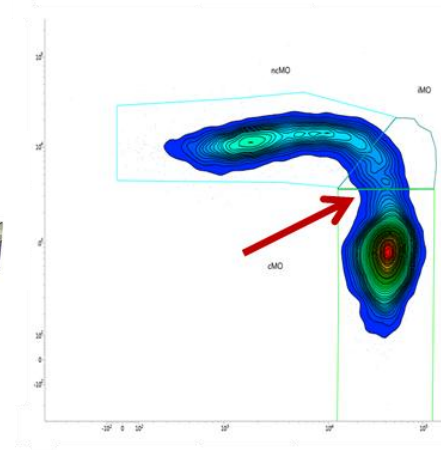
Without washing



After washing



CD16
CD14



TECHNICAL PITFALLS (4)

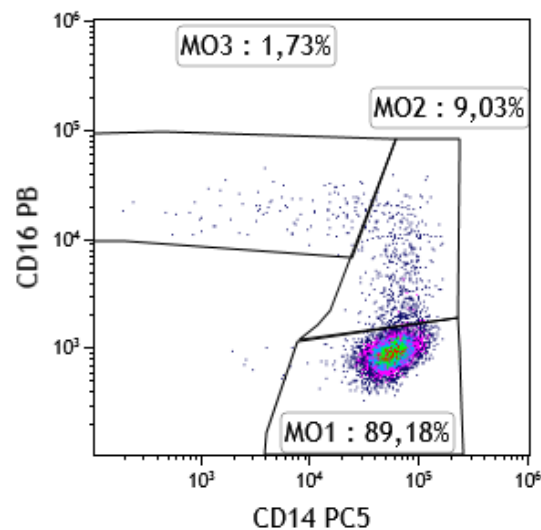
Acquire $\geq 10,000$ cMo events



BLIND CENTRALIZED
RE-ANALYSIS OF 319
FILES (FIVE CENTERS)

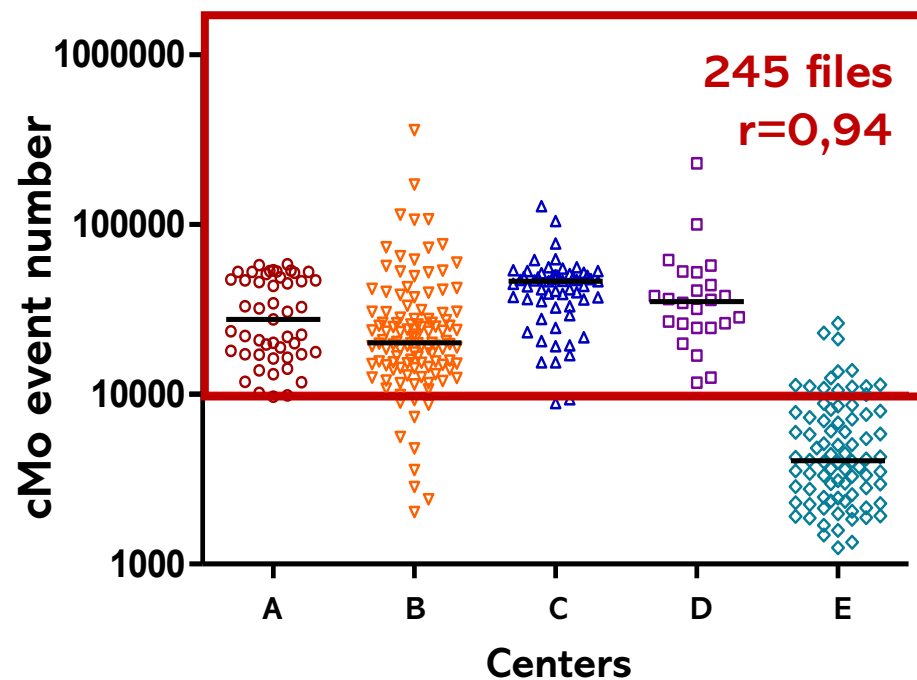


NAVIOS™
(Beckman-Coulter)



5817 événements cMo

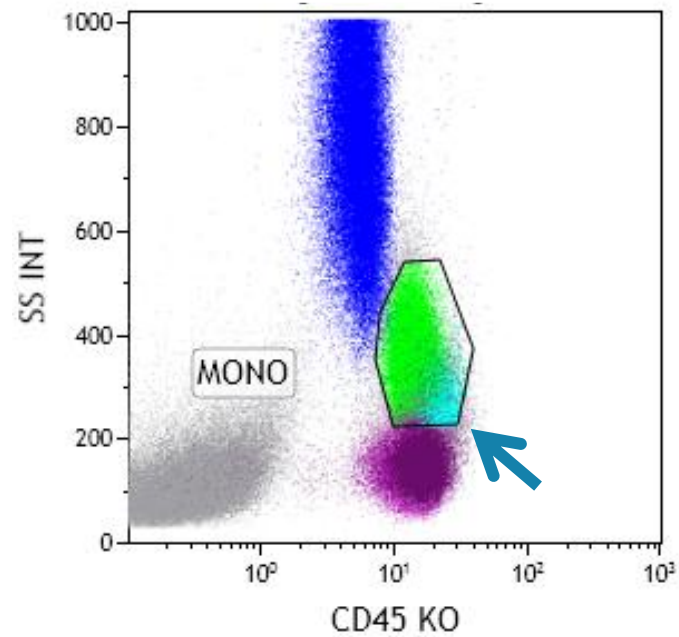
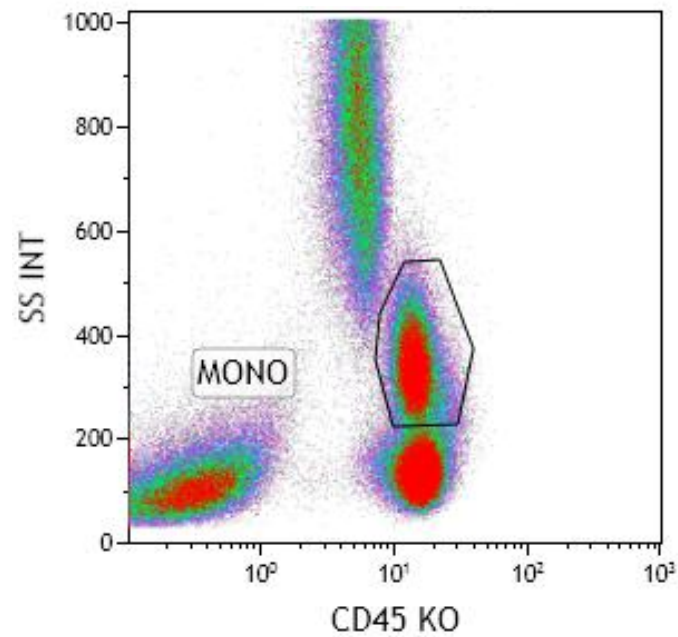
Example of a divergent case



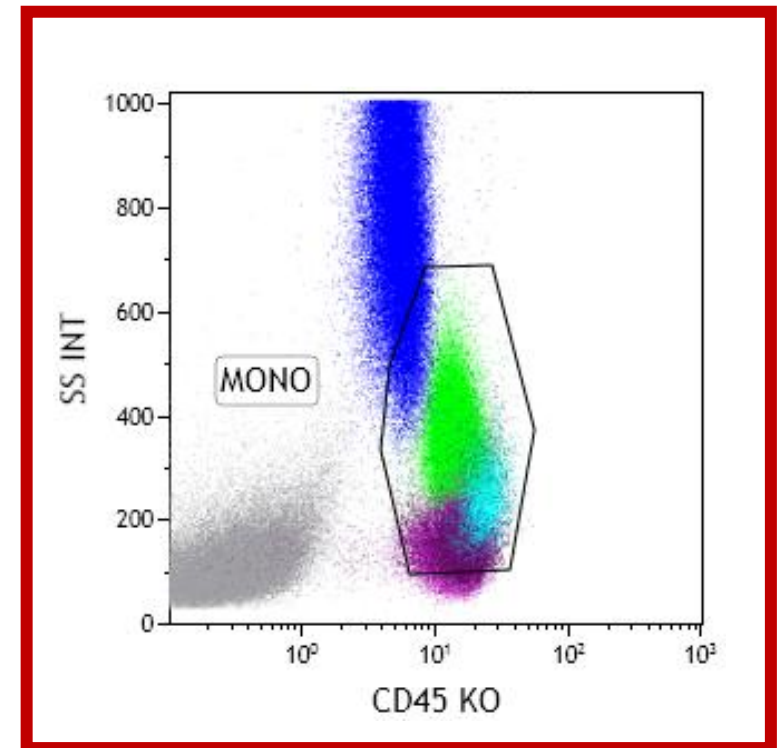
Excellent agreement

GATING PITFALLS (1)

Gate roughly the monocytes

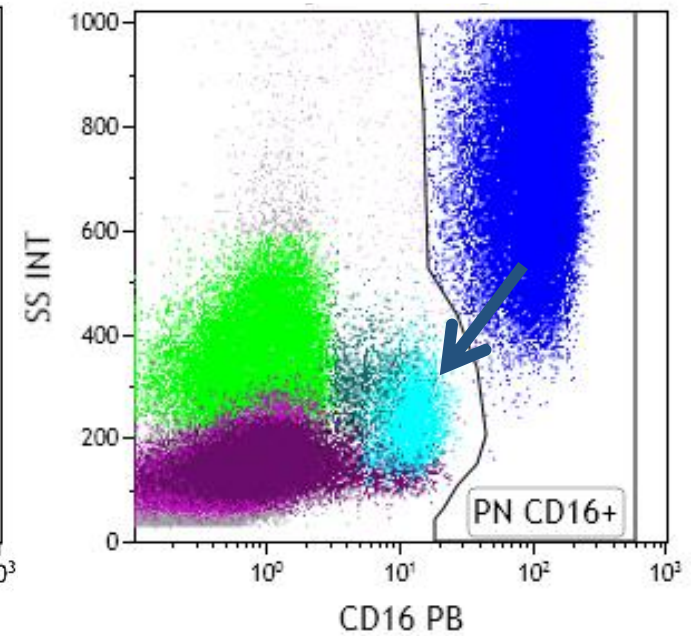
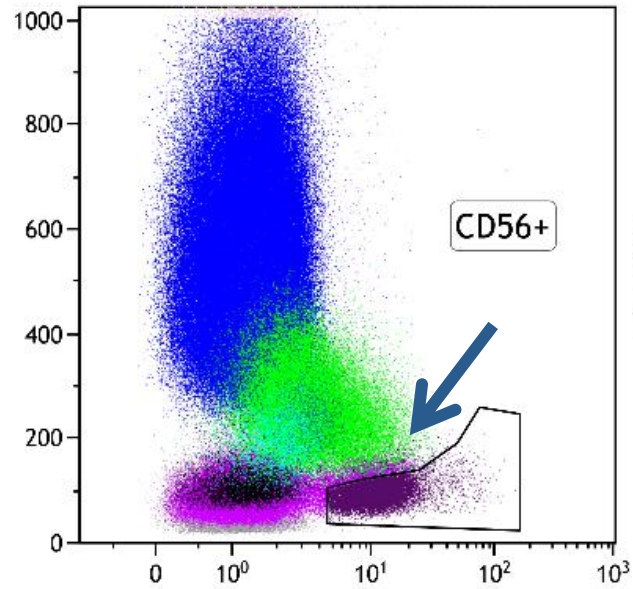
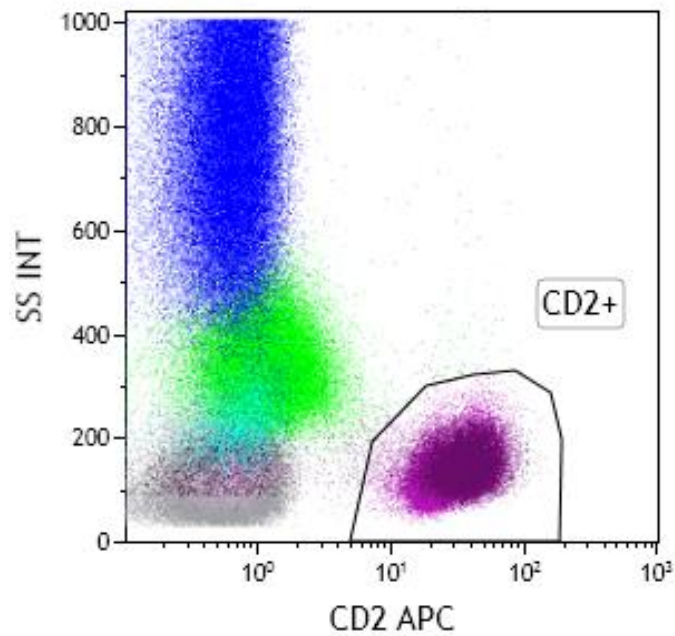


Large « MONO » gate



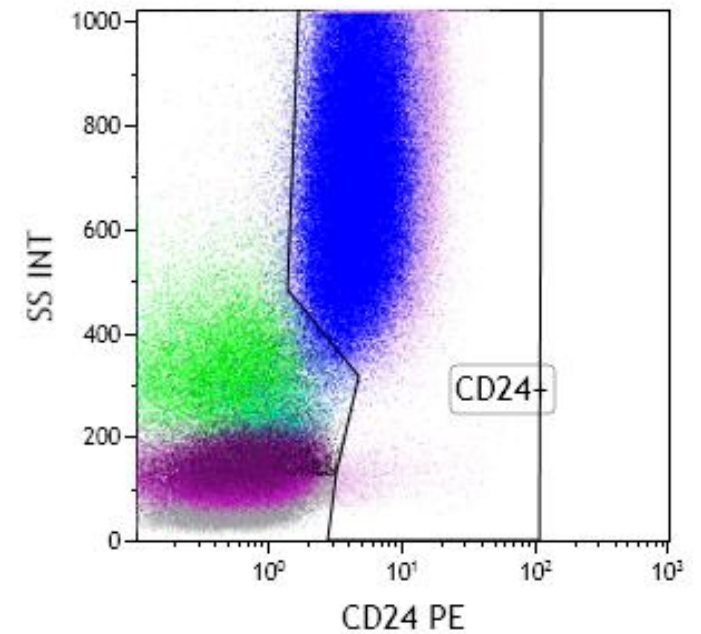
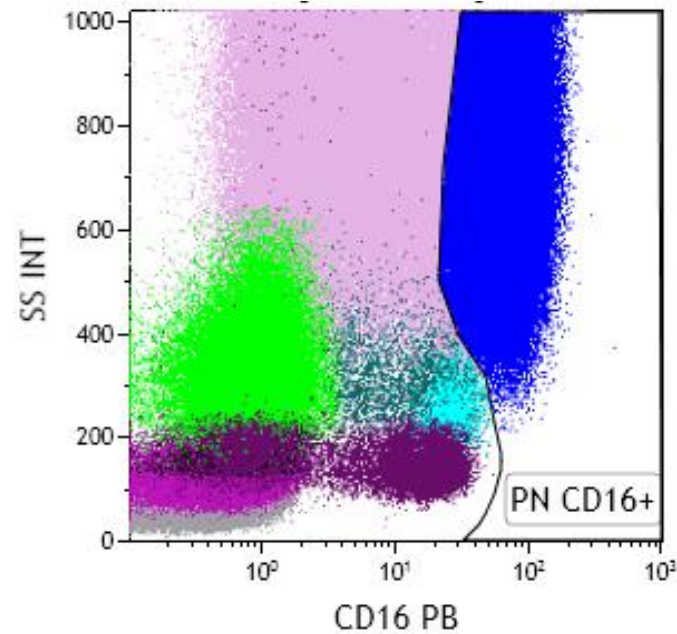
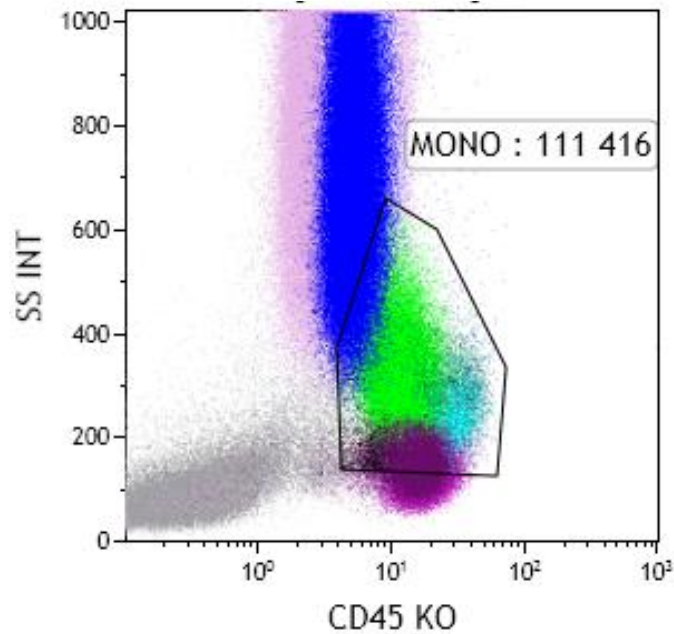
GATING PITFALLS (2)

Be careful not to exclude CD56+ monocytes or CD16+ monocytes



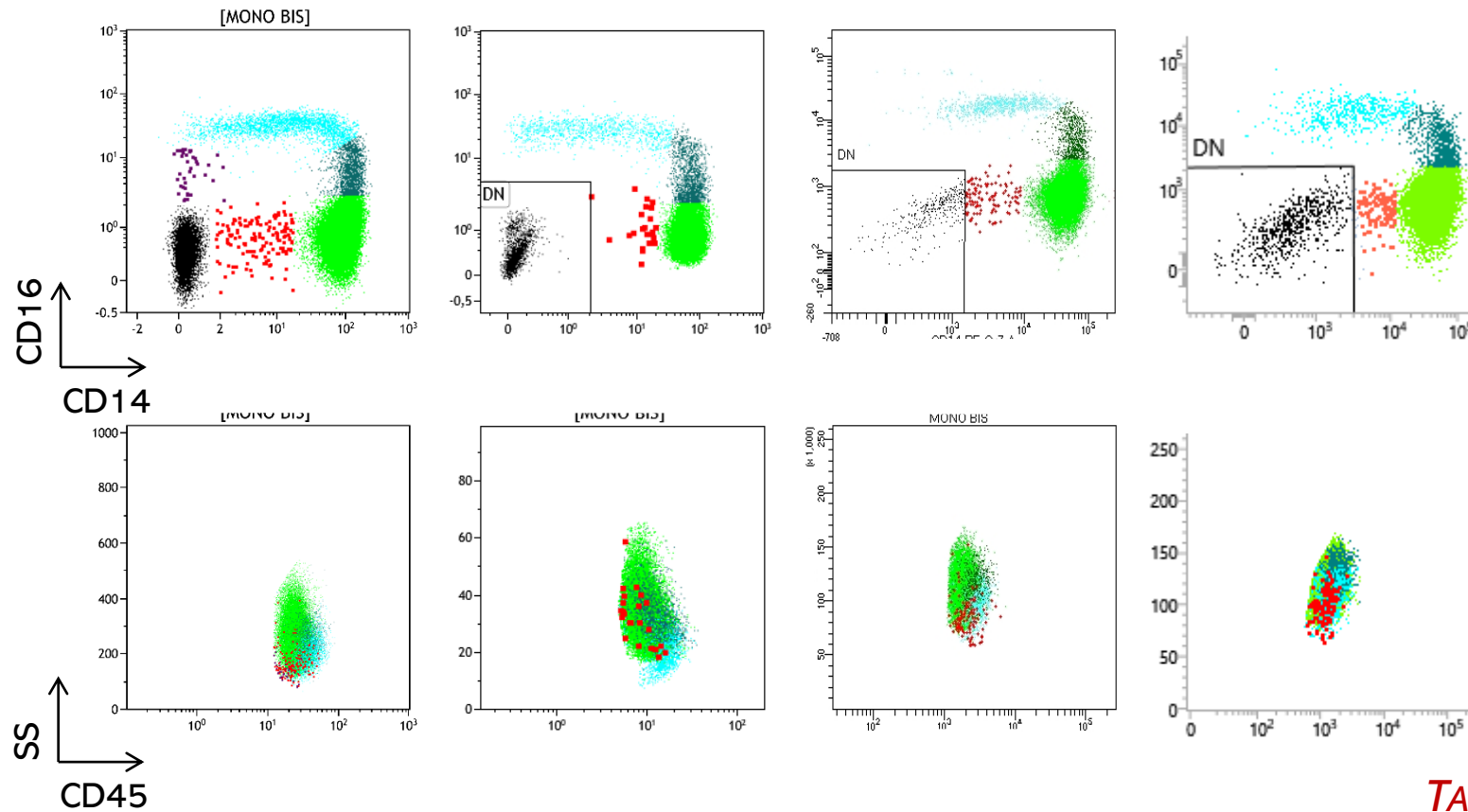
GATING PITFALLS (3)

Be careful to exclude correctly immature granulocytes



GATING PITFALLS (4)

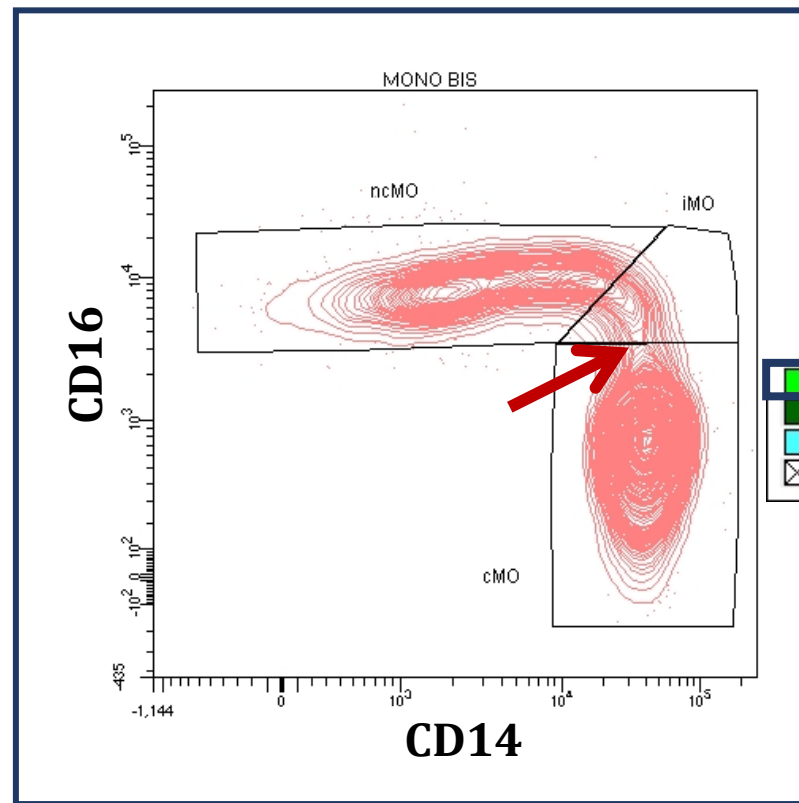
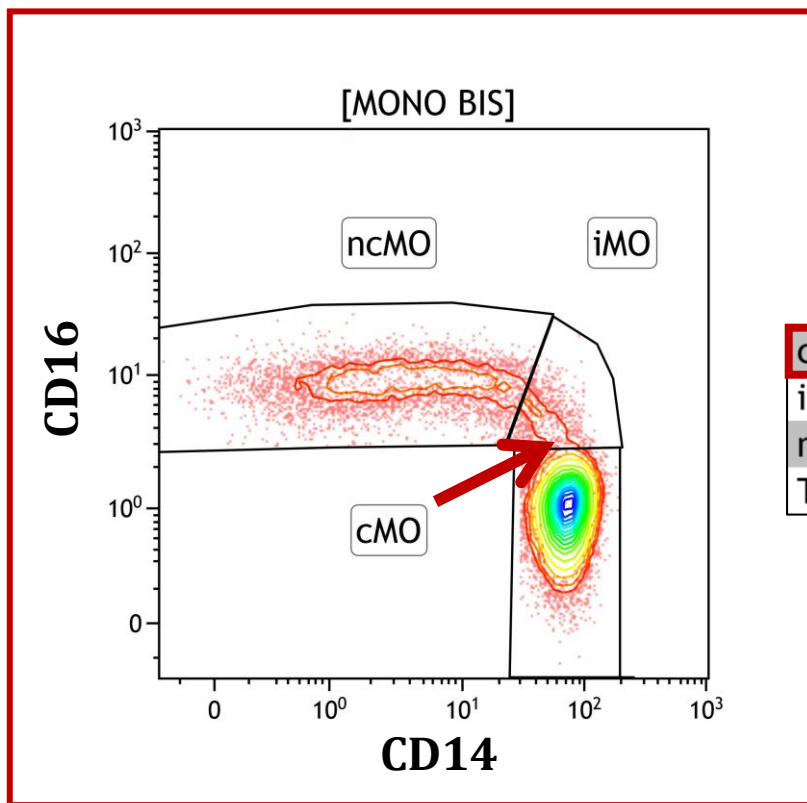
Be careful with CD14^{low} cells



GATING PITFALLS (5)

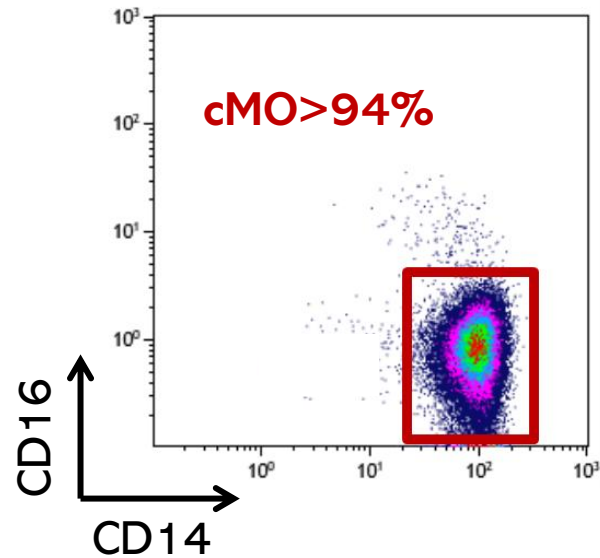
Use contour plot representation

Check the sum of the 3 subsets
→ should be $\geq 99.5\%$!

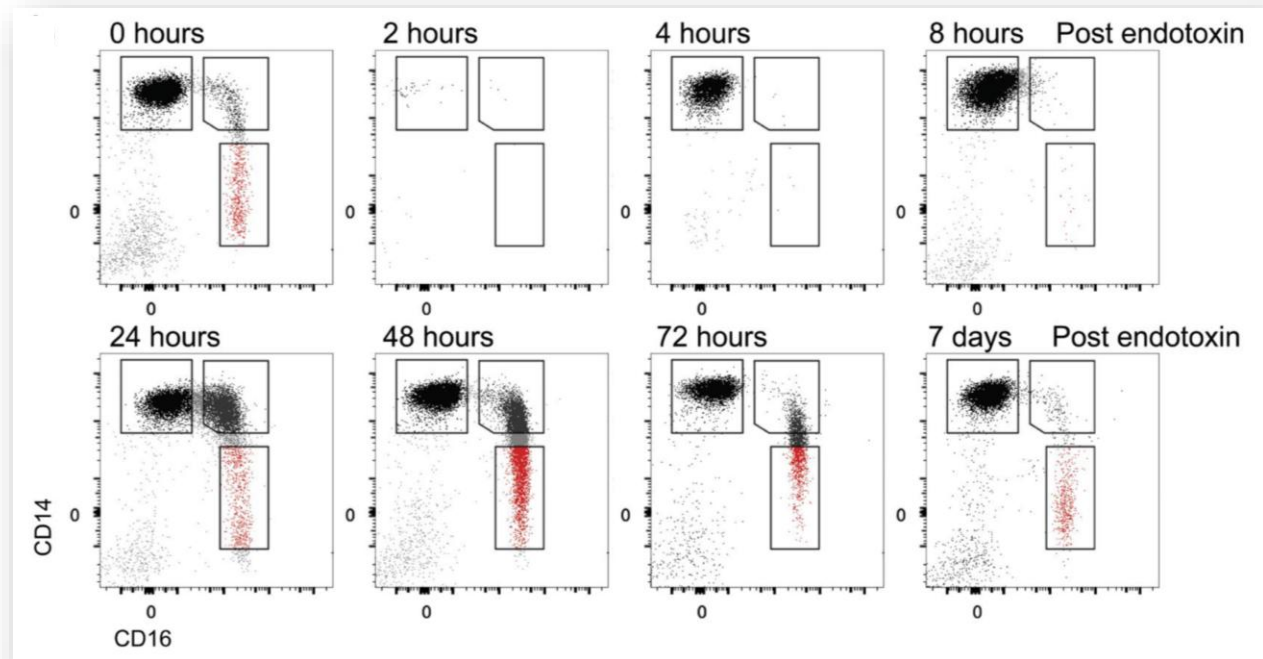


INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (1)

False 

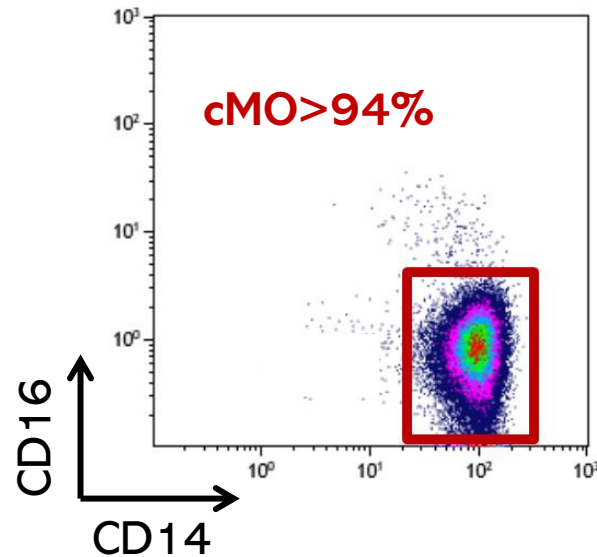


- Recovery from bone marrow aplasia



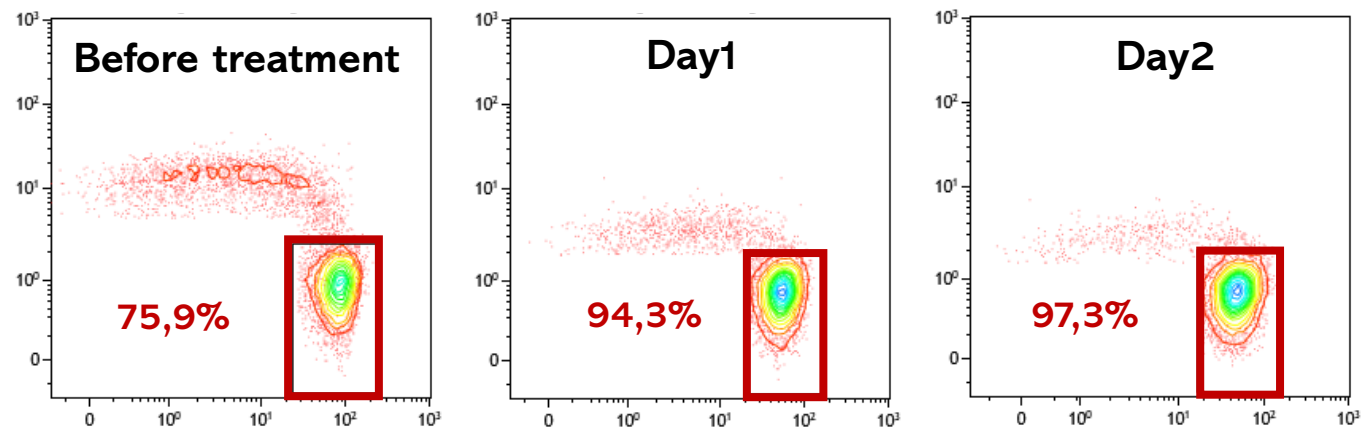
INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (1)

False 



- Recovery from bone marrow aplasia
- Treatment by corticosteroids and IV immunoglobulins

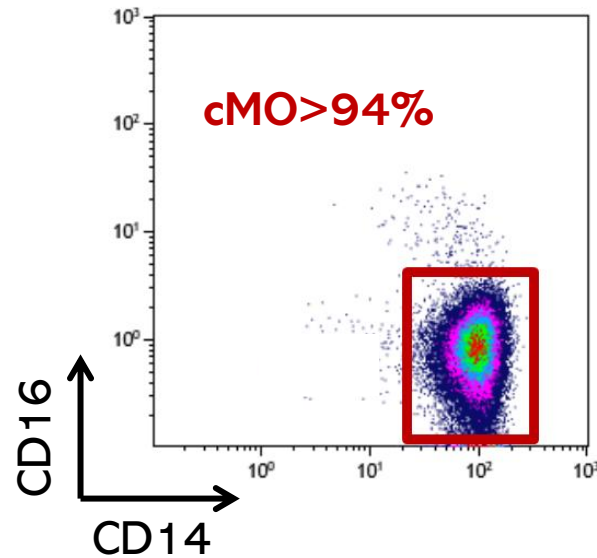
FINGERLE-ROWSON et al, Clin Exp Imm 1998
SIEDLAR et al, Clin Immunol 2011
TJON et al, Clin Immunol 2012



VOLLE, TARFI*, Unpublished data, ASH 2023, Poster*

INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (1)


False 



- Recovery from bone marrow aplasia
- Treatment by corticosteroids and IV immunoglobulins
- Severe cases of COVID-19

SILVIN et al, Cell 2020

INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (2)

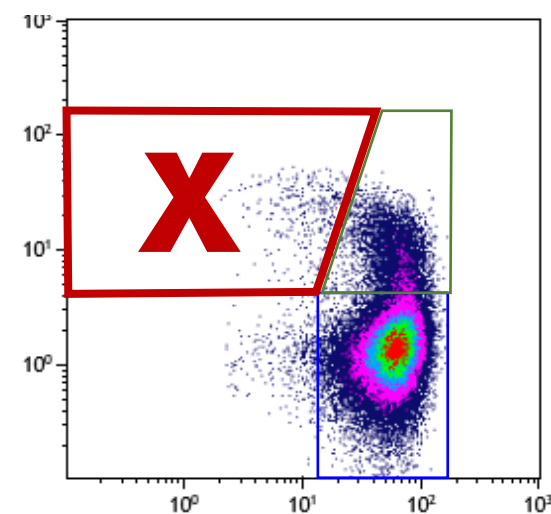
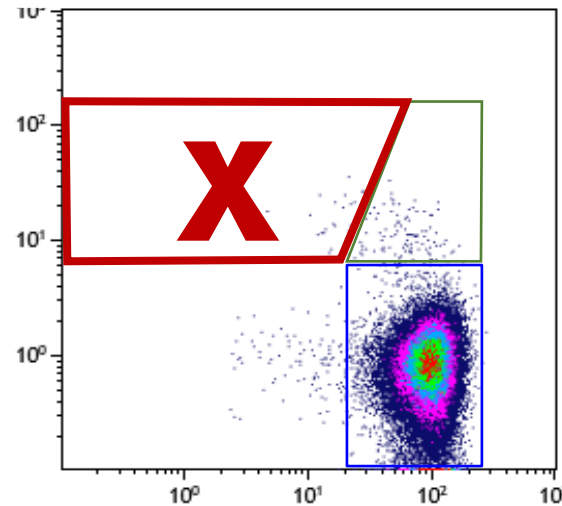
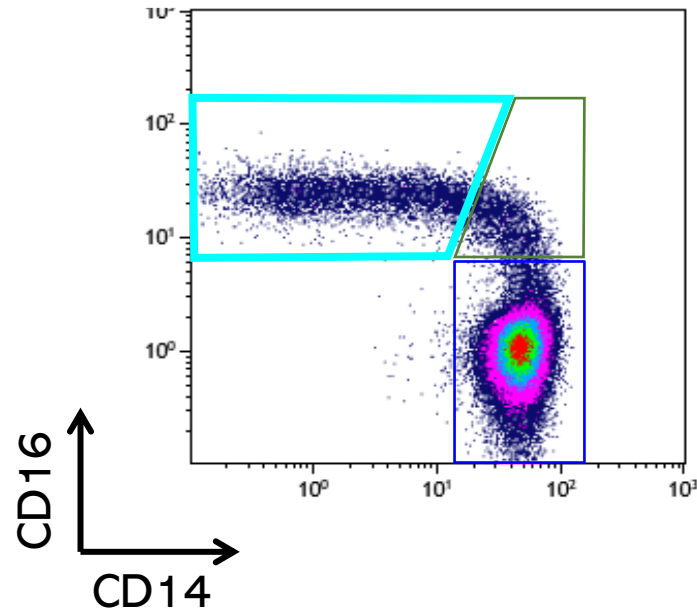
False 
cMO < 94%

- CMML with inflammatory state

Control

CMML

Inflammatory CMML



INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (2)

False



- CMML with inflammatory state

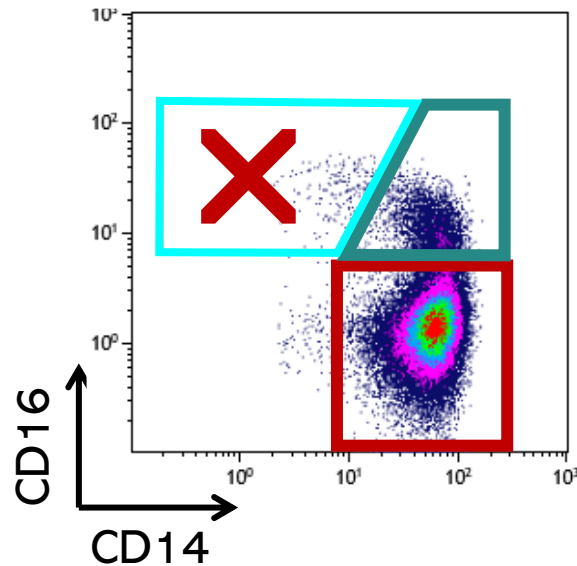
“Bulbous” aspect profile

↗ % iMo

↘ ↘ ↘ ncMO

↘ cMo < 94%

**Associated inflammatory state
in 16 to 20% of CMML**



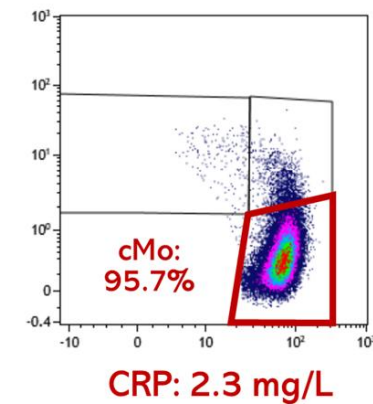
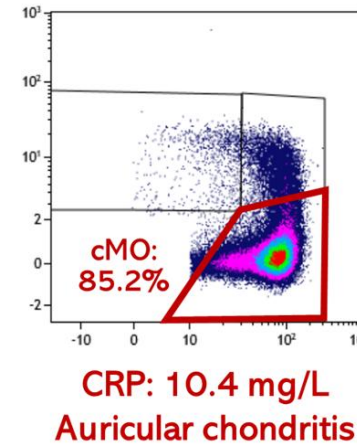
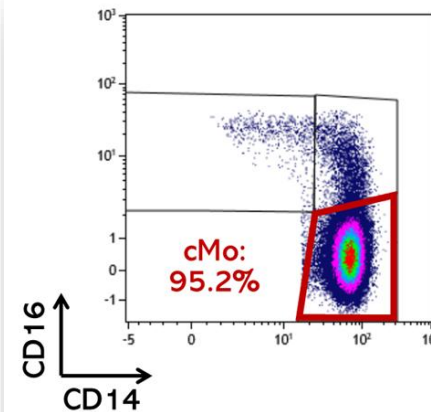
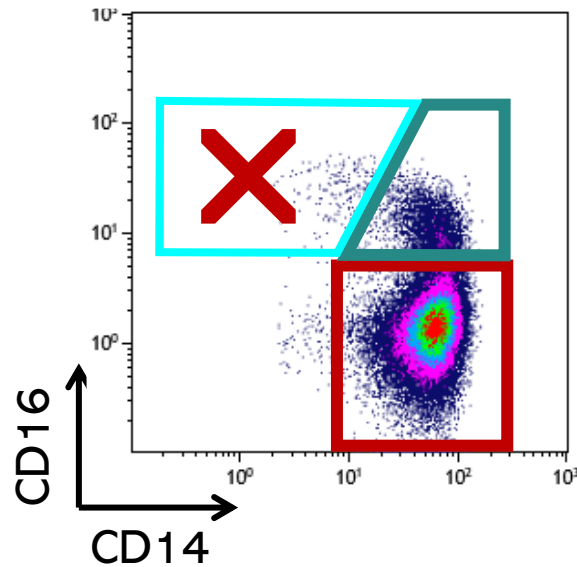
INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (2)

False

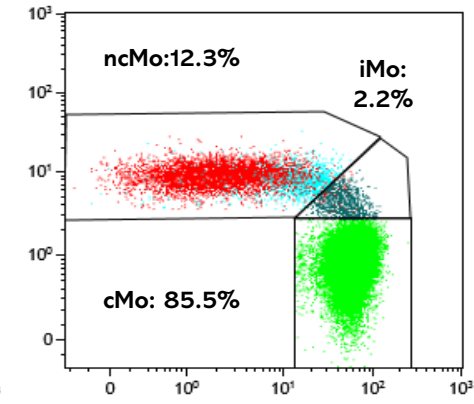
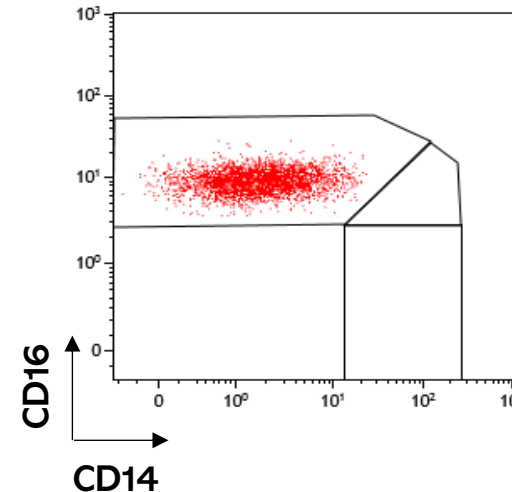
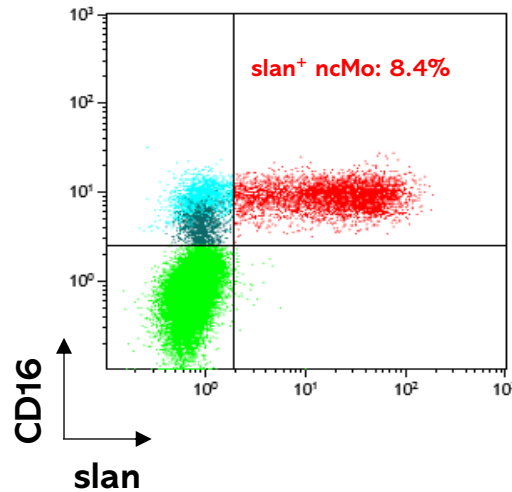
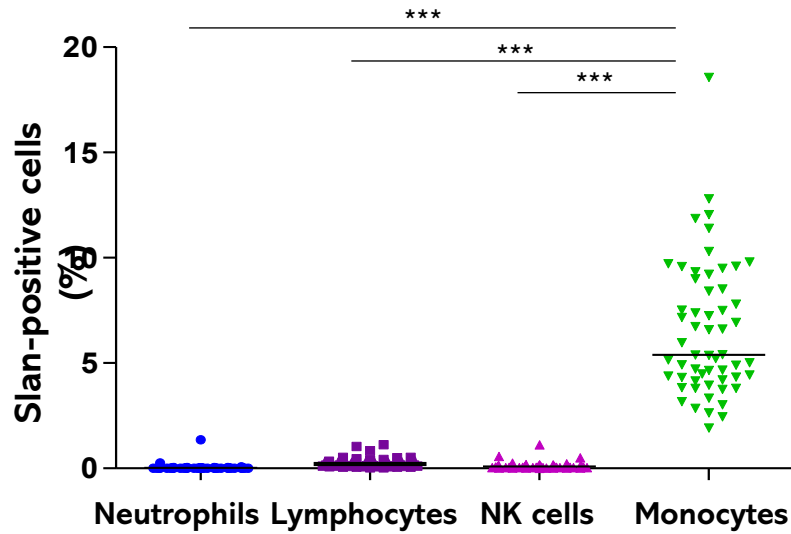


- CMML with inflammatory state

“Bulbous” aspect profile



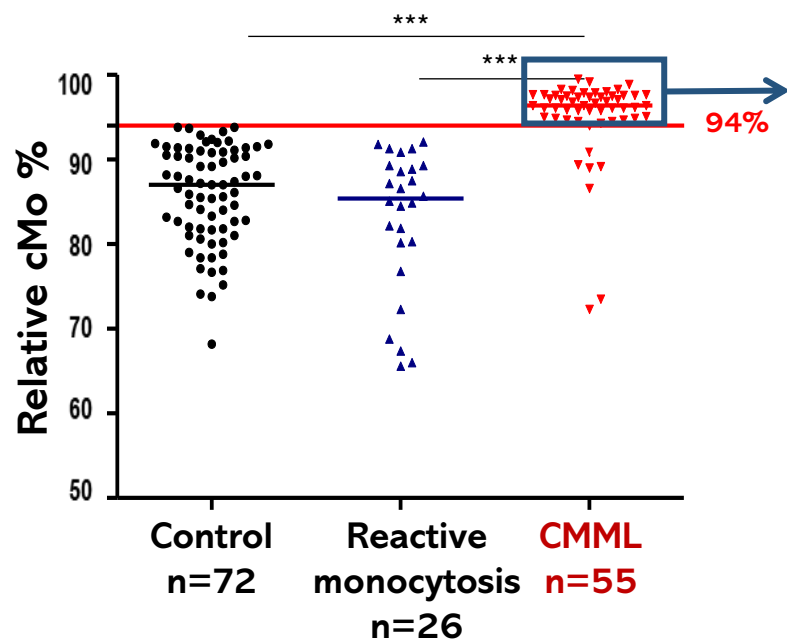
SLAN IS A MARKER OF A FRACTION OF NCMo



SLAN MARKER LABELS ABOUT 50% OF NCMo

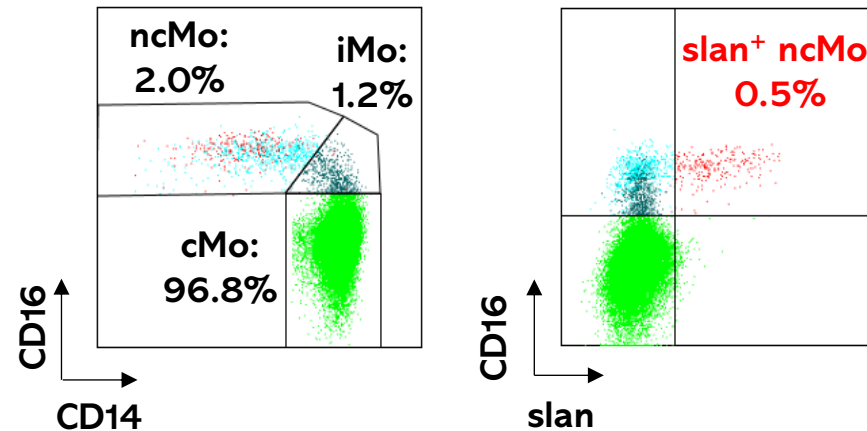
RELATIVE % OF SLAN⁺ NCMo IN CMML PATIENTS

Relative accumulation of cMo



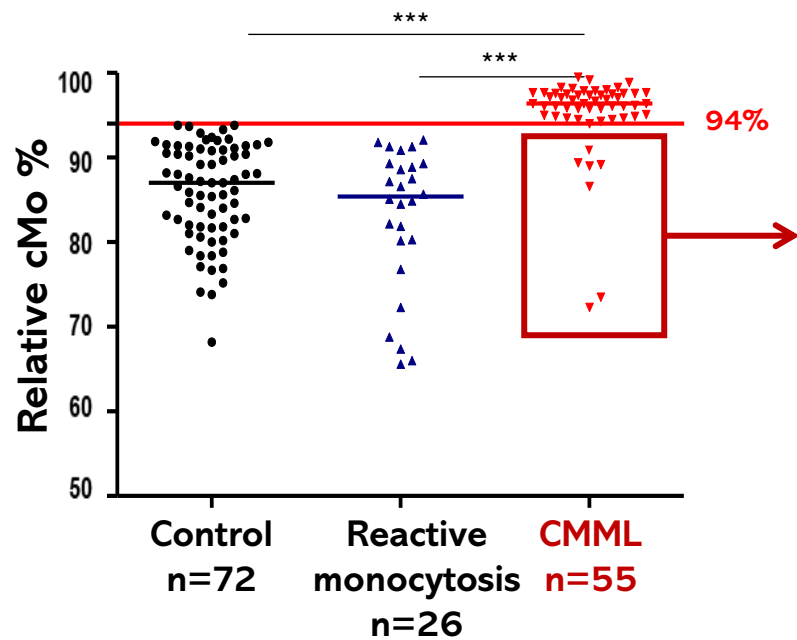
CRP : 68,3 ± 80,5 mg/l

Example of typical CMML



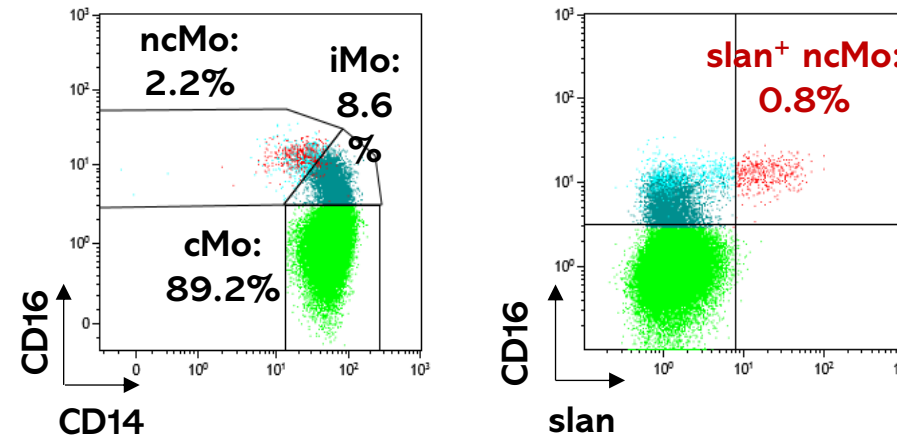
RELATIVE % OF SLAN⁺ NCMo IN CMML PATIENTS

Relative accumulation of cMo



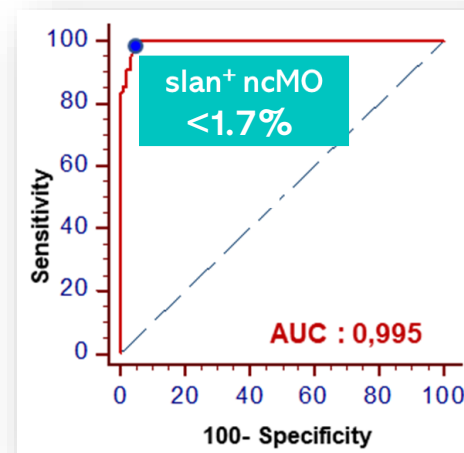
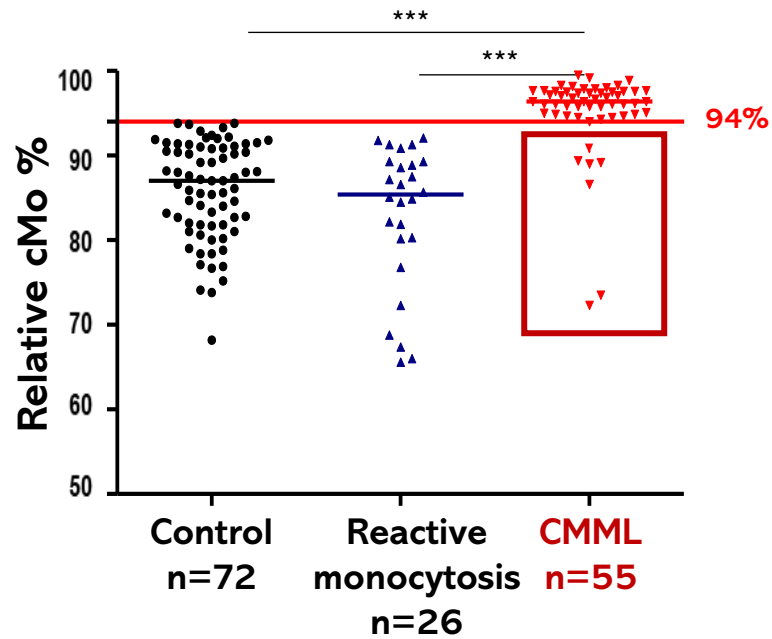
CRP : 68,3 ± 80,5 mg/l

Example of inflammatory CMML



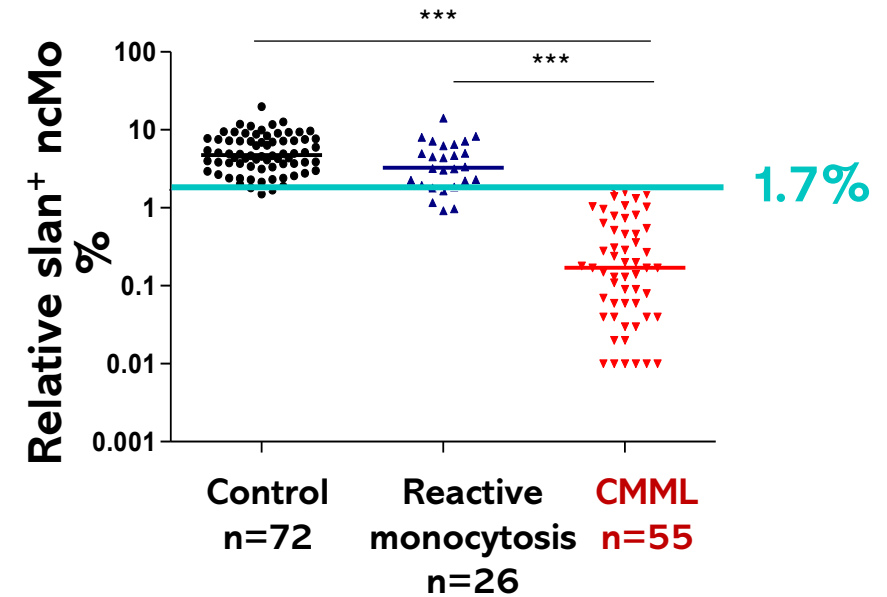
RELATIVE % OF SLAN⁺ NCMO IN CMML PATIENTS

Relative accumulation of cMo



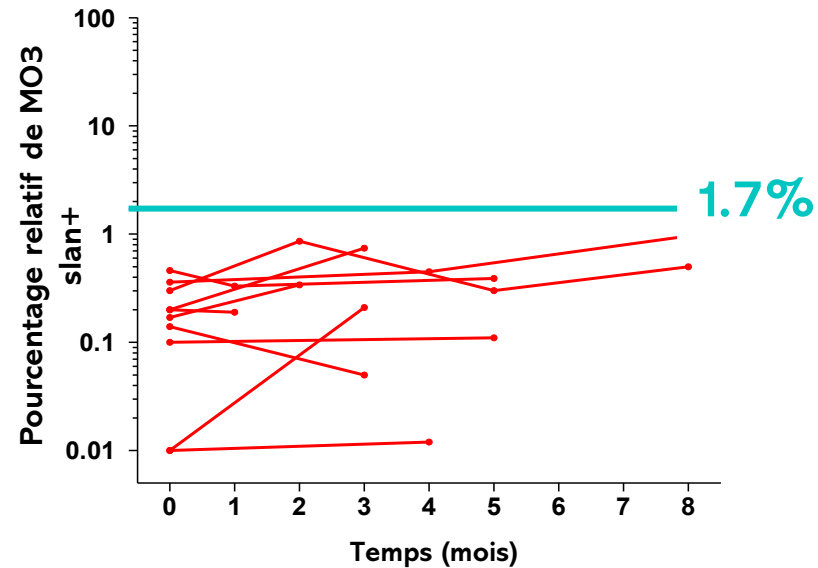
Sensitivity: 100%
Specificity: 94%

Relative diminution of slan⁺ ncMo



THE RELATIVE DECREASE IN SLAN⁺ NCMo $\leq 1.7\%$

IS STABLE OVER TIME

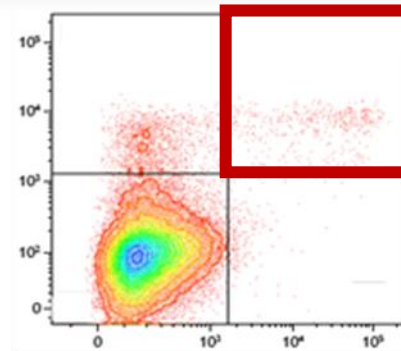
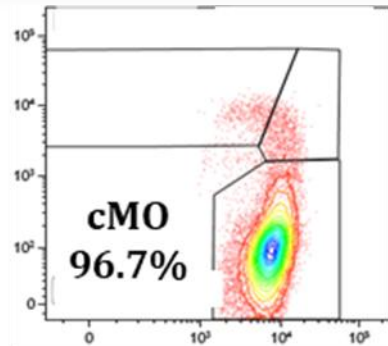


Untreated CMML patients

THE RELATIVE DECREASE IN SLAN⁺ NCMO $\leq 1.7\%$

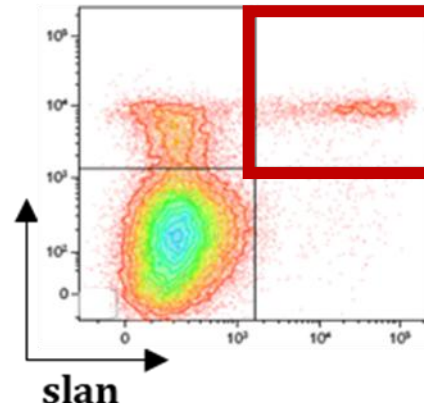
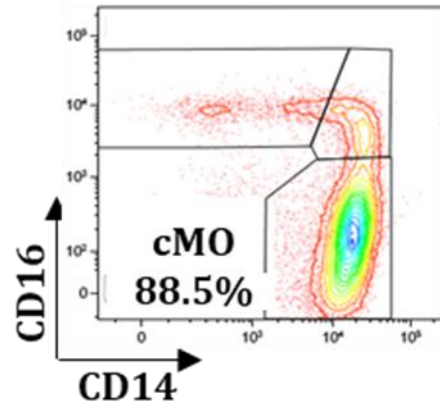
CAN BE REVERTED BY HYPOMETHYLATING AGENTS

Diagnosis



ncMO slan+
0.8%

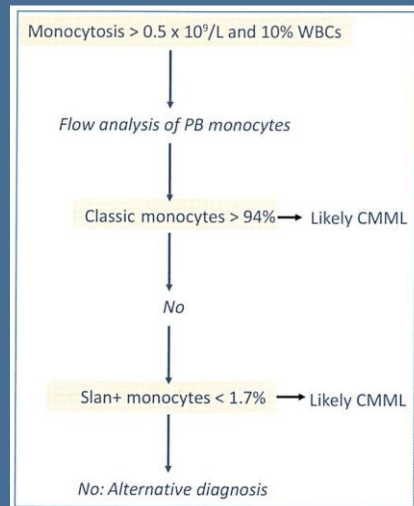
HMA



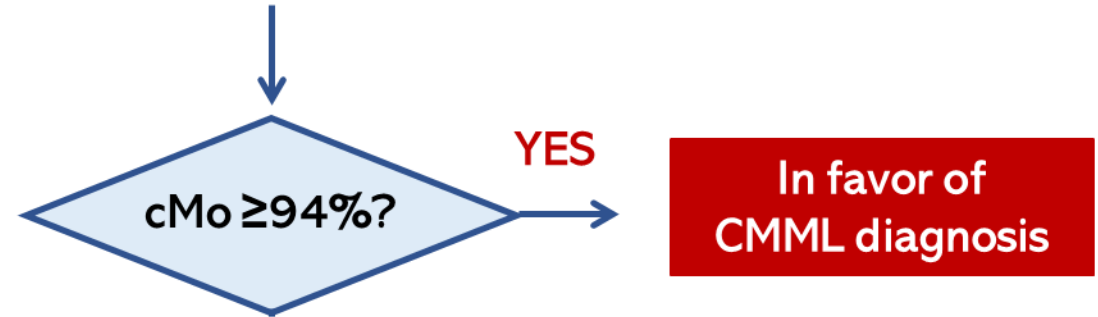
ncMO slan+
2.8%

TARFI, BADAUI et al, Haematologica 2019

ALGORITHM FOR CMML DIAGNOSIS



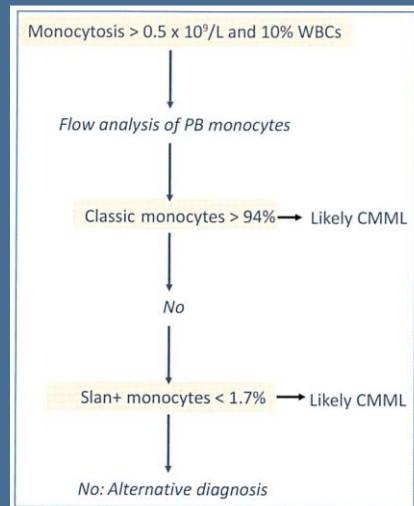
MONOCYTE ASSAY on peripheral blood



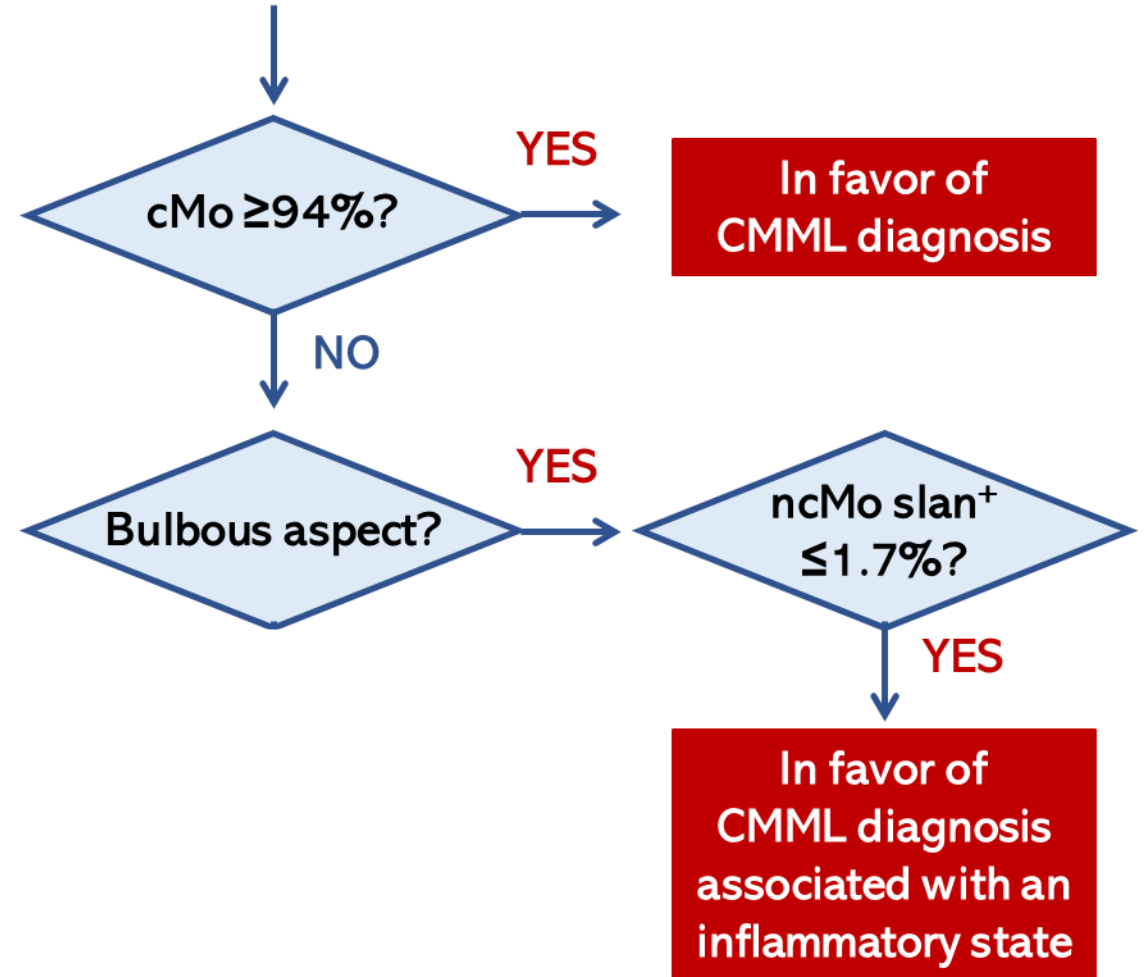
TARFI, BADAOUI et al, Haematologica 2019

TARFI, KERN et al, Cyt PartB 2024

ALGORITHM FOR CMML DIAGNOSIS



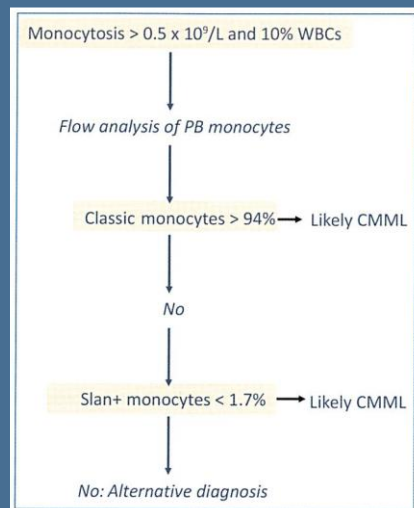
MONOCYTE ASSAY on peripheral blood



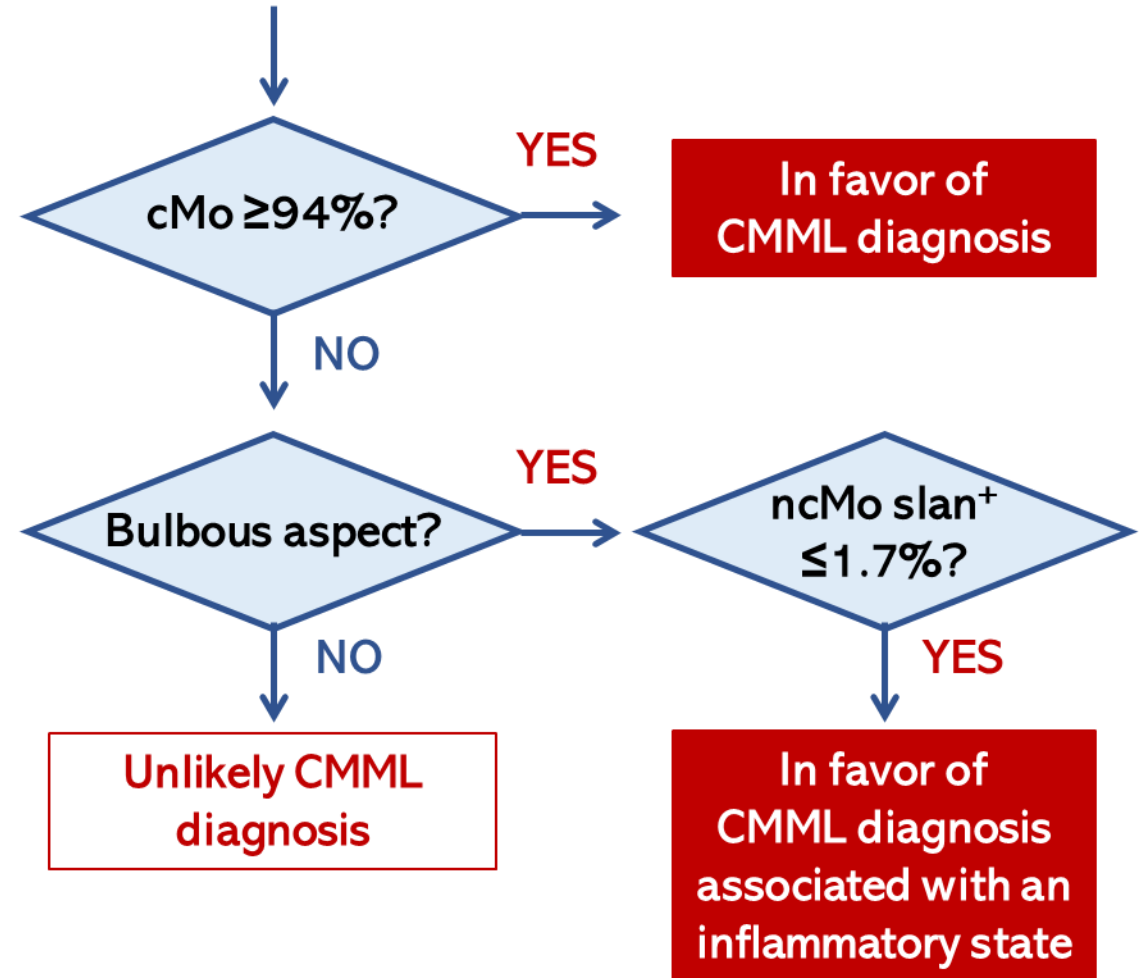
TARFI, BADAUI et al, Haematologica 2019

TARFI, KERN et al, Cyt PartB 2024

ALGORITHM FOR CMML DIAGNOSIS



MONOCYTE ASSAY on peripheral blood



TARFI, BADAUI et al, Haematologica 2019

TARFI, KERN et al, Cyt PartB 2024

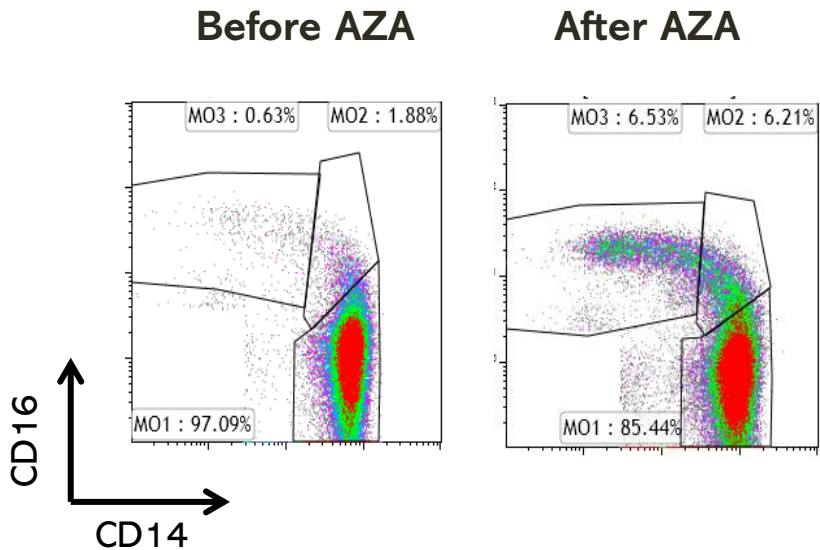
INTERPRETATION PITFALLS (2)

False 
cMO < 94%

- CMML with inflammatory state
- Treatment by hypomethylating agents



Be careful to therapy when interpreting monocyte subset partitioning particularly for MDS patients!



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES



- Acquire at least 10,000 cMo events (**200 μ L** of whole blood)
- Be careful to **exclude neutrophils & NK cells +++ (exclusion antibody panel)**
- Use a **lyse-no-wash** protocol
- Be aware of **false positive and false negative cases**: check **treatment, clinical history, inflammatory state** before interpretation
- Our final recommendation: add **slan marker** to your panel

→ *on going study within ELN iMDS Flow group*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



HÉMATOLOGIE

V TRAN QUANG

I SLOMA

S TARFI

B SCHELL

L LOCHER

B BADAoui

N FREYNET

P FENAUX

L ADES

R ITZYKSON

B QUESNEL

G ETIENNE

T BRAUN

M FONTENAY



Unité UMR1287

D SELIMOGLU-BUET

E SOLARY

N DROIN

M MORABITO



Patent GR Transfert