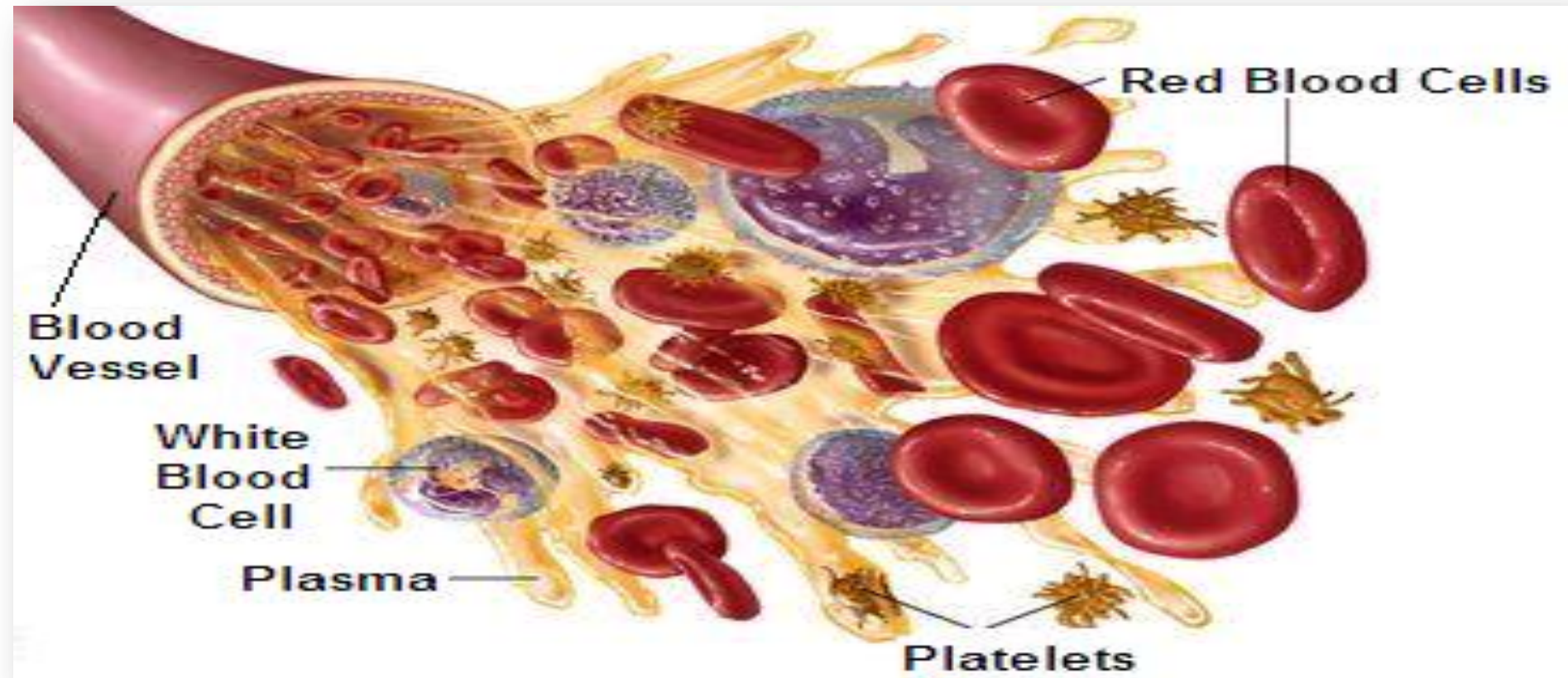


# *Measuring Thrombopoietin - 2012*

## *A New Tool for Hematologists?*



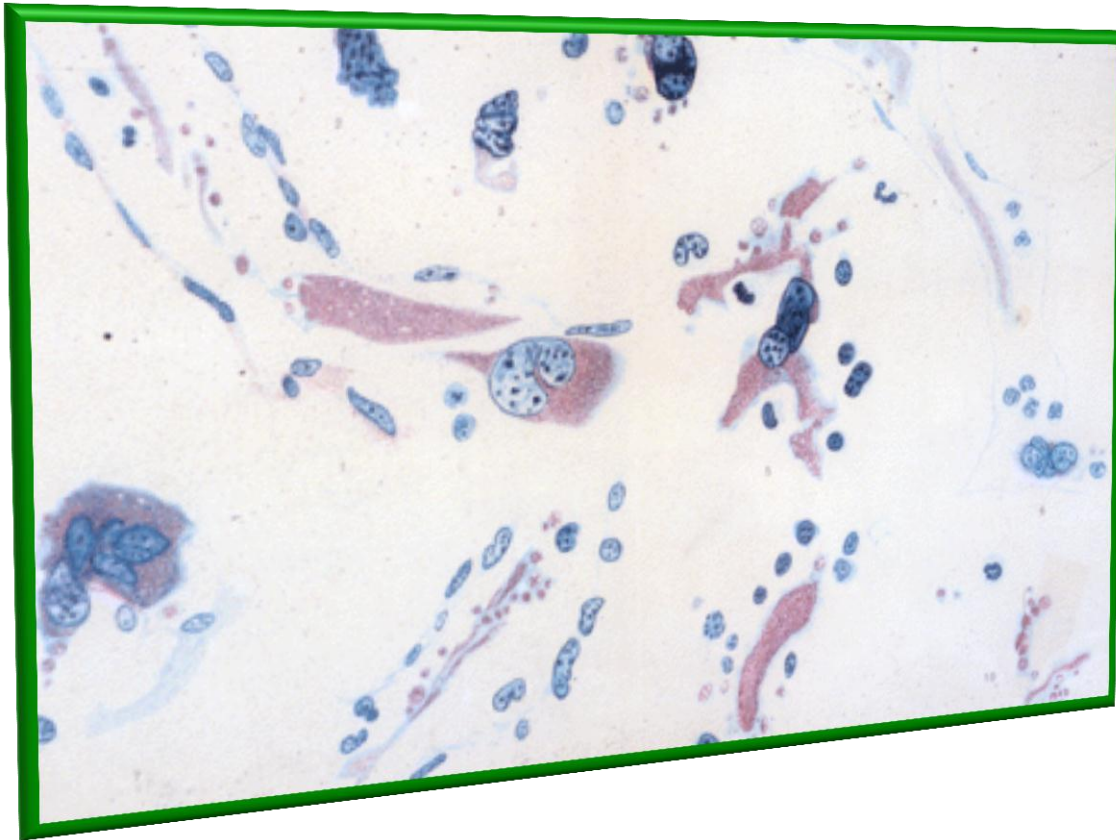
**Mervyn A. Sahud, M.D. A.B.I.M.-Hem.**  
**Medical Director, Coagulation Department**  
**Quest Diagnostics Nichols Institute**  
**San Juan Capistrano, CA**

# Disclosure

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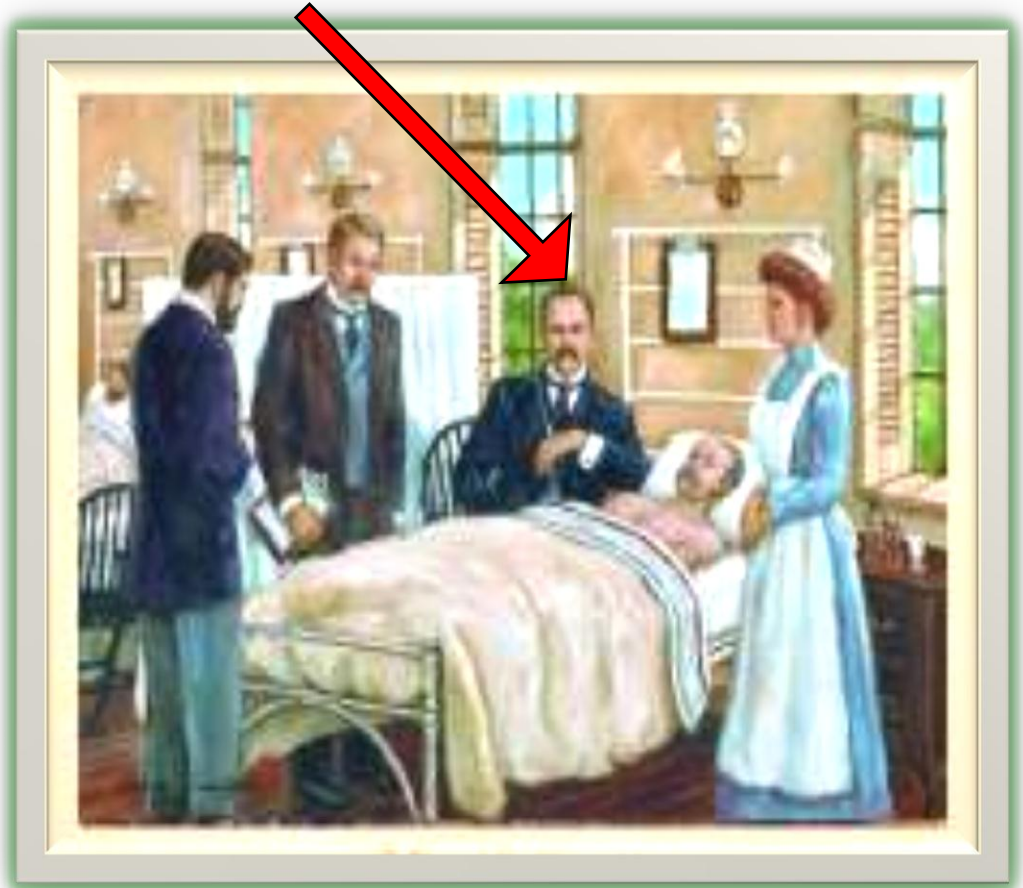
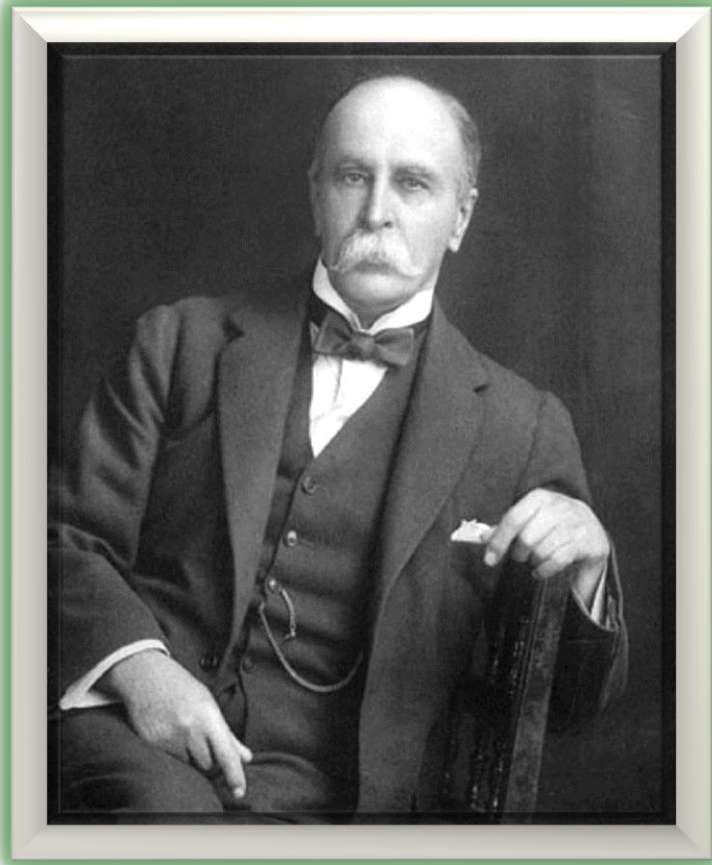
Medical Director, Coagulation – Quest Diagnostics  
Nichols Institute, San Juan Capistrano, CA

# Doctor James Homer Wright (1869 – 1928)

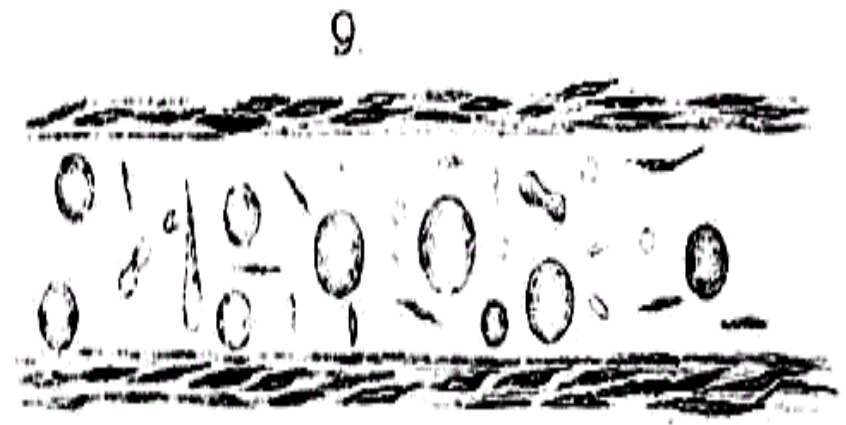
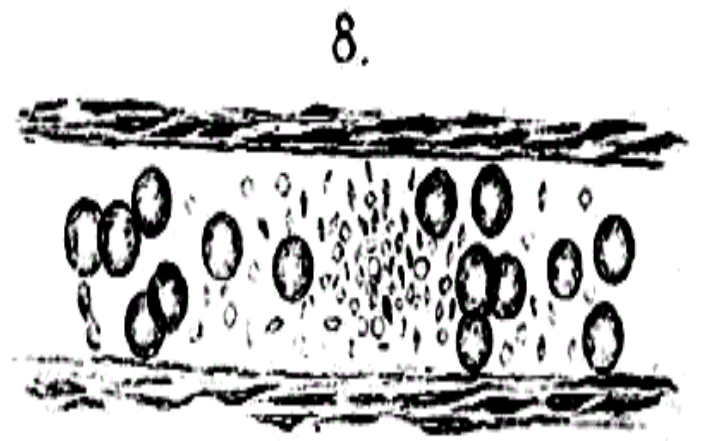
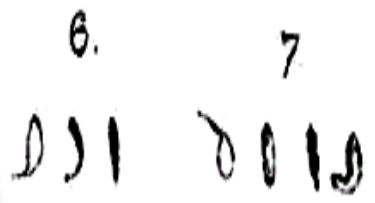
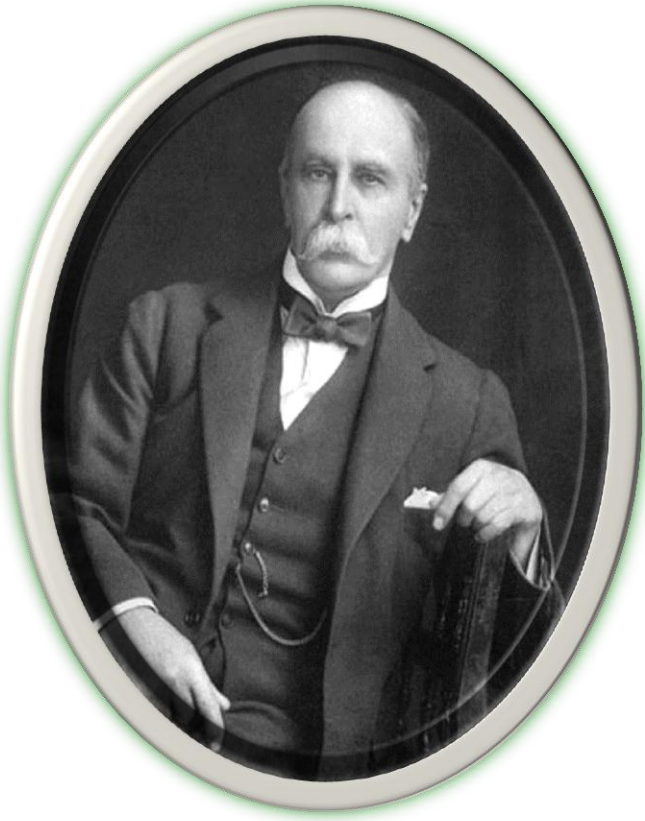
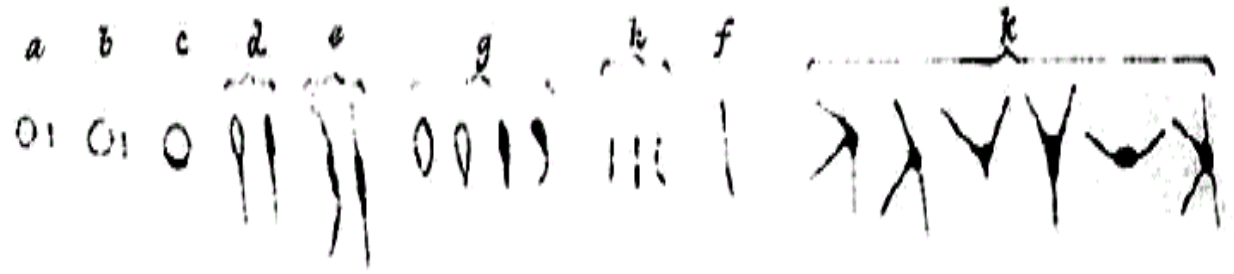


**James Homer Wright Established The Basic Elements  
Of Thrombopoiesis In 1906**

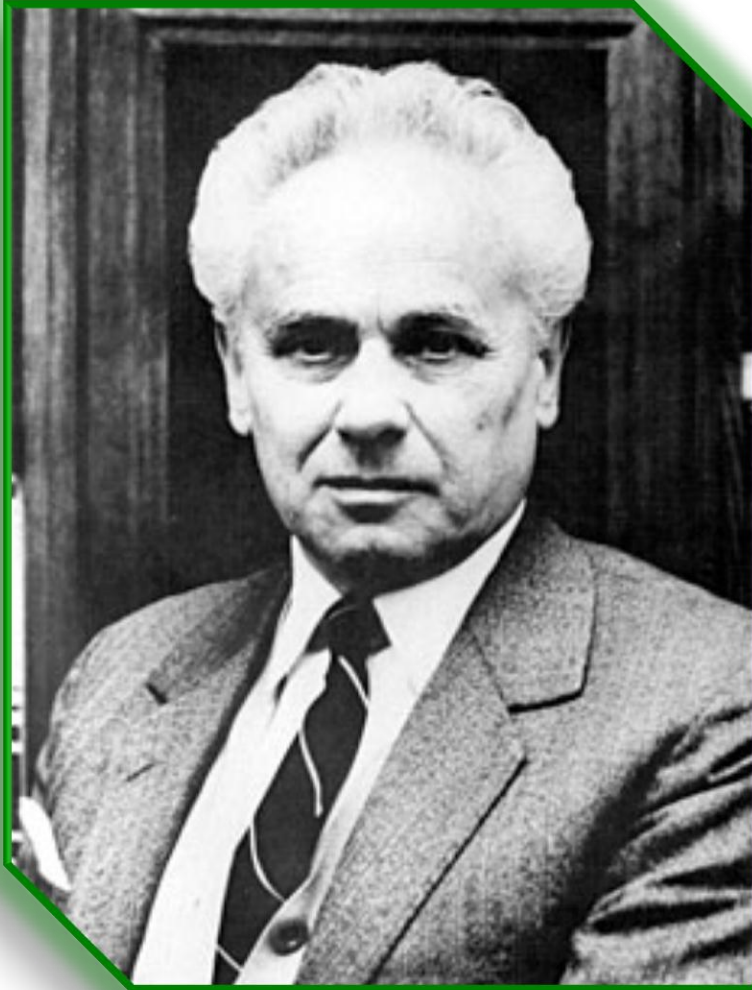
# Sir William Osler (1849 – 1919)



**Medicine at the bedside**



# Doctor Endre Keleman (1921-2000)



**Dr. Endre Kelemen Described  
Human Thrombopoietin In 1958**

**Dr. Kenneth Kaushaunsky**

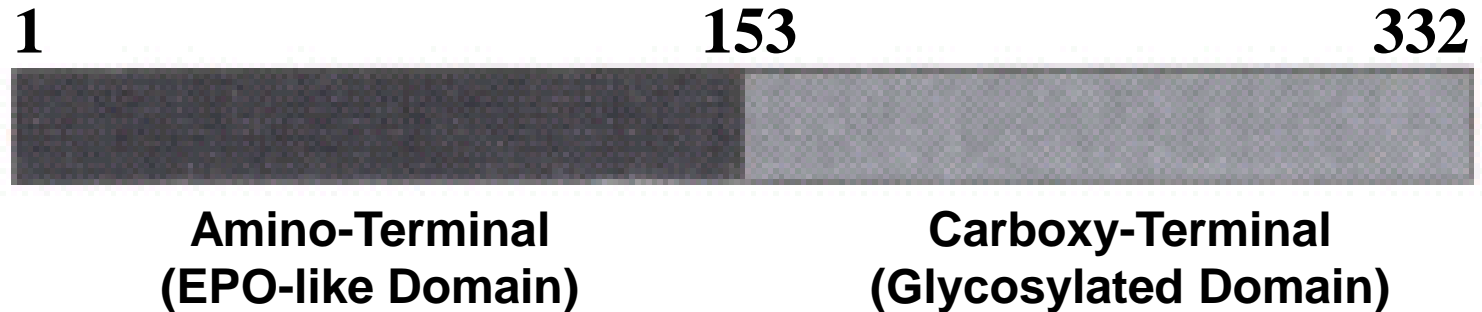


**Dr. David Kuter**



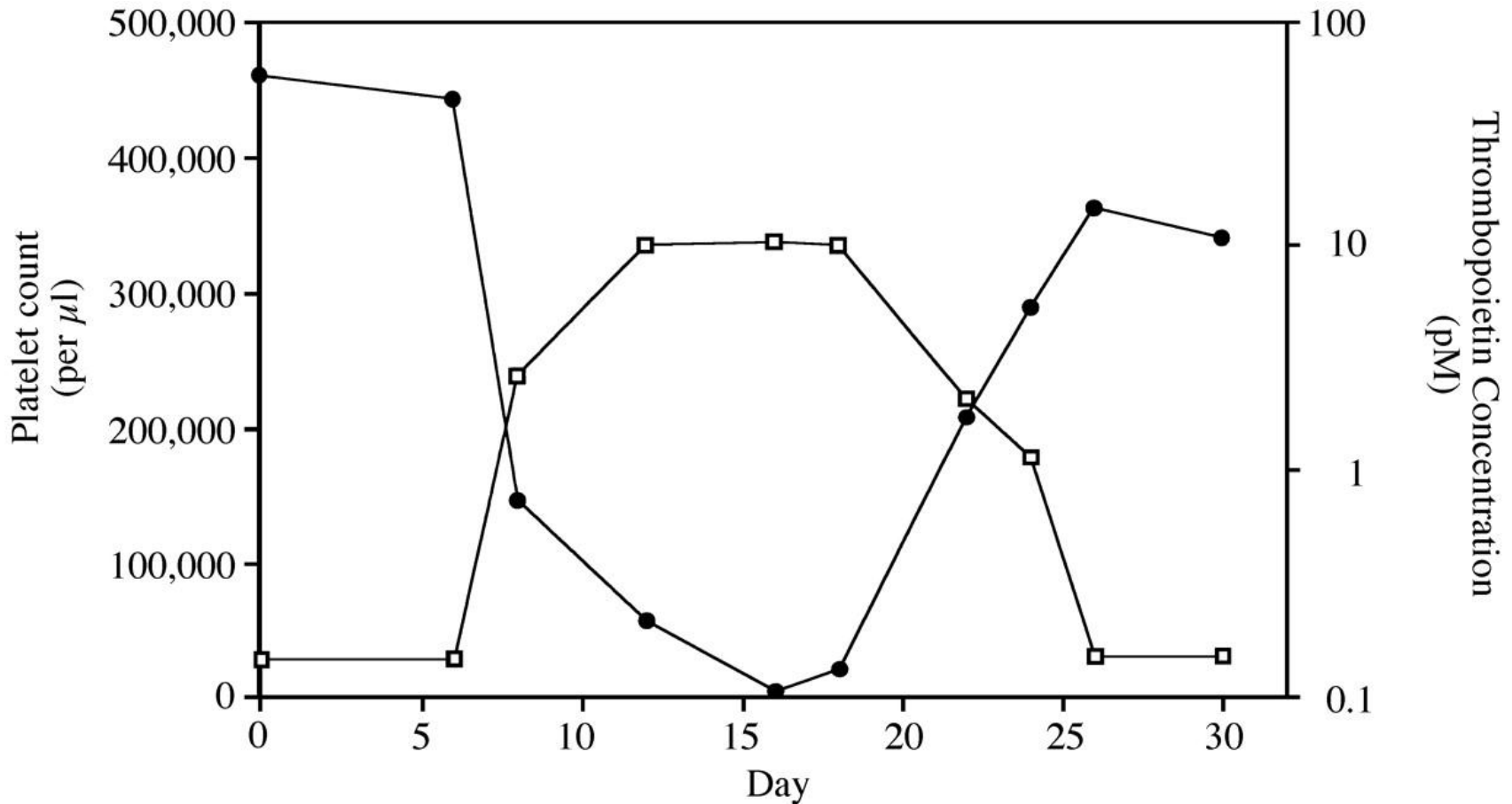
# Thrombopoietin Structure

## The Structure of Human Thrombopoietin





# Relationship Between The Platelet Count (●) and The Thrombopoietin Concentration (□).



A rabbit was made thrombocytopenic by the administration of busulfan on Day 0 and platelet counts and thrombopoietin levels measured thereafter.

# Early Studies on Thrombopoiesis

**BLOOD**

*The Journal of Hematology*

JULY, 1960

VOL. XVI, NO. 1

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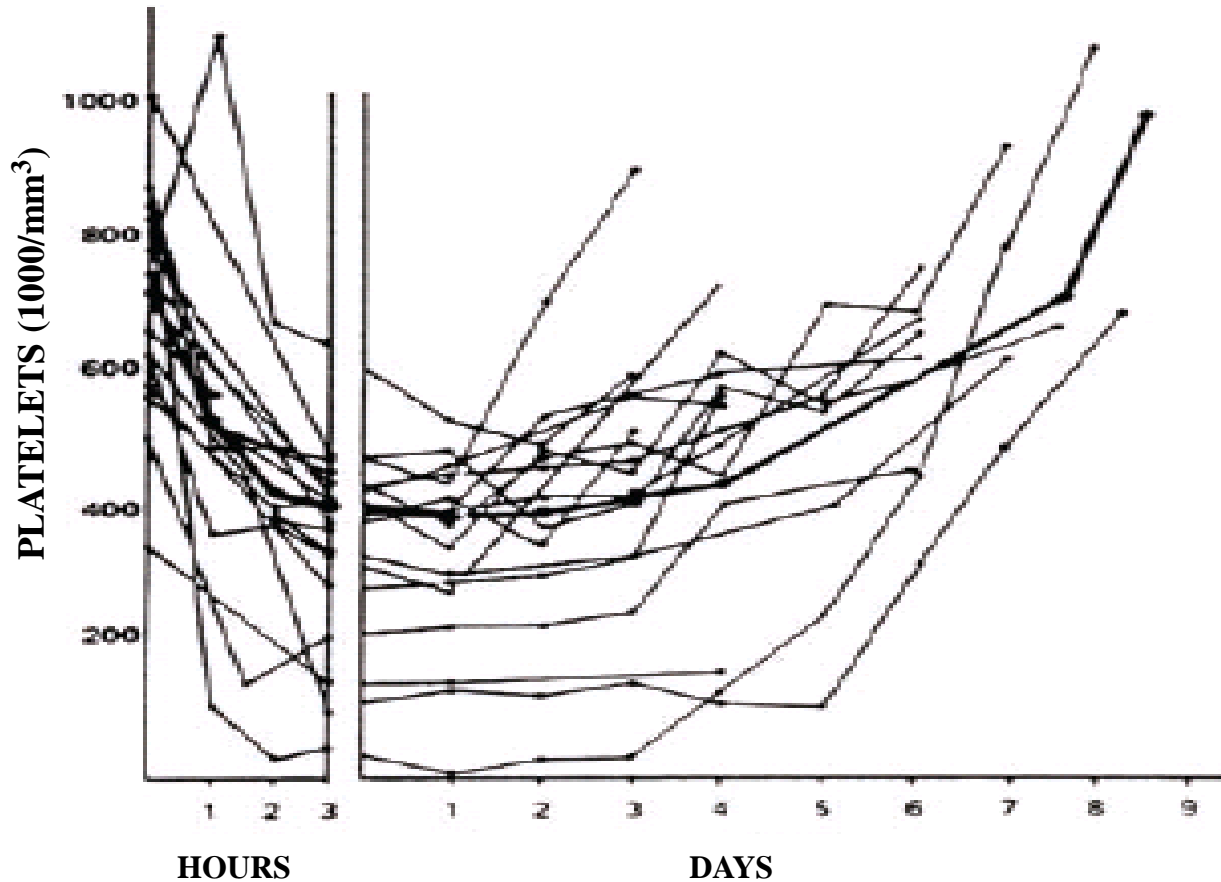
**Studies on Thrombopoiesis. I. A Factor in Normal Human Plasma Required for Platelet Production; Chronic Thrombocytopenia Due to its Deficiency**

*By* IRVING SCHULMAN, MILA PIERCE, ABBY LUKENS AND ZINET CURRIMBHOY

## SUMMARY

- A case of chronic thrombocytopenic purpura has been presented in which the pathogenesis appears to be due to congenital deficiency of a platelet-stimulating factor.
- The factor exists in normal plasma and is stable on storage under normal blood banking conditions and on freezing.
- The factor appears to act by stimulating megakaryocyte maturation and platelet production in an orderly and sequential manner.

# The Harrington–Hollingsworth Experiment



**William J. Harrington  
(1924–1992)**

**Graph shows rapid development of thrombocytopenia, followed by a return to normal platelet levels, in healthy volunteers who received plasma from patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura**

# Case Study # 1

**A 42 year - old woman with refractory immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) presents for a second opinion to a university hematologist after Undergoing an extensive treatment regimen including high dose dexamethasone, intravenous immunoglobulin and rituximab.**

## **Lab Results:**

- Platelet Count: 11,000 / $\mu\text{l}^3$
- Hemogram otherwise: Normal
- Mean Platelet Volume: 12.4 /fl (n. 7.5 – 11.5)
- Direct Glycoprotein Antibody (IIb/IIIa): Strongly Positive
- Blood Smear: No Schistocytes
- Immunoglobulins: Normal
- Serology for Epstein-Bar: Negative
- Hepatitis C: Negative
- Helicobacter Pylori: Negative
- Protein Electrophoresis: Negative
- Splenectomy offered: Patient declined

# Case Study # 1

## **Clinical Course:**

The hematologist offers her a T.P.O. mimetic, Eltrombopag or Romiplostin which stimulates “Megakaryocytopoiesis”. A serum thrombopoietin level is drawn and comes back 621 pg/ml (n. < 99 pg/ml).

After 3 weeks of Romiplostin (1 mcg/kg), the platelet count remains low at 14,000  $\mu\text{l}^3$  (n. 150 – 400  $\times 10^3$ ). The dosage of Romiplostin is increased to 10 mcg/kg without response at week # 12.

## **Final Decision:**

A splenectomy is performed without incident and the platelet count is 151,000 /  $\mu\text{l}^3$  at month 9 after surgery.

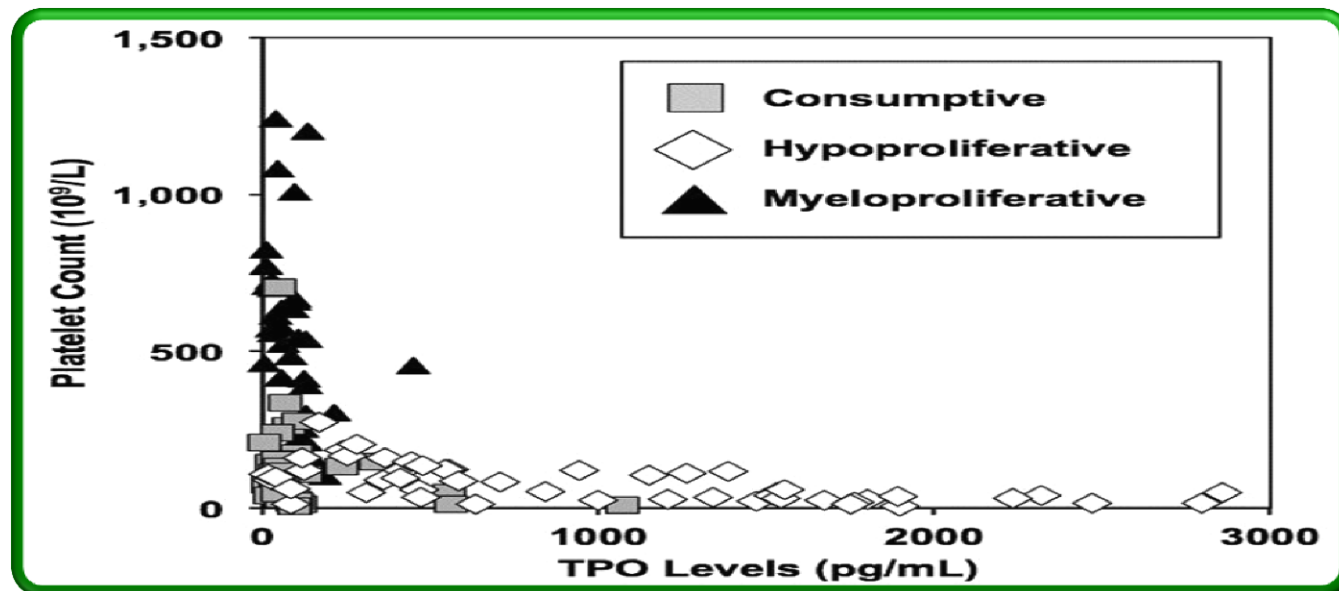
# Case Study # 1

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What is the value of the elevated TPO level in this patient?

- The TPO level has no value in this case
- The patient has a thrombopoietin – producing tumor
- The assay for TPO is faulty due to poor Quality Control
- The patient has a marked elevation of erythropoietin (EPO) which is cross reacting with the TPO assay

# Thrombopoietin Levels in Blood Disorders



Category (n)	Mean Age (yrs.)	Female (%)	Specific Diagnoses (n)
Consumptive Thrombocytopenia (39)	51 (21-83)	24 (62%)	Primary or Secondary ITP (36) Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (2) Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome (1)
Hypoproliferative Thrombocytopenia (49)	58 (31-87)	22 (45%)	Chemotherapy-Related (29) Primary or Secondary Bone Marrow Failure Syndromes (20)
Myeloproliferative Disorders (34)	65 (28-88)	20 (59%)	Essential Thrombocytosis (20) Polycythemia Vera (10) Myeloproliferative Disorder NOS (4)

# Case Study # 1

ANSWER.....

- Elevated TPO levels found in patients with ITP are less likely to respond to TPO mimetics drugs.
- Some ITP patients have elevated TPO levels suggesting that inadequate megakaryopoiesis is the predominant pathological feature

		Clinical Response †	
		YES	NO
TPO Level	≤ 95 pg/mL	14	1
	> 95 pg/mL	1	8
	Median (IQR)	49 (34 -66)	1001 (110 -1752)

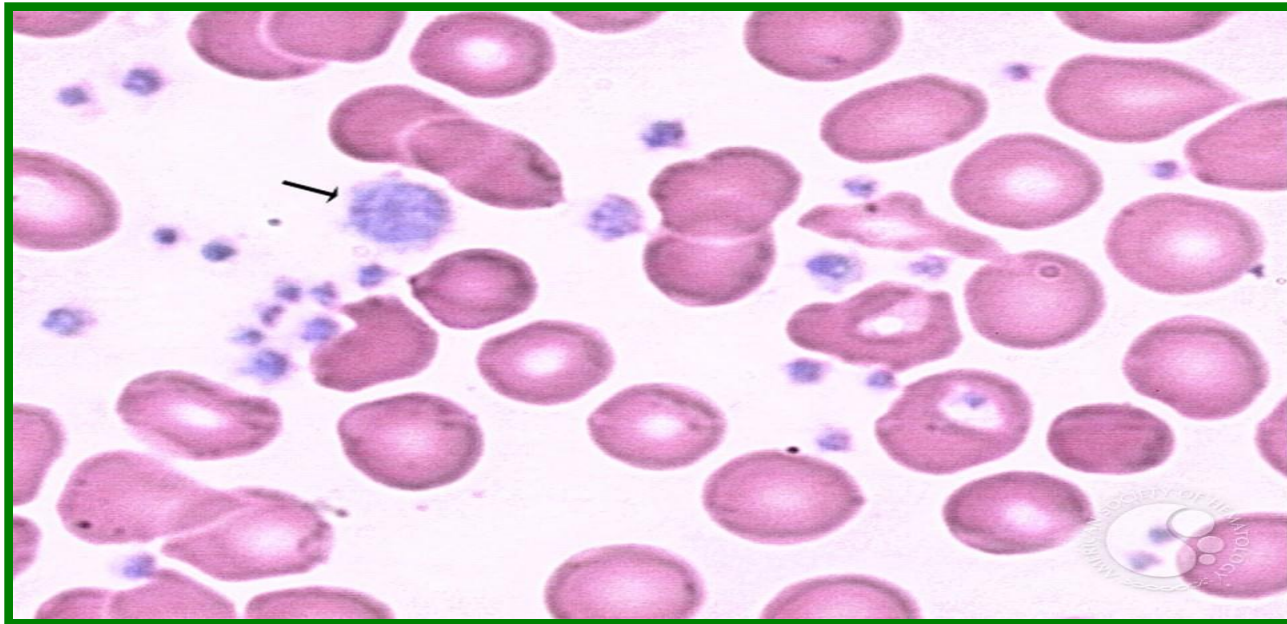


# Thrombopoietin: Why Should We Measure It?

- **Patients with high TPO levels do not respond to TPO mimetic's**
- **Reimbursement for TPO mimetics may hinge on “normal” TPO levels prior to treatment**
- **Methods of Measuring TPO:**
  - Home brew assay
  - C-MPL responsive assay
  - First market advantage

# Case Study # 2

- RL, a 73 year - old man has a history of Thrombocytosis, with an initial platelet count of 1,730,000 with normal Hct and WBC. He is treated with Hydrea. The diagnosis is Essential Thrombocythemia (JAK2-neg). He remains on Hydrea at a dose of 500-1000 mg /day for over 3 months. His platelet count falls to 450,000/ $\mu\text{l}^3$ .



# Case Study # 2

- Four months into therapy his platelet count is now  $150,000/\mu\text{l}^3$ . The Hydrea is discontinued, but over the next 3 months the platelet count continues to fall to  $3,000/\mu\text{l}^3$ .
- Patient receives platelet transfusions and bleeding is reduced.
- Diagnosis is uncertain. Treatment includes steroids, IVIG and Winrho.
- Referred to University Hospital for consideration of splenectomy or Thrombopoietin mimetic.

# Case Study # 2

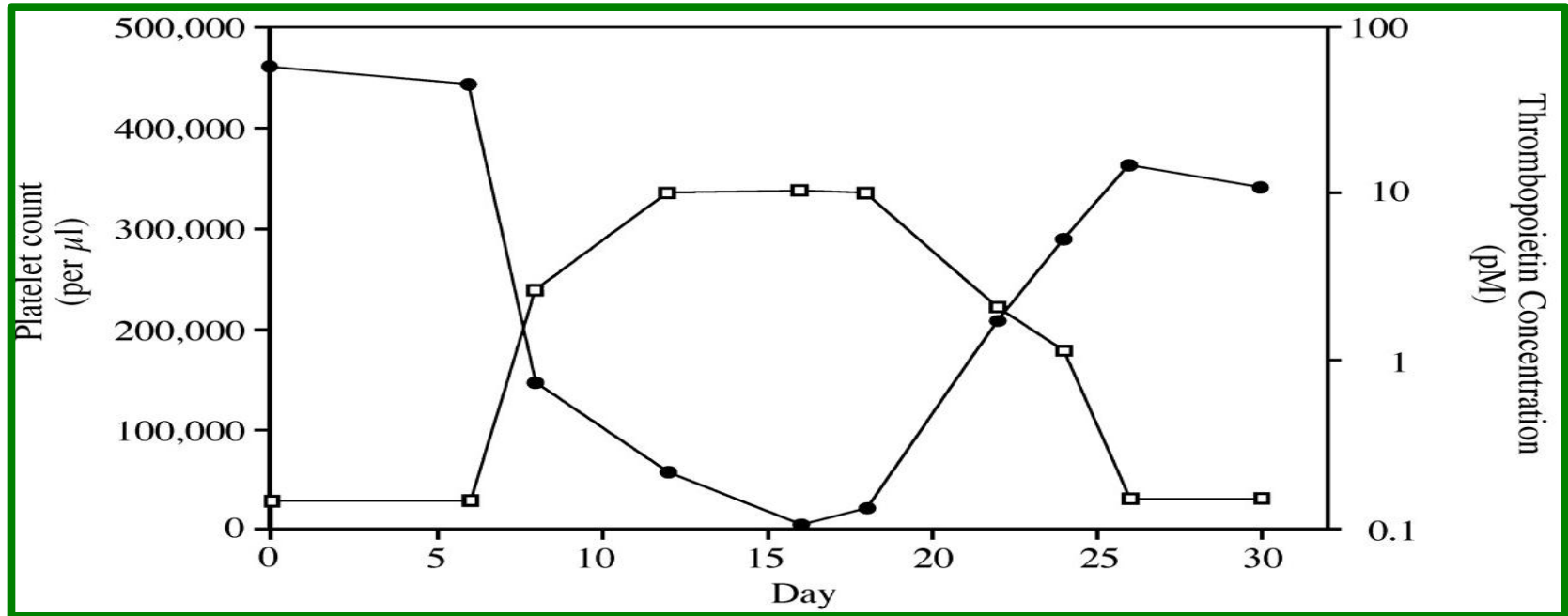
## Lab Results

- Exam / diffuse ecchymoses, no splenomegaly, normal WBC count 3,900 and Hematocrit 41%
- Platelet count - 5,000 / $\mu\text{l}^3$  and many large forms noted on smear.
- Would a TPO level be of value in this patient?
  - No, the patient requires a splenectomy as soon as possible
  - No, the patient is surreptitiously taking Hydrea:
    - *Obtain Plasma Hydrea level*
  - No, the patient is septic: draw 3 blood cultures

# Case Study # 2

## ANSWER:

- TPO level is 1,500 pg/ml (N.  $\leq 75$ ): **Suggesting Bone marrow failure**



- Bone marrow is deferred and Romiplastin is not given
- 3 months later the platelet count has slowly returned to  $115,000 / \mu\text{l}^3$

## DIAGNOSIS:

- Idiosyncratic reaction to Hydrea.....?

# Case Study # 3

A 39 year-old woman presents for hematologic evaluation at SMC with elevated platelet count.

## History

- An elevated platelet count was detected at age 19
- Transient ischemic attack 4 years ago (Platelet count 1.4 million  $\mu\text{l}^3$ )
- Treatment for the last 18 months previously included:
  - Anegrelide, Interferon- $\alpha$  and Hydrea 500 mg
- Denies fever, sweating, weight loss, early satiety or vasomotor symptoms
- P.E. - No splenomegaly or bruising

## Lab Results (at Stanford in March 2010):

- Platelet count - 1,015,000/  $\mu\text{l}^3$  (without other abnormalities)
- WBC – 3,700: 42% neutrophils
- Hemoglobin – 11.6 gm/dl
- Peripheral blood smear - occasional large, hypogranular platelets.
- Reactive causes of thrombocytosis - excluded
- Examination - normal
- *JAK2* V617F mutation analysis - negative

# Case Study # 3

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THIS CASE REPRESENTS A TYPICAL  
PRE-FIBROTIC STAGE  
OF ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA

EXCEPT... IT ISN'T!!

# Case Study # 3: The Art of History Taking

## Clinical Course:

A first year medical resident comes in to take a thorough history.

**Doctor:**

*“Are there any blood disorders in your family?”*

**Patient:**

*“No, but my sister has high platelets also.”*

**Doctor:**

*“Do you have children?”*

**Patient:**

*“Yes, I have a boy age 9 and a girl age 11. They both have elevated platelet counts....so it must be catching!”*

**Doctor:**

*“Well, does your husband have elevated platelets?”*

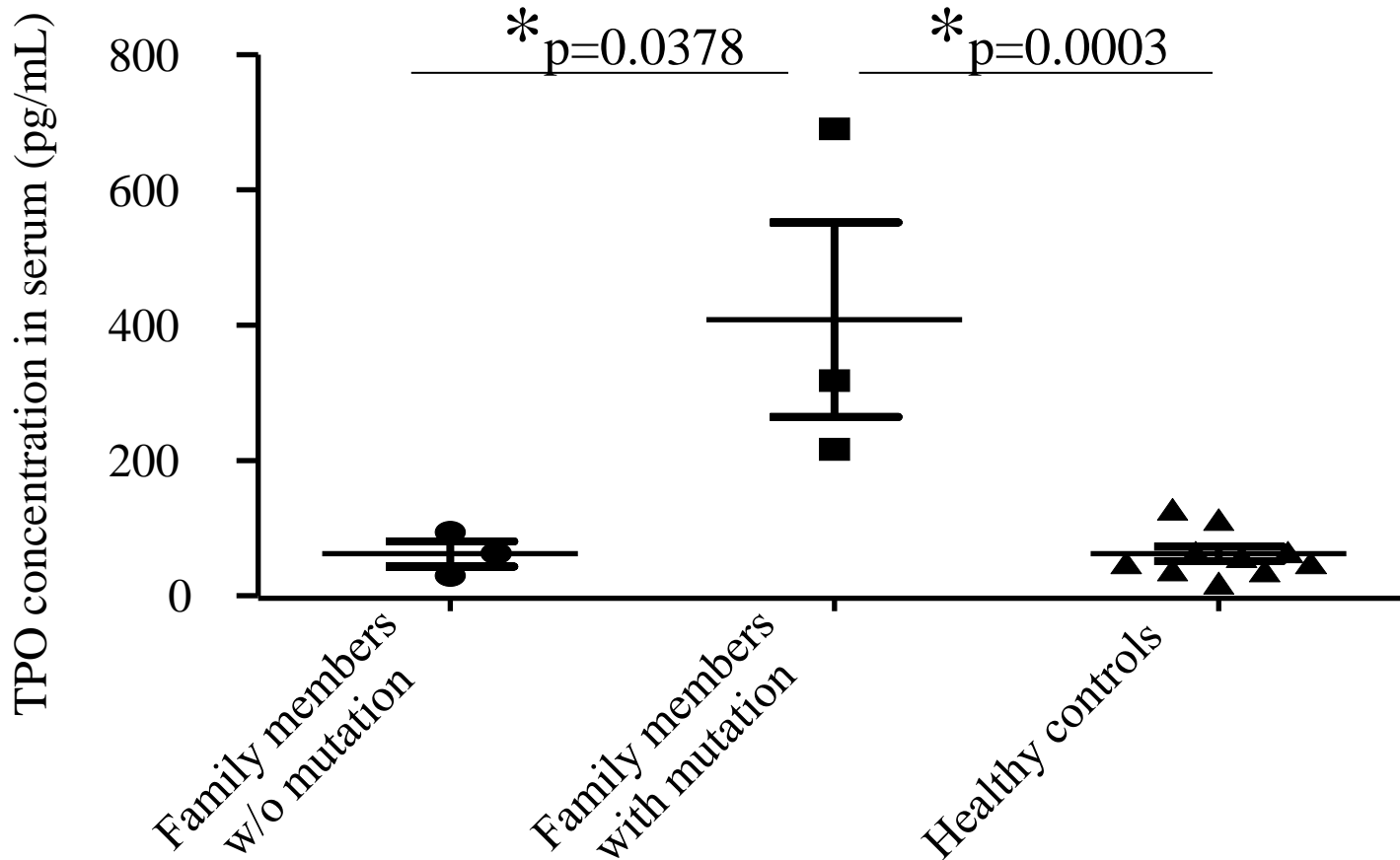
**Patient:**

*“Oh No! and no other family members have it, except my mother”*



# Case Study # 3

- Hereditary Thrombocythemia (HT) is suspected
- THPO or MPL mutations are investigated
- Serum TPO Levels are drawn in family members

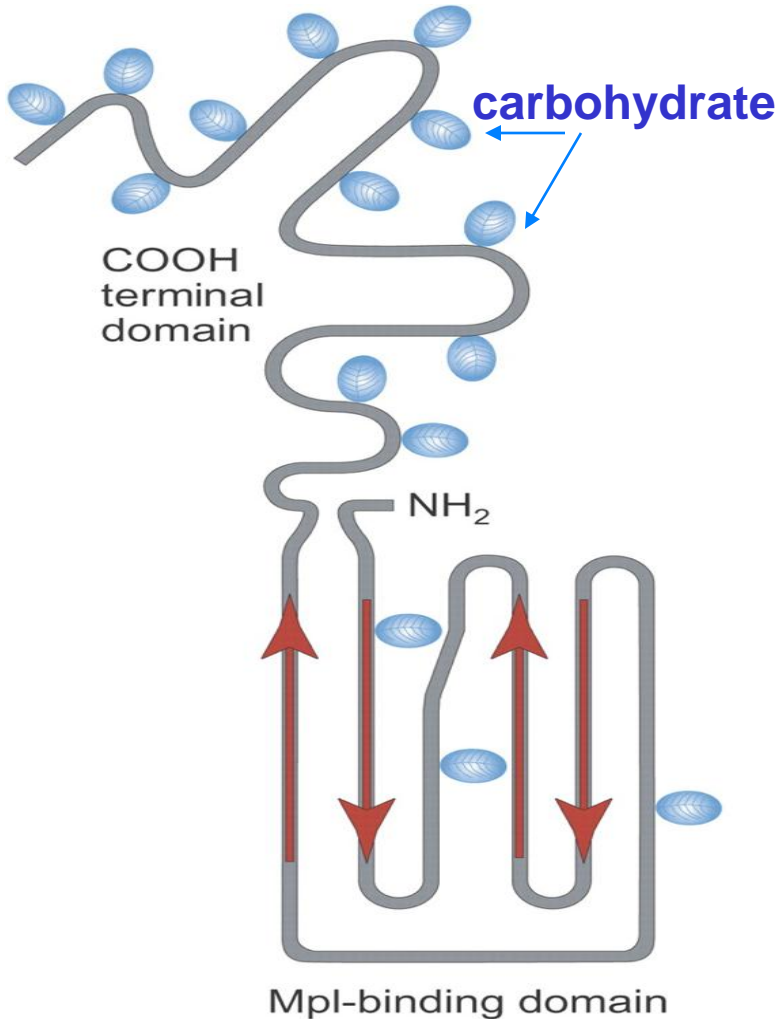


# Thrombopoietin Signaling

## Glycoprotein:

332 amino acids, 95 kDa Synthesized mainly in the liver

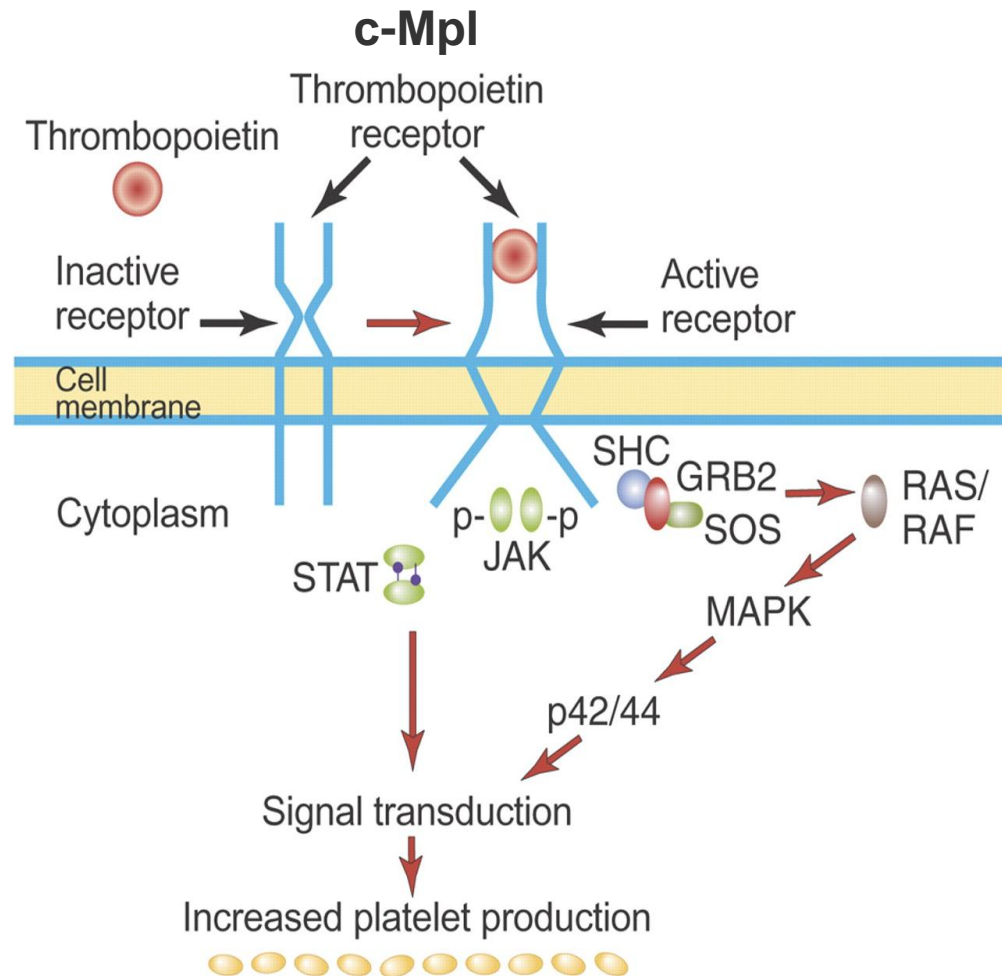
## Thrombopoietin



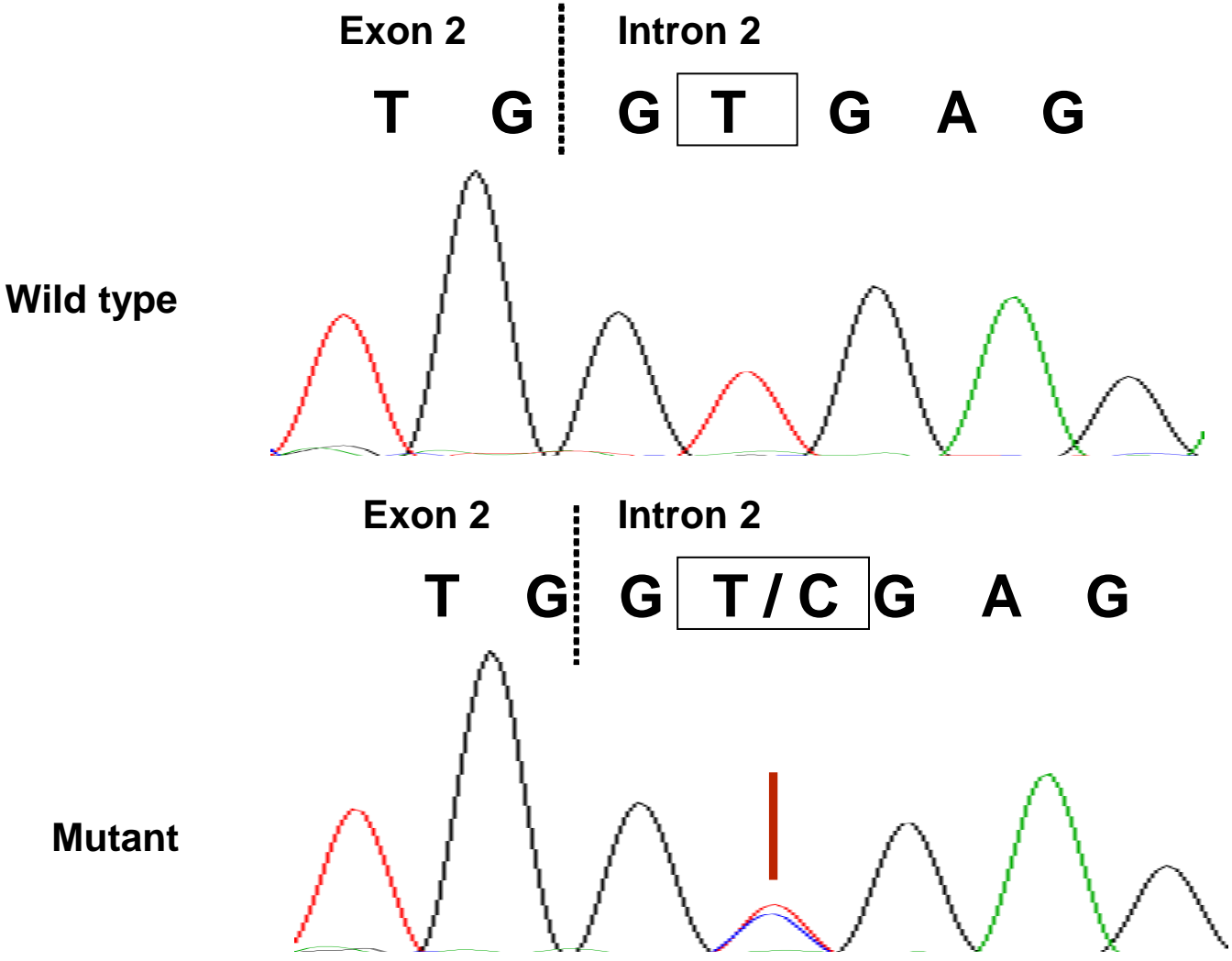
## Cytokine Receptor:

Homologous to the oncogene in murine Myeloproliferative leukemia virus Present on megakaryocytes and platelets

## Receptor



# Case # Study 3: THPO Germline Gene Mutation



# Case Study # 3: Summary of *THPO* in HT

- To date, five HT families with three distinct *THPO* mutations have been published, including Dutch, Japanese, and Polish pedigrees.
- No consistency in reports of thrombosis or clinical outcomes; our proband maintained on ASA
- In all cases, the mechanism of overproduction of platelets is related to alteration of the 5' UTR of the *THPO* gene which results in enhanced translation of thrombopoietin (TPO) mRNA.

# Case Study # 3: MPL Mutations in HT

## *MPL* W515L/K Mutation Frequency in Acquired MPNs

Essential thrombocythemia	~1-5%
Primary myelofibrosis	~5-10%

## *MPL* Mutations in Hereditary Thrombocythemia

<i>MPL</i> Ser505Asn (S505N)*	Japanese <sup>1</sup> , Italian <sup>2,3</sup>
<i>MPL</i> Pro106Leu (P106L)	Arab <sup>4</sup>

\*Rare frequency in PT-1 Cohort

<sup>1</sup> Ding J, et al, Blood. 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Teofili L, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2007

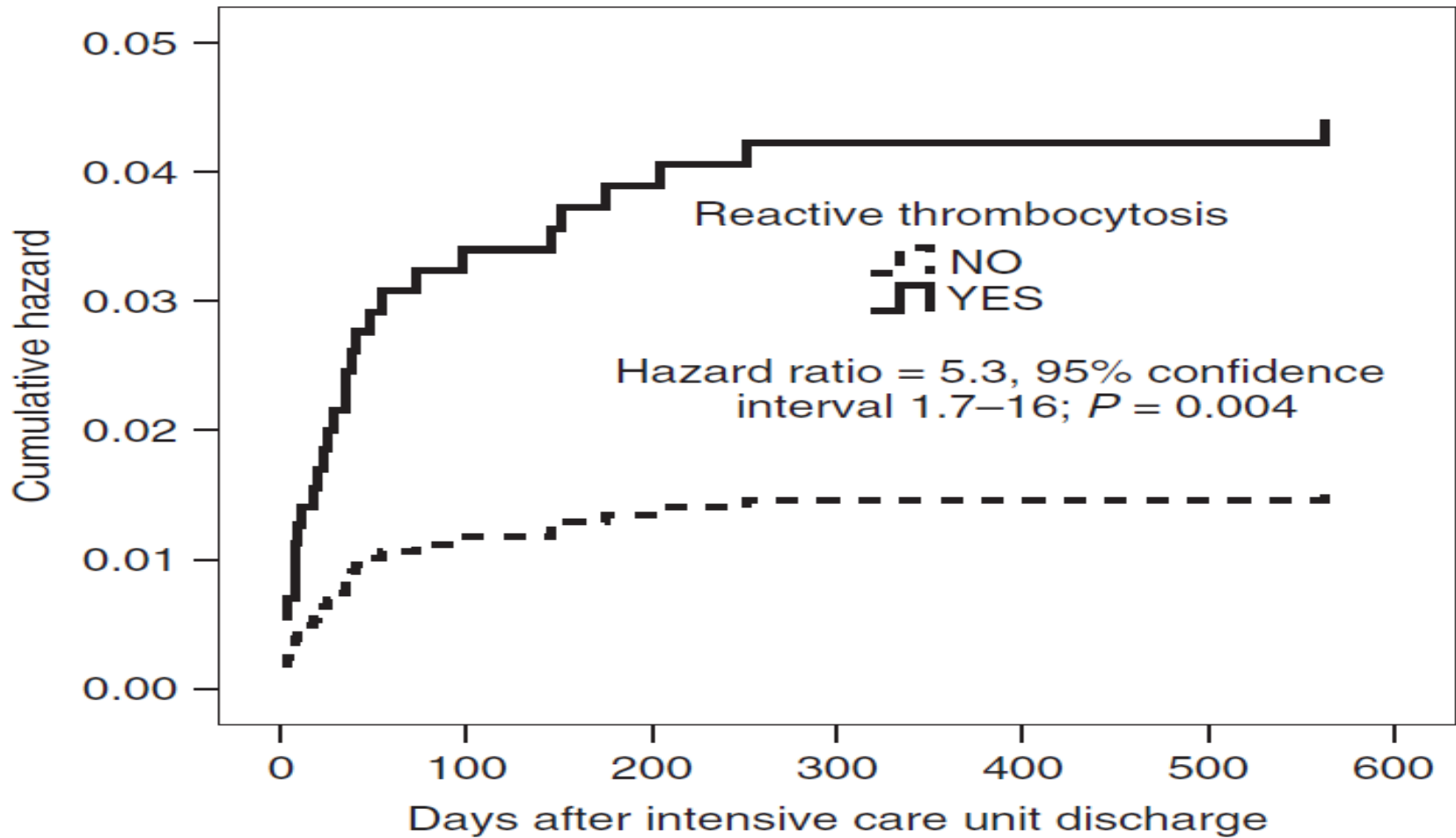
<sup>3</sup> Liu K, et al. Haematol. 2009.

<sup>4</sup> El-Harith HA, et al. Haematol. 2009.

# Gene Mutations

Authors	Gene mutation	Consequence
Wiestner <sup>29</sup>	<i>TPO</i> , G>C in intron3 position +1	Loss of uORF-mediated repression <sup>29</sup>
Kondo, <sup>30</sup> Ghilardi <sup>32</sup>	<i>TPO</i> , deletion of G in 5'-UTR	Loss of uORF-mediated repression <sup>32</sup>
Ghilardi <sup>31</sup>	<i>TPO</i> , G>T in 5'-UTR	Loss of uORF-mediated repression <sup>31</sup>
Jorgensen <sup>33</sup>	<i>TPO</i> , A>G in intron3 position +5	Not studied
Ding <sup>80</sup>	<i>MPL</i> , G>A in exon 10 resulting in S505N in Mpl protein	Constitutively active Mpl protein
Moliterno <sup>53</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -K39N	Co-dominant, mild thrombocytosis in homozygotes, function uncertain
El-Harith <sup>55</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -P106L	Co-dominant, elevated Tpo serum levels
Kawamata <sup>51</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -S204F	Found in uniparental disomy 1p, function uncertain
Williams <sup>49</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -S204P	Function uncertain
Komatsu <sup>41</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -S505N	Constitutive activation of Mpl protein, autosomal dominant thrombocytosis
Chaligne <sup>50</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -A506T	Function uncertain
Chaligne <sup>50</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -L510P	Function uncertain
Pikman <sup>44</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -W515L	Constitutive activation of Mpl protein, sporadic ET or PMF
Pardanani <sup>44</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -W515K	Constitutive activation of Mpl protein, sporadic ET or PMF
Vannucchi <sup>46</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -W515A	Constitutive activation of Mpl protein, sporadic ET or PMF
Chaligne <sup>50</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -A519Y	Function uncertain
Kawamata <sup>51</sup>	<i>MPL</i> -Y591D	Found in uniparental disomy 1p, function uncertain

# Reactive Thrombosis



# What Do These Case Studies Tell Us Today?

- **In case #1:**
  - We learned that serum thrombopoietin may give further insight into the nature of I.T.P. and perhaps save \$1200 per month for a treatment that is unlikely to yield results.
- **In case #2**
  - We find out that serum thrombopoietin may allow one to predict imminent platelet recovery in a patient with a Hydroxyurea-induced hypoplastic marrow.
- **In case #3**
  - The features of Essential Thrombocythemia suggesting a Myeloproliferative Disorder may in fact be hereditary in nature and that data is emerging that high platelets are risk factors for D.V.T. and P.E.



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# THANK YOU

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