From stem cell to blood cell: flow cytometry of the differentiation pathway

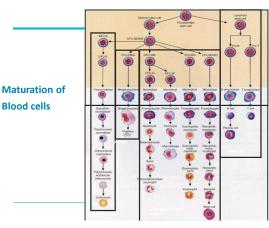
Frank Preijers, Duygu Yildirim, Erik Huys, Hans Veenstra Dept. Laboratory Medicine – Laboratory for Hematology Radboud University Medical Center Nijmegen, The Netherlands







1



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Essentials for Immunophenotyping of leukemia and lymphoma

How do you differentiate between normal and malignant populations

- Pattern recognition:
 - What is the normal pattern of expression?
 - What is the aberrant pattern of expression?

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

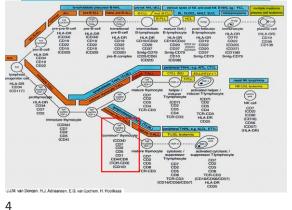
In accordance with criterion 24 of document UEMS 2012/30 "Accreditation of Live Educational Events by the EACCME®" we herewith declare to have submitted a Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form to ESCCA.

This COI Disclosure Form can be viewed at the ESCCA 2019 Conference website www.escca.eu/norway2019 - Programme section / Accreditation page

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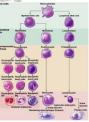


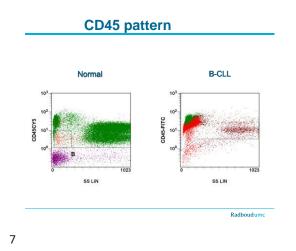


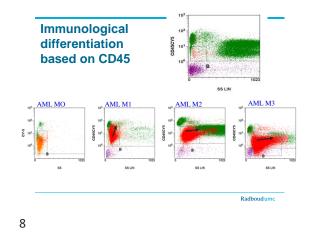
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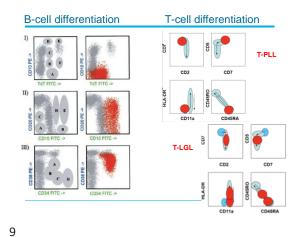
??How to Discriminate between Cells And cell differentiation stages??

How to start??







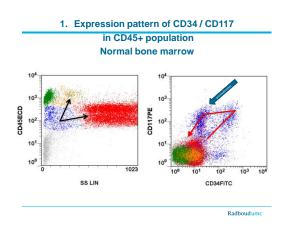


Phenotyping of the Myeloid Lineage to identify the different maturation stages

Search for the myelo-monocytic progenitor cells

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Ref. Orfao et al.

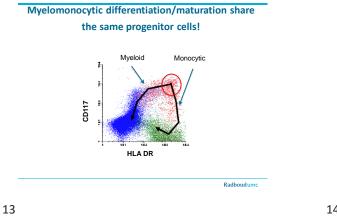


CD33

D13

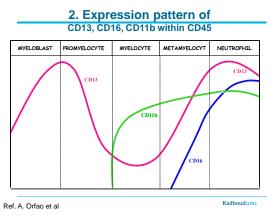
103

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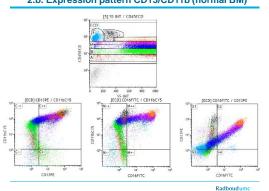


Phenotyping of the Myeloid Lineages CD11b / CD13 / CD16 / CD45



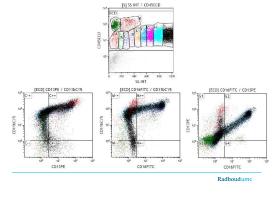


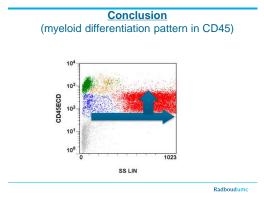




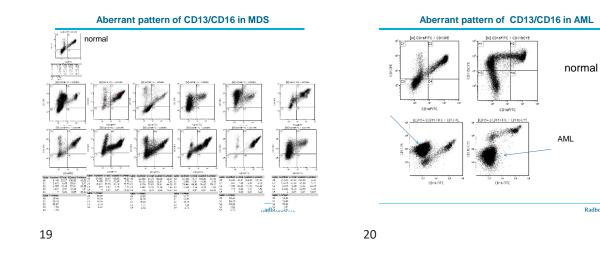
2.b. Expression pattern CD13/CD11b (normal BM)

2.a. Expression pattern CD13/CD11b/CD16 (normal BM)



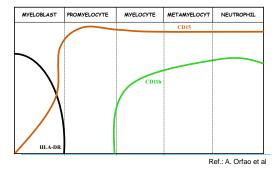


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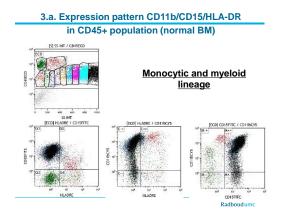


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3. Expression pattern CD11b, CD15, HLA-DR

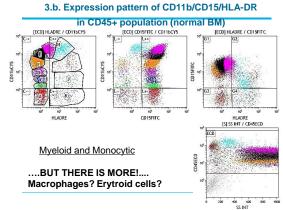


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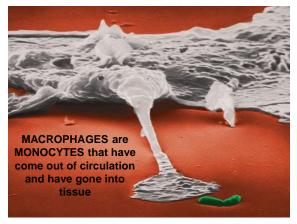


More detailed phenotyping of the Myeloid and Monocytic Lineages by

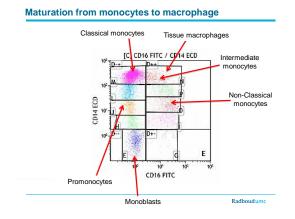
CD11b / CD15 / HLA-DR / CD45



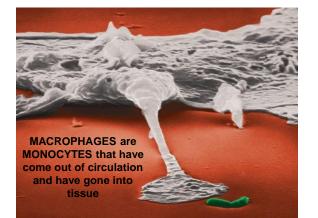
24

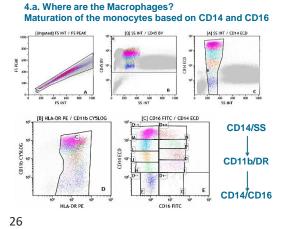


25

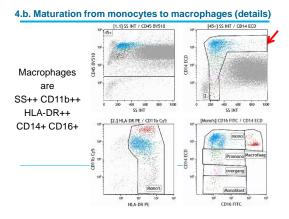


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CD14/CD16 in CMML: CD14+CD16- >93% CMML Normaal CMML 1.7% 1.2% 11.6% 5.6% 0.1% 7.39 92.5 96.8 82.7 CD16 100 *0 10 CD14 10 CMML-free survival (%) 8 60 40 2 10 20 Months Radboudume



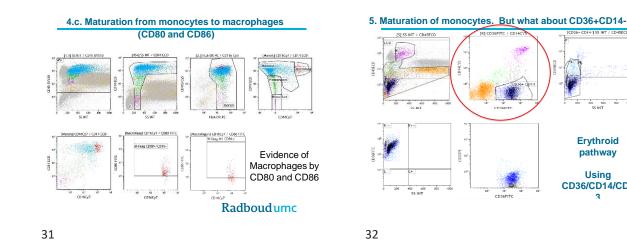
0 60 55 INT

Erythroid

pathway

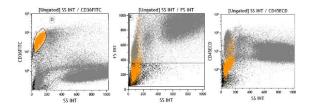
Using CD36/CD14/CD3

3

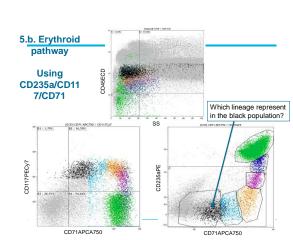


But how can we characterize these CD36+ cells

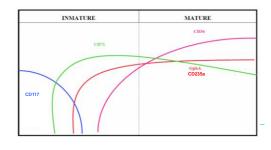
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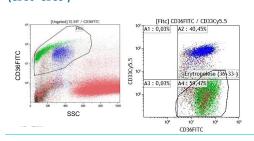


Normal erythroid maturation CD117 / CD71 / CD235a / CD36



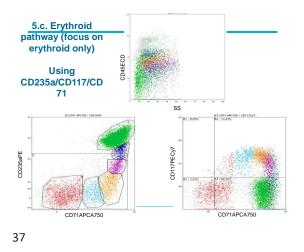
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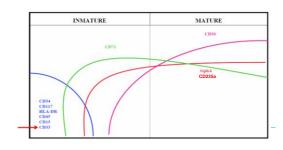


Elimination of myeloid cells from the erythroid lineage (CD36+CD33-)

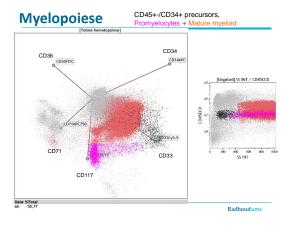
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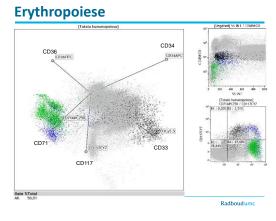


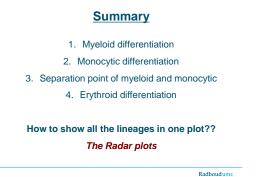
Normal erythroid maturation

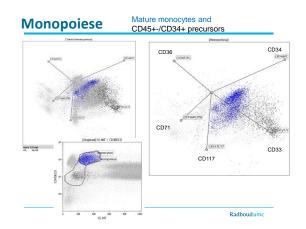


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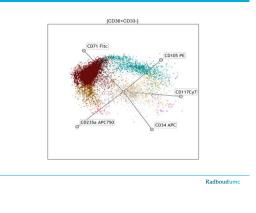




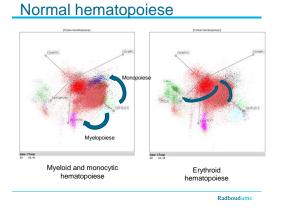




Erythropoiese (CD36+CD33- and CD105/CD117)



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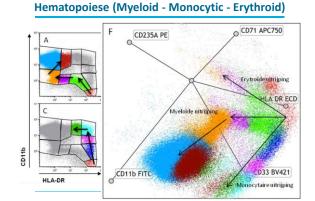


Gate %Total All 62,38

Normal control

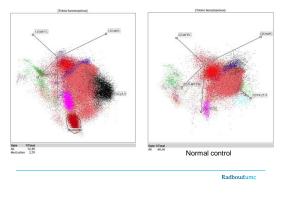
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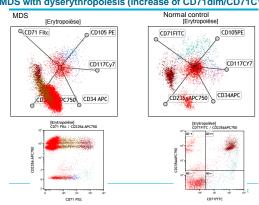


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CMML and mastocytosis



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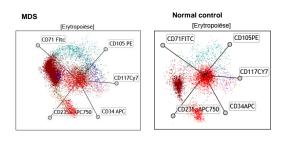
MDS with dyserythropoiesis (increase of CD71dim/CD71CV)

AML without differentiation and monocytic characteristics

Gate %Total All 92,83

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MDS with dyserythropoiesis (increase CD71 CV)



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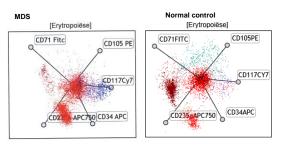
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Conclusions

- CD11b/CD13/CD16 and CD11b/CD15/HLADR are essential marker combinations to study the myelo/monocytic maturation pathways
- In relatively mature myeloid stage, the SSC is expressed from dim to bright with increase in CD45 expression •
- CD14/CD36/CD16 are essential marker combinations to study the monocytes and macrophages
- CD36/CD235a/CD117/CD71/CD105 are essential marker combinations to study the erythroid differentiation ٠
- •
- Radar plots are very useful to study → The differentiation pathways of the different lineages → The differentiation variation between normal and aberrant

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MDS with dyserythropoiesis (decrease immature)



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