

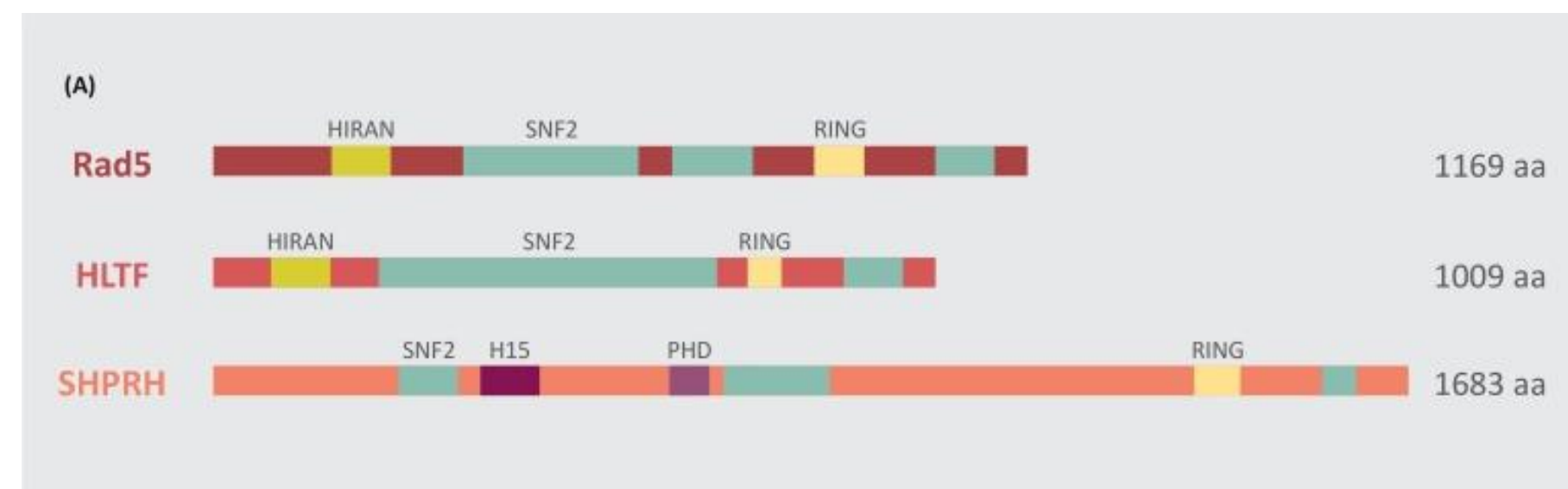
Investigation of the role of HLF loss in Acute Myeloid Leukemia pathogenesis

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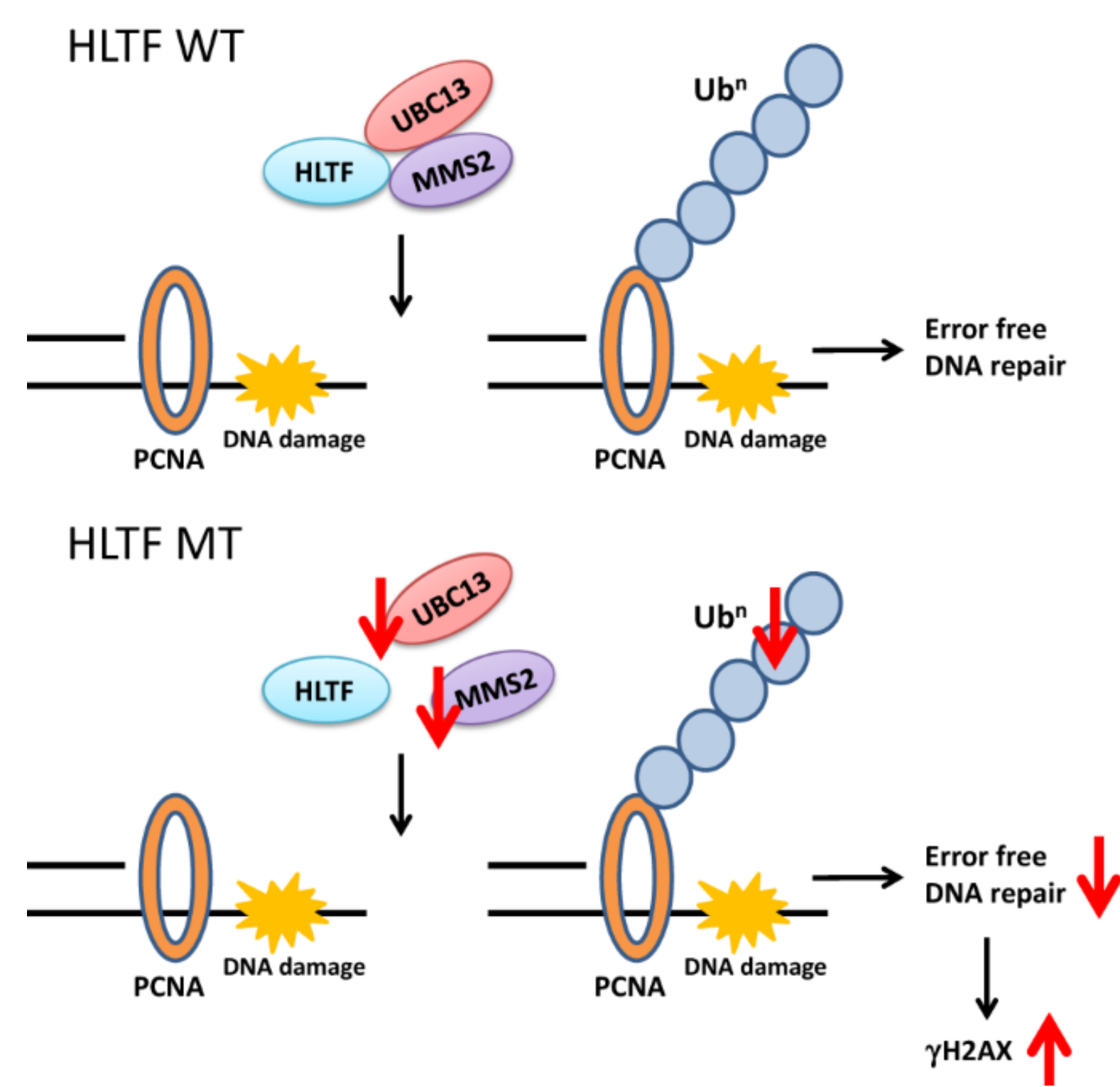
Introduction

1. *HLTF* is a SWI/SNF family member and a homologue of the yeast DNA repair gene, *Rad5*



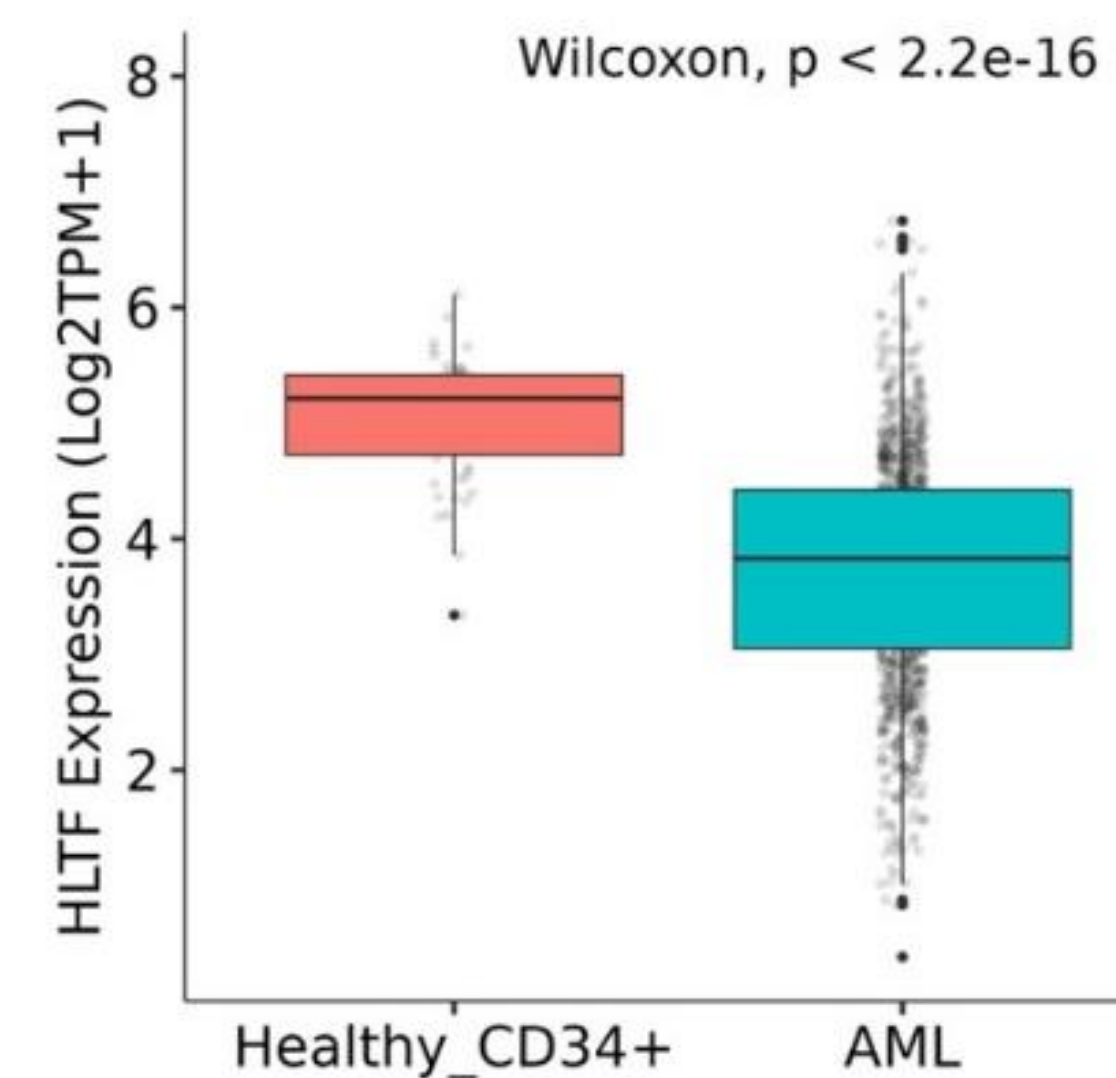
HLTF and *SHPRH* both conserve the RING domains, but only *HLTF* shares the HIRAN domain with *Rad5* (Elsberafy et al. 2018)

2. *HLTF* is involved in post replication repair (PRR) via PCNA polyubiquitination



HLTF uses its RING domain to act as an E3-Ligase (Takaoka et al. 2019)

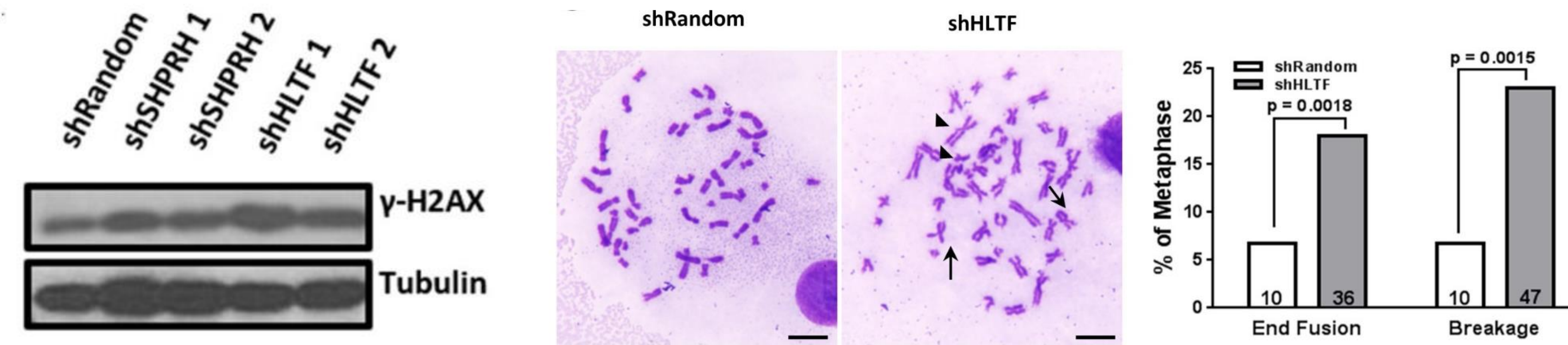
2. *HLTF* expression is downregulated in AML patients compared to healthy CD34+ samples



AML patient: n=1074, TCGA, PMP, Beat and Leucegene.
Healthy samples: n=55, Blueprint, Boulwood, Leucegene.

Results

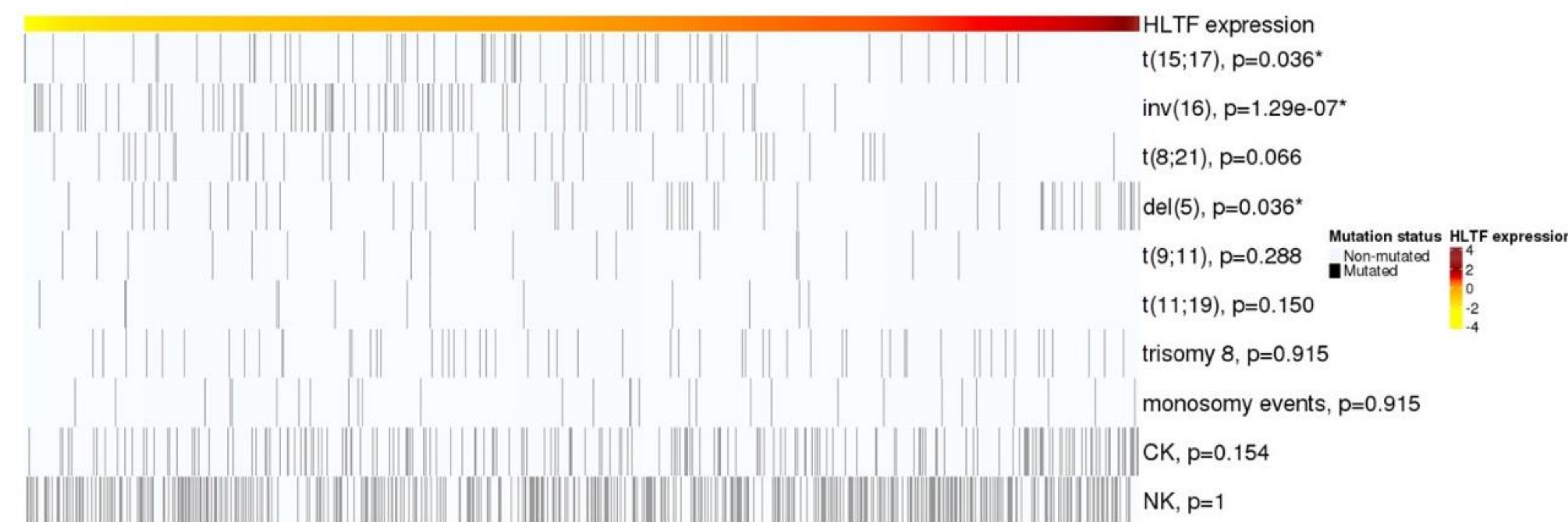
1. *HLTF* KD cells exhibit increased double-stranded breaks (DSBs) and chromosomal translocations



HLTF KD UT-7 cells show increased gamma-H2AX signal

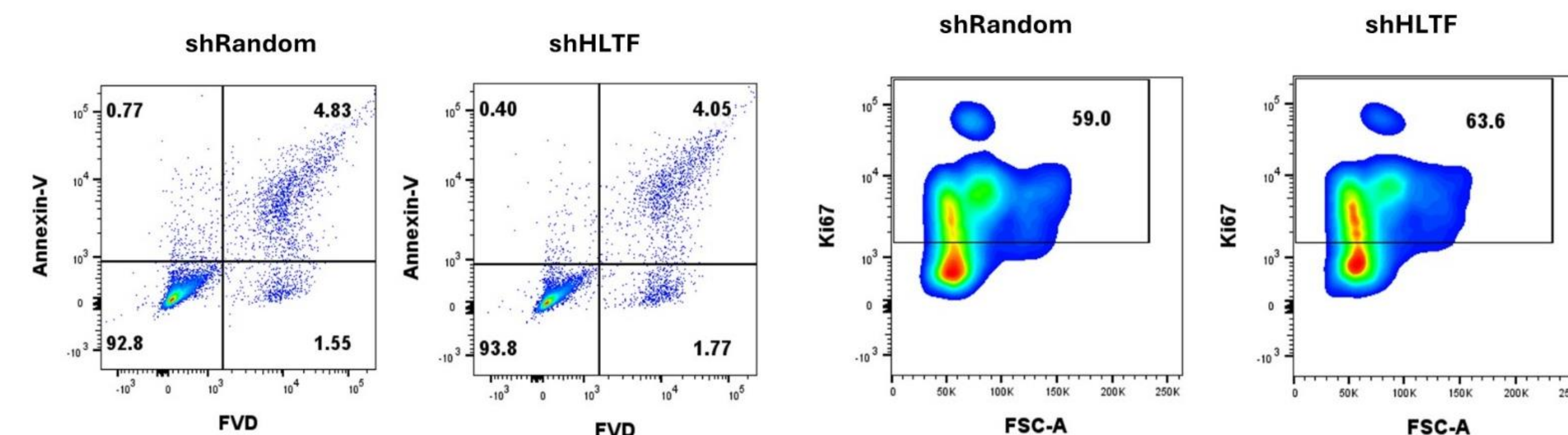
HLTF KD KG1a cells show increased chromosomal breakages and end-to-end fusions

2. Chromosomal translocations, t(15;17) and inv(16) show association with *HLTF* loss in AML



Oncoprint arranged as per *HLTF* expression (n = 1074 de novo AML patients)

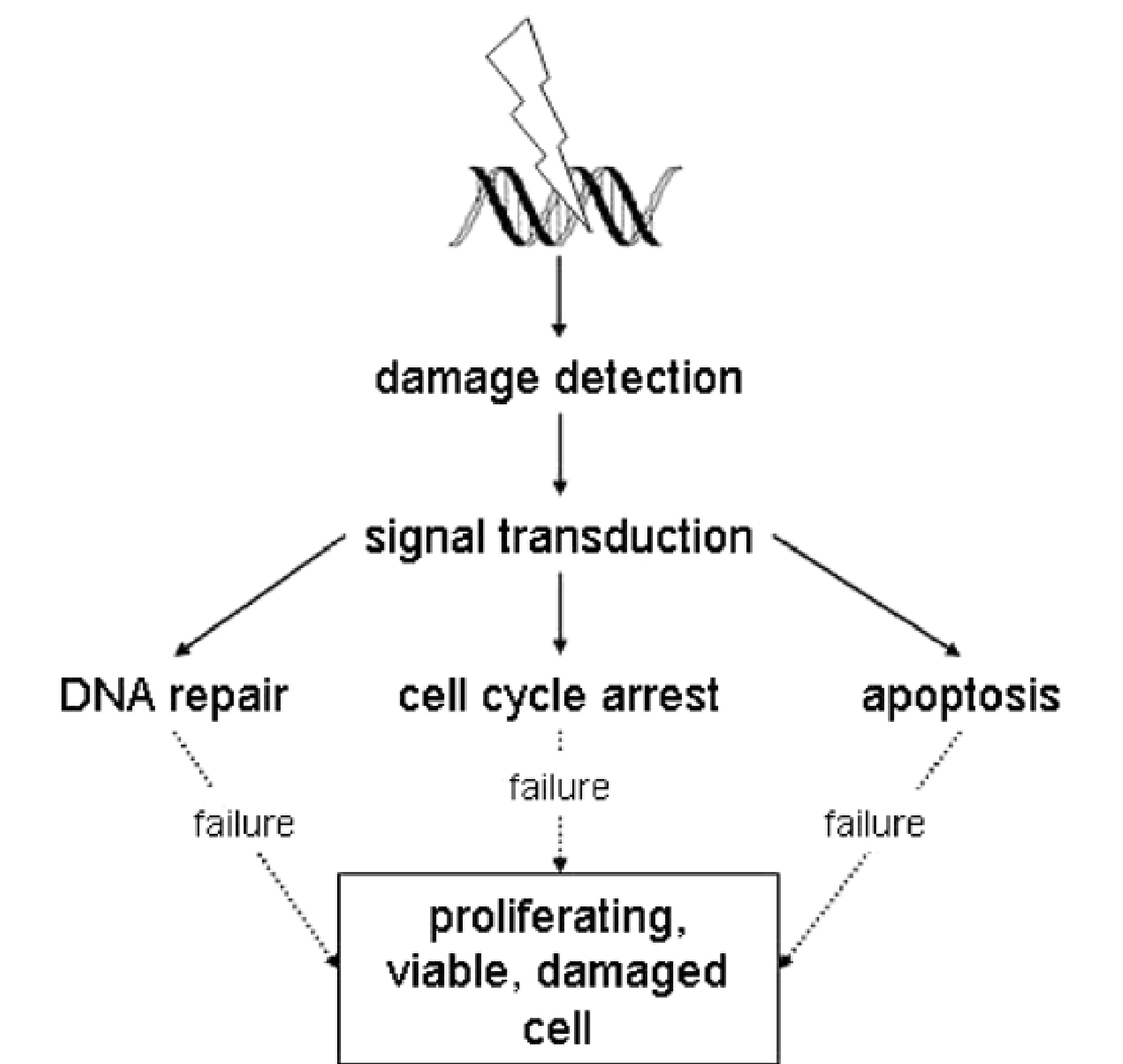
3. Despite inducing significant genomic instability, *HLTF* loss does not induce the cellular responses to DNA damage – apoptosis and cell cycle arrest



HLTF KD OCI-AML3 cells show no change in Annexin-V/ Viability dye staining while showing a slight increase in Ki67 expression

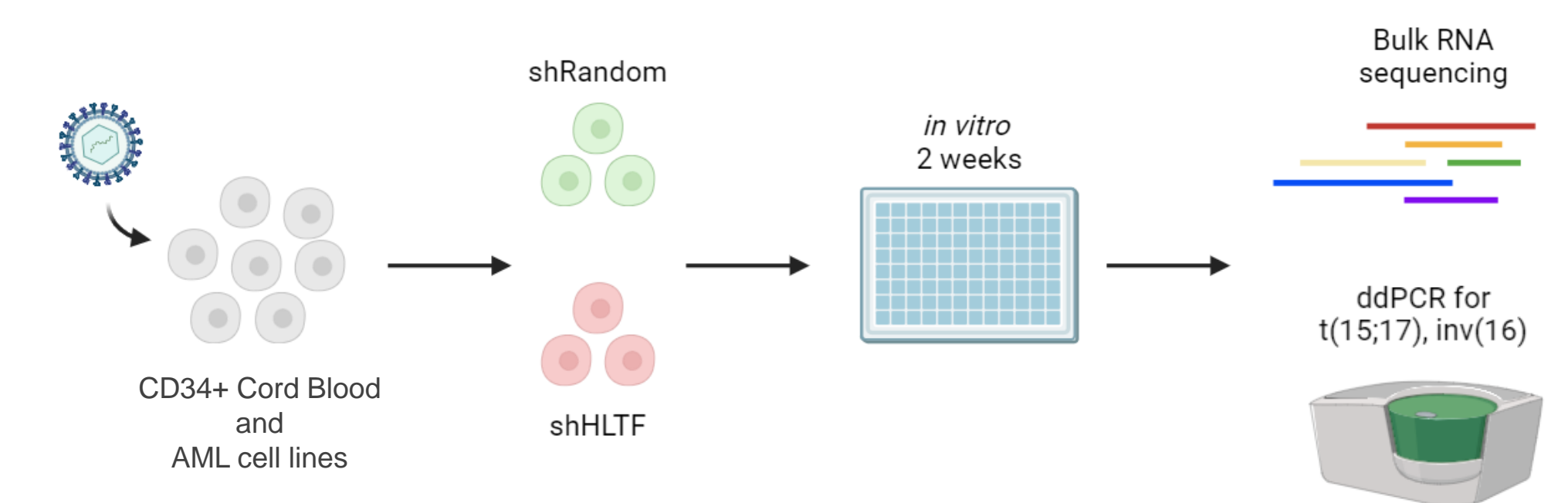
Conclusion

The simultaneous effects of DNA damage and mitigation of DNA-damage combative cellular responses could potentially lead to oncogenesis or over time (Norbury et al. 2004)



Future Directions

We hypothesize *HLTF* loss leads to t(15;17) and inv(16) AML. We plan to experimentally induce and detect these fusions transcripts.



Acknowledgements

