

Diagnostic testing approaches for evaluating mastocytosis

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Learning Objectives

- Identify the diagnostic criteria for the clinical diagnosis of mastocytosis
- Interpret biomarkers used to screen for clonal mast cell disease
- Describe how to implement tryptase genotyping
- Recognize that BST is not a good screening tool for clonal mast cell disease in Hymenoptera allergic patients

Diagnosis of Mastocytosis: tissue is (currently) the issue

Table 3.3 WHO diagnostic criteria for systemic mastocytosis^a

Major criterion

Multifocal dense aggregates of mast cells (≥ 15 /HPF) in bone marrow or extracutaneous sections

Minor criteria

>25% of the mast cells are spindle-shaped, atypical, or immature in morphology

KIT p.D816V or other *KIT* GOF mutation present.

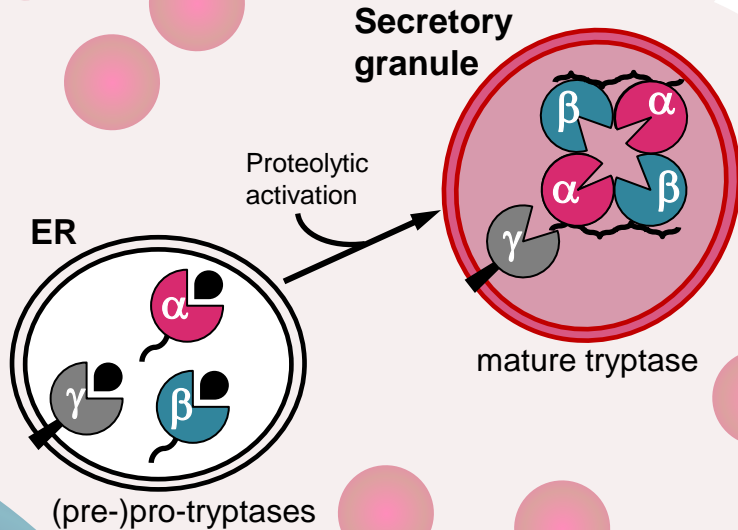
Aberrant expression of CD2 and/or CD25^b and/or CD30

Total serum tryptase >20 ng/mL^b

^aOne major and one minor or three minor criteria must be met for diagnosis

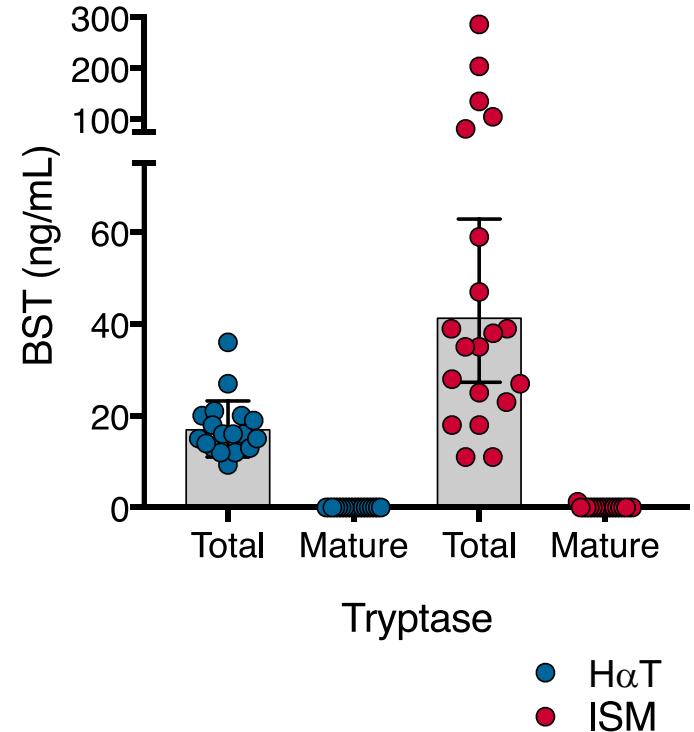
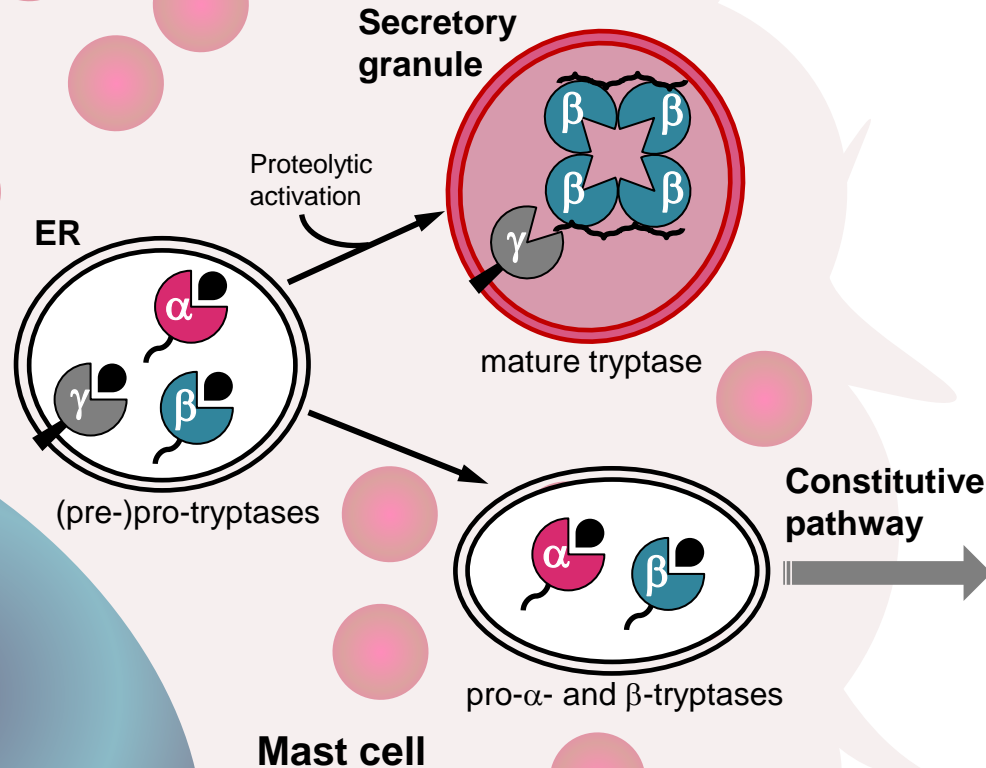
^bInvalid when another clonal myeloid disorder is present

Tryptase: a biomarker for anaphylaxis and myeloid dyscrasias

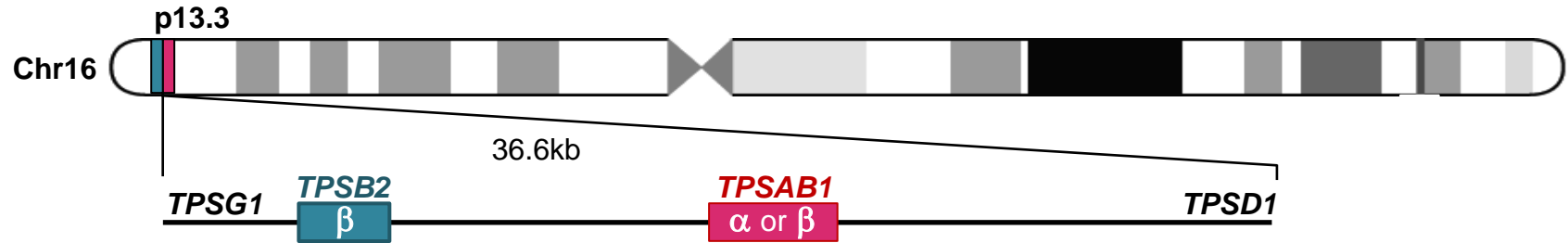


- Mast cell product released during IgE-mediated reactions
- Myeloid diseases
 - Clonal proliferative disease
 - Mastocytosis
 - Myeloid dysplasia/neoplasia
- Genetic disorders affecting the mast cell compartment
 - Hereditary alpha-tryptasemia
 - *GATA2* haploinsufficiency
 - PLAID-associated *PLCG2* mutations

Basal serum tryptase (BST) is comprised of enzymatically inactive pro-tryptases



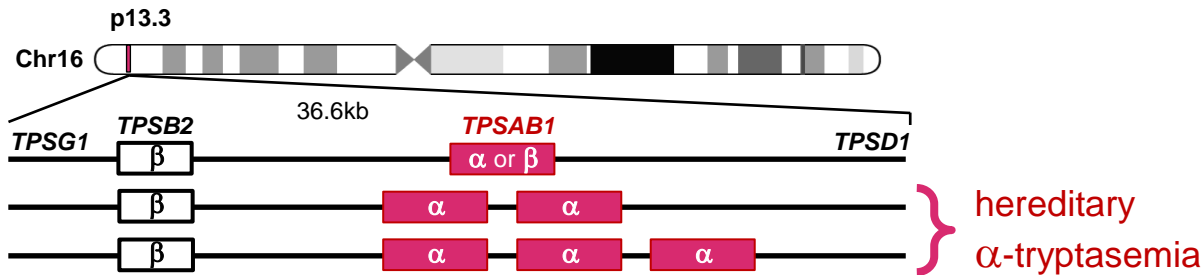
Hereditary α -tryptasemia: genetic trait caused by *TPSAB1* replications



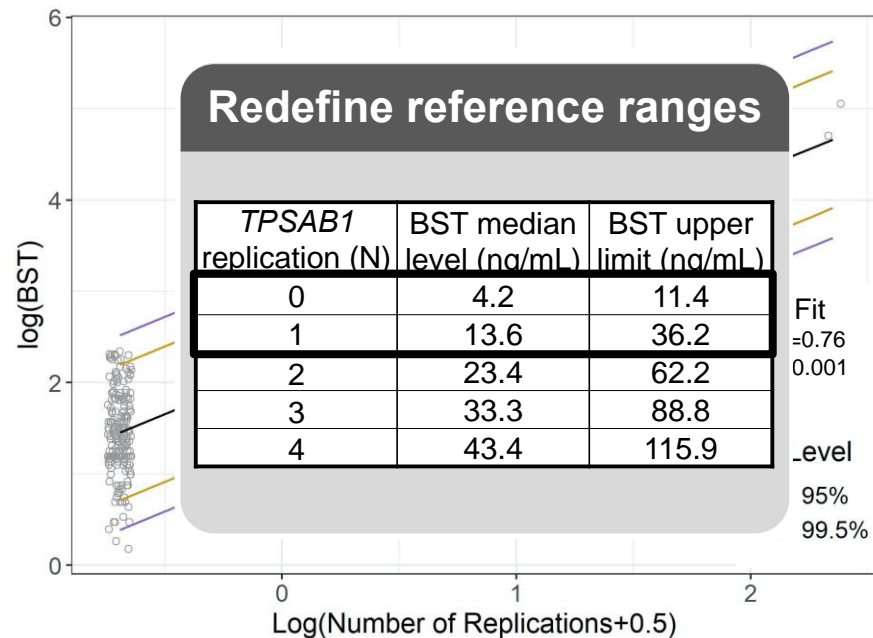
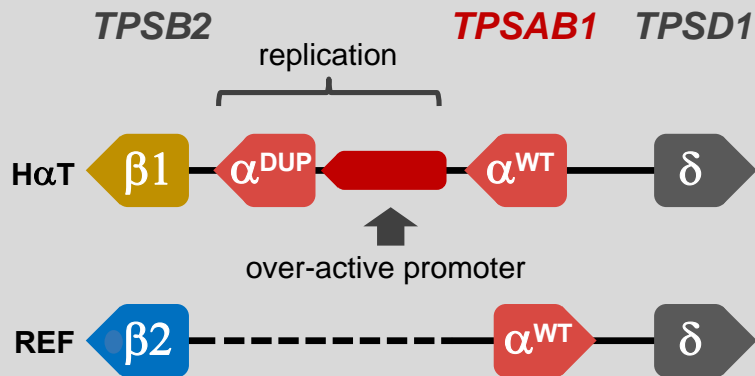
Canonical tryptase genotypes

| | |
|---|-----|
| $\beta/\beta, \beta/\beta = 4\beta:0\alpha$ | 30% |
| $\alpha/\beta, \beta/\beta = 3\beta:1\alpha$ | 44% |
| $\alpha/\beta, \alpha/\beta = 2\beta:2\alpha$ | 21% |

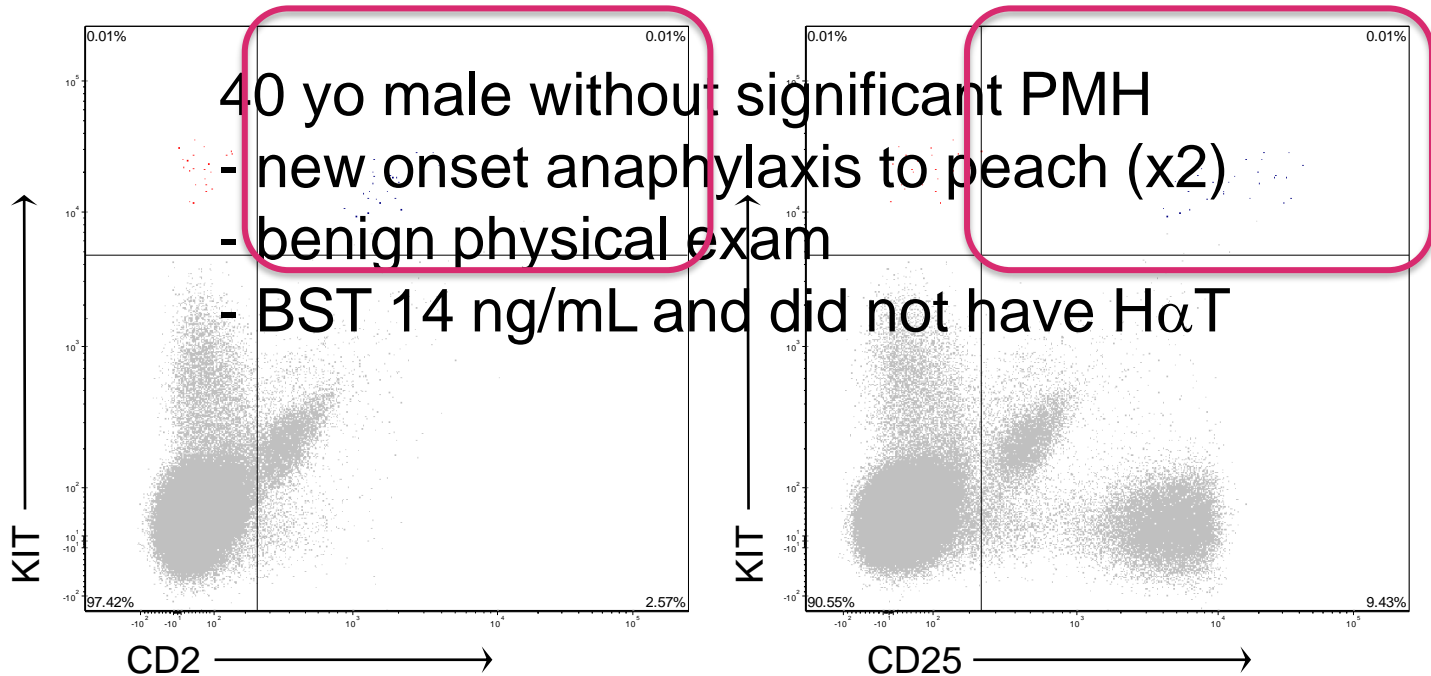




Long-read sequencing and assembly



Elevated BST in the absence of HaT identifies clonal mast cell disease



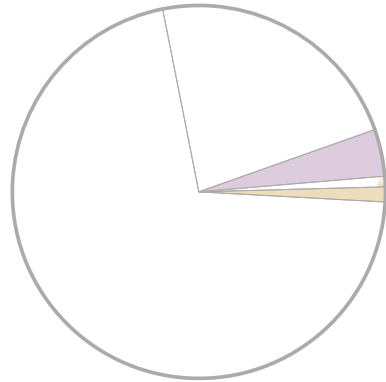
KIT p.D816V positive

Diagnosis = MMAS

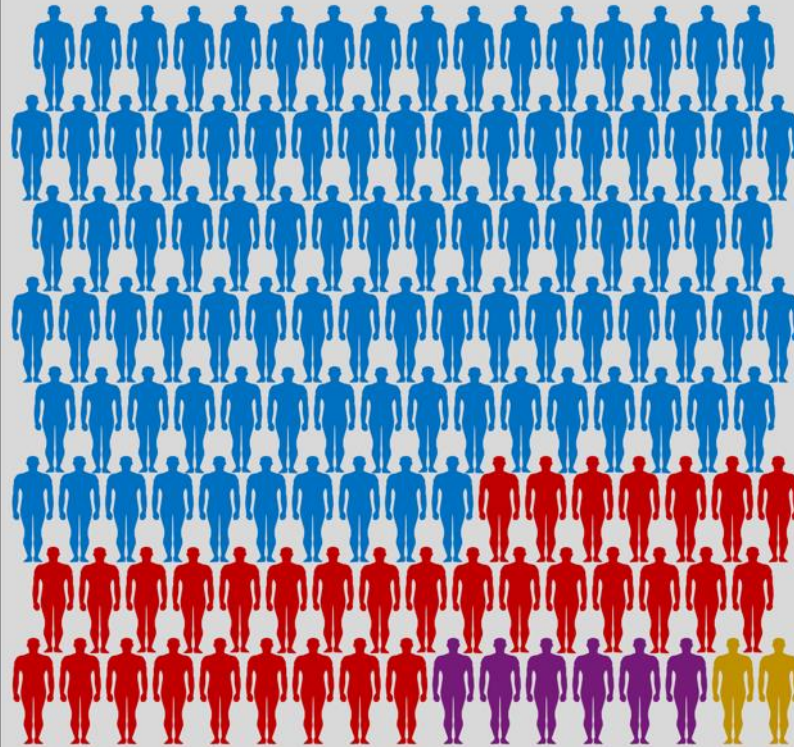
Elevated BST in
evolving

es indolent or
sis

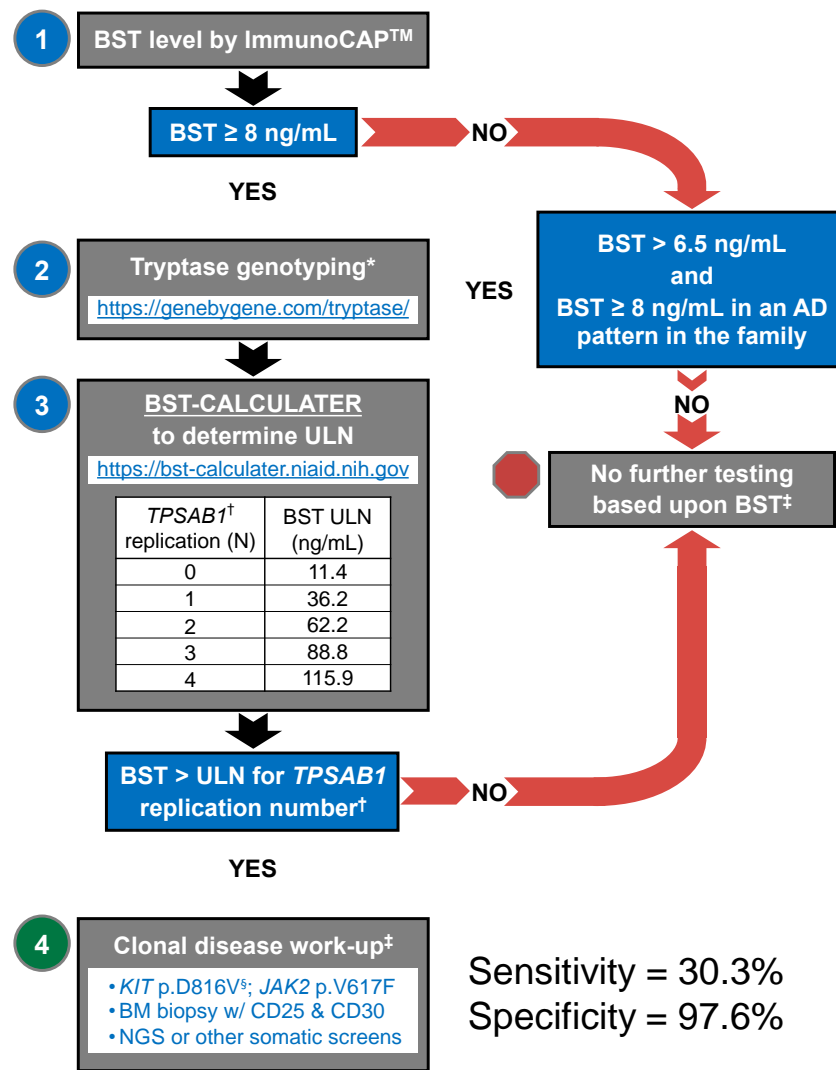
BST ≥ 8 ng/mL
(N=671)



Evaluation of patients with elevated BST levels >11.4 ng/mL*



il
or
iL



Sensitivity = 30.3%
Specificity = 97.6%

H α T impacts the specificity of using BST as a minor clinical criterion for diagnosing systemic mastocytosis

Table 3.3 WHO diagnostic criteria for systemic mastocytosis^a

| |
|---|
| <i>Major criterion</i> |
| Multifocal dense aggregates of mast cells (≥ 15 /HPF) in bone marrow or extracutaneous sections |
| <i>Minor criteria</i> |
| >25% of the mast cells are spindle-shaped, atypical, or immature in morphology |
| <i>KIT</i> p.D816V or other <i>KIT</i> GOF mutation present. |
| Aberrant expression of CD2 and/or CD25 ^b and/or CD30 |
| Total serum tryptase >20 ng/mL ^b |

^aOne major and one minor or three minor criteria must be met for diagnosis

^bInvalid when another clonal myeloid disorder is present



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BST CALCULATOR Basal Serum Tryptase Clinical cut-off Assigned by Locus Copy number of UTR-Linked element and Associated TPSAB1 Encoded Replication

<https://bst-calculator.niaid.nih.gov>

BST CALCULATOR

Basal Serum Trypsase Clinical cut-off Assigned by Locus Copy number of UTR-Linked element and Associated TPSAB1 Encoded Replication

Alpha copy number:

2

Beta copy number:

3

BST (ng/mL) (Optional):

Prediction Interval

99.5%

Work-up for Mastocytosis (Optional):

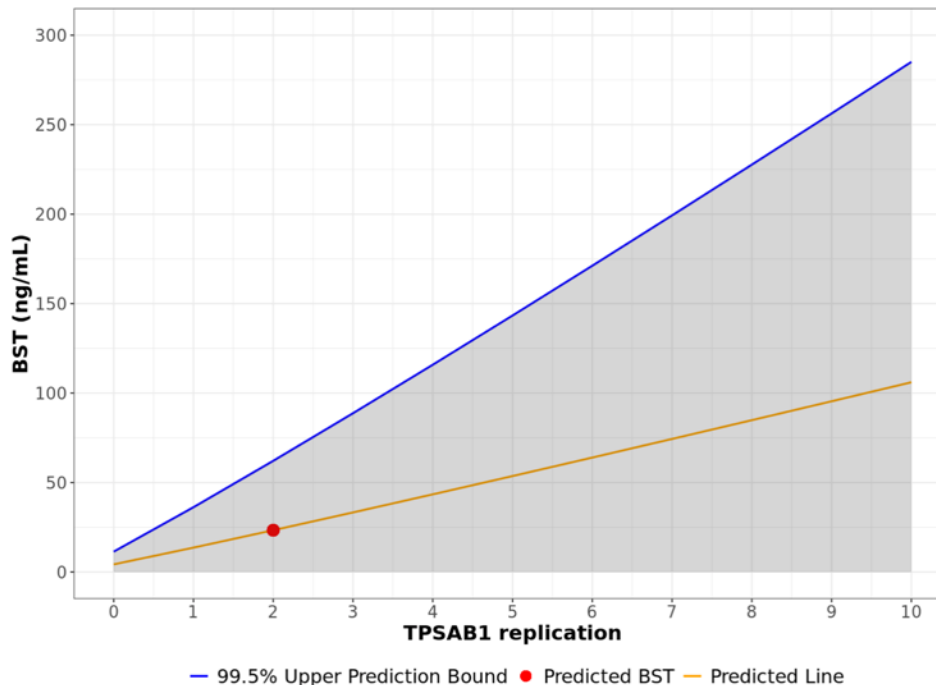
- Negative
- Positive
- Not Performed

Note: Significantly impaired renal function can also increase BST, and may impact this accuracy of this model.

Analyze my data

Reset

The predicted BST is 23.3642 ng/mL; The 99.5% upper prediction bound is 62.1517 ng/mL



BST CALCULATOR

Basal Serum Tryptase Clinical cut-off Assigned by Locus Copy number of UTR-Linked element and Associated TPSAB1 Encoded Replication

Alpha copy number:

3

Beta copy number:

3

BST (ng/mL) (Optional):

35

Prediction Interval

99.5%

Work-up for Mastocytosis (Optional):

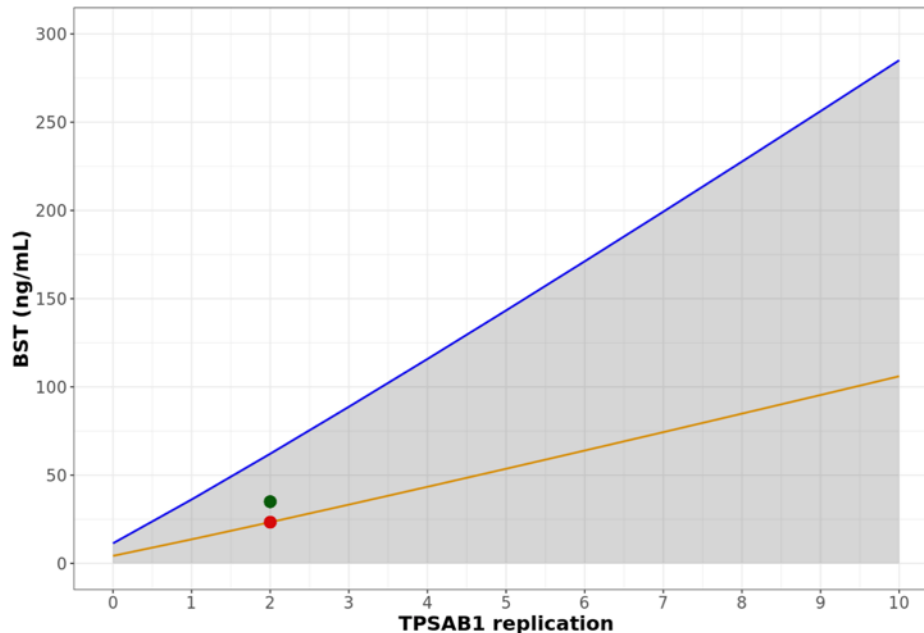
- Negative
- Positive
- Not Performed

Note: Significantly impaired renal function can also increase BST, and may impact this accuracy of this model.

Analyze my data

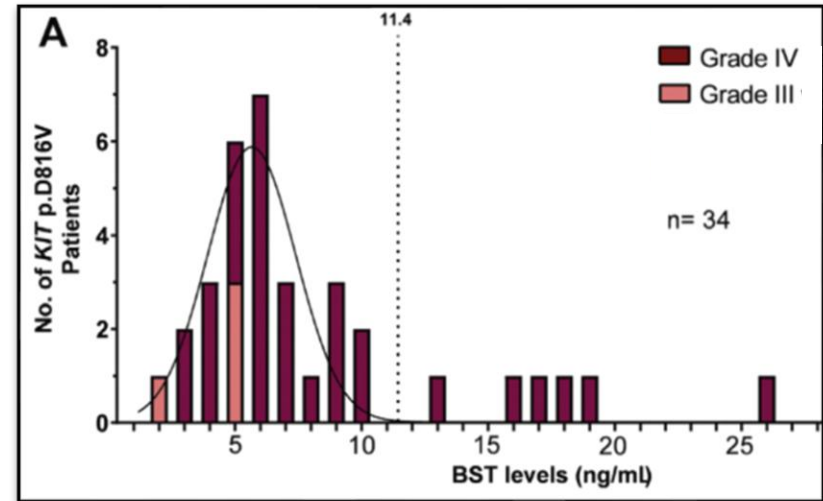
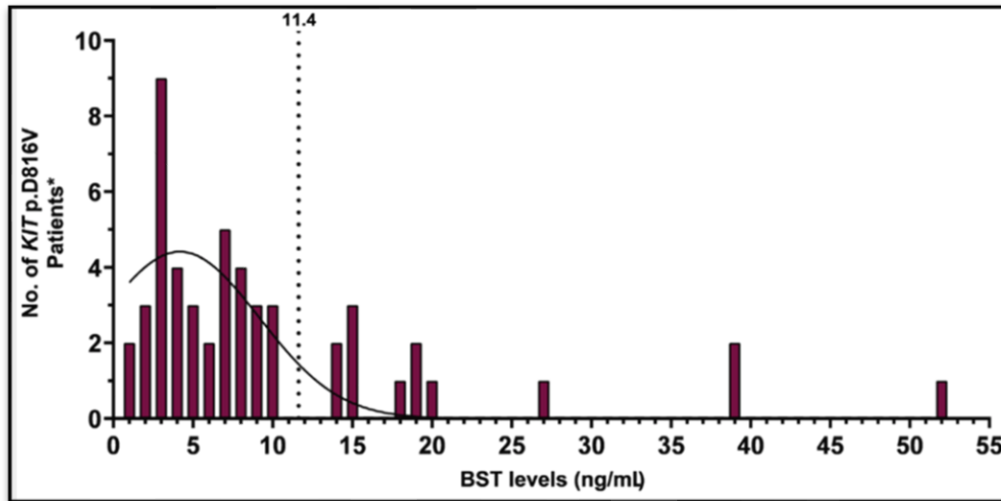
The predicted BST is 23.3642 ng/mL; The 99.5% upper prediction bound is 62.1517 ng/mL

The BST is within the prediction interval



— 99.5% Upper Prediction Bound ● Entered BST ● Predicted BST — Predicted Line

Individuals with severe Hymenoptera reactions and *KIT* p.D816V frequently have normal BST



Scoring systems to risk stratify patients for BM biopsy

Table 8. Scoring systems used to stratify individuals with suspected clonal mast cell disease

| Parameter | REMA ^(124, 199) | NICAS ⁽⁶⁵⁾ |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gender | male +1 | male +1 |
| | female -1 | female -1 |
| Clinical Symptoms | pre-/syncope +3 | syncope +3 |
| | angioedema absent +1 | angioedema absent +1 |
| | urticaria absent +1 | - |
| | pruritus absent +1 | - |
| | flushing -1 | flushing -1 |
| | angioedema -1 | - |
| | urticaria -1 | urticaria +1 |
| | pruritus -1 | - |
| BST level (ng/mL) | >25 ng/mL +2 | >11.4 ng/mL +1 |
| | <15 ng/mL -1 | <11.4 ng/mL -1 |
| <i>KIT</i> p.D816V | - | detected +3 |
| | - | undetected -1 |

REMA - Red Española de Mastocitosis (Spanish Mastocytosis Network); NICAS - NIH Idiopathic Clonal Anaphylaxis Score; BST – basal serum tryptase. Total score ≥ 2 is associated with clonal disease in both scoring systems.

Additional biomarkers

Table 6. Mast cell mediator tests to support the diagnosis of clonal MCAD or anaphylaxis

| Analyte | Preferred method | Reference range | Level consistent with*: | | CLIA Laboratories |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | anaphylaxis | clonal MCAD | |
| Total tryptase | serum/plasma [†] | ≤11.4 ng/mL | ≥20% + 2ng/mL over BST | >20 ng/mL [‡] | multiple |
| Mature tryptase | serum/plasma [†] | <1 ng/mL | ≥1 ng/mL | NA | one ^l |
| N-methylhistamine[§] | 24-hour urine | 0-5yo: 120-510 mcg/g <u>Crt</u> 6-16yo: 70-330 mcg/g <u>Crt</u> >16yo: 30-200 mcg/g <u>Crt</u> | ≥2-fold over baseline [¶] | >200 ng/mg <u>Crt[#]</u> | multiple |
| 2,3-dinor-11β PGF_{2α}[§] | 24-hour urine | <5,205 <u>pg/mg Crt</u> | ≥4-fold over baseline [¶] | >3,263 <u>pg/mg Crt[#]</u> | one ^Δ |
| LTE₄ | 24-hour urine | <104 <u>pg/mg Crt</u> | ≥10-fold over baseline [¶] | >104 <u>pg/mg Crt[#]</u> | one ^Δ |

Conclusions

- H α T is a common genetic trait caused by increased α -tryptase encoding *TPSAB1* copy number
- Elevated BST when encountered clinically is most often due to H α T
- Increased BST in H α T results from increased production of 'normal' alpha-tryptase
- *TPSAB1* replication number (when encoding α -tryptase) defines clinical reference ranges for BST
- BST with genotyping and *KIT* p.D816V are the two most useful biomarkers to screen for clonal mast cell disease
- BST >8ng/mL is uncommon
- BST >11.4ng/mL when H α T is not present likely represents a clonal myeloid disorder
- BST levels are frequently normal in patients with clonal mast cell disease and severe HVA; *KIT* p.D816V should be routinely sent