

# Biomarkers for Giant Cell Arteritis & Polymyalgia Rheumatica

From immunopathology towards clinical relevance

#### Yannick van Sleen

Postdoc

Rheumatology & Clinical Immunology
Vaccinology





#### Disclosure slide

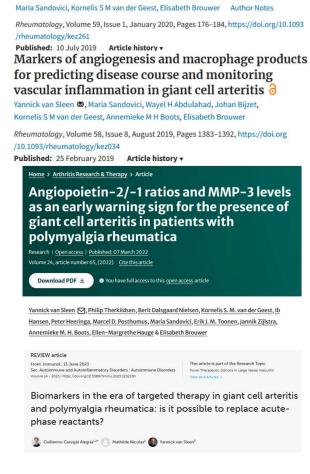
Conflict of interests	None
Relevant relationship with companies	NA
<ul> <li>Sponsoring or research money</li> <li>Fee or other reimbursement</li> <li>Shareholder</li> <li>Other relationship, namely</li> </ul>	





#### Today's presentation

- Why do we need biomarkers?
- What biomarkers can we use?
- Based on publications
- Ongoing work in our group



High angiopoietin-2 levels associate with arterial

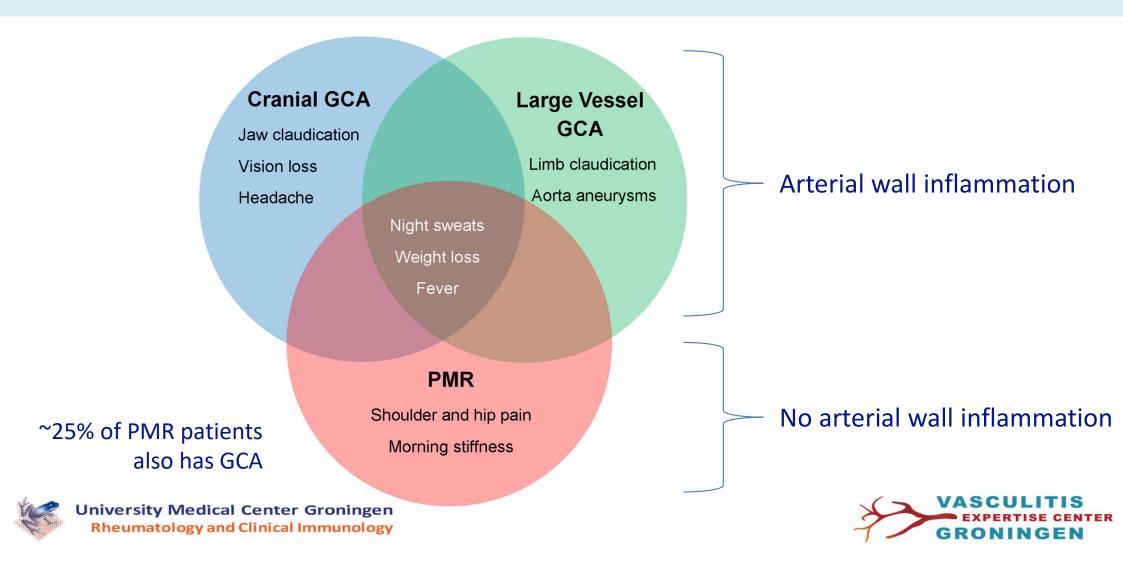
inflammation and long-term glucocorticoid requirement in polymyalgia rheumatica 3

Yannick van Sleen Annemieke M H Boots, Wayel H Abdulahad, Johan Bijzet,

JOURNAL ARTICLE

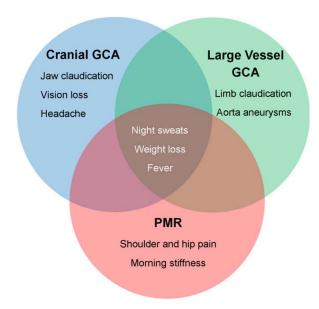


#### GPSD: GCA-PMR Spectrum Disease



# Clinical need I: Isolated PMR or overlapping GCA?

- Patient presenting with PMR symptoms
  - No headache? Then it is just isolated PMR
  - Patient looks feverish, must be overlapping GCA
  - Ultrasound of temporal artery is normal, so clearly just PMR
  - High CRP = high risk of GCA
- Why is it important to know the difference?
  - Complications of GCA
  - Side-effects of high-dose glucocorticoids
  - Different new treatment options







#### Improving diagnosis for GCA and PMR

- Ideal situation: one easy biomarker that confidently identifies overlapping GCA in PMR patients
  - High sensitivity: identifies most GCAs
  - High specificity: does not select many isolated PMR



- PMR patients with high risk of GCA can be subjected to further diagnostic tests
- Which biomarker would be suited to aid the diagnosis?





## Immunopathology of GCA and PMR

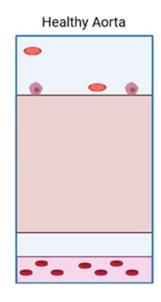
#### In the blood

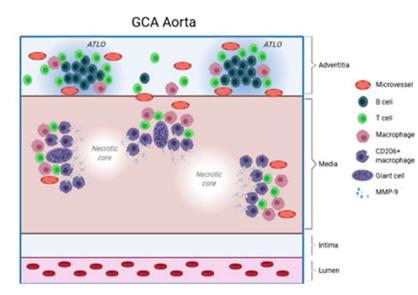
- 'Myeloid shift'
- Acute-phase response

#### Leukocyte counts 10-CD8+ T-Cells CD4+ T-Cells Lyphoid 10<sup>9</sup> cells/mL **B-Cells** Cells **NK-Cells** Monocytes Myeloid Neutrophils Cells **GCA PMR** INF HC

#### In the tissues

- Immune cell infiltration
- New small vessel formation



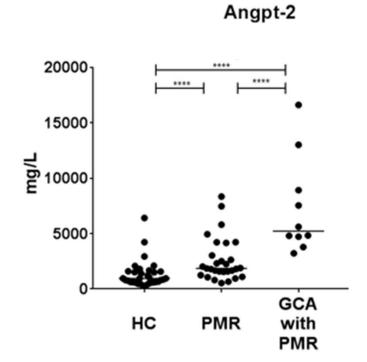






## Isolated PMR or overlapping GCA: First results

- Comparing isolated PMR with GCA+PMR patients
  - All treatment-naïve
  - PET-CT, ultrasound and long-term follow-up
  - Quite a small population
    - Isolated PMR n=29
    - GCA+PMR n=10





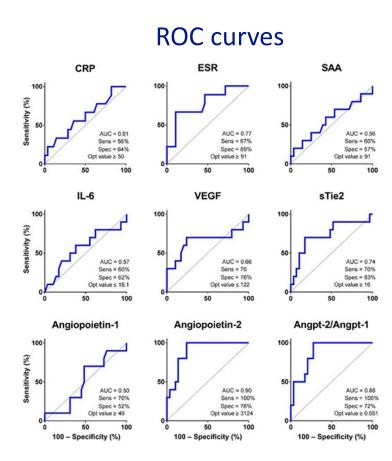


## Isolated PMR or overlapping GCA: First results

- Comparing isolated PMR with GCA+PMR patients
  - All treatment-naïve
  - PET-CT, ultrasound and long-term follow-up
  - Quite a small population
    - Isolated PMR n=29
    - GCA+PMR n=10
- CRP does not help at all
- High ESR associates with overlapping GCA
- Angiopoeitin-2 performs much better!
- Still preliminary 

  validation is needed!







#### Validation cohort / Valideringskohorte

- GCA/PMR cohort in Aarhus, Denmark
  - Treatment-naïve
  - Extensive PET-CT examination
  - Relatively comparable population
- Measurements of biomarkers in serum
  - Repeat of previous data
  - Selection of new biomarkers
    - Also measured in Groningen

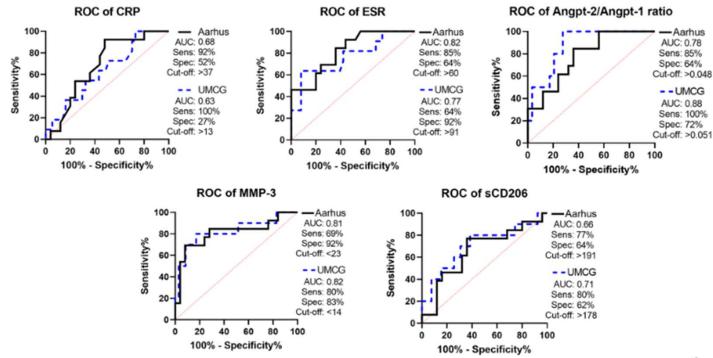






# Which biomarker works well to detect GCA in Groningen and in Aarhus?

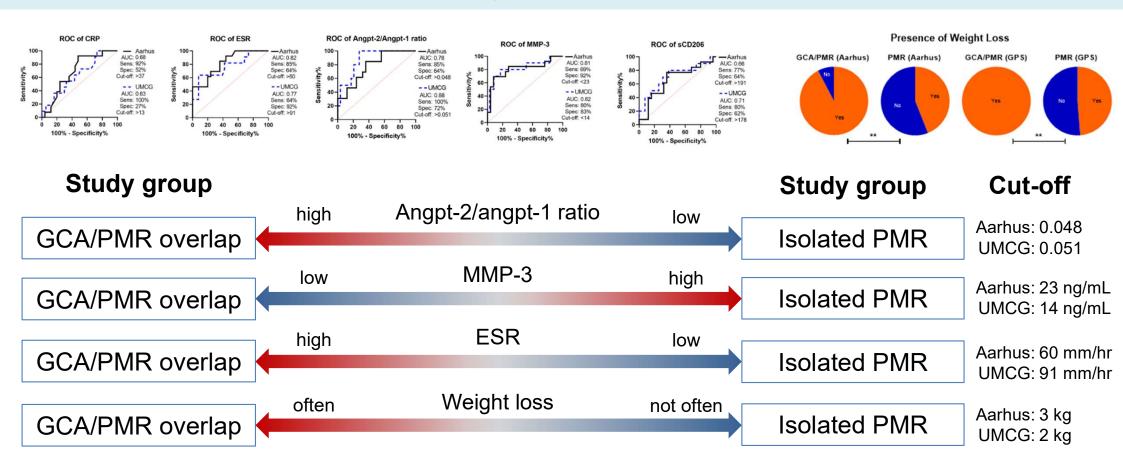
- High ESR, high Angiopoietin-2/1 ratio, high sCD206
- Low MMP-3







## Which biomarker or symptom works well to detect GCA in Groningen and in Aarhus?



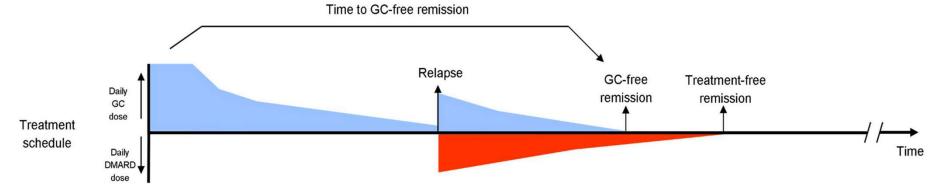




#### Clinical need II:

#### Can we predict which patients respond well to treatment?

There is a wide variation in treatment responses for GCA and PMR patients

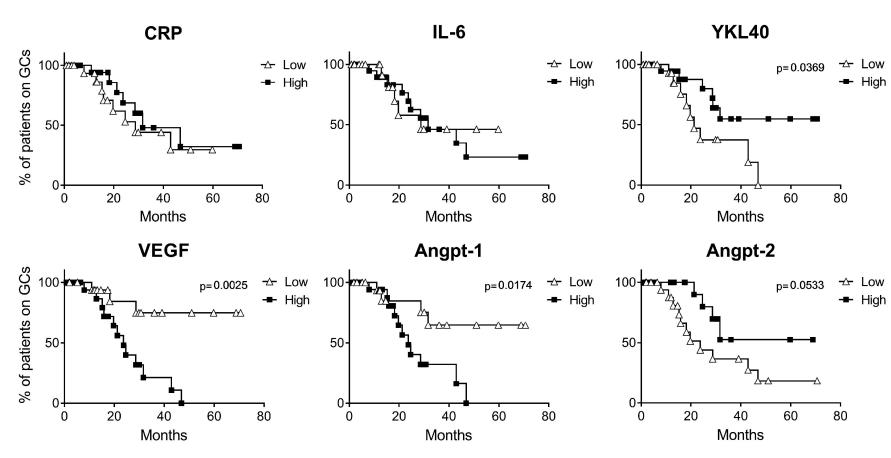


- Can we, at diagnosis, identify patients with favourable or unfavourable disease course?
  - Reducing GC use
  - Selecting patients for other/additional treatment options





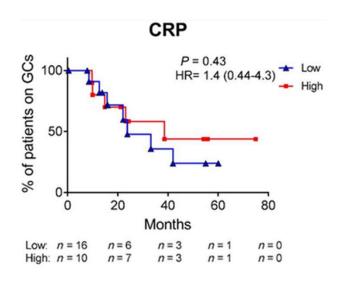
## Predicting time to glucocorticoid-free remission at GCA diagnosis

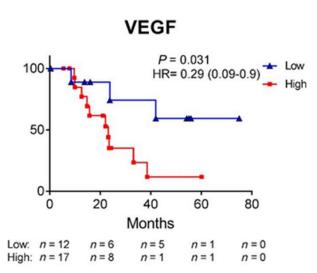


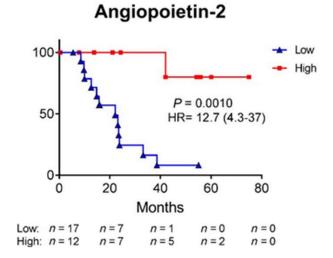




#### Similar patterns in PMR







No predictive value

High levels are favourable

High levels are unfavourable





## Markers of angiogenesis and innate immune activation are useful diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers

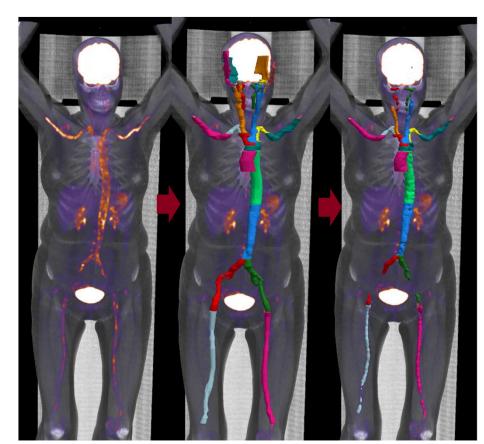
- Clinical need I: Isolated PMR or overlapping GCA?
  - High Angiopoietin-2/1 ratio, ESR
  - Low MMP-3
- Clinical need II: Can we predict which patients respond well to treatment?
  - High VEGF, Angiopoietin-1 levels
  - Low YKL-40, Angiopoietin-2 levels
- What's next?





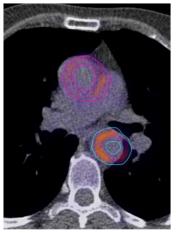
### Measuring Arterial Inflammation on PET-CT: Total lesion glycolysis

- Quantification of inflamed arteries on FDG-PET-CT in GCA patients
- Calculates a score that both indicates:
  - How much of the arteries is inflamed
  - How strongly those parts are inflamed



Metabolic Activity x Lesion Volume

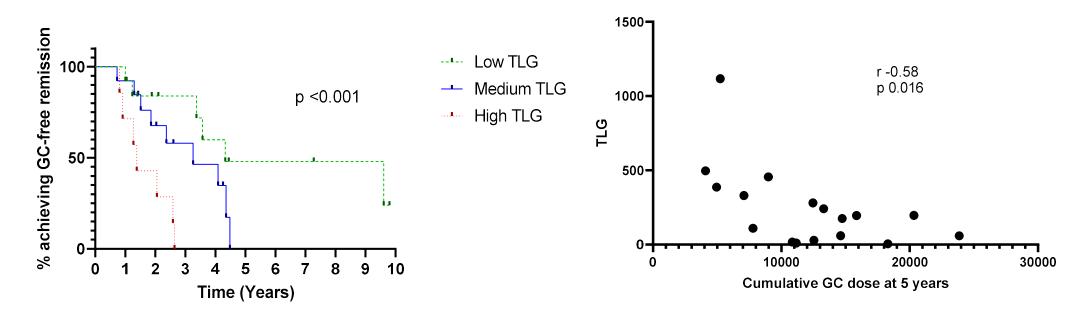








# Low total lesion glycolysis (TLG) at diagnosis predicts an unfavorable treatment response in GCA patients



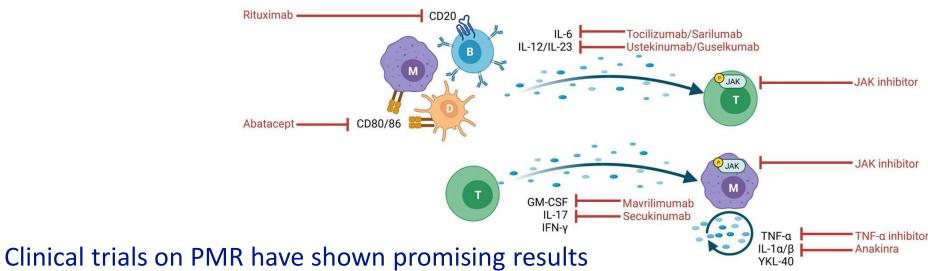
- Counterintuitive finding: more inflammation at diagnosis predicts favourable response to glucocorticoids
  - Highly inflammatory disease vs smouldering, tissue remodeling disease?





#### Biomarkers in the era of targeted therapy in GCA and PMR

New biological therapies are becoming available for both GCA and PMR

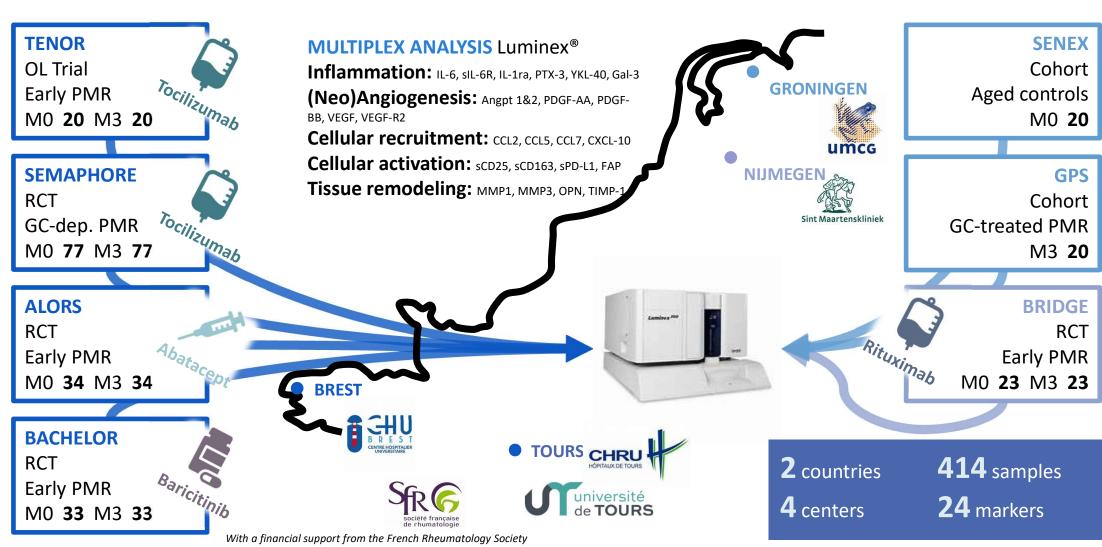


- Can biomarker help us here too?
  - Predicting treatment response
  - Monitoring effect of treatment on inflammation





#### BIOPICA: Biomarkers for polymyalgia rheumatica

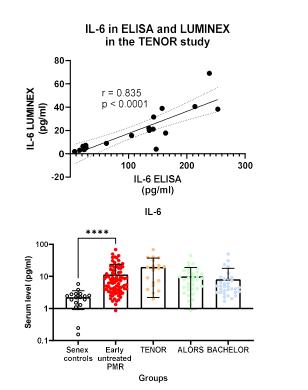


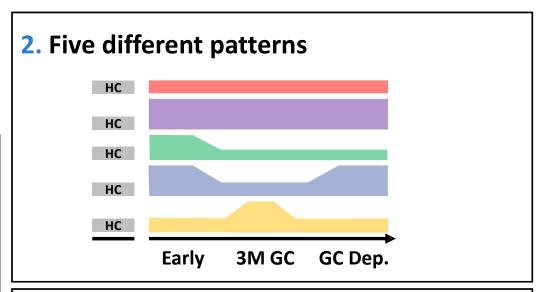
#### **BIOPICA:** First results

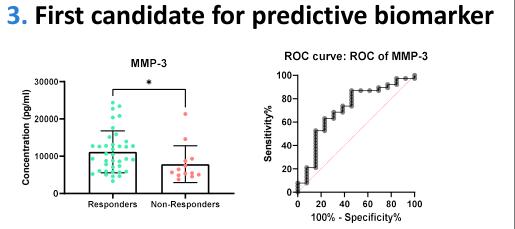
#### 1. Reliable data

A strong correlation between Multiplex and ELISA for the IL-6

The results replicate some previous observations (IL-6, VEGF, MMP-3, YKL-40, Angpt-2...)







More results to come...

## Designing future biomarker studies for GCA and PMR: Points to consider

- Scientific question: what is the aim of the study
  - Diagnosis
  - Prognosis
    - GCs or targeted drugs?
    - Risk of complications
  - Monitoring of disease activity / drug monitoring
    - Relapse definition
- Biomarkers to chose
  - One, more or many
  - Based on pathogenesis





## Designing future biomarker studies for GCA and PMR: Points to consider

- Choice of material
- Study population
  - Treatment-naïve?
  - Controls: healthy, infection, look-alike
  - Study size
- Validation
  - Splitting cohorts
  - Separate cohorts
- GCA and PMR patients deserve better!

# Physical functioning HC PMI GC/ O.0 0.5 1.0 2 3 4 5 Years





## Acknowledgements

- Vasculitis Expertise Center Groningen
  - Elisabeth Brouwer
  - Annemieke Boots
  - Maria Sandovici
  - Peter Heeringa
  - Niels van der Geest
  - Pieter Nienhuis
  - Guillermo Carvajal Alegria
- Aarhus University Hospital
  - Ellen Hauge
  - Berit Dalsgaard Nielsen
  - Philip Therkildsen
  - Magdalena Laska
- Hycult Biotech





