

DU Maladies systémiques : Maladies Lysosomales

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Centre de Référence Maladies Lysosomales

UMRS 974, UPMC - INSERM



12 Avril 2019

Disclosure

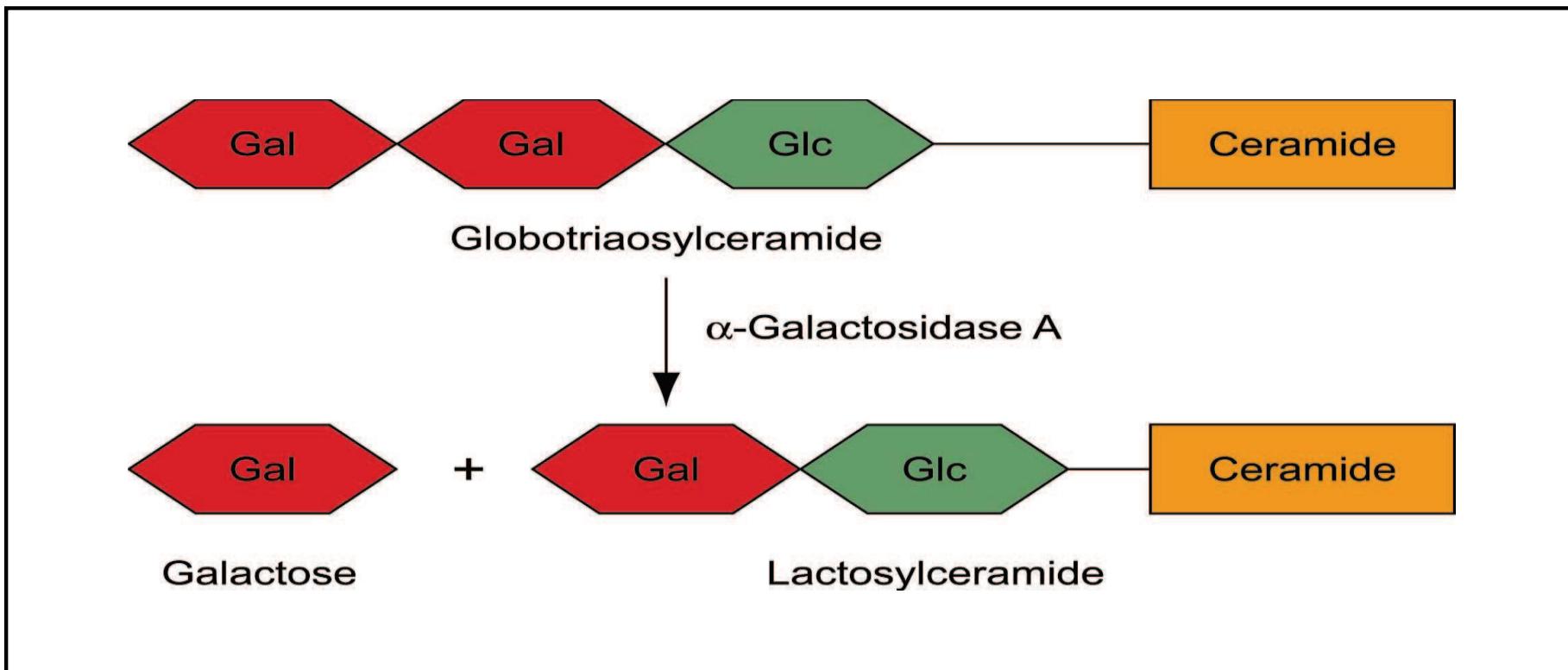
- Travel grants and speaker honoraria from:
 - Amicus
 - Genzyme/Sanofi
 - Shire

Objectifs pédagogiques

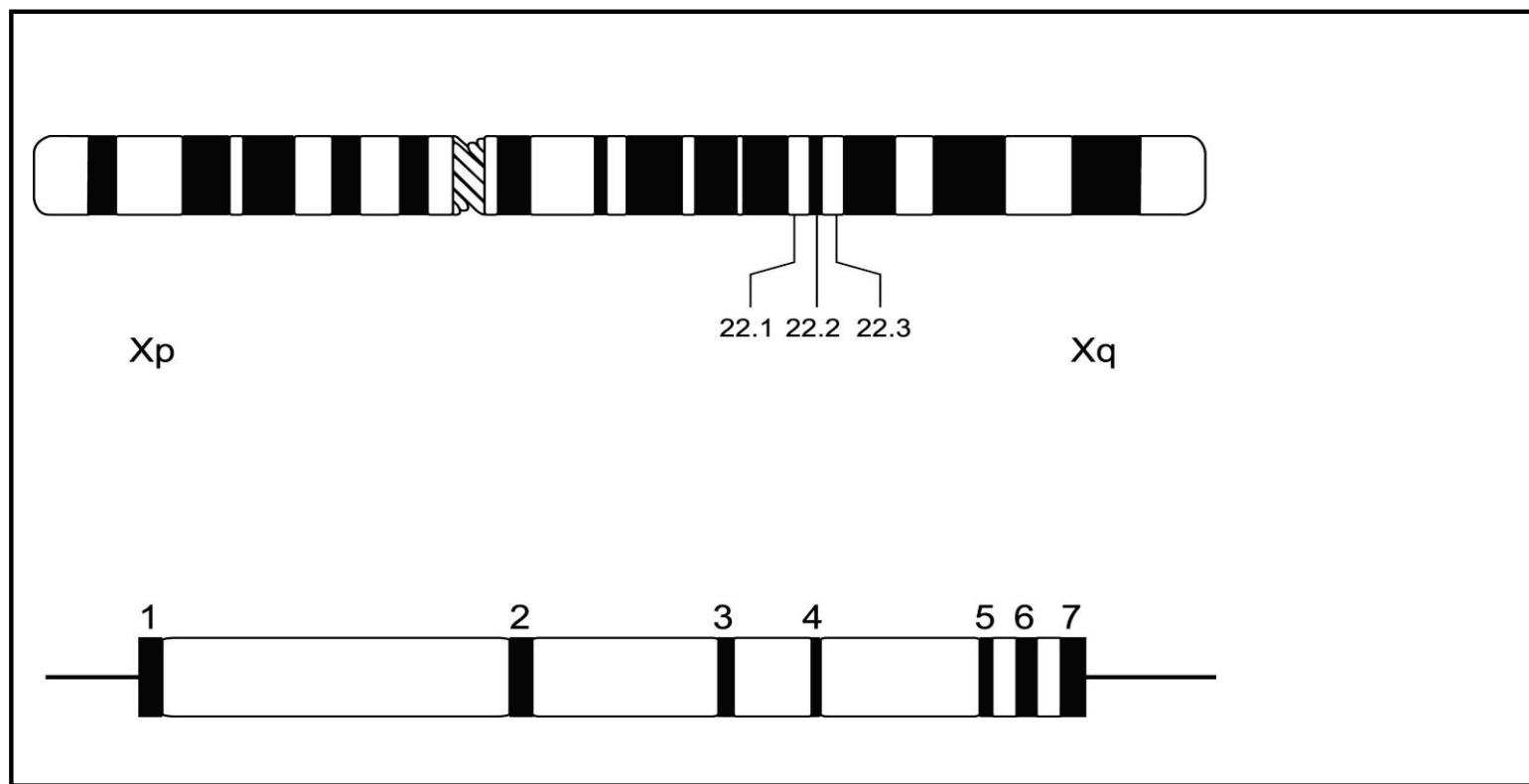
- Connaître les principales maladies lysosomales
- Connaître leur **mode de transmission**
- Connaître leurs principaux **symptômes d'appel**
- Connaître la **démarche diagnostique** permettant d'aboutir au diagnostic de ces maladies : dosages biochimiques, analyses génétiques
- Différencier les maladies « macrophagiques » et « endothéliales »
- Reconnaitre les signes d'appel des mucopolysaccharidoses
- Connaître les **traitements** permettant de prendre en charge les patients atteints de maladies de Gaucher et de Fabry
- Maladie génétique : **un patient = une famille**

Fabry

Enzyme = Alpha-galactosidase A

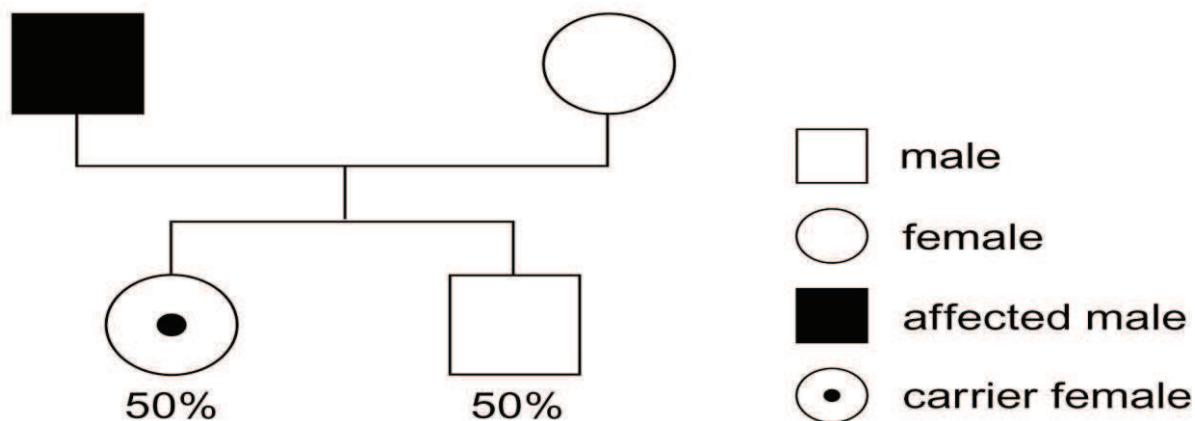
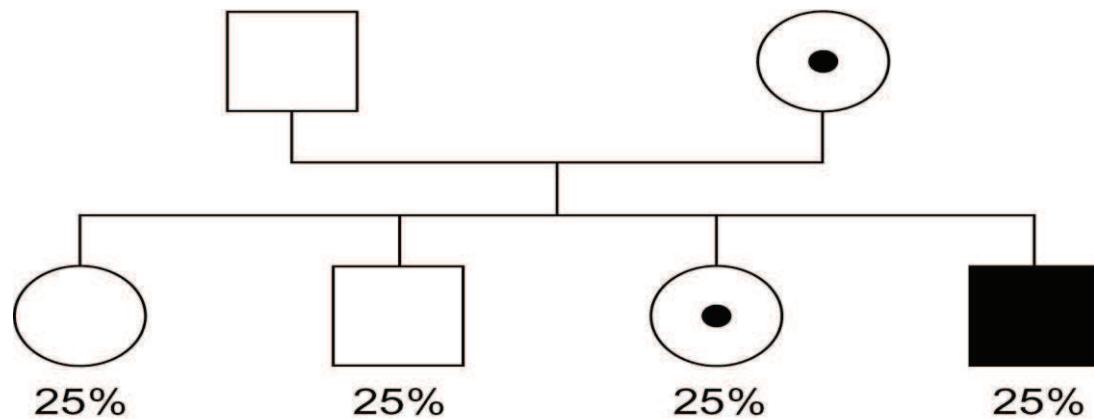


X chromosome



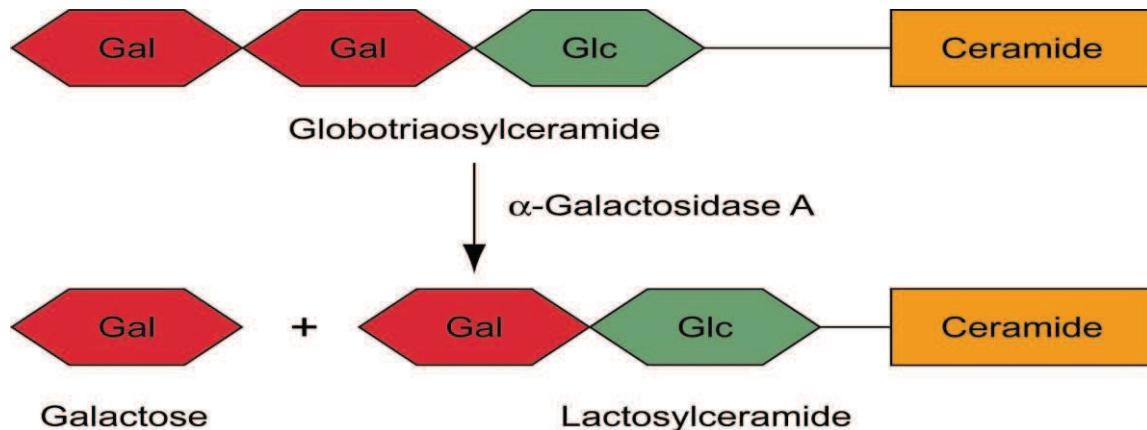
Bishop *et al.* *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1988; 85: 3903–7.

Transmission liée à l'X

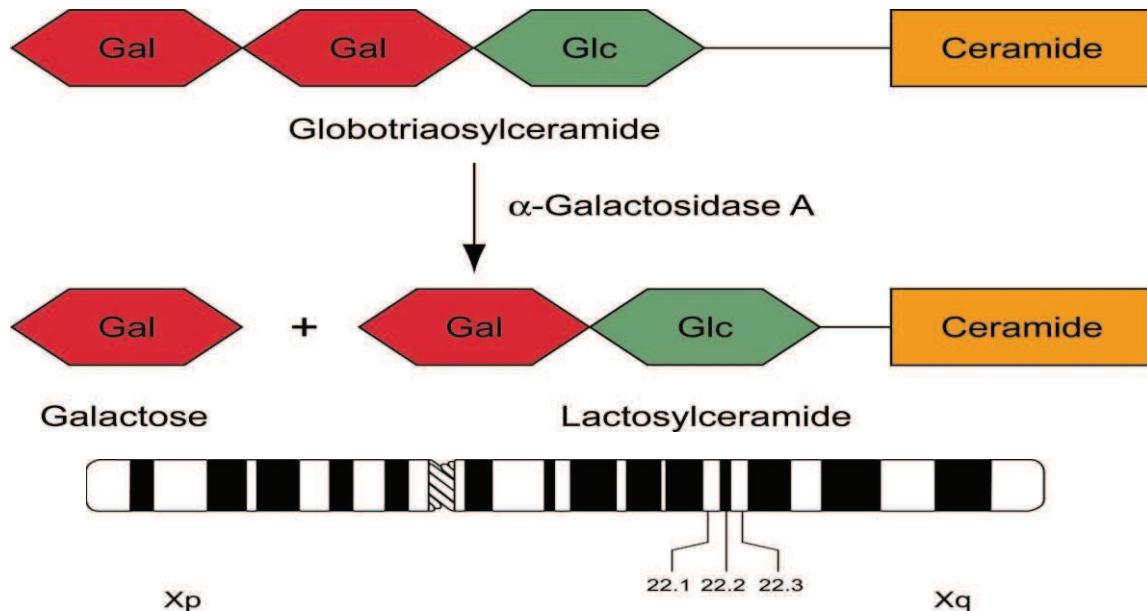


Definition of Fabry disease?

Fabry?



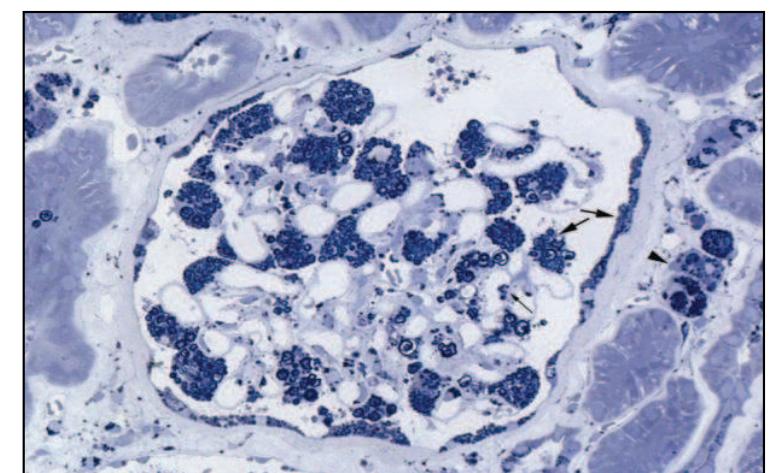
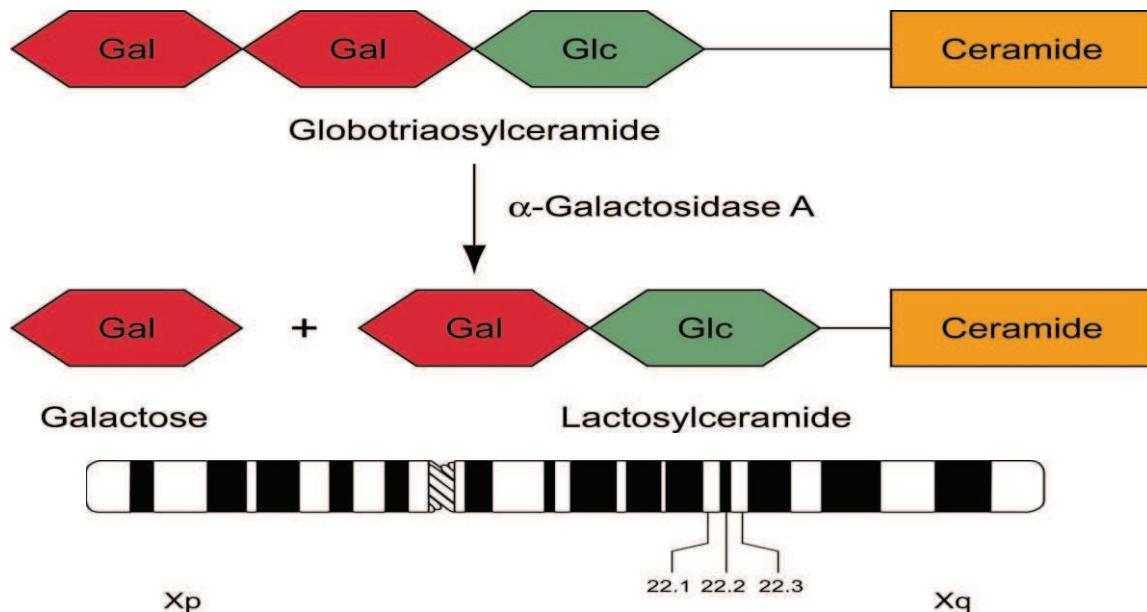
Fabry?



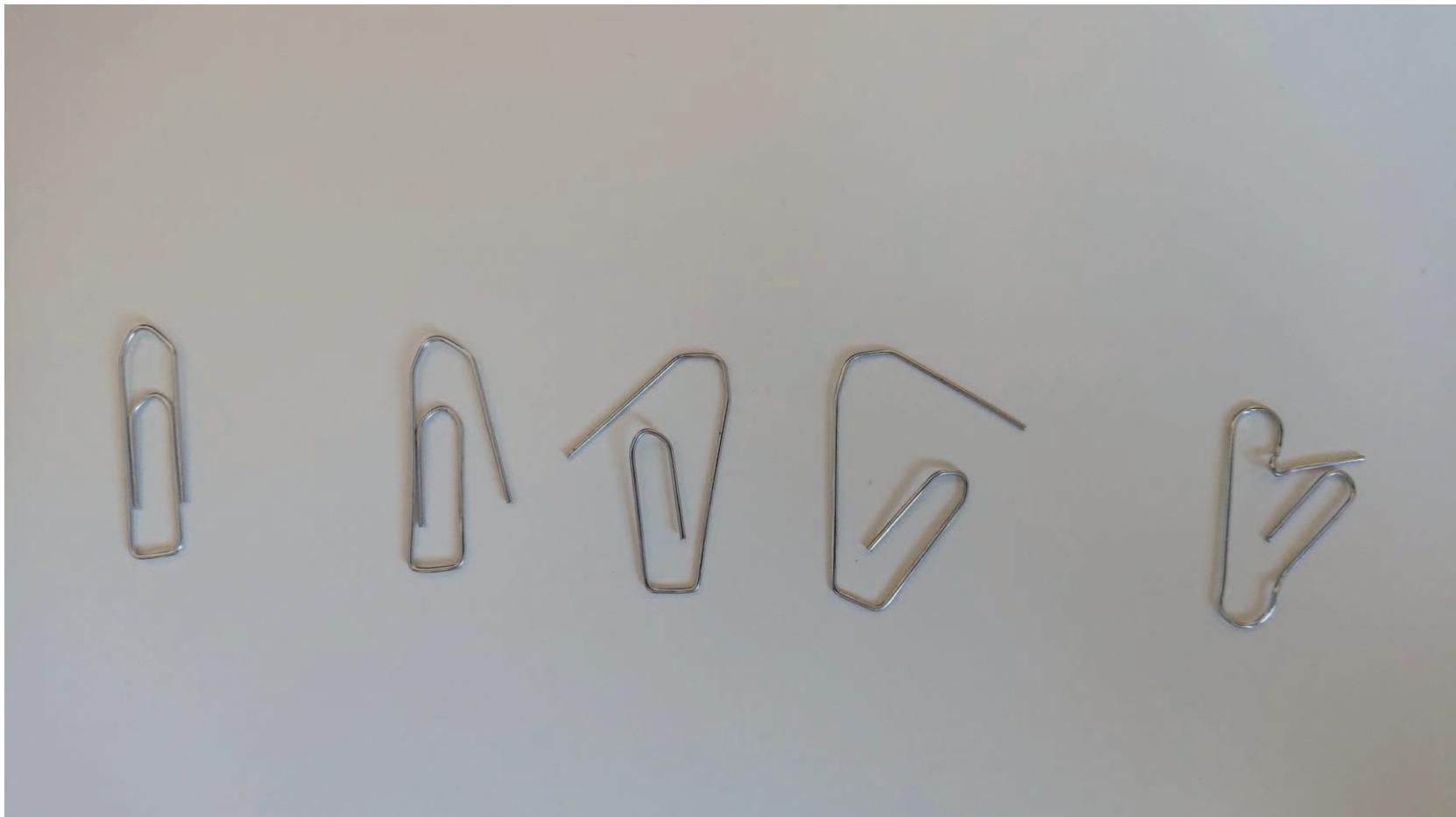
Fabry?

- Nephrology
- Adulthood
- Mutation or sequence variant?
- Kidney biopsy with ultrastructural examination can be useful for diagnosis

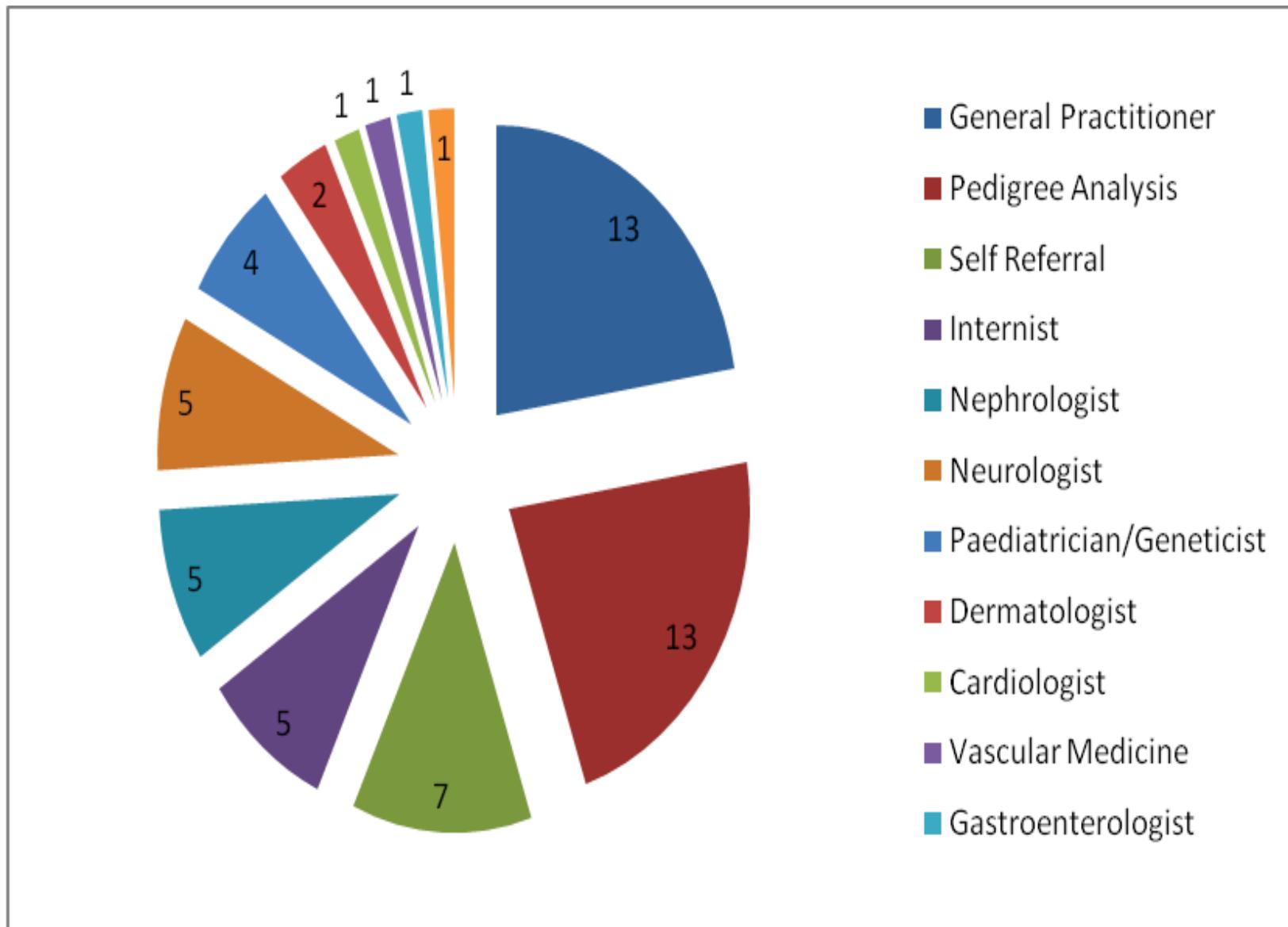
Fabry?



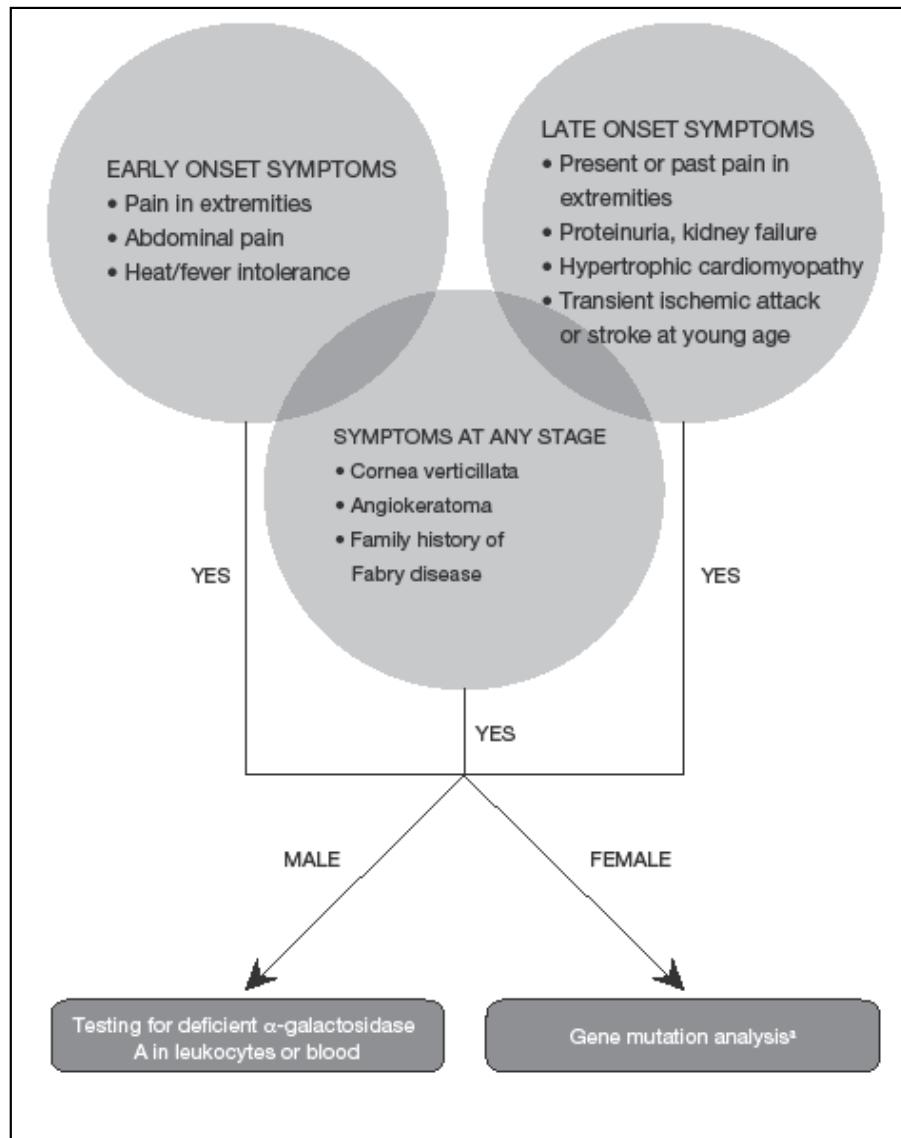
GVUS



Origine des patients (N=58)



Fabry disease: the « new great imposter »

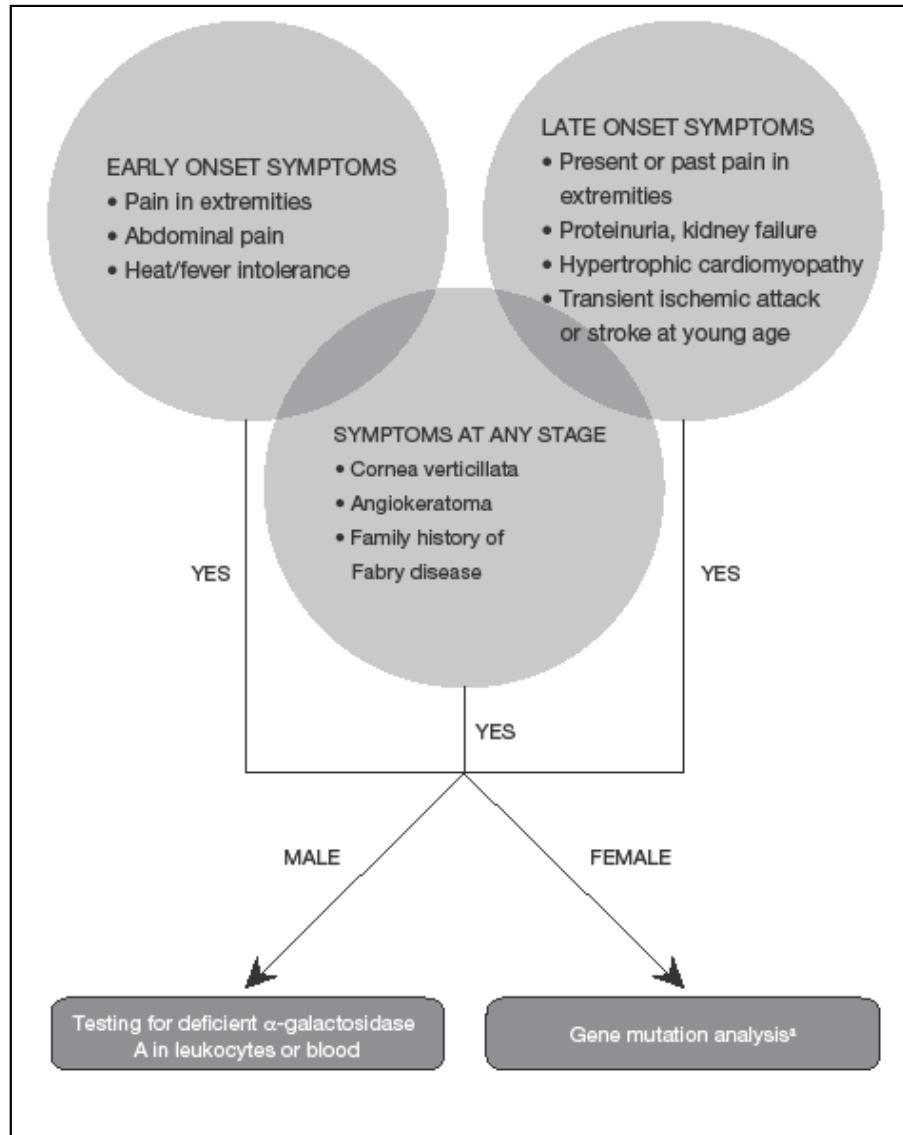


Early Onset



Lidove O, et al. Clin Genet 2012.

Fabry disease: the « new great imposter »

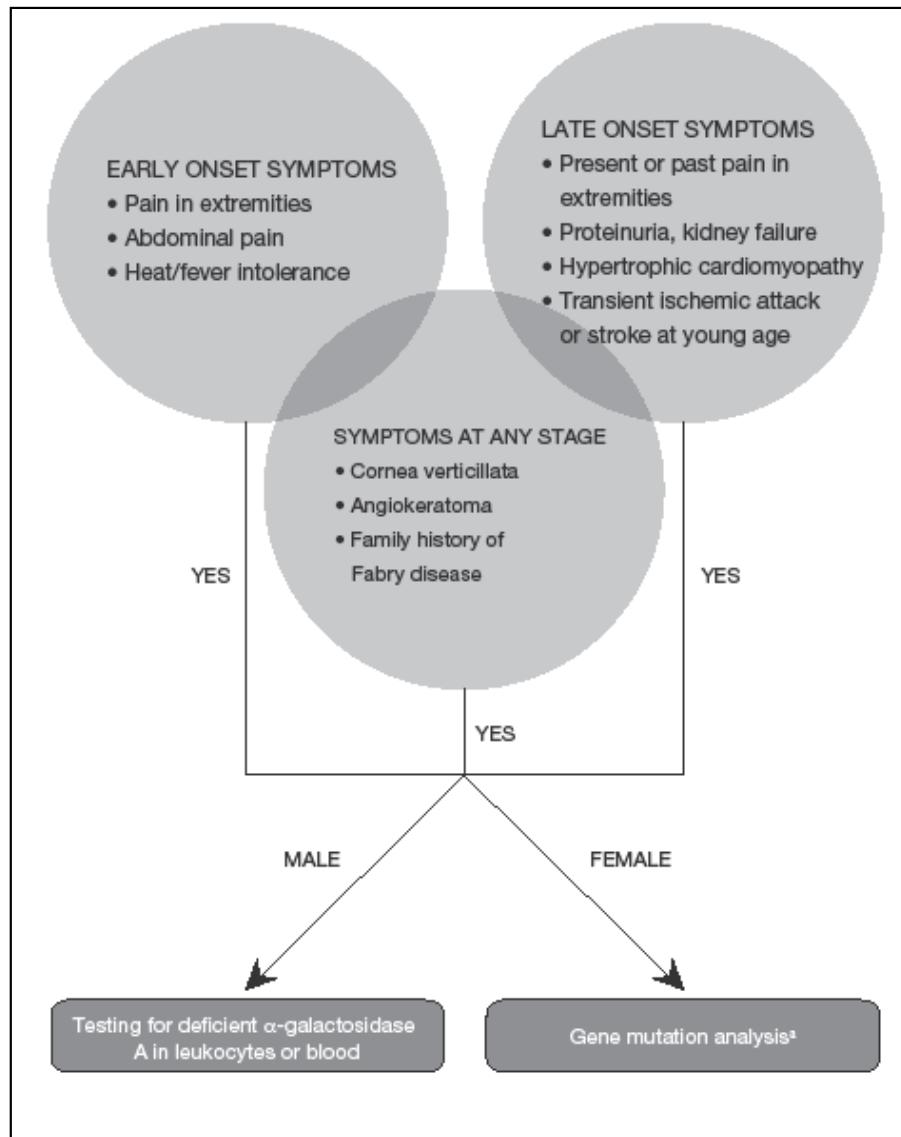


Late Onset

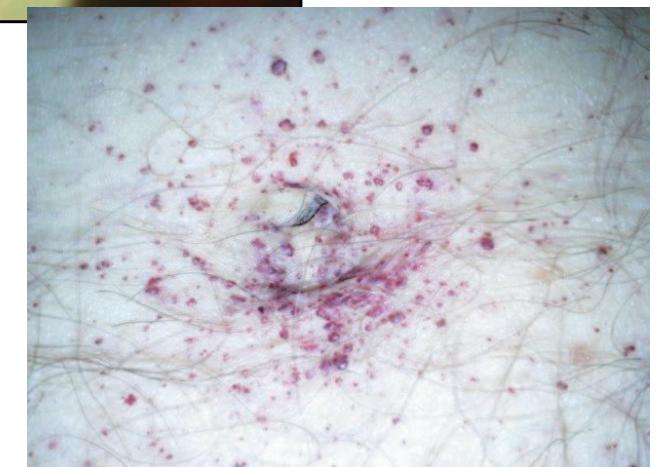
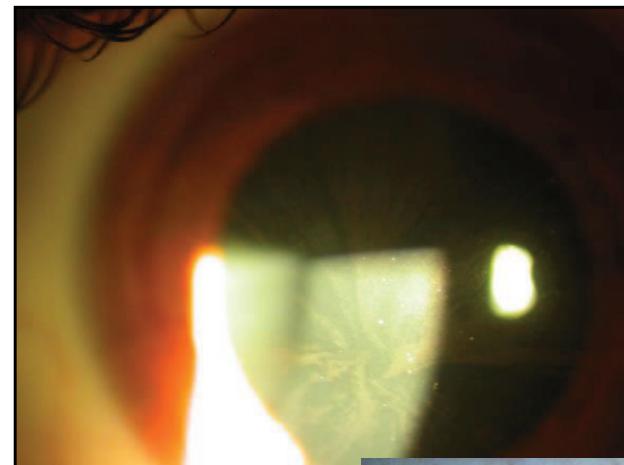


Lidove O, et al. Clin Genet 2012.

Fabry disease: the « new great imposter »



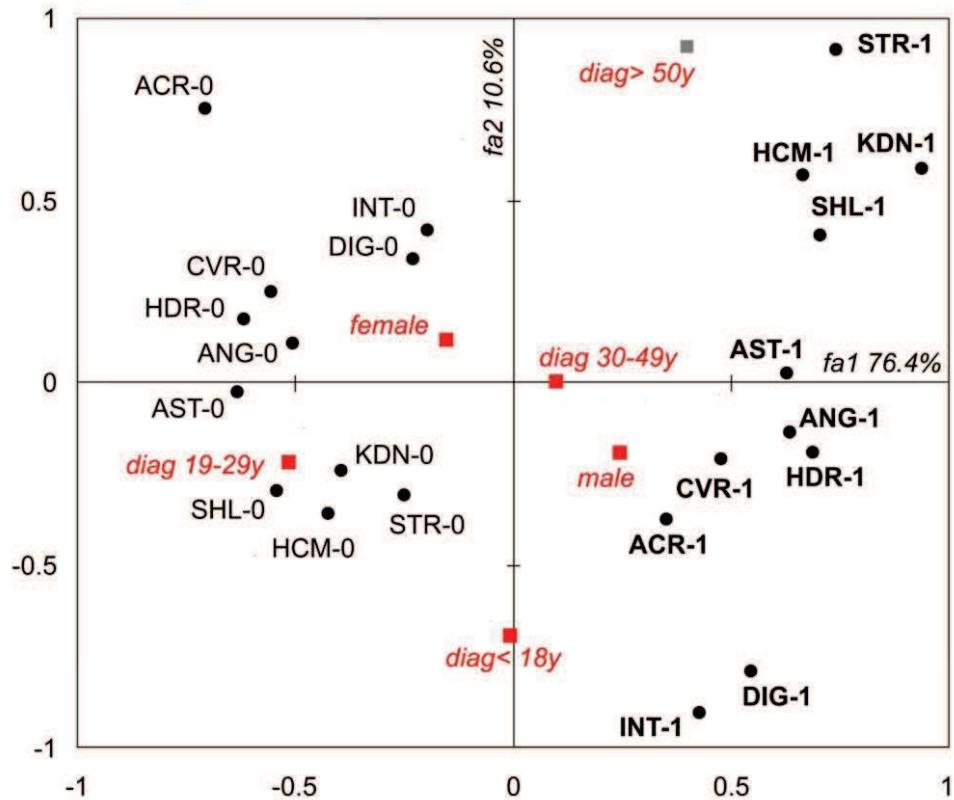
Any Stage



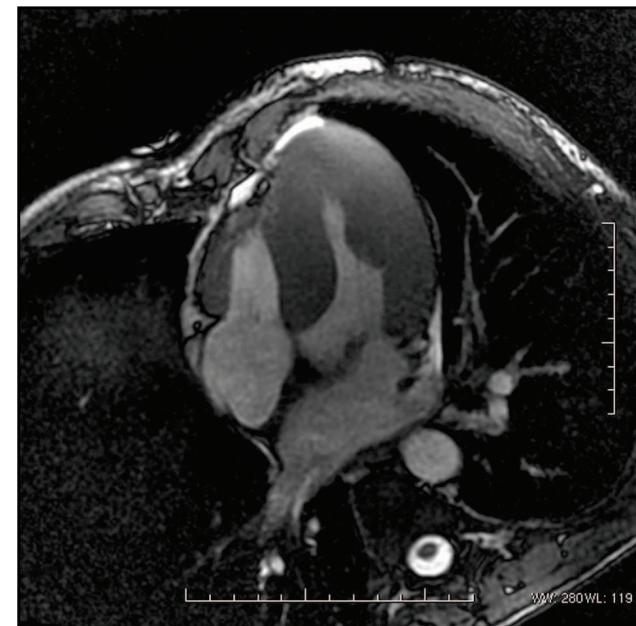
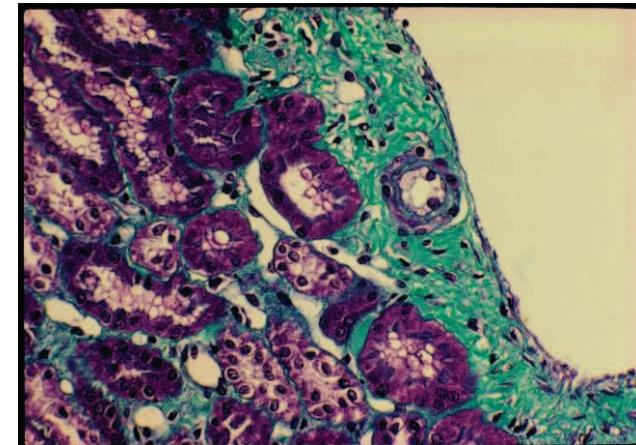
Lidove O, et al. Clin Genet 2012.

FD: a vascular phenotype

Ischemia / Fibrosis



Multiple analysis of correspondence (n = 108)
Kaminsky P, et al. Int J Clin Pract 2013.



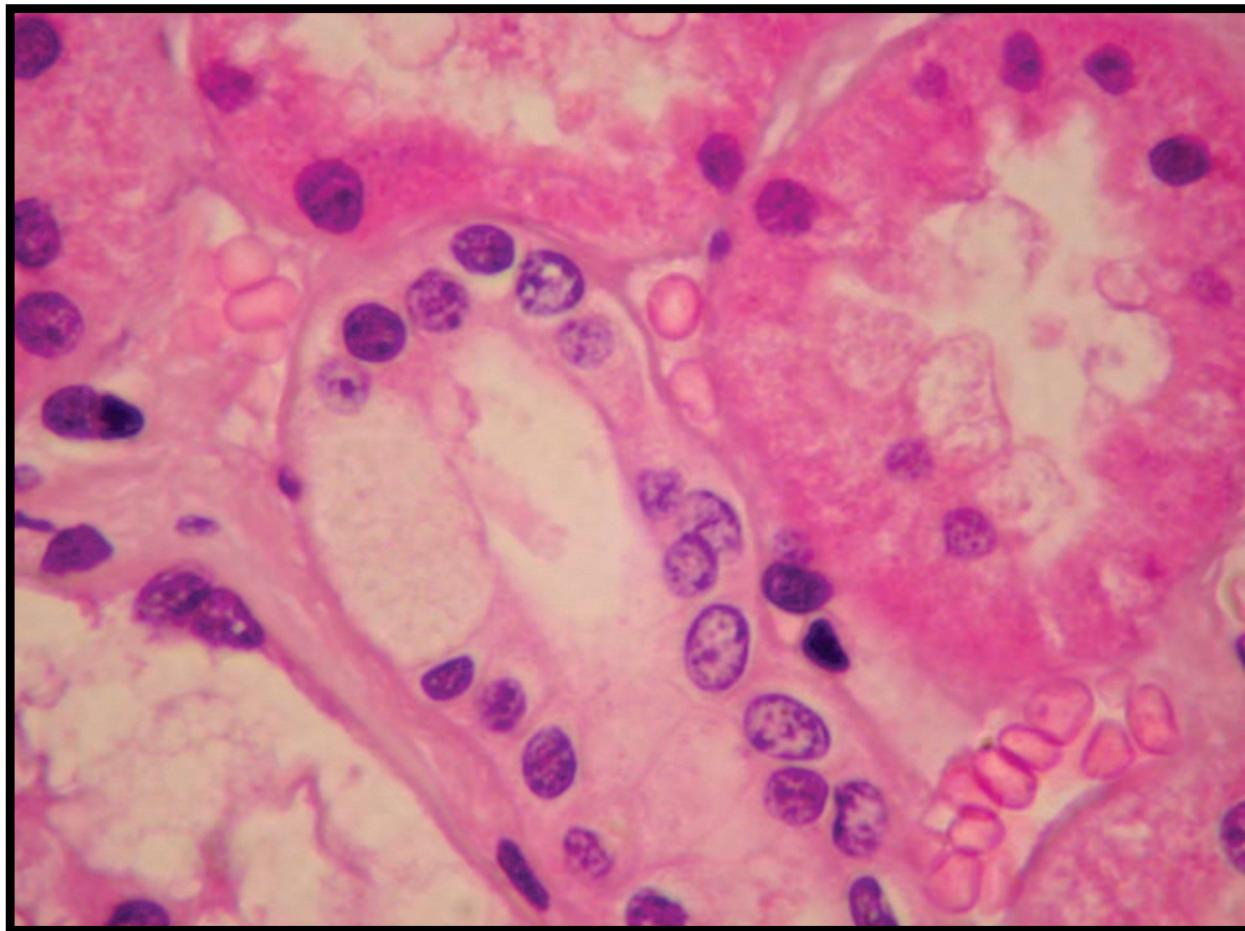
Women are not only carriers

Comparison of frequency of symptoms:

- Male versus female (%)**
- Cornea verticillata: 75% each**
- Dialysis: 12% of Fabry patients are female patients (USA and EU)**

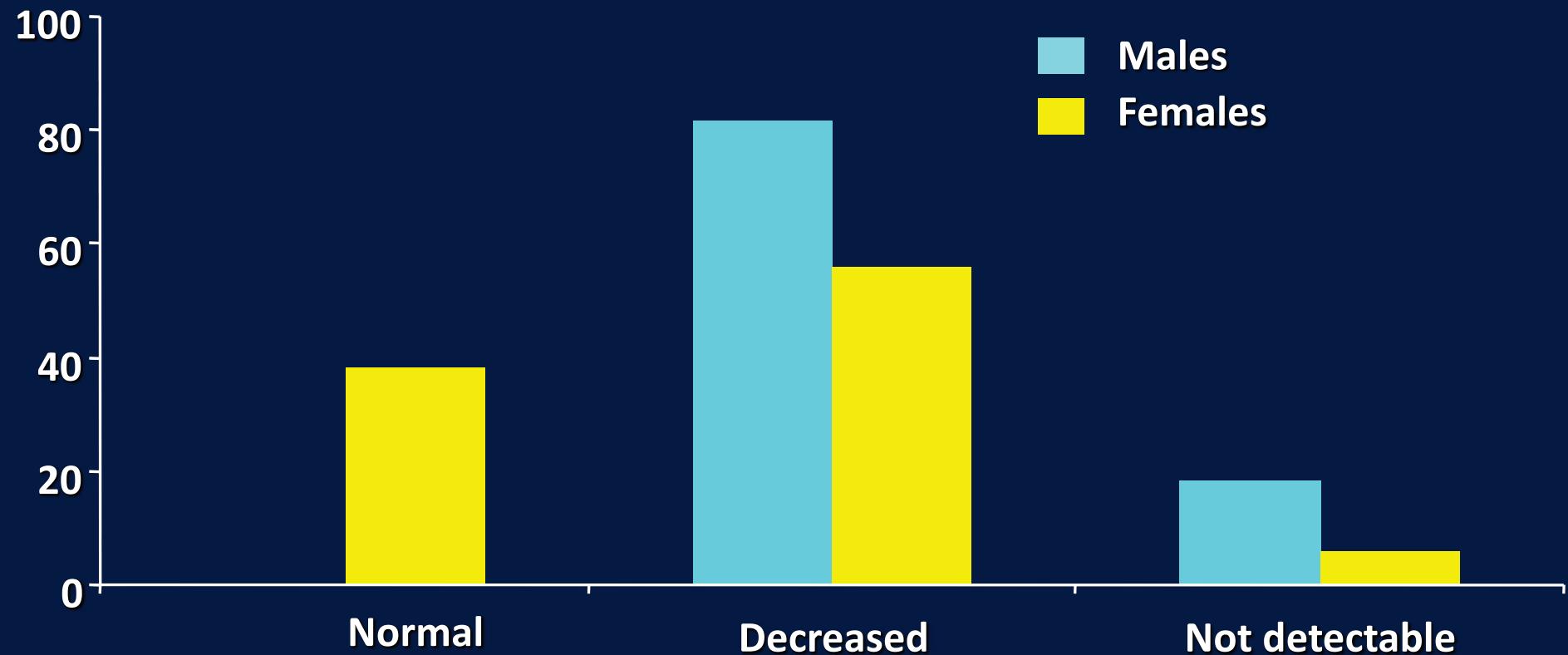
Tsakiris D, Nephrol Dial Transplant 1996
Thadhani R, Kidney Int 2002

Lyonisation



With Courtesy F Barbey, Lausanne.

Patients Fabry : α -galactosidase A



Sémiologie « tardive »

- Atteintes cérébrales
- Néphropathie glomérulaire << ischémique
- Atteintes cardiaques
- Espérance de vie en l'absence de traitement : 58 ans (hommes), 74 ans (femmes)

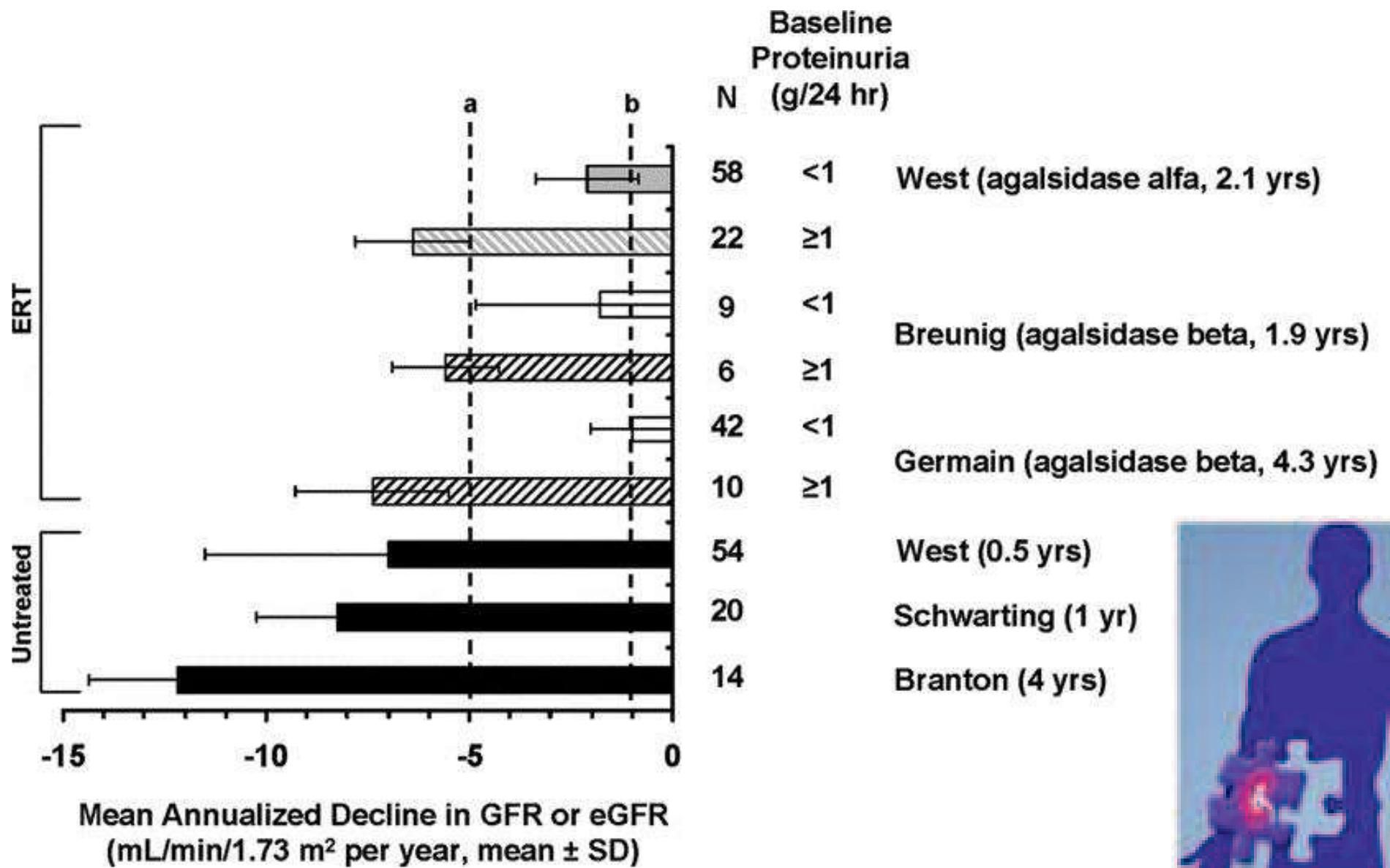
Waldek S, et al. Genet Med 2009.

Traitements (1)

- **Traitements symptomatiques toujours à l'ordre du jour : TABAC STOP**
 - Acroparesthésies
 - Angiokératomes
 - IEC, aspirine, AVK (rarement), statines
 - Dialyse, transplantation rénale
 - Soutien psychologique
- **Assistante sociale, 100% ...**

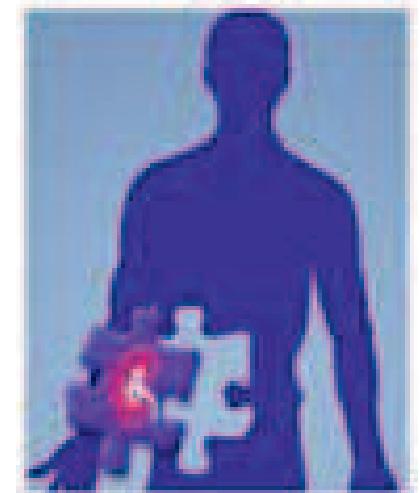
Traitements (2)

- Efficacité thérapeutique des enzymes (TES) très dépendante de l'âge auquel on commence :
- Agalsidase bêta et agalsidase alpha
 - Rein : point de non-retour
 - Cœur : fibrose irréversible
 - SNC : les TES ne passent pas la barrière hémato-encéphalique

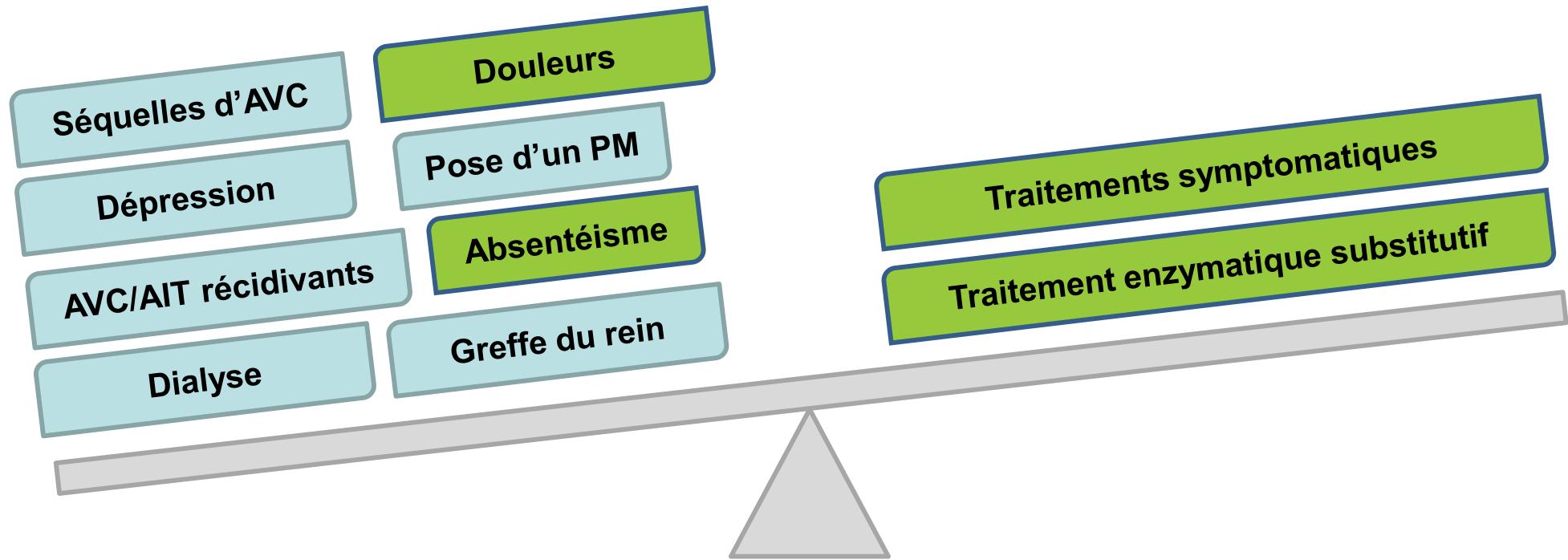


(Adapted from Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, Volume 20, West M et al., pages 1132-1139, 2009, with permission from the American Society of Nephrology).

Lidove et al. Genet Med 2010.



Tøndel C, et al.
J Am Soc Nephrol 2013



Age précoce au diagnostic +++

Chaperone molecule

Fabry disease: a disorder of protein conformation

GLA: Approximately 60% missense mutations



Impaired trafficking of α -galactosidase A



Premature clearance of the unstable enzyme

Unstable
Catalytically competent



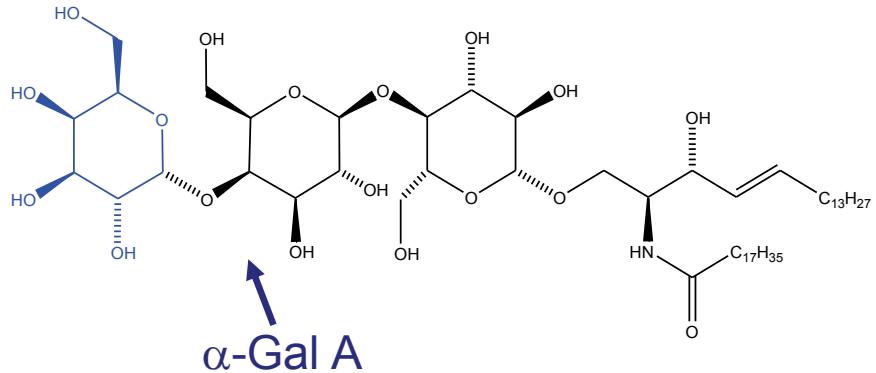
Pharmacological chaperones may play a role



Restored α -Gal trafficking to the lysosomes

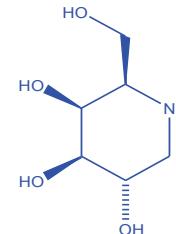
1-deoxygalactonojirimycin (DGJ) = migalastat : a pharmacological chaperone for certain mutant forms of α -Gal A associated with Fabry disease

Natural Substrate

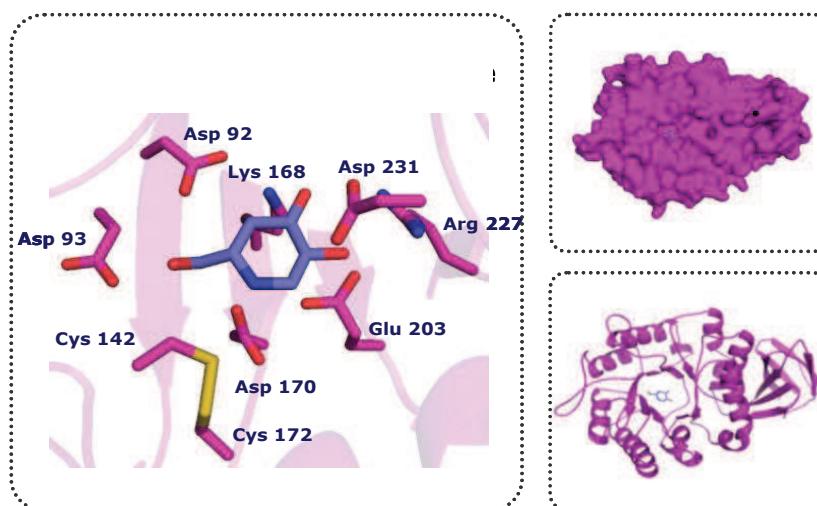


Globotriaosylceramide (Gb3)
Lyso-Gb3

Pharmacological Chaperone

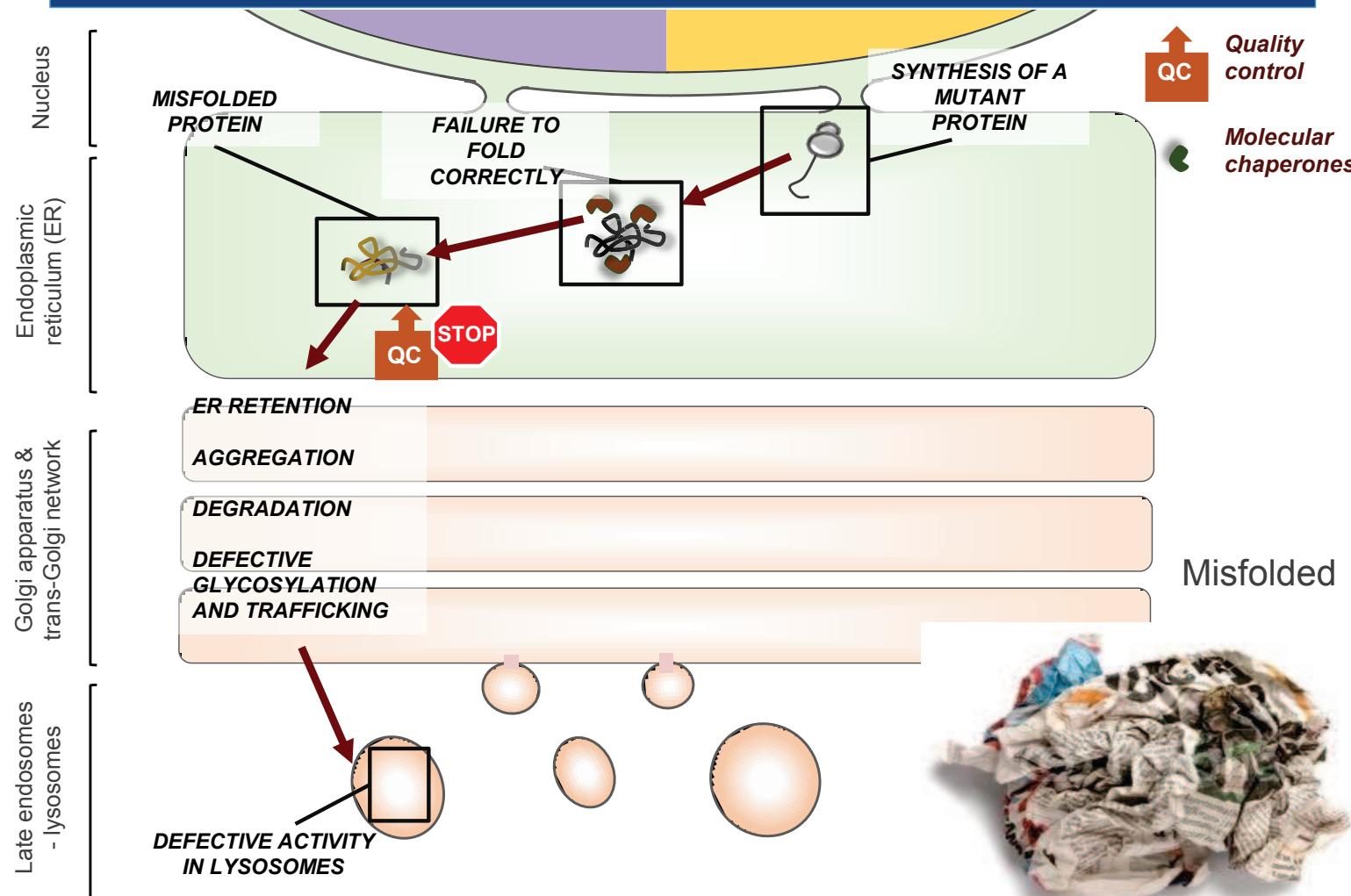


1-deoxygalactonojirimycin (DGJ) = Migalastat HCl
(referred to as 'AT1001' in preclinical studies)



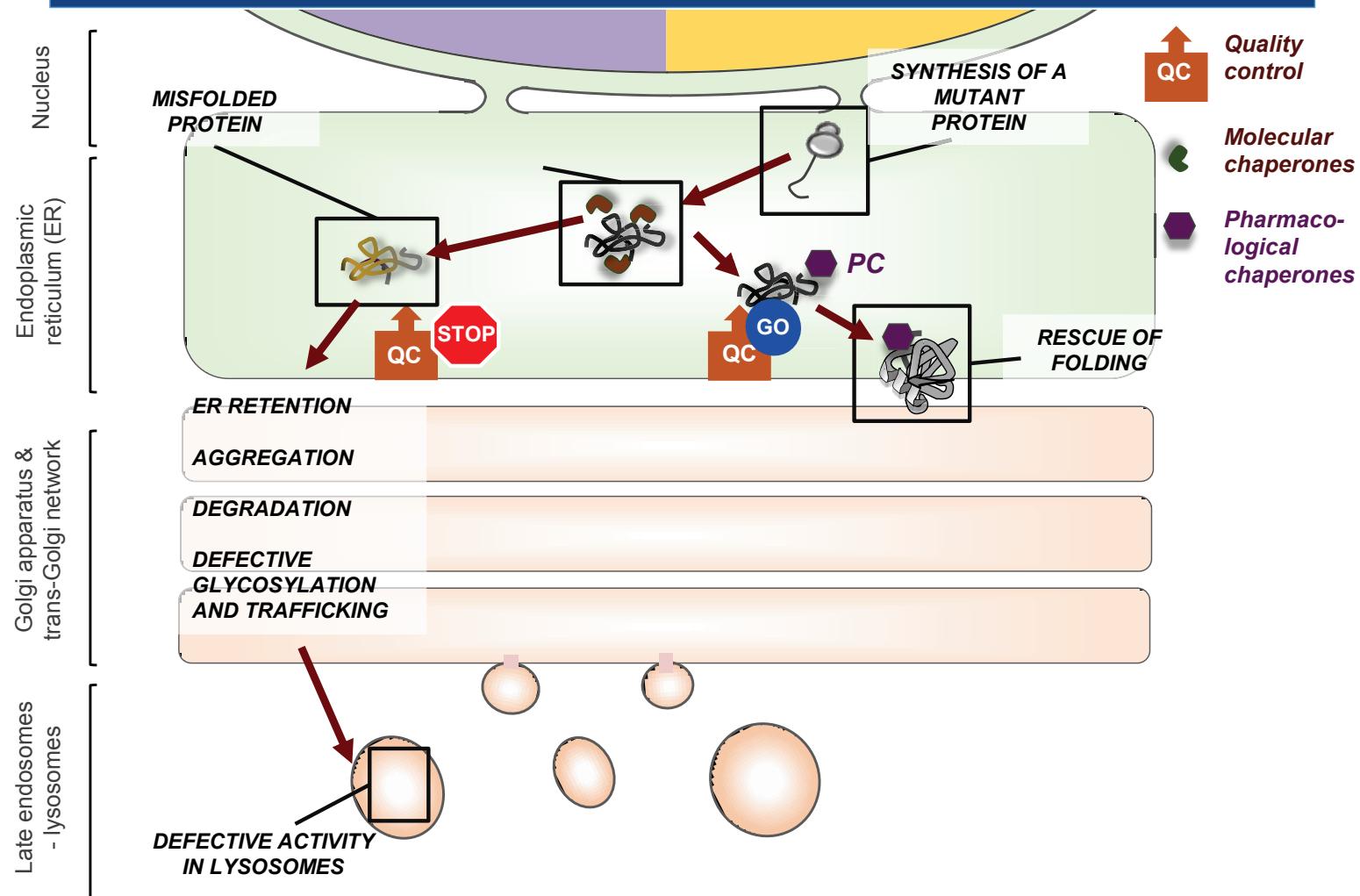
Migalastat **reversibly binds** certain mutant forms of α -Gal A associated with **at the active site** of α -galactosidase

Mechanism of action of chaperones



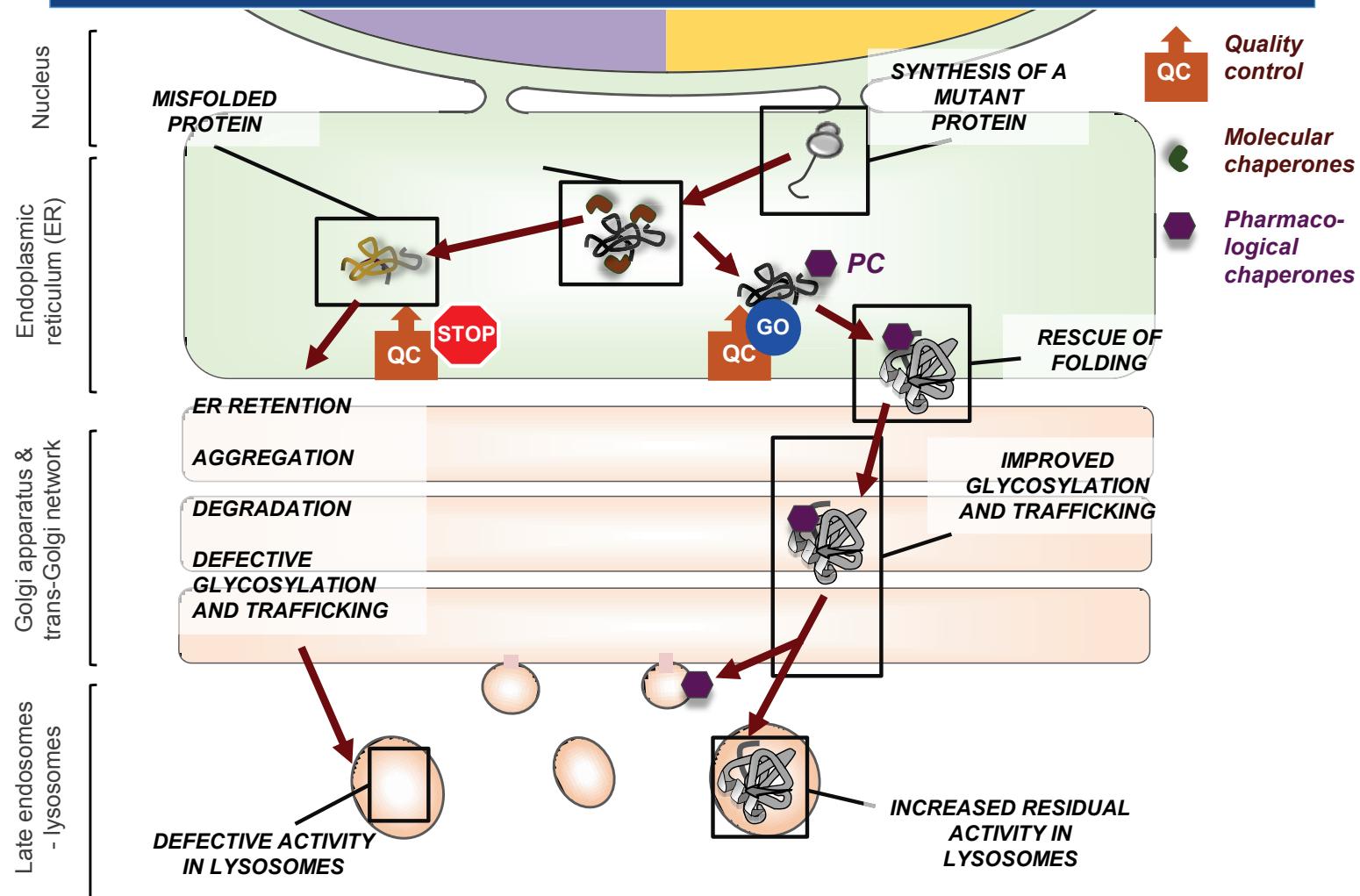
Adapted from: Parenti G, Andria G, Valenzano K, *Mol Ther*, 23:1138-48, 2015

Mechanism of action of chaperones



Adapted from: Parenti G, Andria G, Valenzano K, *Mol Ther*, 23:1138-48, 2015

Mechanism of action of chaperones



Adapted from: Parenti G, Andria G, Valenzano K, *Mol Ther*, 23:1138-48, 2015

Results

- **Methodology of the 2 phase 3 studies**
- Kidney
- Heart
- Surrogate markers
- Safety

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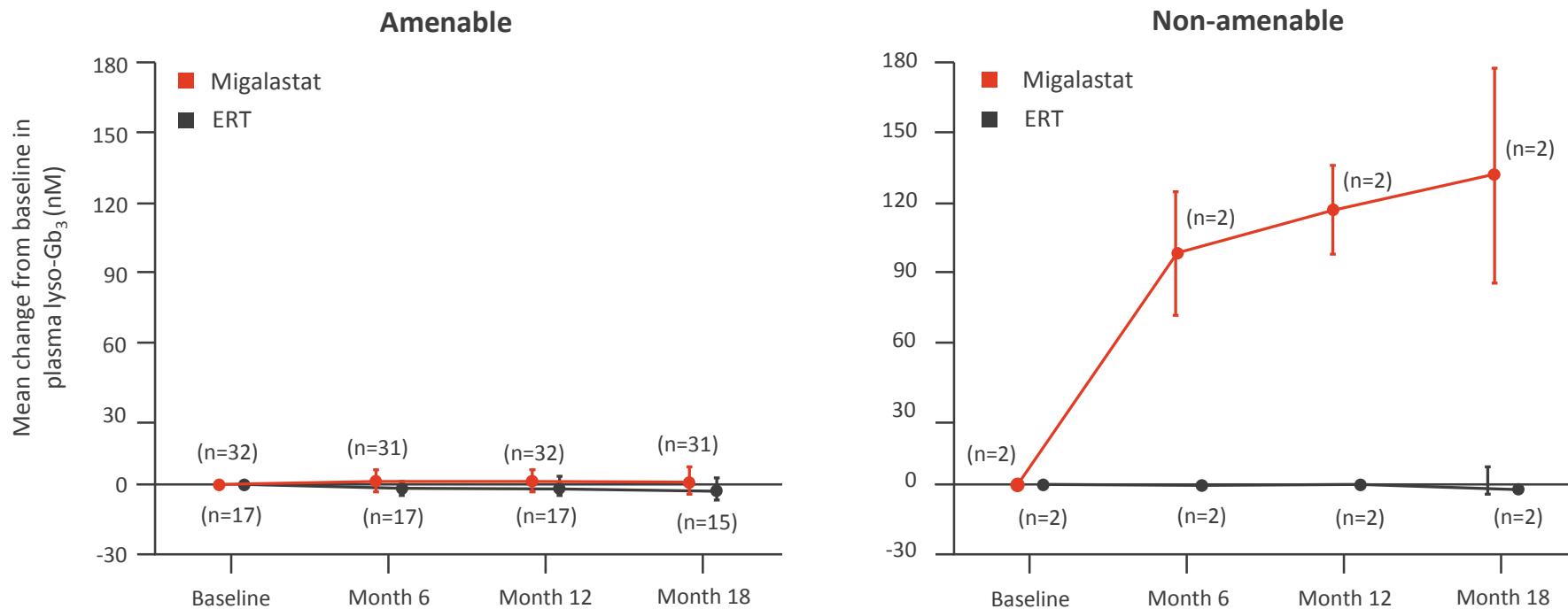
Results

- Methodology of the 2 phase 3 studies
- Kidney
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- Surrogate markers
- Safety

ATTRACT: Plasma lyso-Gb₃ levels

Secondary endpoint

- Plasma lyso-Gb₃ levels slightly increased but remained low in patients with amenable mutations treated with migalastat for 30 months; levels also remained low in patients on ERT for up to 18 months*
- In patients with non-amenable mutations, plasma lyso-Gb₃ increased following treatment switch compared with patients who remained on ERT



*mITT population

ERT, enzyme-replacement therapy; lyso-Gb₃, globotriaosylsphingosine; mITT, modified intention-to-treat

Nicholls K, et al. Poster presented at: Kidney week November 2014, Philadelphia, PA; GALAFOLD (migalastat hydrochloride) [Summary of product characteristics]. 2017

Carte de soins et d'urgence

Emergency Assistance Card

Maladie de Fabry

Fabry disease



La maladie de Fabry est une maladie génétique héréditaire de surcharge d'acétyl-glycérat dans les tissus et caractisée par une atteinte plus ou moins importante, principalement rénale, cardiaque et cérébrale.



Cette carte doit être remplie tous à jour par le titulaire ou porteur et remise au personnel médical qui en sera préoccupé.

Ce document est confidentiel et destiné au secteur médical.
Ne pas le porter ou le donner à la communication ou à l'assurance sociale.

http://www.fabry.org

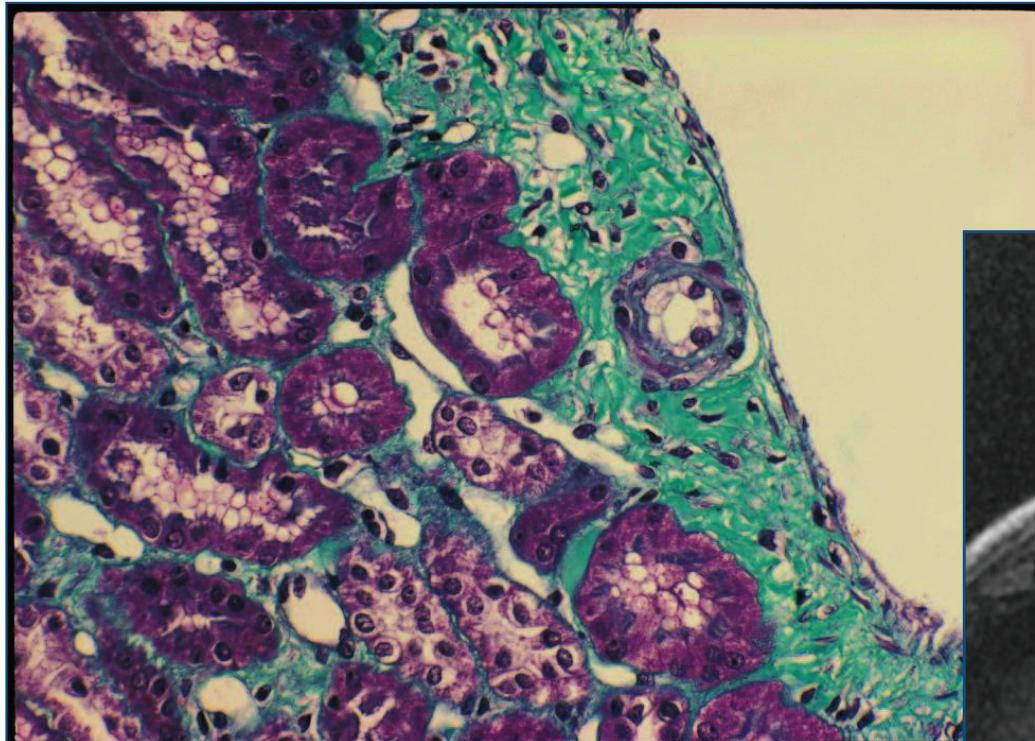


Association
de la maladie
de Fabry

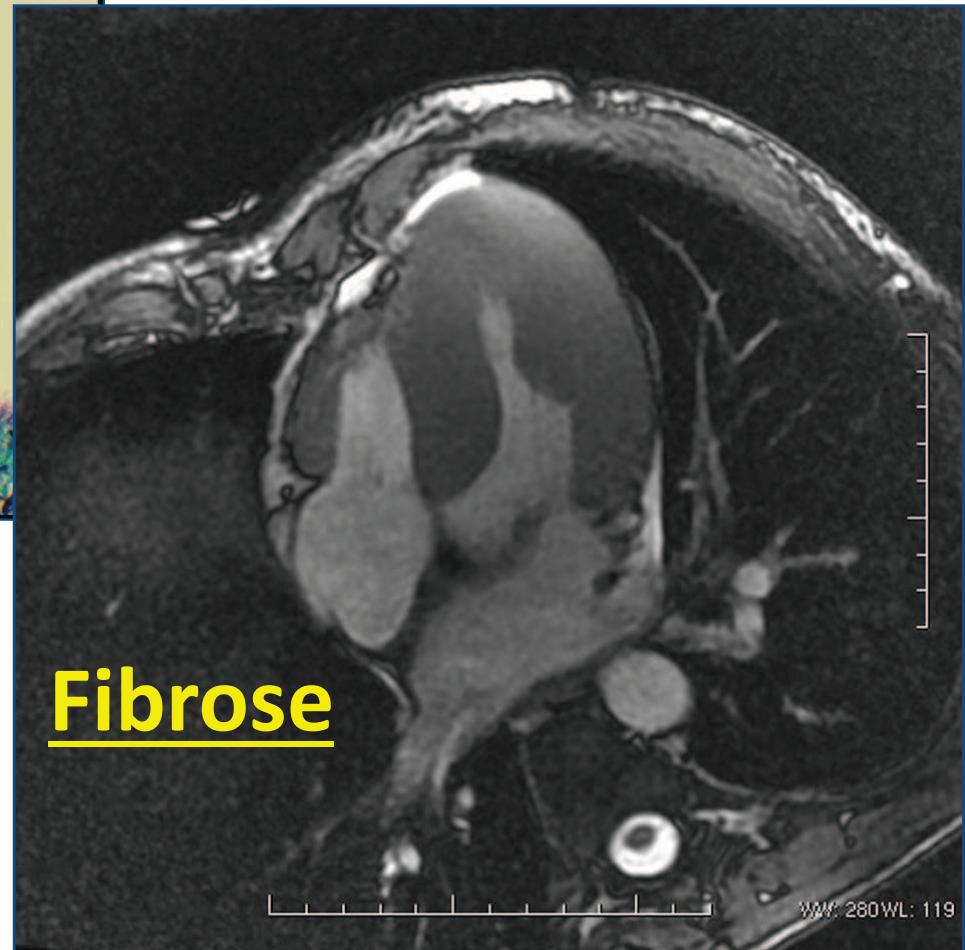
**Maladie de Fabry :
brûlures des extrémités,
présentes ou passées,
à examen clinique et EMG normal**



Représentations Fabry

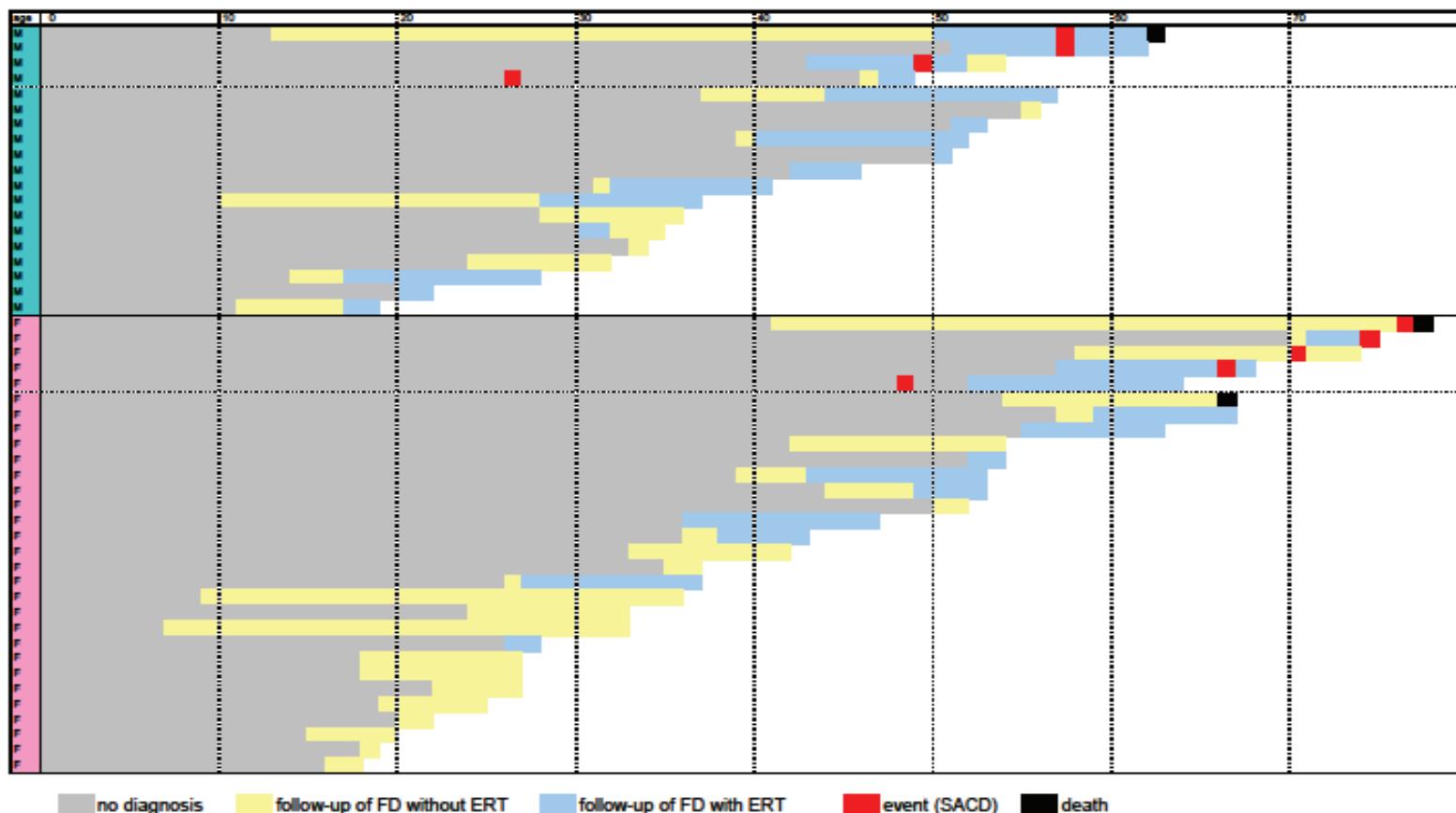


Ischémie



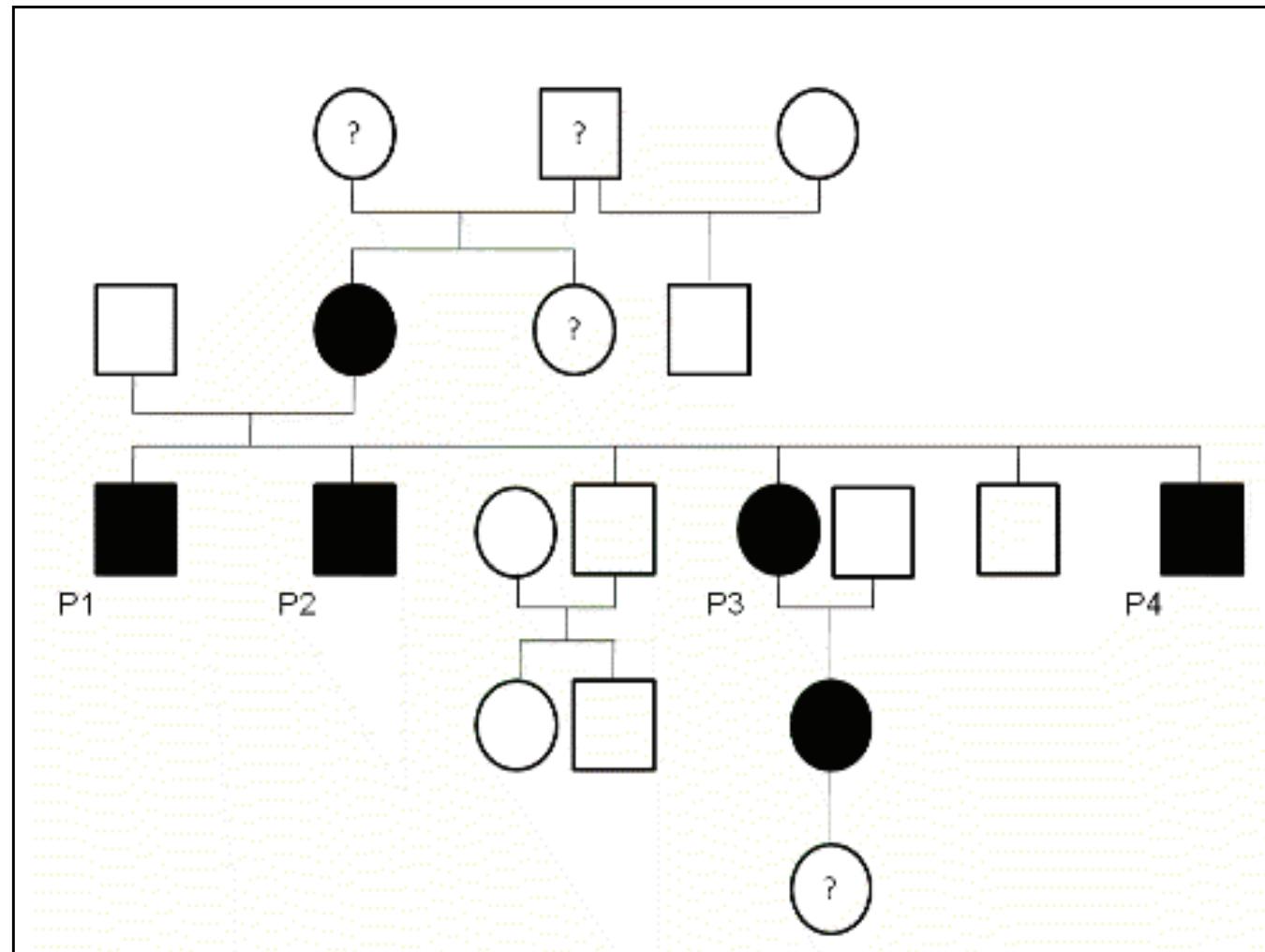
Fibrose

Cardiac device implantation in Fabry disease



SACD: severe arrhythmia or conduction defect

Un patient = Une famille



J. W.
Fabry Anderson



C. De
Duve



R. Brady



K.
Hashimoto



*Angiokeratoma
corporis
diffusum*



Lysosome
Nobel 1974

Fabry
= Lyso
somal
disease

Defect in
α- Galacto
Sidase

Enzyme
Replacement
Therapy

*Fabrazyme®,
Replagal®*

Chaperone
Therapy

Substrate
reduction
therapy?

-
Gene
Therapy?

-
*Combination
therapies?*

Are female
affected?
*Female are
affected!*

With Courtesy W Mauhin

Conclusions

- **Maladie de Fabry = maladie systémique**
 - Transmission liée à l'X
 - Phénotype très variable
 - Les femmes sont parfois sévèrement atteintes
- Diagnostic fait trop tardivement (> 30 ans)
- Cas index : nécessite une enquête généalogique

« Surcharge lysosomale »

- Fabry
- **Gaucher**
- **Niemann-Pick B**

Remerciements

- Patients et familles
- Associations de patients :
 - APMF
 - VML
- CRML
- Co-auteurs des travaux
 - Groupe collaboratif français
- Collaborateurs
 - Cliniciens
 - Biochimistes
 - Généticiens

