



The 65th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

ONLINE PUBLICATION ONLY**602.MYELOID ONCOGENESIS: BASIC****Combined Deficiency of Chromosome 7 Myeloid Tumor Suppressors Enhances Chemotherapy Resistance**

Matthew R. M. Jotte¹, Tanner C. Martinez¹, Angela Stoddart, PhD^{2,3}, Molly K. Imgruet¹, Henna S. Nam, BS⁴, Bonnie Hu⁴, Saira Khan, MS^{3,2}, Ningfei An, PhD^{2,3}, Megan E. McNerney, MDPH^{5,3,2}

¹Medical Scientist Training Program, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

²Department of Pathology, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

³Department of Pediatrics, Section of Hematology/Oncology, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

⁴The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

⁵Comprehensive Cancer Center, The University of Chicago Medicine, Chicago, IL

Monosomy 7 and del(7q) [-7/del(7q)] are recurrent in myeloid neoplasms and associated with chemoresistance. -7/del(7q) is identified in up to half of therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (t-MN), high-risk secondary malignancies arising after prior exposure to chemotherapy or radiation. -7/del(7q) is also detected in clonal hematopoiesis, suggesting chromosome 7 aberrations can be early events in disease etiology. Despite this prevalence, the pathogenesis of -7/del(7q) in leukemogenesis remains unclear. We previously reported that deficiency of the transcription factor *CUX1*, a 7q-encoded tumor suppressor gene, promotes hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell drug resistance and t-MN transformation. Herein, we determined the combined impact of *CUX1* loss with additional 7q tumor suppressor genes. To this end, we established a CRISPR/Cas9-based murine model of del(7q) clonal hematopoiesis and drug resistance. After targeting four 7q genes simultaneously, combined deficiency of *CUX1* and the histone methyltransferase *EZH2* uniquely promoted clonal outgrowth under genotoxic pressure *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Mechanistically, clonal selection is due, in part, to decreased apoptosis after chemotherapy exposure. RNA-seq in the absence of genotoxic insult revealed that *Cux1* and *Ezh2* loss has an additive transcriptional impact that is enriched for -7/del(7q) patient-derived gene signatures. Overall, we reveal a previously unknown genetic interaction between the 7q genes *CUX1* and *EZH2*, supporting the concept of 7q as a contiguous gene syndrome region. A refined understanding of the molecular pathways driving del(7q) pathogenesis and drug resistance will enable development of therapies designed to counter or prevent these high-risk malignancies. In addition, we report a tractable approach for interrogating the pathogenesis of aneuploid events more broadly in cancer.

Disclosures No relevant conflicts of interest to declare.

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