

SYSTEMIC PROTEOMIC PROFILING OF PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC MASTOCYTOSIS AND LINKAGE TO THEIR GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS

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Poster

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Systemic proteomic profiling of 108 mastocytosis patients identifies distinct protein signatures differentiating indolent from advanced disease and reveals candidate markers associated with gastrointestinal symptoms.

KEY POINTS

- Analysis of 275 plasma proteins in patients with cutaneous mastocytosis, indolent systemic mastocytosis (ISM), and advanced systemic mastocytosis (AdvSM) revealed distinct proteomic profiles separating ISM from AdvSM and both from polycythemia vera controls.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms were reported in 73.1% of ISM patients, 58.3% of AdvSM patients, and 53.3% of cutaneous mastocytosis patients.
- ISM patients with GI symptoms had significantly higher plasma levels of MILR1 and Transferrin Receptor protein 1 compared to those without GI symptoms, and TPSAB1 correlated with MILR1 in this subgroup.
- Key discriminating markers included elevated TPSAB1 and MILR1 in ISM versus controls, low IL-1RT1 and LAG3 in ISM versus AdvSM, and elevated IL-1RT1, MILR1, and Granulin Precursor in AdvSM versus controls.
- The findings suggest different disease mechanisms underlie ISM and AdvSM, with specific plasma proteins potentially serving as surrogate markers for GI involvement pending further validation.

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