# **Molecular markers** of disease progression in **NASH**



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# Disclosures





Speaking and teaching



### Outline

#### **Progression of NASH**

Molecular markers for insulin resistance

Molecular markers for fibrosis

Intervention on molecular markers

#### Fibrosis predicts all-cause & liver related mortality



### **Fibrosis Progression - Regression**

Meta-analysis of 11 studies with NAFLD paired biopsies NASH, n = 116NAFL, n = 133Follow-up, 6 years



EASL LiverTree Adams

Singh et al., Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2015

# Fibrosis Progression - Regression

#### **Fibrosis Progressors:**

More to gain > 5kg (55% vs. 24% p=0.02) Greater increase in waist circumference (+4.0 cm vs. -3.3 cm P = 0.001)

Higher HOMA-IR on follow-up (5.2. vs. 2.9 *P* = 0.04) Diabetes more likely at follow-up (OR 6.2 95%Cl 1.9-20)

#### **Fibrosis Regressors**

Greater reduction in HbA1c (-1.9 vs. 0.3 P = 0.02)

McPherson et *al.* J Hepatol 2015 Hamaguchi et *al.* Diabetes Care 2010 Wong et *al.* Gut 2010 Ekstedt et *al.* Hepatology 2006

### Outline

**Progression of NASH** 

#### **Molecular markers for insulin resistance**

Molecular markers for fibrosis

Intervention on molecular markers

#### Molecular markers for insulin resistance

265 plasma metabolites, 20 insulin-sensitive and 20 insulin-resistant subjects with NAFL

Pattern of 7 metabolites with a significant discriminating power



#### Molecular markers for insulin resistance



#### Molecular markers for insulin resistance



### Outline

**Progression of NASH** 

Molecular markers for insulin resistance

#### **Molecular markers for fibrosis**

Intervention on molecular markers

#### Genetic Markers for fibrosis (not exhaustive)



Adapted from Anstee et al. Gastroenterology 2016 & Eslam et al. J Hepatol 2017

#### **Truncated HSD17B13**



#### Heterozygosity alpha1 antitrypsine Pi\*Z

Risk of developing cirrhosis in 660 patients with biopsy proven NAFLD

F4. vs. F0

Adjusted for gender, age, BMI and diabetes



Strnad et al. GUT 2018

#### **Epigenetic Markers for fibrosis**



#### PPARy CpG1

PPARy CpG2

(3-4)



#### Increased circulating levels of miRNAs



Adapted from Eslam and Schuppan J Hepatol 2018

#### Molecular markers for fibrosis

	Cheap and reproducible	Sensitivity to exclude F≥3	Specificity to diagnose F≥3	Influenced by age	Allows predict clinical outcome
NAFLD fibrosis score	Yes	High	Modest	Yes	Yes
FIB-4	Yes	High	Modest	Yes	Yes
BARD score	Yes	High	Low	Unknown	Yes
APRI	Yes	High	Low	Unknow	Yes
Hepatoscore	Yes	High	Modest	Unknown	Yes

# Collagen Pro C3

- In fibrogenesis; Type III collagen synthesis is upregulated
- Pro-C3 is a neo-epitope marker reflecting true type III collagen formation
- It is released by ADAMTS2 during type III collagen maturation



Specific N-Proteases (ADAMTS2/Procollage n 1 N-Proteinase

### Molecular markers for fibrosis

AA profile of n = 44 subjects with NAFLD without diabetes and who had a liver biopsy

Glutamate-Serine-Glycine (GSG) index : glutamate/[serine + glycine]



### Outline

**Progression of NASH** 

Molecular markers for insulin resistance

Molecular markers for fibrosis

**Molecular markers for intervention** 

# Non-invasive diagnosis: Metabolomics



# Non-invasive diagnosis: Metabolomics

0

+15



Predict that in case of NASH Elevated blood levels of chondroitin and heparan sulphates

Serine deficiency

#### Identify

Phosphoserine phosphatase, Serine hydroxymethyltransferase 1 Branched chain amino-acid transaminase 1 as potential therapeutic targets

#### Non-targeted Metabolomics Profiling



#### Metabolite intervention in NASH



Mardinoglu et al. Molecular System Biology 2017

#### Human metabolic screening experiment

Discovery set (n = 33 liver biopsies)

Metabolic screening (252 metabolites)

6 metabolites passing screening threshold

**Replication set (***n* **= 66 liver biopsies)** 









#### Nicotinamide riboside



# Supplementation with NR-SER-NAC



Mardinoglu et al. Molecular System Biology 2017

### Metabolite intervention in NASH



#### Conclusions

Insulin resistance is associated with changes in circulating levels of AAs

Several molecular markers for fibrosis

Supplementation of specific metabolites may have therapeutic potential in NASH





