

12ème Congrès Annuel de l'AMPS

Association Médecine Pharmacie Sciences

Booklet

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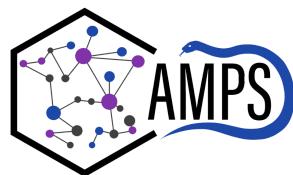
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Sommaire

2 Programme

3 Présentation des intervenants

7 Ateliers et table ronde

8 Présentations adhérents

15 Posters adhérents

17 Informations et numéros utiles

18 Trombinoscope des organisateurs

19 Partenaires

Programme

VENDREDI 7 JUILLET

9h45-10h15	Accueil & Petit-déjeuner
10h15-10h30	Allocution d'ouverture - Pr Stanislas Lyonnet
10h30-11h30	Conférence Dr-Claire Wilhelm - Institut Curie Biophysique et nanotechnologies
11h30-12h30	Présentations des adhérents Louise Nasser Stanislas Denruy Benjamin Burel
12h30-14h	Déjeuner & Temps d'échanges

SAMEDI 8 JUILLET

9h30-10h	Accueil & Petit-déjeuner
10h-11h	Conférence Pr. Ashley Moffet - Cambridge University Immunologie de l'interface materno-placentaire
11h-12h	Présentations des adhérents Thomas Garrot Myriam Mansour Imran Lahmar
12h-12h30	Présentation du nouveau Bureau
12h30-14h	Déjeuner & Temps d'échanges

DIMANCHE 9 JUILLET

9h45-10h15	Accueil & Petit-déjeuner
10h15-11h	Conférence Jeune Chercheuse Dr-Vincent Ibis, Université Paris Cité Biologie synthétique et antibiotiques
11h-12h	Conférence Pr. Catherine Barthélémy - Université de Tours Autisme et troubles du neuro-développement
12h-13h30	Déjeuner & Temps d'échanges

13h30-14h30	Présentations des adhérents Louis Hamminge Max Pithoux Lyn Badia Taha Piray
14h30-15h30	Santé-Humanités Dr- Alain Flament Comment l'anthropologie et l'archéologie éclairent-elles l'histoire de la médecine et des malades ?
15h30-16h30	Remise de Prix & Clôture du Congrès



Présentation des intervenants



Claire WILHELM

Vendredi 07/07 10h30-11h30

La Dr. Claire Wilhelm (PhD) est directrice de recherche CNRS à l'Institut Curie. Physicienne de formation, ses recherches à l'interface entre l'ingénierie, la biophysique et la biologie cellulaire portent sur la différenciation des cellules souches et les vésicules extracellulaires. Elle a été récompensée par la médaille d'argent du CNRS en 2022.

Magnetic tools in oncology and regenerative medicine

Magnetic nanoparticles remain first-in-class agents for tailor-made theranostic functions. In cancer therapy, they have raised the prospect of thermal treatments that have few if any adverse effects. In regenerative medicine, the magnetism of iron oxide - based nanoparticles provide cells with sufficient magnetization to manipulate them, with unlimited applications in tissue engineering. We developed magnetic-based methods to manipulate cells, towards the goal to provide magnetic artificial tissue replacements that can be stimulated on demand. For instance, it could induce mechanically stem cell differentiation. Similarly, it allows to magnetically compress cancer spheroids alongside their genesis or drug testing and even nanoparticles-mediated therapy, then in an all-in-one actor/probe action of the magnetic nanoparticles. Yet, any medical use of nanoparticles raises the more general issue of intracellular nanoparticle long-term fate. Cell spheroids models and magnetic tools were developed to monitor long-term nanomaterials intracellular integrity. It evidenced a massive intracellular degradation, which could be prevented by a polymeric coating or an inert gold shell. Remarkably, human cells could also biosynthesize their own magnetic nanoparticles, with longer persistence, and limited toxicity. Nevertheless, if degradation of magnetic nanoparticles culminates in Fe(II) release, it can also be translated into an additional asset for cancer therapy, with synergistic thermal and ferroptotic cancer cell death.



Javier PIZARRO-CERDA

Vendredi 07/07 15h00-16h00

Le Dr. Javier Pizarro-Cerda (PhD) est directeur de recherche à l'Institut Pasteur. Il emploie une combinaison d'approches issues de la génomique des populations afin d'étudier l'origine et l'évolution du système immunitaire en lien avec les infections à *Yersinia*.

Genomics to study pathogens & hosts: lessons from recent and distant past

Pathogens remain a constant threat to human health, as recently exemplified by the major Covid-19 pandemic. Advances in genomics currently allow us now not only to better track pathogen circulation, but also to better understand host/pathogen interactions and evolution. In this presentation, I will describe our experience using genomics to implement diagnostic tools in our national reference activities to survey enteric yersiniosis in France or plague in Madagascar, to investigate the recent evolution of pathogenic *Yersinia* species, as well as to unveil how the major 1347-1352 plague pandemic known as the Black Death shaped the evolution of human immune genes, impacting our current susceptibility to auto-immune diseases.



Cécile MARTINAT

Vendredi 07/07 17h30-18h30

La Dr. Cécile Martinat (PhD) est directrice de l'Institut des cellules souches pour le traitement et l'étude des maladies monogéniques (I-Stem) et directrice de recherche Inserm. Ses travaux utilisent les cellules souches embryonnaires comme thérapie dans les maladies neuromusculaires telles que la Myotonie de Steinert.

Use of human pluripotent stem cells for Neuromuscular Disorders

Understanding the mechanisms by which a genetic variation contributes to diseases is a central aim of human genetics and should greatly facilitate the development of preventive strategies and treatments. Implementing this approach to understand the cellular and molecular basis of neuromuscular disorders (NMDs) is particularly challenging due to the inherent inaccessibility of the affected cell types from patients. Despite the wealth of existing cellular and animal models, progresses towards identification of new treatments have been hampered by the incomplete understanding of the pathogenic mechanisms involved in these diseases as well as the availability of relevant screening tools. The development of convenient Human models that even more closely replicate the disease will undoubtedly improve pathological modeling of neuromuscular disorders as well as more adapted therapeutics.



Lina BENAJIBA

Vendredi 07/07 19h00-19h40

La Dr. Lina Benajiba est CCA-Inserm-Bettencourt en onco-hématologie. Directrice de l'équipe *Identification and targeting of extrinsic regulators of myeloid malignancies* à l'Institut de Recherche Saint-Louis, elle est spécialiste de la leucémie aiguë myéloïde (LAM).

Paths to an acute myeloid leukemia cure: target identification, drug discovery and myeloid leukemogenesis

As part of the "INSERM School's MD-PhD program", Lina conducted her PhD training at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, focusing on the identification and characterization of new therapeutic targets in acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Lina also trained as a physician and obtained her MD from the University of Paris with a specialization in both hematology and pharmacology. Her clinical efforts are currently focused on early drug development in myeloid malignancies.

In 2020, Lina started her own research group in Saint-Louis Research Institute in Paris, as part of the "CCA-INSERM-Bettencourt" physician-scientist program, and the team was recently labeled by the ATIP-Avenir program in 2023. Her team unraveled the role of the ATPase VCP as a novel dependency involved in AML DNA repair (Roux et al. Science Translational Medicine, 2021) and is currently developing large-scale descriptive and functional translational approaches to better understand myeloid leukemogenesis and decipher innovative therapeutic strategies, with a particular focus on the niche-leukemic crosstalk and environment driven AML development. In addition to VCP targeting in AML, her talk will also focus on innovative therapeutic strategies targeting the tumor microenvironment and will shed light on myeloid malignancies clonal plasticity under targeted therapies, using JAK inhibition in myeloproliferative neoplasms as an example.



Ashley MOFFETT

Samedi 08/07 10h00-11h00

La Pr. Ashley Moffett (MD-PhD) est Professeure d'Immunologie Reproductive dans le Département de Pathologie à l'Université de Cambridge. Ses recherches portent sur l'interaction entre le système immunitaire maternel et le fœtus, notamment durant la placentation et l'invasion trophoblastique. Elle est membre de la British Academy of Medical Sciences.

Compromise at the Human Maternal-Fetal Interface

The role of the maternal immune system in reproductive success in humans remains controversial. I will focus on the events that occur in the maternal decidua during the first few weeks of human pregnancy, because this is the site at which maternal leukocytes initially interact with and can recognize fetal trophoblast cells, potentially involving allorecognition by both T cells and natural killer (NK) cells. NK cells are the dominant leukocyte population in first-trimester decidua, and genetic studies point to a role of allorecognition by uterine NK cells in establishing a boundary between the mother and the fetus. By contrast, definitive evidence that allorecognition by decidual T cells occurs during the first trimester is lacking. Thus, during the crucial period when the placenta is established, damaging T cell-mediated adaptive immune responses towards placental trophoblast are minimized, whereas NK cell allorecognition contributes to successful implantation and healthy pregnancy.



Emmanuel MIGNOT

Samedi 08/07 15h00-16h00

Le Pr. Emmanuel Mignot (MD-PhD) est directeur du Center for Sleep Medicine à l'Université de Stanford. Ses travaux fondateurs sur le système orexinergique ont conduit à la découverte de l'origine immune de la narcolepsie. Il a reçu de nombreuses récompenses pour ses travaux, incluant en 2023 le Breakthrough prize in Life Sciences, et est un membre des National Academies of Sciences and Medicine.

Genetic, neuroscience and pathophysiology of narcolepsy

Narcolepsy Type 1, a disorder associated with daytime sleepiness and symptoms of abnormal REM (dreaming) sleep, is caused by a loss of hypocretin (orexin)-producing neurons in the lateral hypothalamus, a neuropeptide critical to the maintenance of wakefulness. Evidence, such as a 98% association with HLA DQB1*06:02, indicates an autoimmune basis targeting hypocretin neurons, a small population of 70,000 hypothalamic neurons. Genome-wide association studies have strengthened the association between narcolepsy and immune system gene polymorphisms, with involvement of additional polymorphisms in the HLA region (notably in HLA-DP and Class I), T cell receptor alpha and beta loci, Langerin, INFAR1, CTSH, P2RY11, SIRPG, ZNF365 and PRF1. These polymorphisms map to a narrow pathophysiological pathway centered on antigen presentation to CD4+ with subsequent CD8+ T cell mediated killing of hypocretin neurons. No autoantibodies or B cell effects have been identified. Interestingly, recent evidence indicate that influenza is the trigger of the autoimmune process, with involvement of a specific epitope shared by some but not all influenza viruses, offering the possibility of preventing the disease through vaccine modification. Increased T cell reactivity to hypocretin is also evident in patients and is likely involved in the disease pathophysiology. Increased understanding of the pathophysiology of narcolepsy is also matched by improved therapy. Most excitingly, orexin receptor agonists have recently been developed and tried in patients and controls. These have remarkable efficacy in cases, superior to current therapies (including amphetamine like compounds) and represent an entirely new class of wake-promoting agents, with application beyond the narrow field of narcolepsy.



Vincent LIBIS

Dimanche 09/07 10h15-11h00

Le Dr. Vincent Libis (PharmD-PhD) dirige l'équipe « Métabolites microbien cryptiques » au sein de l'unité de recherche ELiS du Centre de Recherche Interdisciplinaires Inserm de l'Université Paris Cité. Spécialiste de la biologie synthétique et des antibiotiques, ses travaux de recherche portent sur la découverte de nouveaux métabolites microbien bioactifs.

Discovering novel bioactive microbial metabolites through synthetic biology

Discovery of bioactive secondary metabolites of microbial origin have declined in the past decades, depriving clinical pipelines from a key source of novel lead molecules. Encouragingly, the natural repertoire of microbial secondary metabolites remains vastly underexplored, and recent developments in microbial genome mining technologies offer ways to accelerate the pace of discoveries. Sequencing and bioinformatics allow prioritization of biosynthetic genes predicted to encode new metabolites, and cloning and heterologous expression of such genes can speed up the discovery of therapeutically relevant molecules. Here, an approach allowing to massively parallelize these processes will be presented. The streamlined interrogation of a large number of biosynthetic genes contained in a strain collection led us to discover several previously uncharacterized natural products, including a novel antibiotic. I will discuss the importance of leveraging economies of scale with cloning strategies and their potential to become a major source of novel leads. On the side, I will present how citizens can be involved on specific bottlenecks and take part in the global effort to find novel molecules, in particular urgently needed novel antibiotics.



Catherine BARTHELEMY

Dimanche 09/07 11h00-12h00

La Pr. Catherine Barthélémy (MD-PhD) est Professeur émérite à l'Université de Tours. Après avoir été une des premières à proposer une hypothèse neurologique à l'autisme, ses travaux ont eu un profond impact sur la prise en charge médicale de ce trait. Elle est Vice-Présidente de l'Académie de Médecine.

Autisme et troubles du neuro-développement

À Tours, les travaux pionniers des Pr Gilbert Lelord et Catherine Barthélémy ont permis de remettre, il y a près de 50 ans, la Médecine au cœur des recherches et des pratiques dans le champ de l'Autisme. Fondée sur les principes de l'expérimentation énoncés par Claude Bernard, l'école de Tours a ainsi décrit comment les particularités de perception de l'environnement, liées à un trouble du développement et du fonctionnement cérébral, entraînaient ces comportements atypiques de repli sur soi et de recherche d'immuabilité. Depuis, ces recherches pluridisciplinaires se sont poursuivies et permettent maintenant d'éclairer, à l'échelle d'un individu, le fonctionnement des réseaux neuronaux cibles à l'origine de ces troubles. Ces travaux facilitent non seulement le diagnostic précoce, véritable enjeu pronostic, mais également le développement d'innovations thérapeutiques issues du champ des nouvelles technologies. C'est sur ces bases et dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale 2018-2022 que le GIS Autisme et troubles du neurodéveloppement, piloté par le Pr Barthélémy, a fédéré plus de 600 médecins et scientifiques en France pour accroître le potentiel national et international des recherches translationnelles dans le domaine.

Ateliers et table ronde

Discussion santé-humanités : Alain Froment

Comment l'anthropologie éclairent-elle l'histoire de la médecine et des maladies ?

Alain Froment est médecin, anthropologue et épidémiologiste ainsi qu'ancien directeur scientifique des collections d'anthropologie du musée de l'Homme. Au travers de cette discussion, il nous présentera ses travaux en anthropologie visant à explorer la variabilité biologique de l'espèce humaine ainsi qu'à se questionner sur notre évolution. Son travail a porté sur l'histoire des humains tant d'un point de vue anatomique, socio-culturel, épidémiologique que génétique.

Après une présentation de son travail, nous pourrons discuter de ce que serait une médecine dite darwinienne, qui cherche à comprendre "pourquoi nous tombons malades ?" en plus de rechercher "comment ?". Cela se fonde notamment sur la connaissance de l'histoire épidémiologique des populations du passé qui façonne notre susceptibilité actuelle aux maladies. Nous serons alors invités à discuter de ce que pourrait être une pratique médicale plus diversifiée prenant en compte notre histoire évolutive.

Atelier 1 : Conseils pour le design de figures d'article scientifique

Quelle est la première chose qui attire votre attention dans un article ou un poster ? Les figures ! Vous avez des résultats qui méritent d'être mis en valeur. Vous en avez assez de produire des figures en noir et blanc loin d'être inoubliables ? Venez développer vos talents artistiques en participant à l'atelier design de figures animé par Wei Li, doctorant de l'Institut de l'Audition aux grands talents de design. Vous apprendrez les règles classiques de figure design et les astuces pour valoriser vos résultats en utilisant une présentation des données adaptée et les couleurs à bon escient. [atelier en anglais]

Atelier 2: Création de Start-Up

Une idée de génie ? Certaines innovations peuvent mener à la création d'un projet entrepreneurial en développant des nouvelles technologies issues de la recherche académique. Sibius est une start-up créée suite à la mise au point d'un outil digital - Digitrack - pour la détection précoce de troubles cognitifs, notamment de l'autisme. Morgan Péju, ingénieur chez Sibius, vous présentera les fondements scientifiques de ce projet ainsi que les étapes menant à la création d'une entreprise.

Atelier 3: Recherche dans le privé

La recherche académique c'est cool, mais qu'en est-il de la recherche dans le privé ? Quel est le métier de chercheur au quotidien ? Comment le combiner avec une pratique en clinique ? Si vous êtes curieux d'en savoir plus sur la recherche en industrie, venez poser vos questions et écouter Thibault Fourniols médecin et chef de projet recherche et développement chez EVerZom, une entreprise qui produit des exosomes à des fins thérapeutiques ou de recherche.

Présentations adhérents

... Stanislas Demuth, PhD ...

07/07 11h30

Titre : PRIMUS-Alpha: a clinical decision support system prototype for precision medicine in multiple sclerosis contextualizing patients evolutions in multi-source reference data

Thématiques : Computational biology and bioinformatics, Engineering, Neurology

Abstract: The clinical evolutions and therapeutic responses of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) are heterogeneous. Digital tools may ease precision medicine approaches by helping physicians evaluate patients in the context of population subgroups. Here, we present PRIMUS-Alpha, a functional prototype of a clinical decision support system for MS management. It contextualizes patients in the individual data of randomized clinical trials and prospective cohorts. We processed 6 source databases to build a harmonized reference database: 5 randomized clinical trials and the high quality cohort of the French MS registry OFSEP-HD. The resulting reference database contained 5064 patients. Therapeutic scenarios involving 22 approved disease modifying treatments can be contextualized, including treatment switches and induction strategies. During the clinical visit, the neurologist may describe his patient with up to 9 predictive variables and compare several therapeutic scenarios in his context. A filter-based contextualization algorithm identifies the subgroup matching the patient's characteristics and describes visually a projection of his evolution up to a 2-years horizon. The projection describes the rate of relapses, the rate of new T2 MRI lesions, the disability worsening and eventual changes of therapeutic strategies. Therefore, PRIMUS-Alpha describes a personalized subgroup by accessing multi-source and harmonized reference data in real-time during the clinical visit. Its modular architecture enables the addition of further sources in the future to diversify the documented profiles and therapeutic scenarios. The deployment of the database in a synthetic and distributed form will guarantee the confidentiality of patients and the usage control by each organization sharing data.

... Myriam Mansour, PhD ...

08/07 11h00

Titre : Analysis of the cellular and molecular mechanisms governing the progression of hyperplastic nerves to plexiform neurofibromas in Neurofibromatosis type 1

Thématiques : Neuroscience, Cancer

Abstract: Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is a common genetic disease that affects 1/3000 people worldwide. Approximately 50% of NF1 patients develop benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors called plexiform neurofibromas (pNFs). In addition to causing substantial morbidity, disfigurement, neuropathic pain, and functional impairment up to and including paralysis, pNFs are likely to progress to highly aggressive and metastatic tumors with a poor 5-year prognosis. Currently, there is no treatment that can prevent or cure pNFs and its transformation. Despite advances through the development of NF1 mouse models, the mechanisms governing their initiation remain poorly understood, yet a crucial element of tumorigenesis. My thesis project aims to decipher the cellular and molecular mechanisms governing nerve progression to pNFs to identify potentially therapeutic targets. For this study, I have used our NF1 mouse model (Nf1-KO ; Wt background) which faithfully recapitulates the pathophysiology of NF1. The results of this study showed that: (i) peripheral nerves of Nf1-KO mice are twice as thick as those of controls, (ii) tumor cells express a protein known to promote inflammation and fibrosis, (iii) a macrophage population is significantly enriched in mutants, (iv) the proportion of fibroblasts is increased and a subpopulation of fibroblasts has an inflammatory molecular signature, (v) finally, bite-induced inflammation accelerates pNFs progression, (vi) and a heterozygous microenvironment is sufficient to induce an inflammatory profile without injury.



... Guy Bouvier, Chargé de recherche ...

Titre: Impaired cerebellar plasticity hypersensitizes sensory reflexes in SCN2A-associated ASD**Thématisques:** Neuroscience, Physiology, Diseases

Abstract: Sensory hypersensitivity is common in autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Here, we find that hypersensitivity is present even in innate, reflexive sensory behaviors in humans and in mice with loss-of-function in the ASD risk-factor gene SCN2A. The cerebellum-dependent vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR), which helps maintain one's gaze during movement, was hypersensitized due to deficits in cerebellar plasticity. Heterozygous loss of SCN2A-encoded NaV1.2 sodium channels in granule cells impaired high-frequency transmission to Purkinje cells and long-term potentiation, a form of synaptic plasticity important for modulating VOR gain. VOR plasticity could be rescued in adolescent mice via a CRISPR-activator approach that increases Scn2a expression, highlighting how evaluation of simple reflexes can be used as quantitative readout of therapeutic interventions.

07/07 11h30

... Louise Nassor, PhD ...

Titre: Mechanical regulation of post-Golgi secretion in complex 3D cellular models**Thématisques:** Cell Biology, Biophysics

Abstract: To reach the cell surface, secreted proteins are transported along intracellular routes from the endoplasmic reticulum through the Golgi complex. Cargoes exit the Golgi in transport carriers that use microtubules to be addressed to the plasma membrane for exocytosis. Post-Golgi secretion is not spatially random but directed by a subset of microtubules to some focal adhesions that are hotspots of secretion. Focal adhesions are major cell-matrix adhesions that convert mechanical forces into actin contraction. This suggests that mechanosensing of the environment through focal adhesions could influence the distribution of exocytosis hotspots. Still, the existence of exocytosis hotspots in 3D and in more physiological contexts remains unknown. This project aims at understanding the crosstalk between the mechanics of the cell microenvironment and the regulation of protein secretion from the Golgi to the plasma membrane. I have set up two 3D cellular models to monitor cell secretion, which are more physiologically relevant than basic 2D cellular models seeded on glass. First, single migrating cancer cells in collagen fibers network, in order to follow the migration of cells on fibers network of controlled rigidity and porosity and describe how the Golgi dynamics and post-Golgi secretion are organized. Second, epithelial cells secretion has been followed using a synchronized secretion assay. From known 2D assays, we set up 3D cysts and followed secretion using immunofixation at different timepoints of secretion. Together, these two models raised new questions on protein secretion in complex 3D mechanical environment and open new tools to dig our ongoing questions.

09/07 13h30

... Louis Haffreingue, Master 2 ...

Titre: Epicardial contribution to the developing heart involves a regulation of growth factor signaling by the endosulfatases Sulf1 and Sulf2.**Thématisques :** Cell Biology, Developmental biology

Abstract: Normal cardiac development involves extensive crosstalk between the epicardium and the other cardiac cell types. The epicardium sends signals responsible for cardiomyocyte proliferation as well as vessel development and receives signals for proliferation or epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). Understanding how epicardial signalling is modulated is important to improve our knowledge of cardiac development. It could also offer therapeutic possibilities post myocardial infarction to reactivate the epicardium and promote its regenerative roles. In this study, we present a new level of regulation of epicardial signalling during development involving endosulfatases. We show that the endosulfatases, Sulf1 and Sulf2, are regulated by the transcription factor WT1, a long-known transcription factor that is very important for epicardium formation. Wt1 knockdown downregulated Sulf1 and upregulated Sulf2, supporting the *in vivo* expression pattern observed in mouse embryos. The effect of Sulf1/2 knockdown was assessed in two functional assays, proliferation and EMT. Downregulated Sulf activity enhanced the proliferative response to FGF2 and PDGF-BB ligands. Sults and Wt1 knockdown pushed epicardial cells to differentiate and increased their response to TGF β 2. Signalling studies showed an increase of phosphorylated Smad2 in response to TGF β 1 treatment. Together, these results show a new regulatory mechanism of epicardial signalling and reveal a new role of the endosulfatases during development.



... Max Piffoux, Post-doc ...**Titre :** Taking into account greenhouse gas emission in health technology assessment**Thématiques :** Ecology, Health care

Abstract: Most countries pledged to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a reduction that might not be achievable without changing care pathways. Health technology assessment (HTA) and decisions based on it does not include GHG emissions so far.

Methods: We describe a drug-specific carbon footprinting method to estimate GHG emissions relative to R&D, sales, general and administrative costs for a specific treatment strategy to complete the classical assessment based on treatment production, packaging and transport. GHG emissions are integrated in a conceptual framework accounting both climate change related mortality and economic impacts.

Results: Drug-specific GHG accounting contribute to better estimate the carbon footprint at the care pathway level, particularly in the context of high-cost drugs. The GHG accounting Incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICERGHG) value is highly related to our preference for present, i.e. the relative value placed on future generations. Although conservative hypotheses are used for this analysis, GHG accounting has substantial effects on HTA. GHG accounting significantly increases ICER for chronic preventive treatment in low-risk populations, has limited effects in treatments significantly improving patients' quality adjusted life years (QALY) even if associated to large GHG emissions. GHG accounting may also render cost-saving GHG mitigating strategies like vaccination.

Conclusions: Current medico-economic metrics need to consider the impact on climate change to effectively address the real effect and cost effectiveness of care strategies, integrated over time and at the society scale. GHG accounting impact may substantially favor or penalize a strategy versus another and impact health technology assessment bodies decisions.

... Thomas Gargot, Post-doc ...**Titre :** OTO, A compressive armchair to perform deep pressure in children with ASD: a user-centered design and feasibility study**Thématiques :** Materials Science, Engineering, Health occupations

Abstract: Importance: Deep Pressure Therapy (DPT) is widely used in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) but evidence of its efficacy is limited.

Objective: To design a usable, non-stigmatizing compressive armchair easily controlled electronically by the user

Design: We used a user-centered design and assessed the usability of the device

Setting: Day Hospital in Autism Spectrum Disorder children in Tours for one year.

Participants: Convenience sample of 26 children with severe forms of Autism Spectrum Disorder and intellectual deficiency.

Intervention: Four different cells can be inflated to induce a tailored pressure on the body. The pressure level is recorded electronically and can be limited with a maximum threshold tailored for each individual.

Outcomes and measures: Witteman design guidelines, System Usability Scale and time of use.

Results: The design was user-centered. Usability was between good and excellent. The device was used weekly for 15 months among 26 patients for 3-20 min each, a total of 72,5 hours. The armchair takes less place than the hug machine. Performing sessions with the chair is feasible.

Conclusions and Relevance: This device opens perspectives for controlled evaluation of deep pressure therapy to treat anxiety in Autism Spectrum Disorder. The device allows assessing efficacy of deep pressure therapy in Autism Spectrum Disorder and underlying physiological mechanisms.

What this study Adds: Deep pressure therapy is widely used in occupational therapy and requested by parents but evidence of efficacy and rational is too poor to recommend its use. We describe the design, outcome, and usability of a new electronic-controlled oto armchair.

Titre : Epigenetic modifiers MMSET and EZH2 physically interact and cooperate to support Multiple Myeloma pathophysiology

Thématiques : Immunology, Cancer

Abstract: Le Myélome Multiple (MM) est une hémopathie maligne fréquente caractérisée par la prolifération de plasmocytes (PC) tumoraux dans la moelle osseuse, et par une grande hétérogénéité biologique et clinique. A échelle moléculaire, cette hétérogénéité se traduit par différentes lésions génétiques, notamment des translocations récurrentes, et par des dérégulations épigénétiques. Dans ce contexte, la translocation t(4;14) est une lésion génétique de mauvais pronostic retrouvée chez 20% des patients qui aboutit à la surexpression de l'oncogène MMSET, un facteur épigénétique impliqué dans la diméthylation de H3K36 (H3K36me2). Des études antérieures ont montré qu'il existait, dans les cellules de MM t(4;14)+ et dans de nombreux autres cancers, un lien fonctionnel étroit entre MMSET et EZH2, la sous-unité catalytique du PRC2 (Polycomb Repressive Complex 2), responsable du dépôt de H3K27me3 sur la chromatine. Notre groupe a par ailleurs démontré qu'EZH2 était un oncogène dans le MM, néanmoins sa fonction spécifique dans le contexte t(4;14) reste mal comprise.

Dans cette étude, nous démontrons qu'EZH2 interagit physiquement avec MMSET dans le MM, et que cette interaction est importante pour réguler la localisation nucléaire et chromatinnienne du PRC2, en contrôlant notamment la voie de p53 dans les cellules de MM t(4;14). Nous démontrons aussi que le traitement par le MAK-683, un inhibiteur allostérique du PRC2, permet de partiellement supprimer cette interaction et synergise spécifiquement dans les PC tumoraux t(4;14) avec le Melphalan, une chimiothérapie conventionnelle du MM. La combinaison MAK-683 + Melphalan pourrait donc présenter un intérêt thérapeutique chez les patients t(4;14).

Titre : Easy-PSAP: an integrated workflow to prioritize pathogenic variants in sequence data from a single individual

Thématiques : Genetics, Computational biology and bioinformatics

Abstract: Genomic data from Next-Generation Sequencing has become an integral part of clinical genetic diagnosis. The number of genetic variants yielded by sequencing methods has raised the question of variant prioritization. The Population Sampling Probability (PSAP) method has been developed to tackle the issue of variant prioritization for a single patient, by leveraging allele frequencies from population databases and a variant pathogenicity score. Here, we present Easy-PSAP, a complete new implementation comprising of two user-friendly and highly adaptable pipelines based on the PSAP principle, which can evaluate genetic variants at the scale of a whole genome using information from the latest population and annotation databases. To test its performance, we simulated synthetic disease exomes and genomes by inserting known pathogenic variants from the ClinVar database in healthy sequence data and evaluated their rank based on their PSAP p-value.

Easy-PSAP was able to capture more than 50% of causal coding pathogenic variants in the top 10 variants for an autosomal dominant model of transmission and in the top 1 for an autosomal recessive model of transmission. Easy-PSAP also analyses variants in the non-coding genome by using pre-defined functional regions: the ranking of clinically-relevant non-coding variants like splicing variants is similar to coding variants, which shows the good performances of the proposed method. These findings, along with the accessibility of the pipeline to both researchers and clinicians, make Easy-PSAP a state-of-the-art tool for NGS data analysis that is implemented to evolve as new frameworks and databases become available.

Titre : Early remodeling of systemic antitumor T cell immunity in head and neck cancer patients treated by chemoradiation

Thématiques : Immunology, Cancer, Biomarkers

Abstract: A combination of radiotherapy and chemotherapy (CRT: chemoradiation) is particularly used as a cytotoxic therapy in locally advanced cancers. CRT also gained great interest as a combination approach with immune checkpoint inhibitors. Our recent report showed that CRT synergistically improves the antitumor T cell immunity suitable for ICI action (Lauret et al, JTC, 2021). Here, we performed a high throughput blood-based analysis in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma treated by CRT. Forty-eight HNSCC patients were enrolled in the i-CRT cohort (NCT03117946). Blood samples were collected before, during, and 3 months after platinum-based CRT. Tumor-specific T cell responses were measured by IFN- γ ELISpot using peptides derived from telomerase and NY-ESO-1. Flow cytometry was used for phenotypic and functional characterization of circulating immune cells. Bulk RNA sequencing was performed to analyze transcriptomic signatures from blood immune cells at different times. Twenty-five out of 40 (62%) evaluable patients had pre-treatment circulating antitumor T cell responses. A transient decrease of this response occurred two weeks after CRT and most patients recovered their immune responses 3 months after CRT. These circulating T cells induced after CRT displayed a Th1-polarized profile with upregulation of cytokine expression. Furthermore, early blood expansion of exhausted phenotype T cells was detected after CRT. Patients with high adaptive antitumor T cell response at baseline showed improved clinical outcomes. Transcriptomic analysis from PBMC support that CRT responders displayed upregulation of inflammatory-associated gene expression. These results provide insight into the systemic immunological changes that should be considered for combining CRT with immunotherapy.

Titre : Apport des outils bio-informatiques dans l'analyse de pathologies humaines par l'analyse de réseaux moléculaires et dans l'amélioration des pratiques en génétique médicale

Thématiques : Genetics, Immunology, Computational biology and bioinformatics

Abstract: L'amélioration technologique de ces deux dernières décennies en génétique médicale représente un double défi de par la complexité d'interprétation des données ainsi générées et la constante nécessité d'améliorer l'accès à ces technologies. La biologie des systèmes, l'étude des interactions entre les composants d'un système biologique, permet en particulier d'exploiter les données issues de séquençage haut-débit, telles que des données d'expression génique, pour étudier des pathologies complexes telles que le cancer. La première partie de mon doctorat a été axée sur la mort cellulaire régulée (non développée). La deuxième partie de mon travail s'est concentrée sur l'étude du système immunitaire inné et son implication dans la covid-19. Nous avons analysé et visualisé, pour chaque type cellulaire du système immunitaire innée, l'expression des gènes au niveau de prélèvements pulmonaires sur des cartes de réseaux moléculaires correspondantes. Ensuite, nous avons comparé l'activité de voies moléculaires entre les patients atteints de la covid-19 et des témoins. Le dernier chapitre de ce travail se focalise sur l'optimisation du temps d'expertise en génétique médicale par la conception d'une application : GeneTree. Il s'agit d'une application web open-source que j'ai créée sur la base de ma pratique clinique. Elle permet de recueillir les antécédents médicaux du patient, de dessiner automatiquement des arbres généalogiques et de générer le compte-rendu clinique correspondant. L'application est articulée autour de deux interfaces : un formulaire interactif pour le patient et une interface pour le médecin. L'application permet l'import de plusieurs formats de fichier et ne nécessite pas d'installation préalable.

Titre: *The molecular shape of you: allosteric inhibition of mGluR5 using biparatopic nanobodies***Thématiques:** Neuroscience, Molecular Biology

Abstract: Nanobodies have been used extensively during the last decade as cristalisation chaperonne, structural probes and allosteric modulators. mGluRs are a family of 8 GPCR playing key regulating roles in neuron physiology. Although their regional pattern of expression makes them highly sought therapeutic targets, their pharmacology remains elusive to this day due to their very conserved structure and orthosteric pockets. In this presentation, we describe the generation of mGluR5 specific nanobodies with pharmacological activity, and their enhancement through molecular engineering, alongside their potential use *in vivo*. Interestingly, our work demonstrate that Nanobody combination through dimerisation can bring forth new properties unpredictable from their individual constituents, highlighting allosteric cooperative effects.

...Imran Lahmar, PhD ...

08/07 11h00

Titre: *Mécanismes immunomodulateurs des sels biliaires dans le contexte de l'immunité antitumorale***Thématiques:** Microbiology, Immunology, Cancer

Abstract: Le rôle du microbiote intestinal dans la réponse ou la résistance aux immunothérapies. Chez la souris l'absence de microbiote intestinale par sa déletion grâce à des antibiotiques ou par l'élevage de celle-ci en milieu stérile abouti à une perte de réponse aux immunothérapies antitumorales. chez l'homme, la prise d'antibiotique est associée à une mauvaise réponse aux immunothérapie. Les mécanismes soutenant ces phénomènes ne sont pas connus. Récemment il a été montré que chez la souris, la prise d'antibiotique aboutit à une diminution de Madcam1 dans l'intestin. Cette molécule étant nécessaire à l'"homing" des lymphocytes T régulateurs intestinaux, ceux-ci se retrouvent dans la circulation sanguine et peuvent rejoindre la tumeur. Ces lymphocytes immunosuppresseurs vont alors empêcher l'efficacité de l'immunothérapie. Dans cette étude nous avons cherché à comprendre le mécanisme médiant la diminution de Madcam1 afin d'identifier des pistes thérapeutiques.

... Benjamin Bunel, PhD ...

07/07 11h30

Titre: *Unequal segregation of mitochondria and transition of division modes during neurogenesis***Thématiques :** Developmental biology, Stem cells

Abstract: The central nervous system is a complex assembly of several cell types developing from a limited reservoir of neural progenitors. During vertebrate neurogenesis, a progressive transition from symmetric (SYM) proliferative to asymmetric (ASYM) neurogenic progenitor divisions is critical to balance self-renewal versus differentiation. Recent studies revealed a key role for mitochondria in the regulation of cell fate during neurogenesis. We hypothesize that their mitotic segregation during neurogenesis could represent a cell fate determinant in ASYM division. Using live imaging of fluorescent mitochondrial constructs in the chick embryonic neural tube, we found that just after mitosis the distribution of mitochondria is predominantly symmetric when divisions are almost exclusively SYM (at E2). By contrast, we observed a dramatic shift towards unequal distributions when ASYM divisions predominate (at E3 and E4). In addition, when mitochondrial reporters were targeted at the neurogenic Tis21 locus (somatic knock-in) at E3, we again observed a shift towards more asymmetric distribution. Finally, we showed that CDC25B gain-of-function experiments (to accelerate neurogenesis) induce an increase of unequal mitochondrial distribution at E2, while its downregulation at E3 (to delay neurogenesis) resulted in a more equal distribution.

Using long term imaging to link mitochondrial distribution during mitosis and daughter fate (new division or delamination from the apical surface), we showed that future neurons mostly inherit the smallest mitochondrial volume.

Altogether, these results highly suggest a correlation between unequal segregation of mitochondria during neural progenitor division, and differential daughter cell fate.

Titre : High risk heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia patient's circulating monocytes exhibit unique transcriptomic profile

Thématiques : Genetics, Pathogenesis, Risk factors

Abstract:

Introduction: Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) is a common autosomal dominant disorder characterized by increased plasma levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and a significant phenotype variability regarding the cardiovascular risk, with almost half of patients exhibiting no coronary atherosclerosis (CA). Inflammatory modulation may play a role in this atherosclerotic risk, as recently highlighted by transcriptomic studies on circulating monocytes from HeFH patients.

Objective: The aim of this study was to analyze the transcriptomic inflammatory profile of circulating monocytes from asymptomatic HeFH subjects with or without CA.

Method: Out of 119 HeFH subjects having their blood CD14+ monocytes isolated, we selected 32 statins-treated patients carrying a LDLR mutation. They were stratified according to the presence (vulnerable V, n=16) or absence (protected P, n=16) of CA evaluated by computed tomography coronary angiography. Transcriptome of isolated CD14+ monocytes was performed by RNA-sequencing.

Results: Both P and V groups consisted of 8 men and 8 women with comparable age, BMI, LDL, smoke and hypertension prevalence.

Analysis of the transcriptome of circulating CD14+ monocytes revealed an increase in the gene expression of very unique and specific pathways in V patients as compared to P patients.

Conclusion: This study led us to propose that the "transcriptotype" of circulating monocytes might predict the risk of CA in statin-treated patients with HeFH

Titre : Peut-on optimiser la stratégie de dépistage ciblé du diabète gestationnel ? Modèle prédictif à partir des données de l'Enquête Nationale Périnatale 2021.

Thématiques : Health care, Medical research, Risk factors

Abstract: La France pratique, comme d'autres pays, le dépistage ciblé du diabète gestationnel (DG). Notre objectif était de développer un modèle prédictif plus performant que le dépistage actuellement recommandé par le CNGOF.

Méthodes : Nous avons utilisé les données de l'Enquête Nationale Périnatale (ENP) 2021 en excluant les DROM et les diabètes préexistants. Après imputation multiple, les prédicteurs du DG ont été identifiés à partir de modèles de régression logistique : âge maternel (continu), IMC (continu), antécédents familiaux de diabète, antécédents de macrosomie et/ou DG et pays de naissance. Une validation interne a été réalisée par bootstrap en évaluant la discrimination (AUC-ROC) et la calibration. Une validation externe a été réalisée avec les données de l'ENP 2016. Les performances diagnostiques (sensibilité, spécificité) ont été comparées à celles du dépistage actuel.

Résultats : La prévalence du DG était de 24.8% chez les femmes avec au moins 1 facteur de risque, et de 10.6% chez celles sans facteur de risque. En validation interne, l'AUC-ROC du modèle de prédiction était plus élevée que celle de la stratégie actuelle (AUC-ROC 0,71 [0,70-0,73] contre 0,60 [0,59-0,61]). Pour une sensibilité fixée à 80%, la spécificité du modèle était de 43%, contre 42% (41-43) pour la stratégie actuelle.

Conclusion : Le modèle prédictif montrait une meilleure discrimination et une bonne calibration. Toutefois, à sensibilité égale, la spécificité des deux approches est comparable. Le modèle pourrait cependant aider les décideurs à établir le seuil acceptable de faux négatifs et faire évoluer la stratégie du dépistage du DG en France.

Posters adhérents

Master 1

Alexia Ajamian, Poster 2

Titre: Effet pro apoptotique et épitope dépendant d'un anti-CD81 pour les lymphomes T cutanées : étude du modèle de Sézary.

Aïcha HABCHI, Poster 3

Titre: Influence du poids néonatal de la grossesse antérieure sur le risque de macrosomie au cours de la grossesse actuelle chez les patientes diabétiques de type 1

Louis Ribeyron, Poster 4

Titre: Comparaison des phénotypes moteur et cognitif de deux populations atteintes de la maladie de Parkinson en France métropolitaine et aux Antilles Françaises : étude de cas témoins

Manon Gomes, Poster 6

Titre: La consommation d'annonacées est-elle un facteur de risque de trouble cognitif et de démence chez les patients d'origine tropicale vus en consultation mémoire en métropole ?

Noémie Claud, Poster 11

Titre: Développement d'un modèle de cellules épithéliales alvéolaires de type 2 dérivées de cellules souches pluripotentes induites

Laurine Bourel, Poster 12

Titre: Exploring Muscle Cells Heterogeneity of Extracellular Matrix Components Across Muscle Domains.

Marie Solinc, Poster 13

Titre: Etude de l'effet de TMPRSS13 et de son interaction avec IL4I1 sur les cellules immunitaires ou non immunitaires

Inès Merrouch, Poster 14

Titre: Etude du crosstalk entre podocytes et cellules endothéliales glomérulaires dans les néphropathies liées aux inhibiteurs tyrosine kinase (TKI).

Master 2

Romane Poyant, Poster 7

Titre: Caractériser les sous populations immunitaires dans les souris Krox20cre/+ NCSTNfl/fl R26tom/tom dans le cadre de la recherche sur la maladie de Verneuil

Yamina Mejrissi, Poster 9

Titre: Activity-driven glutamate synthesis and regulation

Cyprien Noble, Poster 16

Titre: Spatiotemporal Dynamics of the ESCRT-III Machinery During Cytokinesis in HeLa cells

Taha Pirbay, Poster 22

Titre: High risk heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia patient's circulating monocytes exhibit unique transcriptomic profile

Louis Haffreingue, Poster 28

Titre: Epicardial contribution to the developing heart involves a regulation of growth factor signaling by the endosulfatases Sulf1 and Sulf2

Lyn Badra, Poster 30

Titre: Peut-on optimiser la stratégie de dépistage ciblé du diabète gestationnel ? Modèle prédictif à partir des données de l'Enquête Nationale Périnatale 2021

PhD

Mazarine Desplanque, Poster 8

Titre: New methods to understand ACh/Glu cotransmission in the striatal network

Marie-Amandine Chabry, Poster 1

Titre: Mechanical origin of ventricular growth defects in the heterodoxsy syndrome

Antonin Verdier, Poster 5

Titre: Towards optogenetic cortical implant for hearing impaired



Eva Galateau, Poster 10

Titre: Exploring the interactions of tumor cells with the microenvironment to understand the neuroblastoma ecosystem

Juliette Reveilles, Poster 15

Titre: Therapy-induced glioblastoma plasticity and microenvironment cues

Aurélien Wyngaard, Poster 18

Titre: Lussac: automated spike-sorting and merging of multiple output

Stanislas Demuth, Poster 19

Titre: A clinical decision support system prototype for precision medicine in multiple sclerosis contextualizing patients evolutions in multi-source reference data

Myriam Mansour, Poster 23

Titre: Analysis of the cellular and molecular mechanisms governing the progression of hyperplastic nerves to plexiform neurofibromas in Neurofibromatosis type 1

Louise Nassor, Poster 24

Titre: Mechanical regulation of post-Golgi secretion in complex 3D cellular models

Emmanuel Varlet, Poster 25

Titre: Epigenetic modifiers MMSET and EZH2 physically interact and cooperate to support Multiple Myeloma pathophysiology

Marie-Sophie Oglabinsky, Poster 26

Titre: Leveraging healthy population data to assess the pathogenicity of rare variants in WGS using an extension of the PSAP method

Benoit Lecoester, Poster 27

Titre: Early remodeling of systemic antitumor T cell immunity in head and neck cancer patients treated by chemoradiation

Jean-Marie Ravel, Poster 29

Titre: Apport des outils bio-informatiques dans l'analyse de pathologies humaines par l'analyse de réseaux moléculaires et dans l'amélioration des pratiques en génétique médicale

Benjamin Bunel, Poster 31

Titre: Unequal segregation of mitochondria and transition of division modes during neurogenesis

Post-doc

Thomas Gargot, Poster 17

Titre: Un jeu sérieux pour détecter et rééduquer les difficultés d'écriture dans les troubles du neurodéveloppement ?

Max Piffoux, Poster 21

Titre: Taking into account greenhouse gas emission in health technology assessment

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15

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17

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18

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114

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112

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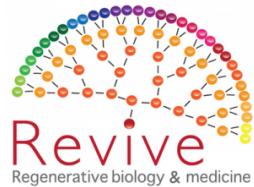
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