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Investigating Neutrophil Extracellular Traps as Thromboinflammation Markers in Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

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Palazzo degli Affari

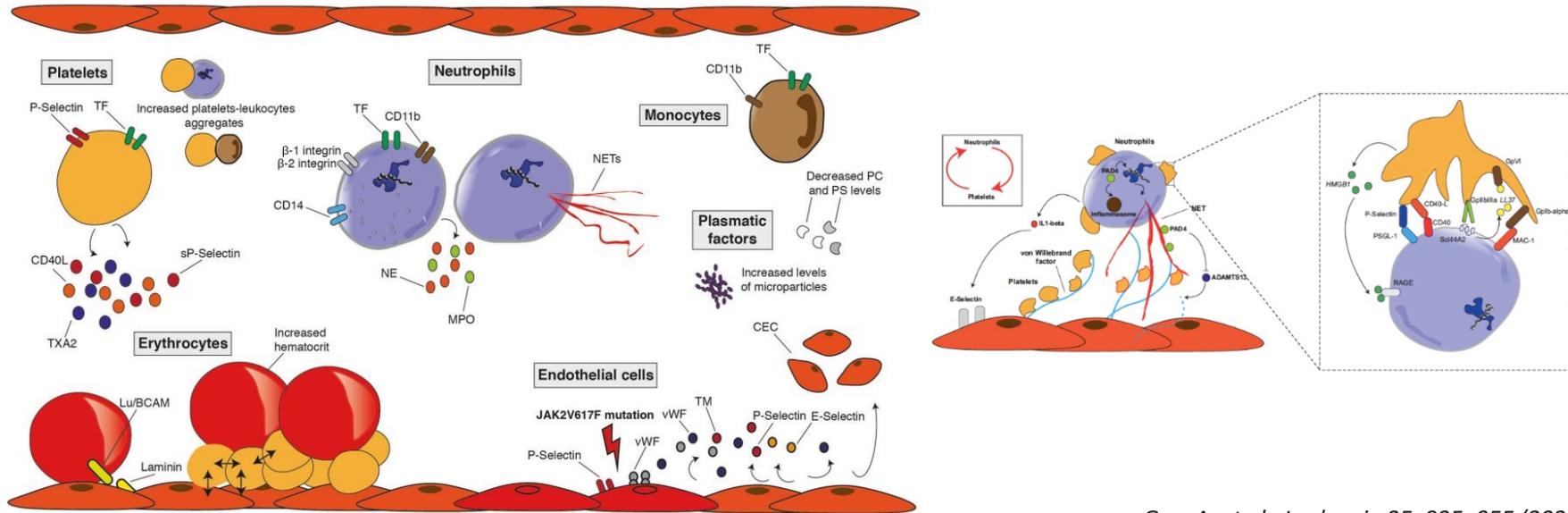


I have no conflict of interest to disclose

| Company name | Research support | Employee | Consultant | Stockholder | Speakers bureau | Advisory board | Other |
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Thrombosis is the main cause of morbidity and mortality in MPN patients

- Neutrophil Extracellular Traps (NETs) play a pivotal role in **immunothrombosis** in MPN.
- Recent studies show increased NETosis in JAK2V617F-mutated neutrophils and in mouse models, highlighting their role in thrombogenesis.



Guy, A. et al., *Leukemia* 35, 935–955 (2021)

Early Evidence: NETosis and Thrombosis in MPN

| Study | Cohort and model | Key findings | Other findings |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| Oyarzun, 2016 | 66 MPN patients/52 HDNs + ex vivo | ↑ NET formation vs HDNs; highest in MF | Lower NETs in CALR vs JAK2-mutated |
| Wolach, 2018 | 19 MPN patients/11 HDNs + JAK2 mice | NETosis enhanced; PAD4-dependent thrombosis | Ruxolitinib reduced NETs and thrombosis in mice |
| Guy, 2019 | 52 MPN patients with thrombosis/54 HDNs | ↑ MPO-DNA complexes; higher in thrombotic patients | NETs linked to thrombosis history |
| Schmidt, 2021 | 102 MPN patients/28 HDNs | ↑ NET levels in MPNs vs HDNs; association with JAK2 and CALR | No clear ruxolitinib effect on induced NETosis, no link with thrombosis |

Early studies demonstrate ↑NETosis in MPN. Heterogeneous findings regarding its association with thrombosis.



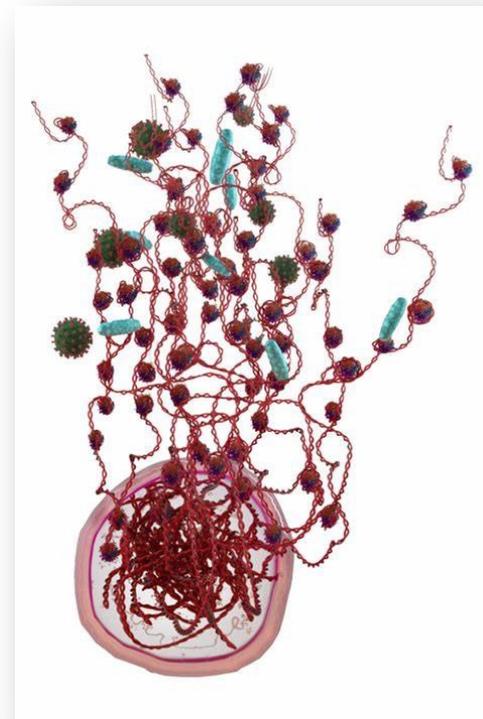
NETs as Biomarkers and Therapeutic Targets in MPN

| Study | Cohort and model | Key findings | Other findings |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Massarenti, 2023 | 128 HU vs IFN-treated PV patients | NETs correlate with JAK2V617F allele burden and NLR | IFN reduced NETs more than HU |
| Wolach, 2024 | 39 MPN (ET+PV) patients + HDNs | IFN- α suppresses NET formation in HDNs | Direct immunomodulatory effect |
| Guy, 2024 | Murine | \uparrow NETosis and spontaneous thrombosis in mice expressing JAK2V617F in all HSC lineages. | Aspirin reduced NETosis and thrombosis in the murine model |
| Guy, 2025 | 394 (ET+PV) therapy-naïve patients | NET markers associated with thromboinflammatory markers and conventional risk score | Aspirin associated with lower H3Cit |

Recent studies suggest that NET levels reflect clonal burden and may be modulated by IFN and ASA.

How to detect NETs?

- NETs detection and quantification have not yet been standardised
- ISTH SCC project ongoing for comparing the currently available assays for measuring NETs in plasma samples
- **Nu.Q[®] NETs** is currently the only CE-marked automated chemiluminescence immunoassay for NET quantification available for clinical use in Europe.



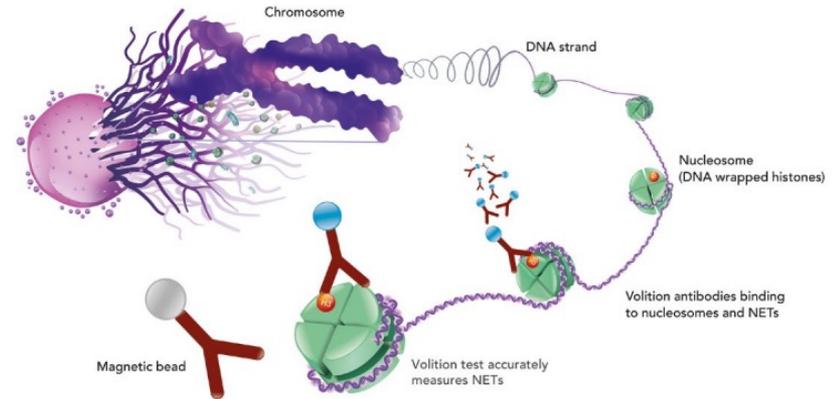
CE-IVDD, Belgian Volition SRL, Isnes, Belgium

*Martinod K, ISTH, Vascular Biology SSC Subcommittee Project, March 2019
Bonifay A, et al. J Thromb Haemost. 2024 Oct;22(10):2910-2921*

Project Proposal

1. Detect circulating H3.1 nucleosomes as a surrogate of NETs using the NETs assay
2. Evaluate the effect of cytoreductive therapy
3. Explore correlations with clinical and biological parameters
4. Assess potential implications for risk stratification.

Chromosome and NETs are made of nucleosomes.



The project aims to deepen our **understanding of NETs in MPN**





Study Design

Monocentric,
prospective study




Guy's and St Thomas'
NHS Foundation Trust



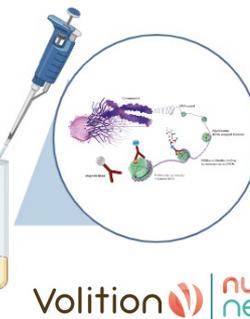
MPN Clinic



Pre-treatment



Post-treatment





Patients' cohort

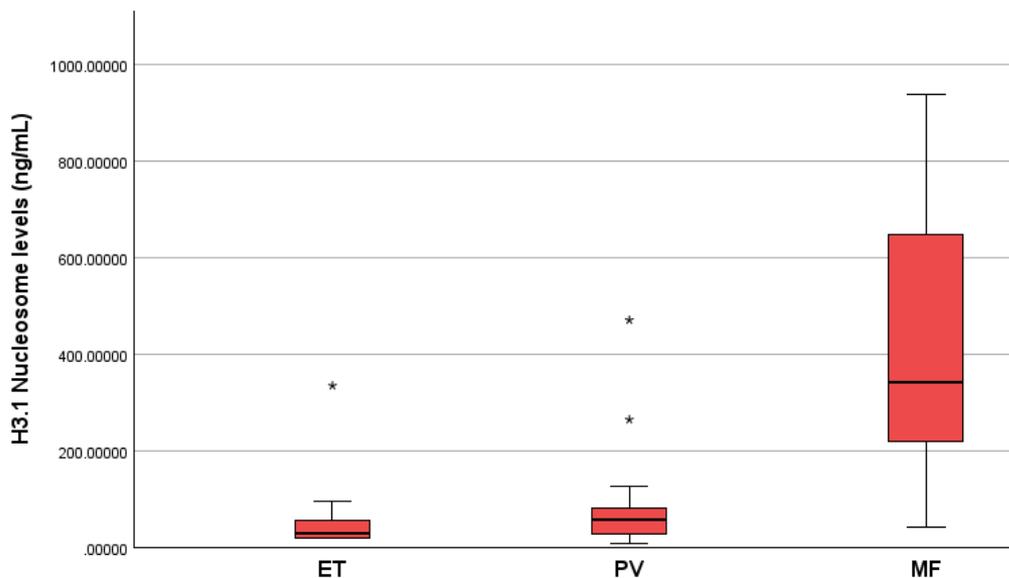


45 patients
(23 female, 22 male)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Age at pre-treatment sampling (years), median (range) | 59 (21-79) |
| MPN subtype, n (%) | |
| - PV | 20 (44) |
| - MF | 16 (36) |
| - ET | 9 (20) |
| Driver gene mutations, n (%) | |
| - <i>JAK2V617F</i> | 36 (80) |
| - <i>JAK2V617F</i> allele burden (%), median (range) | 26 (7.4-87) |
| - <i>CALR</i> | 6 (13) |
| - <i>MPLW515L</i> | 2 (5) |
| - triple-negative | 1 (2) |
| Palpable splenomegaly, n (%) | 17 (38) |
| Prior history of thrombosis*, n (%) | 10 (22) |
| Hb (g/dL), median (range) | 13.1 (7.9-17.7) |
| WBC (x10 ⁹ /L), median (range) | 9.7 (5-43) |
| PLT (x10 ⁹ /L), median (range) | 444 (23-1378) |
| ANC (x10 ⁹ /L), median (range) | 7 (3-33) |
| NLR ratio, median (range) | 3.8 (1.3-46) |
| LDH (IU/L), median (range) | 307 (142-194) |

*Before a median time of 3 years before the baseline sample

Baseline H3.1 nucleosome levels (NETs) varied across MPN subtypes (p<0.001)



| | Pre-treatment |
|--|---------------|
| H3.1 Nucleosome levels median (ng/mL), | 67 |
| (IQR) | (35-320) |

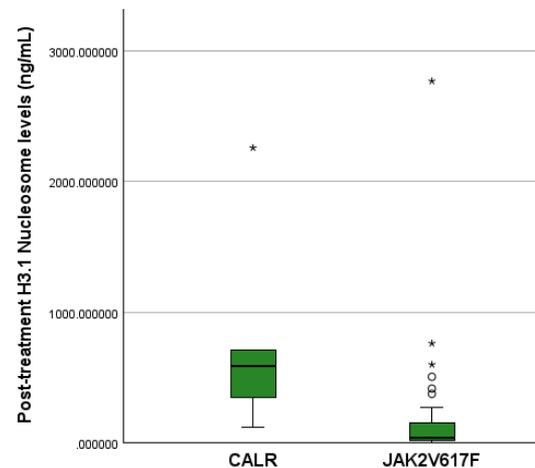
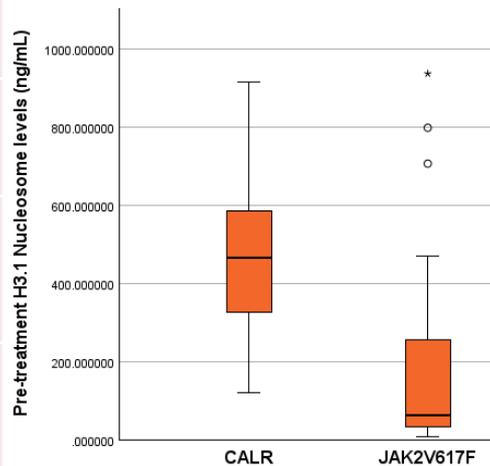
MF patients had a higher level of H3.1 nucleosomes compared to ET (p<0.001) and to PV (p<0.001).

| MPN Subtype | N of patients | Pre-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| PV | 20 | 58 (23-88) |
| MF | 16 | 341 (202-676) |
| ET | 9 | 30 (19-76) |
| <i>p-value</i> | | p<0.001 |

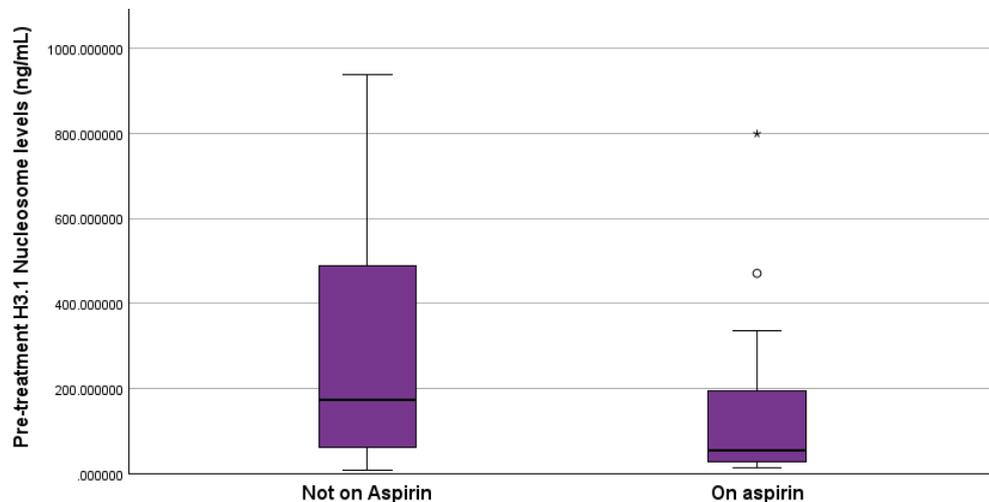


Differences in NET levels in pre- and post-treatment samples

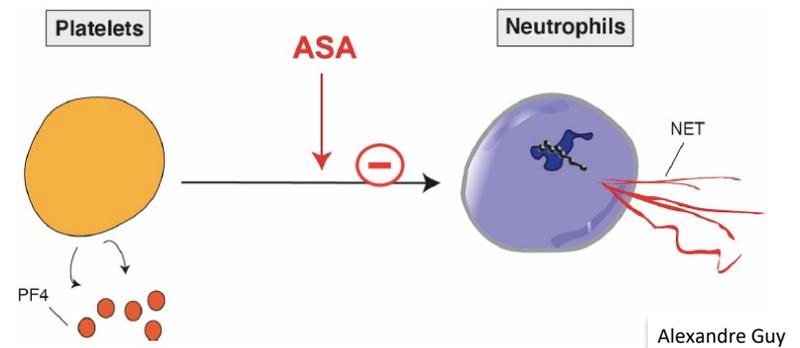
| | N of patients | Pre-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) | Post-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 22 | 121 (35-357) | 122 (20-480) |
| Female | 23 | 61 (35-317) | 43 (21-119) |
| p-value | | p=0.496 | p=0.454 |
| MPN Subtype | | | |
| PV | 20 | 58 (23-88) | 22 (18-52) |
| MF | 16 | 341 (202-676) | 447 (198-710) |
| ET | 9 | 30 (19-76) | 32 (20-51) |
| p-value | | p<0.001 | p<0.001 |
| Driver mutation | | | |
| JAK2V617F | 36 | 62 (31-261) | 39 (20-153) |
| CALR | 6 | 465 (275-669) | 590 (291-1100) |
| MPL | 2 | 89 (18-89) | 85 (70-85) |
| p-value | | p=0.036 | p=0.015 |
| Palpable splenomegaly | | | |
| Yes | 17 | 292 (53-475) | 268 (104-708) |
| No | 38 | 46 (21-114) | 38 (19-66) |
| p-value | | p<0.001 | p<0.001 |
| Previous thrombosis | | | |
| Yes | 10 | 64 (59-353) | 54 (20-384) |
| No | 35 | 94 (26-326) | 53 (21-268) |
| p-value | | p=0.429 | p=0.913 |



Impact of antiaggregant therapy on NETs in pre-treatment samples



➤ 27 patients on aspirin had significantly lower baseline H3.1 nucleosome levels than the other patients ($p=0.035$).



| | N of patients | Pre-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) | Post-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Aspirin treatment | | | |
| Yes | 27 | 56 (26-264) | 32 (19-75) |
| No | 18 | 173 (60-513) | 153 (52-627) |
| <i>p-value</i> | | $p=0.035$ | $p=0.004$ |

No significant differences in H3.1 nucleosomes were observed between those with and without a history of thrombosis ($p=0.429$).

NET levels reflect disease burden

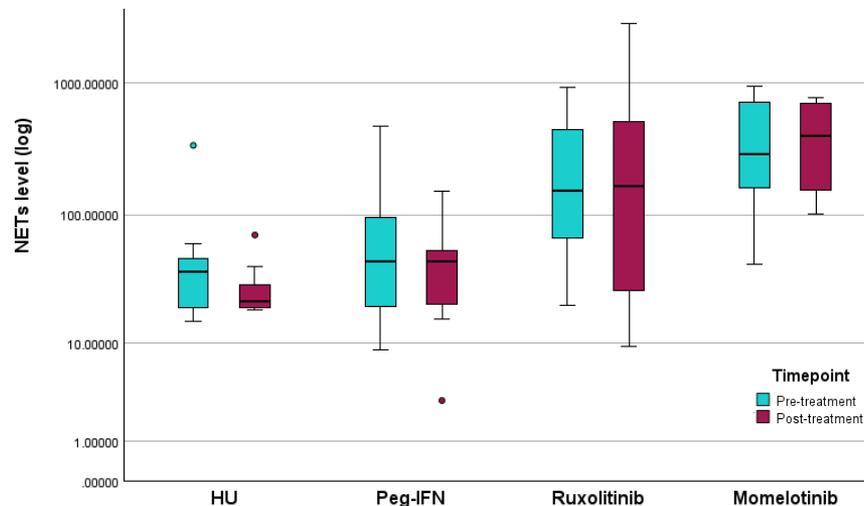
- Higher in leucocytosis (WBC $\geq 11 \times 10^9/L$)
- Higher in elevated NLR (≥ 4.5)
- No association with platelet count

| | N of patients | Post-treatment NETs (ng/mL) median (IQR) |
|---|---------------|--|
| WBC ($\times 10^9/L$) | | |
| <11 | 35 | 36.1 (20-75) |
| ≥ 11 | 10 | 492.3 (347-705) |
| <i>p-value</i> | | $p < 0.001$ |
| NLR | | |
| <4.5 | 30 | 37 (20-106) |
| ≥ 4.5 | 12 | 211 (56-676) |
| <i>p-value</i> | | $p = 0.013$ |
| PLT ($\times 10^9/L$) | | |
| <450 | 34 | 39.7 (20-384) |
| ≥ 450 | 11 | 70 (48-150) |
| <i>p-value</i> | | $p = 0.731$ |

| Baseline | r-value | p-value |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| RBC | -0.493 | <.001 |
| WBC | 0.421 | 0.004 |
| ANC | 0.363 | 0.016 |
| JAK2VAF | 0.511 | 0.026 |
| LDH | 0.725 | <.001 |
| Post-treatment | | |
| RBC | -0.636 | <.001 |
| WBC | 0.649 | <.001 |
| ANC | 0.571 | <.001 |
| JAK2VAF | 0.723 | 0.003 |
| LDH | 0.712 | <.001 |

No significant linear correlation was observed between NETs and continuous NLR values.

Impact of Cyto reduction on NET Levels



| | Pre-treatment | Post-treatment | p-value |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------|
| H3.1 Nucleosome levels median (ng/mL), (IQR) | 67 (35-320) | 53 (20-308) | 0.141 |

- No difference across treatment types (p=0.562).
- However, 60% showed a reduction in NET levels following cyto reductive therapy.

| | HU | Peg-IFN | Ruxolitinib | Momelotinib | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| N of pts | 11 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 45 |
| Reduction, n (%) | 6 (55%) | 6 (60%) | 11 (61%) | 4 (67%) | 27 (60%) |
| Median % reduction (IQR)* | -53 (-69 to -42) | -46 (-65 to -11) | -44 (-64 to -38) | -38 (-43 to -28) | |

*Calculated among responders



Limitations

- Small sample size
- Biologically heterogeneous MPN population
- Use of frozen samples may have affected assay sensitivity and specificity
- Follow-up samples not collected at standardised timepoints
- Limited follow-up to evaluate incident clinical events, including thrombosis.

Conclusions and Future Perspectives

- ✓ H3.1 nucleosome levels differ across MPN subtypes
- ✓ Highest levels observed in MF
- ✓ NET levels correlate with markers of disease burden (leucocytosis, LDH, splenomegaly, JAK2V617F allele burden)
- ✓ Cytoreductive therapy did not significantly reduce NET levels in this cohort
- ✓ Prior antiplatelet therapy associated with lower NET levels
- ✓ First study evaluating the impact of JAK inhibitors on NET levels in paired pre- and post-treatment samples.
- NETs represent a promising biomarker of thromboinflammation in MPN and warrant further longitudinal investigation, with a potential role in risk stratification.

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CONTRO LEUCEMIE
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