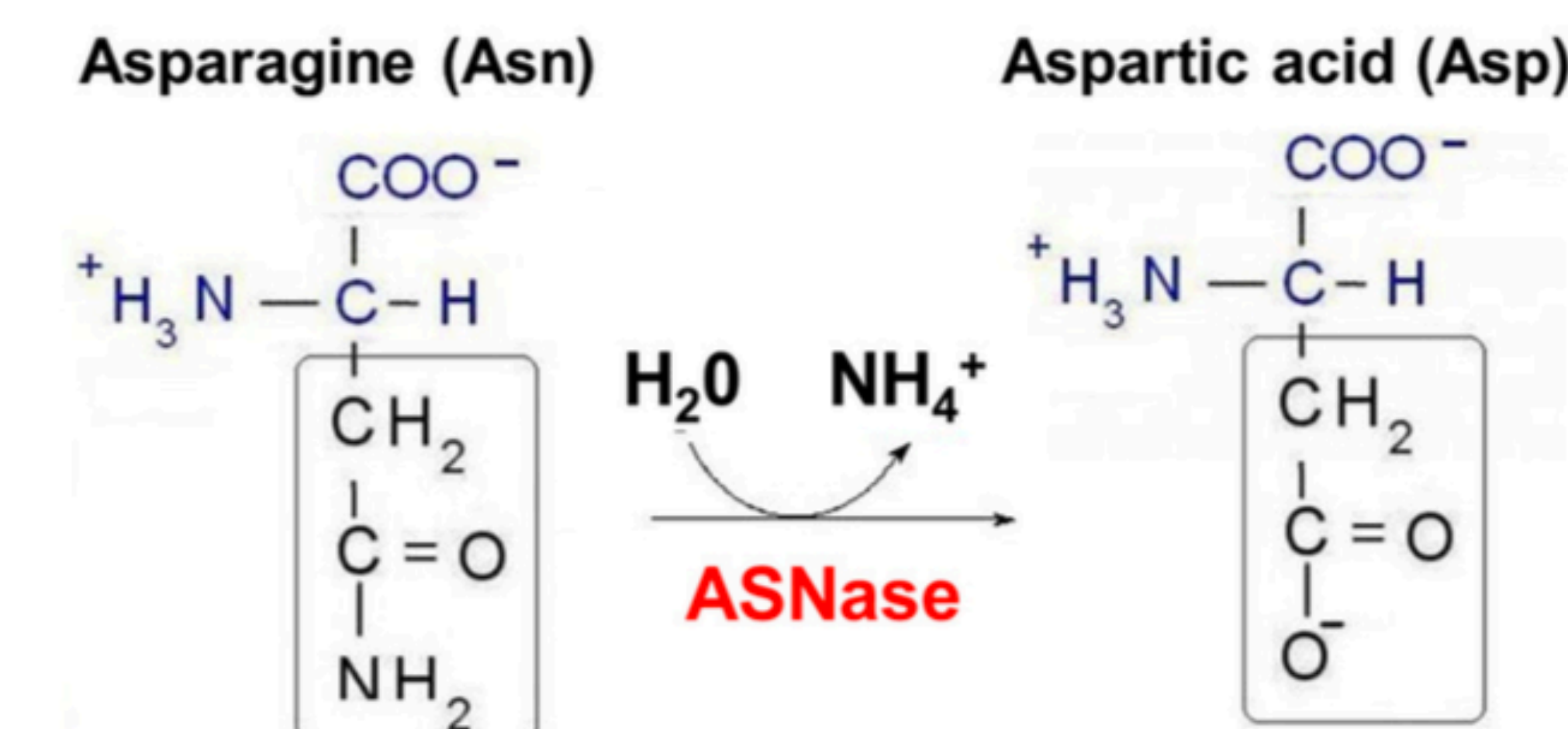


# Using metabolomics and lipidomics to crack the code on asparaginase-associated pancreatitis (AAP)

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## BACKGROUND

- Drug-induced pancreatitis is an important iatrogenic problem.
- Asparaginase (ASNase) is a cornerstone therapy for leukemia (ALL), but an unacceptably high number of patients taking the cancer drug develop the complication of pancreatitis.
- There is a major unmet need to decipher the mechanisms underlying ASNase-associated pancreatitis (AAP).
- A clue to AAP is that ASNase affects amino acid asparagine.



## AIM

- Using a comprehensive metabolomic and lipidomic platform and an unbiased, non-targeted approach, we sought to determine whether there are unique metabolomic or lipidomic biomarker signature, that will predict the development of AAP.

## HYPOTHESIS

- Patients with AAP will manifest a differential metabolomic signature at baseline, before receiving ASNase. The signals will be detectable in plasma, and the plasma metabolomics data can be used to guide therapy with ASNase in a personalized fashion.

## METHODS

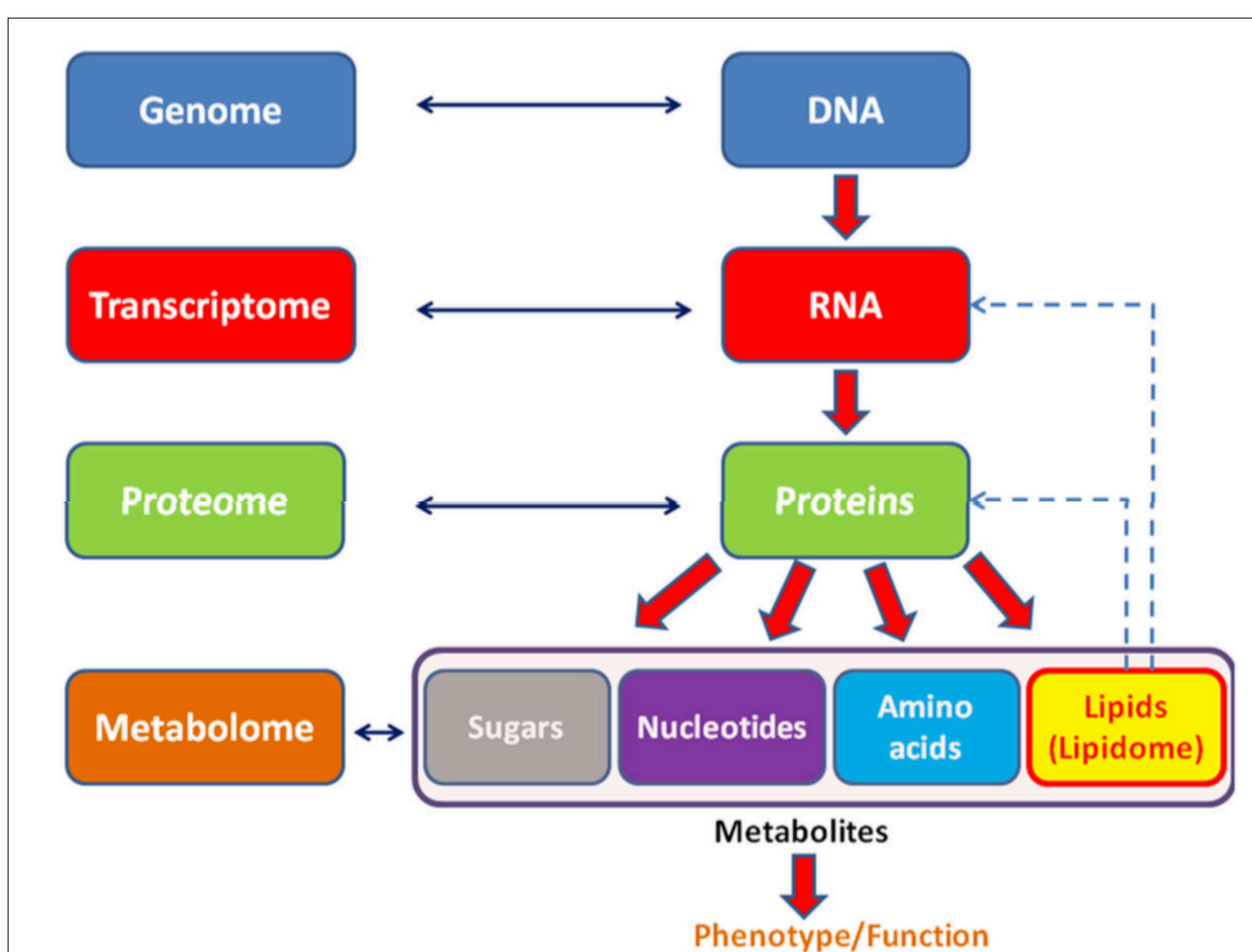


Figure 1. Schematic of how metabolomic and lipidomic profiles fit into the framework of the metabolome and systems biology. In this study, we will analyze a large metabolomics dataset in an unbiased fashion for biomarkers that could predict pancreatitis with ASNase exposure.

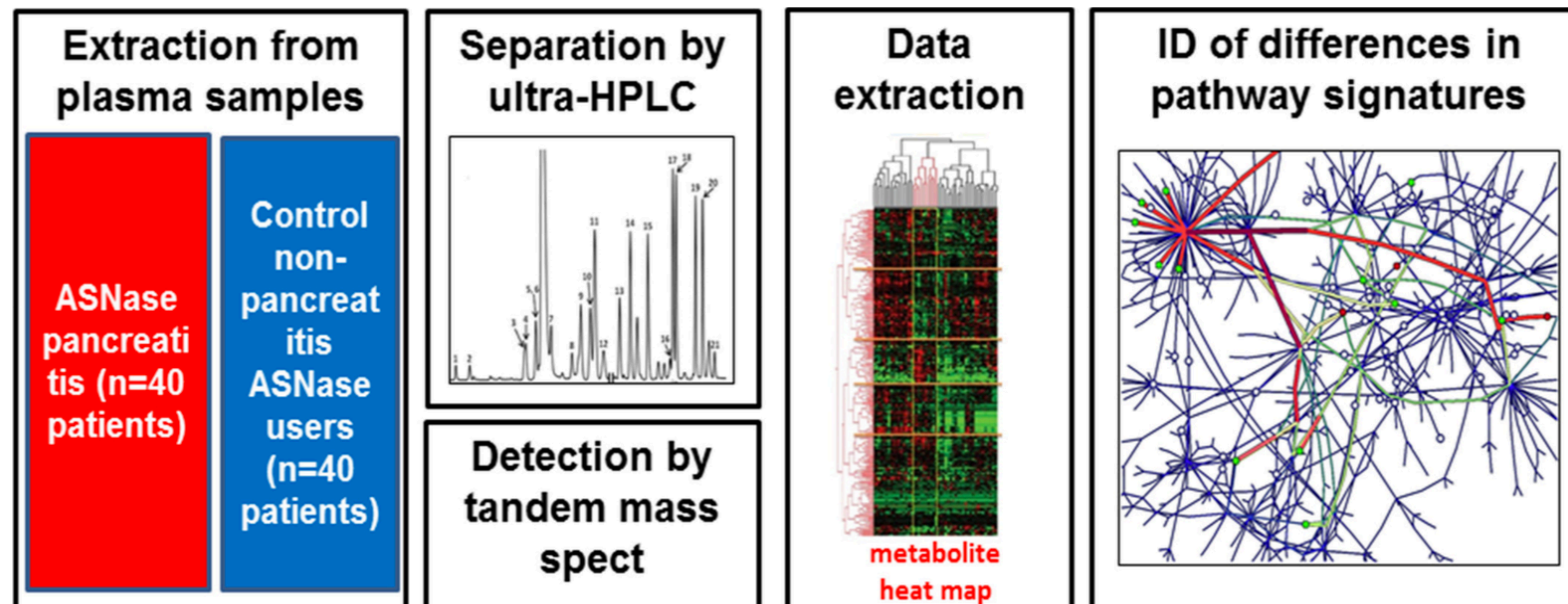


Figure 2. Schematic of the methods we will use to perform a plasma metabolomic and lipidomic profile of plasma samples, from 40 patients with AAP and 40 ASNase users who did not develop pancreatitis. The samples have been obtained by our collaborator at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. The samples were taken before ASNase exposure, but after the mild stress of an overnight fast.

## EXPECTED FINDINGS

- We expect to find that patients with AAP will have a differential metabolomic and lipidomic signature.
- This study will help crack the code on AAP and help devise rescue therapies.