



# Periostin: Update on Clinical Use

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WISC2014 Biomarkers in Asthma: Helping Diagnosis and Treatment

12/8/2014

**WISC 2014** *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*  
6-9 December 2014

*WAO International Scientific Conference 2014 and the  
XLI Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Association of Allergy and Immunology (ASBAI)*



# Heterogeneity of bronchial asthma

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- Age of onset (Early onset vs. Late onset)
- Existence of obesity
- Inflammatory cells (Eosinophil-dominant vs. Neutrophil-dominant)
- IgE-dependency (Atopic vs. Non-atopic)
- Responsiveness to ICS (Good vs. Poor)

# The status and the problems of the treatment using ICS or anti-IgE antibody (Omalizumab)

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## ICS

- ICS is effective and has significantly decreased deaths from asthma
- But 5-10% of the patients are resistant or hypo-responsive

*Adcock, J Endocrinol, 2003*

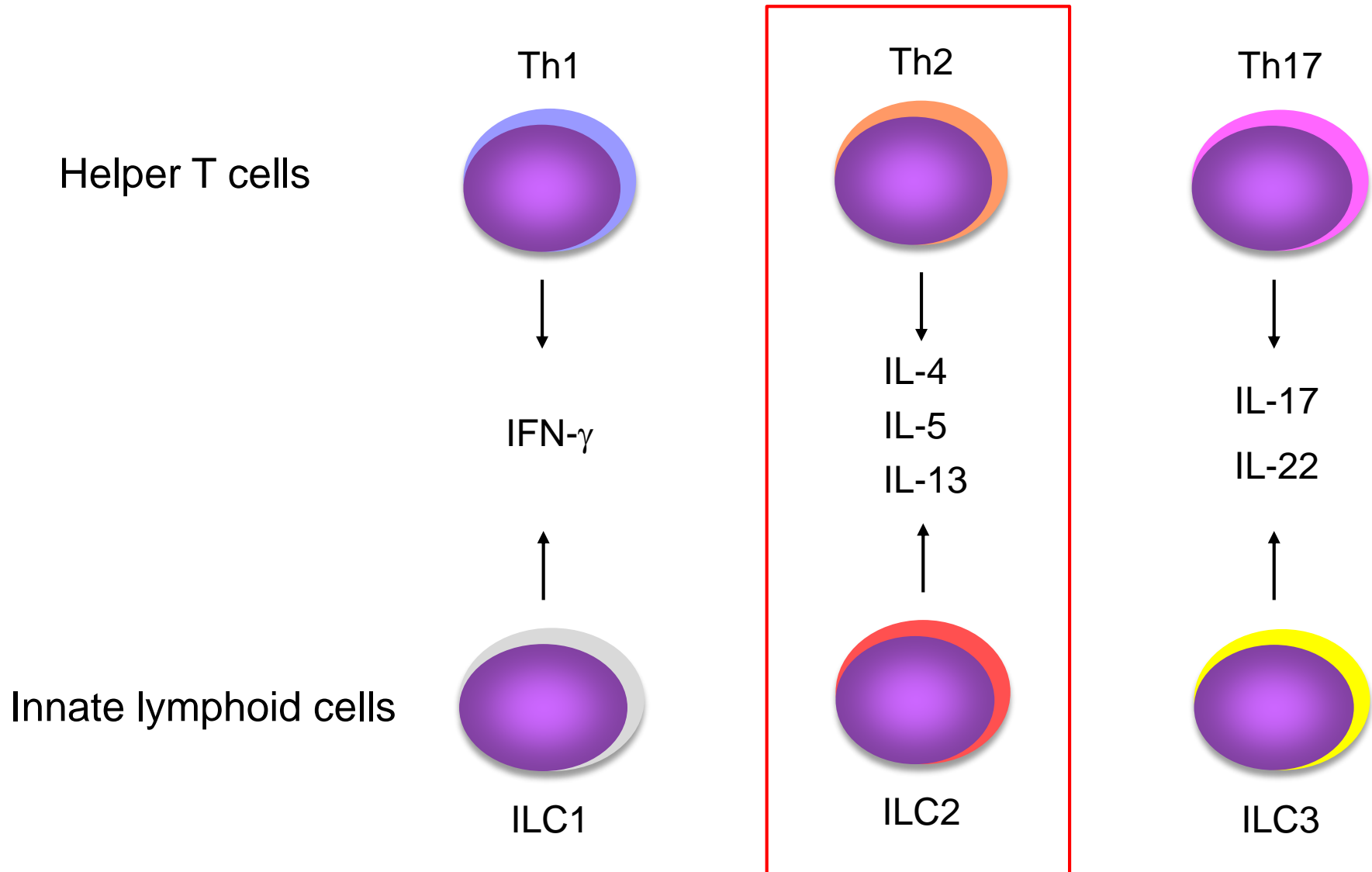
## Anti-IgE antibody (Omalizumab)

- 61% of severe asthma patients show improvement of QOL
- Serum IgE cannot predict the responsiveness

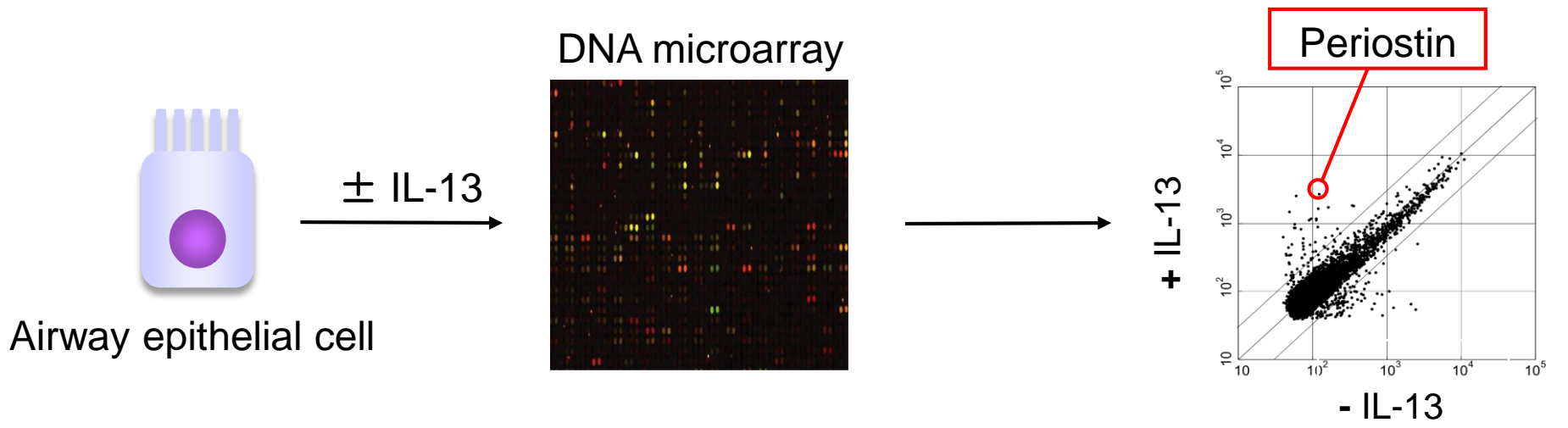
*Bousquet, Respr Med, 2007*

- Expensive cost

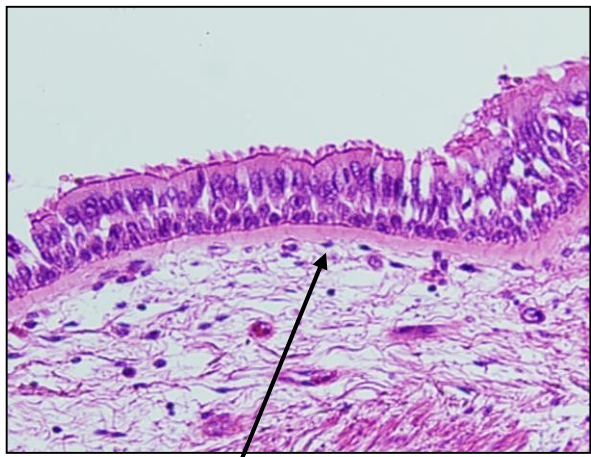
# T cell subsets and innate lymphoid cells important for immune responses



# Identification of periostin as a novel mediator in bronchial asthma



H&E staining



Thickened Basement Membrane

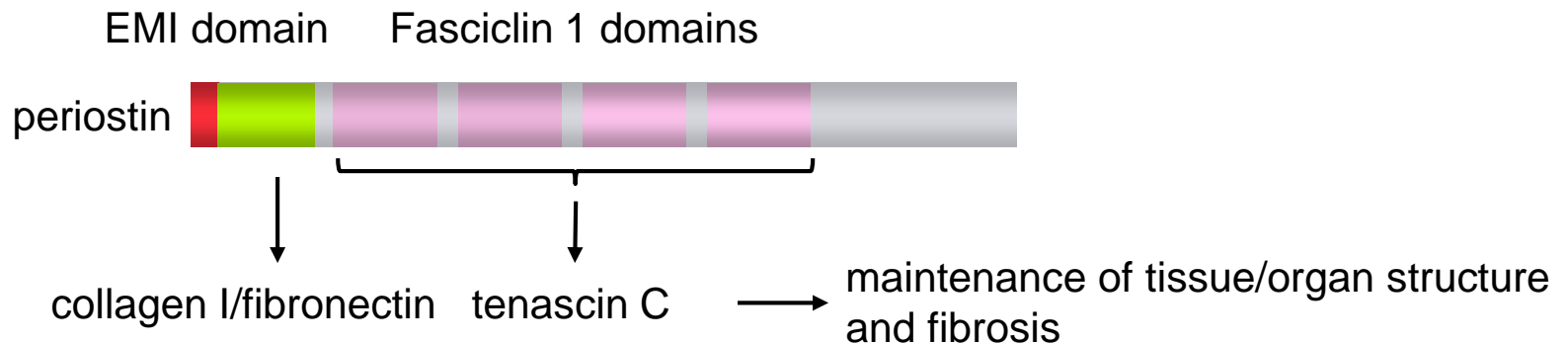
Periostin staining



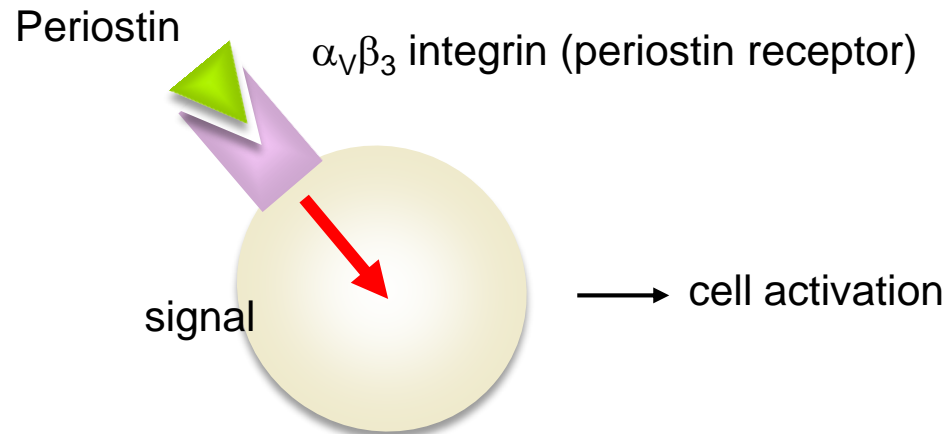
Periostin

# Two faces of periostin

- A conventional extracellular matrix (ECM) protein



- A matricellular protein



# Characteristics of periostin in bronchial asthma

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1. A novel component of thickened basement membrane downstream of IL-13 signals

Takayama, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2006, Hayashi, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2007

2. A surrogate biomarker of type 2 immune responses

Woodruff, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2009

3. A companion diagnostic for antagonists against type 2 immune responses

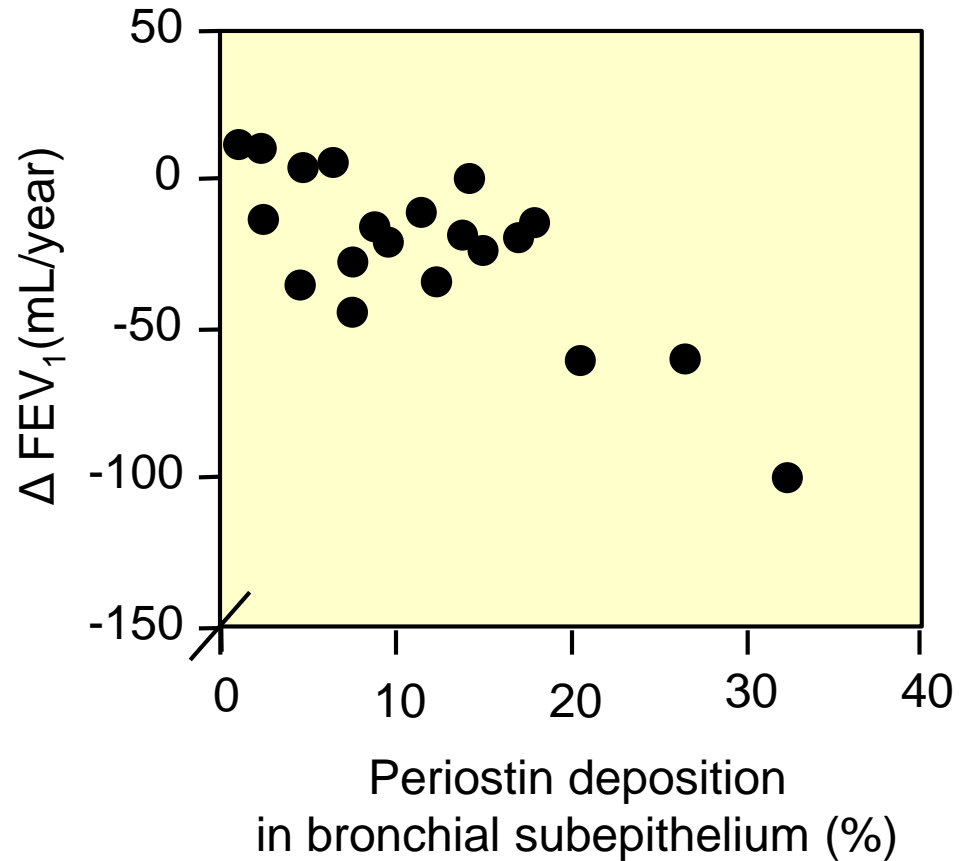
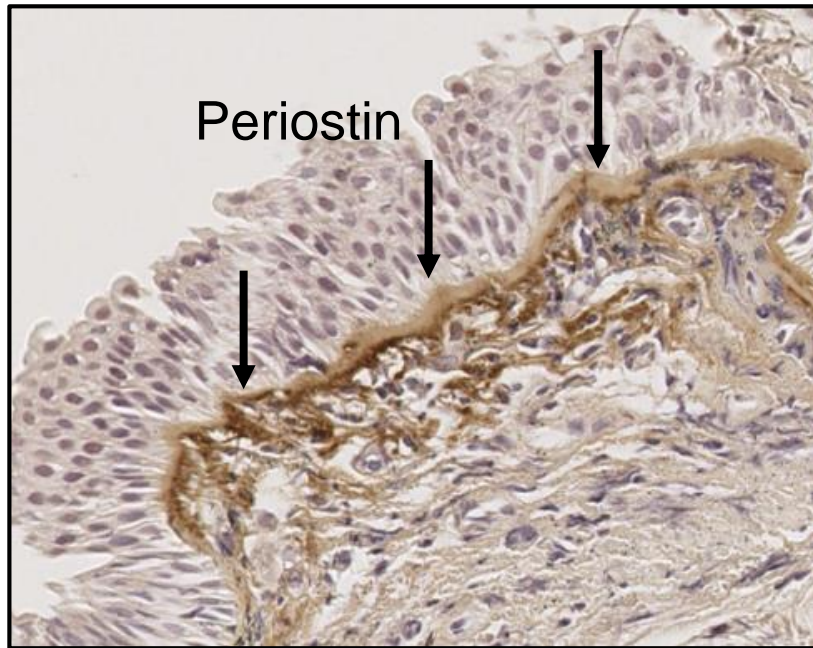
Corren, *N Engl J Med*, 2011, Hanania, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2013

4. Still controversial whether it is a good guy or a bad guy

Sehra, *J Immunol*, 2011, Gordon, *Clin Exp Allergy*, 2011

Blanchard, *Mucosal Immunol*, 2008, Bentley, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, in press

# Periostin deposition is associated with 20-year decline of pulmonary function in asthma patients



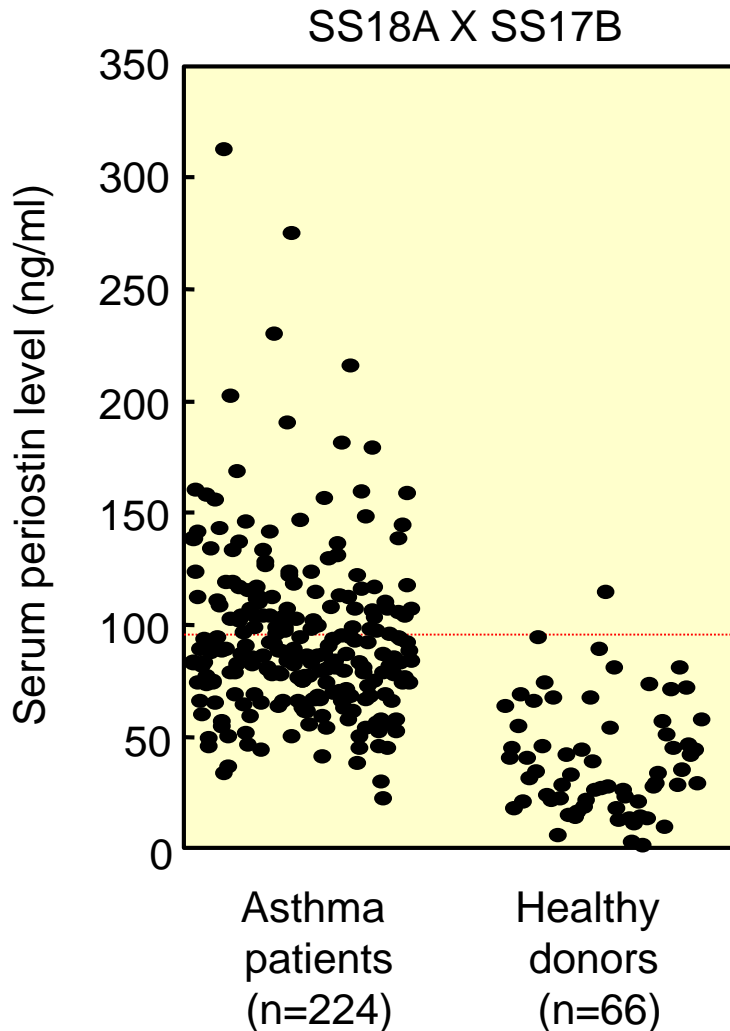


# Why is periostin useful as a biomarker?

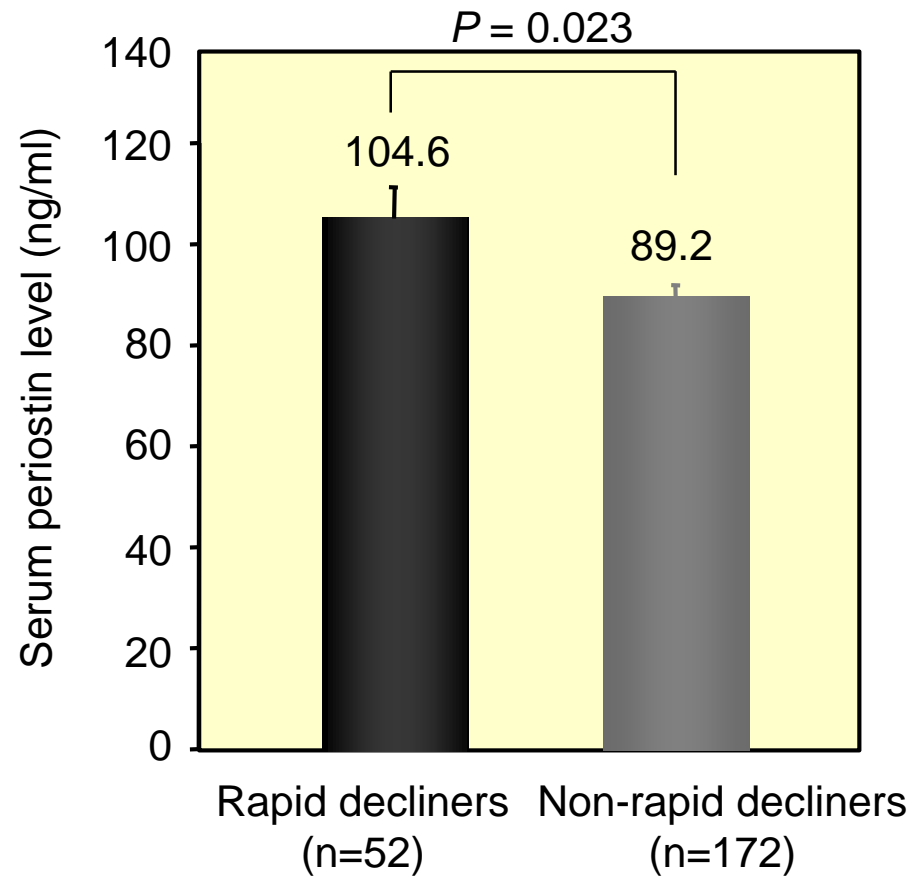
- Easily moves from the lesions to blood
- Basal concentration in blood is appropriate (periostin: 10-90 ng/ml)
  - not too high (fibronectin/vitronectin:  $\sim 100 \mu\text{g/ml}$ )
  - not too low (cytokines:  $\sim 10 \text{ pg/ml}$ )
- A kit with low detection limit (20 pg/ml) is available



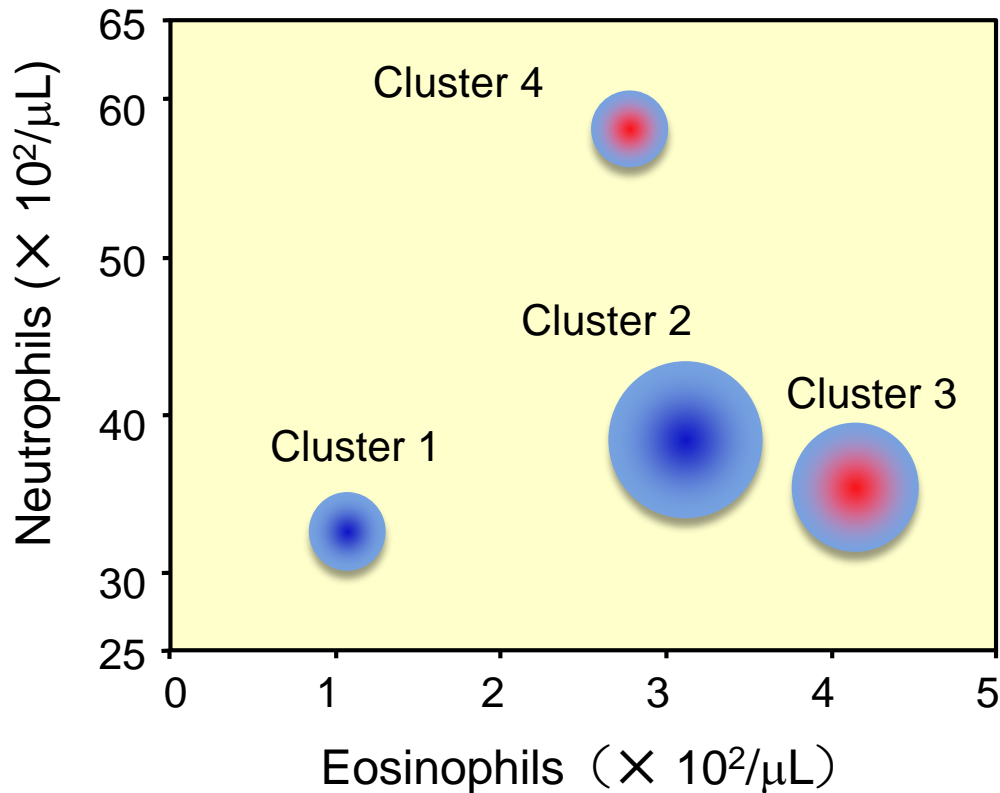
# Serum periostin levels are associated with $\Delta FEV_1$ decline in asthma patients



Rapid decliners :  $\Delta FEV_1 < -30$  ml/yr  
Non-rapid decliners :  $\Delta FEV_1 \geq -30$  ml/yr



# Asthma can be categorized into four clusters by eosinophils and neutrophils



## Cluster 1

- Late onset
- Non-atopic

## Cluster 2

- Early onset
- Atopic

## Cluster 3

- Late onset
- Eosinophil-dominant

## Cluster 4

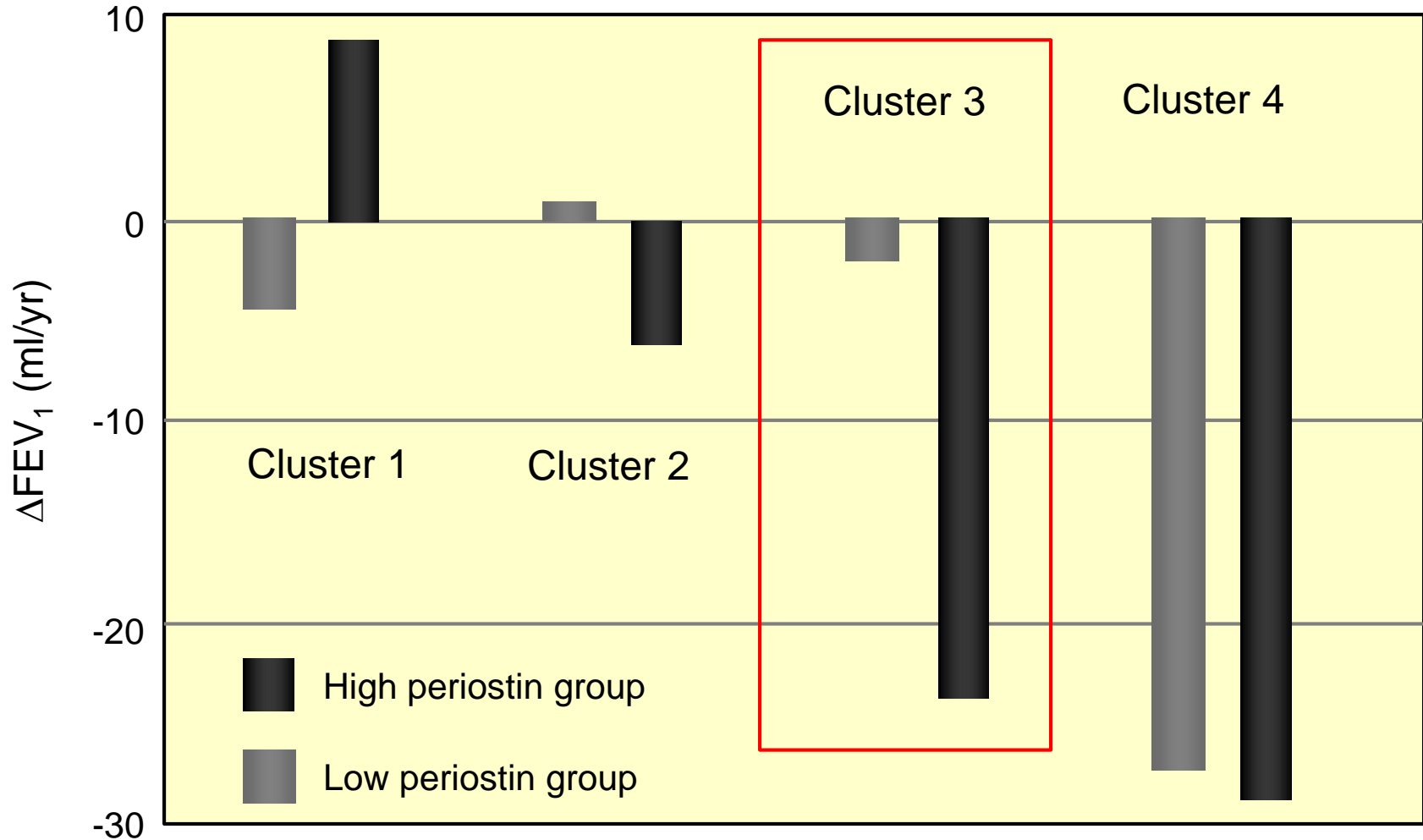
- Poor control
- Low FEV<sub>1</sub>
- High IL-6

 Steroid-sensitive

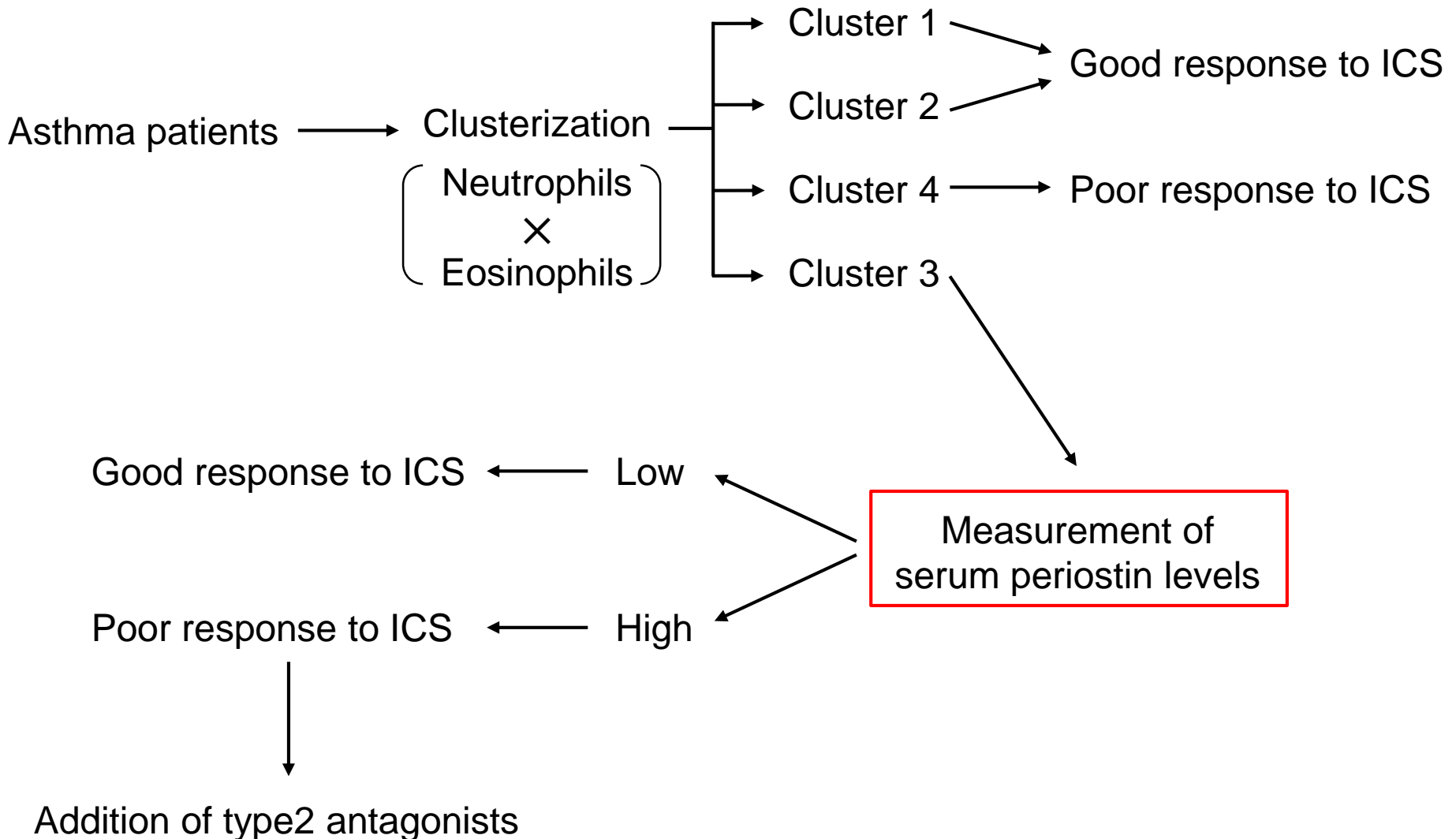
 Steroid-insensitive

# Serum periostin levels are well correlated

with decline of FEV<sub>1</sub> in cluster 3



# Algorithm for treatment of asthma



# Characteristics of periostin as a biomarker

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- A type 2 biomarker

- Useful to predict efficacy of type 2 antagonists

- A remodeling biomarker

- Useful to predict hypo-responsiveness to ICS

# Acknowledgment

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Saga Medical School

Shoichiro Ohta



Shino test Co. Ltd.

Junya Ono



Kyoto University

Yoshihiro Kanemitsu

Tadao Nagasaki

Hisako Matsumoto

Go Takayama



Genox Co. Ltd.

Noriko Yuyama

