

# Thiopurine S-Methyltransferase (TPMT): Pharmacogenetic Competency



Updated on 6/2015

# Pre-test Question # 1

Approximately 10% of patients have a (an)  
\_\_\_\_\_ TPMT phenotype.

- a) Normal/high function
- b) Intermediate function
- c) Low/absent function
- d) Ultra-rapid function

# Pre-test Question # 2

Which one of the following is NOT currently a recognized TPMT phenotype?

- a) Normal/high function
- b) Intermediate function
- c) Low/absent function
- d) Ultra-rapid function

# Pre-test Question # 3

In patients with high or normal TPMT function, how much time is needed to reach steady state after each dose adjustment?

- a) 5 days
- b) 1 week
- c) 2 weeks
- d) 4-6 weeks

# Pre-test Question # 4

Which of the following mercaptopurine dosing adjustments is correct for a leukemia patient with low or absent TPMT function?

- a) Reduce the dose by 90% and give daily
- b) Reduce the dose by 50% and give daily
- c) Reduce the dose by 50% and give three times a week
- d) Reduce the dose by 90% and give three times a week

# Pre-test Question # 5

What is the predicted TPMT phenotype for a patient with a *TPMT* genotype of *\*1/\*2*?

- a) Normal/high function
- b) Intermediate function
- c) Low/absent function
- d) Ultra-rapid function

# Objectives

- **Upon completion of this competency, participants will be able to:**
  - **Recognize the different *TPMT* allele variants**
  - **Recognize the different TPMT phenotypes**
  - **Assign the correct phenotype based upon the allele variants**
  - **Make therapeutic recommendations for thiopurines based on a patient's predicted TPMT phenotype**

# Patient Case

- A 12-year-old patient was receiving azathioprine for autoimmune liver disease.
- He presented to the hospital for a workup of pediatric leukemia because of a CBC that revealed severe myelosuppression.
- Upon further work up, it was revealed that the patient had a TPMT genotype of \*2/\*2.
- Given that genotyping revealed that the patient had deficient TPMT function, azathioprine was discontinued. He was switched to another myelosuppressive agent.
- Blood counts slowly returned to normal after discontinuation of the azathioprine.



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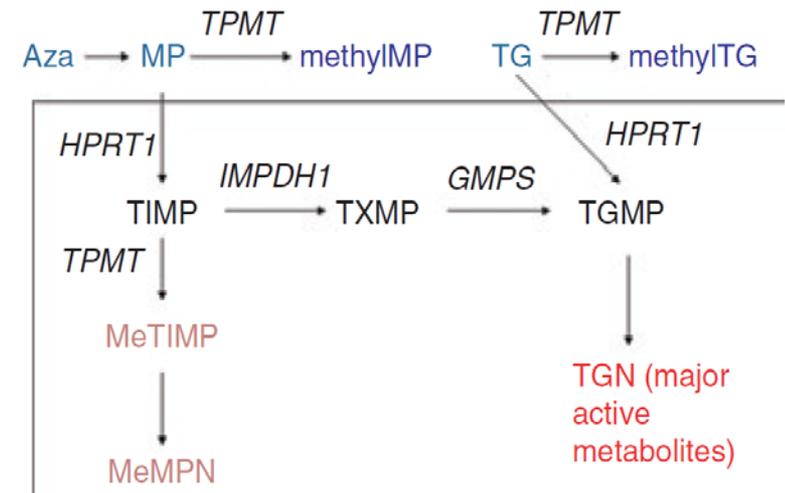
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# ***TPMT* Pharmacogenetics**

# TPMT

- Azathioprine (Aza), mercaptopurine (MP), and thioguanine (TG) are all prodrugs inactivated by *TPMT*
- *TPMT* catabolizes MP and TG to inactive methyl-metabolites
- This leaves less parent drug available for metabolism to active thioguanine nucleotide (TGN) metabolites
- There is an inverse relationship between *TPMT* function and TGN metabolites



# TPMT Function

- **There are three ways to assess TPMT status**
  - ***TPMT* genotype (from DNA)**
  - **TPMT function or phenotype (using RBCs)**
  - **Thiopurine metabolites (TGN and MMPNs in RBCs)**
- **This competency will focus on *TPMT* genotype**

RBC: Red Blood Cell

MMPN: 6-methylmercaptapurine ribonucleotide

# TPMT Allele Variants

- Genetic variations in the *TPMT* gene may lead to changes in metabolic activity of the TPMT enzyme
- The following table summarizes the most common TPMT allele variants and likely TPMT enzyme activity

Functional status	Alleles
Functional/ normal activity/ wild-type	*1, *24
Non-functional/ variant /no activity	*2, *3A, *3B, *3C, *4
Probable reduced function/ decreased activity (these are very rare)	*6, *8, *9, *10, *11, *12, *13, *16, *17, *18

# TPMT Phenotypes

- **There are three TPMT phenotypes**
  - Normal or high function
  - Intermediate function
  - Low or absent function
- **The assignment of likely TPMT phenotype is based on genotype**
- **Phenotype (activity and metabolites) may be combined with genotype for patients receiving thiopurines**

# TPMT Phenotypes

- **Normal (or high) function**
  - **Approximately 90% of patients**
  - **An individual carrying two or more functional (\*1) alleles**
  - **Example diplotype: \*1/\*1**

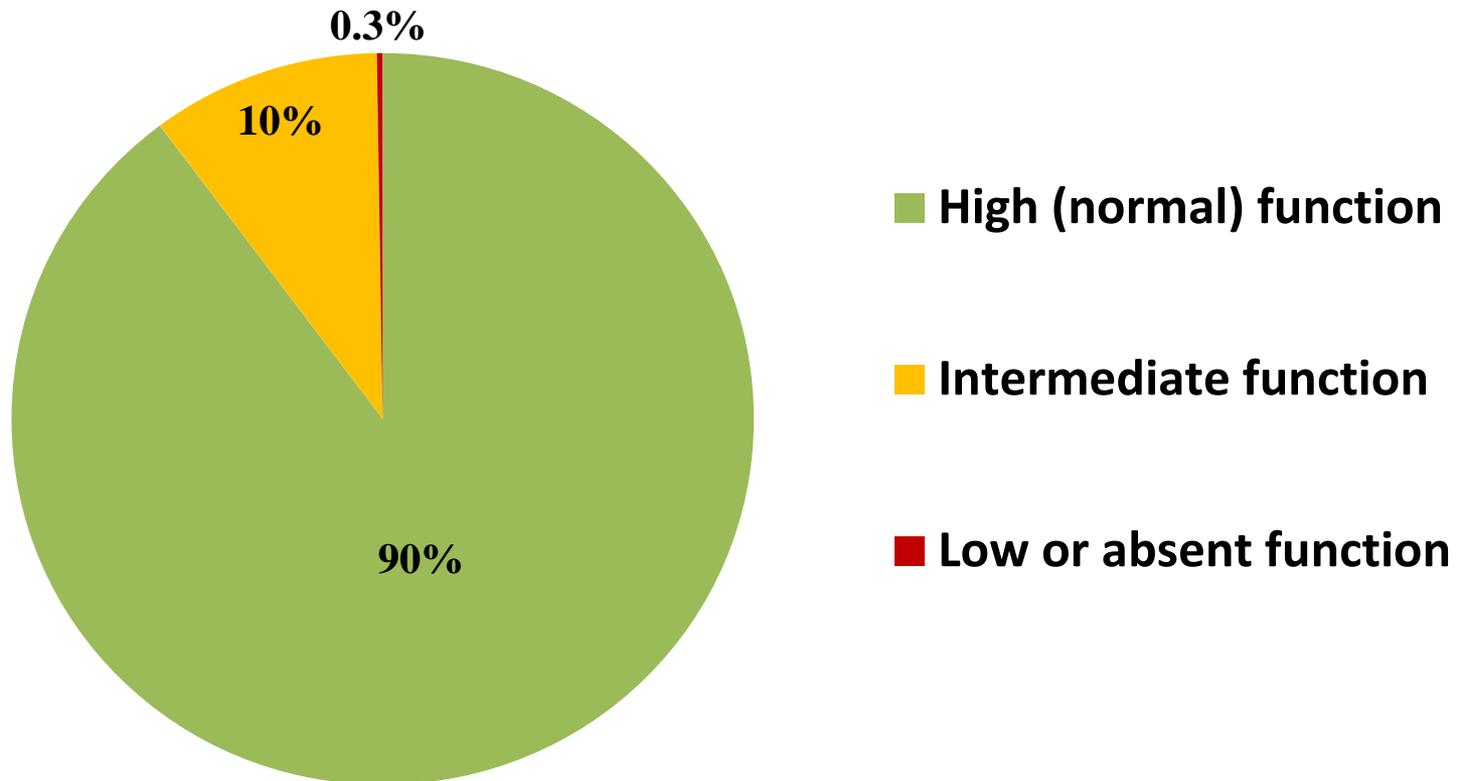
# TPMT Phenotypes

- **Intermediate function**
  - **Approximately 10% of patients**
  - **An individual carrying one functional (\*1) allele and one non-functional allele (\*2, \*3A, \*3B, \*3C, \*4)**
  - **Example diplotypes: \*1/\*2, \*1/\*3A, \*1/\*3B, \*1/\*3C, \*1/\*4**
  - **Note: \*1/\*8 is classified as having possible intermediate TPMT function**

# TPMT Phenotypes

- **Low or absent function**
  - **Approximately 1 in 400 patients**
  - **An individual carrying two or more non-functional alleles (\*2, \*3A, \*3B, \*3C, \*4)**
  - **Example diplotypes: \*2/\*3A, \*2/\*3C, \*3A/\*3A, \*3A/\*4, \*3A/\*3C, \*3C/\*4**

# TPMT Phenotypes



**\* The exact percent of each phenotype group varies by ethnicity**

# TPMT Phenotypes

- **In rare cases, patients may be wild-type by genotype and show intermediate function by TPMT phenotype testing requiring an additional phenotype terminology**
- **These patients are assigned a “possible intermediate function” phenotype**



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# **Gene-Based Dosing Recommendations**



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# **Mercaptopurine**

# Mercaptopurine

- **High or normal TPMT function**
  - Initiate normal starting doses
  - Allow 2 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment
- **Intermediate TPMT function**
  - Start at 30-70% of the normal starting dose
  - Adjust dose based on myelosuppression and disease-specific guidelines
  - Allow 2-4 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment
  - Eventually, up to 65% of patients with intermediate TPMT function may tolerate full doses of mercaptopurine

# Mercaptopurine

- **Low or absent TPMT function**
  - **For non-malignant conditions, consider alternative non-thiopurine immunosuppressants**
  - **For malignant conditions, reduce the daily dose by 90% and reduce the frequency to 3 times per week instead of daily**
  - **Allow 4-6 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment**



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# Azathioprine

# Azathioprine

- **High or normal TPMT function**
  - **Initiate normal starting doses and adjust based on disease-specific guidelines**
  - **Allow 2 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment**
- **Intermediate TPMT function**
  - **Consider starting at 30-70% of target dose if “full doses” are to be used**
  - **Titrate doses based on tolerance**
  - **Allow 2-4 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment**

# Azathioprine

- **Low or absent TPMT function**
  - **For non-malignant conditions, consider alternative non-thiopurine immunosuppressants**
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# Thioguanine

# Thioguanine

- **High or normal TPMT function**
  - Initiate normal starting doses
  - Allow 2 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment
- **Intermediate TPMT function**
  - Start at 30-50% of the normal starting dose
  - Adjust dose based on myelosuppression and disease-specific guidelines
  - Allow 2-4 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment
  - Eventually, up to 65% of patients with intermediate TPMT function may tolerate full doses of thioguanine

# Thioguanine

- **Low or absent TPMT function**
  - **For non-malignant conditions, consider alternative non-thiopurine immunosuppressants**
  - **For malignant conditions, reduce the daily dose by 90% and reduce the frequency to 3 times per week instead of daily**
  - **Allow 4-6 weeks to reach steady state after each dose adjustment**

# For More Information...

- For more information about TPMT and thiopurine dosing click [here](#).
- For more information about pharmacogenetics visit the following website: [www.pharmgkb.org](http://www.pharmgkb.org)
- For more pharmacogenetic service implementation resources visit the following website: [www.stjude.org/pg4kds/implement](http://www.stjude.org/pg4kds/implement)

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