

AperTO - Archivio Istituzionale Open Access dell'Università di Torino

**COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF BASELINE OUTCOME BIOPREDICTORS IN YOUNGER PATIENTS WITH MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA: THE ANCILLARY BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF FONDAZIONE ITALIANA LINFOMI (FIL) MCL0208 CLINICAL TRIAL**

**This is the author's manuscript**

*Original Citation:*

*Availability:*

This version is available <http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1714232> since 2019-10-23T13:45:47Z

*Published version:*

DOI:10.1097/01.HS9.0000563272.02759.6b

*Terms of use:*

Open Access

Anyone can freely access the full text of works made available as "Open Access". Works made available under a Creative Commons license can be used according to the terms and conditions of said license. Use of all other works requires consent of the right holder (author or publisher) if not exempted from copyright protection by the applicable law.

(Article begins on next page)





# COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF BASELINE OUTCOME BIOPREDICTORS IN YOUNGER PATIENTS WITH MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA: THE ANCILLARY BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF FONDAZIONE ITALIANA LINFOMI (FIL) MCL0208 CLINICAL TRIAL



Simone Ferrero\* 1, 2, Gian Maria Zaccaria<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Barbero<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Evangelista<sup>3</sup>, Alice Di Rocco<sup>4</sup>, Alessandro Re<sup>5</sup>, Vittorio Stefoni<sup>6</sup>, Federica Cavallo<sup>1, 2</sup>, Umberto Vitolo<sup>7</sup>, Monica Balzarotti<sup>8</sup>, Chiara Rusconi<sup>9</sup>, Maria Gomes da Silva<sup>10</sup>, Marco Ghislieri<sup>11</sup>, Paola Omedè<sup>2</sup>, Alberto Zamò<sup>12</sup>, Giovannino Ciccone<sup>3</sup>, Valter Gattei<sup>13</sup>, Gianluca Gaidano<sup>14</sup>, Sergio Cortelazzo<sup>15</sup>, Marco Ladetto<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Molecular Biotechnologies and Health Sciences - Hematology Division, Università di Torino, <sup>2</sup>SC Ematologia I, AOU Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino, <sup>3</sup>Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, CPO, Città della Salute e della Scienza, Hospital of Turin, Torino, <sup>4</sup>Department of Cellular Biotechnologies and Hematology, Sapienza University, Roma, <sup>5</sup>Division of Hematology, Spedali Civili, Brescia, <sup>6</sup>Institute of Hematology "L. e A. Seràgnoli", University of Bologna, Bologna, <sup>7</sup>SC Ematologia II, AOU Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino, Torino, <sup>8</sup>Division of Hematology, Humanitas Cancer Center, <sup>9</sup>Division of Haematology, Department of Haematology and Oncology, Niguarda Cancer Center, ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda, Milano, Italy, <sup>10</sup>Departamento de Hematologia, Instituto Português de Oncologia, Lisboa, Portugal, <sup>11</sup>Department of Electronics and Telecommunications of Politecnico of Torino, <sup>12</sup>Department of Oncology, Pathology, University of Turin, Torino, <sup>13</sup>Clinical and Experimental Onco-Hematology Unit, IRCCS CRO Aviano-National Cancer Institute, Aviano, <sup>14</sup>Division of Hematology, Department of Translational Medicine, Novara, <sup>15</sup>Humanitas/Gavazzeni Cancer Center, Bergamo, <sup>16</sup>Hematology Division, A.O. SS Antonio e Biagio and Cesare Arrigo, Alessandria, Italy



## 1.INTRODUCTION

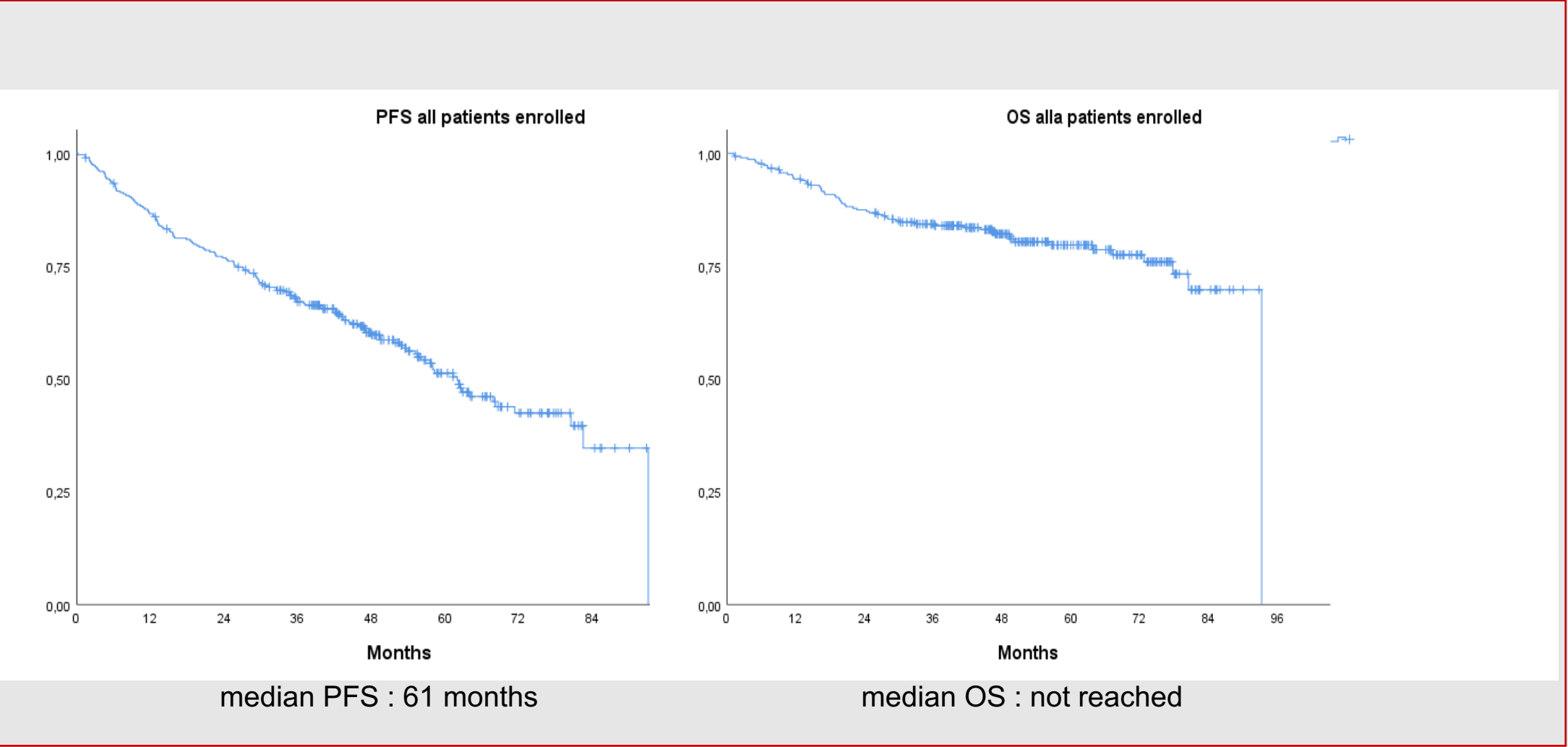
Despite the improvement in therapeutic schedules, a relevant fraction of mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) patients still experience primary treatment failure. This is due to a deep biological heterogeneity, not adequately dissected by the clinical predictors alone, as the MIPI

## 2.OBJECTIVE

The Fondazione Italiana Linfomi (FIL) MCL0208 trial is a prospective, randomized phase III trial comparing lenalidomide maintenance vs observation after an intensive citarabine containing chemo-immunotherapy followed by autologous transplantation in frontline MCL patients <66 years. Several biological ancillary studies were planned upfront, prospectively investigating the prognostic impact of putative biomarkers. Here we present a comprehensive analysis of the clinical impact of all the identified biopredictors.

## 3.METHODS

Trial details, as well as methods for immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry (FC), immunoglobulin heavy chain (IGH) gene sequencing and minimal residual disease (MRD) analysis have been presented.[Ferrero, ASH 2018] The “BCR-high” gene expression signature was tested by RT-PCR [Bomben, Haematologica 2018], somatic mutations by high-throughput targeted resequencing.[Ferrero, EHA 2017]. The optimal cut-off value for FC was determined by applying receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis. Survival analyses were performed by both univariate (UV) and multivariate (MV) Cox modeling via R (v.3.5.2): the variables showing a p<0.2 after UV were selected for the MV, including cases with missing values.

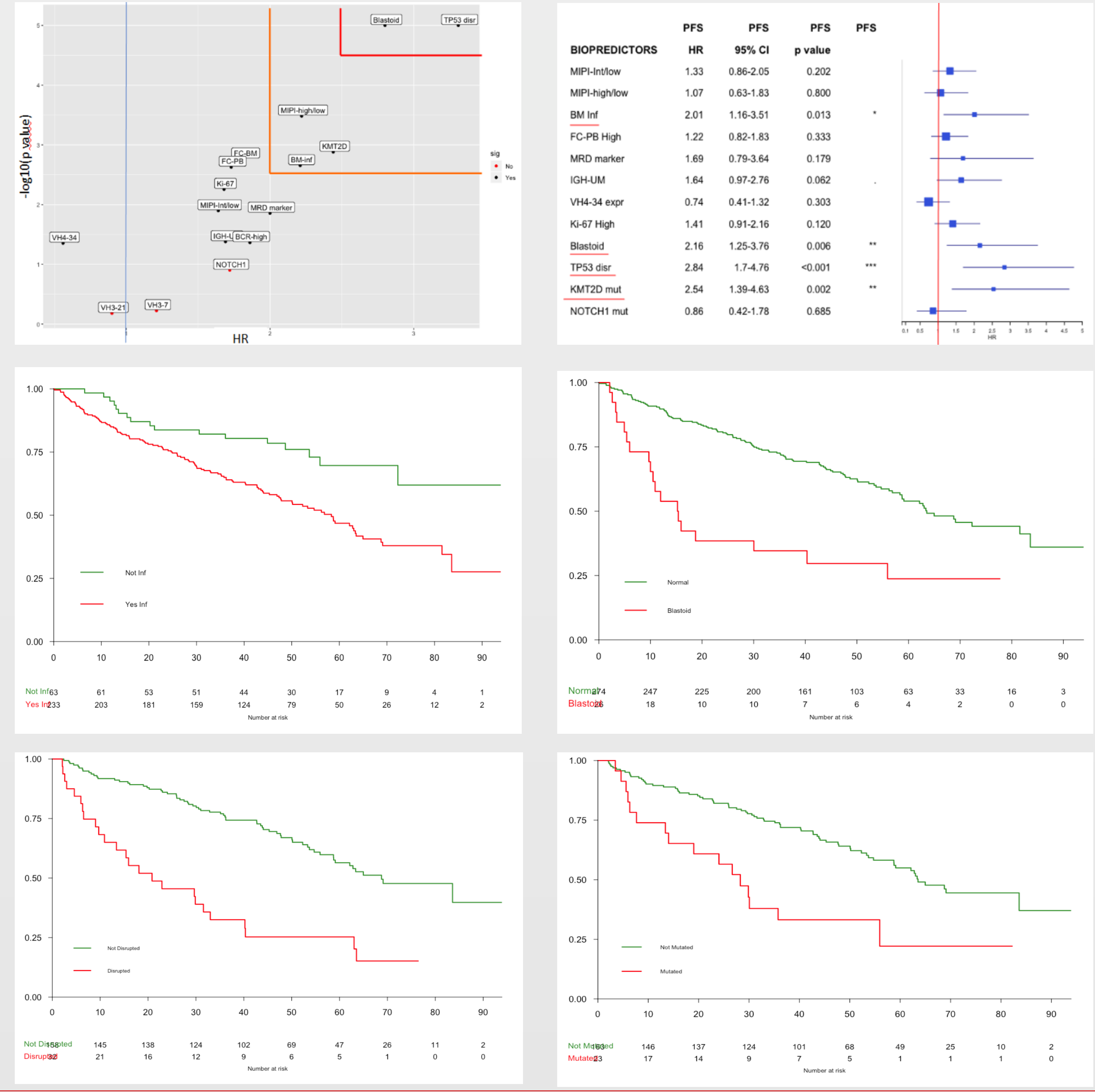


## 4.RESULTS

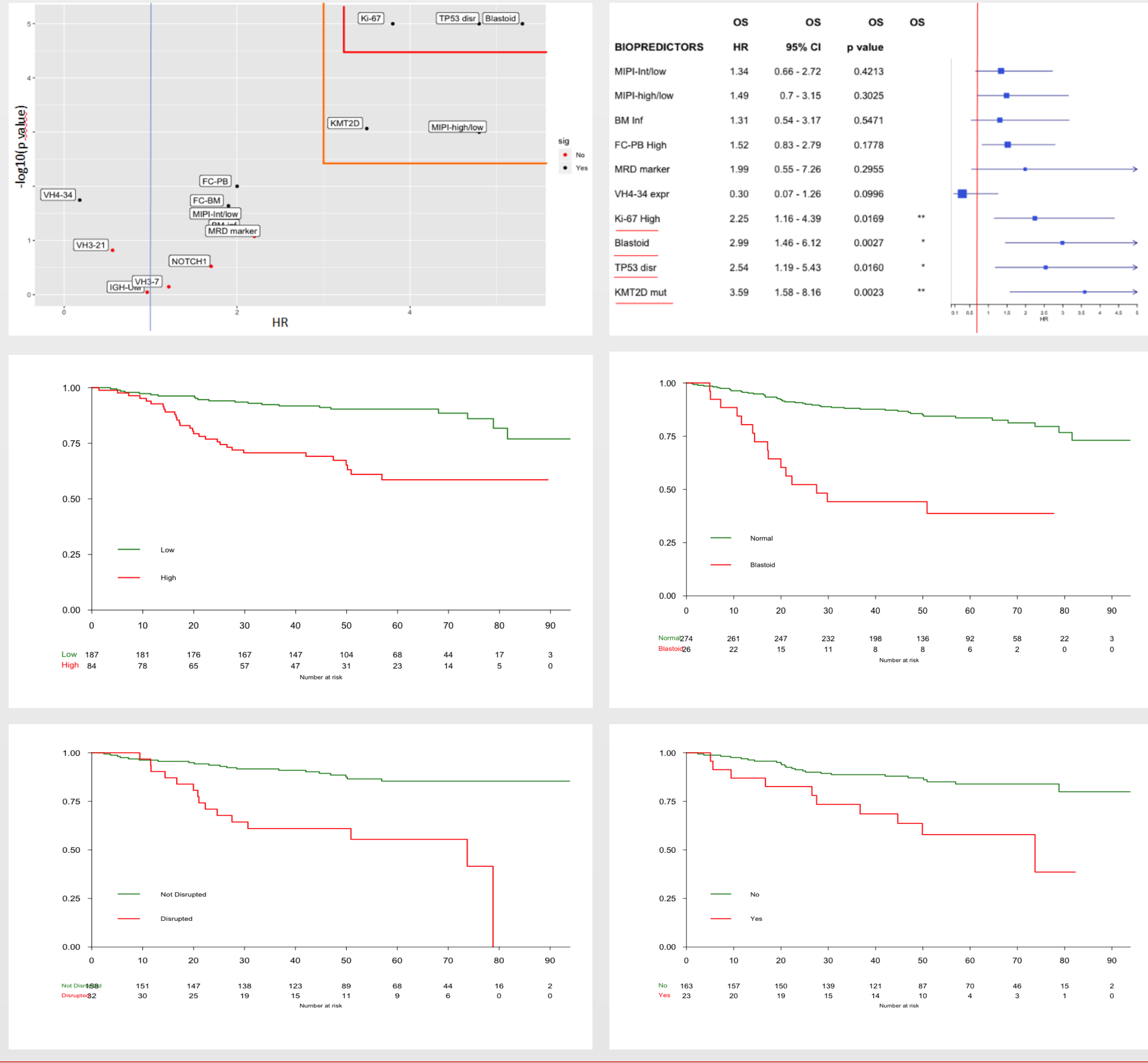
PREDICTORS	RESULTS
MIPI score	60% low risk 24% intermediate risk 16% high risk
Baseline bone marrow infiltration	233/296 (79%)
Baseline median FC value	BM 7% (0.01-93) PB 4% (0.02-92)
Molecular marker for MRD	250/300 (83%)
Available IGH sequence	211/250 (84%)
IGH rearrangements	IGHV3-21 (21%) IGHV4-34 (16%) IGHV3-7 (8%)
Median IGH homology	99.2% (89.9-100)
IGH unmutated (above 98% cut-off)	163/211(77%)
Ki-67≥30%	84/271 (31%)
SOX11+	167/183 (92%)
Blastoid histology	26/300 (9%)
TP53 disruption	32/190 (16%)
KMT2D mutation	23/186 (12%)
NOTCH1 mutations	14/186 (8%)
“BCR-high” signature	40/83 (48%)

PFS impact in univariate and multivariate. After a median follow-up of 51 months, several baseline biopredictors negatively impacted PFS in UV: BMinf, high FC-BM/PB, MRD marker+, IGH-UM, Ki-67≥30%, B-hist, *TP53* and *KMT2D* mut, “BCR-high” signature. No significant outcome discrimination could be made on the basis of stereotyped IGH or SOX11 staining. After MV BMinf, IGH-UM, B-hist, *TP53/KMT2D* mut remained significant, as opposed to MIPI. Similar results were reported for OS by UV, indicating FC-BM/PB, Ki-67≥30%, B-hist, *TP53/KMT2D* mut as significant predictors. Finally, after MV, Ki-67≥30%, Bhist and *KMT2D* mut remained significant for OS, as opposed to MIPI.

### PFS



### OS



## 5. CONCLUSION

→First comprehensive analysis of the clinical impact of a composite panel of easily implementable biopredictors in a multicenter, prospective, clinical trial for MCL patients  
→Several known variables maintain their independent prognostic value, underlining the biological complexity of MCL. Notably, all these biomarkers are of relative simple and applicable determination.  
→Interestingly, the biological predictors emerged over clinical predictors, such as MIPI, suggesting that biological features might be the key drivers of outcome in MCL.

## 6.REFERENCES

Ladetto ASH 2018. Lenalidomide Maintenance after autologous stem cell transplantation prolong PFS in Young MCL patients: results of the randomized phase III MCL0208 trial from FIL (NCT02354313).  
Ferrero ASH 2018. Comprehensive minimal residual disease (MRD) analysis of the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi (FIL) MCL0208 clinical trial for younger patients with mantle cell lymphoma: a kinetic model ensures the most accurate outcome prediction.  
Ferrero ICML 2017. KMT2D and TP53 mutations predict poor PFS and OS in MCL receiving high dose therapy and ASCT: the FIL MCL0208 phase III trial.  
Bomben Haematologica 2018. A B-cell receptor-related gene signature predicts survival in mantle cell lymphoma: results from the “Fondazione ItalianaLinfomi” MCL-0208 trial.  
Hoster Blood 2008. A new prognostic index (MIPI) for patients with advanced-stage mantle cell lymphoma.  
Hoster JCO 2016. Prognostic Value of Ki-67 Index, Cytology, and Growth Pattern in Mantle-Cell Lymphoma: Results From Randomized Trials of the European Mantle Cell Lymphoma Network.

## 7.ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

prof. Boccadolo M., lab team of Molecular Biotechnologies and Flow Cytometry of Health Sciences University of Torino

## 8.CONTACT INFORMATION

simone.ferrero@unito.it; gianmaria.zaccaria@unito.it