

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SECONDARY LEUKEMIA AND LEUKEMOGENESIS

Comparative genomic analysis of *PML* and *RARA* breakpoints in paired diagnosis/relapse samples of patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia treated with ATRA and chemotherapy

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Rome, September 23, 2016



 "Therapy-related" acute promyelocytic leukemia has been Autoimmune diseases reported in cancer patients treated with:
 Multiple sclerosis Inflammatory Topolsomerase II inhibitors
 Rheumatoid
 Radiation therapy

t-APL hpsinbagoneoplatents beforetients who received

chemotherapy for a non-malignant disorder.

Breast cancer Tumors of the Non Hodgkin

genitourinary system lymphoma

Molecular insights in therapy-related APL

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

DNA Topoisomerase II in Therapy-Related Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia

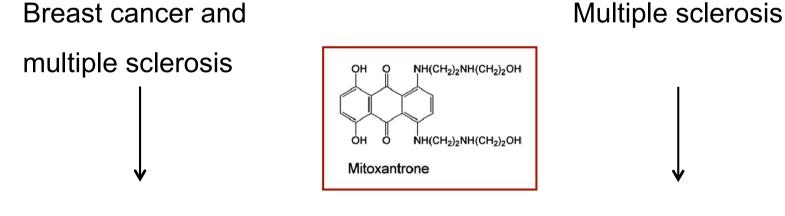
Anita R. Mistry, Ph.D., Carolyn A. Felix, M.D., Ryan J. Whitmarsh, B.A., Annabel Mason, B.Sc., Andreas Reiter, M.D., Bruno Cassinat, Pharm.D., Anne Parry, Ph.D., Christoph Walz, Joseph L. Wiemels, Ph.D., Mark R. Segal, Ph.D., Lionel Adès, M.D., Ian A. Blair, Ph.D., Neil Osheroff, Ph.D., Andrew J. Peniket, B.A., Marina Lafage-Pochitaloff, Ph.D., Nicholas C.P. Cross, Ph.D., Christine Chomienne, Ph.D., Ellen Solomon, Ph.D., Pierre Fenaux, Ph.D., and David Grimwade, Ph.D.



2008 112: 3383-3390 doi:10.1182/blood-2007-10-115600 originally published online July 23, 2008

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6 t-APL arising after mitoxantrone

12 t-APL arising after mitoxantrone

Clustered distribution of genomic breakpoints in PML

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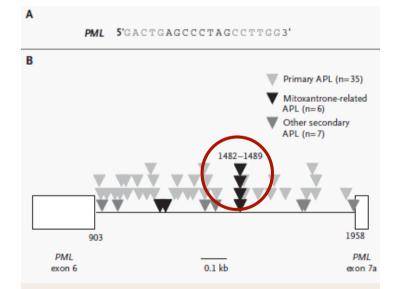
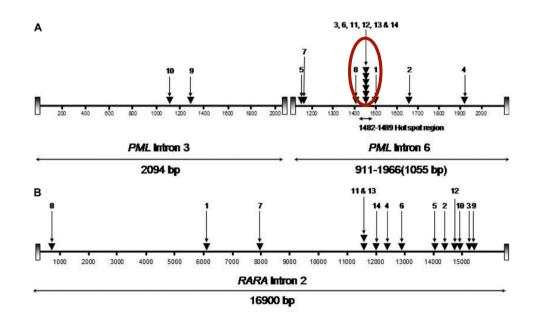
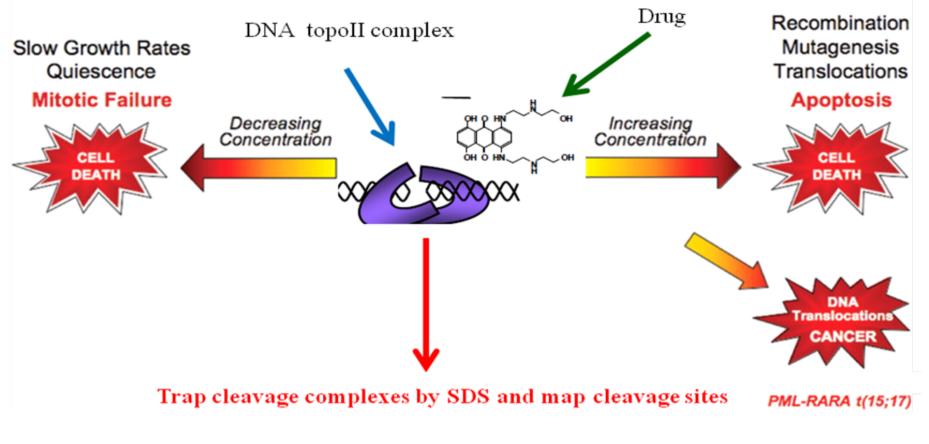


Figure 1. Identification of a Breakpoint Hot Spot in PML Intron 6 in Mitoxantrone-Related APL.



Topoisomerase II inhibitors



Two main classes:

- 1. Catalytic inhibitors: Anthracylines (epirubicin and daunorubicin)
- 2. TOPO-IIA poisons: Etoposide and Mitoxantrone

t-MN can develop after first-line treatment for APL

VOLUME 28 · NUMBER 24 · AUGUST 20 2010

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Therapy-Related Myeloid Neoplasms in Patients With Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia Treated With All-*Trans*-Retinoic Acid and Anthracycline-Based Chemotherapy

Pau Montesinos, José D. González, José González, Chelo Rayón, Elena de Lisa, Maria L. Amigo, Gert J. Ossenkoppele, María J. Peñarrubia, Manuel Pérez-Encinas, Juan Bergua, Guillermo Debén, María J. Sayas, Javier de la Serna, Josep M. Ribera, Javier Bueno, Gustavo Milone, Concha Rivas, Salut Brunet, Bob Löwenberg, and Miguel Sanz

918 *de novo* APL patients treated with ATRA + anthracycline-based CHT 17 patients developed a t-MN (MDS, AML, ALL), after a median of 43
months from CR. The 6-year cumulative incidence of t-MN was 2.2%

Despite t-MN is relatively infrequent after first-line treatment of APL with ATRA and standard CHT, therapeutic strategies to avoid / minimize this severe complication are warranted.

Topo-II inhibitors and APL development

Research Paper Sclerosis	
Revision of the risk of secondary leukaemia after mitoxantrone in multiple sclerosis populations is required	The incidence of t-APL after mitoxantrone in multiple sclerosis
Ana M Pascual ¹ , Neus Téllez ² , Isabel Boscá ¹ , Javier Mallada ³ , Antonio Belenguer ⁴ , Inmaculada Abellán ⁵ , Angel P Sempere ⁶ , Pascual Fernández ⁷ , M ^a José Magraner ¹ , Francisco Coret ⁸ , Miguel A Sanz ⁹ , Xavier Montalbán ² and Bonaventura Casanova ¹	is 2%.
INICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS	
ont-line treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia with AIDA induction llowed by risk-adapted consolidation for adults younger than 61 years: results of e AIDA-2000 trial of the GIMEMA Group	The rate of relapse of APL is
	~10% after combined ATRA +
ncesco Lo-Coco, ^{1,2} Giuseppe Avvisati, ³ Marco Vignetti, ⁴ Massimo Breccia, ⁴ Eugenio Gallo, ⁵ Alessandro Rambaldi, ⁶ ncesca Paoloni, ⁷ Giuseppe Fioritoni, ⁸ Felicetto Ferrara, ⁹ Giorgina Specchia, ¹⁰ Giuseppe Cimino, ⁴ Daniela Diverio, ⁴ ka Borlenghi, ¹¹ Giovanni Martinelli, ¹² Francesco Di Raimondo, ¹³ Eros Di Bona, ¹⁴ Paola Fazi, ⁷ Antonio Peta, ¹⁵ erto Bosi, ¹⁶ Angelo M. Carella, ¹⁷ Francesco Fabbiano, ¹⁸ Enrico M. Pogliani, ¹⁹ Maria C. Petti, ²⁰ Sergio Amadori, ¹ and nco Mandelli, ⁷ for the Italian GIMEMA Cooperative Group	anthracycline-based
	chemotherapy.

Hypothesis



Therapy related APL or true relapse?

Investigate possible switches of breakpoints in *PML* and/or *RARA* between diagnosis and relapse with potential involvement of therapy-related "hotspot" regions at "relapse"

Methods

• 30 APL paired diagnosis/relapse cases with available DNA

• Identification of *PML/RARA* isoforms

• Long-range PCR to amplify the genomic *PML/RARA* rearrangement

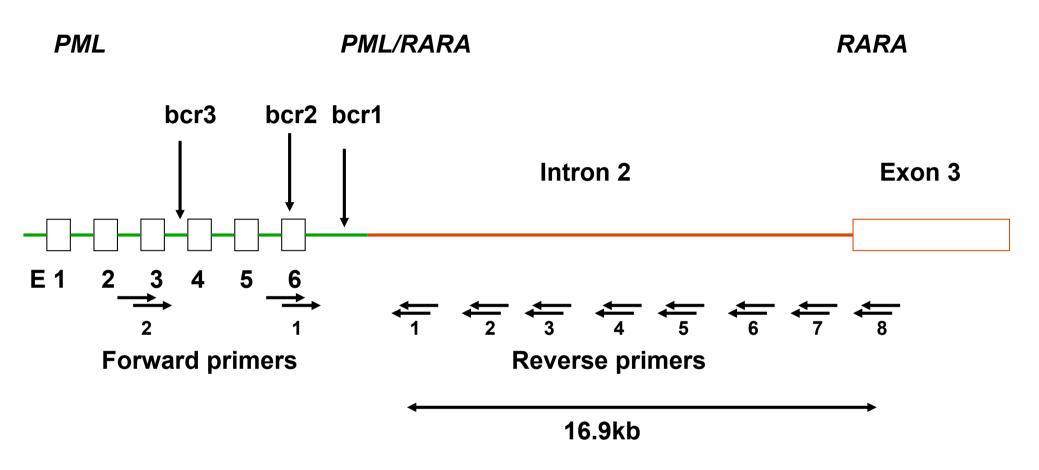
• Direct sequencing to identify the exact location of the breakpoint

Clinical characteristics of APL patients (n=30)

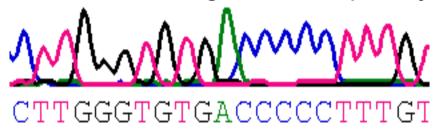
Median age (range)	36 years (5-77 years)
Sex (M/F)	16/14
Treatment	LPA99 (n=4) AIDA2000 (n=16) IC-APL (n=3) ICC-APL01 (n=2) MRC (n=5)
Mitoxantrone (total median dose)	90 mg (20-90 mg)
Anthracyclines (total median dose)	144 mg (51-756 mg)
Median latency (range)*	19 months (5-105 months)

* Latency between APL diagnosis and relapse

Primer positioning for long-range PCR

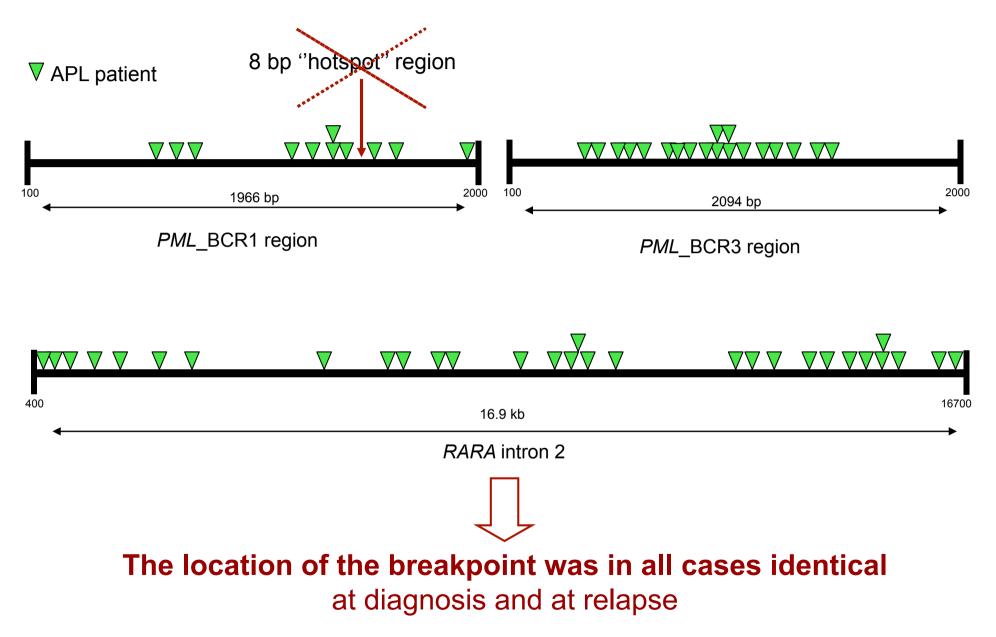


Chromatogram obtained revealing the breakpoint junction sequence



Mistry et al, NEJM 2005; Hasan et al, Blood 2008

Results: distribution of *PML***/RARA breakpoints**



Conclusions

- The molecular profile of the breakpoints at the t(15;17) translocation was identical at diagnosis and relapse in 30 analysed pts
- *PML* breakpoints were never localized within the hotspot region at position 1482-1489, previously identified in t-APL developing after mitoxantrone treatment
- Considering the rarity of APL relapse, a larger series of patients analysed at diagnosis and relapse are needed to better investigate whether a "relapse" may mask t-APL.

Acknowledgements

Tiziana Ottone Syed Khizer Hasan Mariadomenica Divona Laura Cicconi Serena Lavorgna Valentina Alfonso Claudia Ciardi Adriano Venditti Sergio Amadori David Grimwade

Giuseppe Basso

Esperanza Such

Monica Boccia

Eduardo Magalhaes Rego



Maria Teresa Voso

Francesco Lo-Coco



