TP53 and decitabine in acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndromes

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TP53 and Decitabine in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes


ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND
The molecular determinants of clinical responses to decitabine therapy in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) are unclear.

METHODS
We enrolled 84 adult patients with AML or MDS in a single-institution trial of decitabine to identify somatic mutations and their relationships to clinical responses. Decitabine was administered at a dose of 20 mg per square meter of body-surface area per day for 10 consecutive days in monthly cycles. We performed enhanced exome or gene-panel sequencing in 67 of these patients and serial sequencing at multiple time points to evaluate patterns of mutation clearance in 54 patients. An extension cohort included 32 additional patients who received decitabine in different protocols.

RESULTS
Of the 116 patients, 53 (46%) had bone marrow blast clearance (<5% blasts). Response rates were higher among patients with an unfavorable-risk cytogenetic profile than among patients with an intermediate-risk or favorable-risk cytogenetic profile (29 of 43 patients [67%] vs. 24 of 71 patients [34%], P<0.001) and among patients with TP53 mutations than among patients with wild-type TP53 (21 of 21 [100%] vs. 32 of 78 [41%], P<0.001). Previous studies have consistently shown that patients with an unfavorable-risk cytogenetic profile and TP53 mutations who receive conventional chemotherapy have poor outcomes. However, in this study of 10-day courses of decitabine, neither of these risk factors was associated with a lower rate of overall survival than the rate of survival among study patients with intermediate-risk cytogenetic profiles.

CONCLUSIONS
Patients with AML and MDS who had cytogenetic abnormalities associated with unfavorable risk, TP53 mutations, or both had favorable clinical responses and robust (but incomplete) mutation clearance after receiving serial 10-day courses of decitabine. Although these responses were not durable, they resulted in rates of overall survival that were similar to those among patients with AML who had an intermediate-risk cytogenetic profile and who also received serial 10-day courses of decitabine. (Fund by the National Cancer Institute and others; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01687400.)
Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) are clonal disorders of myeloid hematopoiesis. Adult patients with AML who have karyotypes that are associated with unfavorable risk and older patients with AML (≥60 years of age) have poor outcomes, with a median survival of approximately 1 year. Patients with AML and TP53 mutations tend to be older (median age, 61 to 67 years), and almost all have karyotypes that are associated with unfavorable risk; if they receive standard cytotoxic chemotherapy, these patients have especially poor outcomes (median survival, 4 to 6 months).

Decitabine (5-aza-2′-deoxycytidine) is commonly used as a single agent to treat patients with MDS and elderly patients with AML. However, response rates are low. Combined rates of complete remission (complete remission with recovery of peripheral-blood counts) and complete remission with incomplete count recovery typically range from 20 to 35%. Studies with longer exposure times to decitabine (administered on days 1 through 10 of 28-day cycles instead of on days 1 through 5) show an improved response rate (range, 40 to 64%).

Several studies have sought to identify biomarkers (e.g., DNA methylation changes and mutations in DNMT3A, IDH1, IDH2, and TET2 along with miR-29b expression) that might predict responses to decitabine. However, controversy still exists concerning the predictive value of these biomarkers, and none are currently used to guide decitabine therapy for individual patients.

In this trial, we used enhanced exome sequencing and gene-panel sequencing to determine whether the presence of specific mutations might correlate with a response or with resistance to decitabine and to characterize patterns of mutation clearance. Surprisingly, we found that clinical responses were highly correlated with the presence of TP53 mutations in the founding clone at presentation and that the rate of overall survival with 10-day courses of decitabine was similar among patients with cytogenetic abnormalities associated with unfavorable risk and among those with an intermediate-risk cytogenetic profile. Finally, serial exome sequencing revealed consistent mutation clearance in all evaluated patients with AML or MDS who had TP53 mutations. However, mutation clearance was never complete in patients who had a response to decitabine, even in those with complete clinical remission.
waking hours), and preserved end-organ function (see the Methods section of the Supplementary Appendix, available at NEJM.org). Eligibility requirements were intentionally broad and designed to reflect typical patterns of decitabine use.

RESPONSE CRITERIA AND END POINTS
Bone marrow samples were obtained on day 0, on day 10 of cycle 1, on day 28 of cycle 1, and on day 28 of even-numbered cycles. Deviation of up to 1 day for sample collection on day 10 and up to 2 days for sample collection on day 28 was permitted for patient convenience. Responses were reported on an intention-to-treat basis and were categorized according to the criteria of the International Working Group for Diagnosis, Standardization of Response Criteria, Treatment Outcomes, and Reporting Standards for Therapeutic Trials in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and in Myelodysplastic Syndromes. These categories were complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, morphologic complete remission, partial response, stable disease, and progressive disease.18,19 Patients from whom a bone marrow sample was not obtained on or after day 28 of cycle 1 were not evaluated. Bone marrow blast counts were reviewed centrally.

Patients with samples that were characterized in sequencing and methylation array studies were selected on the basis of clinical responses (i.e., a response that could be evaluated after two cycles or evidence of progressive disease after one cycle) and sufficient amounts of high-quality DNA. Karyotypes that are associated with unfavorable risk were defined as the presence of three or more abnormalities, deletions involving chromosomes 5, 7, or 17, or abnormalities in chromosome 11 involving *MLL*. In patients with MDS, an isolated chromosome 5q deletion was not considered to be associated with unfavorable risk.

EXTENSION COHORT
An extension cohort included 32 additional patients. Of these patients, 24 had relapsed AML and received decitabine at a dose of 20 mg per square meter per day on days 1 through 10 in 28-day cycles between April 2005 and March 2010 at the University of Chicago.

The other eight patients all had AML, were 60 years of age or older, and received decitabine at a dose of 20 mg per square meter per day on days 1 through 5 in 28-day cycles at Washington University in St. Louis between January 2009 and June 2014. Five patients received decitabine as a single agent and three patients received decitabine in combination with panobinostat (a histone deacetylase inhibitor) at a dose of 10 mg per day three times a week.

MOLECULAR ANALYSES
Libraries for enhanced exome sequencing were enriched with the use of the NimbleGen exome reagent, version 3, with the addition of biotinylated probes targeting 264 genes that are recurrently mutated in patients with AML,17,20 and the libraries were sequenced with the use of the Illumina HiSeq 2000 or 2500 platforms. Amplicon-based panel testing that was designed to detect all common mutations within 8 genes (TP53, *DNMT3A*, *IDH1*, *IDH2*, *ASXL1*, *SRSF2*, *U2AF1*, and *SF3B1*) was performed with the use of the Ion AmpliSeq platform (see Table S1 and the Methods section in the Supplementary Appendix). Exome sequencing data are being deposited in the database of Genotypes and Phenotypes under the accession number phs000159. DNA methylation arrays were performed and analyzed as described previously.20 Methylation array data have been deposited in the Gene Expression Omnibus under the accession number GSE80762.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
Statistical analysis was performed with the use of Excel (Microsoft), GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software), and SAS, version 9.3 for Windows (SAS Institute). A detailed description of the statistical methods is provided in the Methods section in the Supplementary Appendix.

RESULTS

PATIENTS
We enrolled 84 patients with AML or MDS in a prospective clinical trial of single-agent decitabine at Washington University in St. Louis (Table 1 and Fig. 1A). Patients received a median of two cycles of decitabine, and 59 patients received at least two cycles. The median follow-up of the 19 patients who remained alive was 19 months.

An additional 32 patients who had received a similar regimen outside the aegis of our trial made up an independent extension set. These patients received the same 10-day decitabine regimen at the University of Chicago or decitabine in a 5-day regimen at Washington University in St. Louis.
Toxic Effects

As expected, adverse events were predominantly associated with neutropenia and thrombocytopenia (Table S2 in the Supplementary Appendix).9,10,21 During cycles 1 and 2, we observed a total of 128 events of grade 3 through 5. Of these events, 93 (in 56 patients) were febrile neutropenia or other infectious events, and 9 (in 6 patients) were thrombocytopenia-related bleeding.

### Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline and Response to Decitabine.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>All Patients (N = 116)</th>
<th>TP53 Mutations (N = 21)</th>
<th>Wild-Type TP53 (N = 78)</th>
<th>TP53 Not Evaluated (N = 17)</th>
<th>P Value†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequencing performed — no. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any type</td>
<td>99 (85)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>78 (100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exome</td>
<td>39 (34)</td>
<td>7 (33)</td>
<td>32 (41)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264-gene panel</td>
<td>15 (13)</td>
<td>7 (33)</td>
<td>8 (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-gene panel</td>
<td>45 (39)</td>
<td>7 (33)</td>
<td>38 (49)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex — no. (%)</td>
<td>68 (59)</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>47 (60)</td>
<td>12 (71)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at diagnosis — yr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>29–88</td>
<td>47–86</td>
<td>29–88</td>
<td>50–85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease — no. (%)</td>
<td>54 (47)</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>34 (44)</td>
<td>11 (65)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AML</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapsed AML</td>
<td>36 (31)</td>
<td>3 (14)</td>
<td>31 (40)</td>
<td>2 (12)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDS</td>
<td>26 (22)</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>13 (17)</td>
<td>4 (24)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPSS in patients with MDS — no./total no. (%)‡</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1/26 (4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/4 (25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 1</td>
<td>8/26 (31)</td>
<td>1/9 (11)</td>
<td>4/13 (31)</td>
<td>3/4 (75)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 2</td>
<td>8/26 (31)</td>
<td>1/9 (11)</td>
<td>7/13 (54)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>9/26 (35)</td>
<td>7/9 (78)</td>
<td>2/13 (15)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytogenetic risk group — no. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>5 (4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (5)</td>
<td>1 (6)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>66 (57)</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>54 (69)</td>
<td>11 (65)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavorable</td>
<td>43 (37)</td>
<td>20 (95)</td>
<td>19 (24)</td>
<td>4 (24)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not performed</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>1 (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response — no. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow blast clearance &lt;5% blasts</td>
<td>53 (46)</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>32 (41)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete remission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With recovery of peripheral-blood counts</td>
<td>15 (13)</td>
<td>4 (19)</td>
<td>11 (14)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With incomplete count recovery</td>
<td>24 (21)</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>15 (19)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphologic complete remission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With hematologic improvement</td>
<td>6 (5)</td>
<td>5 (24)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without hematologic improvement</td>
<td>8 (7)</td>
<td>3 (14)</td>
<td>5 (6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No bone marrow blast clearance</td>
<td>63 (54)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46 (59)</td>
<td>5 (29)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial response</td>
<td>9 (8)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9 (12)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable disease</td>
<td>23 (20)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18 (23)</td>
<td>5 (29)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive disease</td>
<td>19 (16)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19 (24)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples not available for evaluation</td>
<td>12 (10)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12 (71)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* AML denotes acute myeloid leukemia, and MDS myelodysplastic syndromes.
† P values are for the comparison of data from patients with TP53 mutations with data from patients with wild-type TP53.
‡ Scores in the International Prognostic Scoring System (IPSS) range from 0 to 3.5, with higher scores indicating a worse prognosis. A score of 0 indicates low risk, 0.5 to 1.0 (intermediate 1) and 1.5 to 2.0 (intermediate 2) intermediate risk, and 2.5 to 3.5 high risk. Scores are calculated according to the presence of bone marrow blasts, cytogenetic risk, and cytopenias.
8 patients) were bleeding complications or transfusion reactions. Eight treatment-related deaths were due to infection (in 6 patients), acute kidney injury (in 1 patient), or cardiac arrest (in 1 patient).

**Response**

A total of 15 of the 116 patients in the combined patient cohorts (13%) had a complete remission, and an additional 38 patients had bone marrow blast clearance with less than 5% blasts (complete remission with incomplete count recovery or morphologic complete remission), for an overall response rate of 46%. A partial response was observed in 9 patients (8%), stable disease in 23 patients (20%), and progressive disease in 19 patients (16%) (Table 1).

Twelve patients withdrew from the protocol before a bone marrow biopsy could be performed at the end of cycle 1 and therefore could not be clinically evaluated for a response. Of these patients, 6 transitioned to hospice, 2 transitioned to cytotoxic chemotherapy, 2 had progressive disease, 1 had a myocardial infarction after one dose, and acute renal failure developed after one dose in 1 who had undergone orthotopic kidney transplantation. Responses correlated with the median number of cycles and performance status, but not with age or white-cell counts (Fig. S1A through S1E in the Supplementary Appendix).10

**Mutation Clearance**

The first 39 patients with samples that were sufficient for analysis constituted the discovery cohort. Samples were serially evaluated with enhanced exome sequencing (median, four separate time points per patient, 157 exomes in total) (Table S3 in the Supplementary Appendix). In patients with AML and patients with MDS, the clearance of leukemia-specific mutations correlated closely with morphologic and cytogenetic responses (Fig. 1B and 1C).

We used gene-panel sequencing to evaluate sequential samples obtained from 15 additional patients at multiple time points. In total, 54 patients had samples that underwent serial evaluation. Mutations in only two genes (TP53 and SF3B1) had consistent, rapid reductions in variant allele frequency to levels of less than 5% (Fig. 1D and 1E). Bone marrow blast clearance frequently preceded mutation reduction (in 15 of 54 patients) (Fig. 1B, and Fig. S3B and S3C in the Supplementary Appendix), and mutation clearance was never complete.

We examined samples obtained from 20 patients with bone marrow blast clearance (those with complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission) after day 28 of cycle 2. In these patients, we were able to detect leukemia-specific mutations during morphologic remission. This indicated that decitabine leads only to incomplete clearance of disease (average founding clone variant allele frequency at maximum clearance, 0.06% to 18.43%) (Fig. S1F in the Supplementary Appendix). We observed no difference in the extent of leukemia-specific mutation clearance between patients who had peripheral-blood count recovery (complete remission) and those who did not (complete remission with incomplete count recovery or morphologic complete remission), and the duration of remissions was similar in both groups (Fig. S1G and S1H in the Supplementary Appendix).

Differential sensitivity to decitabine was observed within subclones in 11 patients with samples that were evaluated by means of exome sequencing. Patterns that were observed included sensitive subclones within the background of a largely resistant founding clone in 2 patients (Fig. S3A in the Supplementary Appendix) and subclones with primary resistance to decitabine in 9 patients (Fig. S3B in the Supplementary Appendix). In the 9 patients who were evaluated at relapse, progression was associated with the outgrowth of one or more subclones, some of which were detectable before therapy (Fig. 1B and 1C, and Fig. S3B in the Supplementary Appendix).

Nonleukemic “rising clones” were also observed in 7 of the 22 patients who had a response (Fig. 1B and 1C, and Fig. S3C and S3D in the Supplementary Appendix), as described in patients with AML who have received induction therapy with daunorubicin and cytarabine.22 In 2 patients, the rising clones contained mutations in genes (DNMT3A and PPM1D) that had been previously identified in patients with age-related clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential;23-26 data on the other genes in clonal hematopoiesis (RUNXI, UNC5C, RN3P2, and SCAMP5) are lacking. We did not observe a correlation between the presence of clonal hematopoiesis in remission and incomplete hematopoietic count recovery (P=0.36 for the comparison between patients who had complete remission and incomplete count recovery or morphologic complete remission and patients who had complete remission).
A Trial Patients

84 Patients were enrolled in Washington University in St. Louis trial

Discovery cohort: exome sequencing
28 Had AML
11 Had MDS
7 Had TP53 mutation

Extension cohort: gene-panel sequencing
19 Had AML
9 Had MDS
11 Had TP53 mutation

No sequencing
9 With AML could not be evaluated
3 Had inadequate samples
11 Had TP53 mutation

32 Were included in expansion of extension cohort

Received off-study treatment at
Washington University in St. Louis with gene-panel sequencing
8 Had AML
2 Had TP53 mutation

Received off-study treatment at
University of Chicago with gene-panel sequencing
24 Had relapsed AML
1 Had TP53 mutation

B Patient 1004 with AML, Complete Remission, Complete Cytogenetic Remission

C Patient 1023 with MDS, Morphologic Complete Remission, Complete Cytogenetic Remission

D Clearance of TP53 Mutations

E Clearance of Mutations

2028
Patients with stable disease and partial responses typically had stable or slowly decreasing mutation burdens, as expected (Figs. S4 and S5 in the Supplementary Appendix). However, all three cases of rapidly progressive disease were associated with stable mutation burdens (Fig. S6 in the Supplementary Appendix).

**CORRELATION BETWEEN RESPONSES AND MUTATIONS AND CYTOGENETIC PROFILES**

Among the first 39 patients, who constituted the discovery cohort, we observed blast clearance from the bone marrow (<5% residual blasts) in 22 patients (with complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission). Surprisingly, all 7 patients with TP53 mutations had a response with bone marrow blast clearance, as compared with 15 of 32 patients without TP53 mutations (47%) (P = 0.02) (Fig. 2A).

We therefore used gene-panel sequencing to evaluate samples obtained from 60 additional patients (51 with AML and 9 with MDS): 28 patients who were enrolled in this trial, 8 patients who received decitabine delivered in 5-day cycles at Washington University in St. Louis, and 24 patients who received decitabine with 10-day cycles at the University of Chicago (Figs. 1A and 2B). We observed TP53 mutations in 14 of 60 patients: 14 of 14 had blast clearance (complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission) with decitabine therapy, and 17 of 46 patients with wild-type TP53 had blast clearance (P < 0.001). One additional patient (Patient 1080) had evidence of TP53 loss of heterozygosity by single-nucleotide-polymorphism analysis in the gene-panel test and add(17)(p13) by cytogenetic profile, but a somatic mutation in TP53 coding sequences was not detected.

Of the samples obtained for sequencing from 53 patients who had a response (complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission), 21 had TP53 mutations (40%) (P < 0.001) (Fig. 2C, and Fig. S7 in the Supplementary Appendix). The spectrum of TP53 mutations that was detected in this cohort was very similar to that of mutations reported in other studies of AML, including the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) Research Network study of AML (Fig. 2D, and Table S5 in the Supplementary Appendix).

**CORRELATION BETWEEN RESPONSES AND BIOMARKERS**

We correlated two pharmacologic markers with clinical responses to determine whether insufficient administration of decitabine or a failure of decitabine to cause DNA hypomethylation for other reasons was associated with a poor response. We observed no correlation between steady-state plasma decitabine levels on day 4 of the first cycle and responses (Fig. 3A).

Bone marrow samples that were obtained on day 0 and on day 10 of cycle 1 were evaluated for CpG methylation values at approximately 450,000 genomic positions with the use of the Illumina HumanMethylation450 BeadChip. In patients with AML and those with MDS, the reduction in methylcytosine content from day 0 to day 10 of cycle 1 was similar in patients who had a response (complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission) and those who did not have a response (partial response, stable disease, or
A Discovery Cohort (N=39) Exome Sequencing

- **Patients with a Response**
  - TP53
  - IDH2
  - DNMT3A
  - TET2
  - IDH1
  - NPM1

- **Patients without a Response**
  - TP53
  - IDH2
  - DNMT3A
  - TET2
  - IDH1
  - NPM1

- **Fisher’s Exact Test**
  - Discovery cohort
  - Combined data
  - TP53: 0.02, <0.001
  - IDH2: 0.03, 0.08
  - DNMT3A: 0.70, 1.00
  - TET2: 0.70, 0.60
  - IDH1: 0.62, 0.70
  - NPM1: 0.70, ND

B Extension Cohort (N=60) Gene-Panel Testing

- **Patients with a Response**
  - TP53
  - IDH2
  - DNMT3A
  - TET2
  - IDH1
  - NPM1

- **Patients without a Response**
  - TP53
  - IDH2
  - DNMT3A
  - TET2
  - IDH1
  - NPM1

- **Fisher’s Exact Test**
  - Discovery cohort
  - Combined data
  - TP53: 0.02, <0.001
  - IDH2: 0.03, 0.08
  - DNMT3A: 0.70, 1.00
  - TET2: 0.70, 0.60
  - IDH1: 0.62, 0.70
  - NPM1: 0.70, ND

C Response

- **Proportion of Patients**
  - Patients with a response
  - Patients without a response

D TP53 Mutations

- **Protein Domains**
  - Transactivation
  - DNA-binding
  - Tetramerization
  - Regulatory

- **Nonsilent Mutations**
  - Missense
  - Splice-site
  - Frameshift
  - Nonsense

- **Decitabine cohort**
  - 200 samples from patients with de novo AML
progressive disease). This reduction was also similar in patients who had TP53 mutations and those who did not have TP53 mutations and did not correlate with morphologic responses (Fig. 3B through 3D).

We observed very little change in subclonal architecture between day 0 and day 10 of cycle 1 in all patients (Fig. 1B and 1C, and Figs. S3 through S6 in the Supplementary Appendix). This finding suggests that the observed methylation changes were not the result of rapid shifts in the subclonal composition of samples with therapy.

**CORRELATION BETWEEN BIOMARKERS AND SURVIVAL**

The analysis of survival outcomes was not a primary objective of this clinical trial owing to the lack of a comparator group and the anticipated heterogeneity of the patients enrolled. However, because the rate of overall survival correlated with clinical response, disease, age, and performance status, as expected (Fig. 4A, and Fig. S8 in the Supplementary Appendix), we performed a post hoc correlation between TP53 mutation status and cytogenetic risk.

TP53 mutations were observed almost exclusively in patients with unfavorable-risk cytogenetic profiles, as expected, in 20 of 21 patients (Fig. 4B); 1 patient had normal cytogenetic findings, but only five metaphases were evaluated. Surprisingly, overall survival was not negatively affected by cytogenetic abnormalities associated with unfavorable risk (Fig. 4C) (median survival, 11.6 months among patients with unfavorable risk and 10 months among patients with favorable or intermediate risk, P=0.29) or the presence of TP53 mutations (Fig. 4D) (median survival, 12.7 months among patients with TP53 mutations and 15.4 months among patients with wild-type TP53, P=0.79). TP53 mutations were associated with a trend toward decreased survival among patients with MDS, but not among patients with AML (P=0.08) (Fig. S9A through S9D in the Supplementary Appendix).

Of all the factors analyzed, treatment consolidation with allogeneic stem-cell transplantation had the greatest effect on overall survival (Fig. 4E, and Fig. S8 in the Supplementary Appendix). However, transplantation and survival outcomes were not adversely affected by TP53 status (Fig. 4F, and Fig. S8F in the Supplementary Appendix).

**DISCUSSION**

This trial was designed to identify molecular markers associated with a response or with resistance to single-agent decitabine in patients with AML or MDS. Clinical responses correlated strongly with the presence of karyotypes associated with unfavorable risk and the presence of TP53 mutations. We observed bone marrow blast clearance (complete remission, complete remission with incomplete count recovery, or morphologic complete remission) in 29 of 43 patients with karyotypes associated with unfavorable risk (67%) versus 24 of 71 patients with karyotypes associated with intermediate or favorable risk (34%) and in 21 of 21 patients with TP53 mutations (100%) versus 32 of 78 patients with wild-type TP53 (41%) (P<0.001 for both comparisons) (Fig. 2). A total of 20 of 21 patients with TP53 mutations had a karyotype associated with unfavorable risk. Other investigators have also found that response rates among patients who have AML or MDS with karyotypes associated with unfavorable risk and who receive decitabine or azacitidine are at least equivalent to, if not slightly higher than, those among patients with an intermediate-risk cytogenetic profile.9,10,27-29

These outcomes contrast sharply with those in patients with AML who receive standard anthracycline-based and cytarabine-based induction chemotherapy, in whom the presence of TP53 mutations is associated with a dismal prognosis, with initial response rates of only 20 to 30%.3,30 Furthermore, median survival among these patients tends to be 4 to 6 months, with overall...
survival of only approximately 10 months after allogeneic stem-cell transplantation\textsuperscript{4,30,31}; this contrasts with the 12.7-month median survival in the cohort of patients who received decitabine. These data suggest that the poor prognosis associated with an unfavorable-risk cytogenetic profile, the presence of \textit{TP53} mutations, or both may be specific for the treatment approach and may be mitigated with decitabine therapy.

Two previously recognized clinical features of decitabine responses have been clarified by this analysis. First, responses tend to be slow: most patients require at least two monthly cycles to achieve maximum clinical responses, and many
patients who have a response require three or more cycles.\(^\text{32}\)\(^\text{33}\) We observed that bone marrow blast clearance usually precedes mutation clearance; this indicates that decitabine may induce differentiation before elimination of leukemic cells, as has been suggested previously.\(^\text{32}\) This process, like other differentiation responses, appears to require months of therapy. Second, responses are short-lived: remissions usually last less than a year, especially after discontinuation of therapy.\(^\text{33}\) Decitabine did not clear all leukemia-specific mutations in any patient tested (Fig. 1, and Fig. S1 in the Supplementary Appendix). Thus, the short durations of remission are due to incomplete clearance of leukemia cells bearing the pathogenetically relevant driver mutations.

The mechanisms responsible for primary decitabine resistance are not yet clear. Resistance does not appear to be due to inadequate dosing or metabolism of the drug; neither the levels of steady-state plasma decitabine nor the extent of reduction of cytosine methylation in bone marrow cells immediately after treatment corresponded with clinical responses (Fig. 3). Therefore, decitabine appears to hit the methylation target in most patients, regardless of their clinical responses. Furthermore, we carefully evaluated the methylcytosine array data from these patients (and from those in the TCGA study of de novo AML\(^\text{20}\)) to identify a canonical methylation signature driven by TP53 mutations. Such a signature would suggest that patients with TP53 mutations may be epigenetically primed to have a response to decitabine, but no such signature could be identified. The mechanisms underlying the sensitivity of patients with AML or MDS and TP53 mutations to decitabine are therefore unclear at present but will be important to define in other studies.

Subclones within individual AML samples have variable sensitivities to decitabine; this suggests that subclones may contain genetic or epigenetic modifiers that influence their sensitivity to the drug. We observed both sensitive subclones (Fig. S3A in the Supplementary Appendix) and resistant subclones (Fig. S3B in the Supplementary Appendix); all relapses were associated with the expansion of one or more subclones (Fig. 1). No genetic rules could be established to predict subclonal sensitivity in this trial, although recurrent patterns may be identified in larger cohorts.

Although the presence of TP53 mutations appears to be associated with a high degree of decitabine sensitivity, relapses in these patients were also associated with the outgrowth of a preexisting subclone in all cases (Fig. 1B and 1C). Thus, patients with TP53 mutations may not be invariably sensitive to decitabine, and resistant populations of cells commonly emerge during therapy. Furthermore, patients who have AML with TP53 mutations only in subclones (i.e., not in the founding clone) would not be expected to have complete clinical responses, since only a fraction of the tumor cells would be potentially susceptible to decitabine. Regardless, the differential susceptibility of subclones to decitabine in individual patients strongly suggests that the mechanisms of response are directly influenced by cell-intrinsic factors. However, it is also possible that decitabine could induce clinical responses in some patients...
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A Overall Survival

B Correlation between Karyotype and TP53

C Survival According to Risk Karyotype

D Survival According to TP53 Mutation

E Survival According to Stem-Cell Transplantation

F Survival after Stem-Cell Transplantation According to TP53 Mutation
groups of patients with AML or MDS are likely to have a different response to different types of chemotherapy. Although patients with AML or MDS who have TP53 mutations have very low response rates after standard cytotoxic therapy, all patients with a TP53 mutation had a response to 10-day courses of decitabine in this trial. TP53 mutations form the nexus of the worst prognostic group in AML and MDS. These data suggest an alternative up-front strategy for the treatment of this group of ultra-high-risk patients that will need to be verified in prospective trials. Decitabine as a single agent is not a cure for anyone with these diseases: the rapid selection of resistant subclones by decitabine and the incomplete clearance of leukemia-specific mutations (even in patients who have a response) explain why remissions are generally short-lived. However, the use of decitabine may be an important way to induce clinical remissions in patients with AML who have TP53 mutations and who have disease that is notoriously resistant to induction therapy with standard cytotoxic chemotherapy. Such therapy may also provide a bridge to allogeneic stem-cell transplantation for some patients.

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APPENDIX

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REFERENCES


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