



A Radiosensitivity Gene Signature and PD-L1 Predict Clinical Outcome of Patients with Invasive Breast Carcinoma in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) Dataset



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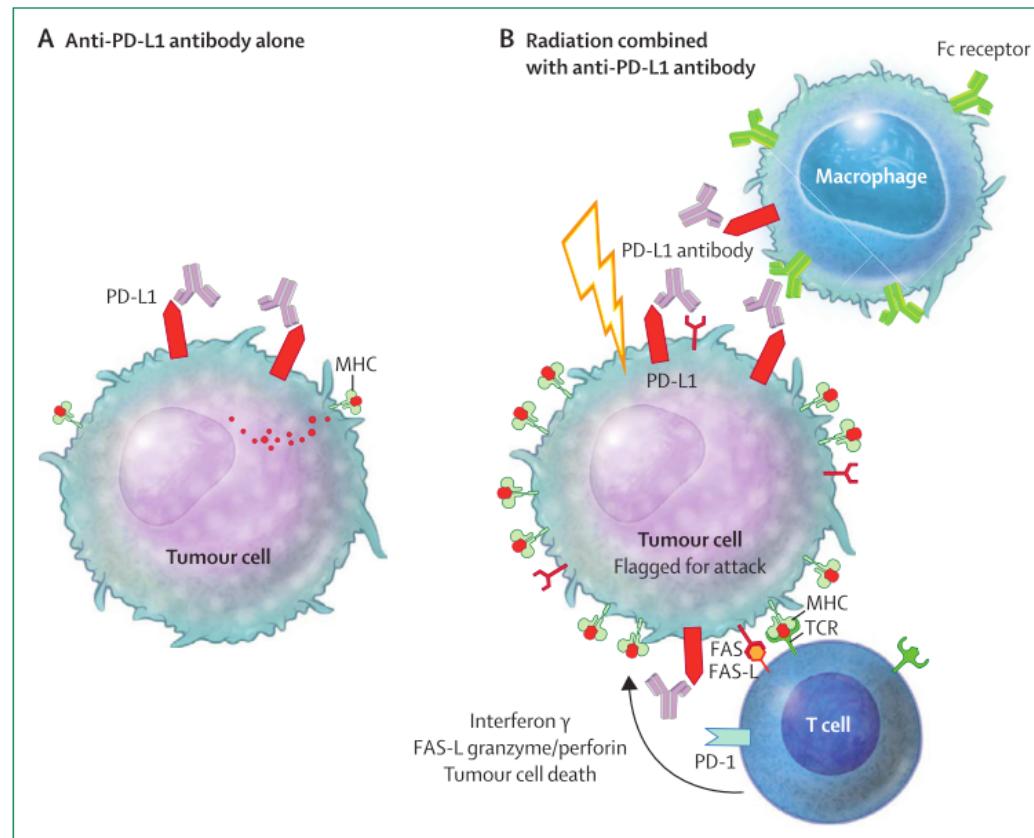
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Introduction (1)

- **Radiation therapy causes**
 - Immuno-suppressive effect
 - Damages to lethal DNA of tumor and normal cells
 - Immune-stimulating effect
 - Enhancing dendritic cells to antigen presentation
 - Promoting recruitment CTLs into tumor microenvironment
- **Tumor**
 - Immune evading mechanisms
 - PD-L1 transmembrane ligand → T-cell apoptosis

Introduction (2)

- **Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 Blockade**
 - Clinical efficacy in melanoma, NSCLC, RCC
 - Response rate 20–30 %



Introduction (3)

- Prediction of response to RT is important
- In the era of precision medicine
 - *Radiosensitivity Index* (Eschrich et al, 2009)
 - ***"31-gene signature"*** (Kim et al, 2012)
 - Based on SF2 & microarray data of NCI-60 cell lines
 - Not yet validated in clinical data for breast cancer

Purpose

- To validate 31-gene signature in TCGA breast cancer dataset externally
- To analyze relationship between PD-L1 and radiosensitivity:
Radiosensitive (RS) vs. Radioresistant (RR)
- To propose a group potentially benefited from combination with radiotherapy and anti-PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor

Methods (1)

TCGA Data and Study Population

- **TCGA breast invasive carcinoma (BRCA) data set**
 - Level 3 mRNASeq using the UCSC Cancer Genomics Browser
 - Exclude metastatic (n=7), normal tissue samples (n=113)
 - Exclude Male (n=11) or unidentified gender samples (n=19)
 - Exclude patients with no survival data (N=20)
- **Final N=1,045 patients**

Methods (1)

Consensus Clustering & PD-L1 Assessment

- The 31-gene signature*

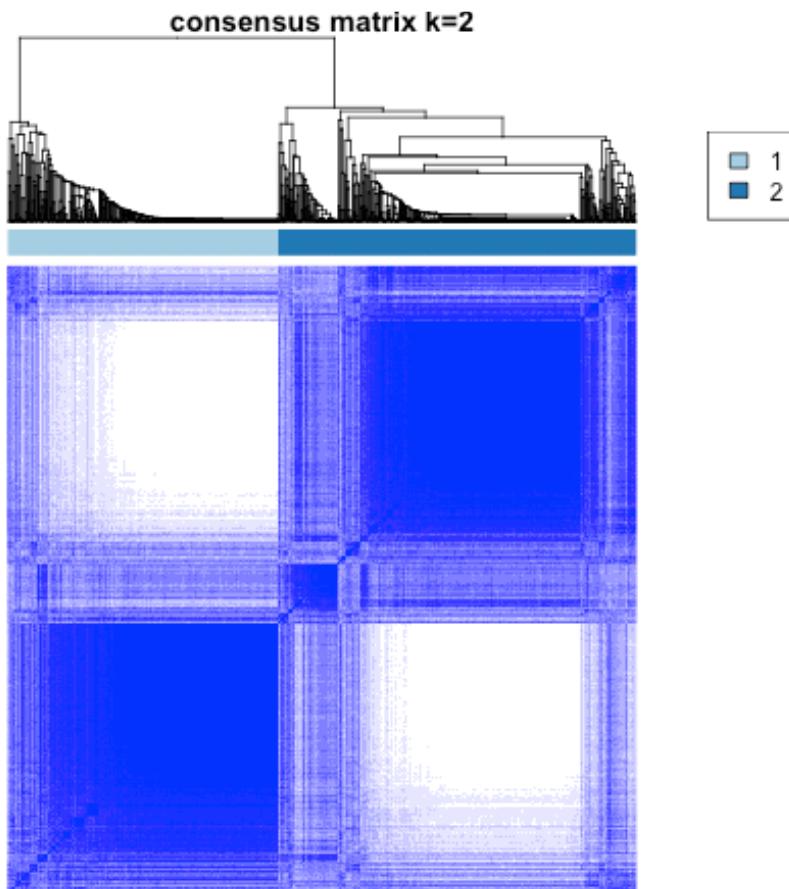
ACTN1, ANXA2, ANXA5, ARHGDI_B, CAPNS1, CBR1, CCND1, CD63, CORO1A, CXCR4, DAG1, EMP2, HCLS1, HTA1, ITGB5, LAPT5, LRMP, MYB, PFN2, PIR, PKM2, PTMS, PTPRC, PTPRCAP, PYGB, RAB13, RALB, SCRN1, SQSTM1, TWF1, WAS

*related signaling pathways: **Integrin, VEGF, MAPK, p53, JAK-STAT, Wnt**

- Consensus Clustering
 - $K=2$, Radiosensitive (RS) vs. Radioresistant (RR)
- **PD-L1 is translated by *CD274* gene**
 - Cutoff = median RSEM value
 - PD-L1-high vs. PD-L1-low

Results (1)

Consensus Clustering ($k=2$)



Gene Expression Profile from
The 31-gene signature



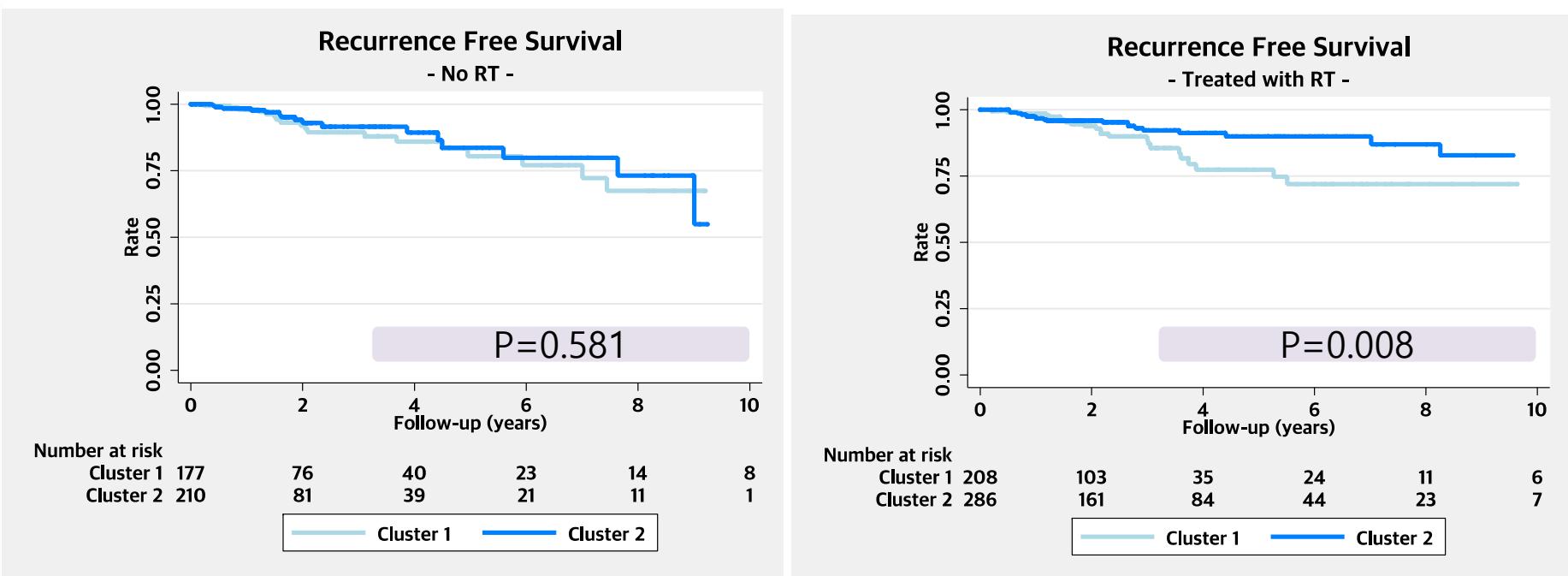
Consensus Clustering
(Unsupervised Machine Learning)



Cluster 1	N = 447 (43%)
Cluster 2	N = 598 (57%)

Results (2)

Definition of RS vs. RR



Cluster 1 N = 447 (43%)
Cluster 2 N = 598 (57%)



Radioresistant (RR)
Radiosensitive (RS)

Results (3)

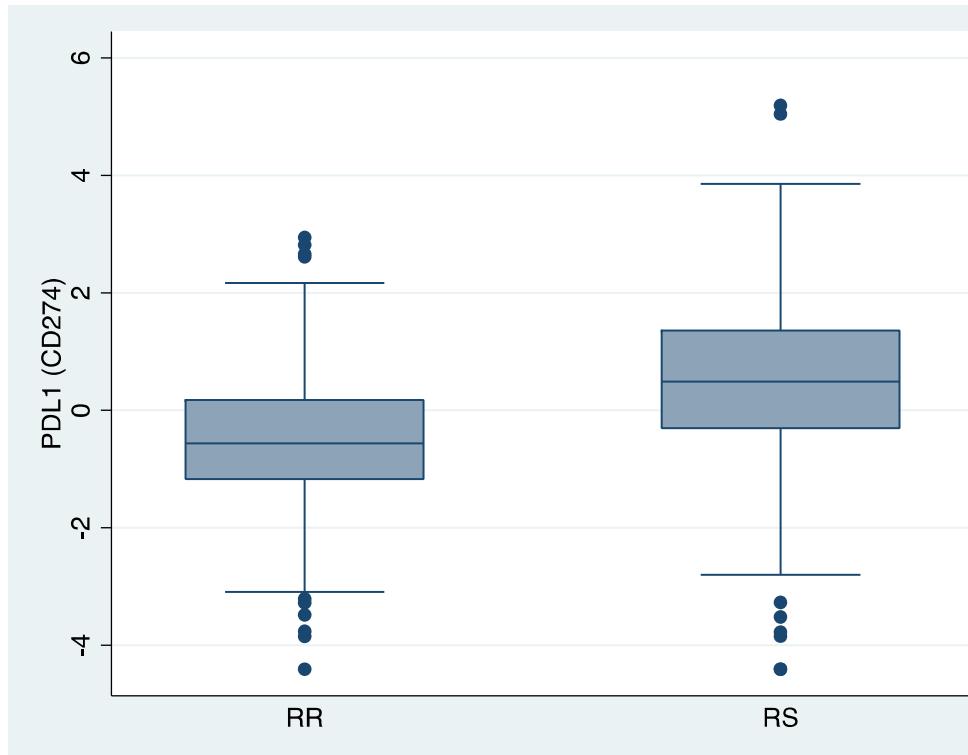
Patient & Tumor Characteristics by RR vs. RS

	RR		RS		Total		P-value	RR		RS		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%
Age (years)							0.910						0.211
≤ 35	14	3.1	18	3	32	3.1							
> 35	433	96.9	580	97	1,013	96.9							
Menopausal status							0.277						
Pre	83	18.6	141	23.6	224	21.4							
Peri	16	3.6	21	3.5	37	3.5							
Post	302	67.6	380	63.5	682	65.3							
Unknown	46	10.3	56	9.4	102	9.8							
Stage							0.212						0.303
I	83	18.6	98	16.4	181	17.3							
II	242	54.1	348	58.2	590	56.5							
III	99	22.1	136	22.7	235	22.5							
IV	10	2.2	8	1.3	18	1.7							
Unknown	13	2.9	8	1.3	21	2							
Histology							0.003						
IDC	339	75.8	416	69.6	755	72.2							
ILC	60	13.4	129	21.6	189	18.1							
Unknown/Other	48	10.7	53	8.9	101	9.7							
Surgery type							0.389						
Lumpectomy	110	24.6	156	26.1	266	25.5							
Mastectomy	204	45.6	287	48	491	47							
Other/Not performed	133	29.8	155	25.9	288	27.6							
RT							0.086						
No	228	51	273	45.7	501	47.9							
Yes	219	49	325	54.3	544	52.1							
RT technique							0.110						
Others*	32	7.2	36	6	68	6.5							
EBRT	187	41.8	289	48.3	476	45.6							
(RT not performed)	228	51	273	45.7	501	47.9							

Total 447 598 1,045
Abbreviations: RR, radioresistant group; RS, radiosensitive group; IDC, infiltrating ductal carcinoma; ILC, infiltrating lobular carcinoma; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; PD-L1, programmed cell death-ligand 1; RT, radiotherapy; EBRT, external beam radiation therapy; CTx., chemotherapy; Hx., hormone therapy. *Others RT technique included radioisotope (N=1) and others not specified (N=67).

Results (4)

Relation with PD-L1 and RR vs. RS



Mann-Whitney test: p-value < 0.001



Result (5)

Factors Associated with “PD-L1 High” status

		Univariate			Multivariate		
		OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
Age	>35 yrs (vs. ≤35 yrs)	1.06	(0.53 - 2.13)	0.864			
Menopausal status	Pre (vs. Peri)	1.02	(0.51 - 2.04)	0.957			
	pre (vs. post)	0.97	(0.72 - 1.31)	0.862			
Stage	Incremental	0.92	(0.77 - 1.09)	0.329			
Histology	ILC (vs. IDC)	0.95	(0.69 - 1.30)	0.738			
PAM50	Luminal A (vs. Basal-like)	0.70	(0.48 - 1.03)	0.072	1.58	(1.02 - 2.44)	0.040
	Luminal B (vs. Basal-like)	0.60	(0.39 - 0.92)	0.018	1.50	(0.92 - 2.44)	0.100
	HER2 (vs. Basal-like)	1.39	(0.79 - 2.47)	0.257	2.77	(1.47 - 5.20)	0.002
Radiosensitivity	RS (vs. RR)	4.44	(3.42 - 5.77)	<0.001	5.81	(4.19 - 8.05)	<0.001

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; RR, radioresistant group; RS, radiosensitive group; yrs, years; IDC, infiltrating ductal carcinoma; ILC, infiltrating lobular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval

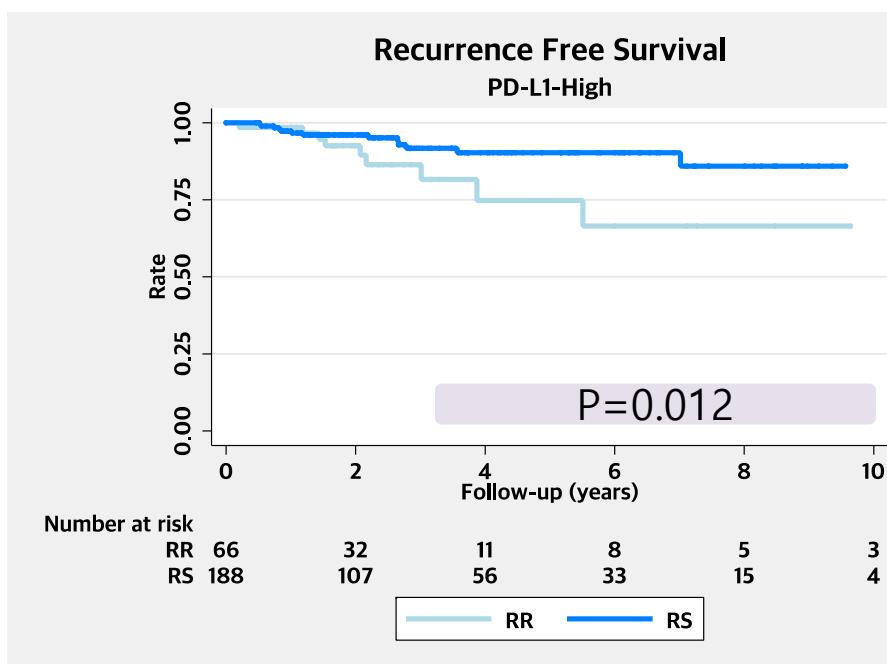
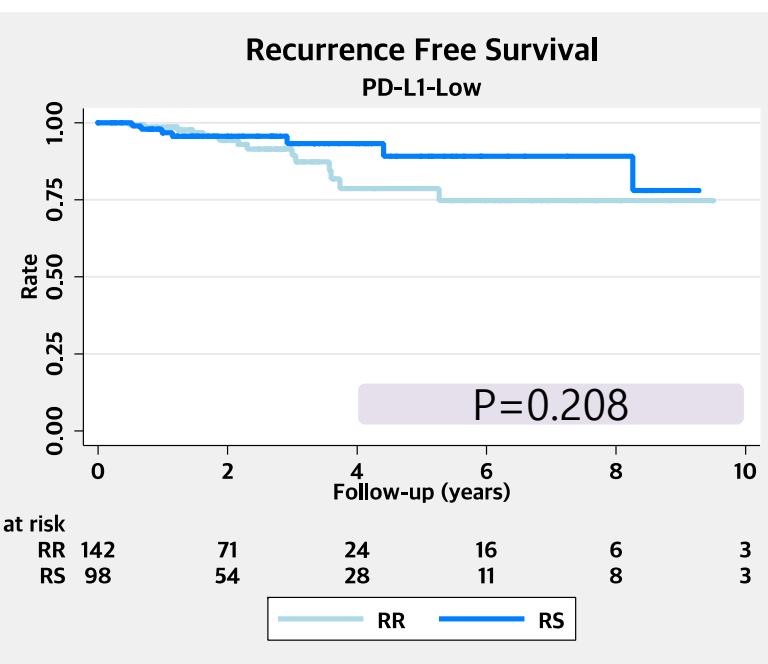
Result (6)

Univariate Analysis for RT-treated patients (N = 544, 52%)

	RFS						OS					
	PD-L1-Low			PD-L1-High			PD-L1-Low			PD-L1-High		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
Age (years)												
≤ 35	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
> 35	0.37	0.05- 2.80	0.338	0.72	0.10- 5.39	0.750	0.31	0.04- 2.39	0.263	0.50	0.06- 3.83	0.503
Stage												
I to IV (inc.)	2.03	1.08- 3.81	0.028	1.84	1.02- 3.31	0.043	5.06	2.22- 11.52	0.000	3.88	1.87- 8.05	0.000
Histology												
IDC	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
ILC	1.88	0.66- 5.35	0.236	0.89	0.32- 2.47	0.822	0.82	0.18- 3.66	0.791	2.08	0.78- 5.57	0.145
PAM50												
Basal-like	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
Luminal A	2.92	0.35- 24.14	0.319	1.09	0.36- 3.27	0.881	1.06	0.20- 5.50	0.949	1.01	0.18- 5.66	0.989
Luminal B	5.18	0.60- 44.60	0.134	0.68	0.16- 2.86	0.594	3.13	0.61- 16.15	0.173	3.01	0.57- 15.78	0.192
HER2	8.26E-17	0.00- ∞	1.000	1.05	0.20- 5.49	0.956	3.46	0.29- 41.35	0.327	4.10	0.66- 25.51	0.130
Surgery Type												
Lumpectomy	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
Mastectomy	1.42	0.56- 3.61	0.458	1.20	0.49- 2.95	0.692	1.54	0.54- 4.39	0.424	0.54	0.16- 1.87	0.331
Margin status												
Negative/Close	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
Positive	4.89	1.97- 12.13	0.001	0.50	0.07- 3.71	0.494	2.14	0.61- 7.55	0.237	2.98	0.97- 9.21	0.057

Result (7)

Recurrence-Free Survival for RT-treated patients



Result (8)

Multivariate Analysis for RT-treated patients (N = 544, 52%)

		RFS			OS		
		HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value
-L1 Low							
Margin status	Positive (vs. Negative/Close)	4.01	1.43 - 11.28	0.008			
Stage	I to IV (Incremental)	1.65	0.91 - 2.99	0.096	5.06	2.22 - 11.52	0.000
-L1 High							
Radiosensitivity	RS (vs. RR)	0.37	0.16 - 0.87	0.022			
Stage	Incremental	1.87	1.04 - 3.38	0.038	3.88	1.87 - 8.05	0.000

Abbreviations: RFS, recurrence-free survival; OS, overall survival; RR, radioresistant group; RS, radiosensitive group; yrs, years; I, infiltrating ductal carcinoma; ILC, infiltrating lobular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; NR, not reported; PD, programmed cell death-ligand 1

Conclusion

31-gene signature was validated externally in TCGA breast cancer dataset.

Radiosensitivity (RR vs. RS) & PD-L1 status were predictive for clinical outcome of adjuvant RT in patients with breast ca.

These could be used for selecting patients potentially get benefit from radiotherapy combined with anti-

Thank you for your attention