Chronic neutrophilic leukemia: a clinical perspective

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Abstract: Chronic neutrophilic leukemia (CNL) is a rare myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) that includes only 150 patients described to date meeting the latest World Health Organization (WHO) criteria and the recently reported CSF3R mutations. The diagnosis is based on morphological criteria of granulocytic cells and the exclusion of genetic drivers that are known to occur in others MPNs, such as BCR-ABL1, PDGFRα/β, or FGFR1 rearrangements. However, this scenario changed with the identification of oncogenic mutations in the CSF3R gene in approximately 83% of WHO-defined and no monoclonal gammopathy-associated CNL patients. CSF3R T618I is a highly specific molecular marker for CNL that is sensitive to inhibition in vitro and in vivo by currently approved protein kinase inhibitors. In addition to CSF3R mutations, other genetic alterations have been found, notably mutations in SETBP1, which may be used as prognostic markers to guide therapeutic decisions. These findings will help to understand the pathogenesis of CNL and greatly impact the clinical management of this disease. In this review, we discuss the new genetic alterations recently found in CNL and the clinical perspectives in its diagnosis and treatment. Fortunately, since the diagnosis of CNL is not based on exclusion anymore, the molecular characterization of the CSF3R gene must be included in the WHO criteria for CNL diagnosis.

Keywords: CSF3R, SETBP1, CNL, neutrophilic, WHO, PTK inhibitors

Current diagnosis criteria and treatment for chronic neutrophilic leukemia (CNL)

CNL is an uncommon myeloid malignancy characterized by a high number of mature neutrophils in the peripheral blood (PB), a hyperplasic bone marrow (BM), and hepatosplenomegaly.1 Applying the 2008 World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for CNL, the diagnosis could be confirmed in only 51% of the clinically suspected patients with CNL. For the “true” CNL cases, the median age was 65 years (26–83 years) at diagnosis of which 67% were male.2

The disease course of CNL is variable, but acceleration is typically characterized by refractory neutrophilia, worsening organomegaly, and blastic transformation. Median time to acute myeloid leukemia (AML) transformation is 21 months (3–94 months) and median survival is 23.5 months (1–106 months). The most frequent causes of death are intracranial hemorrhage, progressive disease/blastic transformation, and regimen-related toxicity from induction chemotherapy or transplantation.1,3

Clinical presentation

No specific symptom is observed at diagnosis presentation, and leukocytosis is detected incidentally in routine laboratory tests. The most frequent symptom is hepatosplenomegaly and some patients present with fatigue, weight loss, and bruise. Lymphadenopathy is uncommon at CNL presentation.1
Laboratory findings
The laboratory features of CNL include persistent neutrophilic leukocytosis with minimal left-shift, often characterized by toxic granulation and Döhle bodies, and elevated leukocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) activity and vitamin B12 levels.1,3–5

According to the 2008 WHO diagnostic criteria for CNL, the PB leukocytosis is ≥25×10^9/L (median 57×10^9/L, but as high as 138×10^9/L); where more than 80% of leukocytes are segmented neutrophils/band forms, <10% are immature granulocytes (promyelocytes, myelocytes, and metamyelocytes); and <1% myeloblasts.5 Granulocytic dysplasia is not present, and there is no monocytosis, eosinophilia, or basophilia. The hemoglobin levels are low (more or less 11.0 g/dL) and the platelet numbers are normal but often they decrease in the advanced stages of the disease.1

BM morphology
BM aspirates and biopsies show a myeloid hyperplasia (>90% cellularity) where myeloblasts represent less than 5% of the cells. Erythro and megakaryopoiesis are typically normal, and dyspoiesis are not present in any cell lineage. Reticulin fibrosis is not significantly increased.

CNL co-occurs with monoclonal gammopathy (MG) of undetermined significance in approximately 33% of the cases.2 This phenomenon has been reported in the literature with this subset of 12 patients presenting a MG associated with lambda light chain excess.6,7 However, it remains unclear whether the neutrophilic leukocytosis is a leukemoid response to the underlying MG, or if the presence of the two diseases represents a real entity.8 In cases where the BM shows a plasma cell dyscrasia, it is important to prove the neutrophilic clonality by cytogenetic and/or molecular tests.6

Molecular cytogenetics and clonality
Molecular cytogenetics should be negative for the well-defined markers of other neoplasms such as the Philadelphia chromosome and the BCR-ABL1 fusion gene (characteristic of chronic myeloid leukemia – CML); and rearrangements in PDGFRα/B or FGFR1 (characteristic of eosinophilic leukemia). Janus kinase 2 (JAK2) mutations are not specific for any myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) but can provide evidence that the proliferation is clonal.9 Although clonality has been demonstrated in CNL,9,10 the majority of patients exhibit normal cytogenetics.1,3,4 In CNL, trisomy 8 and del(20q) are the most common nonspecific chromosomal abnormalities observed at diagnosis or at the time of progressive disease.

Differential diagnosis
Exclusionary criteria include no evidence of a reactive neutrophilia (inflammatory, infectious, or malignant disease) or other MPNs, such as primary myelofibrosis (PMF), polycythemia vera (PV), essential thrombocytopenia (ET), myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), and atypical CML (aCML).5

PV diagnosis requires hemoglobin levels >18.5 g/dL in men and >16.5 g/dL in women or the presence of JAK2 V617F or JAK2 exon 12 mutation. In the case of ET, a platelet count >450×10^9/L is necessary, and we observe megakaryocyte proliferation with large and mature morphology and demonstration of JAK2 V617F or other clonal marker or no evidence of reactive thrombocytosis. In the case of PMF, megakaryocyte proliferation and atypia are observed, accompanied by either reticulin and/or collagen fibrosis; or demonstration of JAK2 V617F or other clonal marker or no evidence of reactive BM fibrosis. In CMML, we observe a persistent (>3 months) PB monocytosis (>1×10^9/L), no BCR-ABL1, no PDGFRα/B mutations, <20% blast or promonocytes in BM or PB, and dysplasia or clonal cytogenetic or molecular abnormality. Finally, for aCML, PB leukocytosis >13×10^9/L, increased neutrophils/precursors with dysgranulopoiesis, >10% immature granulocytes, <20% PB myeloblasts, no BCR-ABL1, no PDGFRα/B mutations, <2% PB basophilia, no monocytosis and <10% PB monocytes; and BM hypercellular with increased granulocyte proliferation and granulocytic dysplasia in erythroid or megakaryocytic lineages; <20% myeloblasts are observed.5

In particular, in cases of plasma cell dyscrasias, it is important to prove the neutrophilic clonality by cytogenetic and/or molecular tests. The current diagnostic criteria for CNL (WHO 2008) are summarized in Table 1.

Treatment and stem-cell transplantation (SCT)
No standard of care exists for CNL. Therapy has primarily consisted of hydroxyurea or other oral chemotherapeutics, as well as interferon-alpha.1,3,4,11–15 These agents can elicit an improvement in blood counts, but exhibit no proven disease-modifying benefit. Although splenic irradiation and splenectomy may provide transient palliation of symptomatic splenomegaly, the latter has been associated with the worsening of neutrophilic leukocytosis in CNL. The limited experience with induction-type chemotherapy for blastic transformation is generally poor, with death related to resistant disease or regimen-related toxicities.
As CNL frequently progresses to blast crises and to be refractory to therapy, allogeneic hematopoietic SCT represents the only possibility to cure these patients. Revisiting SCT in CNL patients, it is observed that the 71% of the patients who received the transplant at the chronic phase have an ongoing remission of more than 7 months, in contrast with those who received it at the accelerated phase and died after the procedure.3,16–18 To summarize, SCT may result in favorable long-term outcomes in selected patients, particularly when undertaken in the chronic phase of disease.1,3,4,11,13

Genetic alterations in CNL
As stated above, due to the lack of either specific or prognostic molecular markers, the diagnosis of CNL has been considered of exclusion. However, in 2013, a disease-defining mutation in CSF3R and a potentially prognostic mutation in set binding protein 1 (SETBP1) were found.2,19,20 Since then, the scientific community has considerably progressed in the molecular pathogenesis of CNL and an additional genetic alteration has been reported.21 In the following sections, we will revisit the main molecular alterations in CNL.

CSF3R mutations
Mutations in CSF3R have been recently defined as the common genetic event in patients with CNL by Maxson et al,19 becoming a potentially useful biomarker for diagnosing and therapy target.22 CSF3R encodes the transmembrane receptor for the granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF; CSF3), which provides the proliferative and survival signal for granulocytes and also contributes to their differentiation and function.23–25

These mutations were present in approximately 83% of patients with WHO-defined/no MG-associated CNL (Figure 1) and fall into two classes: nonsense or frameshift mutations (D771fs, S783fs, and Y752X) that lead to the premature truncation of the cytoplasmic tail of the receptor (same as the secondary CSF3R mutation in severe congenital neutropenia [SCN]); and point mutations in the extracellular domain of CSF3R (T615A and T618I). The most common CSF3R alteration in CNL is the membrane proximal mutation T618I. CSF3R is known to signal downstream through both Janus kinase (JAK) and SRC tyrosine kinase pathways, and the two classes of CSF3R mutations exhibit different downstream signaling and kinase inhibitor sensitivities. CSF3R truncation mutations operate predominantly through SRC kinases, and exhibit drug sensitivity to SRC kinase inhibitors, such as dasatinib. In contrast, CSF3R membrane proximal mutations strongly activate the JAK/STAT pathways and are sensitive to JAK kinase inhibitors, such as ruxolitinib in vitro (Figure 1).
CSF3R mutations have been first described in patients with SCN, which can evolve into AML if a secondary CSF3R mutation develops at the time of transformation. These new nonsense or frameshift mutations truncate the cytoplasmic tail of CSF3R, impair its internalization, and alter its interactions with proteins such as SOCS family members. These structural and functional alterations are thought to perturb the ability of CSF3R to regulate granulocyte differentiation and to increase granulocytic proliferative capacity.

SETBP1 mutations

SETBP1 interacts with SET, a negative regulator of the tumor suppressor protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A). SETBP1 protects SET from protease cleavage, thus increasing the amount of SET available to repress the activity of PP2A. In AML, SETBP1 overexpression is significantly associated with reduced survival, indicating that SETBP1 may be relevant to leukemia oncogenesis. SETBP1 mutations were recently identified in 25% of aCML patients, and in lower frequencies in unclassified MDS/MPN (10%), CMML (14.5%), and AML (<1%), but no mutation was identified in lymphoid leukemia or solid tumors. SETBP1 mutations in aCML were associated with a higher white blood cells (WBC) count at diagnosis and poorer survival. The prevalence of SETBP1 mutations in CNL coexpressing CSF3R T618I is 24% (Figure 2). Although these cases showed a trend to reduce survival, the analysis is limited by the small number of cases. Further follow-up studies are necessary to confirm these findings so that SETBP1 could be used as a prognostic marker to guide therapeutic decisions.

JAK2-V617F

Mutations in the JAK2 gene were first reported in 2005, and JAK2 V617F became the most frequent mutation in patients with BCR-ABL1-negative MPN, such as PV, ET,
and PMF.\textsuperscript{39-42} This mutation changes a valine to a phenylalanine at position 617 and is specific to patients with myeloid neoplasm.\textsuperscript{43} The presence of this alteration is extremely important to establish the clonality and to make a differential diagnosis with reactive myeloproliferation. As observed in other myeloid neoplasms, the value of JAK2 V617F mutation founded in the 13 CNL cases was to corroborate clonality. Until now, JAK2 V617F and CSF3R T618I seems to be mutually exclusive (Figure 1).\textsuperscript{2} Further molecular studies of well-defined CNL, such as the one performed by Makishima et al\textsuperscript{38} will elucidate the role of JAK2 V617F mutation in the pathogenesis of CNL or will determine a new subgroup of MPN that does not coexpress CSF3R T618I mutation.

### Additional alterations

In 2013, somatic mutations in calreticulin (CALR gene) were observed in JAK2- and MPL-negative patients (ET ~50% and PMF ~75%), making CALR mutations the second most common in MPN.\textsuperscript{44,45} Reduced frequencies were found in MDS, CMML, and aCML.\textsuperscript{46,47} Regarding CNL, only one case was reported with a novel CALR point mutation, different from the ones found in ET and PMF, and the biological significance is unknown.\textsuperscript{48}

By using exome and RNA sequencing, Menezes et al\textsuperscript{21} demonstrated that the CNL genome has a combination of alterations – in addition to CSF3R T618I – that affects epigenetics (ASXL1 and TET2), spliceosome genes (LUC7L2 and U2AF1), and protein kinase (PIM3-SOC2 fusion gene). Epigenetic modifiers provide new targets for therapeutic intervention and targeting these enzymatic activities are currently being explored from a therapeutic standpoint in several types of leukemia.\textsuperscript{49,50} Interestingly, the inhibition of PIM kinases by PIM kinase inhibitors in Myc-induced lymphoma resulted in cell death.\textsuperscript{51} In this complex scenario, a combination of new targeted therapies may be considered as reasonable options for the therapeutic management of this aggressive and rare subtype of leukemia.

### Clinical perspectives

The recent discovery of CSF3R mutations and their almost invariable association with the WHO-defined CNL presents the opportunity to make significant changes in the

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**Figure 3** Algorithm for CNL diagnosis and treatment.

**Notes:** The presence of a membrane proximal CSF3R mutation in a patient with predominantly neutrophilic granulocytosis should be sufficient for the diagnosis of CNL.

**Abbreviations:** CNL, chronic neutrophilic leukemia; PB, peripheral blood; JAK2, Janus kinase 2; AML, acute myeloid leukemia.
diagnostic approach of CNL. The 2008 WHO diagnosis criteria are primarily driven by the absence of a clonal marker. Although, they require a relatively high leukocyte threshold and a list of exclusion criteria, it is equally possible to misdiagnose some cases of CNL as aCML or CMML (Table 1).

Very recently, Tefferi et al. proposed a classification system for ET/PMF and CNL, based on the new genetic findings to be incorporated in the new WHO classification criteria for MPN. Such availability of a clonal marker for the majority of patients with CNL should allow lowering of the leukocyte level to 13×10^9/L, consistent with that is currently being used for the diagnosis of WHO-defined aCML (Figure 3). In addition, the authors proposed separate sets of major and minor criteria to accommodate the diagnostic possibility in both CSF3R-mutated and unmutated CNL. In this algorithm, diagnosis requires the presence of all three major criteria (leukocytosis WBC ≥13×10^9/L; segmented neutrophils/band >80% and CSF3R mutations) or, in the absence of CSF3R mutations, all minor criteria (hypercellular BM; immature granulocytes <10% in PB; no cause for neutrophilia or, if so, demonstration of clonality; no BCR-ABL1 rearrangements; and no meeting WHO diagnostic criteria for other myeloid neoplasm).

Novel therapeutic approaches
Revisiting the literature, only three CNL patients, all carrying CSF3R T618I mutation, received ruxolitinib therapy. Interestingly, only the case who coexpressed SETBP1 mutation did not respond to this JAK inhibitor therapy. Until now, there is no evidence that the coexpression of SETBP1 is responsible for treatment failure. Defining a safe profile and clinical benefits of these treatments is extremely important to establish a prospective clinical trial of ruxolitinib and other JAK inhibitors in CNL and aCML patients. In detail, the trial will address the frequency, durability, depth, and genetic modifiers of clinical responses, such as coexisting SETBP1 or TET2 mutations. A prospective, multicenter phase II clinical trial investigating the safety and efficacy of ruxolitinib in this patient population is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02092324) and is open for participant recruitment.

Conclusion
The discovery of the high-frequency CSF3R T618I mutation in CNL identifies a new disease-defining marker, suggesting that the molecular characterization of this gene should be included in the diagnostic criteria for this disease. Given the poor prognosis of this disorder, the potential applicability of JAK or SRC kinase inhibitors is another important implication of the discovery of activating CSF3R mutation.

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All authors contributed toward drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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