Response to crizotinib in a non-small-cell lung cancer patient harboring an EML4-ALK fusion with an atypical LTBPI insertion

Abstract: Fusion of the anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase gene (ALK) with the echinoderm microtubule-associated protein 4 gene (EML4) is the second most common actionable alteration in non-small-cell lung cancer, with a frequency of 5%. Here, we present a case of an EML4-ALK-positive patient with an atypical in-frame insertion from the LTBPI gene in the canonical junction of variant 1. The patient was a 39-year-old never-smoker female diagnosed with Stage IV lung adenocarcinoma. A core biopsy was negative for EGFR and KRAS mutations but positive for ALK immunohistochemistry and fluorescence in situ hybridization. When submitted to nCounter, the sample showed a 3′/5′ imbalance indicative of an ALK rearrangement, but failed to give a positive signal for any of the variants tested. Finally, a band with a molecular weight higher than expected appeared after reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction analysis. When Sanger sequencing was performed, the band revealed an atypical EML4-ALK fusion gene with an in-frame 129 bp insertion. A 115 bp segment of the insertion corresponds to an intronic region of LTBPI, a gene located in the short arm of chromosome 2, between ALK and EML4. The patient received crizotinib and showed a good therapeutic response that is still ongoing after 12 months. Our result suggests that short in-frame insertions of other genes in the EML4-ALK junction do not affect the sensitivity of the EML4-ALK fusion protein to crizotinib.

Keywords: lung cancer, NSCLC, EML4-ALK, LTBPI, crizotinib, targeted therapy

Introduction

Fusions of the ALK gene with the EML4 gene is the second most common actionable alteration in non-small-cell lung cancer, with a frequency of 5%.1 More than 15 EML4-ALK fusion variants with various breakpoints on the EML4 and ALK genes have been reported. The most frequent is variant 1 (v1, 33%), followed by v3a/3b (29%) and v2 (10%) but other breakpoints and 5′ fusion gene partners different from EML4 have also been described.1-3 Here, we report the first case of a tumor harboring an EML4-ALK fusion with an atypical in-frame insertion from the LTBPI gene. Together with previous reports, our result suggests that in-frame insertions of other genes in the EML4-ALK junction might be associated with good responses to crizotinib.

Case presentation

A 39-year-old never-smoker female without prior relevant medical history was admitted to the hospital with progressive symptoms of abdominal pain, dyspnea, and bilateral...
leg edema. A computed tomography scan revealed pericardial effusion; bilateral pleural effusion; a 3 cm mass in the right lung; hilar, mediastinal, and retroperitoneal lymphadenopathies; and ascitis (Figure 1). Pericardial and pleural fluids were positive for adenocarcinoma cells, and the patient was diagnosed with lung adenocarcinoma stage IV.

A core biopsy of the lung mass was performed. Molecular analysis of the EGFR and the KRAS genes revealed absence of mutations in the EGFR and KRAS genes.
of mutations. Immunostaining with IHC VENTANA clone DF53 identified overexpression of ALK, and fluorescence in situ hybridization using Vysis LSI ALK dual-color break-apart probe demonstrated an ALK rearrangement. When the sample was analyzed by nCounter, it showed a 3′/5′ imbalance indicative of an ALK rearrangement, but failed to give a positive signal for the EML4-ALK χ1, χ2, χ3, or χ5; TFG-ALK_T5:Δ20; KIF5B-ALK_K17:Δ20; or KIF5B-ALK_K24:Δ20 fusions. Finally, a band with a molecular weight higher than expected (239 bp) appeared after reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction analysis (RT-PCR) with primers specific for EML4-ALK χ1. No additional bands were apparent. The 239 bp band was submitted to Sanger sequencing revealing an atypical EML4-ALK fusion gene with a 129 bp insertion in the canonical junction of χ1. A 115 bp segment of the insertion corresponded to an intronic region of LTBP1, a gene located in the short arm of chromosome 2, between the ALK and EML4 genes. The in silico translation of this new variant, which will be referred to as vinsLTBP1, showed an in-frame insertion of 43 amino acids (Figure 1).

The patient started crizotinib with good tolerance. The computed tomography scan performed a month later showed a reduction of the primary lesion, disappearance of hilary and reroiperitoneal lymphadenopathies, and a reduction of the mediastinal lymph nodes. After 14 months, the patient continues to demonstrate partial response.

Written informed consent has been provided by the patient to have the case details and any accompanying images published.

Discussion
A majority of laboratories determine ALK rearrangements by the two US Food and Drug Administration-approved techniques, fluorescence in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry, and do not test for specific variants due to cost-effectiveness considerations. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate the real frequency of new variants such as the vinsLTBP1, described in this paper. Using an nCounter methodology, we have recently reported that 6/32 (18.8%) ALK rearrangements in a retrospective cohort of positive cases were not EML4-ALK χ1, χ2, χ3, or χ5; TFG-ALK_T5:Δ20 KIF5B-ALK_K17:Δ20; or KIF5B-ALK_K24:Δ20. The exact variant of those cases could not be identified either by nCounter or RT-PCR. In addition, as a part of our routine clinical practice, we prospectively test advanced non-small-cell lung cancer patients for ALK translocations by an RT-PCR technique that can identify χ1, χ2, and χ3. We have found 38 positive cases, including the patient with the new variant, suggesting that the frequency of the vinsLTBP1 could be as high as 2.7% (1/38).

The clinical relevance of the different ALK fusion partners and variants is poorly understood, and inconsistent results have been reported. A retrospective study including 55 ALK-positive patients found an association of χ1 with a longer progression-free survival (PFS) to crizotinib, while a second study reported a shorter PFS for those carrying χ3a/b. Regarding rare variants, the recently described E6:A18 was intrinsically refractory to crizotinib, while a patient with an uncommon 138 bp in-frame insertion from the ATRNL1 gene in χ3 derived benefit from this drug. The partial response we also observed in the patient with the vinsLTBP1 suggests that in-frame, atypical insertions do not affect the sensitivity of the EML4-ALK fusion protein to crizotinib.

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Disclosure
Dr Santiago Viteri reports speaker honoraria from BMS and Roche, advisory board fees from Roche and Boehringer Ingelheim, and meeting inscription/travel expenses fees from Merck Serono. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

References