

FLT3-ITD Mutation and FLT3 Ligand Plasma Level Were Not Associated with One-Year Survival of Indonesian Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients

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Objective: To analyze the association of FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand plasma level with one-year survival of Indonesian acute myeloid leukemia (AML) patients.

Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted to determine the association between FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand plasma level with one-year survival of Indonesian AML patients. In the study, a total of 51 AML patients were obtained from two tertiary hospitals in Indonesia from year 2018 to 2020. Inclusion criteria were de novo AML male and female patients aged ≥ 18 years old. Exclusion criteria were prior myelodysplastic syndrome and patients that refused to participate in the study. FLT3-ITD genotype of patients was then analyzed using PCR method while FLT3 ligand plasma level was measured using ELISA method. Patients were then followed-up for 1 year or until death occurred with survival as the measured outcome. Association between independent and dependent variable were analyzed by cox regression proportional hazard.

Results: Eleven patients (21.5%) in this study had FLT3-ITD mutation. The median age of AML patients was 45 (18–71) years, and the median blast percentage was 50% (5–87%). After one-year follow-up, 33 (64.7%) patients had died. The median survival of AML patients was 6 months. Univariate analysis showed no association between FLT3-ITD mutation status (HR: 1.051 ; 95% CI: 0.483–2.286; P: 0.901) and FLT3 ligand plasma level (HR: 0.798; 95% CI: 0.347–1.837; p= 0.596), and age (HR: 1.283; 95% CI: 0.575–2.862; p= 0.542) with one-year survival of AML patients, but multivariate analysis showed association between GFR with one-year survival of AML patients in this cohort (HR: 4.053; 95% CI: 1.469–11.183; p= 0.007).

Conclusion: One-year survival of AML patients in Indonesia is not affected by FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand plasma level. However, GFR showed association with one-year survival of AML patient in this cohort study.

Keywords: acute myeloid leukemia, one-year survival, FLT3-ITD, FLT3 Ligand Plasma

Introduction

Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) is the most common form of acute leukemia in adults. The incidence of AML worldwide according to Global Burden of Cancer Study (GLOBOCAN) reached 4.7/100.000 with 5-year prevalence about 1.5% in 2012.¹ Most cases of AML occur in age above 60 years old which makes AML a disease of older adults.² The mortality of AML, according to GLOBOCAN in 2018 reached 3.5/100.000 a year which increased from the previous study in 2014.¹

The prognosis of AML patient is influenced by several factors such as age, clinical parameters, cytogenetic abnormality, and somatic mutation.³ Based on several studies

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on AML, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3 internal tandem duplication (FLT3-ITD) mutation is observed as one of the most common mutations in AML.⁴⁻⁸ This mutation causes activation of anti-apoptotic and proliferation in leukemia cells, which is generally associated with poor prognostic outcome in patients and higher relapse rate in AML. The one-year survival rate of AML patients with FLT3-ITD mutation is lower than patients without the mutation.⁹⁻¹²

Another factor that affects prognosis of AML patients is plasma FLT3 ligand level. FLT3 mutant receptor which activates proliferation in leukemic cells is shown to be hyperresponsive towards FLT3 ligand.¹² Therefore, FLT3 ligand can maximize the activation of mutant FLT3 receptor and theoretically enhances proliferation of leukemic cells.^{10,13} Additionally, FLT3 ligand interferes with tyrosine kinase inhibitors' effects such as sorafenib and imatinib which may reduce treatment responsiveness.¹² Interestingly, the use of chemotherapy actually increases the level of FLT3 ligand which might promote relapse.¹⁴

Research on survival based on both FLT3-ITD mutation status and plasma FLT3 ligand level has never been conducted in Indonesia. Hence, this is the first cohort FLT3 research conducted in Indonesia and is aimed as a preliminary study to analyze association between FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand plasma level with one-year survival of AML patients.

Methods

Patients

This is a prospective cohort study from July 2018 to July 2020 on Cipto Mangunkusumo National General Hospital and Dharmais Cancer Hospital in Jakarta. The inclusion criteria used for the study was male and female patients aged above 18 years old and diagnosed with de novo AML. AML was diagnosed based on WHO criteria. Patients that received intensive chemotherapy or hydroxyurea therapy were included in the study. Exclusion criteria were AML patients that transformed from myelodysplastic syndrome and patients that were prepared for bone marrow transplantation. Additionally, patients with incomplete medical records and patients that refused to provide informed consent in the study were not included.

Ethics

This study was ethically approved by the Institutional Review Committee of Cipto Mangunkusumo National General Hospital and Dharmais Cancer Hospital (No. 536/UN2.F1/ETIK/PPM.00.02/2019). The written informed consent was

obtained from all patients in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients were treated according to the hospital's clinical pathway and were observed for one year.

Detection of FLT3-ITD and FLT3 Ligand Plasma Concentration

Both FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand plasma level analysis were conducted in Pharmacology Laboratory of Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia using peripheral blood sample. The location of mutation FLT3-ITD was restricted to exons 11 and 12 from FMS Related Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 3 (FLT3) gene as previously reported.^{4-8,15} Genomic DNA amplification was performed by PCR method using primer 11F: 5'- GCAATTTAGGTATGAAAGC CAGC -3', and primer 12R: 5'- CTTTCAGCATTT TGACGGCAACC -3'. Primers was designed using GeneBank data NM_004119. DNA extraction was performed with DNA extraction kit (ZYMO RESEARCH) with peripheral blood sample given EDTA.

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed to determine FLT3-ITD genotype of the patient. A master mix to amplify the DNA was made up from: Genomic DNA, 12.5 μ L MYTAQ buffer, 10 μ molar primer, and dH₂O with final volume of 25 μ L.

To carry out the PCR reaction, A Veriti Thermal Cycler (Applied Biosystems 9700) was used. All reactions were performed in 35 cycles, 15 seconds denaturation step at 95 °C, 15 seconds annealing step at 56 °C, 15 seconds extension step at 72 °C, and a final extension for 10 minutes at 72 °C. The PCR products were run on 2% agarose gel. The gels were made from 2% agarose dissolved in tris-acetic acid/ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA) buffer (TAE) (40mM tris, 20mM acetic acid, 1mM EDTA) with 0.5 μ g/mL ethidium bromide. Once made, the solution was poured into a cast and allowed to set. Gels were run for 35 minutes at 100 volts. After that, the gel was visualized through a UV light transilluminator.

The product of PCR amplification of genomic DNA for the FLT3-ITD gene was a band with 329 bp, if a mutation exists, it has more than one band in which the other band has product more than 329 bp. The PCR amplification result of genomic DNA for the mutation of FLT3-ITD gene result was cut out from an agarose gel and then were sequenced using the sanger sequencing method. Measurement of FLT3 ligand plasma level was performed with FLT3 Ligand ELISA kit (Thermo Scientific) according to manufacturer instructions.

Statistical Analyses

Statistical analyses were carried out in SPSS version 20.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). For proportional hazard assumption test consisting of Kaplan–Meier method, Ln Ln survival test, and global test, STATA version 15 was used. For Schoenfeld’s global test, variables were considered to fulfill proportional hazard assumption test if p value > 0.05 . Meanwhile, for both Kaplan–Meier and Ln Ln survival method, variables fulfill proportional hazard assumption test if no curves intersect.

Descriptive statistics were used to calculate baseline characteristics among FLT3-ITD mutant group and FLT3-ITD wildtype group. Categorical data is presented with frequency and percentages. Continuous data is presented with either mean or median.

Time of diagnosis to the time of death was used to calculate one-year survival. Primary survival analysis was performed using Kaplan–Meier method and cox proportional hazards regression models to calculate hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals. P value of <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Result

Patient Characteristics and FLT3 Prevalence

Baseline characteristics of demographic, clinical, and molecular data of 51 de novo AML patients are presented in Table 1. Eleven patients out of 51 patients (21.5%) had FLT3-ITD

mutation. All subjects were followed up for one year or until death occurred. The median age at the time of diagnosis of the entire cohort was 45 years old (age range, 18–71). Nine patients (17.6%) were aged ≥ 60 years. Male gender accounted for 39.2% of the study cohort. The mean hemoglobin level of the patients was 8.13 ± 1.961 with median total leukocyte level of 15,560 (1640–282,090). In addition, the blast percentage median was 50% (range, 5–87%). A total of 9 patients received “3+7” intensive chemotherapy regimen. The rest of the cohort either receive hydroxyurea or best supportive care.

Table 2 showed that 8 FLT3-ITD mutation patients were aged ≤ 60 and 3 patients aged > 60 .

Total Overall Survival

Median overall survival of 51 patients was 6 months (95% CI; 3.473–8.527) (Figure 1).

Median Survival Outcome Based on FLT3-ITD Genotype

Median survival was 6 months for FLT3-ITD mutant group and 5 months for FLT3-ITD wildtype group (Figure 2).

Median Survival of FLT3 Ligand Plasma Level

In group with FLT3 ligand ≥ 4.1 pg/mL, the median survival was 6 months, Meanwhile, in group with <4.1 pg/mL, the median survival was 5 months (Figure 3).

Table 1 Demographic and Baseline Characteristics of Patients from 2018 to 2019

Characteristics	FLT3-ITD Mutant (n= 11)	FLT3-ITD Wild-Type (n= 40)	Total (n=51)
Male (n) (%)	5 (10%)	15 (30%)	20 (39.2%)
Age (Year) (Median)	47 (30–71)	43.5 (18–68)	45 (18–71)
BMI (SD)	21.252 \pm 2.645	21.089 \pm 3.616	21.12 \pm (3.406)
Hemoglobin (Median)	8.4 (3.1–12.7)	8.2 \pm 4.2–11.8	8.2 (3.1–12.7)
Leukocyte (%) (Median)	14,590 (1860–109,120)	15,860 (1640–282,090)	15,560 (1640–282,090)
Blast (%) (Median)	50.5 (5–83)	47.5 (9–87)	50 (5–87)
Basophil (%) (Median)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–2)	0 (0–2)
Eosinophil (%) (Median)	0 (0–2)	0 (0–35.5)	0 (0–35)
Segmented Neutrophil (%) (Median)	18 (1–30.67)	7.25 (0–53)	8 (0–53)
Band Neutrophil (%) (Median)	5 (0–52.7)	1 (0–31)	1 (0–52.7)
Lymphocyte (%) (Median)	15 (4–84.6)	12.5 (0–74.5)	13 (0–84.6)
Monocyte (%) (Median)	5 (0–17.4)	4 (0–93)	4.5 (0–93)
Platelet (Median)	56,400 (19,000–95,000)	38,500 (7000–221,820)	40,000 (7000–221,820)
SGOT (median)	25 (11–32)	24 (9–103)	24 (9–103)
SGPT (median)	19.81 (1–95)	26.5 (4–107)	26 (1–107)
GFR (median)	94.9 (33–118.1)	88.87 (31.85–215.22)	90.41 (31.85–215.22)
FLT-3 Ligand Concentration (pg/mL) (Median)	0 (0–11.86)	0 (0–32.04)	0 (0–32.04)
Intensive Chemotherapy (n) (%)	1 (9.1%)	8 (20%)	9 (17.6%)
Non-intensive Chemotherapy (n) (%)	10 (90.9%)	32 (80%)	42 (82.3%)

Table 2 The Proportion of Age and FLT3 Ligand Concentration Based on FLT3-ITD Status

Variables	FLT3-ITD Mutant (n= 11)	FLT3-ITD Wild-Type (n= 40)	Total (n=51)
Age			
>60	3	6	9
≤60	8	34	42
FLT3 Ligand Concentration			
≥ 4.1 pg/mL	3	8	11
< 4.1 pg/mL	8	32	40

Proportional Hazard Assumption Test

Proportional hazard assumption test consisting of Kaplan–Meier method, In In survival method test and Schoenfeld’s global test was performed on each variable. However, only Schoenfeld’s global test was chosen as the requirement for proportional hazard assumption due to higher objectivity than other methods.¹⁶ Based on Schoenfeld’s global test, all variables fulfill proportional hazard assumption test. Hence all variables were then selected for univariate analysis.

Univariate and Multivariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was performed on 13 variables (Table 4). FLT3-ITD and FLT3 ligand as primary variables in this study were not associated with one-year survival. Univariate cox regression result with P value of ≤0.25 were selected for multivariate analysis. Those variables beside intensive

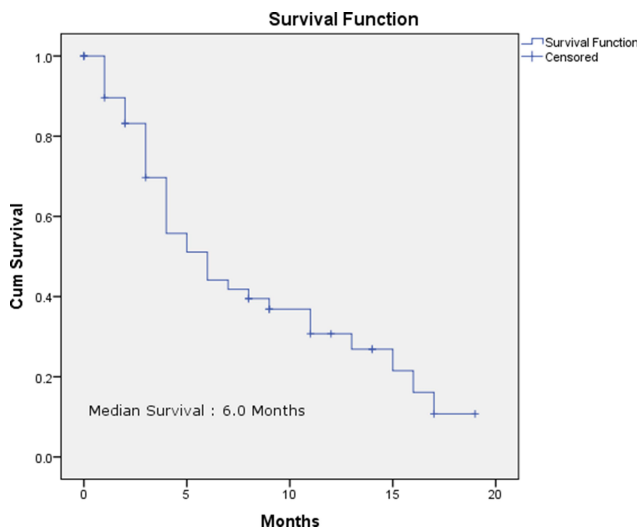


Figure 1 Cumulative Survival of All Patients.

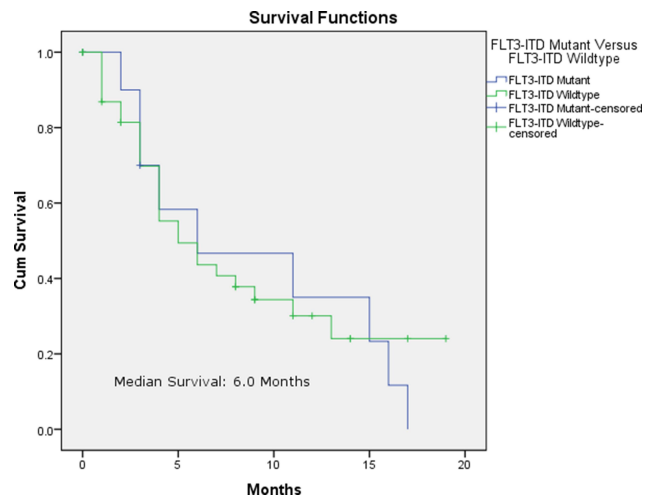


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve of Patients Based on FLT3-ITD Mutation Status.

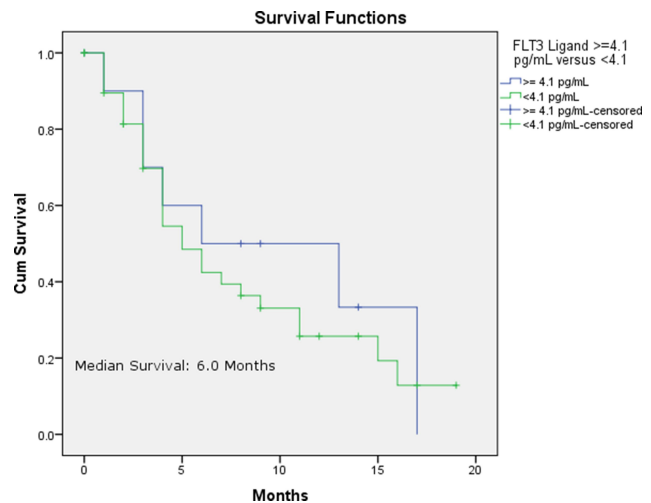


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve of Patients Based on FLT3 Ligand Plasma Level.

chemotherapy were BMI (HR: 0.582; 95% CI: 0.575–2.862; P: 0.240), Platelet (HR: 0.615; 95% CI: 0.307 –1.233; P: 0.170), SGPT (HR: 0.479; 95% CI: 0.183–1.251; P: 0.133), and GFR (HR: 3.062; 95% CI: 1.174–7.987; P: 0.022) (Table 4). Multivariate Cox Regression analysis was performed, showing only GFR (HR: 4.053; 95% CI: 1.469–11.183; P: 0.007) remained as significant variable.

Discussion

FLT3-ITD mutation is one of the most commonly identified gene mutations in AML while being an infrequent mutation in MDS and acute lymphocytic leukemia.^{15,17} In our cohort, the prevalence of FLT3-ITD mutation of

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Table 3 Proportional Hazard Assumption Test of Variables Based on Ln Ln Probability and Global Test

No.	Variables	Kaplan–Meier Method	Ln Ln Survival Method	Schoenfeld's Global Test	Proportional Hazard Assumption
1	FLT3-ITD Status	Intersect	Intersect	0.1312	Fulfilled
2	FLT3 Ligand Concentration	Intersect	Intersect	0.5986	Fulfilled
3	Intensive Chemotherapy	Intersect	No Intersect	0.5909	Fulfilled
4	Age	Intersect	No intersect	0.3385	Fulfilled
5	Gender	Intersect	Intersect	0.2385	Fulfilled
6	BMI	Intersect	Intersect	0.5596	Fulfilled
7	Hemoglobin	Intersect	Intersect	0.4032	Fulfilled
8	Leukocyte	Intersect	Intersect	0.7912	Fulfilled
9	Blast	Intersect	Intersect	0.8003	Fulfilled
10	Platelet	No Intersect	No Intersect	0.8248	Fulfilled
11	SGOT	No Intersect	No intersect	0.9362	Fulfilled
12	SGPT	Intersect	Intersect	0.8501	Fulfilled
13	GFR	Intersect	Intersect	0.6149	Fulfilled

Table 4 Univariate and Multivariate Analysis

No.	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis	
	Variables	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P value
1	Intensive Chemotherapy	0.477 (0.167–1.358)	0.165	2.054 (0.987–4.240)	0.054
2	FLT3-ITD mutation	1.051 (0.483–2.286)	0.901		
3	FLT3 Ligand	0.798 (0.347–1.837)	0.596		
4	Age	1.283 (0.575–2.862)	0.542		
5	Gender	1.635 (0.821–3.258)	0.162		
6	BMI	0.582 (0.236–1.435)	0.240		
7	Hemoglobin	1.028 (0.505–2.092)	0.939		
8	Leukocyte	1.436 (0.722–2.856)	0.303		
9	Blast	0.944 (0.285–3.129)	0.925		
10	Platelet	0.615 (0.307–1.233)	0.170		
11	SGOT	0.532 (0.161–1.753)	0.300		
12	SGPT	0.479 (0.183–1.251)	0.133		
13	GFR	3.062 (1.174–7.987)	0.022		

de novo AML patients was 21.5%. This is similar with the prevalence of other studies in Latin America, Japan, and Germany with FLT3-ITD mutation prevalence of 20.28%, 22.8%, and 20.4%, respectively.^{10,18,19} A study by Notopuro et al in Indonesia with 20 samples also showed a similar prevalence of 20%.²⁰ Therefore, our study shows that FLT3-ITD mutation occurs with similar prevalence in Indonesian AML patients.

The median age of FLT3-ITD mutant group in our study was 47 years which is similar to a study done in China with median age of 50 years old.²¹ Females account for 31 patients (60.78%) in this study. In contrast, other recent studies involving FLT3 recruited more male patients.^{22,23} The mean BMI of our cohort is within normal range (18.5–22.9) based on

Asia-Pacific guidelines.²⁴ In contrast to another study which has 121 patients with BMI above 30 kg/m², our cohort has less patients with obesity.²⁵

Our study population had anemia with a median hemoglobin of 8.2 (3.1–12.7). In a study by Scholl et al, the median hemoglobin was 5.4 (3.2–8.5).²⁶ Meanwhile, another study by Ni et al had median of 6.9 (2.6–14.3).²³ Both of these studies had lower hemoglobin than our cohort. Nevertheless, the hemoglobin level is still low as there is reduced erythropoiesis caused by blast proliferation in the bone marrow due to AML.³

The median leukocyte in this study was 15,560 (1640–282,090). Compared to other studies, the median leukocyte in our cohort is much lower.^{22,23,26} The median blast level of this

study is similar to a study by Ni et al.²³ Additionally, we did not detect any difference in leukocyte level and blast percentage between mutant and wildtype group. These findings are in concordance with two studies in Iran and Middle East but different from other studies from other countries including Japan, China, and Europe.^{21,27–31} For platelet level, the cohort in this study had higher median level than the study by Ni et al but similar with the study by Scholl et al.^{23,26} Based on higher hemoglobin level and lower leukocyte level, the cohort in his study may have better prognosis when compared with other AML studies.

Level of FLT3 ligand plasma below 4.1 pg/mL were more common in FLT3-ITD mutant group in our study. However, the median level of FLT3 ligand plasma in this study is much lower than other studies.^{14,32}

No difference was detected in survival based on factors of FLT3-ITD mutation status, FLT3-ITD ligand level, and age in our study. The median survival of our cohort was 6 months which is lower than median survival of studies by Ni et al and Niparuck et al with median of 9.7 months and 9 months respectively.^{23,33} It is possible that better treatment in their studies caused longer median survival.

This study did not observe any significance of FLT3-ITD mutation on one-year survival outcome (HR 1.051 (0.483–2.286); *p*: 0.091).^{34,35} This result is similar to two other studies by Ma et al and Miglino et al with higher sample size than this study of 320 patients in China (HR: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.88–2.01; *P*: 0.174) and 100 patients in Italy {HR: 1.35 (95% CI: 0.71–2.59) *P*: 0.35}, respectively. Our group previously conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of several studies with the conclusion of FLT3-ITD mutation being detrimental for AML survival.³⁶ It is possible that racial differences may impact the prognosis despite the same gene mutations, hence highlighting that race may be an important factor on the prognosis of mutations in leukemia. An example is shown in a study with cytogenetically homogenous cohort by Abraham et al where Caucasians had better survival than Africans and Hispanics.³⁷

Our analysis of FLT3 ligand plasma level showed that there was no effect of FLT3 ligand level in AML survival (HR: 0.798; 95% CI: 0.347–1.837; *p*= 0.596). Again, this is contradictory with the results of other studies despite both studies also including patients receiving intensive chemotherapy.^{14,32} FLT-3 ligand plasma level is prognostically good when the level rises during treatment. Furthermore, FLT3 ligand plasma level is present in AML patients irrespective of FLT3-ITD mutation.¹⁴

Finally, we also did not find any association of age with AML survival in our cohort (HR: 1.283; 95% CI: 0.575–2.862; *p*= 0.542) despite studies by Mosse et al with 258 patients and Krauter et al with 98 patients showing that age is an important prognostic factor in FLT3-ITD.^{38,39} However, the study by Krauter et al only included patients up to 60 years old with median age of 47 years, contrary with our study which involved 9 patients > 60 years old in statistical analysis.³⁹

All 13 variables were subjected to univariate analysis. In our study, we did not find any association of BMI with survival. According to an AML study with 314 patients, obesity causes worse prognosis in AML patients.²⁵ However, this study was conducted in United States using BMI cutoff from WHO guidelines, whereas cutoffs from Asia-Pacific guideline are more suitable for Asian cohort.⁴⁰ Nevertheless, a meta-analysis conducted by Li et al involving 26 studies showed that higher BMI is associated with worse overall survival in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL).⁴¹ Interestingly, no correlation between BMI and survival was observed in non-APL AML by the meta-analysis.

Univariate analysis found no association of age with survival (HR 1.283; 95% CI: 0.575–2.862) *p*: 0.542). This is similar to a study by Padilha et al that also found there is no difference of survival in patients with age less or more than 60 years old (median survival of 12.4 months for the group aged less than or equal to 60 years versus 8.2 months for the group older than 60 years (*p* value = 0.2227; OR = 0.6676; 95% CI = 0.3488–1.278).⁴² Related to FLT3-ITD mutation, another study found that FLT3-ITD mutation was a strong marker for poor survival in young patients (60 years), but not in older patients (60–74 years).⁴³

Both leukocyte and blast were not associated with survival in our study. Possible explanation includes lower leukocyte and blast level in this study. As explained above, it is possible that lower leukocyte and blast level when compared to other studies confer a better prognosis in this study.^{4,44}

In multivariate analysis, only GFR (HR: 4.053; 95% CI: 1.469–11.183; *P*: 0.007) had significant association with survival. It is well established that impaired kidney function is a universally independent prognostic factor of survival, including for leukemia. For gender variable, it did not achieve statistical significance (HR: 2.054; 95% CI: 0.987–4.240; *P*: 0.054). However, the confidence interval for gender is more precise than the confidence interval of GFR.

The limitation of our study is the lack of cytogenetic and immunophenotyping data. It is noted that cytogenetic

and immunophenotyping abnormalities may also affect hemopoietic cell survival and proliferation.^{45,46} An additional limitation of this study is the relatively small number of the sample size when compared with other studies but still narrow of CI.

Conclusion

Our study observed the same prevalence of FLT3-ITD mutation in AML when compared with other studies. The analysis in our cohort showed no association between the FLT3-ITD mutation and FLT3 ligand concentration with one-year survival. Lower kidney function was associated with poor AML patient's one-year survival. Further study with higher number of patients is probably needed to confirm the findings in this study.

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