

MRD-Negative Remission Induced in EP300-ZNF384 Positive B-ALL Patients by Tandem CD19/CD22 CAR T-Cell Therapy Bridging to Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation

Xin-Yue Zhang ^{1,2,*}

Hai-Ping Dai ^{1,2,*}

Ling Zhang^{1,2}

Si-Ning Liu^{1,2}

Yin Dai^{1,2}

De-Pei Wu^{1,2}

Xiao-Wen Tang^{1,2}

¹National Clinical Research Center for Hematologic Diseases, Jiangsu Institute of Hematology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, 215006, People's Republic of China; ²Institute of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, Collaborative Innovation Center of Hematology, Soochow University, Suzhou, 215123, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: De-Pei Wu;
Xiao-Wen Tang
Department of Hematology, The First
Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University,
Jiangsu Institute of Hematology, Suzhou,
People's Republic of China
Tel +8651267781856
Fax +8651265113556
Email drwudepei@163.com;
xwtang1020@163.com

Abstract: *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) patients are reported to have a unique immunophenotype with high expression of CD19 and CD22, weak expression of CD20 and aberrant expression of CD13 and/or CD33, sensitivity to chemotherapy and a favorable outcome. To date, the cases of only 53 patients have been reported, albeit few reports on salvage therapy when conventional chemotherapies failed. Here, we describe two relapsed and refractory adult B-ALL patients with *EP300-ZNF384* who achieved second remission through tandem CD19/CD22 CAR T-cell therapy. Grade 3 and 2 cytokine release syndrome were observed in cases 1 and 2, respectively. No immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome was detected. Both patients underwent consolidate haploidentical hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), and each maintained measurable residual disease-negative remission for 14 and 13 months, respectively. Our study suggests that CD19/CD22 CAR T-cell therapy bridging to allogeneic HSCT may be a viable option for *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B-ALL.

Keywords: chimeric antigen receptor T-cells, CD19/CD22, *EP300-ZNF384*, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, relapsed/refractory

Introduction

B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) represents a group of highly heterogeneous hematological malignancies. Approximately 55% of B-ALL patients present with normal cytogenetics at diagnosis and are stratified into a standard risk group, many of whom, however, experienced relapse under conventional treatment strategies.¹ With the application of whole-transcriptome sequencing, a growing number of cryptic aberrations have been revealed, which facilitate diagnosis, risk stratification, and targeted therapy in B-ALL patients with a normal karyotype.

EP300-ZNF384 is generated by a cryptic t(12;22)(p13;q13) chromosome translocation and can be detected in 4.3–5.7% of B-ALL patients.^{2,3} *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B-ALL patients often have a high expression of CD19 and CD22, weak expression of CD20 and aberrant expression of CD13 and/or CD33.⁴ These patients also have a distinct gene signature with concurrent upregulation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reduced expression of B-cell regulators and poor DNA repair capacity.³ Based on small-scale retrospective studies, these patients are sensitive to chemotherapy and have a favorable clinical outcome. Because of its low incidence,

there is a shortage of large-sample clinical studies focusing on this entity, and studies on salvage therapy for patients in whom conventional treatments fail are especially rare.⁵ Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy has shown an encouraging efficacy in refractory and relapsed (R/R) B-ALL.⁶ Here, we report the successful application of CAR T-cell therapy using a tandem CD19/CD22 CAR in two R/R B-ALL patients with the *EP300-ZNF384* fusion. The schematic of the CD19/CD22 CAR structure is shown in Figure 1A.

Case Reports

Case 1 was a 30-year-old male diagnosed in February 2017 with B-ALL in the standard risk group. He received induction chemotherapy with daunorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone and L-asparaginase and achieved complete remission (CR), which he maintained under consolidation and maintenance chemotherapy for 3 consecutive years according to the GRAAPH-2003 protocol.⁷ In April 2020, hematologic relapse was detected in a regular follow-up. BM aspirates showed 7% blasts, with negative peroxidase staining. Flow cytometry revealed that the blasts were positive for CD13, CD19, CD22, CD33, CD34, CD38, CD79a, HLA-DR and negative for CD20, consistent with B-ALL. A normal karyotype was detected. No fusion genes were detected using a multiplex RT-PCR panel covering 43 fusion genes commonly seen in acute leukemia (Supplementary Table 1). No mutations were detected using a targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) panel covering 172 genes (Supplementary Table 2). The *EP300-ZNF384* fusion was detected firstly using RNA sequencing and further confirmed with Sanger sequencing (Supplementary Figure 1A), with fusion of exon 6 of *EP300* to exon 3 of *ZNF384*. The patient received chemotherapy (mitoxantrone 10 mg on day 1, vincristine 4 mg on day 1, and dexamethasone 14 mg on days 1–7) but he still had 82% of blasts. Considering very weak expression of CD20 (0.13%) and high expression of CD19 (98.3%) and CD22 (95.2%) (Figure 1B) in the blasts, he was enrolled in a phase I/II study involving tandem anti-CD19 and CD22 CAR-T cells in R/R B-ALL (NCT03614858). Chemotherapy (fludarabine 30 mg/m² and cyclophosphamide 300 mg/m²) was administered 5, 4 and 3 days before the first infusion of CAR T-cells (June 27, 2020), which was followed by three infusions administered for the next 3 days. The effective anti-CD19/CD22 CAR T-cells totaled 1 × 10⁷/kg (Figure 1C). He developed high fever, hypotension and elevated IL-6. Grade 3 cytokine release syndrome (CRS) was determined

according to ASTCT Consensus⁸ (Figure 1D). The CRS was relieved by dexamethasone, high-dose norepinephrine and symptomatic treatments. No signs of immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS) were observed. At 28 days post CAR T-cell therapy, the BM smear revealed no blasts, and flow cytometry analysis showed 4.3 × 10⁻⁴ blasts (Table 1). Amplification of CAR T-cell as detected by qPCR peaked at day 12 and remained detectable before HSCT (Figure 1E). At the same time, he tested negative for the *EP300-ZNF384* fusion. He underwent haploidentical allogeneic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) with his sister as donor one month after CAR T-cell therapy. BM evaluation at a month after HSCT showed <2.4 × 10⁻⁵ of blasts by flow cytometry and negative *EP300-ZNF384* with qPCR. Following HSCT, he exhibited grade IV acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) involving the intestine and liver according to the European Bone Marrow Transplantation consensus,⁹ which was relieved with tacrolimus, monoclonal antibody against CD25, etanercept, fecal microbiota transplantation and supportive care. At present, he has maintained continuous measurable residual disease (MRD)-negative remission (<0.01% of bone marrow blasts by flow cytometry) for 14 months post HSCT.

Case 2 was a 25-year-old female diagnosed in January 2020 with B-ALL in the standard risk group. White blood count at diagnosis was 18.93 × 10⁹/L. CR was achieved after chemotherapy with idarubicin, vincristine, pegaspargase and prednisone. After consolidation chemotherapy with the hyper-CVAD regimen, hematologic relapse was detected in June 2020. BM morphology showed that 60% of blasts were positive for CD13, CD19, CD22, CD33, CD34, CD38, cCD79a, and HLA-DR and negative for CD20 (Figure 2A). A normal karyotype was detected. The results of multiplex PCR were negative. The *EP300-ZNF384* fusion gene was also detected with RNA sequencing, with fusion of exon 6 of *EP300* to exon 3 of *ZNF384* (Supplementary Figure 1B). The NGS results showed KRAS Glu63_Ala66delinAspProThr and KMD6A Leu231fs mutations. After reinduction chemotherapy (idarubicin 10 mg on day 1, vincristine 4 mg on day 1, and dexamethasone 14 mg on days 1–7), the blasts remained at 20.5%. Due to the weak expression of CD20 (1.13%) and the high expression of CD19 (100%) and CD22 (67.3%), she was enrolled in the same clinical trial and received the same chemotherapy 5, 4 and 3 days before the first infusion of CAR T-cells, which was followed by three infusions administered for

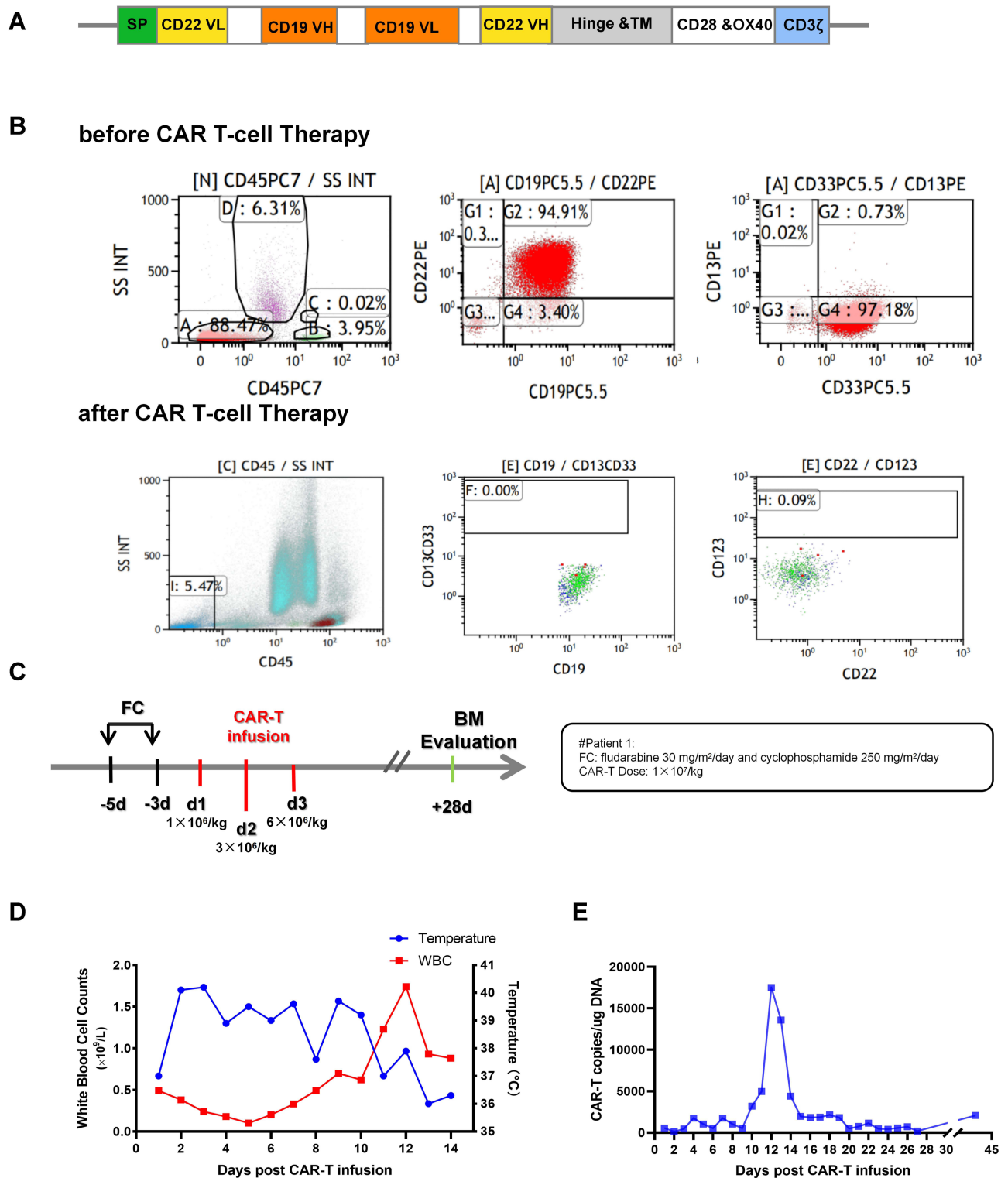


Figure 1 Clinical characteristics of Case 1. **(A)** The structure of tandem CD19/CD22 CAR. **(B)** Flow cytometry analysis of BM samples before and after CAR T-cell infusion. **(C)** The infusion schedule of Case 1, with FC conditioning regimen and 3 consecutive days CAR T-cells infusion. **(D)** The changes in temperature and the WBC count post CAR T-cell infusion. Case 1 suffered high fever at day 3 after infusion. With the increase in the WBC count and supportive treatment, the patient's temperature returned to normal. **(E)** CAR T-cell copies detected by qPCR post infusion.

Table 1 Clinical Characteristics of Patients at Relapse

		Case 1	Case 2
Diagnosis time		February 2020	January 2020
Relapse time		April 2020	June 2020
Baseline characteristics of both patients	WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	4.56	18.93
	PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	131	66
	Hb (g/L)	239	34
	BM blasts in morphology, %	82	20
	BM blasts in flow cytometry, %	88.47	20.50
	Karyotype	46, XY [20]	46, XX [20]
	Fusion gene by multiplex PCR	Negative	Negative
	RNA-Sequencing	EP300-ZNF384	EP300-ZNF384
	Mutations by targeted DNA-NGS	Negative	KRAS Glu63_Ala66delin AspProThr / KMD6A Leu231fs
CAR T-cells therapy	Dose of CAR T-cells infused	$1.0 \times 10^7/kg$	$2 \times 10^7/kg$
	Grade of CRS	3	2
	Grade of ICANS	No	No
	BM blasts in morphology, %	0%	0%
	MRD by flow cytometry	4.3×10^{-4}	$<1 \times 10^{-4}$
	EP300-ZNF384 by qPCR	Negative	Negative
HSCT	Donor Origin	Sister	Sister
	HLA match	5/10	5/10
	CD3+ count	$1.74 \times 10^8/kg$	$2.23 \times 10^8/kg$
	CD34+ count	$3.26 \times 10^6/kg$	$8.62 \times 10^6/kg$
	MNC count	$5.18 \times 10^8/kg$	$13.06 \times 10^8/kg$
	GVHD	Grade IV aGVHD	No

Abbreviations: WBC, white blood cells; PLT, platelet; Hb, hemoglobin; BM, bone marrow; FCM, flow cytometry; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; NGS, next generation sequencing; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CR2, second complete remission; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; MNC, mononuclear cells; GVHD, graft versus host disease.

the next 3 days. The effective anti-CD19/CD22 CAR T-cells totaled $2 \times 10^7/kg$ (Figure 2B). She suffered grade 2 CRS and presented with fever and hypotension, which was relieved by symptomatic treatments and low-dose norepinephrine (Figure 2C). No symptoms of ICANS were observed. Amplification of CAR T-cell as detected by qPCR peaked at day 10 and dropped detectable before HSCT (Figure 2D). At 28 days post CAR T-cell therapy, BM evaluation showed $<1 \times 10^{-4}$ of

blasts by flow cytometry and negative *EP300-ZNF384* with qPCR, which demonstrated that MRD-negative CR was achieved (Table 1). In addition, results for the *EP300-ZNF384* fusion and *KRAS* and *KMD6A* mutations all became negative. She underwent a haploidentical allo-HSCT with her sister as donor at a month post CAR T-cell therapy. No signs of GVHD were observed, and she remained in MRD-negative CR for 13 months after CAR-T therapy.

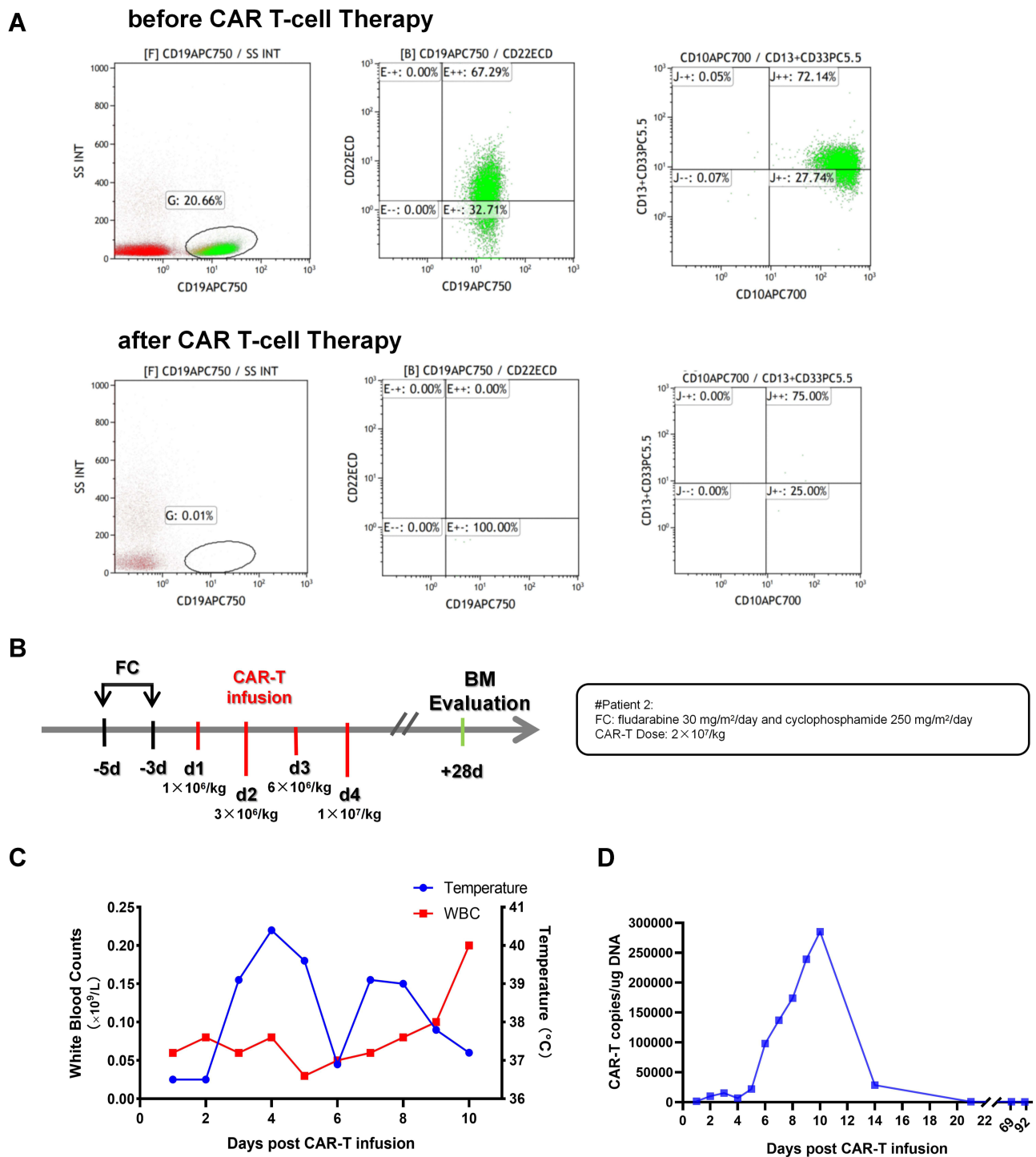


Figure 2 Clinical characteristics of Case 2. **(A)** Flow cytometry analysis of BM samples before and after CAR T-cell infusion. **(B)** The infusion schedule of case 2. The patient got 4 days CAR T-cells infusion with 2×10^7 /kg. **(C)** The changes in temperature and the WBC count post CAR T-cell infusion. Case 2 suffered high fever at day 4 after infusion. With the increase in the WBC count and supportive treatment, the patient's temperature returned to normal. **(D)** CAR T-cell copies detected by qPCR post infusion.

Discussion

EP300-ZNF384-positive B-ALL is a rare subtype with a characteristic immunophenotype and is more prevalent in adolescents and young adults according to the limited number

of cases reported thus far.^{3,4} Both patients presented here were young adults, showing abnormal expression of CD13 and CD33 and weak expression of CD20 at relapse, in accordance with previous studies.³ Both *EP300* and *ZNF384* are located

within close proximity of the telomeres of their respective chromosomes, which makes *EP300-ZNF384* difficult to identify by conventional cytogenetic analysis. Therefore, patients with R/R B-ALL and a normal karyotype should be screened for *EP300-ZNF384* using transcriptome sequencing. *EP300-ZNF384* is a newly identified fusion gene in B-ALL, with only 53 cases reported hitherto (Table 2). Most patients harboring the *EP300-ZNF384* fusion achieved CR and had 62.5% survival with conventional chemotherapy in a previous study.^{3,10,11} However, some patients with *EP300-ZNF384* also suffered relapses and were refractory to salvage chemotherapy (Supplementary Table 3).⁵ Both patients reported here had weak expression of CD20 and therefore presented no target for anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody or CD20-targeted CAR T-cell therapy. As reported in most cases, exon 6 of EP300 was fused with exon 3 of ZNF384 in both cases.¹¹ The *EP300-ZNF384* fusion protein lacks the histone acetyltransferase (HAT) domain of EP300, and retained the complete ZNF384 protein.¹¹ *EP300-ZNF384* without the HAT domains may be involved in the development of ALL by deregulating

acetylation-mediated inactivation of the BCL6 oncoprotein and activation of the p53 tumor suppressor.¹³ In addition, the upregulation of the JAK-STAT pathway and reduced DNA repair capacity have also been identified in patients with *EP300-ZNF384*.³ However, there have been no in vitro or in vivo studies on the application of histone acetyltransferase regulators, JAK inhibitors or drugs targeting DNA repair pathways in this subtype.

CAR T-cell therapy has shown unprecedented success in R/R B-ALL.⁶ At present, only two *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B-ALL patients have undergone CAR T-cell therapy; however, both patients died.⁵ No details about the efficacy and safety of CAR T-cells for these patients were reported. Despite the high response rate of CD19 CAR T-cell therapy, approximately 50% of R/R B-ALL patients relapsed after CD19 CAR T-cell therapy, which is partially due to CD19 antigen loss.⁶ CD19 and CD22 dual-targeted CAR T-cells have demonstrated potential in reducing the relapse rate of R/R B-ALL patients with antigen loss in clinical trials.¹⁴ Because of the concurrently high

Table 2 Summary of Genetic Details of Patients with EP300-ZNF384

No	Author	Year	No. of Patients	Age	Sex	Methods	Clinical Response	Last Status
				Median (Range)				
1	Gocho et al ¹¹	2015	6	11.5 (7~17)	4M 2F	RNA-seq	6 CR	6 Alive
2	Griffith et al ¹²	2016	1	25	M	WGS, WES, RNA-seq,	Relapse	Dead
3	Liu et al ¹⁶	2016	14	19(4.1~56.3)	Uk	WGS, WES, RNA-seq,	Unknown	1 Relapse 2 Death
4	Shago et al ¹⁰	2016	1	15	M	RNA-seq,	MRD+CR 9 years	Alive
5	Hirabayashi et al ⁴	2017	9	Uk	6M 3F	RNA-seq,	8 CR 1 NR	5y LFS: 83.3%
								5y OS: 100%
6	McClure et al ³	2018	9	24.5(4.4~47)	7M 2F	RNA-seq,	6 CR 1 3Relapse	4 Alive 5 Death
7	Jing et al ⁵	2020	10	30 (17~63)	5M 5F	RNA-seq	7 CR 3 NR	7 Alive 3 Death
8	Yao et al ¹⁷	2020	3	26(23~27)	2M 1F	RNA-seq	2 CR1 (Chem-HSCT)	2 Alive 1 Death
							1 CR3 (Chem-CAR-HSCT)	

Abbreviations: M, male; F, female; WGS, whole genome sequencing; WES, whole exome sequencing; uk, unknown; LFS, leukemia free survival; OS, overall survival; MRD+CR, minimal residual disease positive complete remission; NR, no remission; Chem, chemotherapy; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

expression of CD19 and CD22, we applied tandem CD19/CD22 CAR T-cell therapy in both patients to avoid relapse. Both patients reported here were chemo-resistant and had high tumor burden before infusion of CAR T cells. At day 28, in the BM evaluation, both patients achieved CR, which demonstrated the potent antileukemic activity of the CD19/CD22 CAR T-cells. No symptoms of ICANS were observed. All toxicities related to CRS were relieved with symptomatic treatments and supportive care. Hence, this bispecific CD19/CD22 CAR T-cell infusion appears safe and effective in *EP300-ZNF384*-positive patients with a high tumor burden. With CAR T-cell therapy bridging to allo-HSCT, the 1-year overall survival and event-free survival for R/R B-ALL were shown to increase to 87.7% and 73%, respectively in a large cohort.¹⁵ Therefore, allo-HSCT was subsequently performed in both patients to prevent relapse and achieve sustainable remission. Both patients had maintained CR at the last follow-up.

To our knowledge, this is the first report of *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B-ALL patients achieving continuous deep remission through tandem CD19/CD22 CAR T-cell therapy bridging to allo-HSCT. Due to the lower incidence of *EP300-ZNF384*-positive R/R B-ALL and the limited number of patients in this study, the outcome of such a strategy in *EP300-ZNF384*-positive B-ALL needs to be investigated in a larger, multiple-center clinical trial.

Ethical Approval and Consent

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University and was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Both patients provided written informed consent, and they consented to the publication of their clinical details.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by research grants from National Natural Science Foundation of China (81873443, 82070162), the Frontier Clinical Technical Project of the Science and Technology Department of Jiangsu Province (BE2017655), Jiangsu Provincial Medical Talent (ZDRCA2016045), Major Natural Science Research Projects in institutions of higher education of Jiangsu Province (19KJA210002), The Key Science Research Project of Jiangsu Commission of Health (K2019022), Translational Research Grant of NCRCH (2020ZKZC04) and Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (BK20190181, BK20201169), the Priority Academic

Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions (PAPD).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Malard F, Mohty M. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10230):1146–1162. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(19)33018-1
- Li JF, Dai YT, Lilljebjörn H, et al. Transcriptional landscape of B cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia based on an international study of 1223 cases. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2018;115(50):E11711–e11720. doi:10.1073/pnas.1814397115
- McClure BJ, Heatley SL, Kok CH, et al. Pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukaemia recurrent fusion, EP300-ZNF384, is associated with a distinct gene expression. *Br J Cancer*. 2018;118(7):1000–1004. doi:10.1038/s41416-018-0022-0
- Hirabayashi S, Ohki K, Nakabayashi K, et al. ZNF384-related fusion genes define a subgroup of childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia with a characteristic immunotype. *Haematologica*. 2017;102(1):118–129. doi:10.3324/haematol.2016.151035
- Jing Y, Li YF, Wan H, Liu DH. Detection of EP300-ZNF384 fusion in patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia using RNA fusion gene panel sequencing. *Ann Hematol*. 2020;99(11):2611–2617. doi:10.1007/s00277-020-04251-8
- Jackson HJ, Rafiq S, Brentjens RJ. Driving CAR T-cells forward. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*. 2016;13(6):370–383. doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2016.36
- Tanguy-Schmidt A, Rousselot P, Chalandon Y, et al. Long-term follow-up of the imatinib GRAAPH-2003 study in newly diagnosed patients with de novo Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a GRAALL Study. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2013;19(1):150–155. doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2012.08.021
- Lee DW, Santomasso BD, Locke FL, et al. ASTCT consensus grading for cytokine release syndrome and neurologic toxicity associated with immune effector cells. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2019;25(4):625–638. doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2018.12.758
- Przepiorka D, Weisdorf D, Martin P, et al. 1994 Consensus conference on acute GVHD grading. *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 1995;16(6):825–828.
- Shago M, Abla O, Hitzler J, Weitzman S, Abdelhaleem M. Frequency and outcome of pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia with ZNF384 gene rearrangements including a novel translocation resulting in an ARID1B/ZNF384 gene fusion. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2016;63(11):1915–1921. doi:10.1002/pbc.26116
- Gocho Y, Kiyokawa N, Ichikawa H, et al. A novel recurrent EP300-ZNF384 gene fusion in B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Leukemia*. 2015;29(12):2445–2448. doi:10.1038/leu.2015.111
- Griffith M, Griffith OL, Krysiak K, et al. Comprehensive genomic analysis reveals FLT3 activation and a therapeutic strategy for a patient with relapsed adult B-lymphoblastic leukemia. *Exp Hematol*. 2016;44(7):603–613. doi:10.1016/j.exphem.2016.04.011
- Pasqualucci L, Dominguez-Sola D, Chiarenza A, et al. Inactivating mutations of acetyltransferase genes in B-cell lymphoma. *Nature*. 2011;471(7337):189–195. doi:10.1038/nature09730
- Pan J, Zuo S, Deng B, et al. Sequential CD19-22 CAR T therapy induces sustained remission in children with r/r B-ALL. *Blood*. 2020;135(5):387–391. doi:10.1182/blood.2019003293
- Zhang Y, Chen H, Song Y, et al. Chimeric antigens receptor T cell therapy as a bridge to haematopoietic stem cell transplantation for refractory/ relapsed B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Br J Haematol*. 2020;189(1):146–152. doi:10.1111/bjh.16339

16. Liu YF, Wang BY, Zhang WN, et al. Genomic profiling of adult and pediatric B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *EBioMedicine*. 2016;8:173–183. doi:10.1016/j.ebiom.2016.04.038
17. Yao ZL, Li YF, Li M, et al. Analysis of clinical characteristics of acute B lymphoblastic leukemia with EP300-ZNF384 fusion gene positive. *Zhongguo Shi Yan Xue Ye Xue Za Zhi*. 2020;28(1):24–28.

OncoTargets and Therapy

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

OncoTargets and Therapy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on the pathological basis of all cancers, potential targets for therapy and treatment protocols employed to improve the management of cancer patients. The journal also focuses on the impact of management programs and new therapeutic

agents and protocols on patient perspectives such as quality of life, adherence and satisfaction. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/oncotargets-and-therapy-journal>