

Author Response: Correlation of L-asp Activity, Anti-L-asp Antibody, Asn and Gln with Adverse Events Especially Anaphylaxis Risks in PEG-asp-Contained Regime Treated Pediatric ALL Patients

Technology in Cancer Research & Treatment
Volume 20: 1–2
© The Author(s) 2021
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/15330338211049894
journals.sagepub.com/home/tct


Shunguo Zhang, MB 

Dear editor,

Thanks for giving me a chance to reply to the letter you received about my paper entitled “Correlation of L-asp activity, anti-L-asp antibody, Asn and Gln with adverse events especially anaphylaxis risks in PEG-asp-contained regime treated pediatric ALL patients”. We really appreciate the opinion and comments on my work.

Inactivation is a major challenge in the treatment of PEG-asp, which leads to clinical allergy and silent inactivation. Early drug monitoring and intervention (eg switching to Erwinia asparaginase) are important ways to prevent useless continuation of an inactive drug, which may lead to a worse outcome.^{1,2} So day 7 was chosen to measure the PK/PD parameters, and correlation of these parameters with risk of AEs especially anaphylaxis was analyzed. Sustainably monitoring of L-asp activity would be decided by physicians according to patients' individual condition, but not the way reported in this study. In addition, as mentioned in the Discussion Section,³ the sustainably monitoring of L-asp activity, anti-L-asp antibody, Asn and Gln levels at multiple time points is still proceeding now.

The absence of anti-PEG-asp antibody measurement in this study was based on the assumption that there was cross-reactivity between native E. coli-asp and PEG-asp.⁴ It was supposed that immunogenic epitopes were shielded by pegylation and a small part of unpegylated drug during degradation that was responsible for antibody production. However, we agree with the need for further study on antibodies and mechanism of immunogenic response to PEG-asp.

Glutamine depletion is due to the catalysis of asparaginase on hydrolysis of glutamine (Gln) to glutamate (Glu) as well as asparagine (Asn) to aspartate (Asp) in ALL treatment.^{5,6} Furthermore, Gln is required for de novo Asn biosynthesis in mammalian cells, purine and protein biosynthesis in leukemic

cells,^{7,8} leading Gln depletion to be a potential indicator of anti-leukemic effect. Therefore, in addition to Asn level, day 7 post-treatment measurement on the Gln level was conducted to analyze and explore the activity as well as efficacy of PEG-asp from another perspective.

For patients with plasma drug activity $<100\text{U/L}$, Erw-asp was administered at a dose of $20\,000\text{ U/m}^2$ by intramuscular injection twice a week. Trough L-asp activity levels were monitored, and 6 of 7 patients (85.7%) had at least one trough L-asp activity level $>100\text{U/L}$, while the dose was adjusted for the other one patient. The differences between these data and those reported by Kloos et al.⁹ may be due to the small sample size and differences in route of administration and the race of the subjects.

Ethical Statement

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine with an ethical approval number of SCMCIRB-K2017065. All guardians of pediatric patients signed the informed consents before enrollment.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Department of Pharmacy, Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

Corresponding Author:

Shunguo Zhang, Department of Pharmacy, Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, 1678 Dongfang Road, Shanghai 200127, People's Republic of China.
Email: zsguocn@sina.cn



Creative Commons Non Commercial CC BY-NC: This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits non-commercial use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the SAGE and Open Access page (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/open-access-at-sage>).

Funding

The author disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This study was supported by Hospital Pharmacy Research Foundation of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine (No: JDYX2017ZD002).

ORCID iD

Shunguo Zhang  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0891-7123>

References

1. Panosyan EH, Seibel NL, Martin-Aragon S, et al. Children's Cancer Group Study CCG-1961. Asparaginase antibody and asparaginase activity in children with higher-risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Children's Cancer Group Study CCG-1961. *J Pediatr Hematol Oncol.* 2004;26(4):217-226.
2. Vrooman LM, Stevenson KE, Supko JG, et al. Postinduction dexamethasone and individualized dosing of Escherichia coli L-asparaginase each improve outcome of children and adolescents with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results from a randomized study-Dana-Farber Cancer Institute ALL Consortium Protocol 00-01. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013;31(9):1202-1210.
3. Wu J, Chen C, Huang S, et al. Correlation of L-asp activity, anti-L-asp antibody, Asn and Gln with adverse events especially ana-phylaxis risks in PEG-asp-contained regime treated pediatric ALL patients. *Technol Cancer Res Treat.* 2020;19:1533033820980113. doi: 10.1177/1533033820980113.
4. Avramis VI. Asparaginases: biochemical pharmacology and modes of drug resistance. *Anticancer Res.* 2012;32(7):2423-2437.
5. Chiu M, Taurino G, Bianchi MG, et al. Asparagine synthetase in cancer: beyond acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Front Oncol.* 2020;9:1480.
6. Fu CH, Sakamoto KM. PEG-asparaginase. *Expert Opin Pharmacother.* 2007;8(12):1977-1984.
7. Tapiero H, Mathe G, Couvreur P, et al. Glutamine and glutamate. *Biomed Pharmacother.* 2002;56(9):446-457.
8. Panosyan EH, Grigoryan RS, Avramis IA, et al. Deamination of glutamine is a prerequisite for optimal asparagine deamination by asparaginases in vivo (CCG-1961). *Anticancer Res.* 2004;24(2C): 1121-1125.
9. Kloos RQH, Pieters R, Jumelet FMV, et al. Individualized asparaginase dosing in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(7):715-724.