Expression of a specific extracellular matrix signature is a favorable prognostic factor in acute myeloid leukemia

Valerio Izzia,⁎, Juho Lakkala, Raman Devarajan, Eeva-Riitta Savolainen, Pirjo Koistinen, Ritva Heljasvaara, Taina Pihlajaniemi

A Centre of Excellence in Cell-Extracellular Matrix Research and Biocenter Oulu, Faculty of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
B Nordlab Oulu and Institute of Diagnostics, Department of Clinical Chemistry, Oulu University Hospital, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
C Medical Research Center Oulu, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Oulu University Hospital, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
D Centre for Cancer Biomarkers (CCBIO), Department of Biomedicine, University of Bergen, N-5009 Bergen, Norway

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A B S T R A C T

Relapse of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is still dramatically frequent, imposing the need for early markers to quantify such risk. Recent evidence point to a prominent role for extracellular matrix (ECM) in AML, but its prognostic value has not yet been investigated. Here we have investigated whether the expression of a 15-ECM gene signature could be applied to clinical AML research evaluating a retrospective cohort of 61 AML patients and 12 healthy donors. Results show that patients whose ECM signature expression is at least twice as that of healthy donors have considerably longer relapse-free survival, with further stage-specific therapy outcomes.

1. Introduction

Although up to 80% of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) patients can expect to enter a first complete remission period (CR1) after appropriate induction regimen, many of them will subsequently relapse and face a dismal prognosis [1]. This adverse outcome is at the root of appropriate induction regimen, many of them will subsequently relapse and expect to enter a first complete remission period (CR1) after appro-

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PCR – RT-qPCR) without losing sensitivity [5], but did not test whether this reduced signature could be applied to define patients’ prognosis.

Combining the need for a better understanding of ECM roles in AML with the necessity of having tests that can be performed in clinical laboratories without the need for sophisticated methods and high-end mathematics, we have here addressed the question whether the restricted set of ECM genes which we previously identified [5] could provide relevant clinical information on AML patients, and found that the expression of this ECM signature at levels twice as that of healthy donors marked patients with a better response to therapy, reduced minimal residual disease (MRD) and overall longer relapse-free survival. We also observe that these findings, obtained using the simplest techniques currently in use in hematological laboratories worldwide, can be largely recapitulated in previously-published AML cohorts investigated via microarrays, further suggesting the importance of this signature in the biology and clinical features of AML.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Analysis of the Oulu AML retrospective cohort

The Oulu AML retrospective cohort was assembled with approval of the institutional Review Board and informed written consent of the patients, in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki. Details about the 73 patients studied (61 AML + 12 healthy controls), as well as about the composition of the reduced ECM signature and the primers used for RT-qPCR are reported in the Appendix. The expression values of the 15 genes constituting the ECM signature (normalized to GAPDH) were collapsed to a single value per AML patient or healthy donor by calculating their geometric mean, using the formula:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n},$$

in which the geometrical mean is defined as the $n^{th}$ root of the product of $n$ elements $a$ ($n$ being the number of elements, in this case the genes -a). The arithmetic mean of all geometric mean values from the healthy donors was then calculated and the standard deviation value multiplied by 2 and then added to the average to obtain the upper and lower cutoff thresholds. All AML patients whose gene expression (geometric mean) fell within the thresholds were allocated to the ECM$^{\text{norm}}$ group, while those whose expression was higher than the upper 2-SD threshold were allocated to the ECM$^{\text{high}}$ group. In the Oulu cohort there were also 3 AML patients whose expression was lower than the bottom 2-SD threshold. Upon analysis, we found that these patients had no difference with the ECM$^{\text{norm}}$ group, while showed exactly the same differences that the ECM$^{\text{high}}$ exhibited in respect to the ECM$^{\text{high}}$ group. Hence, these patients were allocated back into the ECM$^{\text{norm}}$ group.

For the analysis of outcome (post therapy)-specific results, patients were assessed at the following time-points: end of the induction protocol (Ind1), end of the first consolidation protocol (Cons1), and last available follow-up (Last).

2.2. Analysis of ECM signature expression in hematopoietic precursors

Raw microarray data (Affymetrix Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 Array) were downloaded for the samples reported by Gentles et al. (GSE24006) [3] and by Novershtern et al., (GSE24759) [14], imported into Chipster (https://chipster.csc.fi/), normalized using robust multi-array average (RMA) protocol and the expression of the ECM signature studied. To facilitate cross-comparison with GSE24006, data from the GSE24759 were subset (post-normalization) to remove more mature cells, finally including only hematopoietic precursors (CD133$^+$ and CD34$^+$ HSC), committed progenitors (CMP, GMP and MEP), single-colony forming unit (CFU) progenitors (monocytic, granulocytic and megakaryocytic), and naive B and T lymphocytes.

2.3. Statistics

Fisher’s Exact test (2-sided), Mann-Whitney U test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey’s HSD or Dunnett’s T3 post-hoc tests, Kaplan-Meier (Log-Rank method, KM) and Cox proportional hazards (Cox-PH) survival analyses were performed in IBM SPSS Statistics 21, and all tests were bootstrapped 1000 times unless otherwise specified. Gene network enrichment analysis was performed in String-DB (http://string-db.org/) and the results imported into Cytoscape for easier visualization. The Linear Support Vector Machine (LSVM) algorithm used to analyze the contribution of the ECM gene expression to prognosis was trained and tested as reported in the Appendix, using IBM SPSS Modeler 18. In all analyses, a value of $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

3. Results

3.1. Features of the ECM signature

The ECM signature which we tested in this work was previously reported [5] and comprises the following genes: ADAM17, COL24A1, EMLIIN2, CHI3L1, COL1A1, CRISP3, CRISPLD2, DEFA1, ELANE, LGALS3, MMP8, MMP9, PRTN3 and SLPI. This specific ECM signature is significantly enriched for protein-protein interactions (PPI) and includes ECM regulators (proteinases, 45% of the total gene-set), collagens (27%), glycoproteins (18%) and ECM-affiliated proteins (9%) (Fig 1A) and overlaps with human AML signatures and mouse models of immunological and hematological phenotypes, which is an indication of the specific involvement of its constituents in the development (either normal or neoplastic) and functions of white blood cells (Fig 1B,C and Appendix Table 1). Further ontological analyses of the signature are reported in Appendix Table 1.

Notably, signature expression is overall low in early hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells (CD133$^+$ and CD34$^+$ hematopoietic stem cells -HSC- and multipotent precursors -MPP), while it significantly increased with differentiation along the erythro-myeloid branch (myelo-erythroid progenitors -MEP-, common myeloid progenitors -CMP-, and granulocyte-monocyte progenitors -GMP-) and reached its maximum at the monocytic stage (CFU-mon) (Appendix Fig. 1A,B). In a similar way, the expression of the ECM signature in neoplastic clones was at its lowest in leukemia stem cells (LSC), while it increased constantly with more-differentiated cell states (leukemia precursor cells -LPC- and AML blasts) (Appendix Fig. 1B). Altogether, these results indicate that acquisition of this signature is globally associated with a more mature phenotype and, accordingly, we observed a significant negative association between signature expression and mRNA levels for CD34, a typical HSC and LSC marker [15], and a positive association with CD14, the phenotyping marker of monocytes [16].

3.2. Clinical significance of the ECM signature

Since this signature includes genes both up-and down-regulated in respect to healthy donors (Appendix Fig. 2) [5], and since relative expression values could not be collapsed into a single “global” value without using complicated approaches (such as principal component analysis) [3,6] unsuitable for direct clinical use, we undertook a different approach, which separated AML patients into those who expressed the signature more than 2-times standard deviation (2-SD) that of healthy donors’ expression and those whose expression was less than 2-SD that of healthy donors (see Supplemental Material for further details). All AML patients within the 2-SD limit were considered as “normal-like ECM” (ECM$^{\text{norm}}$), while patients outside these borders were considered significant outliers. Interestingly, we could not detect AML patients below the lower 2-SD threshold, but we could identify patients above the highest 2-SD thresholds, which we termed ECM$^{\text{high}}$. We found that ECM$^{\text{high}}$ patients (in total 24 out of the 61 patients) had
significantly longer relapse-free survival (RFS) in respect to ECM\textsuperscript{norm} patients, both in KM and Cox-PH models (Fig. 2A). Particularly, in Cox-PH, ECM\textsuperscript{high} patients’ hazard was 0.381 (95% confidence interval: 0.15–0.97, Table 1), indicating an approximate 69% reduction in the risk of an unfavorable event.

Table 1. The ECM patients’ groups (ECM\textsuperscript{high} or ECM\textsuperscript{norm}), in red, were inputted together with gender, age, and molecular and cytogenetic abnormalities into a multivariable (Cox proportional hazards) model of relapse-free survival. Df: degrees of freedom; HR: hazard rate; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval.

Notably, the ECM\textsuperscript{high} and ECM\textsuperscript{norm} groups did not differ in overall survival (OS, Appendix Table 2), nor did they show association with gender, age, cytogenetic or molecular abnormalities (Appendix Table 3), suggesting a specific involvement of the ECM signature in the mechanisms underlying patients’ chemosensitivity. Further analyses evidenced that the ECM\textsuperscript{high} group had lesser relapse event overall (41% vs. 80% in the ECM\textsuperscript{norm} group) (Fig. 2B) and significantly different outcomes at different steps of the therapy. We observed, in fact, similar response to therapy (% of patient attaining CR) after the first induction cycle, followed by a steady increase at later stages in the ECM\textsuperscript{high} group. Conversely, in the ECM\textsuperscript{norm} group, the good response at consolidation was followed by a sharp decrease at the last follow-up (Fig. 2C), a clear indication of the rise of relapses during the post-first consolidation stages (coinciding with discharge from hospital and follow-up periods) in the ECM\textsuperscript{norm} group. Notably, the increase in CR in the ECM\textsuperscript{high} group over time was linear (P=0.0124), indicating a trend towards gradual amelioration over time in this group.

These data are also in agreement with the % of patients having minimal residual disease, MRD (< 5% detectable AML blasts in the blood) [1], at the same cycles: while, in fact, both the groups showed similar levels after the first induction and consolidation, the % of MRD patients decreased significantly at last follow-up in the ECM\textsuperscript{high} group only, indicating a favorable resolution of the disease (Fig. 2D). Notably, as already observed for microarray data, CD34 and CD14 mRNA levels...
in the Oulu cohort regressed negatively and positively, respectively, with that of the ECM signature (Appendix Figure 3), further suggesting that acquisition of the ECM signature is a sign of cell maturation. Furthermore, data show that the overall accuracy of different automated algorithms (including linear support vector machine - LSVM, k-nearest neighbors - KNN, and naïve Bayes network -NBN) in predicting patients’ relapse was largely improved if the ECM signature status was added to the age, gender, molecular and cytogenetic abnormalities. P values are from (A) Log-rank and Cox proportional hazards, (B,D) Fisher’s Exact, (C) linear regression, and (E) Mann-Whitney U test.

### Table 1

Multivariable (Cox-PH) relapse-free survival (RFS) analysis of the Oulu retrospective cohort.

| Omnibus test of model coefficients |
|-----------------------------------|
| –2 Log Likelihood | Chi-square | df | P value |
| 126.2604801 | 11.91467 | 5 | 0.035976 |
| Variables in the equation | B | SE | Wald | df | P value | HR | 95% CI for HR |
| ECM gene-set | −0.96469 | 0.476416 | 4.10165 | 1 | 0.042879 | 0.381102 | 0.149801 | 0.969543 |
| Gender | −0.11388 | 0.472162 | 0.058167 | 1 | 0.809417 | 0.892369 | 0.353704 | 2.251386 |
| Age | −0.00774 | 0.015038 | 0.265134 | 1 | 0.606615 | 0.992287 | 0.963666 | 1.021369 |
| Molecular abn. | 1.133062 | 0.762361 | 2.208953 | 1 | 0.137212 | 3.10515 | 0.696883 | 13.83583 |
| Cytogenetic abn. | 0.768643 | 0.458744 | 2.807422 | 1 | 0.093829 | 2.156836 | 0.877674 | 5.300306 |

Fig. 2. High ECM gene expression marks favorable outcome in AML. Patients with high expression of the ECM gene-set in respect to healthy donors (ECM<sub>high</sub>, >2 times the standard deviation of the healthy donors) had significantly longer relapse-free survival (RFS) than patients with ECM gene-set expression comparable to the healthy donors (ECM<sub>norm</sub>) in both univariable and multivariable analyses (A). ECM<sub>high</sub> patients had also quantitatively less relapses overall (B), and exhibited higher complete remission (CR, C) and lower minimal residual disease (MRD, D) frequencies at last follow-up. (E) Incorporating the ECM gene-set information into a linear support vector machine (LSVM) classifier increases the accuracy of a model based on age, gender, molecular and cytogenetic abnormalities.
information about the patients (Fig. 2E), further supporting the potential relevance of the ECM signature expression in driving clinical decisions.

Finally, since the signature wraps all expression data into a single value, we further investigated on the different expression of each gene in the groups as described in the Supplemental Material, and found that only 3 genes were differentially expressed (up-regulated) in ECM$_{\text{high}}$ patients vs. both ECM$_{\text{norm}}$ and healthy donors (COL24A1, ELANE and MMP9) (Appendix Figure 4 and Appendix Table 4), suggestive of their central role in establishing the ECM$_{\text{high}}$ phenotype.

4. Discussion

Our study shows, for the first time, the direct prognostic value of a specific set of ECM genes’ expression in predicting relapse-free survival in adult AML. Furthermore, our results come from a context (the 2-SD cutoff in respect to healthy donors) and a methodology (the RT-qPCR) that suits clinical hematology laboratories, thus directly translating our previous biomarker discovery work [5] into practice.

Owing to the scarcity of data about ECM and AML, it is difficult to discuss the individual roles of the ECM genes in the specific signature. It seems, nevertheless, notable that two of the three up-regulated genes characterizing the ECM$_{\text{high}}$ phenotype have been already implicated in AML: MMP9, in fact, has been already recently described as generally down-regulated in AML [13], and its higher expression postulated to be linked to a higher risk of neutropenic patients to develop AML when its expression score is above the 0.55 cutoff [28]. It is, furthermore, important to notice the inverse correlation between the ECM signature and CD34, which is a bona fide marker of LSC [15]. It has been already reported, in fact, that ECM gene expression is generally down-regulated in AML [5,13], and so it is conceivable that higher ECM associates with a more differentiated phenotype. Further sustain to this hypothesis comes from the observed down-regulation of COL18A1, which has been conversely associated with normal hematopoietic precursors in both mice and humans [21], and the fact that its down-regulation might trigger proliferation of myeloid clones [22].

In conclusion, the correlation of the ECM signature with AML outcome and survival suggests once more a crucial role for specific ECM regulation in AML biology and encourages further studies into the translation of these knowledge into the clinical practice.

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Disclosure of interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest

Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrcc.2017.12.001.

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