Donor lymphocyte infusions in adolescents and young adults for control of advanced pediatric sarcoma

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Keywords: donor lymphocyte infusion; allogeneic stem cell transplantation; Ewing sarcoma; rhabdomyosarcoma; alloimmunity and transplantation

Received: January 19, 2018  Accepted: April 06, 2018  Published: April 27, 2018

ABSTRACT

Background: Allogeneic stem cell transplantation (allo-SCT) and donor lymphocyte infusions (DLI) may induce a graft-versus-tumor effect in pediatric sarcoma patients. Here, we describe general feasibility, toxicity and efficacy of DLI after allo-SCT.

Results: 4 of 8 patients responded. ES#4 had stable disease (SD) for 9 months after DLI and RMS#4 partial response for 8 months with combined hyperthermia/chemotherapy. In ES#4, DLI led to SD for 6 months and reverted residual disease before allo-SCT into complete remission. After DLI, ES#4 and RMS#4 developed acute GvHD (°III–°IV), ES#4 also developed chronic GvHD. 5 patients including ES#4 lived longer than expected. Median survival after allo-SCT was 2.3 years, post-relapse survival (PRS) was 13 months. Off note, HLA-mismatched DLI were associated with a trend towards increased survival after allo-SCT and increased PRS compared to HLA-matched DLI (23 versus 3 months).

Materials and Methods: We studied eight adolescents and young adults (AYAs) with advanced Ewing sarcoma (ES#1-4) and rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS#1-4) who received DLI. Escalating doses ranged from $2.5 \times 10^4$ to $1 \times 10^8$ CD3+ cells/kg body weight. AYAs were evaluated for response to DLI, graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) and survival.

Conclusions: DLI after allo-SCT may control advanced pediatric sarcoma in AYAs with controllable toxicity.
INTRODUCTION

Patients with advanced Ewing sarcoma (ES), defined as ≥ 2 bone metastases, and/or bone marrow involvement or relapse ≤ 2 years after diagnosis have poor prognoses [1]. Intensified therapy regimens including high-dose chemotherapy (HDC), involved field irradiation, autologous and allogeneic stem cell transplantation (auto- and allo-SCT) [2] could improve survival in some of these patients, excluding patients with bone marrow (BM) infiltration who do not survive irrespective of therapy [3]. Advanced rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) patients with metastatic disease at diagnosis or those with recurrent disease have 5-year-survival rates not exceeding 30% [4].

Whereas the presence of a graft-versus-leukemia effect has been shown, a hypothesized graft-versus-tumor (GvT) effect after allo-SCT in solid pediatric tumors has not yet been proven [5–7]. In ES, an inflammatory environment may have tumorigenic and immunosuppressive effects [8]. Allogeneic stem cell transplantation (allo-SCT) may abrogate disease-maintaining homeostasis and induce a favorable antitumor immunity [9]. However, it may also cause life-threatening GvHD abolishing any beneficial effect of this approach [10]. We believe that allo-SCT has the potential to render ES and RMS susceptible to cellular immunotherapy due to the recognition of foreign histocompatibility antigens and an adjuvant effect of inflammatory responses in alloimmune reactions. Indeed, the application of tumor-directed TCR-transgenic T cells in two ES patients with haploidentical transplants did not cause GvHD and led to a partial tumor regression in at least one patient [11]. However, due to the Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)-restriction of TCR-transgenic T cells, this treatment is currently limited to HLA-A2 positive ES patients. For all other patients, non-specific DLI may constitute an option.

To our knowledge, the role of non-specific DLI after allo-SCT in ES and RMS patients has not yet been studied systematically.

RESULTS

Disease outcome after DLI

4 out of 8 patients had a favorable clinical outcome after treatment modalities including DLI. Combination therapy of DLI and hyperthermia/chemotherapy were associated with SD for 9 months (ES#2, Supplementary Figure 1) and in patient RMS#4 with partial remission lasting 8 months (Figure 1A, 1B). Furthermore, DLI in patient ES#4 reverted residual disease before allo-SCT into complete remission and led to a course of SD lasting 6 months under repetitive DLI. Patient RMS#2 remained in CR for 97 months after his post-transplant treatment for relapsed disease including seven doses of DLI following surgical resection and salvage chemotherapy. In this analysis, responses to combination treatments including DLI were neither associated with the underlying disease nor a higher or lower frequency of certain matched or mismatched HLA-haplotypes (data not shown). Of note, 3 patients with responding clinical disease had received haploidentical grafts and DLI (ES#2, ES#4, RMS#4).

Graft-versus-host disease after DLI

2 patients (ES#4 and RMS#4) developed acute°II–°IV GvHD after DLI and patient ES#4 suffered from extensive chronic GvHD for 108 days. Patient RMS#3 developed limited chronic GvHD after allo-SCT but not after DLI. GvHD symptoms were controlled with steroids, mycophenolat mofetil, basiliximab/etanercept, repetitive extracorporal photopheresis (ECP) and third-party mesenchymal stem cells. Altogether high doses of donor lymphocytes were relatively well tolerated and did not lead to fatal complications (Tables 1 and 2).

Median overall survival after allo-SCT and median post-relapse survival

Altogether, 7 out of 8 patients died due to progressive disease. Median OS after allo-SCT of all patients was 27.5 months. Median OS after allo-SCT of ES patients was 36.5 months and 22 months for RMS patients. Median OS after allo-SCT for patients receiving haploidentical grafts was 40 months versus 10 months for patients receiving HLA-matched grafts. Median time to death after most recent relapse (PRS) of all patients was 13 months. Median time to death after most recent relapse for patients receiving haploidentical grafts was 23 months versus 3 months for patients receiving HLA-matched grafts.

Individual outcomes

ES#1 was in complete remission (CR) after allo-SCT for 13 months until he suffered from a multifocal relapse. Relapsed disease was treated with irinotecan/temozolomide/temsirolimus alternating with cyclophosphamide/topotecan chemotherapy, involved field irradiation and 6 repetitive DLI with up to 5 × 10^6 CD3+ cells/kg body weight. He showed no signs of GvHD after DLI. Tumor lesions did not respond to any treatment and progressed until DOD. ES#2 was in CR after allo-SCT for 16 months until a distant pulmonary metastasis was confirmed. Relapsed disease was treated with 7 DLI with up to 1 × 10^7 CD3+ cells/kg. Prior to each DLI, preparative hyperthermia with concurrent ifosfamide/carboplatin/etoposide chemotherapy in reduced dosages (mini-ICE) was administered. He had stable pulmonary disease for 7 months after DLI without any signs of GvHD (Supplementary Figure 1). The patient suffered from tumor progression after 12 months (7 months after 1st DLI) and received molecular targeted therapies in combination with...
### Table 1: Patient characteristics and individual outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Number</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age at Diagnose (months)</th>
<th>Primary at Diagnosis/Stage</th>
<th>Molecular Genetics</th>
<th>Involvement at Diagnosis</th>
<th>Reason for Allo-SCT</th>
<th>Allo-SCT prior to Allo-SCT</th>
<th>Age at Allo-SCT</th>
<th>Disease Stage at Allo-SCT</th>
<th>Disease Course after DLI</th>
<th>Disease Course after DLI (months)</th>
<th>RFS after Allo-SCT</th>
<th>OS after Allo-SCT</th>
<th>Post-relapse Survival</th>
<th>Status at last Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ES#1</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>multifocal</td>
<td>EWS-FLI1 (type 1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>multifocal disease</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>13 (relapse)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>multifocal</td>
<td>EWS-FLI1 (type 1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>multifocal disease</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SD (7 m)</td>
<td>16 (relapse)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>multifocal</td>
<td>EWS-FLI1 (type 2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>multifocal disease</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>0 (never in CR)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#4</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>local</td>
<td>EWS-FLI1 (type 1)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>multifocal relapse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>CR (9 m) after 4 DLI; SD (6 m) under repetitive DLI</td>
<td>19 (relapse)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>DOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS#1</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Relapse after initial treatment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS#2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>embryonal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No CR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Alive in CR</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMS#3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No CR</td>
<td>No CR</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS#4</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No CR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>PR (8 m)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>DOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: allo-SCT = allogeneic stem cell transplantation; auto-SCT = autologous stem cell transplantation; CR = complete remission; DLI = donor lymphocyte infusion; DOD = death of disease; ES = Ewing sarcoma; GvHD = graft-versus-host disease; OS = overall survival; PD = progressive disease; PR = partial remission; RFS = relapse-free survival; SD = stable disease; UK = unknown.

Salvage chemotherapy regimens (vorinostat/paclitaxel/vinceristine), which led to a course of SD for 5 months. Afterwards, the patient became refractory to other combinatorial treatments (vorinostat/sorafenib/tretinoin and rapamycin/dasatinib/temozolomide) and died of pulmonary disease progression (DOD). ES#3 had treatment-refractory PD and did not develop GvHD despite DLI (twice) with $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg until she died of disease progression (DOD; Supplementary Figure 2). ES#4 had residual disease at the time of allo-SCT, which was reverted into CR after 4 DLI with up to $3 \times 10^5$ CD3+ cells/kg. She developed extensive chronic GvHD for 108 days and stayed in CR for 19 months. Distant, localized relapse was treated with weekly DLI (60 times) with up to $3 \times 10^5$ CD3+ cells/kg in combination with local irradiation. This therapy regimen led to a course of SD for 6 months without any signs of GvHD. PD was again treated with 5 DLI containing up to $2 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg in combination with weekly bevacizumab and local irradiation. Treatment was discontinued because of acute GvHD °III–°IV (gut, liver). Symptoms were controlled with steroids, mycophenolate mofetil, basiliximab and repetitive ECP. After GvHD control, disease progressed until DOD.

RMS#1 did not show any signs of GvHD despite 2 DLI with $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg. She relapsed 6 months after allo-SCT and died 2 months later due to disease progression. RMS#2 was in CR for 28 months after allo-SCT before he relapsed. He was then treated with surgery and chemotherapy according to the CWS 96 relapse protocol. Consecutively, 7 escalating doses of donor lymphocytes with up to $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg in combination with interleukin-2 (25 million units in total) in-between the 5th and 6th DLI were administered. At the time of data assessment, he was alive in CR for 97 months without any signs of GvHD. RMS#3 developed acute GvHD (°III) and limited chronic GvHD after allo-SCT. Despite break of immune tolerance, she relapsed and suffered from refractory PD after 10 months, which was treated with irradiation and one infusion of $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg donor lymphocytes. Chronic GvHD was absent before DLI. The patient then became treatment-refractory and died of disease progression (DOD). RMS#4 stayed in CR for 18 months after allo-SCT until she relapsed and received one dose of $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ cells/kg donor lymphocytes upfront, as well as hyperthermia/mini-ICE. Thereafter, she developed °II–°III acute skin GvHD, which was controlled with methylprednisolone. The hyperthermia/chemotherapy regimen was then continued and the patient experienced good PR of pancreatic as well as multiple lymph node metastases (Figure 1). PR lasted for 8 months until disease progressed leading to DOD. Individual survival data for all patients is shown in Figure 2.

**DISCUSSION**

Patients with advanced ES and RMS may become eligible for allo-SCT to induce a hypothesized GvT effect. This approach, however, may result in life-threatening toxicities and GvHD. In the past, reduced intensity conditioning (RIC) was implemented to reduce HDC-associated toxicity and to facilitate a GvT effect in those patients. However, reduced toxicity was bought

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with higher relapse rates leading to equal OS compared to HDC-based regimen and the role of allo-SCT to induce a GvT effect remained unclear [1]. Most pediatric tumors are considered poorly immunogenic compared to e.g. melanoma or lung cancer, correlating with low response rates to immune-checkpoint inhibitors [12, 13]. Further immune-evasive factors, such as low or varying HLA class I expression in-between patients and tumor sites, immune-modulatory pro-neoplastic effects of the tumor-microenvironment (TME) or high frequencies of regulatory T cells (T\textsubscript{regs}) have been described [14–17]. Thus, strategies to render those tumors susceptible to immunotherapeutic approaches are needed. We hypothesize that allo-SCT does not constitute an endpoint but a starting point of immunotherapy in a subgroup of patients yet to be defined. Several reports such as the use of adjuvant tumor lysate-pulsed dendritic cell vaccination in patients after standard antineoplastic treatment [18] as well as the use of natural killer (NK) cells raise hope that ES may become targetable with immunotherapy [19, 20]. In the present analysis, 4 out of 8 patients responded to treatments including DLI. Clinical responses in patient ES#2 and RMS#4 were achieved with additional hyperthermia and mini-ICE. Apart from conversion to CR (after allo-SCT) and SD with weekly DLI in patient ES#4, DLI-associated tumor responses were observed in combination approaches (e.g. hyperthermia, mini-ICE). 5 out of 8 patients lived longer than expected compared to historical study groups, including ES #4 with chronic GvHD [1, 9, 21].

Compared to survival data from non-transplanted patients with similar risk profiles [21], the patients in this study fared better. Post-relapse survival for all patients was 13 months, for ES patients 33 months and for RMS patients 8 months. Without CR2, median time to death in the study population of Ferrari et al. was 6 months [21].

Therefore, we hypothesize that there is a benefit in overall survival for the subgroup of high-risk patients in comparison to standard of care therapy that includes HDC as well. This survival benefit appears even more obvious when the subgroup of HLA-mismatched patients, who received DLI, is considered separately (40 months of median overall survival after allo-SCT for haploidentical transplanted patients versus 10 months for HLA-matched transplanted patients). In accordance, the post-relapse survival for haploidentical transplanted patients is higher than for those having received an HLA-matched graft (median time to death: 23 months versus 3 months), possibly originating from a stronger alloreactivity of donor cells against tumor alloantigens in a HLA-mismatched versus HLA-identical setting.

**Figure 1:** Positron emission tomography–computed tomography (PET-CT) of patient RMS#4 shows reduction of pathological \[^{18}\text{F}\] fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-uptake of pancreatic tumour mass under combinatory treatment including DLI, hyperthermia and mini-ICE chemotherapy indicating partial tumor regression (**A**: before DLI, **B**: eight months after DLI).
GvHD symptoms after DLI were absent in 6 out of 8 patients despite high doses of up to $1 \times 10^8$ CD3+ T cells/kg. At the time of treatment, 4 DLI-non-responders had active tumor burden increasing in size, suggesting disease-triggered immune-evasive mechanisms or even a general immune-suppressive host environment.

Eliciting a pro-inflammatory environment using allo-SCT may lead to enhanced phagocytic, NK cell as well as T cell activity [22]. In this regard, there is supporting evidence that alloreactive NK cells play a role in controlling minimal residual disease (MRD) in leukemia and solid pediatric tumors and are discussed to

### Table 2: Graft and DLI-related information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Number</th>
<th>Allo-SCT Conditioning</th>
<th>HLA match</th>
<th>GvHD Treatment/Prophylaxis</th>
<th>Onset of GvHD after allo-SCT</th>
<th>onset of GvHD after DLI</th>
<th>Acute GvHD after DLI</th>
<th>Chronic GvHD after DLI</th>
<th>Day of DLI post allo-SCT</th>
<th>DLI for Relapse/Progression after Allo-SCT (CD3+/kg)</th>
<th>Onset of GvHD after DLI</th>
<th>Acute GvHD after DLI</th>
<th>Chronic GvHD after DLI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ES#1</td>
<td>FLU/MEL/OKT3/TT</td>
<td>haploidentical (mother)</td>
<td>STER/CSA</td>
<td>d+34</td>
<td>Stage I (skin)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>d=485, d=566, d=639, d=691, d=716</td>
<td>Six times; 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 100 and $500 \times 10^6$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#2</td>
<td>FLU/MEL/OKT3/TT</td>
<td>haploidentical; class I matched (father)</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>d+63</td>
<td>Stage I (skin)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>7 times; in-between d=642 and d=824</td>
<td>Seven times; 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 100 and $1.000 \times 10^6$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#3</td>
<td>FLU/MEL/OKT3/TT</td>
<td>HLA identical match (sibling)</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>d=70, d=104</td>
<td>Twice; 10 $\times 10^4$ and $100 \times 10^4$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES#4</td>
<td>FLU/MEL/OKT3/TT</td>
<td>haploidentical (sibling)</td>
<td>BASX, ECP, STER/MMF, OKT3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>d after 1st four DLI; 64 times in-between d=606 and d=917, and six times d=1081 and d=1133</td>
<td>74 times; 4 times to consolidate allo-SCT up to $30 \times 10^6$, 64 times up to $30 \times 10^4$ and six times up to $200 \times 10^4$</td>
<td>N.A. after 1st 4 DLI; d=63 after 1st DLI; d=10 after last six DLI</td>
<td>Twice; Stage II–III (skin) after 1st four DLI; Stage III–IV (intestine, liver) after last six DLI up to $200 \times 10^6$</td>
<td>Extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS#1</td>
<td>CRBPL/MEL/TT</td>
<td>HLA identical match (sibling)</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>d+1000 $\times 10^4$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RMS#2</td>
<td>BU/CTX/TT</td>
<td>HLA identical match (sibling)</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Seven times; 10, 30, 50, 100, 250, 500 and $1.000 \times 10^4$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RMS#3</td>
<td>CTX/FLU</td>
<td>HLA identical match (sibling)</td>
<td>Yes, but UK</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Stage III Limited</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>once; $10.000 \times 10^4$</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS#4</td>
<td>FLU/MEL/OKT3/TT</td>
<td>haploidentical (father)</td>
<td>ETN, MSC, STER/MMF, OKT3</td>
<td>d+49</td>
<td>Stage IV (intestine)</td>
<td>Non</td>
<td>d+576</td>
<td>once; $100 \times 10^4$</td>
<td>d+53 (not biopsy-proven, but responsive to treatment)</td>
<td>Stage II–III (skin)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: allo-SCT = allogeneic stem cell transplantation; BASX = basiliximab; BU = busulfan; BW = body weight; CSA = cyclosporine A; CTX = cyclophosphamide; CRBPL = carboplatin; d = day; DLI = donor lymphocyte infusion; ECP = extracorporal photopheresis; ES = Ewing sarcoma; ETN = etanercept; FLU = fludarabin; GvHD = graft-versus-host disease; HLA = human leukocyte antigen; MEL = melphalan; MMF = mycophenolat mofetil; MSC = mesenchymal stem cells; N.A. = not assessable; OKT3 = anti-CD3; RMS = rhabdomyosarcoma; STER = steroids; TT = thiotepa; UK = unknown.

GvHD symptoms after DLI were absent in 6 out of 8 patients despite high doses of up to $1 \times 10^6$ CD3+ T cells/kg. At the time of treatment, 4 DLI-non-responders had active tumor burden increasing in size, suggesting disease-triggered immune-evasive mechanisms or even a general immune-suppressive host environment.

Eliciting a pro-inflammatory environment using allo-SCT may lead to enhanced phagocytic, NK cell as well as T cell activity [22]. In this regard, there is supporting evidence that alloreactive NK cells play a role in controlling minimal residual disease (MRD) in leukemia and solid pediatric tumors and are discussed to

### Figure 2: Individual survival (in months) after allogeneic stem cell transplantation is depicted for ES (A) and RMS patients (B).

Abbreviations: allo-SCT, allogeneic stem cell transplantation; CR, complete remission; DOD, death of disease; ES, Ewing’s sarcoma patient; OS, overall survival; RFS, relapse-free survival; RMS, rhabdomyosarcoma patient. Patients ES #1/#2/#4 and RMS #4 received HLA-mismatched, haploidentical grafts. Patients ES #3 and RMS #1/#2/#3 received HLA-matched grafts from sibling donors.

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prolong survival after haploidentical allo-SCT compared to a HLA-matched setting [19]. A recent analysis showed even lower rates of chronic GvHD rates and similar survival outcomes of haploidentical allo-SCT compared to matched sibling or unrelated donor transplants by implementing post-transplantation cyclophosphamide [23].

In the present analysis, DLI after allo-SCT are a feasible therapy option for a subgroup of advanced ES and RMS patients. Of particular importance, GvHD rates and extent were controllable and no patient died of complications. Interpretation of the present data is limited due to low patient numbers and patient heterogeneity. Nevertheless, tumor control was observed in a number of patients.

Consecutively, our data suggest that high-risk pediatric ES and RMS patients when considered for an allo-SCT, should receive haploidentical grafts and additional pre-emptive DLI, in case acute GvHD symptoms are absent.

If the allo-SCT setting has the capacity to cause immune-susceptibility in bulky tumors, there is hope to cure allo-transplanted ES and RMS patients with high-risk relapse profiles in CR using pre-emptive DLI.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data preparation and analysis

We re-evaluated data of eight patients (14–26 years) from previous publications with advanced ES and RMS, who received DLI after allo-SCT between 1997 and 2011 [3, 9]. Median follow-up after allo-SCT was 27.5 months. Inclusion criteria were diagnosis of ES or RMS (all subtypes, respectively), DLI after allo-SCT and non-participation in ongoing prospective trials. Diagnosis and relapse were confirmed by histopathology. Tumor size was monitored with CT or MR-based imaging. Disease specific chromosomal translocations were detected by molecular-genetic testing. As we describe retrospective data of a small heterogeneous group we did not perform statistical significance tests.

Definitions

Disease was staged according to WHO classifications. Complete remission (CR) was defined as the absence of detectable disease, progressive disease (PD) as at least 25% increase in tumor volume of previous lesions despite treatment. Partial remission (PR) was defined as at least 50% tumor volume reduction. Residual disease included both PD and PR. Stable disease (SD) was defined as neither PD, PR nor CR. GvHD was graded using the Glucksberg criteria. The period of CR after allo-SCT until re-occurrence of any local or metastatic disease was termed relapse-free survival (RFS). Overall survival after allo-SCT (OS) was calculated from the time of allo-SCT until time of death. Post-relapse survival (PRS) was calculated from the time of most recent relapse after allo-SCT until death of disease (DOD). Expected median survival after allo-SCT is referred to most recent published data, i.e. 12 months for both ES [21] and RMS patients [9]. All patients and their legal guardians signed informed consent prior to treatment which was approved by the institutional review boards according to precepts established by the Helsinki Conference Declaration.

Graft source, HLA-match and GvHD prophylaxis/treatment

7 out of 8 patients received CD3/CD19-depleted allografts from peripheral blood (PB). Only RMS#2 received a bone marrow (BM) allograft. 4 out of 8 patients (ES#3, RMS#1, #2 and #3) received HLA-matched grafts from sibling-donors. Patients ES#1, #2, #4 and RMS#4 received HLA-mismatched grafts from family members (Table 2). Conditioning regimens, GvHD prophylaxis and treatment are also listed in Table 2. Patients did not receive immunosuppressive therapy during or after DLI. When patients developed GvHD symptoms (“II), DLI were discontinued and immunosuppression was started (compare Table 2).

Information on patients’ pretreatment is elaborated in the Supplementary Materials.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank all patients and their families as well as treating physicians and nurses for their contribution to this study.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

S. Burdach has ownership interest in PDL biopharma and holds intellectual property (EU and US patents) in gene expression analysis. The other authors declare no potential conflicts of interest.

FUNDING

The study was supported by grants to SB from Wilhelm Sander-Stiftung (2006.109.1), Else-Kröner-Fresenius-Stiftung (P31/08/A123/07) and the Deutsche Kinderkrebsstiftung (DKS 2010.07); SB and UT received grants from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research Germany (TranSarNet 01GM1104B; TranSarNet 01GM0869). IvL received a grant from Cura Placida Children’s Cancer Research Foundation.
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