

A B-cell receptor-related gene signature predicts survival in mantle cell lymphoma: results from the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi MCL-0208 trial

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ABSTRACT

Mantle cell lymphoma patients have variable clinical courses, ranging from indolent cases that do not require immediate treatment to aggressive, rapidly progressing diseases. Thus, diagnostic tools capable of stratifying patients according to their risk of relapse and death are needed. This study included 83 samples from the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi MCL-0208 clinical trial. Through gene expression profiling and quantitative real-time PCR we analyzed 46 peripheral blood and 43 formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded lymph node samples. A prediction model to classify patients was developed. By analyzing the transcriptome of 27 peripheral blood samples, two subgroups characterized by a differential expression of genes from the B-cell receptor pathway (B-cell receptor^{low} and B-cell receptor^{high}) were identified. The prediction model based on the quantitative real-time PCR values of six representative genes (*AKT3*, *BCL2*, *BTK*, *CD79B*, *PIK3CD*, and *SYK*), was used to classify the 83 cases (43 B-cell receptor^{low} and 40 B-cell receptor^{high}). The B-cell receptor^{high} signature associated with shorter progression-free survival ($P=0.0074$), selected the mantle cell lymphoma subgroup with the shortest progression-free survival and overall survival ($P=0.0014$ and $P=0.029$, respectively) in combination with high (>30%) Ki-67 staining, and was an independent predictor of short progression-free survival along with the Mantle Cell Lymphoma International Prognostic Index-combined score. Moreover, the clinical impact of the 6-gene signature related to the B-cell receptor pathway identified a mantle cell lymphoma subset with shorter progression-free survival intervals also in an external independent mantle cell lymphoma cohort homogeneously treated with different schedules. In conclusion, this 6-gene signature associates with a poor clinical response in the context of the MCL-0208 clinical trial. (*clinicaltrials.gov* identifier: 02354313).



EUROPEAN
HEMATOLOGY
ASSOCIATION



Haematologica 2018
Volume 103(5):849-856

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Received: November 10, 2017.

Accepted: February 14, 2018.

Pre-published: February 22, 2018.

doi:10.3324/haematol.2017.184325

Check the online version for the most updated information on this article, online supplements, and information on authorship & disclosures: www.haematologica.org/content/103/5/849

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Introduction

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a distinctive B-cell malignancy accounting for 5-10% of all lymphomas,¹⁻³ whose molecular hallmark and initiating oncogenic event, the t(11;14)(q13;q32) translocation, leads to constitutive overexpression of the proto-oncogene cyclin D1 (CCND1).^{2,4}

Once considered as uniformly characterized by a poor prognosis, MCL has been demonstrated to have unexpectedly variable clinical courses, ranging from indolent cases that do not require immediate treatment to aggressive, rapidly progressing disease.^{2,5-10} Even among patients requiring treatment, prognosis is highly heterogeneous, with patients experiencing prolonged remissions and others rapidly relapsing even after cytarabine-containing induction regimens followed by autologous transplantation. Thus, diagnostic tools capable of stratifying MCL patients in different risk classes are warranted in order to direct treatment strategies.¹¹ For this reason, many attempts have been made to identify clinical, histological, and molecular markers that can stratify patients according to their risk of relapse and death.¹²⁻²⁵

In addition to the clinical MCL prognostic score (MCL-International Prognostic Index, MIPI)^{12,14} capable of stratifying patients into risk groups with different overall survival (OS),¹⁴ the Ki-67 proliferation index has been proposed as one of the most powerful and independent predictors of survival in MCL even in the context of prospective trials and modern therapies,^{5,13,26} and for these reasons has been integrated into the so-called MIPI-combined (MIPI-c) score.^{13,26} Moreover, effective prognostic discrimination is achieved by post-treatment response monitoring by positron emission tomography (PET)-scan and minimal residual disease (MRD). Furthermore, a seminal study identified a specific signature associated with proliferation

as the strongest predictor of OS in a large MCL series.²⁰ In this context, a cohort of 20 proliferation-associated genes constructed on the basis of gene expression analysis was demonstrated to be superior to other molecular markers.²⁰ Since approaches based on microarray technology have not yet been incorporated into routine clinical practice, a PCR-based surrogate method investigating expression of five genes has been proposed and applied to paraffin-embedded tissues.¹⁸

Recent evidence suggests that the B-cell receptor (BCR) pathway may contribute to the pathogenesis of several histological types of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas, including MCL.²⁷⁻³⁰ The importance of BCR signaling pathway in B-cell malignancy pathogenesis has driven interest in the use of small-molecule inhibitors of BCR-associated kinases, potentially preventing the activation of one or more of the distal BCR signaling pathway proteins.^{28,31}

In the present study, we developed a survival predictive model for younger patients with advanced MCL treated in the context of the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi (FIL) MCL-0208 Phase III randomized clinical trial. This model is based upon the quantitative evaluation of six genes, mostly from the BCR pathway, selected from a gene expression profile (GEP) of peripheral blood (PB) MCL cells and was applied to formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue specimens. Notably, the model predicts poor response in the context of the FIL-MCL-0208 trial.

Methods

Primary MCL cases

The study included 83 out of 300 samples of adult patients under 66 years of age with advanced stage MCL, enrolled in the FIL-MCL-0208 prospective, multicenter, Phase III randomized clinical trial (*clinicaltrials.gov* identifier: 02354313),³² divided as follows: i) a panel of 27 PB samples utilized for GEP upon positive sorting of the clonal CD5⁺/CD19⁺ MCL cells; ii) an additional panel of 19 PB samples utilized for quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) of the identified gene signature in the purified MCL cell component; iii) a panel of 43 lymph node (LN) samples utilized for qRT-PCR of the identified gene signature (in this LN panel 6 samples had a matched PB sample). The clinical and histopathological details of the 83 MCL cases used in this study are reported in Table 1. No significant differences were found between the 83 cases entering the study *versus* the 217 remaining cases enrolled in the clinical trial in terms of median age, MIPI score, Ki-67 index and PFS intervals (*Online Supplementary Table S1* and *Online Supplementary Figure S1*). No differences in clinical and biological parameters were observed between PB and LN MCL samples (*data not shown*). All patients were treated according to the FIL-MCL-0208 clinical trial, as reported in *Online Supplementary Figure S2*.

Mantle cell lymphoma diagnosis was prospectively confirmed by centralized histological review according to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2008 criteria.^{3,33} All patients provided informed consent in accordance with Institutional Review Board requirements (0016331-BZ 09/02/2010) and the Declaration of Helsinki, and protocol consent included use of MRD sample leftovers for the study.

All the procedures employed for RNA extraction, GEP and downstream analyses, qRT-PCR, analyses and qRT-PCR validations were carried out according to standard protocols, as reported previously.³⁴⁻³⁷ (See the *Online Supplementary Appendix* for details). Microarray data are available in Gene Expression

Table 1. Characteristics of 83 mantle cell lymphoma cases entering the study.

	Samples
Number of cases	83
Median age, years (range)	56 (28-65)
Ratio male/female (%)	57/26 (68)
Abnormal LDH (%)	45/29 (39)
Median WBC (x10 ⁹ /L)	13.7
Typical morphology	74
Blastoid morphology	5
Median Proliferation Index (Ki-67 staining), %	20.0 (0-99)
MIPI-c class	
Low	38 (46%)
Low/intermediate	23 (28%)
High/intermediate	11 (13%)
High	6 (7%)
na	5 (6%)
Median survival, months (range)	34.7 (1.4-73.4)
Median progression-free survival, months (range)	31.3 (1.4-73.4)

LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; WBC: white blood count; MIPI-c: MCL-International Prognostic Index-combined; na: not available.

Omnibus (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>) under accession number GSE89447. Cases used for these procedures are reported in *Online Supplementary Table S2*.

Validation procedures

The 6-gene signature was tested in the MCL cohort described by Saba *et al.*,³⁰ enrolled in another clinical trial (*clinicaltrials.gov* identifier: 00114738), by using the sum of the array gene expression values, as reported.³⁰ Gene signatures related to MCL outcome were retrieved from previous papers,^{30,38} and imported in the GeneSpring GX and tested in the present cohort with GEP data available.

Statistical analysis

Overall survival was computed from trial registration to death as a result of any cause, censored at the latest follow up in patients who were still alive. Progression-free survival (PFS) was computed from trial registration to progression or death as a result of any cause, censored at the latest tumor assessment if no progression was observed. Clinical correlations, performed with the MedCalc v.9.5 software, were made using Kaplan-Meier plots and log-rank test. The Cox proportional model was chosen for multivariable analysis. Clinical outcome results were up-dated as of January

2017.³² Investigators are still blinded to the investigation arm as the primary study end point has still not been met.

Results

GEP identifies MCL patients with distinct expression of genes belonging to the BCR pathway

Global GEP was performed in purified MCL cells from 27 PB samples. An unsupervised analysis performed by principal component analysis (PCA) divided the cohort into two groups of 14 cases and 13 cases, respectively (Figure 1A). Consistently, a hierarchical clustering, which was run with all the GEP features, split MCL cases into two major groups perfectly resembling the PCA groups (Figure 1B).

Supervised analysis according to the PCA classification defined a gene expression signature composed of 922 probes, 713 up-regulated and 209 down-regulated in group-2 *versus* group-1 samples (Figure 1C and *Online Supplementary Table S3*).

Pathway analysis revealed that “Antigen processing and presentation” and “B-cell receptor signaling pathway” were among the top ranked pathways enriched in the

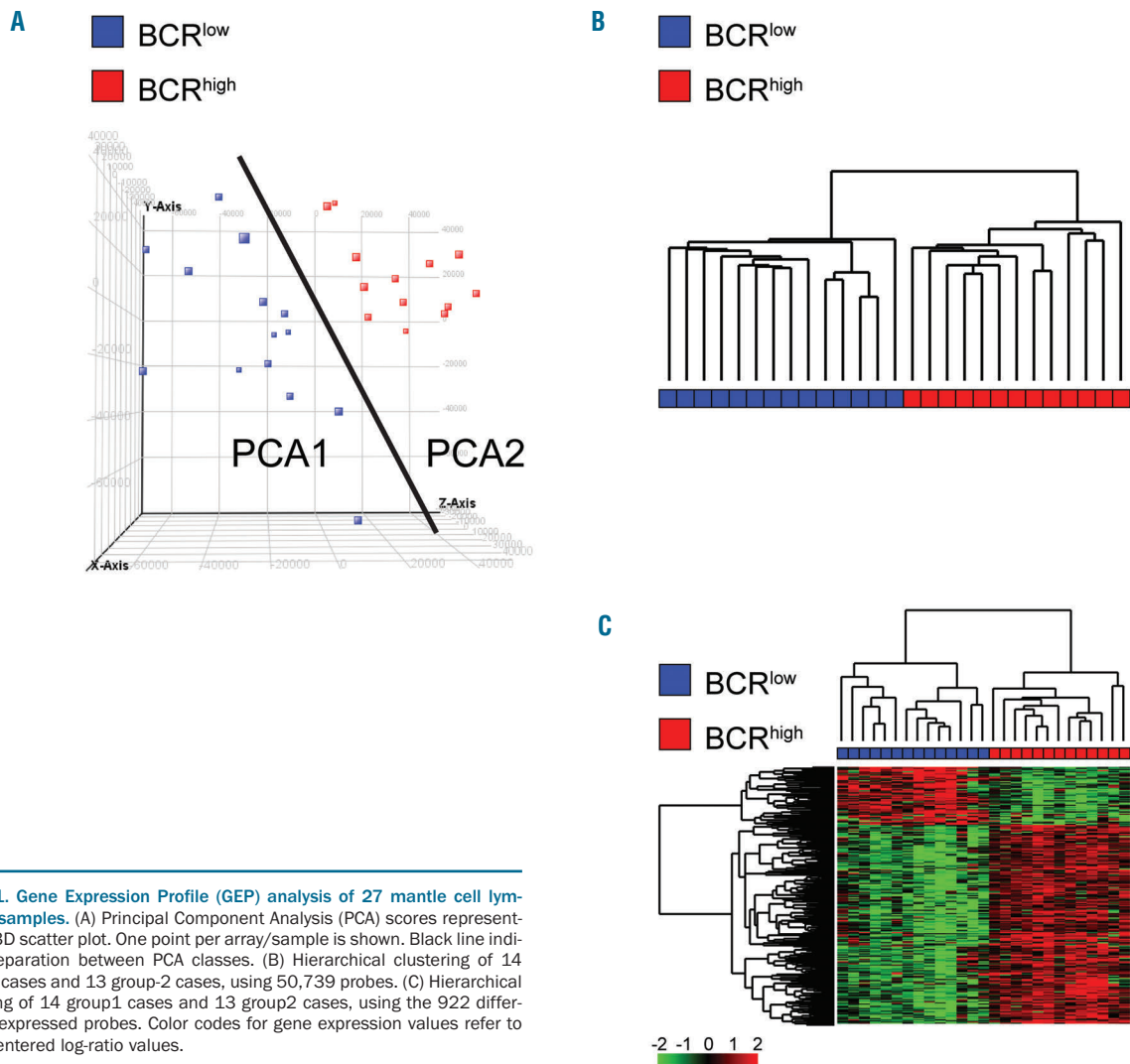


Figure 1. Gene Expression Profile (GEP) analysis of 27 mantle cell lymphoma samples. (A) Principal Component Analysis (PCA) scores represented in a 3D scatter plot. One point per array/sample is shown. Black line indicates separation between PCA classes. (B) Hierarchical clustering of 14 group-1 cases and 13 group-2 cases, using 50,739 probes. (C) Hierarchical clustering of 14 group-1 cases and 13 group-2 cases, using the 922 differentially expressed probes. Color codes for gene expression values refer to mean centered log-ratio values.

group-2 category (Online Supplementary Table S4). Similar results were obtained by GSEA which highlighted a constitutive overexpression of genes related to the BCR signaling pathways in the context of group-2 patients (Figure 2A and Online Supplementary Table S5). Therefore, hereafter the two PCA groups were identified as BCR^{low} (group-1) and BCR^{high} (group-2).

A 6-gene signature identifies BCR^{low} and BCR^{high} MCL samples

Having identified two different groups of MCL patients at diagnosis with a different expression of genes related to the BCR pathway, we overlapped the genes included in the gene sets related to the BCR pathway (115 probes) and the differentially expressed genes (922 probes) to cre-

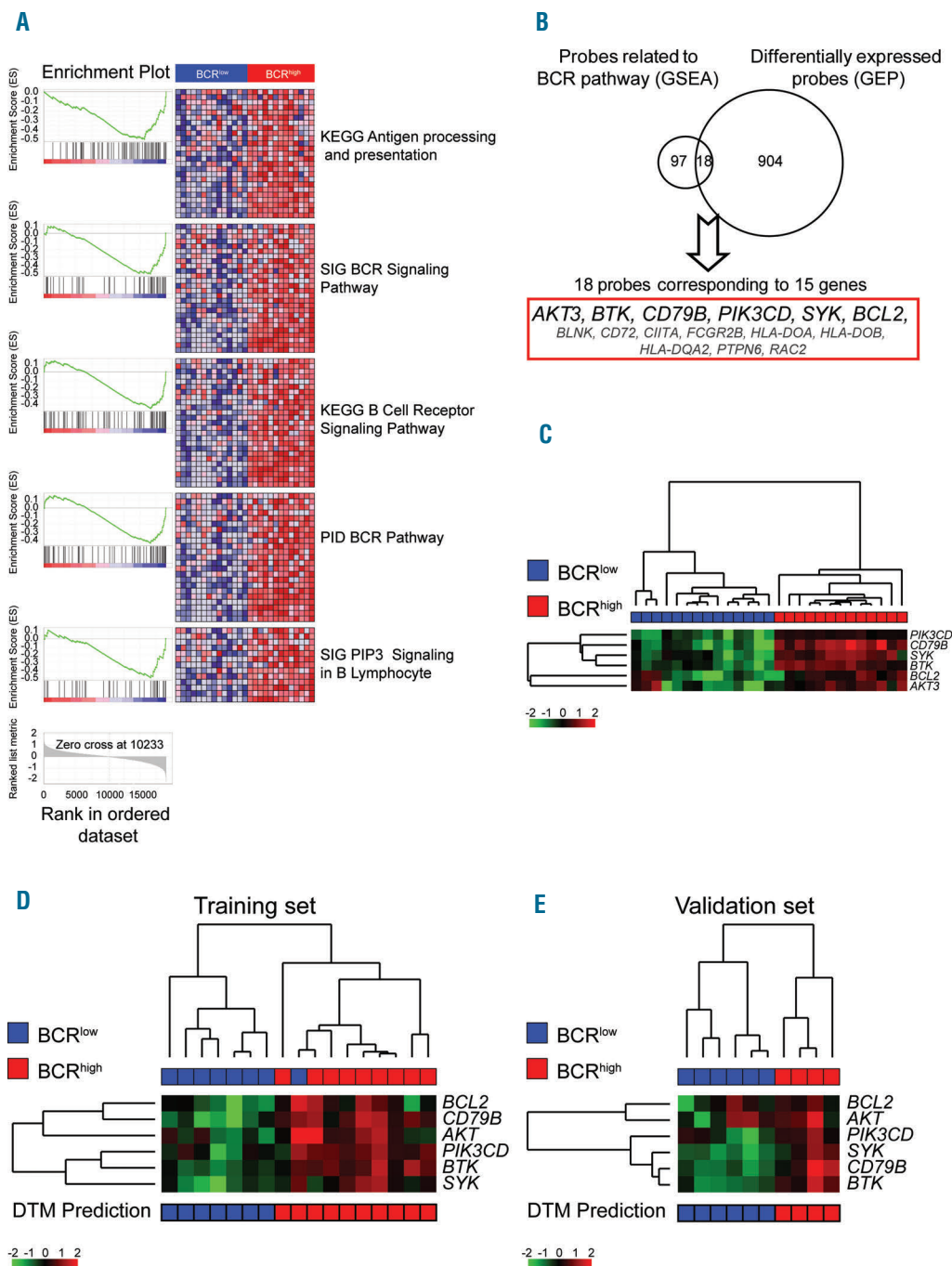


Figure 2. 6-gene signature and Decision Tree (DT) prediction model. (A) Gene Expression Profile data of BCR^{low} and BCR^{high} MCL samples were tested using Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA). Reported are the significant gene sets differentially expressed and related to the B-Cell Receptor (BCR) pathway. (B) Venn diagram derived by merging the differentially expressed probes and the genes belonging to the BCR related gene sets. In bold genes selected as the 6-gene signature. (C) Hierarchical clustering of 14 BCR^{low} cases and 13 BCR^{high} cases, using the six gene values. Color codes for gene expression values refer to mean centered log-ratio values. (D) Hierarchical clustering of 8 BCR^{low} cases and 9 BCR^{high} cases belonging to the training set of DT prediction model, using the six gene qRT-PCR values. (E) Hierarchical clustering of 6 BCR^{low} cases and 4 BCR^{high} cases belonging to the validation set of DT prediction model, using the six gene qRT-PCR values. Bar under the heat-map refers to prediction generated by the DT prediction model. Color codes for gene expression values refer to mean centered log-ratio values.

ate a reduced signature (Figure 2B). In this way, 18 probes corresponding to 15 genes, all over-expressed in BCR^{high} cases were identified (Figure 2B). Among these genes, a subgroup of six genes (*AKT3*, *BCL2*, *BTK*, *CD79B*, *PIK3CD*, and *SYK*) was selected for further validations due to their direct involvement in the BCR pathway and/or the existence of drugs targeting the related proteins. A hierarchical cluster using only these six genes was able to discriminate patients belonging to the BCR^{low} or BCR^{high} groups (Figure 2C).

Development of a qRT-PCR-based predictor for BCR^{low} and BCR^{high} in MCL samples

By analyzing the expression levels of the selected six genes in the same 27 MCL PB samples by qRT-PCR approach, a strict correlation with GEP data was found (Online Supplementary Figure S3B). Moreover, the 27 MCL cases were randomly divided into a training set (17 cases; 8 BCR^{low} and 9 BCR^{high} samples) and a validation set (10 cases; 6 BCR^{low} and 4 BCR^{high} samples) to develop and test a decision tree (DT) model based on qRT-PCR data capable of categorizing patients into one of the two categories. The DT model based on qRT-PCR data correctly classified 16 of 17 cases belonging to the training set and 10 of 10 cases of the validation cohort, and allowed the classification of 19 additional PB samples screened with qRT-PCR (9 BCR^{low} and 10 BCR^{high} (Figure 2D and E and Online Supplementary Table S2).

Association between BCR categories and biological and clinical parameters

Collectively, the 6-gene signature was re-evaluated by setting up a validated qRT-PCR approach (see Online Supplementary Appendix and Online Supplementary Table S6) in PB samples from 46 MCL cases, 23 were identified as BCR^{low} and 23 as BCR^{high}. By correlating the BCR groups with the available biological parameters, no association was found between the 6-gene signature and IGHV gene status ($P=0.93$) (Online Supplementary Table S2 and Online Supplementary Figure S4A), Ki-67 expression, white blood cells, hemoglobin, lymphocytes, platelets, and neutrophil count (*data not shown*). The only significant difference was between the BCR classification and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels; BCR^{high} cases showed a higher level of LDH with respect to BCR^{low} MCL (416.6 ± 191.6 vs. 292.2 ± 127.4 ; $P=0.023$) (Online Supplementary Figure S4B).

Clinically, MCL patients classified as BCR^{high} experienced shorter PFS with respect to BCR^{low} MCL cases

(median PFS: 21.6 months vs. not reached; $P=0.0375$) (Figure 3).

Application of the 6-gene signature to LN samples from MCL patients

To evaluate the capability of the 6-gene signature to identify different subgroups also in the context of MCL LN cases, we tested our qRT-PCR approach in a series of 43 LN samples preserved as FFPE LN specimens. Thirty-five (81%) out of 43 samples were amplifiable for all six genes, and using a DT model based on qRT-PCR values from FFPE, 23 cases were classified as BCR^{low} and 20 classified as BCR^{high} (Online Supplementary Table S2). Notably, for 6 out of 43 LN samples, a PB matched sample was available, and by comparing qRT-PCR results performed on PB samples and LN FFPE samples from these cases, a good concordance was overall observed, although FFPE samples generally amplified at higher Ct values (Online Supplementary Figure S5). Of note, 5 out of 6 these MCL cases were consistently classified. The misclassified case

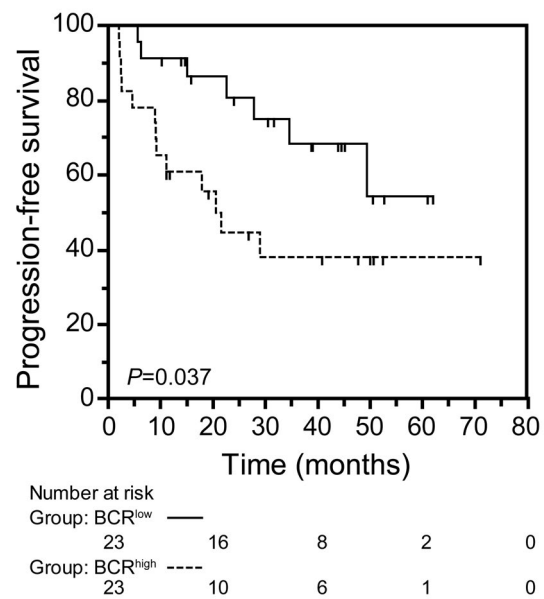


Figure 3. BCR^{high} mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) group is associated with a worse clinical outcome. Kaplan-Meier curves obtained by comparing progression-free survival intervals of 23 BCR^{low} MCL cases with 23 BCR^{high} MCL cases. The number of patients in each group is reported under relative categories; P refers to log-rank test.

Table 2. Cox regression analysis on mantle cell lymphoma cases.

Variable	Univariable HR (95%CI)	P	Multivariable HR (95%CI)	P
BCR signature				
BCR high	2.81 (1.28-6.19)	0.01	3.48 (1.47-8.25)	0.005
MIPI-c				
Low/intermediate	1.5 (0.6-3.73)	0.384		
High/intermediate	1.41 (0.45-4.43)	0.557		
High	3.46 (1.1-10.91)	0.034	4.17 (1.3-13.34)	0.016

Multivariable Cox regression analysis of progression-free survival was performed by including the 6-gene BCR categorization and the mantle cell lymphoma International Prognostic Index-combined (MIPI-c) score as defined by Hoster *et al.*¹⁵ HR: Hazard Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; BCR: B-cell receptor.

was considered as BCR^{low} according to GEP data. Also in the context of LN samples, no correlation was found between the different biological parameters and BCR groups (*data not shown*).

By merging the MCL cases analyzed either in PB or in LN, a total of 83 cases were collected, 43 BCR^{low} and 40 BCR^{high}. BCR^{high} patients had a shorter PFS with respect to BCR^{low} patients (median PFS: 42.1 months vs. not reached; $P=0.0074$) (Figure 4A). Since Ki-67 is a well-known prognosticator in MCL,²⁶ we combined the BCR groups with the prognostic groups defined by Ki-67 score. Cases with high Ki-67 ($\geq 30\%$ of Ki-67 expressing cells) and classified in the BCR^{high} group experienced the shortest PFS, while

cases classified as BCR^{low} had similar longer PFS intervals irrespective of the high or low Ki-67 score (median PFS: 20.5 months vs. not reached for all the other combinations; $P=0.0014$) (Figure 4B). Consistently, multivariable analysis carried out by including the BCR signature and the MIPI-c categories selected the BCR^{high} and the high risk MIPI-c category as independent predictors of PFS (Table 2). Regarding OS, while the BCR readout failed to identify groups with different OS intervals, possibly due to the low rate of events and short follow up (Figure 4C), the combination of high Ki-67 score and a BCR^{high} 6-gene signature was able again to select the MCL subgroup with the shortest OS (46.7 vs. not reached; $P=0.029$) (Figure 4D).

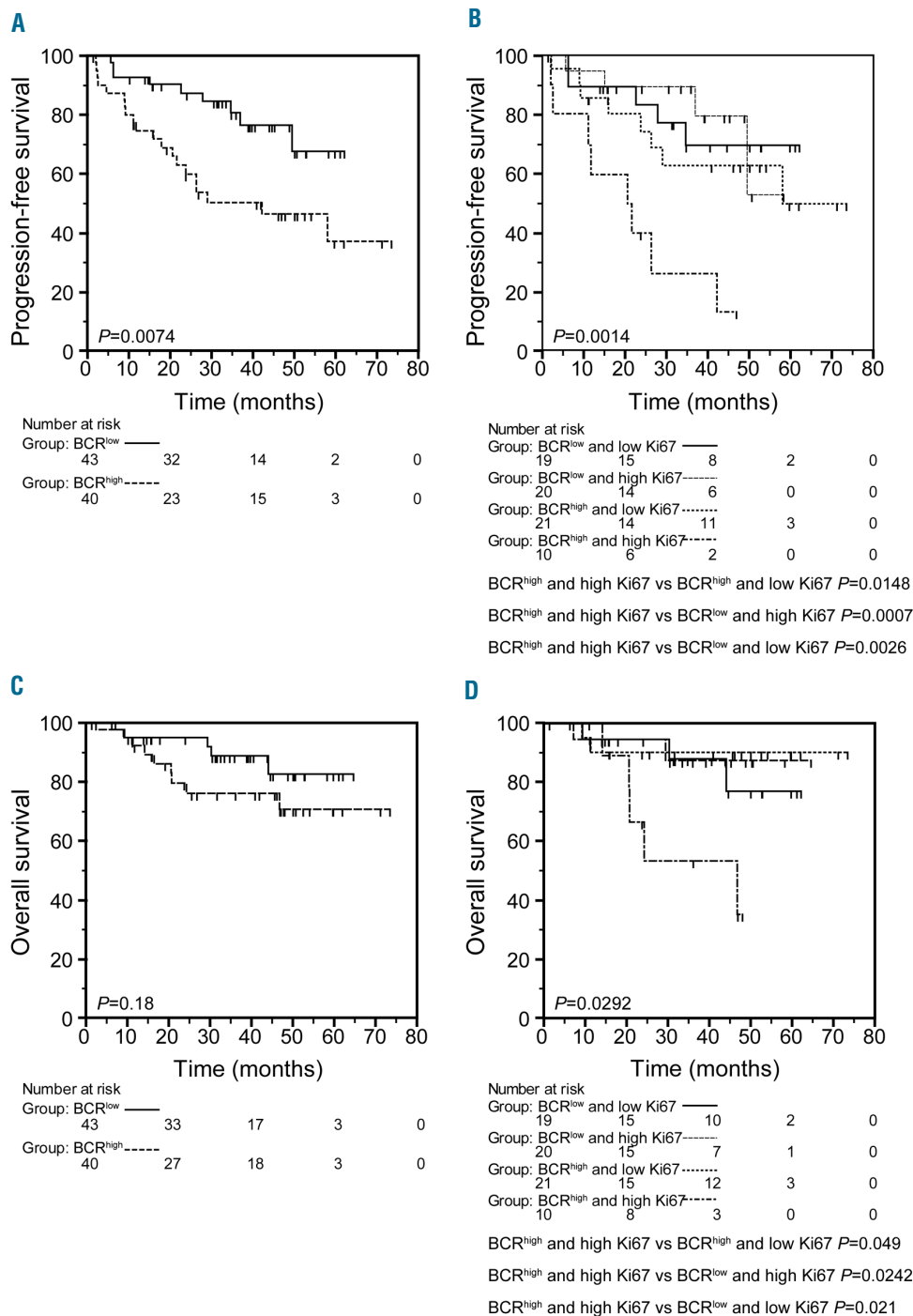


Figure 4. BCR^{high} mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) group is associated with a worse clinical outcome (overall series). (A) Kaplan-Meier curves obtained by comparing progression-free survival (PFS) intervals of 43 BCR^{low} MCL cases with 40 BCR^{high} MCL cases. (B) Kaplan-Meier curves obtained by comparing PFS intervals of 19 BCR^{low} and low Ki-67 MCL cases, with 20 BCR^{low} and high Ki-67 MCL cases, with 21 BCR^{high} and Ki-67 low MCL cases, with 10 BCR^{high} and Ki-67 high MCL cases. (C) Kaplan-Meier curves obtained by comparing overall survival (OS) intervals of 43 BCR^{low} MCL cases with 40 BCR^{high} MCL cases. (D) Kaplan-Meier curves obtained by comparing OS intervals of 19 BCR^{low} and low Ki-67 MCL cases, with 20 BCR^{low} and high Ki-67 MCL cases, with 21 BCR^{high} and Ki-67 low MCL cases, with 10 BCR^{high} and Ki-67 high MCL cases. The number of patients in each group is reported under relative categories; P refers to log-rank test.

Validations of BCR signature

To verify whether the BCR signature maintained its prognostic impact in an independent set of patients, we used the gene expression data of MCL LN biopsies reported by Saba *et al.*³⁰ Also in this different setting, a high expression of the 6-gene signature, as in the context of BCR^{high} cases, identified an MCL patient subset with inferior PFS ($P=0.049$) (*Online Supplementary Figure S6*).

In another set of analyses, by taking advantage of our 27 MCL cases with GEP data available, we correlated our BCR signature with other MCL signatures with proven clinical impact.^{30,38} As reported in *Online Supplementary Figure S7A*, the BCR signature reported in Saba *et al.*³⁰ divided MCL cases in two groups that corresponded exactly to our BCR definition (*Online Supplementary Figure S7B*).³⁰ Similarly, the 17 genes of the proliferation signature reported by Scott *et al.*³⁸ split our MCL cases in 3 different groups resembling the 3 different groups originally defined (*Online Supplementary Figure S8A*). In this context, the shortest PFS and OS intervals were observed in the third group characterized by a higher expression of genes related to proliferation and a BCR^{high} phenotype in keeping with our findings (*Online Supplementary Figure S8A-C*).

Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated that a BCR-derived signature based on the differential expression of six genes correlated with shorter PFS intervals in the context of a Phase III prospective clinical trial (FIL-MCL-0208) for younger MCL patients receiving R-CHOP induction, followed by high-dose cytarabine and autologous stem cell transplantation (*clinicaltrials.gov identifier: 023541313*).³²

Notably, the BCR-related 6-gene signature reported here was able to identify an MCL subset with shorter PFS intervals also in the context of an external independent MCL cohort homogeneously treated with different schedules.³⁰ On the other hand, when the signature described by Saba *et al.*³⁰ and Scott *et al.*³⁸ was applied to our MCL cases, the patient subsets with the worse prognosis turned out to be particularly enriched in BCR^{high} cases, even though these signatures did not include any gene from our signature. Therefore, although composed of genes located upstream of the BCR machinery, our signature was able to identify cases with an active BCR pathway as defined by other signatures.³⁰ In this regard, however, experiments with primary MCL cases and/or MCL cell lines combining BCR stimulation with the use of specific BCR inhibitors should be performed to investigate the contribution of the 6-gene signatures described here to the actual activation of the BCR pathway.

Again in agreement with this line of reasoning, BCR^{high} samples presented a significant upregulation of *PAX5* (see GEP data in *Online Supplementary Table S3*), a gene whose product is known to prevent plasma cell differentiation thus preserving the capacity to respond to antigen-induced activation and proliferation.³⁹ Taken together these data corroborate recent findings of ongoing active BCR signaling in MCL cell *in vivo*,^{29,30} and further underline the role of antigen stimulation in the ontogeny of MCL, as suggested by the skewed IGVH gene repertoire found in MCL cells.⁴⁰

In order to discriminate between BCR^{low} and BCR^{high} MCL samples, we developed a DT model based on the

expression of the selected six genes.²⁸ This DT model was applied in an independent cohort of PB samples and then to a further series of FFPE LN samples, thus demonstrating that two MCL subsets with different expression levels of BCR-related genes could also be recognized in the LN compartment, mirroring PB. Taken together, by combining data from the PB and LN compartments, MCL cases classified as BCR^{high} showed higher LDH levels and shorter PFS with respect to BCR^{low} patients, suggesting that activation of BCR signaling drives tumor proliferation and determines clinical outcome of MCL patients, which is in keeping with recent findings.³⁰

By combining the predictive capacity of the 6-gene BCR signature with the Ki-67 index, we identified a particularly unfavorable category (BCR^{high} and high Ki-67) with a substantially shorter PFS and OS than the other groups. Consistently, the BCR^{high} signature turned out to be an independent prognosticator along with the high-risk MIPI-c category for short PFS by multivariate analysis. There is no indication that the validity of the model may be affected by the different recruitment site (PB vs. LN), or by different sample storage (frozen vs. FFPE) because the main clinical parameters were equally distributed between the different series (PB/frozen vs. LN/FFPE) (*R Bomben et al., 2018, unpublished observation*). In this regard, an important feature of this model/assay is its applicability to both PB and LN FFPE samples, having, therefore, the chance to combine results of qRT-PCR with Ki-67 staining in all the cases.

Our data underscore the increasing importance of BCR-related genes in the pathogenesis and development of MCL, further underlined by the clinical significance of drugs specifically targeting genes belonging to this pathway. In particular, therapeutic targeting of BTK⁴¹ can be rationally exploited in lymphoid malignancies that have been proved to be dependent on an antigen-dependent BCR-mediated active signaling. However, despite the relatively high response rate to single agent ibrutinib in relapsed/refractory MCL, it remained unclear as to why some patients showed clear responses, while others received little therapeutic benefit.^{31,42} The BCR-related signature described here may provide insights into molecular factors that explain the divergent responses of MCL patients to ibrutinib, although other causes of primary resistance might be related to gene mutations in the other pathways, e.g. NF- κ B pathway and epigenetic modifiers, as recently reported.^{43,44}

In conclusion, in the present study we developed a survival model for patients with MCL composed of six genes (*AKT3, BTK, CD79B, PIK3CD, SYK, BCL2*) whose expression can easily be investigated by qRT-PCR and also in FFPE specimens. The signature was associated with a poor clinical response in the context of a high-dose chemotherapy regimen, and might, therefore, be considered for validation and application in future clinical trials.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Progetto Giovani Ricercatori GR-2011-02347441, GR-2009-1475467, and GR-2011-02351370, Ministero della Salute, Rome, Italy; Progetto Ricerca Finalizzata RF-2009-1469205, and RF-2010-2307262, Ministero della Salute, Rome, Italy; Associazione Italiana contro le Leucemie, linfomi e mielomi (AIL), Venezia Section, Pramaggiore Group, Italy; Associazione Italiana Ricerca Cancro

(AIRC), Investigator Grant IG-2015 (17622); "5x1000 Intramural Program", Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Aviano, Italy; Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen, Italy; A.O. S. Maurizio, Bolzano/Bozen, Italy; Progetto di Rilevante Interesse Nazionale (PRIN2009) 7.07.02.60 AEO1, Ministero Italiano dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR), Roma, Italy; Fondi di

Ricerca Locale, Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy; Fondazione Neoplasie Del Sangue (Fo.Ne.Sa), Torino, Italy; CRT 2015.1044, Fondazione CRT, Torino, Italy. We are grateful to all the Clinical Investigators, to the Pathologists, to Luigia Monitillo, Daniela Barbero, Marina Ruggieri, Paola Ghione, and Gian Maria Zaccaria.

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