

Research Paper

Distribution and Clinical Utility of the 21-gene Recurrence Score in Pure Mucinous Breast Cancer Patients: a case-control study

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Received: 2018.05.16; Accepted: 2018.07.06; Published: 2018.08.06

Abstract

The 21-gene recurrence score (RS) is increasingly being used for patients with early stage, hormone receptor-positive, Her-2-negative breast cancer. However, these results are largely from populations with infiltrating ductal carcinoma (IDC). The clinical value of RS testing in mucinous carcinoma has not been well investigated. Pure mucinous breast cancer (PMBC) and paired pure IDC patients who underwent 21-gene RS were retrospectively reviewed and matched with tumor stage and molecular subtype. Clinic-pathological factors, treatment strategies, and RS distribution were compared between the PMBC and IDC patients. A total of 35 PMBC and 70 IDC patients were included. We found that RS was lower in the PMBC as compared with the IDC group: 21.26 vs. 24.40 ($P=0.037$). Regarding RS categories, PMBC patients had a relatively lower percentage of high RS patients than the IDC group: 8.57% vs. 22.86% ($P = 0.048$). Multivariate analysis showed that histologic type was an independent factor predicting RS distribution: IDC patients were associated with a higher RS as compared with PMBC patients (OR: 1.27, 95% CI: 1.03-2.13; $P=0.014$). Among genes in 21-gene RS testing, *HER2*, *STMY3*, *STK15*, and *BAG1* were significantly different between the PMBC and IDC groups ($P < 0.05$). Two patients (5.71%) in the PMBC group, both with high RS, were recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy, much lower than patients with IDC (57.14%, $P < 0.001$). In multivariate analysis, histologic type of IDC was an independent factor for chemotherapy recommendation (OR = 22.00, 95% CI: 4.89-98.97, $P<0.001$). With a medium follow-up time of 24 months, one IDC patient had ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes recurrence and one PMBC patient had contralateral breast cancer. In conclusion, PMBC patients, mostly classified with low or intermediate RS category, were associated with lower RS as compared with IDC patients. PMBC and IDC had different genes expression patterns. Patients with high RS in the PMBC group might be recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy, which deserves further clinical evaluation.

Key words: Breast Neoplasm, Mucinous Carcinoma, Infiltrating breast carcinoma Recurrence Score, Chemotherapy

Introduction

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers among Chinese women was 41.73/10⁵, which is the in women. In 2013, the incidence of breast cancer most frequently diagnosed cancer in females,

especially in urban areas [1]. Recent gene expression studies have confirmed that breast cancer is not a single disease, but a group of diseases with significant heterogeneity. Traditional clinico-pathologic factors are no longer enough to evaluate individual patient's prognosis and treatment [2]. Over the past decade, several multigene assays assessing tumor genomic profiling or molecular biomarkers have been developed to more precisely predict patients' prognosis and guide systemic therapy decisions; this includes the 21-gene recurrence score (RS, Oncotype DX) assay, Mammoprint, and PAM50.

The 21-gene RS is a multigene assay tested by the reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) method, using sections of fixed, paraffin-embedded tumor tissue. It was first validated in 2004 by quantifying the likelihood of disease recurrence in tamoxifen-treated patients with node-negative, estrogen-receptor (ER)-positive breast cancers [3]. Further validation studies also confirmed its ability to estimate the recurrence risk in ER-positive, node-positive patients [4] and to predict the benefit from chemotherapy both in node-negative [5] and node-positive patients [6]. Recently, the latest prospective trials, TAILORx and West German Study Group Plan B trials, also revealed the prognostic and predictive value of RS in patients with early-stage, ER-positive, invasive breast cancer. Patients with RS < 11 (RS ≤ 11 in Plan B clinical trial) had an excellent prognosis without chemotherapy [7-8] and endocrine therapy was non-inferior to chemoendocrine therapy for patients with RS 11-25 in TAILORx study [9]. These studies further confirmed the clinical value of RS and making the 21-gene test fulfill the criteria for level 1 evidence as genomic assay in various guidelines.

Based on these findings, RS has been recommended by National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) in hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative, lymph node (LN)-negative, and N_{1mi} patients [10]. Its utilization can lead to changes in treatment recommendation in 20% to 70% of cases and has resulted in a 13% to 34% reduction in the use of adjuvant chemotherapy [11]. However, the precise utility and cost-effectiveness of the 21-gene RS test in guiding treatment of special types of breast cancer, such as the mucinous subtype, has not been investigated. Most clinical trials in which 21-gene RS testing was validated did not provide information about the histologic subtype [3-8]. A few small studies evaluating RS performance in breast cancer did provide histologic information, but the majority of cases (77%-83%) were IDC, with 8.4%-13% being invasive lobular carcinoma, while the remainder were other special subtypes [12-13].

Mucinous breast cancer (MBC) is a special type, comprising 1-7% of all invasive breast cancers [14-15]. Pathologically, MBC is divided into two main subtypes, pure and mixed, based on quantification of cellularity [16]. Pure MBC (PMBC) is defined as consisting of tumor tissue with non-mucinous component being less than 10%. Although this division is a matter of debate and no prognostic differences have been reported [17-18], it suggests heterogeneity in PMBC. Furthermore, there are still 5%-10% of PMBC patients having recurrence or metastasis within 5 years after surgery despite its relative favorable prognosis [19-20]. Given the prognostic and predictive value of recent multigene assays, we must wonder if these assays have some role in the understanding and management of PMBC.

To date, there have been no retrospective reviews or prospective studies specifically focused on the role of 21-gene RS testing in the assessment and management of patients with PMBC. Thus, we undertook this case-control study to assess the distribution pattern and treatment decision value of 21-gene RS testing in patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative, LN-negative PMBC compared with IDC in our center.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

We retrospectively reviewed information on consecutive breast cancer patients undergoing the 21-gene RS between January 2014 and December 2016 at Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China. All medical records were retrieved from Shanghai Jiaotong University Breast Cancer Database (SJTU-BCDB). Patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative and LN-negative PMBC (mucinous variant of micropapillary carcinoma were excluded) were enrolled. Molecular subtypes were defined according to the 2013 St. Gallen Expert Consensus [21]. The definition for Luminal A-like tumor was ER positive, PR ≥ 20%, HER2 negative and Ki67 < 14% and the definition for Luminal B-like tumors was ER positive, HER2 negative, and PR < 20% or Ki-67 ≥ 14%. To conduct this case-control study, IDC patients from the same series were matched (1:2) in terms of tumor size stage (T), node stage (N), and molecular subtypes (Luminal A-like vs. Luminal B-like). The protocol was approved by the Ethical Committees of Shanghai Ruijin Hospital.

Evaluation of ER, PR, HER2, and Ki67 index status

The pathology and immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining methods were reported previously

[22]. Tumors were classified histologically according to the World Health Organization Classification of Tumors [15]. Positive staining for ER/progesterone receptor (PR) was defined as nuclear staining in $\geq 1\%$ of tumor cells. Negative HER2 status was considered as 0 to 1+ by IHC or negative on FISH. Ki67 index was characterized as the proportion of positive nuclear staining cells among at least 1000 tumor cells in the area counted. The following antibodies were used for the IHC test: ER: clone 1D5 (rabbit monoclonal, Gene), PR: clone PR636 (mouse monoclonal, Dako), HER2: 4B5 (rabbit monoclonal, Roche), Ki67: MIB-1 (mouse monoclonal, Dako). All histologic and IHC tumor slides were evaluated by two pathologists.

21-gene RS Testing

The RS was determined by measuring the expression of 16 cancer-related genes along with 5 reference genes and using a complex mathematical algorithm to provide a numeric score of between 0 and 100. Tests were performed from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue as previously described [3, 22]. In brief, fixed tissues were incubated for 5 to 10 hours in 10% neutral-buffered formalin before being alcohol-dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. RNA was extracted from two 10 μ m unstained sections from sufficient invasive breast cancer. Total RNA content was measured, and the absence of DNA contamination was verified. Reverse transcription of the purified RNA was carried out with the Omniscript RT kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA); RT-PCR primers and probes were reported previously being designed using Primer Express (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and Primer3 programs [23] (primers and probes were shown in supplement Table S1). Gene-specific reverse transcription was performed followed by standardized quantitative RT-PCR reactions in 96 well plates using Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA) 7500 Real-Time PCR System. PCR cycling was performed as follows: 95°C for 10 minutes for one cycle, 95°C for 20 seconds, and 60°C for 45 seconds for 40 cycles. Expression of each gene was measured in triplicate and normalized relative to a set of 5 reference genes. RS, ranging from 0 to 100, was derived from the reference-normalized expression measurements for the 16 cancer-related genes. Patients were then categorized into low-risk ($RS < 18$), intermediate-risk ($RS 18-30$), and high-risk ($RS > 30$) groups.

Adjuvant treatment

Adjuvant treatment decision for every breast cancer patient was made by a multidisciplinary team comprised of breast surgeons, medical oncologists, pathologists, radiation oncologists, and specialized breast nurses. For patients being recommended for

chemotherapy, regimens included EC (epirubicin, 90 mg/m² IV day 1, and cyclophosphamide, 600 mg/m² IV day 1, cycled every 21 days for 4 cycles), EC-T (epirubicin, 90 mg/m² IV day 1, and cyclophosphamide, 600 mg/m² IV day 1, cycled every 21 days for 4 cycles followed by docetaxel, 80-100 mg/m² IV on day 1, cycled every 21 days for 4 cycles) and TC (docetaxel, 75 mg/m² IV day 1, and cyclophosphamide, 600 mg/m² IV day 1, cycled every 21 days for 4 cycles).

Statistical analysis

The Chi-square test were applied to evaluate the distribution of RS risk categories and chemotherapy recommendations among patients with different clinico-pathologic factors. Fisher's exact test was performed, when necessary. Logistic regression was used in multivariate analyses to identify risk factors associated with high RS and chemotherapy recommendations. *T* test was used to analyze distribution of gene expression levels by histologic types. All *p* values less than 0.05 indicated statistical significance. Statistical analyses were carried out in SPSS version 17.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

Results

Patients and baseline clinico-pathological features

From January 2014 to December 2016, 919 patients underwent 21-gene RS testing in our center. A total of 35 HR+/HER2-, and LN-negative PMBC patients with 21-gene RS testing results were enrolled. For the 35 pure mucinous cancer, all patients were of Nottingham grade 1 tumors; 20 of them were hypocellular variant and 15 were hypercellular variant. Another 70 paired IDC patients were matched according to tumor stage and molecular subtype (Figure 1).

Baseline clinico-pathological features according to histologic types are shown in Table 1. Patients' characteristics were well balanced between the PMBC and IDC groups. Median age was 53 and 55 years in the PMBC and IDC groups, respectively. Breast-conserving surgery (BCS) was performed in 17 (48.57%) patients with PMBC and 25 (35.71%) with IDC. There were no significant differences between the PMBC and IDC groups in terms of tumor size stage, expression level of ER, PR, or Ki67. Luminal A-like patients accounted for 42.86%. All patients had high expression level of ER ($\geq 50\%$). In total, 31 PMBC patients were of low nuclear grade (88.57%) and 4 were of intermediate nuclear grade (11.43%). No PMBC patients had high nuclear grade. While most IDC patients had intermediate grade (40/70, 57.14%) and 17.14% had high grade ($P < 0.001$).

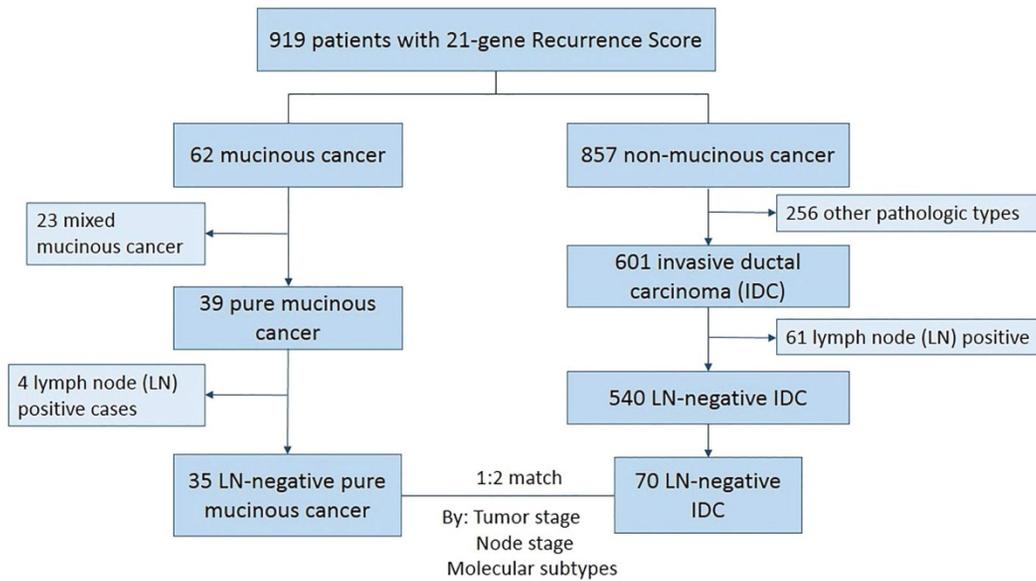


Figure 1. Patients' selection and enrollment

Table 1. Patient clinico-pathologic characteristics according to histologic types

	PMBC (n=35)	IDC (n=70)	P value
Age (median, range)	53 (27-82)	55 (30-81)	0.992
Menstrual status			0.165
Premenopausal	19 (54.29 %)	28 (40.00%)	
Menopausal	16 (45.71 %)	42 (60.00%)	
Operation type			0.205
Mastectomy	18 (51.43%)	45 (64.29 %)	
BCS	17 (48.57 %)	25 (35.71%)	
Tumor size stage			1.000
T ₁	18 (51.43%)	36 (51.43%)	
T ₂	17 (48.57 %)	34 (48.57 %)	
Nuclear grade			<0.001
Low	31 (88.57%)	18 (25.71%)	
Intermediate	4 (11.43%)	40 (57.14%)	
High	0 (0.00%)	12 (17.14%)	
ER			1.000
<50%	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	
≥50%	35 (100.00%)	70 (100.00%)	
PR			1.000
<20%	14 (40.00%)	28 (40.00%)	
≥20%	21 (60.00%)	42 (60.00%)	
Ki67			1.000
<14%	24 (68.57 %)	48 (68.57%)	
≥14%	11 (31.43%)	22 (31.43%)	
Molecular subtype			1.000
Luminal A-like	15 (42.86%)	30 (42.86%)	
Luminal B-like	20 (57.14%)	40 (57.14%)	
RS score (mean ± SD)	21.26 ± 6.60	24.40 ± 7.43	0.037
RS categories			0.048
Low	11 (31.43%)	10 (14.29%)	
Intermediate	21 (60.00%)	44 (62.86%)	
High	3 (8.57%)	16 (22.86%)	

Abbreviation: PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma, BCS = Breast conserving surgery, ER = Estrogen receptor, PR = Progesterone receptor, RS = Recurrence Score; SD = Standard deviation

Association between histologic types, clinico-pathological features, and RS

The distribution pattern of RS differed significantly between the PMBC and IDC groups (Table 1 and Figure 2). Mean value of RS was 21.26 ±

6.60 in the PMBC group, much lower than the IDC group (24.40 ± 7.43, P = 0.037). In the PMBC group, 31.43% of patients had a low RS while only 3 patients (8.57%) had a high RS. For IDC patients with similar clinico-pathologic characteristics, 16 (22.86%) had high RS (P = 0.048). In multivariable logistic regression analysis, histologic type, PR status, and nuclear grade were independent factors predicting RS distribution (Table 2). Low expression of PR (< 20%) (OR = 43.11, 95% CI: 3.21-579.43, P = 0.005) and high nuclear grade (OR = 33.55, 95% CI: 1.05-1070.95, P = 0.047) significantly increased the possibility of high RS. Whereas nuclear grade had no correlation with RS category in PMBC patients (P=0.724) (supplement Table S2). Patients with IDC were more likely to have high RS compared with PMBC patients (OR = 1.27, 95% CI: 1.03-2.13, P = 0.014). ER as a continuous variable was not associated with RS category either (P = 0.576). The association between clinico-pathological features and RS in PMBC was also demonstrated in supplement Table S2. The results showed that younger age and Luminal B-like subtype were associated with high RS category in PMBC patients.

Expression levels of genes in 21-gene RS testing between histologic types

Among the 16-cancer associated genes in 21-gene RS testing, 4 had significantly different expression levels between the PMBC and IDC groups: HER2, STMY3, STK15, and BAG1 (Figure 3 and Supplement Table S3). PMBC had lower expression levels of HER2 (ΔCT -2.79 vs. -2.10, P=0.002), STMY3, (ΔCT -2.087 vs. -1.23, P<0.001), and STK15 (ΔCT -4.14 vs. -3.62, P=0.025) compared with IDC, while expression of BAG1 was much higher in the PMBC group (ΔCT

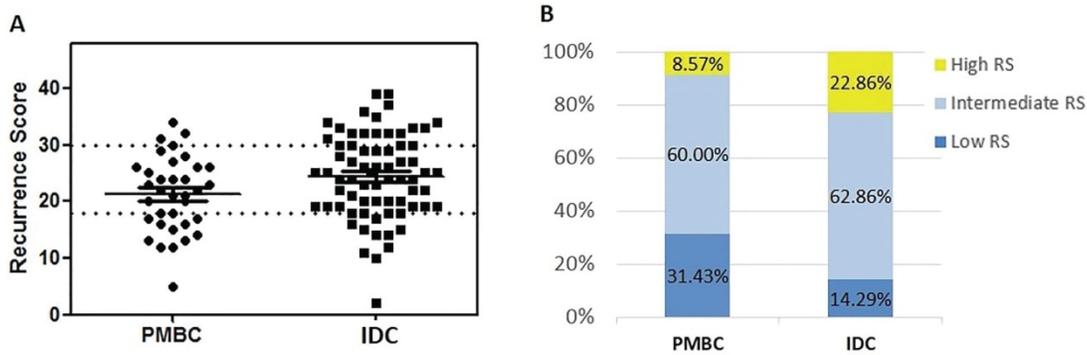


Figure 2. Distribution of Recurrence Score by histologic types. (A) Distribution of RS by histologic types; (B) Percentage of patients in different RS group. Abbreviation: PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma, RS = Recurrence Score

-1.65 vs. -2.25, $P=0.001$) (Figure 4). For genes in the ER group, expression was similar between the PMBC and IDC groups.

Table 2. Clinical and pathological factors associated with high recurrence score.

Factors	OR	95% CI	P value
Age (years)			0.619
<50	1		
≥50	0.46	0.02-11.50	
Menstrual status			0.350
Premenopausal	1		
Menopausal	0.21	0.01-5.61	
Operation type			0.170
BCS	1		
Mastectomy	0.28	0.05-1.73	
Histologic Type			0.014
PMBC	1		
IDC	1.27	1.03-2.13	
Tumor size stage			0.707
T ₁	1		
T ₂	1.38	0.26-7.29	
Nuclear grade			0.047
Low	1		
Intermediate	7.21	0.85-61.43	
High	33.55	1.05-1070.95	
PR			0.005
≥20%	1		
<20%	43.11	3.21-579.43	
Ki67			0.819
<14%	1		
≥14%	1.28	0.16-10.57	
Molecular subtype			0.452
Luminal A-like	1		
Luminal B-like	3.27	0.15-71.78	

Abbreviation: OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, BCS = Breast conserving surgery, PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma, PR = Progesterone receptor.

Comparison of chemotherapy between histologic types

Table 3 documents the association between patients' characteristics and chemotherapy recommendation. In univariate analysis, IDC histologic type, high nuclear grade, low PR expression level, high Ki67, Luminal B-like subtype, and high RS were associated with chemotherapy usage. ER as a continuous variable didn't correlate with

chemotherapy recommendation ($P = 0.144$). Two PMBC patients (5.71%) and 40 with IDC (57.14%) were recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy ($P < 0.001$). Figure 3 shows the chemotherapy usage in different RS categories by histologic types. In the IDC group, 1 patient (10%) with low RS, 23 (52.27%) with intermediate RS, and all patients with high RS received chemotherapy. However, none of the PMBC patients with low or intermediate RS received chemotherapy. Moreover, 2 PMBC patients with high RS (66.67%) were recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy.

Table 3. Clinico-pathological features and chemotherapy recommendation

	Adjuvant Chemotherapy		P value
	No (n=63)	Yes (n=42)	
Age (years)			0.869
<50	23 (58.97%)	16 (41.03%)	
≥50	40 (60.61%)	26 (39.39%)	
Operation type			0.255
Mastectomy	35 (55.56%)	28 (44.44%)	
BCS	28 (66.67%)	14 (33.33%)	
Histologic Type			<0.001
PMBC	33 (94.29%)	2 (5.71%)	
IDC	30 (42.86%)	40 (57.14%)	
Tumor size stage			0.067
T ₁	37 (68.52%)	17 (31.48%)	
T ₂	26 (50.98%)	25 (49.02%)	
Nuclear grade			<0.001
Low	44 (89.80%)	5 (10.20%)	
Intermediate	18 (40.91%)	26 (59.09%)	
High	1 (8.33%)	11 (91.67%)	
PR			0.012
<20%	19 (45.24%)	23 (54.74%)	
≥20%	44 (69.84%)	19 (30.16%)	
Ki67			0.001
<14%	51 (70.83%)	21 (29.17%)	
≥14%	12 (36.36%)	21 (63.64%)	
Molecular subtype			0.001
Luminal A-like	35 (77.78%)	10 (22.22%)	
Luminal B-like	28 (46.67%)	32 (53.33%)	
RS categories			<0.001
Low	20 (95.23%)	1 (4.77%)	
Intermediate	42 (64.62%)	23 (35.38%)	
High	1 (5.26%)	18 (94.74%)	

Abbreviation: BCS = Breast conserving surgery, PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma, PR = Progesterone receptor, RS = Recurrence Score

Table 4. Multivariable logistic regression analysis for factors associated with chemotherapy recommendation

Factors	OR	95% CI	P value
Histologic Type			
PMBC	1		
IDC	22.00	4.89-98.97	
Tumor size stage			
T ₁	1		0.020
T ₂	5.80	1.32-25.42	
Nuclear grade			
Low	1		0.179
Intermediate	3.99	0.61-26.03	
High	14.75	0.69-314.32	
PR			
≥20%	1		0.225
<20%	3.05	0.50-18.51	
Ki67			
<14%	1		0.007
≥14%	12.25	2.00-74.83	
Molecular subtype			
Luminal A-like	1		0.557
Luminal B-like	0.398	0.02-8.60	
RS categories			
Low	1		<0.001
Intermediate	10.95	1.38-86.95	
High	360.00	20.95-6186.45	

Abbreviation: OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma, PR = Progesterone receptor, RS = Recurrence score

In multivariate analysis, histologic type of IDC remained an independent factor for chemotherapy recommendation (OR = 22.00, 95% CI: 4.89-98.97, $P < 0.001$). Other independent factors included larger tumor size, high Ki67, and high RS (Table 4). Nuclear grade was not an independent impact factor for chemotherapy recommendation any more in multivariable logistic regression analysis ($P = 0.179$). There were only 2 PMBC patients who had high RS

were recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy: a 36-year old woman with RS 32 and a 41-year-old woman with low PR positivity (5%) and RS 31. Both received 4 cycles of TC regimen.

Patients’ prognosis

With a medium follow-up time of 24 months, two patients had relapse. One 47-year-old IDC patient had ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes recurrence at 34 months after surgery. She had T₂ Luminal B-like breast cancer with intermediate RS category. Another was T₂ Luminal B-like PMBC patient with intermediate RS category who had contralateral breast cancer at 30 months after surgery. Both of these two patients didn’t receive adjuvant chemotherapy.

Discussion

The current study assessed the distribution patterns and clinical value of 21-gene RS testing in HR+/HER2-, and LN-negative PMBC patients. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first case-control study to compare the RS between the PMBC and IDC group. In our study, we found that RS was lower in the PMBC group compared with the paired IDC group. Only 3 PMBC patients (8.57%) had a high RS. Among genes in 21-gene RS testing, *HER2*, *STMY3*, *STK15*, and *BAG1* had significant differences between the PMBC and IDC groups. For PMBC patients with high RS, 66.67% (2 of 3 patients) were recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy.

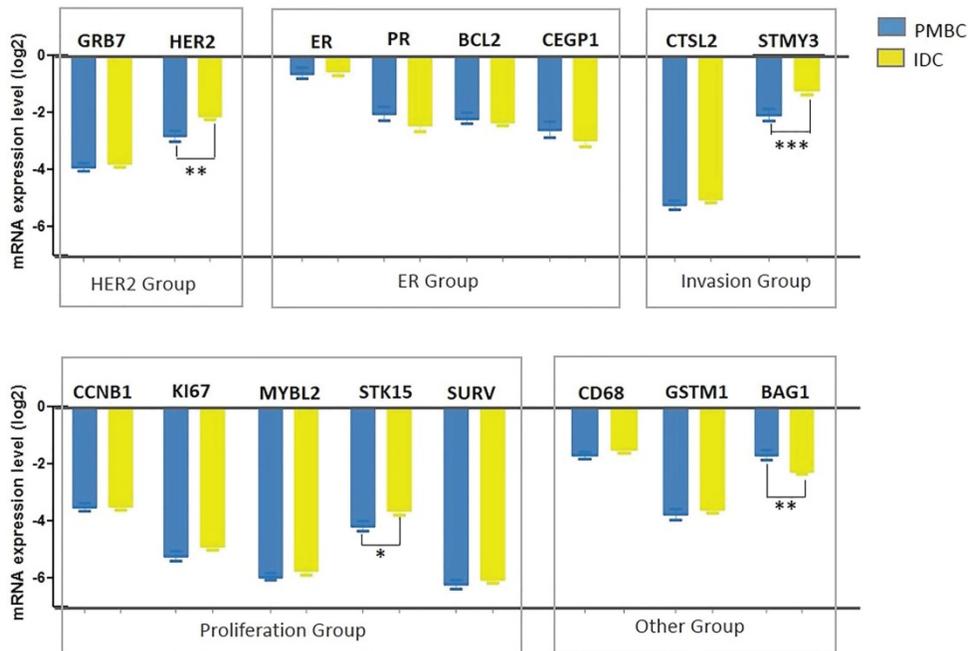


Figure 3. Distribution of genes expression levels between histologic types. Y axis represents expression level of genes relative to reference genes. Abbreviation: PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma

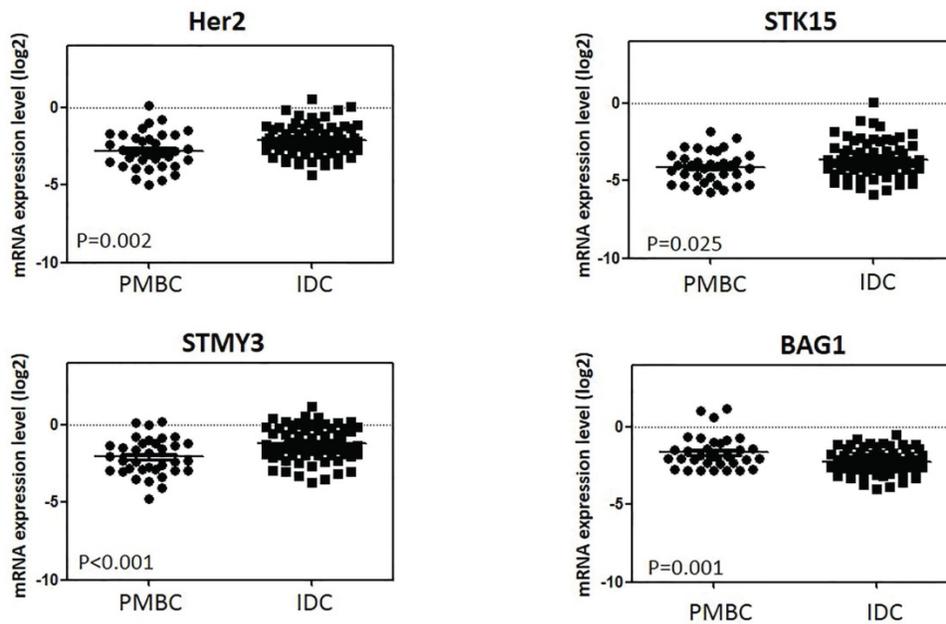


Figure 4. Genes' expression levels between two histologic types. Y axis represents expression level of genes relative to reference genes. Abbreviation: PMBC = Pure mucinous breast cancer, IDC = Invasive ductal carcinoma

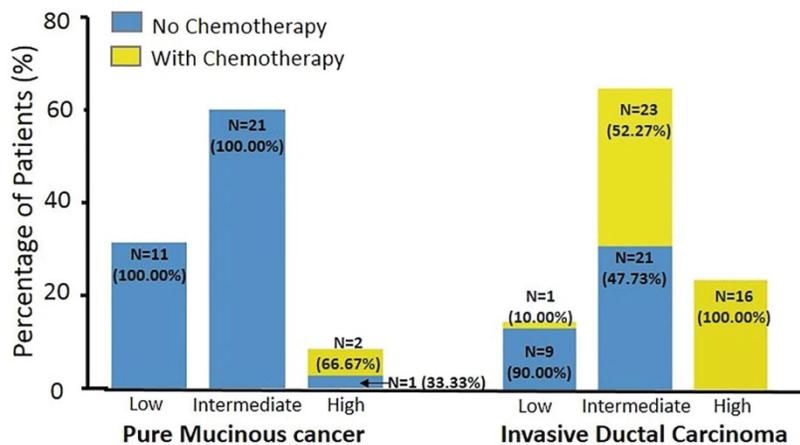


Figure 5. Distribution of chemotherapy usage between histologic types and Recurrence Score group

Previous studies have found a strong correlation between 21-gene RS and risk of recurrence and death from breast carcinoma [3-8]. The predictive value of 21-gene RS for benefit from chemotherapy has also been validated [5, 6]. Therefore, the 21-gene RS testing has been recommended by NCCN guidelines [10]. However, details of the histologic types tested in the early validation studies of 21-gene RS testing have not been reported. Consequently, there is a dearth of data on whether the results of these studies can be applied equally across the full range of histologic types. Two studies have investigated the correlation between 21-gene RS and histologic subtypes and found a different distribution pattern among different histologic types [24-25]. However, these studies either had very few patients with mucinous cancer (4 PMBC out of 184 enrolled cases) or did not distinguish PMBC from mixed mucinous breast cancer.

Mucinous carcinomas have been traditionally considered to be a subtype associated with a better prognosis. Recently, one group investigated the distribution of 21-gene recurrence scores in special histologic subtypes with favorable prognosis in which 33 continuous PMBC were included [26]. In this study, no PMBC patients had high RS and most (26/33, 78.8%) had a low RS. While in our study, the majority of PMBC (60%) had intermediate RS category, with a low proportion had high RS (8.57%). Since the PMBC cases in our study was not continuous and clinician tended to recommend 21-gene RS for relatively clinical high-risk patients, our study may include more high-risk cases than theirs. For example, patients in our study had younger age at diagnosis (age younger than 50 years: 45.7% vs. 36.4%), larger tumor size (median tumor size: 2.0 cm vs. 1.2cm), and lower PR expression level

(median percentage of PR by IHC: 40% vs. 90%). Thus, this potential selection bias might contribute to the inconsistency between our results. The only other study reporting the RS of mucinous cancers found that three of four had an intermediate RS [24]. So, PMBC patients were more likely to have low or intermediate RS and this was in accordance with its good biological behavior and prognosis.

Some traditional clinico-pathologic characteristics have been reported to be prognostic biomarkers for PMBC. In a large retrospective study which enrolled 309 PMBC patients, node positivity (RR = 6.04, 95% CI: 1.12-13.85, $P = 0.022$) and higher TNM stage (RR = 9.07, 95% CI: 1.22-23.51, $P = 0.007$) were the only independent factors for relapse-free survival in multivariate analysis [19]. Another group reported that a high Ki67 (defined as > 20%) was related with worse 5-year disease-free survival (HR = 58.72, 95% CI: 1.89-1825.77, $P = 0.020$) in PMBC [20]. In our study, we found that 8.57% of PMBC patients (3 of 35 patients) had high RS in 21-gene testing. And younger age and Luminal-B like subtype were associated with higher percentage of high RS in PMBC. So, 21-gene RS may be useful in some selected PMBC patients, such as Luminal-B like, or relative young patients. However, the prognosis and chemotherapy benefit prediction role of 21-gene RS in PMBC patients was still uncertain. Besides, the cost-effectiveness study was not specifically done in PMBC to guide chemotherapy selection. Thus, it may be suggested that 21-gene RS was not necessary for every PMBC patients and further clinical study with longer follow up data for PMBC patients was needed.

Sixteen cancer-associated genes have been tested in the 21-gene RS panel. Four were differently expressed in PMBC as compared with IDC. The lower expression level of *HER2* and other proliferation and invasion-related genes in PMBC might contribute to its less aggressive biological behavior. Further studies are needed to verify the influence of gene expression patterns on mucinous cancer.

Chemotherapy is not routinely recommended in HR+, T₁₋₃, and LN-negative PMBC patients according to NCCN guidelines [10]. However, data from a large retrospective study from China showed that mucinous breast cancer patients who received chemotherapy did have better prognosis than those who didn't receive chemotherapy [19]. In our study, 3 PMBC patients had a high RS, 2 of whom (66.67%) were recommended to receive chemotherapy. Thus, RS may influence the clinicians' recommendation on chemotherapy, especially for PMBC patients with relatively aggressive biological behaviors (such as PR negativity or high Ki67), but further clinical evaluation is needed.

Our study has several limitations. First, it was a single-center, retrospective study with limited PMBC cases due to its relatively low incidence. Second, more than 90% PMBC patients had a low or intermediate RS causing a low absolute rate of high RS patients. Finally, the follow-up time was relative short. These follow-up visits are ongoing and a longer follow-up will be of benefit to draw some conclusions regarding the prognostic significance of RS and its value in PMBC patients.

In conclusion, our study showed the distribution patterns of RS and clinical value in HR+/HER2-, LN-negative PMBC patients. PMBC patients also had a lower RS score and a less percentage of high RS patients than did IDC patients. Among genes in 21-gene RS testing, *HER2*, *STMY3*, *STK15*, and *BAG1* had a significant difference between the PMBC and IDC groups, perhaps causing low RS distribution in the PMBC group. PMBC patients with high RS might be recommended to receive adjuvant chemotherapy, but this warrants further clinical evaluation.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary tables.

<http://www.jcancer.org/v09p3216s1.pdf>

Acknowledgements

We thank Yan Fang and Yidong Du for their efforts in data entry for this study. This work was funded by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Number: 81472462 and 81772797), Technology Innovation Act Plan of Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission (Grant Number: 14411950200, 14411950201) and Joint Research Project of the Emerging Cutting-edge Technology of Shanghai Shen-kang Hospital Development Center (Grant Number: SHDC12014103).

Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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