High expression of lymphoid enhancer-binding factor-1 (LEF1) is a novel favorable prognostic factor in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia

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Lymphoid enhancer-binding factor-1 (LEF1) is a key transcription factor of Wnt signaling. We recently showed that aberrant LEF1 expression induces acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in mice, and found high LEF1 expression in a subset of cytogenetically normal AML (CN-AML) patients. Whether LEF1 expression associates with clinical and molecular patient characteristics and treatment outcomes remained unknown. We therefore studied LEF1 expression in 210 adults with CN-AML treated on German AML Cooperative Group trials using microarrays. High LEF1 expression (LEF1high) associated with significantly better relapse-free survival (RFS; P < .001), overall survival (OS; P < .001), and event-free survival (EFS; P < .001). In multivariable analyses adjusting for established prognosticators, LEF1high status remained associated with prolonged RFS (P = .007), OS (P = .01), and EFS (P = .003). In an independent validation cohort of 196 CN-AML patients provided by the German-Austrian AML Study Group, LEF1high patients had significantly longer OS (P = .02) and EFS (P = .04). We validated the prognostic relevance of LEF1 expression by quantitative PCR, thereby providing a clinically applicable platform to incorporate this marker into future risk-stratification systems for CN-AML. Gene-expression profiling and immunophenotyping revealed up-regulation of lymphopoiesis-related genes and lymphoid cell-surface antigens in LEF1high patients. In summary, we provide evidence that high LEF1 expression is a novel favorable prognostic marker in CN-AML. (Blood. 2012;120(10):2118-2126)

Introduction

The Wnt signaling pathway is a critical regulator of stem cell function in healthy tissues and cancer, including acute myeloid leukemia (AML).1 Studies in humans and mice have demonstrated that the Wnt pathway is essential for maintenance, activation, and proliferation of normal hematopoietic stem cells,2 and that aberrant Wnt signaling can lead to expansion of leukemic stem cells in myeloid and lymphoid neoplasias.2-5 Activation of the transcriptional coactivators β-catenin and γ-catenin, the main downstream effectors of canonical Wnt signaling, is linked to enhanced leukemogenic potential and self-renewal of putative leukemic stem cells.5-7

Lymphoid enhancer-binding factor-1 (LEF1) is a member of the LEF1/T-cell factor (TCF) family of transcription factors. During canonical Wnt signaling, LEF1/TCF proteins directly interact with β-catenin to induce expression of target genes, including the cell-cycle regulators cyclin D1 and c-myc.1 In addition, LEF1 has roles in normal hematopoiesis and leukemogenesis that are independent of its involvement in Wnt signaling.8,9 Our group previously demonstrated that ordered expression of Lef-1 is necessary for normal hematopoietic stem cell function in mice, and that Lef-1 overexpression induces AML which is propagated by leukemic stem cells with lymphoid characteristics.10 A subset of patients with cytogenetically normal AML (CN-AML) express high levels of LEF1,10 but associations between LEF1 expression and other clinical and molecular patient characteristics and outcomes are unknown so far. Here, we demonstrate for the first time that high LEF1 expression is a favorable prognostic factor in patients with CN-AML in 2 independent, relatively large AML patient cohorts when measured by microarray techniques or quantitative PCR (qPCR), and is associated with distinct molecular and immunophenotypic characteristics.

Methods

Patients

We studied 210 patients with previously untreated CN-AML (median age, 59 years; range, 17-83 years) who were treated on 2 consecutive phase 3 trials of the German AML Cooperative Group (AMLCG-1992 and AMLCG-1999 [clinicaltrials.gov identifier NCT00266136]) between 1999 and 2004.11 One hundred nine patients (52%) were aged < 60 years (younger patients) and 101 patients (48%) were ≥ 60 years (older patients). All patients received...
cytarabine-based intensive induction and consolidation chemotherapy.\textsuperscript{11-13} The diagnosis of a normal karyotype was based on conventional cytogenetic examination of at least 20 metaphases from bone marrow (BM). Patients were characterized for \textit{NPM1}, \textit{CEBPA}, \textit{IDH1}, and \textit{IDH2} mutations, \textit{FLT3}-internal tandem duplications (\textit{FLT3-TTD}), tyrosine kinase domain mutations (\textit{FLT3-TKD} [D835]), and \textit{MLL} partial tandem duplications (\textit{MLL-PTD}), as described previously.\textsuperscript{14-16} An independent validation cohort of 196 younger (<60 years) CN-AML patients was provided by the German-Austrian AML Study Group (AMLSG; trials AMLSG-HD98A\textsuperscript{17} and AMLSG 07-04 [NCT00151242]). This patient group was characterized for the gene mutations previously mentioned, and for \textit{TET2}, \textit{ASXL1}, \textit{DNMT3A}, \textit{RUNXI}, and \textit{WT1} mutations. All study protocols were in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the institutional review boards of the participating centers, and all patients provided written informed consent.

Microarray analyses

For the primary (AMLCG) cohort, pretreatment BM samples were studied using Affymetrix HG-U133A (n = 154) or HG-U133plus2.0 (n = 56) oligonucleotide microarrays as described previously (for details on microarray data processing, see supplemental Methods, available on the Blood Web site; see the Supplemental Materials link at the top of the online article).\textsuperscript{18,19} Patients with \textit{LEF1} expression values above the median of all patients were classified as having high \textit{LEF1} expression (\textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high}), and all other patients were considered to have low \textit{LEF1} expression (\textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{low}). The choice of the median as the threshold for separating patients into 2 groups was based on analyses of outcomes according to quartiles of \textit{LEF1} expression (data not shown). \textit{ERG}, \textit{BAALC}, \textit{MN1}, and \textit{EVI1} expression levels were also determined from the microarray data.\textsuperscript{15} In the independent validation cohort provided by the AMLSG, pretreatment BM (n = 142) or peripheral blood (n = 54) samples were studied by independent investigators using cDNA microarrays (n = 130) or Affymetrix HG-U133plus2.0 oligonucleotide microarrays (n = 66), as previously described.\textsuperscript{20,21} \textit{LEF1} expression levels were dichotomized at the median of all samples. Analysis of differentially expressed genes and gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) are described in supplemental Methods. Microarray data are available at the Gene Expression Omnibus database (GEO; accession no. GSE12417, GSE8043, and GSE15434).\textsuperscript{22}

Measurement of \textit{LEF1} expression by qPCR

\textit{LEF1} expression was measured by real-time qPCR in a subgroup of 122 CN-AML patients from the primary cohort for which sufficient material was available. cDNA had been prepared at the time of initial diagnosis using random hexamer primers, and cryopreserved at ~80°C. \textit{LEF1} expression was measured using a TaqMan probe-based qPCR assay.
recognizing all 4 major human LEF1 isoforms (Hs01547250_m1; Applied Biosystems), and normalized to ABL expression (Hs01104724_mH).\textsuperscript{23} To allow comparison of our expression data and thresholds with future studies, expression values were standardized to a calibrator sample (cDNA from the K562 cell line), using the comparative threshold cycle ($C_T$) method.\textsuperscript{24} An analysis of Martingale residuals from univariable Cox models identified a $\Delta \Delta C_T$ value of $-2.50$ as a clinically informative threshold to separate LEF1\textsuperscript{high} and LEF1\textsuperscript{low} patients.

### Flow cytometry

Multiparameter flow cytometric analysis was performed on BM mononuclear cells from 124 AMLCG patients, using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (BD Biosciences). Patients were characterized for 28 antigens using 17 triple monoclonal antibody combinations, including CD34/CD2/CD33, CD7/CD33/CD34, CD4/CD13/CD14, and cyTdT/cyCD79a/cyCD3 (conjugated with the fluorochromes FITC, PE, and PE–cyanin-5.1, respectively; Immunotech), and 20,000 events were acquired per specimen.

### Statistical analyses

Definitions of clinical endpoints (complete remission [CR], relapse-free survival [RFS], overall survival [OS], and event-free survival [EFS]) are listed in supplemental Methods. The association between LEF1 expression as a continuous numerical variable and patient outcomes was studied using univariable Cox proportional hazards and logistic regression models. Baseline clinical and molecular characteristics were compared between LEF1\textsuperscript{high} and LEF1\textsuperscript{low} patients using the Fisher exact test for categorical variables and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for continuous variables. Time-to-event variables were analyzed according to the Kaplan-Meier method, and $P$ values were calculated by the log-rank test. A multivariable logistic regression model was constructed for factors associated with achievement of CR, and multivariable Cox proportional hazards models were used to study factors associated with survival endpoints. No variable selection technique was used, and all variables remained in the multivariable model. All statistical data analyses were performed using the R 2.14.1 software package (R Foundation for Statistical Computing).

### Results

#### Association of LEF1 expression levels with pretreatment patient characteristics

In the primary (AMLCG) cohort, patients with high LEF1 expression had lower pretreatment white blood cell counts (WBC; $P < .001$), lower BM blasts percentages ($P = .02$), and higher platelet counts ($P = .04$) than LEF1\textsuperscript{low} patients (Table 1). LEF1\textsuperscript{high} patients were less likely to carry a FLT3-ITD ($P < .001$) than LEF1\textsuperscript{low} patients. We found no association between LEF1 expression and other gene mutations, but LEF1\textsuperscript{high} patients were less likely to have high expression of ERG ($P = .03$). LEF1 expression levels did not differ significantly between younger and older patients ($P = .20$).

#### High LEF1 expression levels associate with favorable treatment outcomes

The median OS of the entire AMLCG patient cohort was 12.7 months, and the median follow-up according to Korn was 47 months.\textsuperscript{25} When LEF1 expression was analyzed as a continuous variable (supplemental Table 1), higher levels were significantly associated with higher CR rate ($P = .03$), longer RFS ($P = .005$), longer OS ($P < .001$), and longer EFS ($P < .001$). When patients were dichotomized according to their LEF1 expression levels, LEF1\textsuperscript{high} patients showed a trend toward a higher CR rate (70% vs 57%, $P = .09$), and had significantly longer RFS ($P < .001$; Figure 1A), OS ($P < .001$; Figure 1B), and EFS ($P < .001$; Figure 1C) than LEF1\textsuperscript{low} patients (Table 2).

Age is one of the most important risk factors in CN-AML. The impact of molecular markers may vary with age,\textsuperscript{28} and in our primary cohort, younger (<60 years) and older patients ($\geq$60 years) received different chemotherapy dosages during induction therapy. Therefore, we studied the association of LEF1 expression with outcomes in both age groups separately. Among younger patients, LEF1 expression was not associated with attainment of CR ($P > .99$; Table 2). However, younger LEF1\textsuperscript{high}
patients, compared with younger \textit{LEF1}^{low} patients, had significantly longer RFS (\(P = .01\); Figure 2A), longer OS (\(P = .006\); Figure 2B), and longer EFS (\(P = .04\); Table 2). Among older patients, those with high \textit{LEF1} expression had a higher CR rate (69\% vs 46\%; \(P = .03\)), longer RFS (\(P = .004\); Figure 2C), longer OS (\(P < .001\); Figure 2D), and longer EFS (\(P < .001\)) than \textit{LEF1}^{low} patients (Table 2).

Varying proportions of nonmalignant cells in the BM specimens might confound \textit{LEF1} expression measurements and thereby influence the outcome analyses. Exploratory analyses restricted to patients with a pre-Ficoll BM blast count of > 80\% (\(n = 136\)) revealed that high \textit{LEF1} expression was still associated with higher CR rate (\(P = .008\)), longer RFS (\(P < .001\)), and longer OS (\(P < .001\); data not shown).

**Prognostic impact of \textit{LEF1} expression in molecular subsets of CN-AML**

According to the European Leukemia Net (ELN) reporting system for genetic changes in AML, CN-AML patients are categorized into the ELN Favorable or ELN Intermediate-I genetic category, depending on their \textit{CEBP A}, \textit{NPM1}, and \textit{FLT3}-ITD mutation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textit{LEF1} expression</th>
<th>All patients, (n = 210)</th>
<th>Patients younger than 60 y, (n = 109)</th>
<th>Patients 60 y and older, (n = 101)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR rate, %</td>
<td>(\text{LEF1}^{high})</td>
<td>(\text{LEF1}^{low})</td>
<td>(P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFS</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median RFS, mo</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated RFS at 3 y, (% (95% \text{CI}))</td>
<td>48 (36-59)</td>
<td>22 (14-36)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated OS at 3 y, (% (95% \text{CI}))</td>
<td>51 (42-62)</td>
<td>20 (14-30)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFS</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated EFS at 3 y, (% (95% \text{CI}))</td>
<td>32 (24-42)</td>
<td>13 (8-21)</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CR indicates complete remission; RFS, relapse-free survival; OS, overall survival; CI, confidence interval; EFS, event-free survival; and nr, not reached.

**Figure 2. Survival of CN-AML patients according to age group and \textit{LEF1} expression.** (A) RFS and (B) OS of CN-AML patients younger than 60 years of age. (C) RFS and (D) OS of CN-AML patients aged 60 years or older.
status.\textsuperscript{25} \textit{LEF1} expression differed between the ELN genetic groups. Forty-eight percent of \textit{LEF1} high, but only 30\% of \textit{LEF1} low patients belonged to the ELN favorable genetic category ($P = .01$; Table 1). Therefore, we evaluated the impact of \textit{LEF1} expression within the 2 ELN genetic groups separately (supplemental Table 2). In the ELN favorable genetic group, \textit{LEF1} expression was not associated with CR rate ($P = .30$), RFS ($P = .59$; Figure 3A), or EFS ($P = .15$). However, OS of ELN favorable/\textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients was significantly longer than for ELN favorable/\textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{low} patients ($P = .04$; Figure 3B). Within the ELN intermediate-I genetic group, \textit{LEF1} expression was not associated with CR rate ($P = .59$). ELN intermediate-I patients with high \textit{LEF1} had longer RFS ($P = .004$; Figure 3C), longer OS ($P = .01$; Figure 3D), and longer EFS ($P = .01$) than those with low \textit{LEF1}.

\textbf{\textit{LEF1} expression associates with favorable RFS, OS, and EFS in multivariable analyses}

We performed multivariable analyses to determine the prognostic significance of \textit{LEF1} expression after adjusting for the impact of other known risk factors. In a multivariable model for CR achievement, \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients showed a trend toward higher odds for achievement of remission ($P = .08$; odds ratio, 1.82; 95\% confidence interval, 0.94-3.55). The only factors significantly associated with a higher chance of reaching CR were younger age ($P = .04$) and presence of an \textit{NPM1} mutation ($P = .04$). In a model for RFS, \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients had a 50\% lower risk of relapse or death compared with \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{low} patients ($P = .007$; Table 3). Other factors significantly associated with longer RFS were younger age and the \textit{NPM1}-mutated/\textit{FLT3-ITD}–negative genotype. In a multivariable model for OS, high \textit{LEF1} expression was associated with a 40\% reduction of the risk of death ($P = .01$; Table 3). Other factors associated with longer survival were younger age, the \textit{NPM1}-mutated/\textit{FLT3-ITD}–negative genotype, and biallelic \textit{CEBPA} mutations. Finally, high \textit{LEF1} expression was significantly associated with longer EFS (42\% risk reduction; $P = .003$) together with younger age, the \textit{NPM1}-mutated/\textit{FLT3-ITD}–negative genotype, and wild-type \textit{IDH1} (Table 3).

\textbf{Validation in an independent cohort of CN-AML samples}

To validate our findings, we studied an independent cohort of 196 previously untreated younger CN-AML patients provided by the AMLSG. Follow-up for survival was 61.5 months. In the validation cohort, \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients had a significantly lower WBC, lower incidence of concomitant \textit{FLT3-ITD}, and trended toward lower BM blast percentage and younger age at diagnosis, compared with \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{low} patients (supplemental Table 3). The CR rate was 80\% for \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients and 69\% for \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{low} patients ($P = .14$; supplemental Table 4). \textit{LEF1}\textsuperscript{high} patients showed a nonsignificant difference in RFS ($P = .18$; supplemental Figure 1A) and had a
High \( \text{LEF1} \) expression associates with expression of lymphoid antigens in CN-AML

To gain further insights into biologic differences that are associated with varying \( \text{LEF1} \) expression levels in CN-AML patients, we studied global gene expression profiles. We identified a signature of 4958 genes whose expression significantly correlated with \( \text{LEF1} \) transcript levels, 1885 genes showing a positive correlation and 3073 genes showing a negative correlation (Figure 5, supplemental Table 8). One of the genes most closely correlated with \( \text{LEF1} \) was \( \text{TCF7} \), encoding the TCF1 protein, another member of the \( \text{LEF1/TCF} \) transcripotion factor family. Notably, other high-ranking genes showing a strong positive correlation with \( \text{LEF1} \) expression encode surface antigens of T lymphocytes, including \( \text{CD2} \), \( \text{CD3} \), \( \text{CD5} \), \( \text{CD6} \), \( \text{CD8} \), \( \text{CD247} \) (the T-cell receptor \( \zeta \) chain), and \( \text{IL2RB} \) (the interleukin-2 receptor \( \beta \) chain). These results indicate that high expression of \( \text{LEF1} \) is associated with up-regulation of genes linked to lymphoid phenotypic differentiation.

Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA), using a collection of 794 gene sets representing functional biologic pathways, was used to explore biologic mechanisms that might link \( \text{LEF1} \) expression to patient outcomes (supplemental Table 9). Eleven gene sets were significantly associated with high \( \text{LEF1} \) expression, and most of them are associated with T-lymphocyte differentiation and activation. Expression of 41 gene sets was significantly associated with low \( \text{LEF1} \) levels, including gene sets linked to DNA replication, cell-cycle progression, mitosis, and DNA repair. Flow cytometric data from 124 patients confirmed that patients with high \( \text{LEF1} \) had a higher percentage of cells staining positive for \( \text{CD2} \) (\( P < .001 \); Figure 6A) and cytoplasmic \( \text{CD3} \) (cyCD3; \( P < .001 \); Figure 6B). Expression of \( \text{CD2} \) in > 20% of cells was observed in 13% of \( \text{LEF1}^{\text{high}} \) and 6% of \( \text{LEF1}^{\text{low}} \) patients. Expression of cyCD3 in > 10% of cells was observed in 40% of \( \text{LEF1}^{\text{high}} \) patients, compared with 30% of \( \text{LEF1}^{\text{low}} \) patients.

Discussion

Our study is the first report on the prognostic relevance of \( \text{LEF1} \) expression in AML, and demonstrates that high \( \text{LEF1} \) expression is associated with favorable CR rate, RFS, OS, and EFS in CN-AML. \( \text{LEF1} \) is down-regulated in CD34+ cells from patients with myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) compared with healthy individuals, and lower \( \text{LEF1} \) expression associates with increasing BM blast counts and disease progression toward AML. 20 In agreement with these results, we found that CN-AML patients with low \( \text{LEF1} \) expression had higher WBC and BM blast percentages and more aggressive disease. In our study, high \( \text{LEF1} \) expression associated with absence of \( \text{FLT3-ITD} \) and low \( \text{ERG} \) expression, which both are favorable molecular characteristics in CN-AML. 19,25,26,31

Table 3. Multivariable analyses in the primary cohort of 210 CN-AML patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>RFS, ( n = 133 )</th>
<th>( P )</th>
<th>OS, ( n = 210 )</th>
<th>( P )</th>
<th>EFS, ( n = 210 )</th>
<th>( P )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{LEF1} ) expression, high vs low</td>
<td>0.50 (0.30-0.83)</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>0.60 (0.40-0.90)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>0.58 (0.40-0.83)</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, per 10-y increase</td>
<td>1.28 (1.08-1.53)</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>1.26 (1.09-1.46)</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>1.31 (1.14-1.49)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, male vs female</td>
<td>1.13 (0.98-1.86)</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>1.08 (0.73-1.59)</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>1.20 (0.84-1.71)</td>
<td>.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{WBC} ), logarithmic, per 10-fold increase</td>
<td>1.39 (0.91-2.13)</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>1.33 (0.96-1.87)</td>
<td>.09</td>
<td>1.24 (0.92-1.70)</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary or therapy-related AML, vs de novo AML</td>
<td>nd*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.43 (0.68-3.02)</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>0.94 (0.45-1.95)</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{NPM1} ) mutated/( \text{FLT3-ITD} ) negative, vs other genotypes</td>
<td>0.27 (0.14-0.51)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>0.43 (0.25-0.73)</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>0.38 (0.24-0.62)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{CEBPA} ) mutation</td>
<td>Monoallelic vs absent</td>
<td>0.38 (0.14-1.05)</td>
<td>.06</td>
<td>0.52 (0.24-1.13)</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>0.53 (0.26-1.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biallelic vs absent</td>
<td>0.52 (0.16-1.19)</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>0.38 (0.14-1.00)</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>0.79 (0.37-1.72)</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{IDH1} ) mutation, present vs absent</td>
<td>1.91 (0.81-4.49)</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>1.80 (0.90-3.61)</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1.87 (1.01-3.44)</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{IDH2} ) mutation, present vs absent</td>
<td>0.98 (0.49-2.00)</td>
<td>.97</td>
<td>0.78 (0.43-1.41)</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>0.90 (0.54-1.51)</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{MLL-PTD} ), present vs absent</td>
<td>1.15 (0.51-2.62)</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>1.20 (0.66-2.16)</td>
<td>.56</td>
<td>1.38 (0.80-2.37)</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{ERG} ) expression, high vs low</td>
<td>1.57 (0.86-2.86)</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>1.42 (0.91-2.22)</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>1.42 (0.94-2.14)</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{BAALC} ) expression, high vs low</td>
<td>0.93 (0.53-1.62)</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>1.28 (0.80-2.03)</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>1.07 (0.71-1.63)</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{MNI} ) expression, high vs low</td>
<td>1.59 (0.92-2.77)</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>0.95 (0.61-1.47)</td>
<td>.81</td>
<td>1.28 (0.86-1.92)</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{EV101} ) expression, present vs absent</td>
<td>nd*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.15 (0.55-2.41)</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>1.23 (0.63-2.40)</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple imputations using a predictive mean matching algorithm were used in the case of missing covariables. CN-AML indicates cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia; RFS, relapse-free survival; OS, overall survival; EFS, event-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; WBC, white blood cell count; ITD, internal tandem duplication; nd, not done; and PTD, partial tandem duplication.

*This variable could not be included in the model for RFS due to the small patient number.
the primary cohort with available material for qPCR analysis. A low level of LEF1 expression was observed in CN-AML. These results indicate that low LEF1 expression is the most important clinical and molecular prognosticators in OS, and EFS was confirmed in multivariable analyses adjusting for genetic group as defined by the ELN classification than 2.5 was used as the threshold between high and low LEF1 expression levels.

Furthermore, the association of low LEF1 expression with longer RFS, OS, and EFS was confirmed in multivariable analyses adjusting for such as age range, and more than one-half of our patients were aged 60 years or older, the age group where most cases of AML occur.22 Although the prognostic impact of molecular markers can differ between younger and older patients,28 LEF1 expression was measured by real-time qPCR, a routine technique in most diagnostic laboratories. We defined a clinically meaningful threshold for LEF1 expression, which will facilitate further validation of our results by independent investigators and potentially allow future clinical application of this novel genetic marker. Our results suggest that the prognostic impact of LEF1 expression is most pronounced in the ELN intermediate-I genetic group, and thus LEF1 expression may be used to further refine risk stratification for these patients. However, further studies in large and molecularly well-characterized cohorts are needed to develop and validate such an improved risk classification system for CN-AML.

The mechanisms underlying the association between high LEF1 expression and favorable treatment outcomes are unclear. However, our results are of particular interest because LEF1 is an important downstream effector of Wnt signaling, a pathway that is required for self-renewal of normal hematopoietic and leukemic stem cells.2,33,34 Leukemogenic fusion genes and gene mutations can induce Wnt signaling in AML, aberrant activation of the Wnt effector β-catenin has been detected in primary AML samples, and small-molecule Wnt pathway inhibitors are cytotoxic for AML blasts.3,5,35 Our group previously showed that overexpression of Lef-1 in murine BM leads to disturbed hematopoiesis and, ultimately, to the development of myeloid and lymphoid leukemias.10 Interestingly, the myeloid leukemias arising in this model originated from a leukemic stem cell with lymphoid characteristics and showed coexpression of lymphoid markers. In our present study, we analyzed genome-wide gene expression profiles to identify biologic pathways that are associated with LEF1 expression in CN-AML. In line with our observations in mice, LEF1high patients also showed up-regulation of gene sets related to T-lymphoid differentiation. On the other hand, gene sets related to cell proliferation, DNA replication, and DNA repair were down-regulated in LEF1high patients, which might contribute to their favorable outcomes.

Considering reports that linked Wnt pathway activation and high β-catenin expression with inferior patient outcomes,2,36 it might seem counterintuitive that increased levels of the β-catenin interaction partner LEF1 associate with favorable outcomes in CN-AML. There are several possible explanations for our findings: first, the LEF1/TCF-family comprises at least 4 different transcription factors with redundant roles with regard to Wnt signaling.37 LEF1 expression is not closely correlated with Wnt pathway activation as assessed by a LEF1/TCF-reporter assay in primary AML blasts.3 We found that FLT3-ITD mutations associated with low expression of LEF1, while the Wnt pathway generally is activated in such patients.38 Moreover, expression levels of TCF7, another LEF1/TCF protein, showed a much weaker association with patient outcomes than LEF1 expression (data not shown). Therefore, patient outcomes in CN-AML may be specifically
associated with \textit{LEF1} expression, rather than with deregulation of Wnt pathway activity in general. Second, apart from its involvement in Wnt signaling, \textit{LEF1} is also involved in multiple other cellular pathways.\textsuperscript{8,39} \textit{LEF1} is a crucial transcription factor in neutrophilic granulopoiesis. \textit{LEF1} expression is low or absent in patients with severe congenital neutropenia, leading to downregulation of \textit{CEBPA} and to a block of neutrophilic differentiation.\textsuperscript{39} Thus, low \textit{LEF1} expression may also contribute to the differentiation block in MDS and AML blasts, as reflected by the higher WBC and blast percentages in \textit{LEF1\textsuperscript{low}} CN-AML and MDS.\textsuperscript{30} Finally, \textit{LEF1} is not only important for granulopoiesis, but is also involved in B- and T-lymphocyte development.\textsuperscript{40,41} The causes and effects of abnormal \textit{LEF1} expression likely depend on the cellular context and differentiation stage. The diverse functions of \textit{LEF1} in normal and malignant hematopoiesis are reflected by recent reports that inactivating \textit{LEF1} mutations occur in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia,\textsuperscript{42} while high \textit{LEF1} expression is associated with inferior outcomes in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.\textsuperscript{43}

In summary, our study for the first time provides evidence that high \textit{LEF1} expression associates with favorable outcomes in adult CN-AML patients, even after adjusting for known clinical and molecular risk factors. \textit{LEF1} expression can easily be measured by qPCR, and thus may be a valuable new marker for risk stratification of younger and older CN-AML patients. Moreover, our gene expression data from a large cohort of primary CN-AML patients provides insights into the biologic changes associated with varying \textit{LEF1} expression levels in AML, and may trigger further mechanistic studies on the role of \textit{LEF1} in myeloid leukemias.

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High expression of lymphoid enhancer-binding factor-1 (LEF1) is a novel favorable prognostic factor in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia

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