Reactive Oxygen Species Modulator 1 as a Novel Predictive Biomarker for Unfavorable Clinical Outcome in EGFR-Mutant Lung Adenocarcinoma Treated with Surgical Resection

Tae Woo Kim¹, Ji-Youn Sung², Seung Hyeun Lee¹

¹Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Kyung Hee University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

²Department of Pathology, Kyung Hee University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

Introduction

- Reactive oxygen species modulator 1 (Romo1) is a novel protein that regulates the production of intracellular reactive oxygen species.
- Romo1 has been shown to be associated with poor survival in various clinical settings for the treatment of lung cancer.
- These data suggest that Romo1 is a promising biomarker for malignancies.
- However, the clinical usefulness of this protein has never been explored in patients with cancer harboring driver genetic alterations.

Objectives

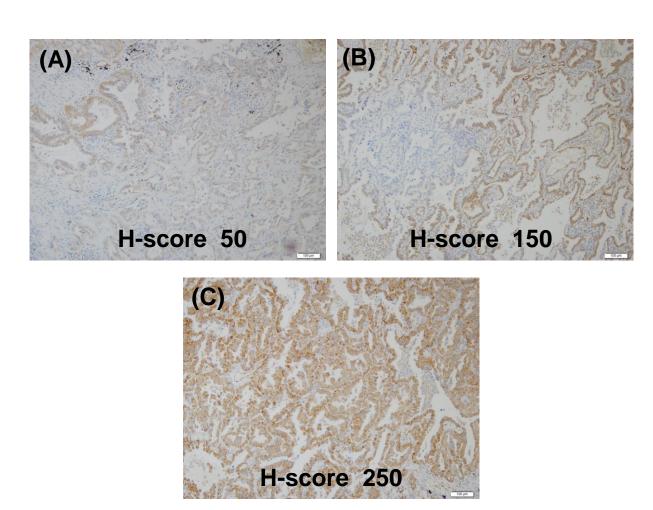
 In this study, we evaluated the predictive value of Romo1 expression in patients with lung adenocarcinoma harboring epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation which were treated with curative resection.

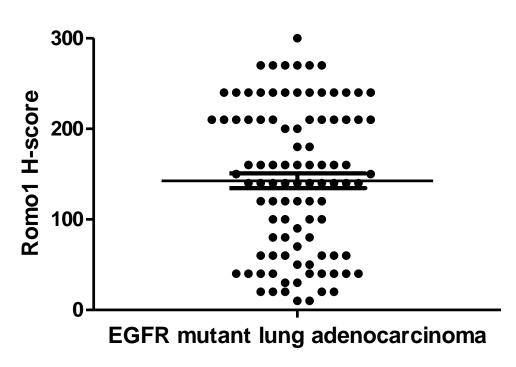
 In addition, we investigated which clinicopathological characteristics are associated with Romo1 expression in this patients group.

Materials and Methods

- We retrospectively enrolled patients with stages I to IIIA EGFR-positive lung adenocarcinoma who received curative resection from January 2012 to December 2020 in our institute.
- Romo1 expression in tumor tissues was examined by IHC and evaluated by histologic scoring (H-score, range 0-300).
- Optimal cutoff H-score was determined at the point with the lowest p-value by the log-rank test for all possible H-scores.
- Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to identify the clinicopathologic parameters, including Romo1 expression, which may be associated with disease-free survival (DFS).

Representative examples of immunochemical staining & distribution of Romo1 expression (N=98)





- Median H-score: 140 (range 10-300)
- Optimal cutoff H-score: 200

Distribution of patients according to different tissue Romo1 expression

	Romo1 e		
	Low (H-score <200)	High (H-score ≥200)	<i>p</i> -value
All	73	25	
Age			0.9724
<70	47	16	
≥70	26	9	
Sex			0.9536
Male	20	7	
Female	53	18	
Smoking history			0.3535
Never	59	18	
Ever	14	7	
Smoking intensity			0.2673
<30 PY	67	21	
>30 PY	6	4	
Stage			<.000 <mark>1</mark>
I, II	71	13	
IIIA	2	12	
T stage			<mark>0.0026</mark>
T1-2	73	22	
T3-4	0	3	

	Romo1 e		
	Low	High	<i>p</i> -value
	(H-score <200)	(H score ≥200)	-
N stage			<.0001
N0	70	10	
≥N1	3	15	
Differentiation			<mark>0.0107</mark>
Well/moderate	29	3	
Poor	44	22	
EGFR mutation			0.1370
19del	34	10	
L858R	36	11	
Others	3	4	
Surgical technique			0.2063
Lobectomy	52	21	
Segmentectomy	21	4	
STAS*			0.0701
Absent	66	19	
Present	7	6	

^{*}STAS, spread through air spaces

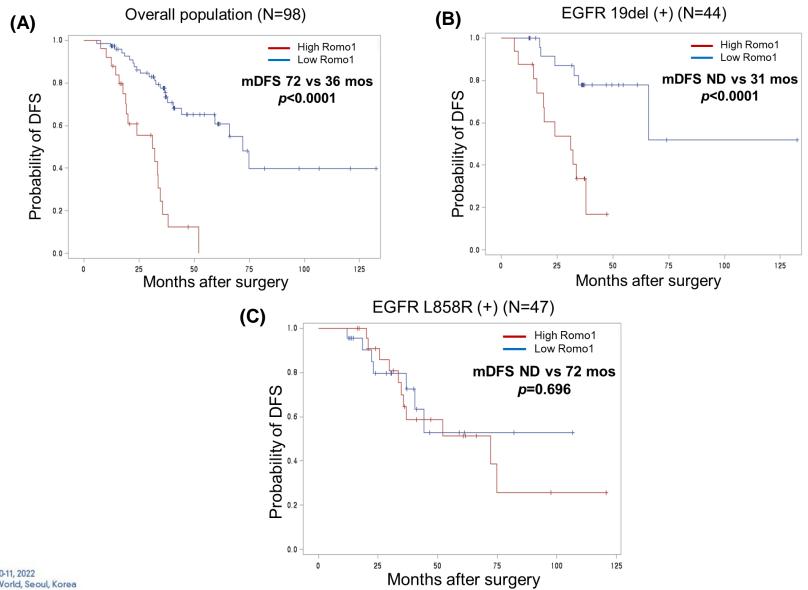
DFS analysis results according to clinicopathological parameters of all study population

	Median DFS	Univariate		Multivariate	
	(months)	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
All	52 (36.9-74.8)				
Age			0.7031	NA	
<70	52 (34.5-ND)	1.1 (0.61-2.2)			
≥70	66 (34.7-ND)	reference			
Sex			0.3004	NA	
Male	34 (25.6-ND)	1.4 (0.7-2.8)			
Female	66 (37.9-ND)	reference			
Smoking history			0.9850	NA	
Never	59 (36.9-ND)	reference			
Ever	52 (29.6-ND)	1 (0.5-2.1)			
Smoking intensity			0.7629	NA	
<30 PY	59 (36.9-74.8)	reference			
>30 PY	42 (22.4-ND)	1.2 (0.5-2.9)			
Stage			<.0001		0.0215
I, II	66 (40.4-ND)	reference		reference	
IIIA	19 (12.5-31.2)	5.8 (2.8-12)		2.8 (1.2-6.9)	
T stage			0.3988	NA	
T1-2	59 (36.9-74.8)	reference			
T3–4	31 (ND-ND)	2.4 (0.3-17.8)			

	Median DFS	Univariate		Multivariate	
	(months)	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Differentiation			<mark>0.0019</mark>		<mark>0.0188</mark>
Well/moderate	ND (ND-ND)	reference		reference	
Poor	38 (32.2-59.4)	4.4 (1.7-11.2)		3.2 (1.2-8.4)	
EGFR mutation			0.4943	NA	
19del	66 (32.7-ND)	1.3 (0.6-2.5)			
L858R	72 (36.8-ND)	reference			
Surgical technique			0.4974	NA	
Lobectomy	52 (33.5-ND)	1.3 (0.6-2.9)			
Segmentectomy	66 (36.8-66)	reference			
STAS*			<mark>0.0594</mark>		0.9208
Absent	66 (37.9-ND)	reference		reference	
Present	34.53 (20-72.13)	2.0 (0.9-4.3)		1.0 (0.42-2.61)	
Romo1 expression			<mark>0.0118</mark>		0.0324
Low	72 (59.4-ND)	reference		reference	
High	36 (32.2-59.37)	2.9 (1.2-4.3)		2.2 (1.1-5.4)	

^{*}STAS, spread through air spaces

Kaplan-Meier curves of DFS according to different expression levels of Romo1



Summary

- Romo1 overexpression was significantly associated with more advanced stage, lymph node metastasis, and poorly-differentiated tumors, while it showed non-significant trend of association with STAS.
- Multivariate analysis showed that advanced stage (HR=2.8, p=0.0215), poor differentiation (HR=3.2, p=0.0188), and high Romo1 expression (HR=2.2, p=0.0324) were independently associated with shorter DFS.
- In the subgroup analysis, this association was also observed in patients with exon 19del.
- To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate the potential predictive value of Romo1 expression in surgicallyresected lung cancer harboring driver genetic alterations.

Conclusion

- In conclusion, Romo1 overexpression was significantly associated with early recurrence in EGFR-mutant lung adenocarcinoma treated with surgical resection.
- Our data suggest that Romo1 could be a promising predictive biomarker for this treatment setting.
- Further studies are needed using larger population and long-term survival data to validate our results and to elucidate whether Romo1 has both predictive and prognostic value.