

**Angiopoietin-2 as Marker of Angiogenesis
And Its Correlation to Prognostic Factors
and Treatment Outcome in Patients with
Acute Myeloid Leukemia at Presentation
and After Induction Chemotherapy**

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	ix
Introduction and Aim of the work	1
Review of literature	7
Chapter 1: Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).....	7
Chapter 2: Angiogenesis and Angiopoietins	81
Patients and Methods	129
Results	140
Discussion	183
Summary	198
Conclusions	202
Recommendations	203
References	204
Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

ABC	: ATP binding cassette
aFGF	: Acidic fibroblast growth factor
Akt	: "Ak" in Akt was a temporary classification name for a mouse strain developing spontaneous thymic lymphomas. The "t" stands for 'thymoma'.
ALK	: Anaplastic leukemia kinase
ALL	: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
AlloSCT	: Allogeneic stem cell transplantation
AML	: Acute myeloid leukemia
AMLSG	: German leukemia study group
Ang	: Angiopoietin
Ang-1	: Angiopoietin-1
Ang-2	: Angiopoietin-2
Ang-3	: Angiopoietin-3
Ang-4	: Angiopoietin-4
APL	: Acute promyelocytic leukemia
ASCO	: American Society of Clinical Oncology
ATP	: Adenosine triphosphate
ATRA	: All trans retinoic acid
AutoSCT	: Autologous stem cell transplantation
BAALC gene	: Brain, and acute leukemia, cytoplasmic gene
BAX	: Bcl-2 associated X protein
Bcl	: B cell leukemia/lymphoma
bFGF	: Basic fibroblast growth factor
BM	: Bone marrow
BMT	: Bone marrow Transplantation
BUN	: Blood urea nitrogen
CBF	: Core binding factor
CCAAR	: Cytidine-Cytidine-Adenosine-Adenosine-Thymidine enhancer binding
CCD	: Central coiled coil domain
CD	: Cluster designation

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

CEC	: Circulating endothelial cells
CGH	: Array-comparative genomic hybridization
CI	: Confidence interval
c-KIT	: Steal factor
CLL	: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
CML	: Chronic myeloid leukemia
CMML	: Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia
CMV	: Cytomegalovirus
CNS	: Central nervous system
CR	: Complete remission
CRp	: Partial complete remission
CSF	: Colony stimulating factor
CTL	: Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
Del	: Deletion
DFS	: Disease free survival
DIC	: Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
DLBCL	: Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
DNA	: Deoxynucleic acid
DNMTS	: DNA methyltransferases
E2f	: Transcription factor
EBF	: Enhancer binding protein
ECM	: Extracellular matrix
ECOG	: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group
ECs	: Endothelial cells
EGF	: Epidermal growth factor
EPO	: Erythropoietin
Erk1	: Extracellular regulated kinases
ETO	: Eight twenty one
EVI-1	: Ecotropic virus integration site 1
FAB	: French American British
FC	: Flow cytometry
FDA	: Food and Drug Administration
FISH	: Fluorescence in situ hybridization

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

FLT3	: FMS like tyrosine kinase
FN III	: Fibronectin type III -domains
FreD	: Fibrinogen-related domain
FTI	: Farnesyltransferase Inhibitors
G-CSF	: Granulocyte colony stimulating factor
GM-CSF	: Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor
GO	: Gemtuzumab ozogamicin
GVHD	: Graft versus host disease
GVL	: Graft versus leukemia
HDAC	: High dose cytarabine
HGF	: Hepatocyte growth factor
HGFs	: Hematopoietic growth factors
HIF	: Hypoxia-inducible factor
HLA	: Human leukocyte antigen
HSC	: Hematopoietic stem cells
HSV-1	: Herpes simplex virus-1
HTLV-1	: Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1
IAP	: Inhibitors of apoptosis
IGF	: Insulin like growth factor
IHC	: Immunohistochemistry
Inv	: Inversion
IRF-1	: Interferon regulatory factor-1
ITD	: Internal tandem duplications
IV	: Intravenous route
kD	: Kilodaltons
LDH	: Lactate dehydrogenase
LLC	: Lewis Lung carcinoma
LRP	: Lung resistance protein
MAPK	: Mitogen-activated protein kinase
Mdr-1	: Multidrug resistance-1
MDS	: Myelodysplastic syndrome
MF	: Myelofirbrosis

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

MLL	: Mixed lineage leukemia
MM	: Multiple myeloma
MMP	: Matrix Metalloproteinase
MPN	: Myeloproliferative neoplasms
MPO	: Myeloperoxidase
MRD	: Minimal residual disease
MRI	: Magnetic resonance imaging
MTD	: Maximum tolerated dose
mTOR	: Mammalian target of rapamycin
MVD	: Micro vascular density
NCI	: National Cancer Institute
NK	: Natural killer cells
NOS	: Not otherwise specified
NPM-1	: Nucleophosmin-1
NSE	: Non specific esterase
OR	: Overall survival
PCR	: Polymerase chain reaction
PDEGF	: Platelet-derived epidermal Growth Factor
PDGF	: Platelet-derived Growth Factor
PGF	: Placental growth factor
P-gp	: P glycoprotein
PI3K	: Phosphoinositide 3-kinase
PKC	: Protein kinase C
PLC γ	: Phospholipase C γ
PMA	: Phorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate
PML	: Promyelocytic leukemia
PT	: Prothrombin time
PTEN gene	: Phosphatase tension gene
PTT	: Partial thromboplastin time
RAEB	: Refractory anemia with excess blast
RAEB-T	: Refractory anemia with excess blast in transformation
RAR α	: Retinoic acid receptor alpha

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

Ras	: Rat sarcoma
RAS	: Retinoic acid syndrome
Rb	: Retinoblastoma
RIC	: Reduced intensity chemotherapy
RPTE	: Proximal tubule epithelial cells
RQ-PCR	: Real time polymerase chain reaction
RTKs	: Receptor tyrosine kinases
SCD	: Super clustering domain
SCT	: Stem cell transplantation
SDArac	: Standard dose cytarabine
SDF-1	: Stromal cell derived factor-1
SEER	: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results
SMCs	: Smooth muscle cells
SNP	: Single Nucleotide Polymorphism
STAT3	: Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3
SWOG	: Southwest Oncology Group
t	: translocation
TdT	: Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
TGF- β	: Transforming growth factor-beta
TIMPS	: Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase
TKI	: Tyrosine kinase inhibitors
TSGs	: Tumor suppressor genes
TST	: Time sequential therapy
UPAs	: Urokinase plasminogen activator system
VCAM-1	: Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1
VE	: Vascular endothelial
VEGF	: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
VHL	: Von Hippel Lindau
WHO	: World Health Organization
WT1	: Wilm's tumor-1
WTA	: Wilm's tumor antigen

List of tables

<i>No</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Selected Risk Factors Associated With Acute Myeloid Leukemia	13
2	FAB classification of Acute myeloid leukemia	24
3	WHO classification of hematopoietic Myeloproliferative neoplasms	27
4	Common markers used in AML	30
5	Recommended workups for various stages of AML	38
6	initial diagnostic evaluation and management of adult patients with AML	39
7	impact of acute myelogenous leukemia on the clinical outcome	44
8	AML prognostic groups based on the cytogenetics at presentation. SWOG/ECOG cytogenetic classification	44
9	Novel agents potentially useful for acute myeloid leukemia	62
10	Pro- and anti-angiogenic factors	109
11	Factors regulating angiogenesis and their possible biological activities	110
12	Differential Expression of Angiopoietins and Ties in Clinical Sample	114
13	Angiogenesis in hematologic malignancies	116
14	Demographic and clinical data of the studied patients:	141
15	Age, duration till presentation and laboratory investigations at diagnosis and after follow up of studied patients	144
16	Myeloperoxidase (MPO) test and FAB subtypes of the studied patients:	146
17	Flow cytometry of the studied patients at diagnosis:	148

List of tables (Cont.)

<i>No</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
18	Patients risk groups according to cytogenetic analysis (n=40)	149
19	Cytogenetic abnormalities in Unfavourable group (n= 10)	150
20	Cytogenetic abnormalities in favourable group (n= 17)	151
21	Clinical outcome of the studied patients:	152
22	Comparison between laboratory data of studied patients before induction and after induction therapy	154
23	Correlation between level angiopoietin-2 before induction therapy and after induction therapy with different clinical and laboratory data of studied patients:	155
24	Correlation between low and high plasma level angiopoietin-2 to the different clinical and laboratory adverse prognostic markers of studied patients at presentation:	157
25	Correlation between low and high level of angiopoietin-2 to the immunophenotypic data, FAB subtypes, cytogenetics risk (as adverse prognostic markers) and outcome of the studied patients at presentation:	158
26	Correlation between level angiopoietin-2 after induction chemotherapy at day 28 th and outcome	160
27	Correlation between outcome of all patients after induction chemotherapy and different clinical and laboratory investigations (as adverse prognostic markers) of the studied patients (n=40):	162

List of tables (Cont.)

<i>No</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
28	Correlation between outcome of all patients after induction chemotherapy and immunophenotypic data, FAB types, cytogenetic data and level of angiopoietin-2 (as adverse prognostic markers) of the studied patients (n=40):	164
29	Correlation between outcome of living patient after 1 st induction of remission and clinical and laboratory data (as adverse prognostic markers) (n=30):	168
30	Correlation between outcome of living patient after 1 st induction of remission and immunophenotypic data, FAB subtypes, cytogenetic data and angiopoietin-2 level (as adverse prognostic markers) (n=30):	169
31	Correlation between outcome of remitted patients after follow up period for 201 days with the different clinical and laboratory data (as adverse prognostic markers) (n=20):	171
32	Correlation between outcome of remitted patients after follow up period for 201 days and the immunophenotypic data, FAB subtypes, cytogenetic risks and angiopoietin-2 (as adverse prognostic markers) (n=20):	172
33	ROC curve between outcome and Angiopoietin-2 in studied patients	174
34	Correlation between serum level angiopoietin-2 and survival time of the studied patients (n=40):	177
35	Correlation between cytogenetic risk and survival time of the studied patients:	179
36	Correlation between FAB subtypes and survival time of the studied patients:	181

List of Figures

<i>No</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Process of angiogenesis	87
2	Tumor cells secrete proangiogenic growth factors that bind to receptors on dormant endothelial Cells (ECs), leading to vasodilatation and an increase in vessel permeability	90
3	Pathways and mechanisms that can lead to increased angiogenesis	92
4	Domain organization and complex formation of the angiopoietins and Tie receptors	102
5	Structure of tie receptors and angiopoietins	103
6	The growth of hematological tumor cells	106
7	Reagent preparation	135
8	Human angiopoietin-2 concentration	138
9	Percentage of BM blasts at presentation and after induction therapy	145
10	Level of angiopoietin-2 at presentation and after induction therapy	145
11	FAB classification of studied patients at diagnosis	147
12	Flow cytometry of the studied patients at diagnosis	148
13	Patients risk groups according to cytogenetic analysis	149
14	Cytogenetic abnormalities in Unfavourable group	150
15	Cytogenetic abnormalities in favourable group	151
16	Clinical outcome of the studied patients	153
17	Correlation of CD13 expression and level of angiopoietin-2 at presentation	159
18	Correlation of outcome and angiopoietin-2 level at presentation	159
19	Correlation between level angiopoietin-2 and outcome after induction chemotherapy at day 28 th	160

List of Figures (Cont.)

<i>No</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
20	Impact of the gender on the outcome of all patients	165
21	Impact of splenomegaly on the outcome of all patients	165
22	Impact of lymphadenopathy on the outcome of all patients	166
23	Impact of level of angiopoietin-2 on the outcome of all patients	166
24	(a & b): Receiver Operating Charactersitics (ROC) curve for cut-off levels of angiopoietin-2 in the prediction of the outcome	175
25	Kaplan Meier curve for overall survival time of the studied patients	176
26	Correlation between serum level angiopoietin-2 and survival time of the studied patients	178
27	Correlation between FAB subtypes and survival time of the studied patients	182

Introduction

Leukemia is one of the most common and worldwide malignant disease. Chemotherapy for leukemia frequently causes resistance and side effects to patients. Therefore, development of effective therapeutic treatment agents for leukemia is an important and urgent topic (**Chen et al.,2009**)

Leukemias make up to ~2% of adult cancers but comprise a heterogeneous group of diseases (**Chee, 2007**). Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a malignancy of the myeloid elements, the hallmark being a block in normal differentiation and/or uncontrolled growth and lack of differentiation of any one of the hematopoietic progenitors cells **Byrd et al.,(2008)**, leading to the massive accumulation of immature leukemic “blast cells” which usually results in rapid and severe disruption of normal bone marrow function (**Chee, 2007**)

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is the most common acute leukemia affecting adults, and its incidence increases with age. Senior patients with AML usually have poor performance status and chemotherapeutic tolerance (**Roboz, 2007**).

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is predominantly a disease of the elderly as more than half of the patients with this malignancy are over 60 years old. In older patients, the benefit associated with standard intensive chemotherapy remains debated because of excessive toxicity and short duration of response (**Malfuson et al., 2008**)

The most important clinical progress to date in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) has been largely focused in two major areas. One is the area of treatment modality; specifically, the more widespread use of allogeneic stem cell transplantation. The other area of progress has, occurred in the