- ・病院の中でしか経験がなく、開業医の先生の元で働く看護師や、訪問看護をされる看 護師との交流がはかれることが有用だと思っている。この会で、他施設の方の話を聞くことで、実際の患者さんに伝えられたり、ケアにつなげていくことが目標。
- ・ 化学療法が無効となったあと、ターミナルの時期にかかわる。 日頃、病院との関係で安心できるのは、「いつでも入院 OK です」という言葉。
- ・在宅で「麻薬、抗がん剤など、実際にきちんと 飲めている人は少ない」ということ。 最期までき ちんと飲んでいたお薬が抗がん剤、という人がい た。服薬指導などをはじめ、他職種がその患者に どんな対応をしているのか、お互いに知りながら 患者さんを支えていければ、と思う。

(調剤薬局薬剤師)

- ・抗がん剤の処方を行っているが、会議で学んだことで、実際に生かされたのでは ないかと考えている。
- ・院内薬剤師から、調剤薬局の薬剤師などの研修 も企画してもらえれば。実際に抗がん剤の処方箋 がきて慌てないように学習しておく必要がある。
- ・会に参加している動機としては、自分が対応することで、患者さんに不利益にならないよう、という思いがある。オピオイドを使用している患者さんへの対応にしても、

主治医によって、個々の対応があり、薬剤師と してできることを行っていきたい。

(医療連携室、MSW)

- ・顔が見える連携はとても重要と考えており、このような会が有用だと思う。
- ・がんの患者さんの過程において、化学療法から終末期という経過の中生じてくる問題への対応、とくに経済面などの対応が主となりかかわっている。会に参加することで、学習になり、多職種の意見を聞けることがよい。
- d) 地域連携パスと共通した説明資料の作成 本研究事業を通じ、大阪府がん診療連携協議会地 域連携クリニカルパス部会大腸がん検討班が作成 した大腸がん地域連携クリニカルパスを改変し大 腸がんのクリニカルパスを作成した。
 - ① 大腸手術後医療連携治療ノート
 - ② 術後補助化学療法医療連携治療ノート (UFT/LV)
 - ③ 術後補助化学療法医療連携治療ノート (Xeloda)

癌研有明病院が作成した抗がん剤治療セルフケア ハンドブック等を参考に下記資料を作成した。

④ ~外来化学療法を受ける患者さんとご家

族の方へ~

抗がん剤の副作用について

⑤ ~外来化学療法を受ける患者さんとご家族 の方へ~

> 外来化学療法センターについて 中心静脈ポートを留置されている方へ 医療費に関すること

がん診療地域医療連携研修会でクリニカルパスに ついて学びあい、共通の資料の作成に取り組んで いる。当初本研修会を通じて自院で作成したクリ ニカルパスの運用を開始したが、ノートタイプで なかったこと、医療者、患者向けに別々に作成し たことなどにより具体的な運用に至らなかった。 元来当地域の医療機関で抗がん剤治療を行ってい る診療所は多くはないが、今回作成したパス、資 料は本研究の研究分担者の運用実績からも有用で あると考えられ、当地域での活用につきがん診療 地域医療連携研修会等も通じて検討を行っていく 予定である。

- 2) Cancer Board と地域医療者へのオープン化 当院では2007年1月より院内のがん診療の標準化 と診療の質の向上を目指してCancer Board を開始 した。第1第3金曜日の朝7時30分より、内科外 科の術前術後カンファランスの後に院内の医師、 看護師、薬剤師、事務職員等他職種の出席のもと 行っている。2010年の3月時点で73回開催され た。討議内容は
- ①院内に新しく導入される診断、治療法の検討
 - ・新しく導入する治療法の提示
- ・化学療法新規登録レジメンの導入の決定 ②化学療法導入症例、治療変更症例の全例の提示 と治療決定、治療の妥当性の検討
- ③問題症例の提示と検討
- ④がん患者さんの動向の把握
- ⑤合併症、有害事象対策、前処置の標準化

等、がん診療に関わる全般的な事柄、日ごろの診療に直結した討論、情報の共有化が行われている。 抗がん剤の専門家が不在の当院においても最新治療の導入がスムーズに行われており、患者さんの情報の共有化による治療の安全性、妥当性の確保等に有効に機能していると考えられる。

2008年6月より地域でのさらなる情報の共有と連携を目指して、地域の医療者に Cancer Board をオープン化した。実質的な協議の場とするために個人情報を取り扱うため、出席者には個人情報保護に関する誓約書を提出していただいている。

早朝であることもあり、現段階では他施設からの出席者は多くない。今後これらの情報共有の場が

地域のがん診療にどのように活用されていくか検 討、改善の余地がある。当院のがん診療の概念図 を図2に示す。

図2 霧島市立医師会医療センターの がん診療概念図

D. 考察

地域においてがん診療を強化し安全なシステムを 構築していくためには、がん診療に関わる医療者 が日々進歩する標準的ながん医療を習得し実践し ていく必要がある。限られたマンパワーや医療資 源、専門的な研修会などが多くはない地方の医療 圏にとっては、これらを効率的に習得し安全性を 確保するためのシステムづくり、方法論の検討が 必要である。抗がん剤の専門家(臨床腫瘍医等) を要さない当院のような施設で、手技の標準化や 最新治療の情報を共有し実践するためには Cancer Board 等による他職種での共通理解の場を 設けることは有効である。さらに地域の医療者と の学びの場を創設することで、顔が見える地域連 携が可能となる。施設間の共通理解を深めること で、スムーズな連携が可能となり、地域で質の高 いがん医療を提供できる体制が実現できるものと 考えられた。

E. 結論

Cancer Board、地域連携研修会を通して、他職種、多施設で最適ながん治療の提供を目指して学びあい、意見交換を行う場を創設し継続することは地域に質の高いがん診療を提供する上で有用であると考えられ、出席者の満足感も高かった。マンパワーや専門家不在などの医療資源が限られた地方の非がん診療連携拠点病院においては、患者が安心してがん診療を受けることができるというだけでなく、医療従事者、医療機関も安心して、自信を持って質の高いがん診療を提供できる

システムのあり方や、効率的な標準治療の習得が できる体制作りが求められる。来年度に向けて整 理し具体的な提言を行っていきたい。

- F. 健康危険情報 なし。
- G. 研究発表 なし。
- H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況 なし。









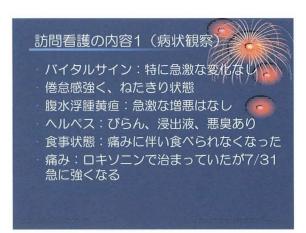






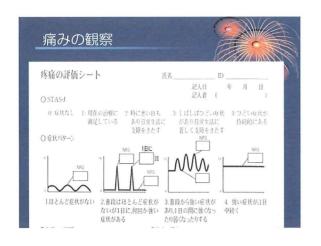


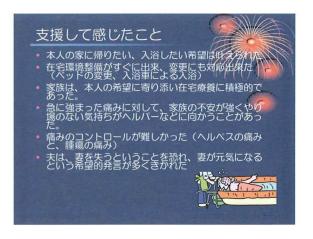


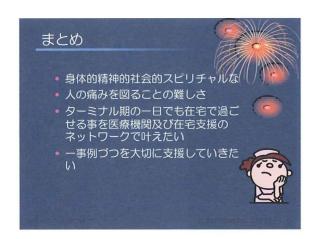


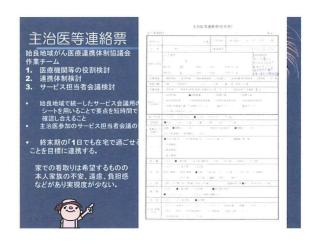




















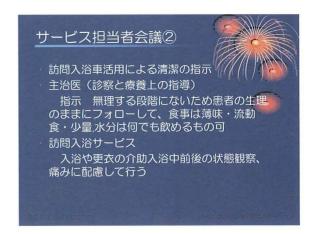
在宅療養連携クリティカルパス(ターミナル期)











主治医と介護保険

主治医意見書・・要介護度変更の為認入提出 サービス担当者会議① (病院主治医)

出席出来ず、主治医ケアマネジャー連絡票等を用いての指示連携・・本人の病状、療養しの注意点、介護保険サービス(福祉用具・訪問看護・訪問介護等)の活用の有効性について

- サービス担当者会議②(診療所主治医)
- 訪問入浴の有効性と注意点について 訪問診療/随時、介護保険担当者への指示/相談 訪問看護指示書や訪問入浴適否意見書

訪問看護ステーションの支援

- 主治医から訪問看護指示書
- 看護情報提供書地域連携室を介して



(別紙3)

厚生労働科学研究費補助金(がん臨床研究事業) 分担研究報告書

外来化学療法における部門の体制および有害事象発生時の対応と安全管理システムに 関する研究

研究分担者 金澤旭宣 大阪赤十字病院 消化管外科副部長

研究要旨 安全な術補助化学療法と確実な術後サーベイランスを目的とした『私の治療 カルテ』を中心とした地域連携パスを作成し実際に運用を開始した。施設内の外楽化学 療法部門の体制の確立とともに、地域連携による機能分化が地域の医療レベル向上に寄 与すると考えられる。

A. 研究目的

がん拠点病院またはそれに準じる一般施設における抗癌剤の外来治療の実態を調査して、安全性の確保や有害事象発生時の対策、コメデイカルスタッフも活用した実施体制のあり方を提言したい。具体的にどのようなマニュアルや指針、研修会があるべきか、体制のあり方を調査して議論し、最終的に提言を行い、安全性、有効性をさらに高める。

B. 研究方法

赤十字病院の一つとして大阪赤十字病院からいくつかの赤十字病院に調査を行う。 赤十字病院に共通のレジメン登録や安全管理などをめざす。

(倫理面への配慮) 患者に対する調査は考慮していないので、必要とは考えない。

C. 研究結果

大阪府下共通の地域連携パスを21年4 月以後に大腸癌患者にたいして試験的に運 用を開始した。運用を開始するにあたって 新たな連携システムを構築することを当初 計画したが、時間的にもコスト的にも効率 が悪いため、既にある登録医システムを利 用して、パスの稼働を開始した。患者自身 がパスの内容を理解することで、患者の 足度の向上にもつながり、採血等の客観的 評価が容易な検査をかかりつけ医で施行す る事によって拠点病院での業務の効率化と 医療機関の機能分化を推進する事が可能となった。ただ特に乳癌のパスの運用においては連携先のかかりつけ医から、診療内容についての詳細な研修会の要望があり現在 準備中である。

外来化学療法室の現状とともに地域連携パスの運用状況も含めたアンケート調査を 次年度に向けて準備中である。

D. 考察

抗がん剤の外来治療における機能分化のツールとしての地域連携パスの運用は、今後の地域全体でのがん治療レベルの向上につなげる事が期待出来る。その一方で、多数のがん拠点病院やそれに準ずる一般施設が密集する地域において一元的な連携システムの構築は困難であり、今後再考を要すると考えられる。

E. 結論

施設内の外来化学療法部門の体制の確立による安全管理とともに、地域連携パスによる医療機関の機能分化が地域の医療レベル向上につながる。

F. 健康危険情報

なし

G. 研究発表

1. 論文発表

Multicenter safety study of mFOLFOX6 for unresectable advanced / recurrent colorectal cancer in elderly patients.

Sugimoto S, Katano K, <u>Kanazawa A</u>, Yoshimura H, Kidani A, Takeda H, Makino M, Ozaki N, Tanaka T and Ikeguchi M

J Exp Clin Cancer Res 28:109, 2009

・大阪赤十字病院における化学療法の標準化 への取り組み -複雑化する大腸癌化学療法 への当院の対応について

金澤旭宣

医学のあゆみ 232(3):216-223, 2010

・癌治療の現状と展望 1-標準治療の連携と 分子標的バイオマーカー

標準治療と連携でのポイント アジュバント 療法のカペシタビンパス

金澤旭宣

カレントテラピー 27(11):989-993, 2009

2. 学会発表

・大腸がん治療における地域連携パスの役割 金澤旭宣

2010 年 3 月 18 日 第 8 回日本臨床腫瘍学会 学術集会

H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況(予定を 含む。)

なし

厚生労働科学研究費補助金 (がん臨床研究事業) 分担研究報告書

分担項目:『全体調査のまとめ、問題点の抽出』

研究分担者:横山雅大 財団法人癌研究会有明病院化学療法科・血液腫瘍科 医員

研究要旨

より効率的な外来化学療法システムの構築をめざし、主な有害事象のマネジメントおよび予期せぬ有害事象に対する対応への強化することにより新規薬剤に対応した外来治療マネジメントを行うことを目指す。悪性リンパ腫治療マニュアルの改訂をおこない全国がん拠点病院へ配布することによりあらたな新薬を含めた標準治療の周知を行う。

今後の課題として地域との連携の強化を目指す

A. 研究目的

本年は血液がんを中心にした、より効率的な外来化学療法システムの構築をめざした。 血液がんの有害事象のマネジメントおよび 予期せぬ有害事象に対する対応への強化および新規薬剤に対応した外来治療マネジメントのためマニュアルを作成し全国がん拠点病院へ配布した。

B. 研究方法

新規薬剤の外来治療としては経口フルダラビン (適応症例は再発または難治性の低悪性度 B 細胞性非ホジキンリンパ腫、またはマントル細胞リンパ腫。副作用は比較的軽度(消化器毒性、血液学的毒性)) 当科における経口フルダラビンを含む治療成績は下記のとおり良好である。

当科における経口フルダラビンを含む治療成績

	No.of pts	CR	PR	SD	PD	NE	ORR %(95%CI)	CR rate %(95%CI)
Total	13	3	6	1	2	1	75(43-95)	25(6-57)
FL	7	2	3	1	0	1	71	29
MCL	4	1	2	0	1	0	75	25
Others	2	0	1	0	1	0	50	0
with R	9	1	5	1	1	1	67	11
without R	4	2	1	0	1	0	75	50
	施行コー	ス数			M		n(range) 1-10)	

また血液毒性として下記のとおり、白血球 減少、好中球減少、血小板減少がみられた が、コントロール可能であった。

血液毒性

	Any grade	Grade 3	Grade 4
Toxicity	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)
Leukopenia	12(92)	5(38)	3(23)
Neutropenia	12(92)	4(31)	6(46)
Lymphopenia	12(92)	4(31)	8(62)
Anemia	10(77)	0(0)	1(8)
Thrombocytopenia	8(62)	1(8)	1(8)

ゼバリン (適応症例は再発または難治性の 低悪性度 B 細胞性非ホジキンリンパ腫、ま たはマントル細胞リンパ腫。) 当科における ゼバリンの治療成績は下記のとおりである。

当科におけるZevalin治療

Case No.	性別	年齡	病理 診斯	前治療 数	治療前白血球	治療前 好中球	治療前 血小板(万)	果炊	主な有 審事象	転用
1	F	56	MALT	5	4300	2010	23	CR	WBC G4 Pit G4 HZ G2	無病生存
2	M	55	FL G2	3	7400	4320	32.5	未評価	未評価	生存
3	M	70	MCL	2	7900	4770	21.1	未評価	未評価	生存
4	M	58	FL G2	6			11月11日治	療予定		
5	F	59	FLG1	1			11月18日治	療予定		

血液がん外来化学療法におけるマネジメント ー Rapid R 臨床試験について ー・CD20 陽性 B 細胞性悪性リンパ腫におけるリツキシマブの単位時間あたりの最大耐量(最高投与速度)を検証し、単位時間当た

りの最適投与量(投与速度)を決定する。 安全性(Grade 別有害事象の発現数、発現 頻度)の確認を行う。

対象は濾胞性リンパ腫、びまん性大細胞型 B 細胞性リンパ腫、マントル細胞リンパ腫 などのリツキシマブの適応となる CD20 陽性 B 細胞性悪性リンパ腫(ただしバーキットリンパ腫は除く)。

現在レベル3の速度で研究が進行中である。 レベル1,2では重篤な有害事象が認められず、安全に治療可能であることが検証された。

C. 研究結果

血液がんにおける新規薬剤が近年多く見られている。当院ではチームベルケイド、フルダラビン、セバリンなどの医師、薬剤師、 看護師からなるチームの連携強化、マニュアルを作成した。

また、点滴時間の長いリツキシマブについ ては今後外来点滴時間を短くできるかどう かについての研究が進行中である。

安全性および有害事象の確認ができれば全 国へ普及でき、外来化学療法時良好なマネ ジメントの一助となることを期待する。

D. 考察

血液がんにおいてリツキシマブ、フルダラビン、ゼバリンなどの新規治療薬では、外 来通院を中心に安全性と有効性が検証された。

E. 結論

血液がんにおける化学療法(新規薬剤を含む)は外来通院致傷で安全で有効に行うことが可能である。より効率的にマネジメントができるよう研究が進行中である。

F. 健康危険情報 特記すべき事なし

G. 研究発表

1. 論文発表

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 - H. 知的財産権の出願·登録状況 特記すべき事なし

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

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Identification of CD20 C-Terminal Deletion Mutations Associated with Loss of CD20 Expression in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

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Abstract

Purpose: Rituximab is commonly incorporated into CD20-positive B-cell lymphoma therapy to improve response and prognosis. With increasing use, resistance to rituximab is a continuing concern, but CD20 mutation as a cause of resistance has not previously been reported.

Experimental Design: Freshly collected lymphoma cells from 50 patients with previously untreated or relapsed/resistant non-Hodgkin's B-cell lymphomas (diffuse large B cell, n = 22; follicular, n = 7; mucosa associated lymphoid tissue, n = 16; chronic lymphocytic leukemia, n=2; small lymphocytic lymphoma, n=1; lymphoplasmacytic, n=1; mantle cell lymphoma, n = 1) were assessed for CD20 expression by flow cytometry, and CD20 gene sequencing was done on extracted DNA.

Results: CD20 mutations were found in 11 (22.0%) of 50 patients and could be grouped as C-terminal deletion (8.0%), early termination (10.0%), and extracellular domain (2.0%) or transmembrane domain (2.0%) mutations. The mean fluorescence intensity of CD20 on fresh lymphoma cells was significantly lower for the C-terminal deletion mutation [3.26; 95% confidence interval (95% CI), 0.09-6.89] compared with wild type (30.8; 95% CI, 22.4-39.2; P < 0.05). In contrast, early termination mutations did not show significant differences in CD20 expression compared with wild type (19.5; 95% CI, 10.7-28.4; *P* > 0.05).

Conclusions: It is possible that C-terminal deletion mutations of CD20 may be related to relapse/resistance after rituximab therapy. These mutations should be examined in patients showing progression of disease after partial remission.

Therapeutic monoclonal antibodies have been developed against cancer cells, such as malignant lymphoma, breast, and colorectal cancers, including rituximab (Mabthera/Rituxan; ref. 1), trastuzumab (Herceptin; ref. 2), and bevacizumab

has emerged as a useful tool for adjunct cancer therapy (4). Although CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone/prednisolone) therapy leads to median overall survival rates of only 60%, addition of rituximab improves rates Authors' Affiliations: Departments of ¹Medical Oncology and Hematology, and by $\sim 20\%$ (5). ²Pathology, Cancer Institute Hospital; ³Division of Clinical Chemotherapy and With the need to determine standard first-, second-, and ⁴Olympus Bio-imaging Laboratory, Cancer Chemotherapy Center, Japanese

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Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo, Japan; and ⁵Nutritional Science

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Note: Y. Terui and K. Hatake designed the research and wrote the article; Y. Terui, Y. Mishima, N. Sugimura, K. Kojima, T. Sakurai, Y. Mishima, R. Kuniyoshi, A. Taniyama, M. Yokoyama, S. Sakajiri, S. Takahashi, and Y. Ito did the research; K. Takeuchi did the pathologic diagnosis; and C. Watanabe analyzed the data.

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subsequent-line combination therapies using rituximab (6, 7), relapse/resistance to rituximab therapy is an important issue.

(Avastin; ref. 3), respectively. The rituximab target antigen is the

B-cell membrane differentiation antigen CD20, and rituximab

The mechanisms of action of rituximab are inhibition of proliferation, induction of apoptosis, complement-dependent cytotoxicity, and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. A few reports indicate that loss of CD20 expression occurs in some patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma during rituximab therapy (8-10), but the relationship between development of resistance to rituximab and changes in rituximab action have not yet been clarified. Heterogeneity of intensity of CD20 expression in replicate analysis of the same sample has been commonly observed by flow cytometric analysis (11). One explanation for this might be the development of resistant subsets of lymphoma cells by mutation. Recently, mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor have been reported to have a relationship with the differing sensitivity to gefitinib therapy seen in samples from Japanese and American patients (12).

Our experience with resistance began with a patient who had a posterior mediastinal lymphoma that became resistant during

Clin Cancer Res 2009;15(7) April 1, 2009

Translational Relevance

Rituximab is commonly incorporated into CD20-positive B-cell lymphoma therapy to improve response and prognosis. However, with increasing use, resistance to rituximab is a continuing concern. Although some mechanisms have been explained for resistance to rituximab, CD20 C-terminal mutation was found as one of the mechanism for the first time. In this study, two useful applications will be of concern in the field of medicine of malignant lymphoma. First, because the CD20 C-terminal mutation was detected in only patients with disease progression, a more sensitive assay could be developed to detect CD20 mutations at initial diagnosis. This will be able to predict whether the patients with the CD20 mutation may show relapsed/ refractory disease. Second, if the patients have lymphoma cells with this kind of the mutation, it will be possible that they may be treated with other strategies such as other anti-CD20 antibodies with or without radioisotopes and anti-CD22 antibodies with or without calicheamycin. For those reasons, this work will be applied to future important practice of the field of malignant lymphoma.

rituximab plus CHOP therapy. Initially, pathologic examination by computed tomography-guided biopsy and immuno-histologic testing showed that the lymphoma cells expressed the CD20 antigen. During rituximab plus CHOP therapy, the patient experienced a massive right pleural effusion with lymphoma cells, and these cells showed loss of CD20 expression. In this article, we analyze the relationships between CD20 mutation, CD20 expression, and relapse after rituximab therapy in 50 patients with lymphoma, including the original index case.

Materials and Methods

Collection of clinical samples. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the chamber of physicians at the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Japan. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients to use the resected samples and to do bone marrow aspirates for research purposes. For this study, all 50 patients with malignant lymphoma who underwent lymph node biopsy and bone marrow aspiration at the Cancer Institute Hospital of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research between February 1, 2003, and November 30, 2004, were assessed prospectively. After histopathologic examination, the malignancies were classified according to WHO lymphoma criteria. Forty-three patients received R-CHOP (rituximab 375 mg/m² weekly for 8 cycles and cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m², doxorubicin 50 mg/m², vincristine 1.4 mg/m², and prednisolone 60 mg/m²) therapy. Three of them underwent radiotherapy to a total dose of 35 to 45 Gy after R-CHOP, and one of them received radiotherapy before R-CHOP. One patient received a therapy of rituximab 375 mg/m² weekly for 8 cycles and cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m², vincristine 1.4 mg/m², and prednisolone 60 mg/m². Five patients received rituximab monotherapy (375 mg/m² weekly for 8 cycles). For one patient, rituximab-VP-16 was given as rituximab 375 mg/m² weekly for 8 cycles, and etoposide 50 mg was administered orally for 2 of every 4 wks.

Fresh lymphoma cells were collected from 50 patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (diffuse large B cell, n = 22; follicular, n = 7; mucosa associated lymphoid tissue, n = 16; chronic lymphocytic

leukemia, n=2; small lymphocytic lymphoma, n=1; lymphoplasmacytic, n=1; mantle cell lymphoma, n=1). In 9 of the 50 patients, analysis of the CD20 gene was done after disease progression.

Surface markers. The CD19-positive cells isolated by a magnetic cell sorting system were stained with phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD19 (BD Biosciences) and phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD20 antibodies. Flow cytometry was done by FACscan (Becton Dickinson). Intensity of CD20 expression was normalized by comparison against a control and expressed as the mean fluorescence intensity ratio. Rituximab was labeled with Alexa Fluor 488 molecule (Invitrogen) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Assessment of mutations and expression. Genomic DNA and total RNA were extracted from CD19-positive lymphoma cells in TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) using the supplied protocol. One microgram of RNA was reverse transcribed with Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (BD Biosciences) using oligo(dT)₁₇ according to the manufacturer's instruction. Genomic PCR of five of the eight exons of the CD20 gene was done using BD Advantage 2 polymerase. Reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) was also done using the following pairs of primers containing BamHI and SalI sites to amplify the full-length transcript and selected exon pairs: exons 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. PCR amplification was carried out with the Hot Start/Amplimax method with the following temperature cycling parameters: 95°C for 30 s, 58°C for 30 s, 68°C for 1 min for 25 cycles, and a final extension at 68°C for 3 mins. The primer pair sequences used for amplification are available as below.

Genomic PCR was done using the following primers with five of eight exons of the CD20 gene, respectively: Forward primer for exon 3, 5'-CCTTTCTCAGAACTCAGC AGTAGGCCTTGC-3'; reverse primer for exon 3, 5'-ACTGACTTACCCCCAAAGTCTTAGATTCCC-3'; forward primer for exon 4, 5'-CTCTCCCCAGGCTGTCCAGATTATGAATGG-3'; reverse primer for exon 4, 5'-TTTTACTCACCATAATGCCTCCCCAGAGAG-3'; forward primer for exon 5, 5'-CTCCTCTATCTCCTGTCTTGCCCACCCCCT-3'; reverse primer for exon 5, 5'-AAAAAATAGGTACTTCTCTGACATGTGGGA-3'; forward primer for exon 6, 5'-CATTTCAGGTCAAAGGAAAAATGAT-3'; reverse primer for exon 6, 5'-ACTTACCAAGAACACTTACCAAGAAA-3'; forward primer for exon 7, 5'-TGTTTTTCAGGGCATTTTGTCAGTGATGCT-3'; reverse primer for exon 7, 5'-ACTACTACTTACAGATTTGGGTCTGGAGCA-3'; forward primer for exon 8, 5'-TTTCTGTTTTAGAACATAGTTCTCCTGTCA-3'; and reverse primer for exon 8, 5'-CAGAAAACAGAAAACAGAAAATCACTTAAGGAGAG-3'.

Table 1. Patient characteristics

Histology	Treatment	n	Analysis of PD sample
MALT	R-CHOP	11	1
	R	3	1
	R-VP16	1	
	$R\text{-}CHOP \rightarrow RTx$	1	
FL	R-CHOP	5	2
	R	1	
	R -CHOP $\rightarrow RTx$	1	
DLBCL	R-CHOP	21	2
	$RTx \rightarrow R\text{-}CHOP$	1	1
CLL/SLL	R-CHOP	2	1
	R	1	
Lymphoplasmacytic	R-COP	1	
MCL	CHOP+ RTx \rightarrow R	1	1

Abbreviations: CLL/SLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma; COP, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL, follicular lymphoma; MALT, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; PD, progressive disease; R, rituximab; RTx, radiation therapy; VP16, etoposide.

RT-PCR was also done using the following pairs of primers with BamHI and SalI sites for full length and three parts of exons (exons 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8), respectively: Forward primer for full length, 5'-CGCGGATCCGCGATGACAACACCCAGA-3'; reverse primer for full length, 5'-TCCCCCGGGGGATTAAGGAGAGCTGTC-3'; forward primer for exons 3 and 4, 5'-ATGACAACACC CAGAAATTCAGTAAATGGG-3'; reverse primer for exons 3 and 4, 5'-CATAATGCCTCCCCAGAGAGGGG-TACCACAC-3'; forward primer for exons 5 and 6, 5'-TATATTATTTCCG-GATCACTCCTGGCAGCA-3'; reverse primer for exons 5 and 6, 5'-CCAAGAACAGAGATTGTATGCTGTAACAGT-3'; forward primer for exons 7 and 8, 3'-GCATTTTGTCAGTGATGCTGATCTTTGCCT-5'; and reverse primer for exons 7 and 8, 5'-TTAAGGAGAGCT GTCATTTTC-TATTGGTG A-3'. The following pair of primers for glyceraldehyde-3phosphate dehydrogenase was used as a housekeeping gene control: forward primer, 5'-CCTTCATTGACCTCAACTAC-3', and reverse primer, 5'-AGTGATGGCATGGACTGTGGT-3'.

Direct sequence analysis of genomic DNA and PCR product was done by ABI PRISM 3100 (Invitrogen) as described in previous reports (13, 14).

Cloning and expression of CD20 mutations. The PCR product was subcloned into mammalian expression vector pTARGET (Promega) using a single 3-T overhang into the cloning site. pTARGET vectors with CD20 mutants were stably introduced into the chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line K562 by electroporation and selected with G418 (Invitrogen).

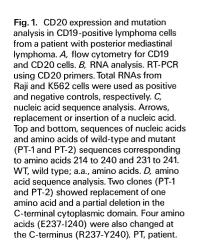
In vitro translation assay. The CD20 mutant genes in the pTARGET vector were transcribed and translated using an *in vitro* translation kit (Promega) according to the protocol. In brief, 1 μ g of DNA was added to the *in vitro* translation reaction mixture. After adding 1 μ Ci of 35 S-methionine, the reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C for 1 h. After electrophoresis of the labeled products, the gel was dried and autoradiography was done.

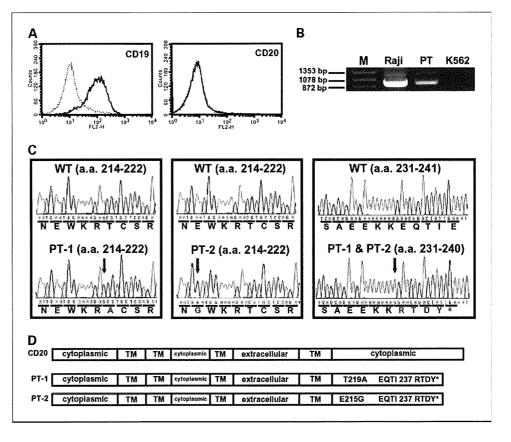
In vivo transfection assay. Wild-type and mutant sequences were stably transfected into K562 cells (K562/mock, K562/WT, K562/CD-1,

K562/CD-2, and K562/CD-3); after which, flow cytometric analysis was done and confocal laser scanning microscopy was used for imaging analysis (FV1000, Olympus). Immunohistochemistry was done on mock, wild-type, CD-1, CD-2, and CD-3 mutant – transfected K562 cells using a biotin-free dextran polymer system (Envision+, DAKO).

Antibody against CD20 N-terminal peptide. The peptide corresponding to amino acids 23 to 36 of CD20, MQSGPKPLFRRMSS, was synthesized, and a polyclonal antibody against the peptide was raised in the rabbit by Scrum, Inc. The antiserum was purified using an Immunopure IgG purification kit (Pierce Biotechnology, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. For Western blot analysis with this antibody, the cells were then washed once with PBS and lysed with 1× sample buffer. After electrophoresis on 10% to 20% gradient gels (Daiichikagaku), Western blot analysis was done with primary polyclonal anti – CD20 N-terminus antibody (dilution, 1:1,000) and secondary horse radish peroxidase – conjugated anti – rabbit immunoglobulin antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.). Detection was done using an enhanced chemiluminescence system (GE Healthcare UK Ltd.).

Immunohistochemistry. Sections (4-µm thick) were cut and mounted on poly-L-lysine-coated slides. Immunohistochemistry was done using a biotin-free dextran polymer system (Envision+, DAKO). Briefly, after deparaffinization in xylene and rehydration using ethanol/water dilutions, antigen retrieval was done by placing the sections in preheated 0.01 mol/L citrate buffer (pH 6) for 40 mins at 97°C, followed by 20 mins at room temperature. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked by immersion in 3% hydrogen peroxide for 5 mins at room temperature. The sections were incubated with the anti-N-terminus of CD20 rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:400) for 30 mins at room temperature. The antibody was detected with Envision+, and the reactions were visualized by incubating the sections with diaminobenzidene (DAB+, DAKO). The sections were counterstained with hematoxylin; all staining procedures were done in a DAKO Autostainer.





Groups	Mutated domains	Amino acid sequence from mutation	Classification	Therapy	Biopsy after PD
Group 1					
C-terminal deletion (truncation) CD-1	C-terminal cytoplasmic	I211S	FL	R-CHOP	Yes
CD-2	C-terminal cytoplasmic	EQT123 RTDY	DLBCL	R-CHOP	No
CD-3*	C-terminal cytoplasmic	T219A: EQT123RTDY	DLBCL*	RTx → R-CHOP	Yes*
CD-4*	C-terminal cytoplasmic	E215G: EQT123RTDY	DLBCL*	$RTx \rightarrow R\text{-}CHOP$	Yes*
CD-5	Second transmembrane fused to C-terminal cytoplasmic	SLLAATEKNSRKCLVKGKMIMNSLSLFAAIS- GMILSIMDIL fused to ITPGSNGEKLQEV- FGQRKNDNEFIEPLCCHFWNDSFNHGHT	MCL	$CHOP + RTx \to R$	Yes
Group 2					
Extracellular Group 3	Extracellular	T180A	DLBCL	R-CHOP	No
Transmembrane Group 4	Third transmembrane	F125L	CLL/SLL	R	No
Early termination	N-terminal cytoplasmic	MYIHVLKLSHHFMSTVH	MALT	R-CHOP	No
	N-terminal cytoplasmic	MGLSRQSQ	DLBCL	R-CHOP	No
	N-terminal cytoplasmic	MGLSRQSQ	DLBCL	R-CHOP	No
	N-terminal cytoplasmic	MTHPEIQ	MALT	R-CHOP	No
	N-terminal cytoplasmic	MTHPEIQ	DLBCL	R-CHOP	No

Clinical parameters. Time to progression was calculated from the date of initiation of rituximab therapy to the date of detection of progressive disease or to the date of last contact.

 * Clones CD-3 and CD-4 are from the same patient.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was done using StatView version 5.0 and InStat version 2.00 software (SAS Institute, Inc.). Statistical comparisons were done by Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric ANOVA test and confirmed by Student's t test, with P < 0.05 interpreted as a significant difference. Time to progression was analyzed by the

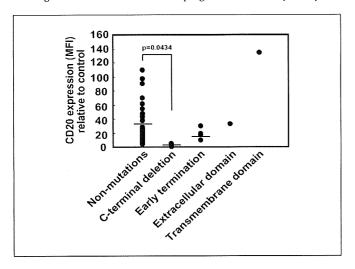


Fig. 2. Relationship between mutations and CD20 expression. Mean fluorescence intensity of CD20 relative to the control was assessed in CD19-positive cells from clinical samples by flow cytometric analysis. Fifty cases were classified as nonmutations or as mutations and grouped according to the domain affected (C-terminal deletion, extracellular domain, early termination, and transmembrane domain). MFI, mean fluorescence intensity.

Kaplan-Meier method using Dr. SPSS II software (SPSS Japan, Inc.), and the log-rank test was used for univariate analysis.

Results

CD20 mutations. Patient characteristics and timing of mutation analysis are shown in Table 1. The index case of a female with posterior mediastinal lymphoma developing resistance during rituximab plus CHOP therapy was included in this nucleic acid analysis. Although these lymphoma cells were CD19 positive and CD20 negative on flow cytometric analysis (Fig. 1A), CD20 mRNA was detectable by RT-PCR (Fig. 1B). In our study, genomic PCR and RT-PCR were done with the primers for five of the eight exons in the CD20 genes. In exon 8, sequence analysis for genomic DNA and the PCR product revealed that there were some clones with frameshifts due to insertion of one adenine residue. To confirm this result, the PCR products were subcloned into mammalian expression vector pTARGET, and analysis on the ABI sequencer detected the same frameshift mutation in combination with two different point mutations (Fig. 1C). Four of the 10 clones identified showed the same frameshift mutation in genomic DNA that had been detected by PCR. Of the two point mutations, both resulted in replacement of one amino acid (T219A and E215G) and both were seen in combination with a partial deletion frameshift mutation in the C-terminal cytoplasmic domain (changing the C-terminal four amino acids from EQTI to RTDY; Fig. 1D).

RNA samples from 49 other patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were investigated retrospectively by RT-PCR analysis.

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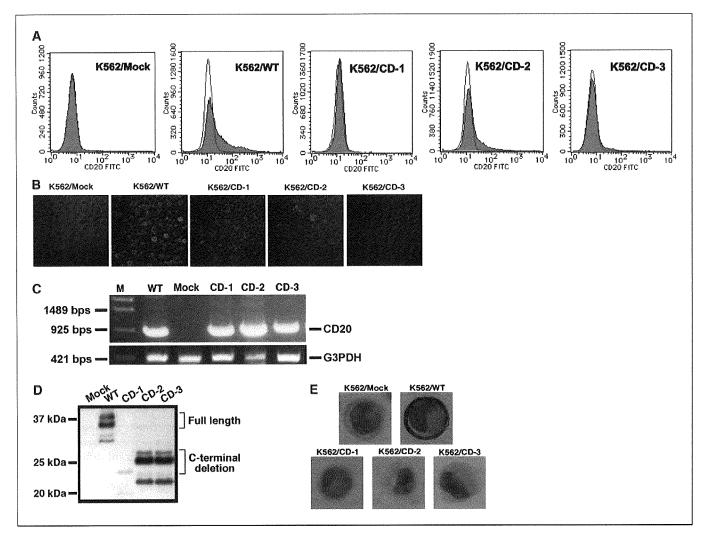


Fig. 3. CD20 expression in mutants CD-1, CD-2, and CD-3. Wild-type and mutant sequences were stably transfected into K562 cells (K562/mock, K562/WT, K562/CD-1, K562/CD-2, and K562/CD-3); after which, flow cytometric analysis was done with Alexa Fluor 488 – labeled rituximab, and confocal laser scanning microscopy with Alexa Fluor 488 – labeled rituximab was used for imaging analysis (FV1000, Olympus). *A,* flow cytometry results. *B,* confocal laser scanning microscopy results. *C,* RT-PCR results using total RNA. The PCR product of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase was loaded as a housekeeping gene control. *D,* Western blotting results using anti – CD20 N-terminus antibody. *E,* immunohistochemistry results. Cells were stained for CD20 expression with anti – CD20 N-terminus antibody.

All patients had received rituximab with or without other chemotherapy or radiotherapy, and in 9 of the 50 patients, fresh samples for the analysis were taken after disease progression (Table 1). We found heterogeneity at the nucleic acid level, with several different CD20 mutation types identified by DNA analysis, which could be grouped according to their location (Table 2). The C-terminal cytoplasmic domain was affected in patients classified in Group 1. Table 2 presents the group 1 mutations seen in the index case (CD-3, CD-4), in which the adenine insertion frameshift was observed without detection of the additional point mutation (CD-2) and a partial deletion stopped at amino acid S211 (CD-1). Finally, a replacement of ITPGSNGEKLQEVFGQRKNDNEFIEPLCC-HFWNDSFNHGHT at \$162 in the second transmembrane domain caused the C-terminal cytoplasmic domain to be defective (CD-5). The samples from three of the four patients in group 1 were taken after disease progression.

In group 2, the extracellular domain was altered by replacement of an amino acid (T180A). In group 3, replacement of an amino acid (F125L) altered the third transmembrane

domain. The four patients in group 4 had a stop codon detected close to the 5 site of the *CD20* gene, which may produce a short peptide. In these cases, a second methionine following the stop codon may initiate transcription of a long peptide.

Relationship between CD20 expression and CD20 mutations. The relationship between groups of mutations and CD20 expression were examined in fresh CD19-positive cells from patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. To observe which group of CD20 mutations was related to down-regulation of CD20 expression, the mean fluorescence intensity of CD20 expression relative to the control was examined in each group (Fig. 2). There was a significant difference in CD20 expression between wild-type and C-terminal deletion mutation groups (mean difference, 24.0; P < 0.01), but this was not the case for wild type compared with early termination groups (mean difference, 3.1; P > 0.05) or between C-terminal deletions mutation and early termination groups (mean difference, -21.0; P > 0.05). The CD20 expression seen in group 1 [mean fluorescence intensity, 3.26; 95% confidence interval (95% CI), 0.09-6.89] significantly decreased compared with wild type (mean fluorescence intensity, 30.8; 95% CI, 22.4-39.2; P < 0.05; two-sided Student's t test), whereas that of the early termination group (mean fluorescence intensity, 19.5; 95% CI, 10.7-28.4) was not significantly different from wild type. In addition, there was no significant difference in the mean fluorescence intensity among between the different subtypes of Bcell lymphomas such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (mean fluorescence intensity, 35.9; 95% CI, 23.5-48.3), mucosaassociated lymphoid tissue (mean fluorescence intensity, 32.8; 95% CI, 18.3-47.3), follicular lymphoma (mean fluorescence intensity, 17.9; 95% CI, 11.7-24.1), and chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma (mean fluorescence intensity, 51.82; 95% CI, 1-133.3), and the specimens collected upon progression of disease (mean fluorescence intensity, 18.5; 95% CI, 7.3-29.7) did not significantly show low expression of CD20 as compared with those at diagnosis (mean fluorescence intensity, 36.4; 95% CI, 25.7-47.1). These results suggest that the C-terminal deletion mutation is strongly associated with decreased or absent CD20 expression. One of the reported mechanisms of action for rituximab is complement-dependent cytotoxicity, which is regulated by some inhibitory factors such as CD46, CD59, and CD55 (15, 16). Because CD55 is a potent inhibitor of rituximab-induced complement-dependent cytotoxicity in bulky lymphomas (17), CD55 expression was examined in the fresh CD19-positive cells from the patients, but no significant difference was detected for CD55 expression on the lymphoma cells (data not shown).

CD20 production in vitro and in vivo. The in vitro translation and in vivo transfection experiments done to examine CD20 production showed that cells with C-terminal deletion mutations (CD-2, CD-3, and CD-4) had lower levels of RNA and protein than cells that were wild type or contained other point mutations (data not shown). To confirm whether C-terminal deletion mutations reduce or eliminate CD20 expression on the cell surface, the mutated genes subcloned into pTARGET were stably transfected into K562 cells (Fig. 3). K562/mock cells and K562 cells did not express CD20 mole-

cules on flow cytometric (Fig. 3A) and microscopic (Fig. 3B) analyses. CD20 expression on K562/CD-1, K562/CD-2, and K562/CD-3 cells was not detected or showed a very low signal on flow cytometric (Fig. 3A) and microscopic (Fig. 3B) analyses. These results were not due to a loss or decrease in CD20 RNA as examined by RT-PCR (Fig. 3C). Mutant products CD-2 and CD-3 were expressed in addition to wild type, although fewer larger size fragments were deleted than that of wild type (Fig. 3D). On immunostaining with anti-N-terminal CD20 antibody, wild-type product was strongly detected on the cell membrane (Fig. 3E); C-terminal deletion mutants were weakly detected in the cytoplasm but not on the cell surface.

Discussion

The results from the original index case suggested that replacement of one amino acid and/or the partial deletion of the C-terminus might cause loss of CD20 expression, and hence, analysis was expanded retrospectively to include 50 patients. In these 50 patients, the overall response rate was 92% (46 of 50) after rituximab therapy, but two of these patients developed progressive disease after achieving a partial response. In fact, two of the three patients with mutations detected after disease progression (Table 2) showed C-terminal deletions. Because C-terminal deletion mutations are associated with reduced or absent expression of CD20, we investigated whether there was any significant difference in response and prognosis for patients after rituximab therapy between this group and the wild-type group. Complete response rates with rituximab therapy were 49% in the wild-type group but only 25% in the C-terminal deletion mutation group. No statistically significant difference between these groups was found because of the low number of cases in the C-terminal deletion mutation group. After rituximab therapy, median time to progression was 31 months (95% CI, 18-44 months), 30 months (95% CI, 31-37 months), and 7 months (95% CI, 0-18 months) for the wild-type, earlytermination, and C-terminal deletion groups, respectively.

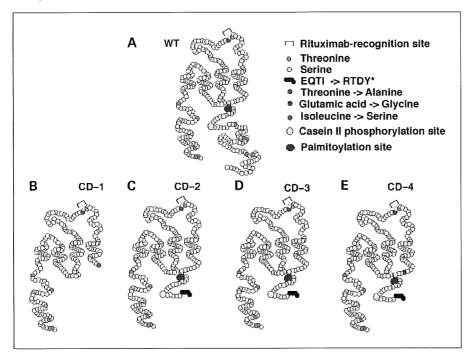


Fig. 4. The structures of wild-type and mutant CD20. Wild-type CD20 is composed of 297 amino acids (*A*), and casein kinase 2 and calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase 2 phosphorylation sites are expected in its C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. C-terminal deletion mutants are shown as CD-1 (*B*), CD-2 (*C*), CD-3 (*D*), and CD-4 (*E*).