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# ATL/HTLV-1キャリア診療中核施設群の構築による ATLコホート研究

平成30年度 総括報告書

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### 厚生労働行政推進調査事業費補助金 (<u>がん対策推進総合</u>研究事業) 総括研究報告書

ATL/HTLV-1キャリア診療中核施設群の構築によるATLコホート研究

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本研究は、分担研究者が個別の研究テーマ遂行する研究形態ではなく、研究班全体で協議しながら研究を進める研究形態とした。そのため各分担研究者により分担研究報告書の作成は行わず。研究代表者による総合研究報告書とする。

#### 研究要旨

JSPFAD登録症例をベースとしたindolent ATLデータベースを構築し、症例データ入力を開始、約40%の症例のデータ入力が完了している。昨年度の予備検討をもとにこれらのハイリスクキャリアの概念を提唱し、そのフォローアップ試案を作成し、また急転ハイリスクindolent ATLを明らかにした。HAS-Flow解析も開始されたので、これらのデータと臨床情報により検証を行っていく予定である。Indolent ATL研究のプラットホームが構築された。本研究班を中心に、日本HTLV-1学会との連携のもと学会登録医療機関制度が整備され、登録施設が拡大しつつある。

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#### A. 研究目的

成人T細胞白血病 (adult T-cell Leukemia-Lymphoma:ATL) はHTLV-1ウイルス感染者の約 5%程度に発症する難治性の血液腫瘍で、発症母 地となるHTLV-1 感染症は、国際的にみて本邦は endemic area (高浸淫地域)一つである。その感 染者数は2007年の全国調査では推定約107万人と されていた。本感染症は本邦の中でも感染者の分 布に地域的な偏りがあり、九州、沖縄地方在住が 全体の40%以上を占めていたこともあり、地域ご とによる取り組みが行われ、国としての対応は取 られてこなかった。人口の移動に伴う大都市圏へ の感染者の分布の拡がりなどを受けて、2011年よ り国によるHTLV-1総合対策が開始され、妊婦検 診における抗HTLV-1抗体検査の必須化などによ る母子感染予防対策や、キャリアに対する相談体 制の整備などが行われてきた。2016年の再調査

によればキャリア数は推定約82万人とされ、漸減傾向にあるが、一方年間4000~5000人の性感染による新規感染の存在が推定され、さらに昨年の九州地区での献血データを用いた再検討では、若年者、特に若年男性における抗体陽転率の増加が示唆され、その対策が急務である。

ATLは下山分類により、くすぶり型、慢性型、 リンパ腫型、急性型の4病型に分けられる。後 2者は急激な経過を取り、直ちに治療が必要な タイプであり aggressive ATLと呼ばれる。 aggressive ATLには化学療法を実施するととも に、適応のある症例に対しては造血細胞移植が 行われ、一定の長期生存が得られており、移植 成績の改善とともに、移植適応の拡大を目指し た研究が行われている。また、抗CCR4抗体、レ ナリドマイドなどの新規の薬剤の導入も進め られている。一方くすぶり型、慢性型は緩徐に 進行しindolent ATLと呼ばれる。indolent ATLは 早期に治療を開始することによるsurvival benfit が認められないことから、無治療経過観察が標 準的な方針であるが、診断からの生存期間中央 値は4.1年(Takasaki Y et al. Blood 2010)と決し て予後は良好ではなく、新たな治療薬剤の開発

と治療方針の検討が強く求められている。 ATL は年間の発症数が1100名程度と推定される希少がんであり、第11次全国実態調査によればそのうちindolent ATLは23.5%で(厚労科研塚崎班平成25年度報告書)ATLの中でも特に希少である。厚労科研で我々の実施したATL診療実態調査の結果では(2011年)、indolent ATLの治療方針は施設によるばらつきが非常に大きく(Uchimaru K et al. 臨血 2011)、indolent ATLに対する適切な治療方針を確立していくためには、実態把握のみではなく専門家のネットワークにより登録されたindolent ATLのコホートを構築し、病態解析、治療方針とその予後についての質の高い情報を収集していくことが不可欠である。

2002年から運用が開始されたJSPFAD(Joint Study on Prognostic Factors of ATL Development)は 現在全国20の都道府県、54施設が参加しする HTLV-1感染者を登録してフォローアップをし ながら経時的に血液検体を採取する全国共同コ ホートスタディであるが、2018年度には登録者 数は4000名を突破した。その中には400例余りの indolent ATL症例が含まれている。また、JSPFAD 参加施設は全国の主要なATL対応施設を網羅し ており、JSPFAD登録症例からindolent ATL症例を 抽出して新たにindolent ATL データベース (DB) を構築し継続的に運用していくことにより、 indolent ATL症例の集積と質の高いエビデンスの 構築が可能になる。本研究はJSPFAD登録症例を ベースにindolent ATLのコホートを構築し、さら にその臨床データに紐づけられたJSPFADサン プルを収集することでindolent ATLの病態研究の プラットホームを構築するとともに、これらの データをもとにindolent ATLの病態解明、リスク 評価に基づく診療指針の策定を目指す。

さらに、最近無症候性キャリアの中の発症ハイリスク群の解明が進められているが、末梢血中プロウイルス量が4%以上の症例はハイリスクキャリアとされている(Iwanaga M et al. Blood 2010)。JSPFAD登録症例中の末梢血中プロウイルス量が4%以上の症例を並行して解析して病態を比較検討することにより、発症ハイリスクキャリアの病態の解明、疾患概念の確立が期待

される。

以上を背景に、本研究ではJSPFAD登録症例をベースとしたindolent ATLのレジストリーシステムを構築し、indolent ATLの病態解明に資するとともに、関連領域研究班との連携体制を構築し、indolent ATL 研究のプラットホーム構築を目指す。さらには本研究班をベースにHTLV-1 キャリア対応施設拠点化の推進のための検討を進める(図1)。

#### B. 研究方法

### 1. Indolent ATL DS(data strage)の構築

前年度までにJSPFADデータ登録ウェブサイトのサブシステムとしてのindolent ATL DB (Data Base)の構築がほぼ完了したので、問題点の検証を行った上で、実運用を開始する。今後本DBは難病プラットホームのRADDAR-Jの標準システムに移行し、HTLV-1関連領域の他データベースと連携することが想定されており、システムの移行に必要な要件の検討なども並行して開始する。

# 2. JSPFAD登録症例indolent ATL症例の洗い出しとデータの収集

Indolent ATL DB の運用が開始されることにより、JSPFAD登録症例のうち、indolent ATL DBにもデータが取り込まれる。Indolent ATL DB の実運用開始後、JSPFAD参加施設にメーリングリストで周知、該当症例のデータ入力の依頼とともに、東京大学新領域創成科学研究科メディカル情報生命専攻病態医療科学分野内の事務局における、データ入力代行も開始する。

#### 3. HAS-flow 解析系の構築

HTLV-1 感染者のCD4陽性細胞のCADM1/CD7の発現レベルにより、HTLV-1感染細胞の腫瘍化の進展度の評価に有用であることが報告されている (HAS-flow法 図5 Kobayashi S et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2015)。JSPFAD登録症例のHAS-flow解析のデータの再現性についてvalidationを行った上で、収集サンプルの

解析を開始する。

# 4. Indolent ATLと高ウイルス量キャリアとの比較

ハイリスクとされている末梢血中HTLV-1プロウイルス量が4%以上のキャリア症例とindolent ATL症例を比較することはindolent ATL症例の病態を解析するうえで重要である。JSPFAD登録キャリアの中でプロウイルス量4%以上の症例を抽出し、indolent ATLと合わせ、これらのHAS解析を行うとともに経過をフォローし、合わせて関連する研究領域との連携により病態の解析を行う。これらのキャリア症例についてはindolent ATL解析例とほぼ同数行うこととする。

# 5. Indolent ATL DSを用いたHTLV-1研究領域研究班との連携体制の構築

本研究により構築されるindolent ATL DS登録 症例の臨床データおよびデータに紐づけられた サンプルはindolent ATL 病態研究に極めて有用 な研究プラットホームを提供することが可能である。本DSとHTLV-1領域研究との連携体制を構築する。

# 6. ATL中核診療施設ネットワークとHTLV-1キャリア対応体制の構築

本研究のベースとなるJSPFADに一定数の患者登録を行っている施設をHTLV-1キャリア対策の中核診療施設として位置づけネットワークを構築することによりHTLV-1対策施設の拠点化の基盤整備を行う。日本HTLV-1学会と連携のもと、昨年度までに中核診療施設としての要件案を作成したので、昨年度設置された日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関認定委員会を中心に同制度規則、同施行細則などの規則の整備と、認定施設の拡大を進める。

### (倫理面への配慮)

JSPFADの活動自体は東京大学新領域創成科学研究科において、研究の基幹施設としての倫理審査を受け承認されており、この研究計画

書の中に本DSの構築についても記載されている(承認番号17-118)。これをもとにJSPFAD参加施設は各施設IRBの判断により施設倫理審査が行われている。

#### C. 研究結果

#### 1. Indolent ATL DSの構築

初年度に構築を完了したIndolent ATL DSへのJSPFAD データ登録ウェブサイトからのデータの取り込みのインターフェースについての検証を行い、JSPFADデータ登録ウェブサイトの入力情報がテキスト形式になっているデータが移行されないなど、いくつかの不具合を修正し、7月末までに実運用が可能な状況となり運用を開始した。Indolent ATL DBの概念図と、実運用しているindolent ATL DBの入力画面イメージを図2~4に示す。図4に示すようにJSPFADウェブサイトから画面切り替えのみでIndolent ATL DSに移行でき、JSPFADのデータをそのまま引用する構成となっている。

本DSをJSPFADデータ登録ウェブサイトとともに、他のHTLV-1関連領域データベースであるハムねっと、HTLV-1陽性リウマチ性疾患データベース、HTLV-1陽性臓器移植患者データベースと連携させるために、難病レジストリーRADDAR-Jの標準システムに移行するための具体的な検討を平成30年8月から開始し、標準システム化するために必要な要件についての検討を行った。RADDAR-Jにおける必須入力項目、準必須入力項目とJSPFADウェブ登録情報との比較を行った。

# 2. <u>JSPFAD登録症例indolent ATL症例の洗い出しとデータの収集</u>

平成30年8月からindolent ATL DBの本格運用を開始したことにより、JSPFAD登録症例のうちindolent ATL症例は自動的にindolent ATL DBにもデータ移行されているので、JSPFAD参加施設に対し、追加データ入力の依頼を行った。データ入力については該当サンプルのデータを事務局に送付することによって、事務局で代行入力することも可として、事実上、

事務局でデータの収集と管理を行う体制とした。週1回の進捗状況ミーティングで、データ入力の進捗の把握と、入力率を向上するため、個別に協力依頼すべき施設を抽出してデータ送付、入力の促進を図った。令和元年5月17日現在、indolent ATL DB登録症例数416例、うちデータが入力された症例は155例、進捗率37.2%、検体ベースでは1754検体中644検体、進捗率36.7%である(図6)。検体の提出からDBへの登録までのタイムラグのため、100%にはならないが、引き続きデータの収集を継続していく。

### 3. HAS-flow 解析系の構築

平成29年9月からJSPFADによるサンプル収集 方法が変更になり、これまでは東京大学新領域 創成科学研究科病態医療科学分野研究室に届け られた末梢血を研究室で単核球分離していたが、 平成29年9月以降業務委託しているSRL株式会社 で単核球分離まで施行し、分離した単核球の凍 結保存検体が納品される形に変更された。これ までの東京大学医科学研究所附属病院臨床フロ ーサイトメトリーにおけるHAS解析はEDTA血 の溶血法による解析であり、単核球の調整法が 変更されることになるため、昨年度からSRL検体 のvalidationを行っていたが、一部の症例でSRL社 による単核球分離の検体によるデータと溶血法 による解析結果に乖離が見られた。これらの症 例ではFSCが大きめでSSCが大きい腫瘍細胞と 思われる細胞集団が選択的に減少しており、単 核球分離の過程で、腫瘍細胞がより選択的に死 細胞化しているなどの問題が考えられた(昨年 度本研究報告書参照)。株式会社SRLの協力も得 て、改善のための原因究明を行い、単核球分離時 の作業工程の見直し、輸送条件の検討などを行 ったが、明らかな原因を突き止めることはでき なかった。

一方、並行してLSI株式会社に依頼して行った 単核球分離細胞では、東京大学医科学研究所で 調整した検体のデータと良い相関を示した。そ こで単核球分離業務委託をLSI株式会社に変更 して平成31年2月からindolent ATL症例のHASflow解析を開始している。現在週1回納品される 検体について、前記の進捗状況ミーティングで 症例について検討の上、原則indolent ATL症例 全例についてHAS-flow解析を実施し、indolent ATL DBおよびJSPFADデータ登録ウェブサイ トにデータを表示する体制を確立した。

# 4. Indolent ATLと高ウイルス量キャリアとの比較

昨年度、東京大学医科学研究所附属病院で JSPFADに登録されHAS-flow解析を行われた 合計74例(無症候性キャリア48例、くすぶり 型ATL15例、慢性型ATL11例)のHAS-flowパ ターンと予後との関連を解析した。観察期間 中央値は1113.5日(0-2623)であった。その結 果、HAS-Flowのパターンから図5に示すG1~ G4に74症例を分類してその特徴、予後を解析 した。G1に属する症例は20例で全例が無症候 性キャリアであり、末梢血中プロウイルス量 は20例中19例がIwanaga論文で報告されてい る発症リスクがないと考えられているプロウ イルス量<4%の症例であり、残り1例もほぼ 4%の症例で発症リスクの低い安定したキャ リアが分布するグループと考えられた。G2グ ループは17例でやはり全例が無症候性キャリ アであったが、末梢血中プルウイルス量は初 回測定値がある15例中13例で4%を超えてい た。G3グループは18例で、そのうち半数の9例 が無症候性キャリア、半数はindolent ATLでほ とんどはくすぶり型ATLであった。HAS解析 時にプロウイルス量が定量されている全例で プロウイルス量は4%以上であった。G4グル ープは19例で2例を除いてindolent ATLであり、 半数は慢性型であった。このグループもプロ ウイルス量は全例4%以上であった。

G3グループの症例は異常リンパ球5%前後のところに分布し、経過中下山分類上無症候性キャリアとくすぶり型ATLとの間を行ったり来たりする症例も見られた。これらの症例はHAS-flow上は区別ができず、病態的に同一のものと考えられた。これらの症例の全身化学療法への移行(≒急性転化)について検討すると、G1~G3症例と比較してG4グループでは高度の有意差を持って全身化学療法へ移行しており、中央値は約4年であることを示した

(図7)。

これらをもとに、今年度図8に示すようなハイリスクキャリアのフォローアップ方針の試案を作成した。この試案の有用性の検証のためにindolent ATLに加えて、JSPFAD参加者のうち末梢血プロウイルス量4%以上の一定数のキャリアのHAS-flow解析を開始した。

### <u>5. Indolent ATL DSを用いたHTLV-1研究領域</u> 研究班との連携体制の構築

本DSとサンプルを用いたindolent ATL病態解 明の他研究班との連携体制を構築した。日本医 療研究開発機構 (AMED) 創薬基盤推進研究事業 「臨床エビデンスに基づいた創薬ターゲット研 究」山岸班、同「ATL/HAMの発症基盤の解明と 発症ハイリスクグループの同定」内丸班研究と 連携し、これらの研究班では上記の臨床データ から導き出したキャリアとくすぶり型ATLの中 間病態と考えられる症例がトランスクリプトー ム解析により遺伝子発現の観点からも区別が困 難であることを明らかにし、ゲノム変異の蓄積 がHTLV-1感染細胞の腫瘍化の後期課程であり、 変異遺伝子、およびその蓄積の解析によって、急 性転化のハイリスク群を同定するコンセプトお よびそのためのツールとしてtarget sequence の カスタムパネルを開発した。

### 6. ATL中核診療施設ネットワークとHTLV-1キ ャリア対応体制の構築

昨年度、本研究班が中心となってHTLV-1キャリア対応中核施設ネットワークの構築のための拠点要件の検討を行い、今年度4月から日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関制度が先行6施設により開始され、日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関認定委員会が設置された。再び本研究班班員が中心になって制度整備を進め、平成30年12月に日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関制度規則、および日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関制度規則、および日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関制度施行細則を作成し、登録医療機関の本格的な認定を開始した。現在、先行6施設(東京大学医科学研究所附属病院、セマリアンナ医科大学病院、JR大阪鉄道病院、佐

賀大学病院、鹿児島大学病院、今村総合病院)に加えて、九州がんセンター、熊本大学病院、 大分大学病院、宮崎大学病院、琉球大学病院が新たに認定され、さらに、長崎大学病院、京都大学病院が認定待ち状態となっている。先行6施設は施行細則の規定によって、今年度の実勢報告書を学会に提出している。この結果は日本HTLV-1学会を通じて厚生労働省に報告される予定であるが資料3として各施設の実績報告書を添付する。

### D. 考察

Aggressive ATLに対する治療戦略として、化 学療法剤、新規分子標的薬による治療と造血 細胞移植療法により、治療研究が推進されて いる。新規薬剤としてすでに抗CCR4抗体 (mogamulizumab)、lenalidomideなどが臨床応用 され、さらにEZH1/2二重阻害剤の開発なども 進められている。また造血細胞移植領域では ATLを対象としたHLA半合致移植の有用性の 検証が進められており、期待が持てるデータ が出つつある。一方で、現時点でも治療研究 の空白となっているのが、indolent ATLおよび 発症ハイリスクキャリアに対する治療介入研 究である。Indolent ATLに対する治療成績は無 治療経過観察群と早期治療介入群で予後に差 が見られないことから、現在のindolent ATLに 対する標準的診療方針は無治療経過観察 (watch and wait)である(日本血液学会造血器腫 瘍診療ガイドライン2013年版)。しかし、 indolent ATLの予後は決して良好ではなく (Takasaki Y et al. Blood 2010) indolent ATLに対 して有効な治療およびindolent ATLに対する 新しい治療戦略が待ち望まれている。Indolent ATLに対する治療方針の確立はさらには、ハ イリスクキャリアへと治療対象を拡げて発症 予防の介入治療へと発展する可能性を秘めて おり、希少疾患であるindolent ATLのみではな くHTLV-1キャリア全体を視野に入れた研究 に発展する。

本邦におけるindolent ATLの予後、治療などの実態についてはいくつかの大規模な後方視

的研究(Katsuya H et al. Blood 2015他)や厚生労働科学研究による全国実態調査(野坂生郷、今泉芳孝、塚崎邦弘)があるが、いずれも横断的研究である。indolent ATLは典型的な希少がんであり、データレジストリーを構築して症例の集積を行いコホート化する手法が病態の解明と治療法の開発には有用と考えられる。

本研究はHTLV-1感染者を対象としたコホート研究であるJSPFADをもとに、そこに登録されているindolent ATL症例をコホート化し、予後データ、予後予測マーカーの探索を前向きに構築していくものであり、検体の収集も行われることからindolent ATL研究のプラットホームとしての機能を果たすことが期待される。今年度から実運用が開始されて、現在415例のindolent ATL症例が抽出されている。事務局により順次データの入力が進められており、今年度は入力された症例から順次、各症例ベースに臨床経過を取りまとめ、本コホートをもとにしたindolent ATLの予後解析にも取りかかる予定である。

本システムの一つの特徴は、上記のごとくサ ンプルが収集されることである。我々が開発し たフローサイトメトリーを用いたHTLV-1感染 細胞表面マーカー解析システムHAS-Flow法 (図5) は、HTLV-1感染細胞の腫瘍化過程の解 析に有用である (Kobayashi S et al. Clin Cnacer Res. 2014)。昨年度の予備解析において本法を 用いてindolent ATLの症例のうちのG4グループ (図5) が急性転化ハイリスク群として同定す ることが同定されたが、今後indolent ATL DS に蓄積されるHAS-flowデータと予後との関連 の解析により、validationが行われることが期待 される。この解析データはindolent ATLの中で も特に急転リスクの高い症例を抽出しており、 それは裏を返せばindolent ATLの中でも、現時 点では急転のリスクの高くない症例を抽出し ていることになる。今後indolent ATLに対する 治療研究を進めるにおいて、治療に伴う副作用 などを考慮するとindolent ATLを一律に対象に するのではなく、本当の意味でのハイリスク症 例を抽出することは極めて重要である。indolent

ATLに対する標準的な方針は無治療経過観察 であるが、2010年に厚生労働科学研究で行わ れた全国実態調査の結果では(渡邉俊樹2010、 Uchimaru K et.al. Int J Hematolo. 2010)、特に 慢性型ATLの治療方針は無治療経過観察から、 少量化学療法、強力化学療法、造血細胞移植 と、施設による治療方針の違いが大きく、決 して予後がよくないindolent ATLの治療方針 に関して、治療現場でも混乱があり、現在用 いている慢性型ATLの予後不良因子以外にハ イリスクのindolent ATLを鑑別し、治療対象を 明確化するニーズが高いことが示唆される。 これまでindolent ATL PI (Katsuya H et al. Blood 2017)などの優れた報告もあるが、今回の我々 のHAS-flow法を用いた評価法はキャリアの 段階から一貫して評価していけるところに意 義がある。上記の解析においてG3(図5)の集 団は下山分類におけるindolent ATL(おもにく すぶり型)と無症候性キャリアが完全に混在 しており、経過的にも異常リンパ球の%が5% 前後で推移するためキャリアとindolent ATL の間で診断も行き来する症例も見られた。こ のような集団の存在はすでにわれわれの研究 で報告されている(Kobayashi S et al. Cnacer Sci.2015)。 indolent ATLに対する治療介入を 考える時に、急転のリスクが高い症例を対象 としてとらえた場合、これらG3症例は下山分 類における末梢血プロウイルス量が高いキャ リアと臨床的にも分子生物学的にも区別が困 難であり、むしろこれらを一緒にしたハイリ スクキャリアとして新しい概念とした方が妥 当と考えられる。これらの検討をもとに今年 度図8に示すような形でハイリスクキャリア の概念とそのフォローアップ試案を作成した。 次年度indolent ATL DBのデータストレージを 進めて、さらに末梢血プロウイルス量4%以上 のキャリアのデータの集積を並行して進める ことで本試案の妥当性の検証を進めていく予 定である。

本データベース登録症例を用いたHTLV-1 関連領域研究班との連携も進んでおり、ゲノム変異はキャリアからATL発症の後期過程で のイベントであることが明らかになりつつある。連携AMED研究班では網羅的にゲノム異常、およびHTLV-1プロウイルス組み込み部位、ウイルスゲノム構造などを解析するカスタムパネルを構築した。比較的安価に解析できるシステムになりつつあり、これらによりゲノム変異(変異遺伝子、蓄積など)が急転のリスク評価のマーカーになりうるかの検証のためのデータの蓄積も次年度以降の課題となってくる。

近年、特に難病、希少疾患領域でデータストーレージ化によるデータの共有化と研究の加速化が試みられている。現在京都大学ゲノム医学センター松田文彦教授を中心に難病レジストリーシステムRADDAR-Jの構築が進められているが、本システムもRADDAR-Jに統合することでより汎用性の高いDSに発展させるための検討に取りかかっている。RADDAR-Jの標準システムを用いることのメリットとして

- 1) HTLV-1領域の他のデータベースと名寄せ により連結が可能であり、データベースの情報 が、より有効に活用される。
- 2) ER/ES指針準拠、CDISC準拠の信頼性、質の高いシステムにより運用されることにより、データベースとしての信頼性が高まる。このことはindolent ATL DBが将来のindolent ATLを対象とした臨床試験を検討する時に、ヒストリカルコントロールとしての利用に耐えるものになる可能性につながる。希少疾患であるindlent ATLにおいてはこの点は非常に重要であり、他領域の希少がんにも応用可能な手法となる。

などをあげることができる。令和元年度に入ってから具体的に難病プラットホームの標準システムへの移行の検討が始まっており、令和元年度秋をめどに標準システムへの移行を目指して準備中である。

HTLV-1総合対策においてキャリアの保健指導、相談対応はおもに保健所で当たることが想定されてきたが、厚生労働科学研究内丸班の調査により、保健所における相談件数は少ないこと、一方HTLV-1キャリアと診断されたケース

の相談ニーズは高く、これらのケースの大多 数は保健所ではなく血液内科病院へ相談に行 っていることが判明した(厚生労働科学研究 補助金「HTLV-1キャリア・ATL患者に対する 相談機能の強化正しい知識の普及の促進し 「HTLV-1キャリアとATL患者の実態把握、リ スク評価、相談体制整備とATL/HTLV-1感染 症克服研究事業の適正な運用に資する研究」 平成23年度~28年度研究報告書)。一方ATL が希少がんであることから血液内科一般で HTLV-1キャリア対応にあたることは必ずし も容易ではなく、血液内科を中心にHTLV-1関 連疾患、キャリア対応のための拠点整備が必 要であることが認識された。拠点整備の必要 性は平成30年度厚生労働行政推進調査事業費 板橋班の研究でも改めて明らかになり(第13 回HTLV-1対策推進協議会参考人資料(内丸 薫)、全国的な拠点施設整備は急務である。 本研究班が中心となって拠点整備のための要 件を検討し本年度から日本HTLV-1学会登録 医療機関制度が先行スタートし、今年度制度 規則、施行細則(資料1,2)などを整備したこ とで本格的に登録医療機関認定が本格化しつ つある。次年度の課題としては、施行細則中 に規定されている相談支援のための学会指定 資料を現行の厚労科研内丸班(HTLV-1キャリ ア・ATL患者に対する相談機能の強化と正し い知識の普及の促進 平成23年度~25年度) により作成された「HTLV-1キャリア相談支援 (カウンセリング)に役立つQ&A集」の学会 改訂版を作成することと、施行細則に記載さ れた要件をもとにHTLV-1キャリア診療ガイ ドラインの作成であり、厚労科研渡邉班と協 力して取り組む予定である。

#### E. 結論

JSPFAD登録症例をベースとした indolent ATLデータベースを構築し、症例データ入力を開始した。入力は順調に進捗しており、約40%の症例のデータ入力が完了している。昨年度の検討をもとにこれらのハイリスクキャリアの概念を提唱し、そのフォローアップ試案を作成した。Indolent ATLデータベース登録

症例のHAS-Flow解析も開始されたので、これらのデータと臨床情報により前記のフォローアップ試案の検証、およびindolent ATL中の急転ハイリスクで治療介入を要する症例についての検討を今後行っていく予定である。本データベースはindolent ATL研究のプラットホームとして機能し始め、連携研究班によりindolent ATL症例の遺伝子発現異常が明らかにされ、ホストの遺伝子異常、プロウイルスゲノム構造の異常と急転リスクの関連についてのデータが蓄積されつつある。

本研究班を中心に、日本HTLV-1学会との連携のもと学会登録医療機関制度が整備され、登録施設が拡大しつつある。

### F. 健康危険情報

特になし

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- 7. 石崎伊純、山岸誠、志賀遥菜、新谷奈津美、 宇都宮與、中村龍文、田中勇悦、山野嘉久、 渡邉俊樹、内丸薫、「HTLV-1関連疾患の発症 メカニズムにおけるJAK-STAT経路の機能的 意義の検討」、第5回日本HTLV-1学会学術集 会、2018年8月 (口演)
- 8. 牧山純也、小林誠一郎、渡辺恵理、石垣知 寛、中島誠、山岸誠、水島万智子、中野和 民、東條有伸、山野嘉久、渡邉俊樹、内丸 薫、「抗リウマチ薬使用後にHTLV-1感染細 胞クローンが消失した関節リウマチ合併A TLくすぶり型」、第5回日本HTLV-1学会学 術集会、一橋講堂、東京、2018年8月(口演)

#### H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況

1. 特許取得

発明の名称:「HTLV-1関連脊髄症(HAM)治

療又は予防剤」

出願番号:特願2018-135925

出願人:国立大学法人東京大学、

学校法人聖マリアンナ医科大学

発明者:内丸薫、山岸誠、石崎伊純、

山野嘉久

出願日:平成30年7月19日

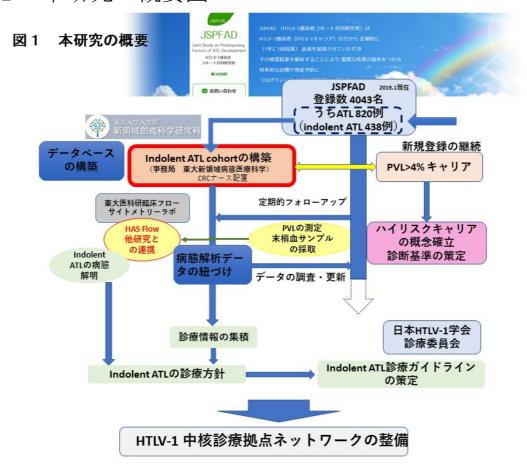
2. 実用新案登録

なし

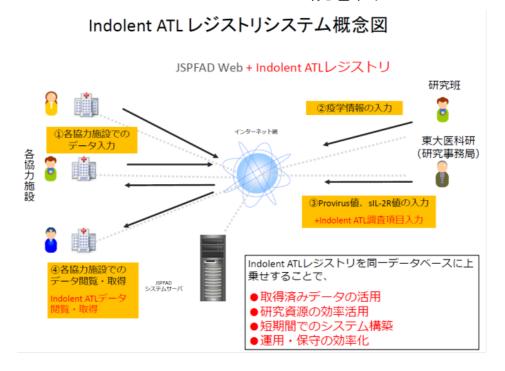
3.その他

なし

# 図1 本研究の概要図

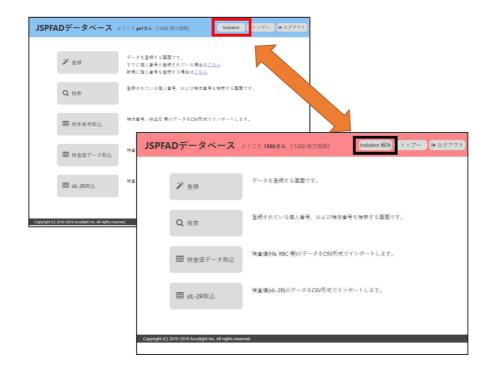


# 図 2 indolent ATLDB システム 概念図



# 図3 indolent ATL DSとJSPFADウェブサイトの関係

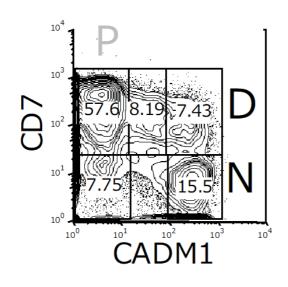
## Indorent レジストリートップ画面



# 図4Indolent ATLDSへのデータ入力イメージ



# 図 5 HAS-flow法とG1~G4のグループ



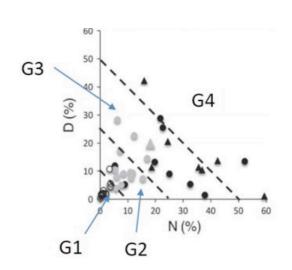
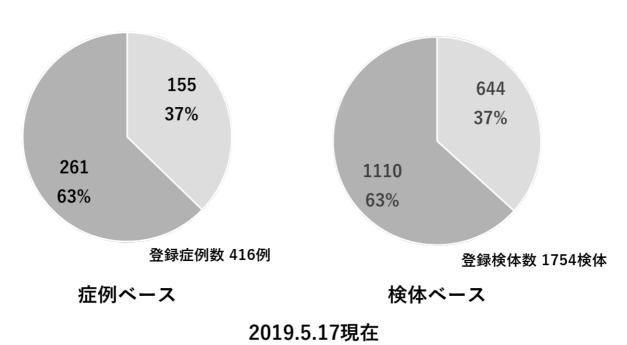


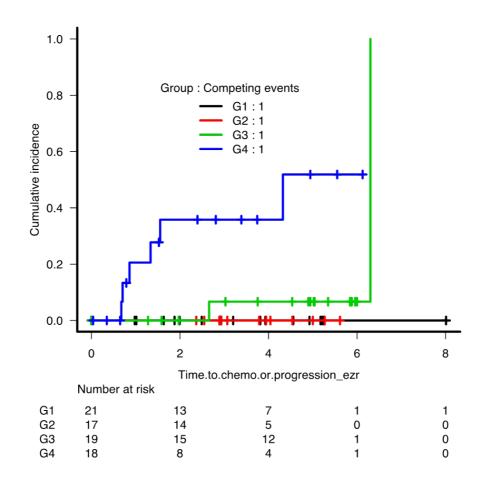
図 6 indolent ATL DB データ入力率

### Indolent ATL DB 入力進捗状況

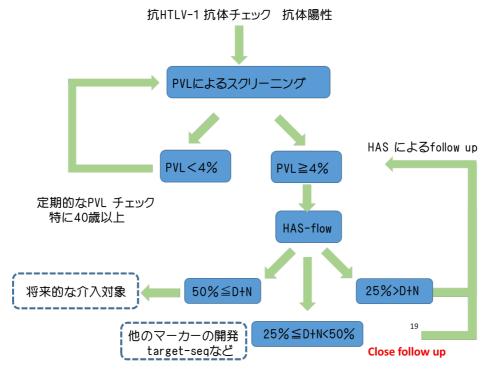


□:入力済み □:未入力

# 図7 G1~G4グループの累積化学療法開始率



# 図8 ハイリスクキャリアの経過観察方針



## 資料 1 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度規則

### 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度規則

### 第1章 総則

(目的)

第1条 本制度は我が国における HTLV-1 感染対策に資することで、もって国民の福祉に貢献することを目的とする。

(日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度)

- 第2条 日本 HTLV-1 学会(以下本学会という)は前条の目的を達成するために日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度(以下登録医療機関制度という)を設ける。
- 第3条 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関(以下登録医療機関という)は HTLV-1 感染者の診療および相談支援にあたるとともに、地域ごとの医療機関、保健所、赤十字血液センター、官公庁などにおける HTLV-1 感染者\*への対応の支援を行う。

### 第2章 登録医療機関

(登録医療機関の申請資格)

- 第4条 登録医療機関として認定を受けようとする施設は、以下の要件を満たさなければならない。
  - (1)日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度施行細則の第3条の各号に規定する要件を みたしていること。
  - (2) 本学会正会員である医師が一名以上在籍していること。

### (登録医療機関の申請手順)

第5条 登録医療機関の認定を受けようとする施設は、下記に掲げる書類を本学会に提出しな ければならない。

- (1)日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関認定申請書(以下申請書という)
- 第6条 本学会は申請書を提出し、日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関認定委員会(以下認定委員会という)での審議で承認された施設に対して、理事会の議を経て登録医療機関に認定し、その施設名を本学会ホームページに公表する。

(登録施設認定の取り消し)

- 第7条 本学会は、登録医療機関として認定された施設が次の各号の一に該当すると判断した ときは、認定を取り消すことができる。
  - (1) 第5条により提出された申請書の記載事項に事実と重大な相違があった場合。
  - (2) 退職等により本学会に所属する医師が不在になるなど登録医療機関としての要件を満たさないと認められる場合。
  - (3) 登録医療機関としての年次報告を怠るなど責務を果たせない場合。
  - (4) 認定の更新がなされなかった場合。
  - (5) 登録医療機関として社会的にふさわしくないと認められる場合。

(認定の期間)

第8条 登録医療機関の認定期間は認定日から2年間とし、2年ごとに認定を更新する。認定 更新は2年ごとの4月1日に行い、それまでに更新の審査を行う。初回認定について はこの限りでなく委員会で個別に定める。

### 第3章 認定委員会

(認定制度を運用する機関)

第9条 本学会は本制度の運用のために認定委員会を設置する。

(委員)

#### 第 10 条

(1) 認定委員会は、本学会理事会で理事及び評議員より選出された、および理事長の 推薦による若干名からなり、互選によりその中から1名委員長を選出する。

- (2) 理事会は、関連学会との関係及び地域を考慮して委員を選出するものとする。
- (3)委員の任期は2年とし、再任を妨げない。
- (4) 委員に欠員が生じた場合は、理事会あるいは理事長の推薦により理事会の議を経て、本学会理事長が任命する。ただし、ここに任命された委員の任期は、前任者の残余期間とする。

### (認定委員会の業務)

- 第11条 認定委員会は次の各号に掲げる業務をおこなう。
  - (1)登録医療機関申請の審査に関すること。
  - (2)登録医療機関申請資格に関すること。
  - (3) 登録医療機関の公表に関すること。
  - (4)登録医療機関からの報告のとりまとめと評価に関すること。
  - (5) その他登録医療機関制度の運営に関すること

### 第4章 補則

(規則の改正)

第12条 この規則は、理事会の議を経て改正することができる。

### 附則

(施行期日)

この規則は、平成31年 1月 4日から施行する。

## 資料 2 日本HTLV-1学会登録医療機関制度施行細則

### 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度施行細則

- 第1条 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関制度規則の施行にあたり、規則に定められた以外の 事項については、この細則の定めるところによる。
- 第2条 (1) 認定委員会はすべて非公開とする。
  - (2)委員長は議事録を作成する。
  - (3) 議事録の閲覧は、理事長、理事、監事に限る。
- 第3条 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関(以下登録医療機関という) としての認定を受けようとする施設は以下の各号に規定する要件をみたさなければならない。
  - (1) HTLV-1 無症候性キャリアのリスク評価(i~iii) を踏まえて相談と支援(iv~v)を 行う。
    - (i) 必要に応じ HTLV-1 感染診断の確定を行う
      - (i-a) 必要に応じて WB ないし LIA による血清学的確認検査。
      - (i-b)上記判定保留例では核酸検出 (PCR法)。\*)
  - (ii) 必要に応じて HTLV-1 関連疾患発症の有無の検討を行う。
    - (ii-a) 病歴、身体所見
    - (ii-b) 一般血液検査(血算、血液像、一般生化学など)
    - (ii-c) s IL-2-R (必要に応じて)
  - (iii) リスク因子の検討を行う。
    - (iii-a) 末梢血単核球中の核酸検査 (プロウイルス量定量)。\*\*)
    - (iii-b) 家族歴などの問診情報
  - (iv) 相談と支援は別途定める学会指定の資料に準拠して行う。
  - (v) 相談支援のためのコーディネーターを配置している。\*\*\*)
  - (2) 他施設のキャリア対応の支援を行う。

- (i) 献血により判明した抗体陽性者の相談対応。
- (ii) 妊婦検診抗体陽性者の相談対応。
- (iii) 保健所における相談対応。
- (iv) 一般の医療機関における抗体陽性者への対応。
- (3) 年度ごとの HTLV-1 無症候性キャリア対応実績を、日本 HTLV-1 学会に報告し、学会を通じて厚生労働省に報告、公表する。また、学会ホームページでも公表する。
- (4) 本登録医療機関名は日本 HTLV-1 学会、厚生労働省の HP に公表し、積極的 に広報する。
- (5)要請に応じて近隣の診療施設、保健所、官公庁を対象に、研修など必要な支援 を行う。
- \*) \*\*) 自施設で、あるいは JSPFAD に参加することにより研究として実施可能。
- \*\*) 末梢血単核球中のプロウイルス量定量の高値が、ATL 発症の独立したリスク因子であることが報告されている。
- \*\*\*) 将来的な目標であり、指定要件として必須ではない。
- 第4条 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関認定申請書の書式は別途定める。
- 第5条 この細則は認定委員会の議により改正できる。

### 附則

この細則は、平成31年 1月 4日から施行する。

# 資料 3 日本 HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関平成 30 年度実績報告書

# 東京大学医科学研究所附属病院

	内訳			
初診件数		日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	2	
	38	周産期施設からの紹介件数	4	
		保健所からの紹介件数	1	
		他医療機関からの紹介件数	21	
		紹介無し	10	
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	0			
相談センター(院内)対応件数	0			
再診件数	219			
近隣施設研修実施回数	1			

## 聖マリアンナ医科大学附属病院

## 日本HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関年次報告書

登録施設名 聖マリアンナ医科大学病院

### 報告者 山野 嘉久

	49	内訳		
初診件数		日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	1	
		周産期施設からの紹介件数	12	
		保健所からの紹介件数	0	
		他医療機関からの紹介件数	30	
		紹介無し	6	
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	0			
相談センター(院内) 対応件数	74	AC: 209		
再診件数	1228			
近隣施設研修実施回数	2			

## 日本HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関年次報告書

登録施設名 大阪鉄道病院

報告者 高 起良

	35	内訳			
初診件数		日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	3		
		周産期施設からの紹介件数	0		
		保健所からの紹介件数			
		他医療機関からの紹介件数	30		
		紹介無し	2		
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	1				
相談センター(院内) 対応件数	1				
再診件数	188				
近隣施設研修実施回数	1				

# 佐賀大学附属病院

# 日本HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関年次報告書

登録施設名 佐賀大学医学部附属病院

報告者 末岡榮三朗 \_\_\_\_\_

		内訳			
	39	日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	0		
初診件数		周産期施設からの紹介件数	12		
<b>初</b> 彩件教		保健所からの紹介件数	0		
		他医療機関からの紹介件数	2		
		紹介無し(院内紹介)	25 (23)		
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	0				
相談センター(院内) 対応件数	10				
再診件数	350 延べ件数				
近隣施設研修実施回数	0				

# 鹿児島大学附属病院

### 日本HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関年次報告書

登録施設名鹿児島大学病院血液膠原病内科

## 報告者 鈴木 紳介

		内訳		
初診件数	11 -	日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	0	
		周産期施設からの紹介件数	0	
		保健所からの紹介件数		
		他医療機関からの紹介件数	10	
		紹介無し	1	
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	0			
相談センター(院内) 対応件数	3			
再診件数	22			
近隣施設研修実施回数	0			

## 今村総合病院

### 日本HTLV-1 学会登録医療機関年次報告書

登録施設名 公益財団法人慈愛会 今村総合病院 報告者 宇都宮 與

		内訳			
		日赤からの紹介件数(献血判明者)	4		
初診件数		周産期施設からの紹介件数	0		
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		他医療機関からの紹介件数	HTLV-1以外	28	
		16区が収入りりの加力 IT数	HTLV-1陽性	25	
		紹介無し	12		
保健所からの(電話などの相談件数)	0	他院からの紹介無し 12名 院内の紹介 9名 妊婦健診で陽性、症状があって自主受診 2名 ドナー健診 1名			
相談センター(院内)対応件数	0				
再診件数	263				
近隣施設研修実施回数	0				

### 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

### 雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
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# Revised Adult T-Cell Leukemia-Lymphoma **International Consensus Meeting Report**

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**PURPOSE** Adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) is a distinct mature T-cell malignancy caused by chronic infection with human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 with diverse clinical features and prognosis. ATL remains a challenging disease as a result of its diverse clinical features, multidrug resistance of malignant cells, frequent large tumor burden, hypercalcemia, and/or frequent opportunistic infection. In 2009, we published a consensus report to define prognostic factors, clinical subclassifications, treatment strategies, and response criteria. The 2009 consensus report has become the standard reference for clinical trials in ATL and a guide for clinical management. Since the last consensus there has been progress in the understanding of the molecular pathophysiology of ATL and risk-adapted treatment approaches.

METHODS Reflecting these advances, ATL researchers and clinicians joined together at the 18th International Conference on Human Retrovirology—Human T-Lymphotropic Virus and Related Retroviruses—in Tokyo, Japan, March, 2017, to review evidence for current clinical practice and to update the consensus with a new focus on the subtype classification of cutaneous ATL, CNS lesions in aggressive ATL, management of elderly or transplantation-ineligible patients, and treatment strategies that incorporate up-front allogeneic hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation and novel agents.

**RESULTS** As a result of lower-quality clinical evidence, a best practice approach was adopted and consensus statements agreed on by coauthors (> 90% agreement).

**CONCLUSION** This expert consensus highlights the need for additional clinical trials to develop novel standard therapies for the treatment of ATL

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#### INTRODUCTION

Adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) is an intractable mature T-cell malignancy with diverse clinical features, etiologically associated with a retrovirus designated human T-cell leukemia virus type I or human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1), which is endemic in several regions, including the southwest region of Japan, Central and South America, central Africa, the Middle East, Far East, central Australia, and Romania.<sup>1,2</sup> Because of population migration, sporadic cases are observed in North America, particularly in New York, NY, and Miami, FL; and Europe, mostly in France and the United Kingdom. Incidence of ATL is rising in nonendemic regions of the world.<sup>3</sup> In 2009, ATL researchers joined together and published an ATL consensus report that has been a standard reference for clinical trials of new agents for ATL and that focused on definition, prognostic factors, clinical subtype classification, treatment, and response criteria.4

Since publication, additional progress has been made in the molecular pathophysiology of ATL and

risk-adapted treatment approaches.<sup>5</sup> The ATL clinical workshop held during the 18th International Conference on Human Retrovirology—HTLV and Related Viruses—held in Tokyo, Japan, March, 2017 focused on discussion and revision of the 2009 consensus report. Consensus methodology and its limitations are detailed in the Data Supplement.

Some therapeutic agents used in the treatment of ATL are not universally available and treatment strategies will therefore differ among countries, which is reflected in these recommendations (Table 1). For example, mogamulizumab and certain components of the vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (VCAP); doxorubicin, ranimustine, and prednisone (AMP); and vindesine, etoposide, carboplatin, and prednisone (VECP) chemotherapy regimen (modified LSG15) are presently unavailable outside of Japan, whereas zidovudine and interferon-alpha are not approved in Japan but can be used in other parts of the world. There is also variability in the availability of positron emission tomography/computed tomography

ASSOCIATED CONTENT **Data Supplement** 

Author affiliations and support information (if applicable) appear at the end of this

article

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**ASCO** 

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#### TABLE 1. Recommended Strategy for the Treatment of ATL

#### Recommendation: Consider All Patients for Inclusion in Prospective Clinical Trials

Asymptomatic smoldering (without skin lesions, opportunistic infections, and so on)

Outside clinical trial

Consider active monitoring

Symptomatic smoldering (skin lesions, opportunistic infections, and so on) and favorable chronic<sup>6-20</sup>

Outside clinical trial

Consider active monitoring or, if available, AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  with or without ATO with or without topical therapies/phototherapy

Where AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  is unavailable and tumorous skin lesions are present, consider chemotherapy\* with or without topical therapies/phototherapy followed by alloHSCT

Where AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  is unavailable and nontumorous skin lesions (patches, plaques, and so on) are present, consider skin-directed therapies and active monitoring

If progressive disease with tumorous skin lesions is present or patient experiences transformation into acute-lymphoma type during active monitoring or AZT/IFN, consider a switch to treatment strategy for aggressive ATL

Unfavorable chronic<sup>10-2</sup>

Outside clinical trial

Where available, consider AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  with or without ATO, continued indefinitely unless progressive disease

Where AZT/IFN-α is unavailable or if the patient experiences progressive disease on AZT/IFN-α, consider chemotherapy\* followed by allo-HSCT

Acute<sup>10-14,17-22</sup>

Outside clinical trial

If there are nonbulky lymph nodes/tumors, consider either AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  or intensive chemotherapy\* where AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  is available†

Where AZT/IFN- $\alpha$  is unavailable, the patient experiences progressive disease on AZT/IFN- $\alpha$ , or there are bulky acute subtypes, consider intensive chemotherapy

Consider early up-front allo-HSCT for all eligible patients

Lymphoma-type ATL<sup>10-14,17-22</sup>

Outside clinical trials

Consider intensive chemotherapy\* for all patients

Where available, consider concurrent or sequential low-dose AZT/IFN- $\!\alpha$  maintenance

Consider early up-front allo-HSCT for all eligible patients

Elderly and/or non-transplantation-suitable patients with aggressive ATL<sup>10-12,14,16,22,23</sup>

After first-line therapy (reduced dose of chemotherapy or AZT/IFN, if available), consider maintenance strategies (eg, with oral chemotherapy [etoposide, sobuzoxane, and so on]) or, if available, consider AZT/IFN with or without ATO

Options for relapsed/refractory disease<sup>24-28</sup>

Outside of clinical trials

Single agents or alternative combination chemotherapy regimens containing platinum, etoposide, and/or high-dose cytarabine should be considered.

In Japan, mogamulizumab and lenalidomide are both licensed for use in relapsed/refractory aggressive ATL

Mogamulizumab must be avoided within 50 days of allo-HSCT

Localized radiotherapy is effective for palliation in ATL

Recommended chemotherapy regimens in Japan\*

VCAP-AMP-VECP (modified LSG15), which was established in a phase III study (JCOG9801)

FPOCH

Recommended chemotherapy regimens outside of Japan

CHOP, CHOEP, DA-EPOCH

Hyper-CVAD

A Miami version modified LSG15 omits ranimustine and uses vincristine instead of vindesine

Abbreviations: Allo-HSCT, allogeneic hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation; AMP, doxorubicin, ranimustine, and prednisolone; ATL, adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma; ATO, arsenic trioxide; AZT/IFN, zidovudine/interferon; CHOP, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and prednisolone; CHOEP, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, etoposide, and prednisolone; CVAD, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone, alternating with high-dose methotrexate and cytarabine; DA-EPOCH, dose-adjusted etoposide, prednisolone, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, and doxorubicin; VCAP, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisolone; VECP, vindesine, etoposide, carboplatin, and prednisolone.

 $^{\star}$ Recommended chemotherapy options within Japan and outside Japan listed within Table 1.

†Where feasible, identify molecular prognostic markers (eg, p53 mutation, IRF4 expression, and so on).

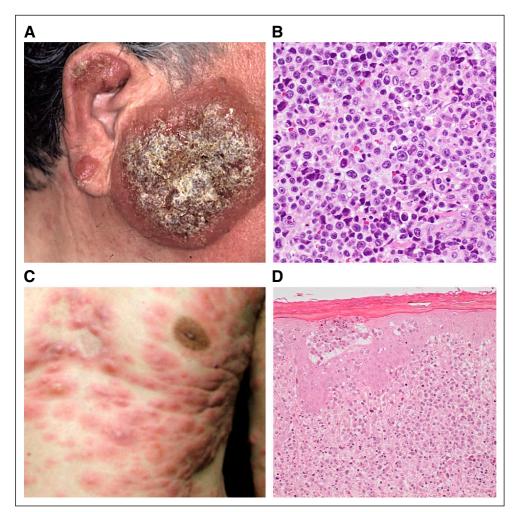
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(PET/CT) and various molecular diagnostic tools, although their usefulness remains mostly unproven. Whereas there is general consensus among experts that the treatments listed are appropriate (> 90% consensus), the level of evidence should be regarded as low or very low unless specifically listed—the equivalent of a GRADE evidence score of C or D, or National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) 2B—and the treatment recommendations (Table 1) reflect the best practice consensus of expert opinion. The current consensus report is not a guideline as in case of the 2009 consensus.<sup>4</sup> An aim of this report is to recommend good practice where there is a limited evidence base but for which a degree of consensus or uniformity is likely to benefit patient care and may be used as a tool to assist policymakers.

# LYMPHOMA TYPE OF ATL, EXTRANODAL PRIMARY CUTANEOUS VARIANT

Cutaneous lesions of ATL are variable and may resemble those of mycosis fungoides (MF), with mostly an indolent course, but some are associated with a poor prognosis. Therefore, ATL should be distinguished from cutaneous T-cell lymphomas, including MF, and peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL), especially in endemic areas, by HTLV-1

serology and genomic analysis as necessary. In a large Japanese retrospective study of ATL with cutaneous lesions, 5-year survival rate was 0% in nodulotumoral and erythrodermic types compared with more than 40% in multipapular, plague, and patch types.<sup>6</sup> In the 2009 report, primary cutaneous tumoral (PCT) ATL without leukemic, lymph node, and other lesions was frequently included within smoldering ATL and was considered a poor prognostic factor by univariable analyses. 4,7 PCT-ATL is distinct, with cutaneous lesions appearing as tumors that grow rapidly and whose histology shows large, atypical cells with a high proliferative index<sup>7</sup> (Fig 1). In this revision, we agreed that watchful waiting is inappropriate in PCT-ATL as it frequently has a progressive and fatal clinical course that resembles aggressive ATL.4,7 Recently, Japanese hematologists, dermatologists, and pathologists proposed the entity lymphoma type of ATL, extranodal primary cutaneous variant, which shows a poor prognosis and includes PCT-ATL. Macroscopic findings are mostly nodulotumoral and pathologic findings show high-grade T-cell lymphoma type (pleomorphic, medium, or large size cells) with prominent perivascular infiltration and scant epidermotropism.8 Such cases could be considered for immediate treatment per



**FIG 1.** Primary cutaneous tumoral type (PCT) ATL. (A) Facial PCT with (B) histopathology that shows massive infiltration of pleomorphic lymphocytes in the dermis and subcutaneous tissue. (C) Nodulotumors of the chest with (D) histopathology that shows massive infiltration of atypical lymphocytes in the dermis and with epidermotropism.

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aggressive ATL protocols with intensive chemotherapy with or without skin-directed therapies, including phototherapy or radiation followed by allogeneic hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation (allo-HSCT; see Allo-HSCT for Agressive ATL section) or interferon with zidovudine (IFN/AZT) with or without arsenic trioxide with or without skin-directed therapies. It should be noted, however, that precisely defining cutaneous tumoral type is difficult—size, height, number, with or without ulceration or subcutaneous extension, and so on—although the nodulotumoral type was defined as nodules or tumors with diameters > 1 cm and the multipapular type as multiple papules with a diameter < 1 cm.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, other types of cutaneous lesions can be aggressive. 6 Papules, nodules, and tumors are considered as solid, palpable, and raised lesions with a diameter of < 1 cm, < 3 cm, and  $\ge 3$ , respectively. Papules usually occur as multiple lesions, whereas tumor (s) may be seen even as a solitary lesion. Recently, a prognostic index (PI) for chronic- and smoldering-type ATL identified soluble interleukin-2 receptor (sIL-2R) levels as an independent prognostic factor, sIL-2R may therefore be useful but requires additional prospective validation. Additional clinicopathologic and molecular studies are warranted in cutaneous ATL, including the application of recent new agents for MF and PTCL.8

#### **Consensus Statements**

- 1. HTLV-1 serology should be undertaken in cases of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and PTCL, particularly in HTLV-1 endemic regions.
- 2. Active monitoring is not appropriate for PCT-ATL, and intensive treatment should be considered.

#### **CNS LESIONS OF AGGRESSIVE ATL**

Ten percent to twenty percent of patients with aggressive ATL will experience CNS progression.<sup>29</sup> Thus, even in patients without a CNS lesion, it is important to incorporate CNS prophylaxis. Intrathecal prophylaxis was incorporated into sequential Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG) studies for aggressive ATL (chemotherapy trials JCOG9303 and JCOG9801) following both the poor results of earlier study JCOG9109, which did not contain intrathecal prophylaxis, 10-13 and a previous retrospective analysis that revealed that more than one half of relapses that occurred at a new site after chemotherapy occurred in the CNS.30 CNS involvement occurred in 1.6% of patients in JCOG9109 without intrathecal prophylaxis, in 6.3% of patients in JCOG9303 with intrathecal methotrexate (MTX)/prednisone, and in 3.5% of patients in the VCAP-AMP-VECP arm and 8.2% in the CHOP-14 arm (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone) of JCOG9801, both with intrathecal ara-C/MTX/prednisone(JCOG Prognostic Index and Characterization of Long-Term Survivors of Aggressive Adult T-Cell Leukaemia-Lymphoma [JCOG0902A]). 10-13 The reason for the higher incidence in the JCOG9303 trial compared with the JCOG9109 trial might be associated with simultaneous CSF examination in all patients even without symptoms associated with CNS disease after one cycle of chemotherapy. <sup>10,11</sup> In asymptomatic patients with aggressive ATL, diagnostic lumbar puncture/intrathecal chemotherapy should be performed at the end of the first chemotherapy or equivalent antiviral therapy (AZT/IFN) cycle upon successful disease control.

Options for treating active CNS disease at initial presentation include incorporating high-dose (HD) MTX into combination chemotherapy regimens (eg, CHOP-M or HD-MTX/HD cytarabine) for intracerebral tumors or adding intrathecal chemotherapy to the standard induction chemotherapy, as reported for other aggressive lymphomas. However, the scantiness of reports for these options for ATL precludes a more specific recommendation.

Retrospective analysis revealed that allo-HSCT with local treatment of ATL with CNS involvement achieved long progression-free survival (PFS) in four of 10 patients (> 2.5 years) despite high transplantation-related mortality (TRM). Numbers of such cases are small and the indication of allo-HSCT for ATL with CNS involvement remains controversial. No specific transplantation conditioning regimen can be recommended, but those that incorporate drugs that can cross the blood-brain barrier (eg, thiotepa) should be considered.

#### **Consensus Statement**

1. Prophylactic CNS therapy should be considered for all patients with aggressive ATL.

### **ALLO-HSCT FOR AGGRESSIVE ATL**

The prognosis of aggressive ATL remains dismal with nontransplantation treatments. 1,6-16,21-26,29,34-38 Nontransplantation treatment regimens alone are suboptimal for the majority of patients, although a proportion of patients with aggressive ATL who achieve complete remission after intensive chemotherapy or AZT/IFN therapy may achieve a long (> 5 years) PFS. 13,14 After several promising case series were published, 17-19 several large retrospective analyses of allo-HSCT in Japan reported favorable outcomes, with long-term survival achieved in approximately one third of allo-HSCT recipients after chemotherapy, 20,39 but with significant TRM. The European Society for Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation registry also demonstrated similar outcomes.40 Thus, treatment strategies that include allo-HSCT as consolidation are recommended in transplantation-eligible patients with aggressive ATL, although there have yet to be any prospective randomized trials to support this approach. Three PIs for aggressive ATL after chemotherapy have been reported as useful with validation cohorts: JCOG-PI, on the basis of corrected calcium and performance status (PS)13; ATL-PI, on the basis of age, serum albumin, sIL-2R,41 Ann Arbor stage, and PS; and modified ATL-PI, on the basis of corrected calcium, clinical subtype, PS, C-reactive protein, and

sIL-2R level.<sup>39</sup> However, long-term overall survival (OS) in the low-risk group was still poor and a group for whom upfront allo-HSCT might not be recommended could not be clearly identified. A proportion of patients with ATL with localized lymphoma had a long PFS after chemotherapy as well as chronic and a subgroup of acute cases treated with IFN/AZT.<sup>13,14,41</sup> Several reports demonstrated a graft-versus-ATL effect which contributed to long-term relapse-free survival.<sup>19,42,43</sup> ATL with abnormalities in tumor suppressor genes, such as p53, was reportedly resistant to IFN/AZT therapy and chemotherapy.<sup>44,45</sup>

As responses to intensive chemotherapy in general are not durable and long-term continuation of intensive chemotherapy is not feasible because of complications and cumulative toxicities, early allo-HSCT is recommended after response to first-line therapy.46 Thus, early referral to a transplantation center at diagnosis is strongly recommended, particularly in patients with high-risk features as described. 11,39,41 With progressive disease, clinical outcome after allo-HSCT is poor<sup>47,48</sup> and it is crucial to conduct an up-front allo-HSCT while ATL is controlled to maximize the cure rate. It is recommended that allo-HSCT for progressive disease be performed within the setting of a prospective clinical trial to investigate novel HSCT conditioning regimens or post-HSCT treatment strategies to improve current limited treatment results. When considering allo-HSCT, the standard approach involves searching for an HLA-matched related donor (MRD) or an HLAmatched unrelated donor (MUD) at diagnosis. However, only a proportion of patients will have an MRD. HTLV-1 seronegative donors are also preferred to avoid the risk of donor-derived ATL.49 When only HTLV-1 seropositive related donors are available, it is recommended to exclude the presence of abnormally abundant HTLV-1-infected clones using Southern blotting or polymerase chain reaction on the basis of clonality methods. 50,51 Furthermore, outside of Japan, HTLV-1 infection often arises in minority immigrant populations, which makes it difficult to obtain a suitable MUD from registry panels. 52,53 In these cases, other possible approaches include cord blood transplantation (CBT) or haploidentical HSCT (haplo-HSCT). Early experience with haplo-HSCT or CBT was unsatisfactory; however, protocols for both CBT and haplo-HSCT have been modified in recent years, although the efficacy of these protocols in ATL is not known. Preliminary anecdotal experience suggests that the TRM remains high, although several reports have suggested that CBT provides results that are similar to other transplantation procedures for selected patients with ATL. 54-56 Although experimental in the ATL setting, the addition of post-transplantation cyclophosphamide to haplo-HSCT protocols has improved transplantation outcomes for other hematologic malignancies. HSCT from alternative donor sources earlier in the disease course with good disease control may increase the potential to achieve outcomes that are similar to

MUD transplantation outcomes. Without additional evidence from the results of ongoing trials (Data Supplement), it remains difficult to prioritize one donor source over another when an MRD or MUD is unavailable.

Both myeloablative and reduced-intensity conditioning (RIC) have been used in patients with ATL; however, as the median age in Japan is > 60 years, RIC regimens are increasingly used and sequential prospective trials have revealed the relative safety and promising efficacy of alloHSCT with RIC.  $^{57-59}$  Intensity of conditioning should be determined by attendant comorbidities and patient fitness at transplantation.

Although allo-HSCT has the potential to cure ATL, relapse/progression of ATL after allo-HSCT remains a major obstacle and conveys a poor prognosis. In patients with focal relapse (eg, solitary lymph node or skin) radiotherapy alone with or without the reduction of immune suppression or donor lymphocyte infusions can achieve durable disease control. The roles of AZT/IFN in this setting or in prophylaxis to prevent relapse are yet to be determined.

In Japan, where mogamulizumab and lenalidomide are available for the treatment of relapsed/progressed ATL, reports after allo-HSCT remain limited. In patients with aggressive ATL who received mogamulizumab before allo-HSCT, there seems to be a significantly increased risk of severe and steroid-refractory graft-versus-host disease (GVHD).<sup>48,61</sup> In general, if up-front allo-HSCT is planned after induction chemotherapy, intensive chemotherapy without mogamulizumab should be considered as a result of the described risk of GVHD. For relapsed/refractory patients treated with mogamulizumab, the interval between the last salvage mogamulizumab and allo-HSCT should be long (at least 50 days) to decrease drug levels in vivo<sup>48,61</sup> and additional intensification of GVHD prophylaxis should be considered. Data on allo-HSCT after upfront IFN/AZT are limited, but allo-HSCT is generally feasible and recommended for patients with acute ATL.

Pre-emptive treatment after the detection of minimal residual disease post-transplantation should be considered, although methods of monitoring for minimal residual disease of ATL have not been well established after allo-HSCT. In patients in whom HTLV-1 proviral load (PVL) and/or sIL-2R levels begin to increase (no clear threshold exists to detect patients who are at high risk of relapse) chimerism analysis should be considered as well as early taper of immunosuppression and donor lymphocyte infusions.

Kinetic changes in PVL post–allo-HSCT are variable, but three patterns have been observed in patients with full donor chimerism. The first pattern, observed in recipients of allo-HSCT from infected or uninfected donors, was that changes became undetectable after allo-HSCT and remain so. The second pattern, from uninfected donors, was that PVL became undetectable but returned to detectable levels thereafter, usually 6 to 12 months post–allo-HSCT. The third

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pattern was in those who had detectable PVL throughout.<sup>59</sup> Strategies have been undertaken in the United Kingdom and France to minimize neoinfection of donor stem cells after allo-HSCT, including the addition of integrase inhibitors, such as raltegravir at engraftment, or close PVL monitoring and the early addition of zidovudine, although there is no published evidence to support this approach.

#### **Consensus Statements**

- 1. Up-front allo-HSCT should be considered for all suitable patients with aggressive ATL.
- 2. Early referral to a transplantation center is recommended.
- 3. HTLV-1 seronegative donors are preferred to reduce the risk of donor-derived ATL.
- 4. Mogamulizumab should not be used within 50 days of allo-HSCT.

# ELDERLY AND NON-TRANSPLANTATION-SUITABLE PATIENTS WITH AGGRESSIVE ATL

A retrospective study of elderly patients with aggressive ATL (age > 70 years) observed that elderly patients who were treated with the VCAP-AMP-VECP regimen as initial treatment demonstrated OS that was similar to that in the trial reports of patients age 56 to 70 years.<sup>23</sup> The regimen was modified with dose reductions that were typically between 50% and 80% in 31 (91%) of 34 patients, and overall response rate [complete response (CR) or partial response (PR)] was 75% after two or three cycles of VCAP-AMP-VECP treatment; however, the completion rate of planned chemotherapy was only 19%. Eleven (32%) of 34 patients who achieved objective responses to initial treatment were switched to an oral maintenance chemotherapy regimen that contained oral etoposide or sobuzoxane and/ or prednisolone therapy. With the exception of platelet count, there were no significant differences in the background between patients who were treated with the maintenance treatment and those not. Median survival time and 2-year OS rate of those who received maintenance oral chemotherapy were 16.7 months and 33%, respectively, which suggests that such a treatment strategy is a viable option for elderly and/or non-transplantation-suitable patients, warranting prospective trials.23

Alternatively, dose-reduced CHOP-14–like regimens could be considered in elderly and/or non–transplantation-suitable patients, as the subgroup analysis of the JCOG9801 trial demonstrated that the OS rate was similar between VCAP-AMP-VECP and CHOP-14 regimens in patients age 56 to 70 years in contrast to the superiority of the VCAP-AMP-VECP regimen in patients younger than 56 years of age with a 45% OS rate at 1 year. 12

Combination mogamulizumab and chemotherapy (eg, dose-reduced VCAP-AMP-VECP regimen or CHOP like) could be considered as initial therapy for such patients, although the combination was only evaluated in relatively nonelderly patients.<sup>21</sup> Despite the lack of published reports

on AZT/IFN outcomes for elderly patients, as with younger patients, this combination should be considered as a first-line option followed by maintenance where available. <sup>14,22</sup>

Given the lack of a preferred or compelling treatment strategy for elderly patients with aggressive ATL, alternative options, such as the selection of less intensive regimens that can be used in a continuous fashion, maintenance strategies using oral agents (single-agent etoposide or cyclophosphamide, etoposide, prednisolone [CEP]), or AZT/IFN, may be appropriate. There may be future roles for monoclonal antibodies (eg, anti-CCR4, anti-CD30, or small molecules, such as lenalidomide) as a maintenance strategy, but these require additional evaluation before recommendations can be made.

#### Consensus Statement

 Less intensive induction therapy with or without maintenance therapy with either oral chemotherapy or AZT/IFN may be appropriate for elderly and/or non– transplantation-suitable patients with aggressive ATL.

#### STRATEGY OF TARGETING THERAPY: PRECLINICAL DATA

Several antiretrovirals used for HIV have demonstrated proven efficacy against HTLV-1 in tissue culture, including the reverse transcription inhibitors zidovudine and tenofovir, as well as the integrase inhibitor raltegravir. 62,63 However, whether these agents work in vivo via an antiviral effect has remained controversial. Several studies have shown little, if any, viral structural, enzymatic, or regulatory gene expression in ATL, with the exception of the antisense gene HBZ, 5,64,65 and it remains controversial whether the continued expression of non-HBZ viral genes is required for tumor maintenance. However, recent data demonstrate that the extinction of Tax expression leads to total growth inhibition of ATL-derived cells even if Tax protein is undetectable at baseline. 66,67 A possible explanation for these contradictory results is the recent demonstration on the basis of single-cell analysis of transient bursts of Tax oncoprotein, and presumably other viral proteins, which has led to the suggestion that transient Tax expression is essential for ATL survival. 66,67 Thus, immunotherapy against Tax might be theoretically promising. A recent phase I study that used vaccination with Tax peptide-pulsed dendritic cells in three patients with aggressive ATL in PR or stable disease after chemotherapy demonstrated an induction of immune response against Tax with promisingly long-term remission.<sup>68</sup> This warrants larger studies to demonstrate clinical effectiveness.

Although the combination of AZT/IFN has shown activity, it is uncertain whether these drugs function via antiviral activity in cells in the tumor or microenvironment or through mechanisms other than antiviral activity. <sup>69</sup> Of note, doses of AZT used for the treatment of ATL—600 to 900 mg/d and up to 3,000 mg/d in certain reports—are generally higher than those used for HIV treatment (600 mg/d) although the

inhibitory concentrations of AZT for HTLV and HIV replication are similar. <sup>70-72</sup> It is also unclear whether reactivation of HTLV-1 expression in malignant or nonmalignant cells after induction therapy leads to chemotherapy resistance <sup>73</sup>; however, it is notable that a recent chemotherapy trial that included raltegravir demonstrated results that were similar to a trial that lacked antiviral agents during the same induction therapy. <sup>37</sup> Conversely, a recent report demonstrated that the combination AZT/IFN induced a significant inhibition of HTLV-I reverse transcription activity in responding ATL patients but not in resistant patients. <sup>74</sup> These results are in line with a direct antiviral effect, likely in the HTLV-1–infected nonmalignant cells, which may play a major role in the survival of ATL cells.

New insights into the molecular biology of ATL have provided ideas for future clinical trials. Although there was no detectable viral Tax expression in ATL samples, many of the cellular proteins affected by Tax (Tax interactome) were found to be mutated in ATL.<sup>5</sup> These include genes that are involved in T-cell receptor pathway activation, including phospholipase  $\gamma$ , protein kinase C $\beta$ , caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 11, and interferon regulatory factor 4, affecting the nuclear factor κB (NF-κB) pathway, which is activated in ATL and contributes to cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis. Inhibitors of these pathway mediators, including protein kinase C or NF-κB inhibitors, could be useful in ATL therapy; however, a trial that included bortezomib, as an NF-kB inhibitor with induction chemotherapy, did not provide significant benefit.37 IRF4 expression could have oncogenic potential in ATL and may be associated with interferon resistance, 75 which warrants therapeutic targeting of its function. Of note, lenalidomide, an active agent in ATL, may function via the inactivation of IRF4 by enhancing the degradation of the IRF4 gene activators Ikaros and Aiolos.<sup>76</sup>

Genomic studies of ATL have revealed high rates of genetic damage compared with other hematopoietic malignancies.<sup>5</sup> In addition, genes that are involved in antigen presentation and immune surveillance are often mutated,<sup>5</sup> including aberrant programmed death ligand-1 expression.<sup>77</sup> These findings suggest that immune checkpoint therapy could play a role in ATL treatment. Currently, a trial of a programmed death-1 inhibitor, nivolumab, is underway in Japan (Data Supplement), although a study in the United States was recently halted as a result of concerns over accelerated disease progression.<sup>38</sup>

#### **NEW AGENTS FOR ATL**

Recently, two new agents, mogamulizumab, an anti-CCR4 monoclonal antibody, and lenalidomide, an immuno-modulatory drug, have been approved for the treatment of ATL in Japan after pivotal trials for relapsed aggressive ATL<sup>27,28</sup> Mogamulizumab has been also approved for the treatment of newly diagnosed aggressive ATL in combination with intensive chemotherapy.<sup>21</sup>

CCR4 is expressed in neoplastic cells in approximately 90% of ATL cases and mutated in 26%. This expression has been associated with cutaneous manifestations and poor prognosis. 78 In phase I and II studies conducted in Japan, a response rate of approximately 50% was observed with manageable toxicities, including moderate-to-severe skin reactions and other immunopathology, even in nontransplantation patients, possibly by depleting nontumor regulatory T cells.<sup>24,28</sup> CR rates varied among target lesions—rates were high in peripheral blood, intermediate in skin, and low in lymph nodes. Median PFS and OS were 5.2 months and 13.7 months, respectively. The findings of a subsequent randomized phase II study of intensive chemotherapy (modified LSG15) with or without mogamulizumab for the treatment of untreated aggressive ATL has recently been reported.<sup>21</sup> The combination was well tolerated and produced a higher CR rate compared with chemotherapy alone (52% [95% CI, 33% to 71%] v 33% [95% CI, 16% to 55%]). However, PFS and OS were identical in both arms, although the sample size and duration of follow-up were relatively short and median OS was not reached in either arm. Recently, a phase II trial in Europe, the United States, and South America of singleagent mogamulizumab (1 mg/kg per week for 4 weeks, followed by 1 mg/kg every 2 weeks until progressive disease) versus investigator's choice of salvage chemotherapy for relapsed aggressive ATL revealed a 15% confirmed overall response rate in the mogamulizumab arm versus 0% for investigator's choice.<sup>25</sup>

A phase I study of lenalidomide demonstrated preliminary antitumor activity in patients with relapsed ATL or PTCL at a higher dose than that used for the treatment of multiple myeloma.<sup>26</sup> A subsequent phase II study evaluated the efficacy and safety of lenalidomide monotherapy at an oral dose of 25 mg/d continuously until progressive disease or unacceptable toxicity in patients with relapsed or recurrent aggressive ATL. 78 Objective responses were noted in 11 of 26 patients [objective response rate, 42% (95% CI, 23% to 63%)], including four patients with CR and one with unconfirmed CR. Rate of disease control, including overall response and stable disease, was 73%. Median time to response and duration of response were 1.9 months and not estimable, respectively. Median PFS and OS were 3.8 months and 20.3 months, respectively. The most frequent grade 3 or greater adverse events were neutropenia (65%), leukopenia (38%), lymphopenia (38%), and thrombocytopenia (23%), which were all manageable and reversible. 26 In conclusion, lenalidomide demonstrated clinically meaningful antitumor activity and an acceptable toxicity profile in patients with relapsed or recurrent aggressive ATL. Lenalidomide also demonstrated activity with CNS involvement by diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 79 which could have implications for its use in ATL despite the lack of data in the previous trial as CNS involvement was an exclusion criterion.

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Other US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved drugs are now available for the treatment of relapsed/ refractory PTCL and have been used for ATL in the United States, including the antifolate agent pralatrexate and the histone deacetylase inhibitors belinostat and romidepsin (listed alphabetically). Mogamulizumab has recently received FDA approval in MF or Sézary syndrome after at least one prior therapy (August 2018). Although not FDA approved, current NCCN guidelines support the use of brentuximab vedotin in CD30+ cases (NCCN grade 2A). Pralatrexate was included as an investigator choice drug in the recently completed randomized phase II trial of singleagent mogamulizumab versus salvage chemotherapy for the treatment of relapsed aggressive ATL, but no confirmed responses were reported.<sup>25</sup> Histone deacetylase inhibitors are known to activate HTLV-1 expression; therefore, these drugs might be used with caution in ATL, with consideration given to the addition of an antiretroviral agent (ie, AZT) and under clinical trials desirably.80 Epstein-Barr virus reactivation in patients with extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma was reported as a previously unrecognized serious adverse event in a pilot study with romidepsin.81

#### **Consensus Statement**

1. All patients should be considered for entry into clinical trials where available.

#### **PERSPECTIVES**

Whereas the backbone of ATL treatment has remained largely unchanged since the 2009 consensus report, there have been several advances in the clinical management of these patients, particularly for patients treated in Japan. These include the increased role of allo-HSCT after first-line treatment and the use of mogamulizumab and lenalidomide as novel single agents, both licensed in Japan. The precise roles of these agents and others, such as brentuximab vedotin for CD30<sup>+</sup> ATL, remains incompletely understood. Clinical trials are required to understand the roles of these agents in the front-line setting, including indolent subtypes, in maintenance therapy for transplantation-ineligible patients, in maintenance therapy

after allo-HSCT, and in the prevention or treatment of CNS disease. As ATL is characterized by early relapses, clinical trials of therapies that might eradicate minimal residual disease are warranted. Preliminary data from France have shown that combining arsenic trioxide with low-dose interferon is feasible and an effective consolidation therapy that is capable of selectively eliminating the malignant clone and restoring oligoclonal architecture. This has raised hopes that the extinction of viral replication (AZT) and Tax degradation (arsenic/IFN) may eradicate the disease. <sup>15,16,82,83</sup> Addition of arsenic trioxide to IFN/AZT was promising in a phase II study for the treatment of chronic ATL. <sup>16</sup>

Since 2009, there has been more widespread use of PET/CT in the diagnosis and follow-up of patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma. ATL is frequently associated with extranodal disease, and it might be recommended that PET/CT be used at diagnosis, where available, and that PET/CT assessment should be incorporated in future studies. The significance of negative interim PET/CT should be evaluated as it is not yet clear how this might affect treatment strategy.

Reported prognostic factors at diagnosis (eg, IRF4 expression, TP53 mutation/deletion, and other genetic markers) require validation in the context of treatment with AZT/IFN, chemotherapy, or active monitoring to assist in tailored treatment decisions. New methodologies to detect clonal HTLV minimal residual disease have been established using next-generation high-throughput sequencing methods, and the challenge now remains to validate these observations within clinical trials and bring them into the clinical domain in a rapid, cost-effective manner.

ATL continues to have a dismal prognosis with current therapies, and clinical trials that incorporate molecular and prognostic factors will remain paramount to advances in ATL treatment. We have proposed a strategy for ATL treatment stratified by subtype classification, including an updated opinion on the management of patients with tumorous skin lesions. Future clinical trials should remain a priority to ensure that the consensus is continually updated to establish evidence-based practice guidelines.

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#### **AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

#### Revised Adult T-Cell Leukemia-Lymphoma International Consensus Meeting Report

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NOTE

#### Development of reference material with assigned value for human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 quantitative PCR in Japan

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Quantitative PCR (qPCR) of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) provirus is used for HTLV-1 testing and for assessment of risk of HTLV-1-related diseases. In this study, a reference material was developed for standardizing HTLV-1 qPCR. Freeze-dried TL-Om1 cells diluted with Jurkat cells were prepared and an assigned value for proviral load (PVL) of 2.71 copies/100 cells was determined by digital PCR. Nine Japanese laboratories using their own methods evaluated the PVLs of this reference material as 1.08–3.49 copies/100 cells. The maximum difference between laboratories was 3.2-fold. Correcting measured PVLs by using a formula incorporating the assigned value of this reference material should minimize such discrepancies.

Key words human T-cell leukemia virus type 1, proviral load, quantitative PCR, standard.

Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 was the first human retrovirus to be discovered (1, 2). It has a worldwide distribution with some endemic areas, including Japan (3, 4). HTLV-1 is transmitted through

breastfeeding, sexual contact and blood contact, such as transfusion or injection of HTLV-1-positive blood. Some carriers of HTLV-1 develop ATL, HTLV-1-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis or

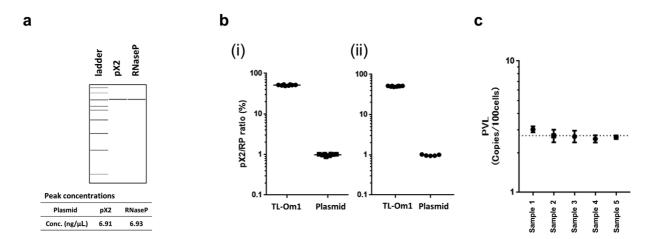
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List of Abbreviations: ATL, adult T cell leukemia; HTLV-1, human T-cell leukemia virus type 1; PVL, proviral load'; qPCR, quantitative PCR.

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**Fig. 1.** Digital PCR analysis of reference for HTLV-1 qPCR. (a) Plasmid DNA containing HTLV-1 target sequence (pX2: middle lane) or internal control gene (RNaseP: right lane) were electrophoresed and the bands quantitated using Bioanalyzer. (b) Ratios of HTLV-1 (pX2) to RNaseP in TL-Om1 genomic DNA and 1% w/w plasmid mixture (pX2:RNaseP = 1:100) were analyzed using two types of digital PCR machines, (i) QX100 and (ii) QuantStudio 3D (n = 8). (c) PVLs of the reference were measured by droplet digital PCR. Genomic DNA extracted from five different tubes was subjected to droplet digital PCR (n = 9). PVLs (copies/100 cells) were calculated as follows: (pX2 copy number × 2)/(RNaseP copy number) × 100. The dotted line (PVL at 2.71 copies/100 cells) is the geometric mean of the five samples.

HTLV-1 uveitis/HTLV-1-associated uveitis after long incubation periods (5). qPCR, which detects the integrated provirus in the peripheral blood of carriers, is a conventional method for measuring the HTLV-1 PVL. Importantly, a high PVL is reportedly one of the risk factors for development of ATL and HTLV-1-associated myelopathy. Accurate PVL quantitation is therefore essential; however, current results differ by around five-fold between laboratories (6).

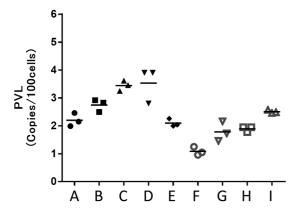
International standards for nucleic acid amplification tests for blood-borne pathogens such as hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV have been developed by the World Health Organization and made available worldwide by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (7–9). However, international standards for nucleic acid amplification tests for HTLV-1 have not yet been developed. Because Japan is one of the endemic areas of HTLV-1, reference material, even of a prototypic format, is urgently needed to enable accurate performance of HTLV-1 qPCR.

We have previously reported that TL-Om1, an HTLV-1 infected cell line derived from ATL, is suitable for creating a reference material for HTLV-1 qPCR and that it would be possible to standardize HTLV-1 qPCR using TL-Om1 (10). In this study, we prepared a freeze-dried cell reference material composed of TL-Om1 cells diluted with Jurkat cells to serve as a temporary reference for HTLV-1 qPCR and evaluated its quality with the collaboration of Japanese laboratories.

Because we had previously found that Jurkat cells are much more viable than frozen peripheral blood mononuclear cells, we selected Jurkat cells for preparation of the reference material (11). TL-Om1 cells were diluted with Jurkat cells at a concentration of approximately 1% and aliquots freeze-dried (see Supporting Materials and Methods). A value was assigned to the PVL of the reference material as determined by digital PCR. First, to confirm the accuracy of the digital PCR result, we measured a test sample made by mixing two plasmids, the first containing a HTLV-1 qPCR target sequence (pX region of HTLV-1 [pX2]) and the other an internal control gene target sequence (RNase P, [RP]). As shown in Figure 1a, the size and amount of the plasmids were confirmed to be the same. The plasmids were mixed at a concentration of 1.0% w/w (pX2/RP) (Fig. 1a). The concentration of the test sample was then measured by droplet digital PCR (QX-100) and chipbased digital PCR (QuantStudio 3D) as 0.98% and 0.99%, respectively (Fig. 1b and Table 1), confirming that the digital PCR results were extremely close to the absolute value. Under these conditions, the PVL of the reference material was determined to be 2.71 copies/100 cells (95% CI, 2.49–3.41) (Fig. 1c).

**Table 1.** Ratio of pX2 (HTLV-1) to RNaseP (internal control gene) (%) as analyzed by digital PCR

	QX1	100	QuantSt	udio 3D
	Geometric mean	95% CI	Geometric mean	95% CI
TL-Om1 1:100 plasmid	51.3 0.98	50.1–52.6 0.94–1.03	51.0 0.97	49.9–52.0 0.93–1.02



**Fig. 2.** Proviral loads of the reference measured collaboratively. qPCR was performed independently three times on different days. Horizontal axis: the letters A to I denote the laboratories that participated in this study. Bars, geometric means.

Next, the PVL of the reference material was measured by nine Japanese laboratories using their in-house methods. The results ranged from 1.08 to 3.49 copies/ 100 cells (Fig. 2 and Table 2), the maximum difference being 3.23-fold between laboratories and the geometric mean of the PVLs being 2.23 copies/100 cells. The ratio to assigned value ranged from 0.40 to 1.29, revealing a wide discrepancy among laboratories, as had been observed previously (11). However, correcting these PVLs by using a formula incorporating the assigned value of the reference material should minimize these discrepancies. To confirm this, PVLs of clinical samples were measured by different laboratories. The geometric coefficient of variation (%) between laboratories was less in most clinical samples after making this correction (Fig. 3 and Table 3). These results indicate that inter-laboratory variations can be minimized by correction with the formula incorporating the assigned value of the reference material. Finally, all participants agreed to

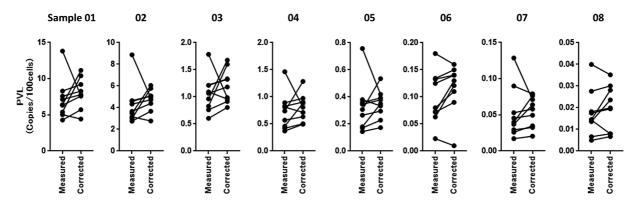
**Table 2.** PVL as measured by qPCR at nine Japanese laboratories

Laboratory	Geometric mean	95% CI of geometric mean	Ratio to assigned value
A	2.19	1.68–2.86	0.81
В	2.74	2.23-3.37	1.01
C	3.44	3.01-3.94	1.27
D	3.49	2.17-5.62	1.29
E	2.10	1.78-2.47	0.77
F	1.08	0.77-1.51	0.40
G	1.76	1.08-2.87	0.65
Н	1.89	1.65-2.16	0.70
I	2.51	2.36–2.66	0.93

the formula and the assigned value (2.71 copies/100 cells) of the HTLV-1 qPCR reference material.

Unlike standards for hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV, the target for HTLV-1 qPCR is not viral particles within plasma, but provirus integrated into the genomes of host cells. Cell-based material rather than serum or plasma is therefore more suitable for use as a HTLV-1 qPCR reference. We used the Jurkat cell line for diluting TL-Om1 cells because, as we have reported previously, the karyotypes of internal control genes are close to 2N, which is useful for preventing discrepancies that may be generated by the use of different internal control genes in different laboratories (10).

In this study, we succeeded in preparing a reference material for HTLV-1 qPCR. Although we made relatively small amounts of this reference material using laboratory equipment, we believe we will be able to provide a continuous supply by renewing the lot periodically. We also plan to evaluate the long-term stability of the lyophilized reference material by regularly measuring its PVL using digital PCR. Inter-laboratory differences in qPCR should be dramatically decreased by correcting results by using the assigned value of the reference. The reference material could also be used to



**Fig. 3.** Proviral loads of clinical samples before and after correction with the assigned value of the reference. Clinical samples with various PVLs were measured by nine laboratories. Dots show PVLs of measured values (left) and corrected values (right). Corrections were made by dividing by the ratio between the measured and assigned values of the reference.

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Table 3. Geometric coefficient of variations of clinical samples among laboratories

Sample ID	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	80
Measured values								
PVL (geometric mean)	6.7	4.0	1.0	0.67	0.29	0.086	0.043	0.015
GCV (%)	35%	36%	32%	46%	54%	67%	68%	71%
Corrected values								
PVL (geometric mean)	7.7	4.6	1.2	0.77	0.33	0.097	0.050	0.017
GCV (%)	29%	24%	26%	32%	35%	93%	49%	71%

GCV, geometric coefficient of variations; PVL: copies/100 cells.

minimize discrepancies arising from the use of different methods, such as qPCR and digital PCR. Additionally, it will be useful for preparation of further nucleic acid amplification test standards for HTLV-1.

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#### **DISCLOSURE**

The authors declare they have no conflicts of interest.

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#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's web-site.

**Supporting materials and methods.** Materials and methods used in this report.

**Supporting references.** References cited in supporting materials and methods.





# HTLV-1-Mediated Epigenetic Pathway to Adult T-Cell Leukemia-Lymphoma

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Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1), the first reported human oncogenic retrovirus, is the etiologic agent of highly aggressive, currently incurable diseases such as adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) and HTLV-1-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP). HTLV-1 proteins, including Tax and HBZ, have been shown to have critical roles in HTLV-1 pathogenicity, yet the underlying mechanisms of HTLV-1-driven leukemogenesis are unclear. The frequent disruption of genetic and epigenetic gene regulation in various types of malignancy, including ATL, is evident. In this review, we illustrate a focused range of topics about the establishment of HTLV-1 memory: (1) genetic lesion in the Tax interactome pathway, (2) gene regulatory loop/switch, (3) disordered chromatin regulation, (4) epigenetic lock by the modulation of epigenetic factors, (5) the loss of gene fine-tuner microRNA, and (6) the alteration of chromatin regulation by HTLV-1 integration. We discuss the persistent influence of Taxdependent epigenetic changes even after the disappearance of HTLV-1 gene expression due to the viral escape from the immune system, which is a remaining challenge in HTLV-1 research. The summarized evidence and conceptualized description may provide a better understanding of HTLV-1-mediated cellular transformation and the

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potential therapeutic strategies to combat HTLV-1-associated diseases.

#### INTRODUCTION

Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infection (Poiesz et al., 1980; Hinuma et al., 1981; Yoshida et al., 1982) is associated with the development of adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) and HTLV-1-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP), although most virus carriers remain asymptomatic throughout their lifespan. ATL is a highly aggressive T-cell malignancy refractory to the currently available combination chemotherapies (Uchiyama et al., 1977; Tsukasaki et al., 2007; Katsuya et al., 2012). HAM/TSP, a debilitating neuro-inflammatory disease, expresses chronic spinal cord inflammation and progressive myelopathic symptoms (Gessain et al., 1985; Osame et al., 1986).

Accumulating evidence has shown that HTLV-1 exhibits complicated involvement in the pathogenesis (Matsuoka and Jeang, 2007; Yamagishi and Watanabe, 2012). In particular, HTLV-1 Tax significantly affects host gene expression and interacts with multiple partner proteins (Boxus et al., 2008; Chevalier et al., 2012; Simonis et al., 2012). Moreover, Taxtransgenic mice develop malignant lymphoma, suggesting that Tax is an oncoprotein (Hasegawa et al., 2006; Ohsugi et al., 2007). The evolution of viral genes with virus expansion indicates that leukemogenesis by Tax is selectively advantageous for viral replication and cell proliferation. Transgenic expression of HBZ in CD4+ T-cells also induces T-cell lymphomas and systemic inflammation in mice (Satou et al., 2011). Tax and HBZ certainly contribute to leukemogenesis in HTLV-1-infected T-cells. However, considering the low rate of incidence, clinical observation implies that HTLV-1 lacks a strong capacity to induce leukemogenesis, in contrast to other animal leukemia viruses

Notably, most leukemic cells do not express viral genes, excluding HBZ (Gaudray et al., 2002; Taniguchi et al., 2005; Satou et al., 2006). Tax, a highly immunogenic protein, is not expressed in most aggressive-type ATL cases because HTLV-1 provirus is substantially silenced by proviral defect and/or an epigenetic mechanism (Tamiya et al., 1996; Koiwa et al., 2002; Taniguchi et al., 2005). It is assumed that this is one of the strategies that viruses use to evade host immune defense.

However, leukemic cells possess similar traits as Tax-expressing cells (Yamagishi and Watanabe, 2012). Although the reason for this seemingly paradoxical observation is yet to be determined, it is suggested that the acquired cellular characteristics, including promoting cell proliferation and apoptotic resistance, is conferred by viral genes in early-phase infected cells and by genetic/epigenetic abnormalities in late-phase, highly malignant ATL cells (Figure 1). Although Tax has already disappeared at the time of ATL onset, Tax and its interactome (described in later chapters) have already left multiple genetic and epigenetic memories, contributing ATL onset. This switch during leukemogenesis is indeed supported by transcriptome data; the changes in gene expression in infected cells are dominated by disordered homeostasis and the characteristics of ATL.

Although cancer is typically considered to be a genetic disease, chromatin and epigenetic aberrations as well as active roles of HBZ play important roles in tumor potentiation, initiation, and progression in ATL and HTLV-1-associated diseases. Based on recent findings, we introduce a hypothesis with important implications that might explain the underlying mechanism of the issue: the molecular memories inherited from HTLV-1.

## TRANSCRIPTOME ABNORMALITY IN ATL

Cellular characteristics (i.e., phenotype) are strictly defined by the regulation of gene expression. HTLV-1 Tax directly affects host gene expression through multiple mechanisms, including the binding with host transcription factors and the perturbation

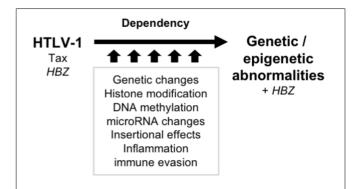


FIGURE 1 | Transition of the molecular characteristics during latent period. The acquired cellular characteristics such as promoting cell proliferation and apoptotic resistance are conferred by viral genes in early-phase infected cells and by genetic/epigenetic abnormalities in late-phase ATL cells. The aberrant characteristics are acquired and imprinted, nevertheless Tax disappears. The consequent genotype and epigenotype support the differential phenotypes and the disease entities.

of multiple signaling pathways (Ballard et al., 1988; Ruben et al., 1988; Kim et al., 1990; Migone et al., 1995; Good et al., 1996; Takemoto et al., 1997; Boxus et al., 2008). Intriguingly, the molecular hallmarks of aggressive ATL cells at the final stage of progression still comprise pronounced dysregulation of the signaling pathways that control the cell cycle, the resistance to apoptosis, and the proliferation of leukemic cells without Tax expression.

Cell cycle regulation is a typical example of the correlation between gene expression and phenotypic changes. The oncogenic function of Tax was first demonstrated in a study of cell cycle regulation. Tax inhibits cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor, *CDKN2A* (p16<sup>INK4A</sup>), via physical interaction (Suzuki et al., 1996). The mitogenic activity of Tax is exerted through the stimulation of G<sub>1</sub>-to-S-phase transition. Additionally, Tax affects a cohort of cell cycle-related proteins, including *CDKs*, *CDKN1A*, *CDKN1B*, and *CDKN2A*, via the regulation of their expression or physical interaction (Akagi et al., 1996; Neuveut et al., 1998; Schmitt et al., 1998; Santiago et al., 1999; Suzuki et al., 1999; de La Fuente et al., 2000; Iwanaga et al., 2001; Haller et al., 2002; Liang et al., 2002).

Comprehensive gene expression profiling revealed that several positive regulators of the cell cycle process are overexpressed in acute-type ATL, in most of which HTLV-1 sense-transcripts and the virus replication is silenced. Diverse abnormalities were also found in each of these comprehensive studies; however, several gene alterations and other critical events have been commonly implicated as the determinants of gene expression pattern. The abnormalities in the expression of different cytokines, their receptors, and various proteins that act as anti-apoptotic factors or proliferating agents are the cellular hallmarks responsible for malignant phenotypes (Tsukasaki et al., 2004; Sasaki et al., 2005; Watanabe et al., 2010; Yamagishi et al., 2012). These notable traits in the transcriptome may be genetically and epigenetically established during long-term latency periods.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF HTLV-1 MEMORY**

Genetic, metabolic, and environmental stimuli can induce overly restrictive or permissive epigenetic landscapes that contribute to the pathogenesis of cancer and other diseases. The restrictive chromatin states prevent the appropriate expression of tumor suppressors or block differentiation. In contrast, the permissive states allow the stochastic activation of oncogenic genes and stochastic silencing of tumor suppressor genes. The abnormal restriction or plasticity may also affect other processes mediated through factors such as chromatin–DNA repair and telomere maintenance.

Chromatin homeostasis, a basis of molecular memory (Flavahan et al., 2017), is disrupted by genetic and epigenetic stimuli (e.g., inflammation, aging, hypoxia, cell stress, developmental cues, metabolism, and pathogens). The heritable, selective adaptive changes are the hallmarks of cancers. Herein, we introduce the abnormality contributing to the molecular pathogenesis of HTLV-1 infection by tracing the function(s) of Tax and the characteristics of ATL cells.

## **Genetic Lesion in Tax Interactome Pathway**

Tax directly participates in genetic damage (Jeang et al., 1990; Saggioro et al., 1994; Kao and Marriott, 1999; Haoudi et al., 2003). In parallel with this, persistent proliferation, which is boosted by cell cycle progression, may cause genetic instability and create stochastic genetic lesions;  $\geq 1$  lesions may then act as "drivers," allowing clonal evolution.

The recent advanced technology-based comprehensive characterization of genetic abnormalities delineated the spectrum of genetic alterations in ATL (Kataoka et al., 2015). Genomic data from a total of 426 patients with ATL identified 6,404 mainly age-related somatic mutations (2.3 mutations/Mb/sample) by whole-exome sequencing, including 6,096 single-nucleotide variants and 308 insertions-deletions, strongly suggesting that the clonal expansion of aggressive ATL cells is driven by multiple genetic abnormalities. One of the remarkable indications is that some of the somatically altered genes in ATL (mutation and copy number variation) encode the pivotal molecules that Tax physically interacts with and/or deregulates, including the components of TCR-NF-kB pathway [activated by Tax (Yamaoka et al., 1998; reviewed in Sun and Yamaoka, 2005)] and p53 and p16 tumor suppressors [inactivated by Tax (Suzuki et al., 1996; Grassmann et al., 2005)]; this strongly suggests that ATL cells still depend on the dysregulated Tax interactome even after the disappearance of Tax expression in most ATL cases, i.e., the influence of Tax is genetically imprinted in ATL cells.

#### **Gene Regulatory Loop/Switch**

Depending on the cellular status, a transient cue such as an inflammatory cytokine can induce stable malignant transformation through a positive feedback network that is normally held in check by a host defense mechanism (Iliopoulos et al., 2009; Barabási et al., 2011; Yosef and Regev, 2011).

In this manner, network motifs, including a coherent feedforward, mutual negative feedback, and positive feedback loops, may switch the cell fate in some cases.

Tax can activate several signaling pathways and lead to an abnormal gene expression pattern. For instance, it can activate NF- $\kappa$ B and NFAT pathways responsible for the predominant expression of IL-2 and its receptor IL2R (Ballard et al., 1988; Ruben et al., 1988; Hoyos et al., 1989; McGuire et al., 1993; Good et al., 1996), whose activation leads to a positive feedback loop. The target transcriptome of NF- $\kappa$ B pathway includes the genes encoding the members of the Rel family, p100/p105, NF- $\kappa$ B-inducing kinase (NIK), and several cytokines that stimulate the same pathway.

Negative regulators within the network are critical for the homeostasis of the regulatory motif. In the developmental process of HTLV-1-infected cells, some NF- $\kappa$ B negative regulators are diminished or inactivated, leading to chronic activation of the signaling pathway. For example, miR-31, a new class of negative regulator of the non-canonical NF- $\kappa$ B pathway, acts by regulating NIK. One mechanism of NF- $\kappa$ B activation without Tax is the epigenetic silencing of miR-31 in HTLV-1-infected cells and aggressive ATL cells (Yamagishi et al., 2012).

Another NF- $\kappa B$  negative regulator, p47, which is essential for Golgi membrane fusion, associates with the NEMO subunit of I $\kappa B$  kinase (IKK) complex upon TNF- $\alpha$  or IL-1 stimulation and inhibits IKK activation. Tax inhibits the interaction between p47 and the IKK complex. In contrast, a significant reduction of p47 expression has been reported in ATL cells, which show a high-level constitutive NF- $\kappa B$  activation that protects ATL cells from apoptosis in a Tax-independent manner (Shibata et al., 2012). These findings indicate that defenseless signaling may cause automatically and chronically activated signaling pathways (Yamagishi et al., 2015), possibly even after the loss of Tax.

#### **Chromatin Regulation**

Chromatin is the fundamental medium through which transcription factors, signaling pathways, and various other cues influence gene activity. A dynamic change of the chromatin conformation reinforces regulatory activity or repression at each locus and causes reorganization in response to appropriate intrinsic and extrinsic stimuli.

Genes encoding epigenetic factors, including SWI/SNF complex members and DNA methylation modifiers, are among the most frequently mutated genes in human cancers (Lawrence et al., 2014). However, the genetic changes of such epigenetic factors are less common in ATL, although epigenetic dysregulation such as DNA methylation and histone acetylation is observed at each investigated locus (Nosaka et al., 2000; Tsuchiya et al., 2000; Hofmann et al., 2001; Yasunaga et al., 2004; Yoshida et al., 2004; Yang et al., 2005; Daibata et al., 2007; Taniguchi et al., 2008).

The ATL is also characterized by prominent CpG island DNA hypermethylation, leading to transcriptional silencing (Kataoka et al., 2015). Approximately 40% of the cases showed the CpG island methylator phenotype without any mutation at TET2,

*IDH2*, and *DNMT3A*. Additionally, C2H2-type zinc finger genes (implicated in the suppression of endogenous and exogenous retroviruses) were hypermethylated and silenced. Furthermore, the hypermethylation of MHC-I expression may contribute to immune evasion.

When we consider the chromatin aberrations that confer plasticity, the polycomb family and its substrate histone, H3K27, are of particular interest. EZH2 can repress a wide range of genes by catalyzing the trimethylation of H3K27 (H3K27me3). Regarding the cellular function, EZH2 and H3K27me3 act in a highly context-dependent manner. EZH2 gain-of-function mutations may be oncogenic in a B-cell lineage (Morin et al., 2010; Yap et al., 2011). In addition, an aberrant activation of polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) mainly based on the overexpression of EZH2 is frequently observed in hematological malignancies and solid tumors (Yamagishi and Uchimaru, 2017). In contrast, EZH2 is genetically inactivated in myelodysplastic syndromes (Ernst et al., 2010) and T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ntziachristos et al., 2012).

We recently analyzed the pattern of ATL histone modification and integrated it with the transcriptome from primary ATL cells to decipher the ATL-specific "epigenetic code" (Kobayashi et al., 2014; Fujikawa et al., 2016). PRC2-mediated H3K27me3 is significantly and frequently reprogrammed at half of genes in ATL cells. A large proportion of abnormal gene downregulation is observed at an early stage of disease progression, which is explained by H3K27me3 accumulation. Global H3K27me3 alterations involve ATL-specific gene expression changes that include several tumor suppressors, transcription factors, epigenetic modifiers, miRNAs, and developmental genes (Fujikawa et al., 2016), suggesting the diverse outcomes of the PRC2-dependent hierarchical regulation.

Importantly, the Tax-dependent immortalized cells also show significantly similar H3K27me3 reprogramming as that of ATL cells. A majority of the epigenetic silencing occurs in leukemic cells from indolent ATL and in HTLV-1-infected premalignant T-cells from asymptomatic HTLV-1 carriers.

The important implications for deciphering the triggers of the specific histone code are physical interaction and other influences on the host epigenetic machinery by Tax, including the key histone modifiers HDAC1 (Ego et al., 2002), SUV39H1 (Kamoi et al., 2006), SMYD3 (Yamamoto et al., 2011), and EZH2 (Fujikawa et al., 2016).

## **Epigenetic Lock by Modulation of Epigenetic Factors**

The functional classification of genes has revealed that genes epigenetically suppressed by H3K27me3 are enriched in certain biological processes, including transcriptional regulation and histone modifiers, in ATL. Among these, the expression of *KDM6B*, encoding a JMJD3 demethylase of H3K27me3, is significantly downregulated upon H3K27me3 gain (Fujikawa et al., 2016). Because JMJD3 downregulation causes the global accumulation of H3K27me3, ATL cells seemingly acquire a coherent pattern that

produces and maintains the systematic abnormality of H3K27me3.

Another coherent pattern is observed in EZH2 regulation. EZH2 is sensitive to promiscuous signaling networks, including NF- $\kappa$ B pathway. Upregulated EZH2 causes excessive PRC2 activity and suppresses multiple target genes such as NF- $\kappa$ B negative regulators (Yamagishi et al., 2012); this forms a positive feedback loop. HTLV-1 Tax is significantly involved in this motif by interacting with EZH2 and activating NF- $\kappa$ B pathway (Fujikawa et al., 2016). Regarding the chronic activation of PRC2 without Tax, an initial triggering event is unnecessary for the maintenance of epigenetic loop.

#### Loss of Gene Fine-Tuner microRNA

Among the regulators of gene expression, microRNAs are recognized as "buffers" and/or "fine-tuners." MicroRNA can reduce the noise in gene expression; thus, the loss of microRNA may create perturbed gene expression at the post-transcriptional level (Huntzinger and Izaurralde, 2011; Ebert and Sharp, 2012).

One of the key characteristics of ATL is the global downregulation of microRNA (Yamagishi et al., 2012). Although it has not been experimentally demonstrated, the loss of functional small RNA may cause disordered gene expression through transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. Notably, this global loss is caused and imprinted by HTLV-1-induced H3K27me3 accumulation, suggesting that the global loss of microRNA is one of the processes required for the developmental pathway leading to ATL.

## Alteration of Chromatin Regulation by HTLV-1 Integration

Recent advances regarding insertional effects by HTLV-1 have provided critical implications. Satou et al. (2016) found that CTCF (a key regulator of chromatin structure and function) binds to the provirus in the provirus pX region and acts as an enhancer blocker, leading to long-distance interactions with flanking host chromatin. Indeed, HTLV-1 was reported to alter local higher-order chromatin structure and gene expression in the host genome (Satou et al., 2016).

Rosewick et al. (2017) employed stranded RNA-seq data in combination with improved DNA-seq-based high-throughput mapping of integration sites and found that HTLV-1/BLV proviruses are integrated near cancer drivers, which they affect via provirus-dependent transcription termination or as a result of viral antisense RNA-dependent cis-perturbation. Remarkably, a similar result was observed at polyclonal non-malignant stages, indicating that provirus-dependent host gene perturbation contributes to the initial selection of the multiple clones characterizing the asymptomatic stage, requiring additional alterations in the clone that will evolve into aggressive leukemia/lymphoma. Although the hotspots of proviral integration sites and the influence of their insertion into the host genome/epigenome

are still being discussed, the previously unrecognized mechanisms may be complementary to viral gene products and the acquisition of somatic alterations in the host genome.

## EPIGENETIC LANDSCAPE OF HTLV-1-INFECTED CELLS

The biologist Conrad Waddington first conceptualized developmental fate decision as an epigenetic landscape wherein differentiating cells proceed downhill along the branching canals separated by the walls that restrict cell identity (Waddington, 1957).

Decades of research have revealed that transcription factors are the predominant specifiers of cellular identity (Zaret and Mango, 2016; Bradner et al., 2017). However, the topography of this "hill" seems to be determined by the chromatin pattern, which is directly regulated by epigenetic mechanisms in response to the intrinsic and extrinsic (environmental) stimuli exemplified in this review.

Therefore, as a hypothesis, we propose, in agreement with the established developmental pathway of HTLV-1-infected cells, that disease progression fits with the epigenetic landscape, wherein the height of the walls between the canals is determined by several molecular events (**Figure 2**).

The initial trigger for restricting gene expression is HTLV-1 infection. This violent event significantly affects cell fate, primarily by Tax and HBZ. Then, the immortalized cells possibly undergo several molecular events, as described above (including genetic and epigenetic alterations). During a long period, several aberrant characteristics are acquired and fixed, nevertheless Tax disappears. The consequent genotype and epigenotype support the differential phenotypes and the disease entities of ATL and HAM/TSP.

HTLV-1 provirus is frequently defective or silenced in ATL. However, the lesions recurrently detected in ATL cells imitate the function of Tax and would be stably inherited in the progeny of the malignant cells. This raises several critical possibilities such as that the active imprinting of the viral function into the host genome and epigenome is one of the critical steps of leukemogenesis. Furthermore, the features of ATL cells are not accidental but are the products of HTLV-1 infection. In addition to the sustained roles of HBZ (reviewed in Ma et al., 2016), some crucial outcomes (including gene mutations in the components of TCR-NF-κB pathway and abnormal H3K27me3 accumulation) and many other stochastic events shape ATL cells and their characteristics.

#### **FUTURE DIRECTION**

At present, researchers and hematologists are sharing their findings on the characteristics of ATL cells. Additionally, the phenotypic characteristics of HAM/TSP have been studied.

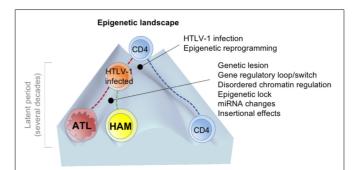
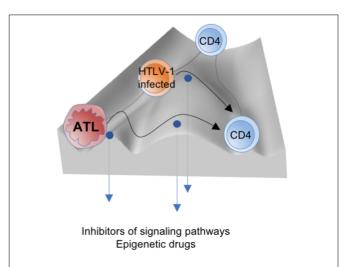


FIGURE 2 | A hypothetical model of developmental pathway in HTLV-1-associated diseases [adapted from Waddington (1957)]. The height of the walls between the valleys (or canals) is determined by several molecular events. The first HTLV-1 infection and the accompanied epigenetic alterations change the cell fate. The permissive state induced by HTLV-1-infection allows following stochastic perturbations such as genetic mutations and dysregulation of the signaling pathways and clonal selection, paralleled by a decrease in transcriptional noise, and the stabilization of cell states (deepening of the valleys).



**FIGURE 3** | The mechanism-based medicines such as epigenetic drugs and inhibitors of signaling pathways could reprogram the fate of HTLV-1-infected cells (conceptualized as a reduction or elevation of the walls (blue arrows), which promote crossing or bypassing within the epigenetic landscape (black curved arrows) into the normal state).

Considering the therapeutics for the HTLV-1-associated diseases and the need to eliminate the premalignant cell population, the establishment of a precise understanding of disease developmental pathways (routes, branch points, and the events that influence the landscape, as shown in **Figure 2**) is an urgent requirement. Therefore, there is a need to investigate the abnormalities contributing to the molecular pathogenesis, including those in master transcription factors and chromatin regulators. Furthermore, in addition to cellular traits, environmental parameters such as aging, cellular stress, and immune response should be integrated into our model of this process. The order of the molecular events is just a pathway of disease development. HTLV-1 infection and

following epigenetic reprogramming may be an initial step of fate changes.

Intentional regulation such as by inhibitor treatment will reprogram the fate of HTLV-1-infected cells, which can be conceptualized as a reduction or elevation of the walls between the canals in the epigenetic landscape, in line with the analogy mentioned above (Figure 3). Realizing the potential of such mechanism-based medicines and advanced diagnostic tools for the detection and evaluation of tumor stage and heterogeneity will require a deeper understanding of epigenetic plasticity and restriction. The road ahead is long but must be challenged to capture this major component of HTLV-1 biology and its associated diseases.

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#### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

MY conceived and supervised the project, summarized and conceptualized the evidence, and wrote the paper. DF, TW, and KU discussed the new concept.

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- **Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WILEY

## Prognostic impact of soluble interleukin-2 receptor level profiling in smoldering type adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma

Adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) is a lymphoid malignancy caused by human T-cell leukemia virus type I.<sup>1</sup> ATL is divided into four clinical subtypes (smoldering, chronic, lymphoma, and acute) according to Shimoyama's classification.<sup>2</sup> Smoldering-type ATL, recognized as indolent ATL, sometimes has been shown to transform to acute-type ATL.<sup>3,4</sup> An international consensus meeting recommended watchful waiting (carefully observed unless transformation occurs) or treatment with interferon-alpha and zidovudine (IFN/AZT) for patients with smoldering-type ATL.<sup>5</sup> Determining the risk factors of transformation is important to help determine therapeutic strategies for smoldering-type ATL.

Because ATL cells release a large amount of soluble interleukin-2 receptor (sIL-2R), the serum level of sIL-2R in ATL patients reflects disease activity<sup>6</sup> and tumor burden better than lactate dehydrogenase (LDH).<sup>7</sup> In the latest retrospective nationwide survey, Katsuya et al found that sIL-2R was a probable independent prognostic factor for indolent ATL.<sup>8</sup> However, even the patients with smoldering-type ATL whose levels of sIL-2R are slightly increased (sIL-2R  $\leq$  1000 U/

mL, correspond to a low risk in Katsuya's report<sup>8</sup>) sometimes experience early transformation to acute-type ATL. We hypothesized that sIL-2R level profiling in the early phase of smoldering-type ATL is a prognostic factor and could predict the risk of transformation.

We retrospectively examined 61 patients with primary smoldering-type ATL diagnosed at our institute between 1998 and 2016. The analyzed patients underwent monitoring of sIL-2R levels at least twice within the first 4 months and were observed more than 4 months without systemic therapy from the time of diagnosis. According to the maximum rate of increase in sIL-2R level within the first 4 months in the analyzed patients, the value of the third quartile was 1.42, so we used a value of 1.5 as a cutoff for convenience. Patients with a greater than or equal to 1.5-times increase in sIL-2R level within the first 4 months were categorized into the high-risk group. The remaining patients belonged to the nonhigh-risk group. We further categorized the patients of nonhigh-risk into two groups: One was a low-risk group who maintained the levels of sIL-2R  $\leq$  1000 U/mL during the first 4 months, and the other was an intermediate-risk group. Multivariate

**TABLE 1** Baseline patient characteristics of the high-risk and nonhigh-risk groups

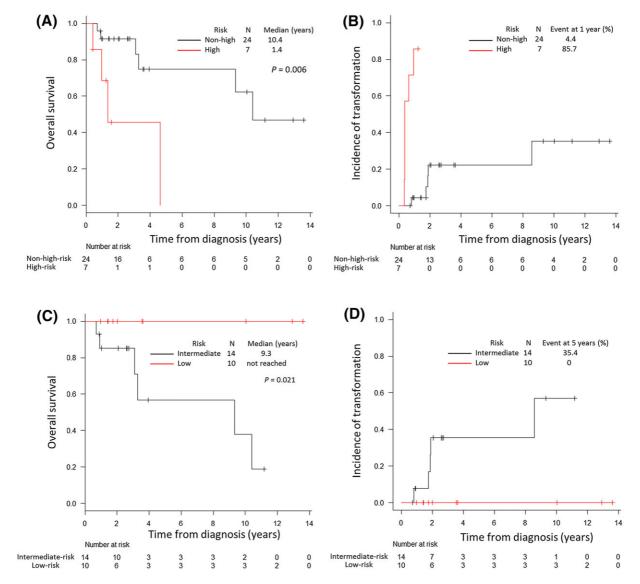
Characteristics	High Risk (n = 7)	Nonhigh Risk (n = 24)	Р
Median age, y (range)	66 (54-87)	73 (53-89)	0.353
Sex			
Female, n (%)	3 (43)	12 (50)	greater than 0.999
Male, n (%)	4 (57)	12 (50)	
ECOG performance status			
Less than 2, n (%)	6 (86)	22 (92)	0.55
Greater than or equal to 2, n (%)	1 (14)	2 (8)	
Skin lesions present			
YES, n (%)	6 (86)	16 (67)	0.639
NO, n (%)	1 (14)	8 (33)	
Serum sIL-2R, median U/mL (range)	2320 (975-4270)	1095 (408-5570)	0.129
WBC count, median × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L (range)	7.3 (5.3-15.8)	6.8 (3.7-14.2)	0.48
Abnormal lymphocyte count, median $\times$ 10 $^{9}$ /L (range)	0.5 (0.1-5.2)	0.4 (0-1.6)	0.017
LDH, median IU/L (range)	276 (94-288)	221 (150-314)	0.747
Serum albumin, median g/dL (range)	4 (3.5-5.1)	4.1 (3.3-4.6)	0.627
BUN, median mg/dL (range)	13 (8-19)	15 (1-46)	0.309
Serum creatinine, median mg/dL (range)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.7 (0.3-3.4)	0.333
Corrected calcium, median mg/dL (range)	9.3 (9-10)	9.3 (8.2-10)	0.536

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; sIL-2R, soluble interleukin-2 receptor; WBC, white blood cell; LDH, lactic dehydrogenase; BUN, blood urea nitrogen.

analysis was performed by the landmark method. We set the analyzed point at 120 days (4 months) after the time of diagnosis. In multivariate analysis, a stepwise selection of factors with P < 0.2 was performed. All statistical analyses were performed using EZR version 1.34 for Windows (Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan). The present study was approved by the Imamura General Hospital's institutional review board.

To identify the reliability of sIL-2R monitoring as a correlation factor, 30 patients with smoldering-type ATL were excluded, and 31 patients were analyzed. Reasons for exclusion were following: 20 patients underwent sIL-2R profiling only once within the first 4 months after diagnosis, 6 experienced transformation to acute-type ATL with 4 months after primary diagnosis, 3 received chemotherapy within the first 4 months, and 1 followed up less than 4 months after diagnosis. There were 7 patients in the high-risk group and 24 patients in the nonhigh-risk group (14 intermediate risk and 10 low risk). The patient characteristics of both the high-risk and nonhigh-risk groups at diagnosis are summarized in Table 1. Only the abnormal lymphocyte

count was significantly greater in the high-risk group than in the nonhigh-risk group (P = 0.017); all other characteristics were similar between the two groups. The 5-year OS rate of the high-risk group was significantly inferior to that of the nonhigh-risk group (0% vs 74.8%, Figure 1A, P = 0.006). Eleven (36%) of 31 analyzed patients had experienced transformation. Six patients (86%) in the high-risk group experienced transformation within 12 months after diagnosis (Figure 1B). Only 1 (4%) patient in the nonhigh-risk group experienced transformation within 12 months after diagnosis (Figure 1D). Four patients (57%) in the high-risk and 6 patients (43%) in the intermediate-risk groups died. Of the 10 patients who died, 4 died of ATL and 6 died of other reasons (1 carcinoma of the hard palate, 1 renal pelvis-ureteral cancer, 1 fulminant hepatitis, 1 interstitial pneumonia, 1 alveolar bleeding, and 1 traffic accident). All patients in the low-risk group were alive without transformation at the end of the study (Figure 1C and 1D, P = 0.021). In univariate analysis, the rate of sIL-2R increase and the level of LDH were significantly poor prognostic factors. In multivariate analysis, after stepwise selection of four



**FIGURE 1** OS and incidence of transformation to acute-type ATL. A, Overall survival (OS) of the high-risk and nonhigh-risk groups; B, incidence of transformation to acute-type adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) for the high-risk and nonhigh-risk groups; C, OS of the low-risk and intermediate-risk; D, incidence of transformation for the low-risk and intermediate-risk groups

variables (skin lesions, rate of sIL-2R increase, and abnormal lymphocyte and LDH levels), only the rate of sIL-2R increase remained a significant prognostic factor (hazard ratio 5.8; 95% confidence interval, 1.4-23.7; P = 0.015).

sIL-2R level profiling during the early phase of smoldering-type ATL was useful for sorting and forecasting both long-term survival without transformation and high risk of transformation. In the present study, the result that all patients in the low-risk group were alive without transformation supports the therapeutic policy of "watchful waiting" especially for patients in the low-risk group. Transformation often occurred in 11 (36%) of 31 analyzed patients, which is similar to the result of previous report (60%).<sup>4</sup> In the high-risk group, except for 1 patient with a temporary increase in sIL-2R due to the onset of pulmonary nocardiosis, all of the patients experienced transformation within 12 months after diagnosis. Combination of IFN/AZT, which is not covered by health insurance in Japan, is regarded as the standard treatment for smoldering-type ATL in other countries.<sup>5</sup> Patients with a high risk of transformation need to consider early treatment with IFN/AZT or chemotherapy. The different frequencies of sIL-2R level measurement caused us to exclude many patients from the analysis. It is difficult to secure a sufficient number of patients in one institute for a prospective study because smoldering-type ATL is rare, accounting for only 5% to 10%<sup>2,3</sup> of all ATL cases. A prospective multicenter study is required to verify the use of sIL-2R levels as a prognostic marker in the future.

In conclusion, the sIL-2R level profiling during the early phase of smoldering-type ATL is useful for predicting the prognosis, including the risk of transformation to acute-type ATL.

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#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A.U. received honoraria from Kyowa Hakko Kirin and Celgene. The remaining authors declare no competing financial interests.

#### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION**

A.K. and A.U. were involved in the conception and design of the study; N.N., T Miyazono, T.I., Mayumi T, T Makino, Masahito T, S.T., K.Y., and Y.T. followed up patients and were responsible for the data; A.K., N.N., Masahito T, and A.U. analyzed and interpreted the data; A.K., N.N., and A.U. wrote the manuscript; and all authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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臨床検査医学分野)

#### 特別講演

▷第63回中国・四国支部総会 特別講演(1) ◁

## 成人T細胞白血病リンパ腫におけるフローサイトメトリー検査と応用

内 丸 薫\*

Use and Application of Flow Cytometry for Adult T-cell Leukemia-Lymphoma

#### Kaoru UCHIMARU, MD, PhD\*

Adult T-cell leukemia is one of the most intractable hematological diseases, which is caused by HTLV-1 infection. Kyushu and Okinawa are the most endemic areas in Japan but the distribution of HTLV-1 carriers is changing because of migration to megalopolises such as Tokyo and Osaka. ATL is divided into 4 subtypes: smoldering, chronic, lymphoma, and acute types, and the latter two are called aggressive types. Treatment outcomes of chemotherapies showed little improvement for more than 40 years. Recently, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation was shown to improve treatment outcomes for ATL. Morphological estimation of tumor cells in the peripheral blood is very important for sub-classification or evaluation of the treatment outcome for ATL, but it is often difficult to discriminate tumor cells from normal lymphocytes because morphological abnormalities are ambiguous. We developed a new flow cytometric analysis system to detect ATL cells, which we named HAS-Flow (HTLV-1 Analysis System). HAS-flow detects ATL cells as CD3dim/CD7-negative populations, which revealed the presence of an intermediate population. This system could not separate normal CD4 T lymphocytes from these intermediate cells, so we introduced analysis of CADM1 expression in this system. The new flow cytometric system successfully separated CADM1<sup>-</sup>/CD7<sup>+</sup>(P) normal CD4 T cells, CADM1<sup>+</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>(N) ATL cells, and an intermediate population(D). The CADM1/CD7 expression pattern reflects the progression of HTLV-1-infected cells into ATL cells. The D and N populations detected in the peripheral blood share many characteristics with aggressive ATL cells, which means basically these cells have features in common with ATL cells even in the carrier state. HAS flow is useful for monitoring the clinical course of ATL and HTLV-1 carriers. [Review] [Rinsho Byori 66: 867~875, 2018]

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【Key Words】human T-cell leukemia virus type 1: HTLV-1(ヒトT細胞白血病ウイルス1型)、adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma: ATL(成人T細胞白血病リンパ腫)、cell adhesion molecule 1: CADM1、flow cytometry(フローサイトメトリー)、HAS(HTLV-1 analysis system)-flow(HAS-フロー)

成人T細胞白血病リンパ腫(Adult T-cell leukemialymphoma: ATL)はヒトT細胞白血病ウイルス1型 (Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1: HTLV-1) の感染 によって起こる末梢性 T 細胞腫瘍である。ATL は 1977年、当時京都大学の Uchiyama、Takatsuki らに より新しい clinical entity として提唱された<sup>1)</sup>。ATL の疾患概念の提唱までは、皮膚病変を伴うT細胞性 腫瘍として Sézary 症候群や皮膚 T 細胞リンパ腫 (CTCL)と診断されたり、ATLのうちリンパ節病理 組織が Hodgkin like の組織像を示すものは Hodgkin リンパ腫と診断されていたとみられ、これらの疾患 が九州に多いのはなぜかという疑問がもたれていた。 また、通常B細胞性である慢性リンパ性白血病に似 たT細胞性の腫瘍が見られ、予後が悪いことが知ら れていた。Uchiyama、Takatsuki らはこれらの症例 の、核に深い切れ込みが見られる形態的に特異な腫 瘍細胞を認めること、高率に皮膚病変を認めること、 患者の出身地が九州、南西諸島に大きく偏った特異 な分布を示す、などの特徴から ATL という新しい 疾患概念として提唱した。ATL の発見には有名なエ ピソードがある。当時、現在でいう ATL にあたる 症例を診療していた高月は、患者の顔貌が似ている、 いわゆる縄文人系の顔貌であることに気づき、病歴 を確認すると全員九州出身であったことから出身地 の特異な分布に気づいたというものであるが、この エピソードは臨床において患者をよく観察すること の重要性に改めて気づかせてくれる。ATL の地域集 **積性は、この疾患の原因として環境的要因が関わる** ことを示唆しており、その中の一つとして感染症が あげられ、ATL の報告の当初から何らかのウイルス 感染の関与が疑われた<sup>D</sup>。その後 Miyoshi、Hinuma、 Gallo らにより ATL がウイルス感染によるものである こと、その原因ウイルスの分離などが報告され20~40、 1982 年には Yoshida らにより約 9 kB のレトロウイ ルスの全ゲノム配列が決定された<sup>51</sup>。これが現在の

HTLV-1 である。

HTLV-1 感染者の本邦における分布は当初想定さ れたように偏りがあり、九州、南西諸島、四国太平 洋岸から豊後水道寄りにかけての地域、隠岐、紀伊 半島沿岸部、伊豆半島、東北地方太平洋沿岸地域な どをあげることができる。世界的に見ても高浸淫地 域(endemic area)とそうでない地域があり、赤道ア フリカ、南アフリカ、ニューギニア、オーストラリ アの一部、カリブ海沿岸諸国、南米、そして日本な どが endemic area である®。本邦における HTLV-1 感染者は 1988 年の献血データをもとにした推定で は約 120 万人、そのうち九州、沖縄地方在住者の比 率は 50.9%、関東地方在住者の比率は 10.8%であっ たが<sup>n</sup>、2007年の同様の調査では全国で108万人と 微減していたにも拘らず、関東地区在住者の比率は 17.3%と増加していた。これは HTLV-1 感染者が首 都圏へ移住することにより国内の分布が変わってき ていることを示唆し、endemic area のみではなく、 むしろこれまであまり認識されてこなかった、nonendemic area の大都市における対策が重要であるこ とを示している。2011年から国による HTLV-1 総 合対策が開始され、妊婦は原則として全例公費負担 で抗 HTLV-1 抗体のスクリーニングを受けている。 2012 年の妊婦検診における抗 HTLV-1 抗体陽性者 の都道府県別推定によれば、大阪が鹿児島に次いで 全国第3位、東京も長崎について第5位であり、大 都市圏における対策が必要であることを物語ってい る。2016年に行われた推定では全国で約82万人と なっており、漸減傾向にはあるが、今後とも全国レ ベルでの対策が必要となる。

#### I. ATL & HTLV-1

ATL は HTLV-1 の発見の契機となった疾患であるが、HTLV-1 は他にも HTLV-1 関連脊髄症(HTLV-1 associated myelopathy: HAM)、HTLV-1 ぶどう膜炎

(HTLV-1 uveitis: HU)など、炎症性疾患も惹き起こす。これらの疾患を発症するのは感染者のうちのごく一部であり、ATLの感染者における生涯発症率は5%程度、HAM については0.3%程度と推定されている。HTLV-1の感染ルートはほとんどが母乳を介した母児感染、性交渉による感染と考えられている。かつては輸血感染があったと考えられるが、1986年以降日赤で抗HTLV-1 抗体検査が導入されて以降は皆無と考えられる。

ATLを発症するのは母児感染例と考えられているが、ATL患者の年齢中央値は最新の第 11 次全国調査では 68.8 歳であり<sup>8)</sup>、感染から ATLの発症まで約70 年かかることになる。HTLV-1 感染によりポリクローナルに増殖し不死化した感染細胞に次第に遺伝子異常、エピジェネティックな異常などが積み重なり多段階発がんを惹き起こしていくと考えられる。この過程の、どこからを腫瘍と呼ぶかは、腫瘍というものの定義の仕方によると考えられる。このことは ATL、特に indolent ATLをどのように診断するかと密接に関連する問題である。少なくとも HTLV-1 感染者の末梢血中に異常リンパ球が見られるというだけでは ATL という診断にはならない点に留意すべきである。ATLは 1992 年に提唱された下山分類(Table 1)が現在でもスタンダードである。下山分

類では ATL は、くすぶり型、慢性型、リンパ腫型、 急性型、の4病型に分けられるが、そのうち前2者 は比較的緩徐な経過を取ることから indolent ATL、 一方後2者は急激な経過を取ることから aggressive ATL にさらに分類される。それぞれの頻度は前出の 第 11 次調査によれば、くすぶり型 10.6%、慢性型 14.2%、リンパ腫型 25.7%、急性型 49.5%で indolent ATL は比較的少なく、典型的な ATL は aggressive ATL であるということができる8。このうち、くす ぶり型は末梢血中の異常リンパ球が 5%以上認めら れ、一部皮膚病変ないし肺病変を認める症例以外は 臓器浸潤を伴わず、ほかの検査データも正常、ない し軽微な異常にとどまるものである。上述の、腫瘍 とは何か、という観点からは、改めて、くすぶり型 ATL と無症候性キャリアとの境界をどう考えるかは 検討の余地があると思われる。この点については改 めて議論する。慢性型は末梢血中のリンパ球の絶対 数が 4,000/mm³ 以上に増加しているタイプで、ATL における慢性リンパ性白血病の counterpart に相当 するものである。慢性型は中枢神経、骨、消化管浸 潤および胸腹水はあってはならないが、リンパ節腫 脹の有無については規定がないことに注意を要する。 リンパ節腫脹があるだけではリンパ腫型、急性型に はならない。

Table 1 ATLの下山分類

		くすぶり型	慢性型	リンパ腫型	急性型
抗 HTLV-1 抗	体	+	+	+	+
リンパ球数(>	× 10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	<4	≧4	<4	
異常リンパ球		≧5%(a)	+ (b)	≦1%	+
花細胞(flower	r cell)	時々	時々	_	+
LDH		≦1.5N	≦2N		
補正カルシウ	ム (mEq/L)	<5.5	<5.5		
組織診のある	リンパ節腫大	no		yes	
腫瘍病変	肝腫大	no			
	脾腫大	no			
	中枢神経	no	no		
	骨	no	no		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	腹水	no	no		
	胸水	no	no		
	消化管	no	no	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	皮膚	(b)			******
	肺	(b)			

<sup>(</sup>a) 異常 T リンパ球が 5%未満の場合、皮膚や肺に腫瘍性病変があることが組織診で証明されていること。

<sup>(</sup>b) 異常 T リンパ球が 5%未満の場合,組織診で証明された腫瘍病変が必要。

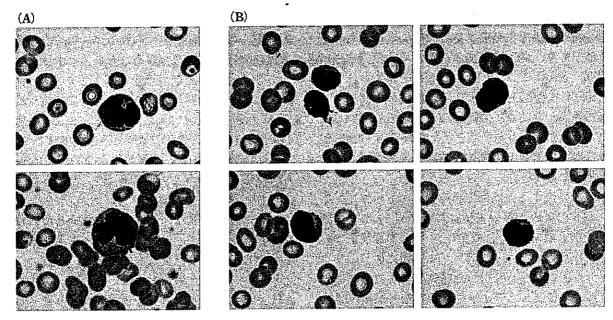


Figure 1 ATL 患者末梢血に見られる異常リンパ球

(A) 比較的典型的な flower cell。(B) 異型性が軽度な異常リンパ球:境界領域の異型性の場合、どこからを異型リンパ球と診断するか判断に迷うこともあり、鏡検者によって結果が異なることがありうる。

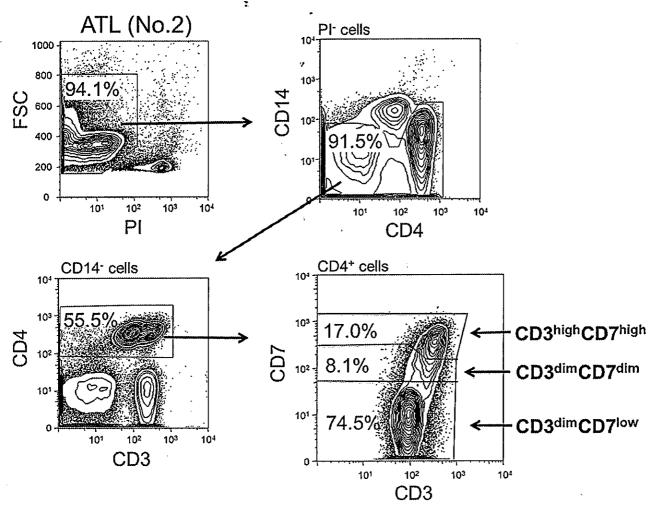
Aggressive ATL の化学療法の成績は、種々の臨床試験が行われてきたにも拘らず大きな改善はみられておらず、第11次全国調査の予後調査の結果では生存期間中央値は9ヵ月前後と、下山分類が発表された時代と比べてほとんど改善がみられていない。2000年代に入ってATLに対しても適応のある症例を対象に造血細胞移植が積極的に行われるようになってきており、HLA一致血縁、非血縁移植で40%程度の長期生存が得られている9。また、おもに化学療法難治、再発例を対象に抗 CCR4 抗体(mogamulizumab)100、レナリドマイド110などが導入され、治療成績の改善が期待されている。

#### II. HAS-Flow の開発

下山分類に従った病型分類において、また、ATL の治療効果を判定するにあたり、末梢血中異常リンパ球の定量は非常に重要な意味を持つ。典型的な ATL における異常リンパ球 (腫瘍細胞) は Flower cell(花細胞)として大変有名な核に深い切れ込みのある特徴的な形態をとるが、急性型などにおいても異型性の軽い非典型的な腫瘍細胞も多く、くすぶり型、慢性型などの indolent ATL においては、むしろそういった細胞が普通であり、熟練した鏡検者でないと、しばしばその鑑別が困難である (Fig. 1)。そこで我々は急性白血病における blast gating のような、

Flow cytometry による ATL 細胞の定量的評価を試み た。ATL 細胞は CD3 の発現が down-regulate されて おり、ほとんどの症例で CD7 が陰性であることか ら、まず CD4 陽性細胞における CD3/7 の発現によ り CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD3<sup>din</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>の細胞集団として検出する系 を開発し HAS(HTLV-1 Analysis System)-flow 法と 命名した(Fig. 2)<sup>12)</sup>。CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>の集団を ソーティングしてサイトスピン標本で形態を観察す ると、この分画は異常リンパ球の集団であり、 inverse PCR による HTLV-1 プロウイルスの組み込 み部位の解析、フローサイトメトリーを用いた TCR のレパトア解析の結果、クローナルに増殖している 集団であることが示され、ATL の腫瘍細胞を検出し ているものと考えられた。ATL 患者末梢血標本を熟 練した技師が鏡検して計測した末梢血中異常リンパ 球比率から算出した異常リンパ球数と、本法により 算出した異常リンパ球数は、linear regression 1.034、 Pearson's R=0.963 と極めて良い相関を示した<sup>13)</sup>。

aggressive ATL 症例の末梢血を HAS 解析すると、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>の腫瘍細胞、および CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD3<sup>+</sup>/CD7<sup>+</sup>の正常 CD4 陽性 T 細胞集団の間に CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>dim</sup> という中間的な phenotype を示す細胞集団が存在する症例が一部認められた。この集団は両者の中間的な phenotype であることから腫瘍化の過程の中間段階の細胞集団を検出している可能性が



**Figure 2** HAS (HTLV-1 Analysis System) -flow 法 (第 1 世代) <sup>12)</sup> PI 陽性の死細胞をゲートアウトしたのち CD4<sup>din</sup>/CD14<sup>+</sup>の単球をゲートアウトし、CD3/CD4 陽性細胞 にゲートをかけて CD3/CD7 の発現レベルで展開したものである。後述の CADM1 を組み込んだ HAS と区別するため第 1 世代 (first generation: 1G) と呼ぶ。

想定された。実際、各集団をソーティングして細胞形態を確認すると CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>の集団が異型性の強い典型的な ATL 細胞であり、CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>dim</sup> の集団は比較的異型性の軽い集団であった。また、無症候性キャリアから indolent ATL、aggressive ATL の各病型の ATL 症例まで末梢血を本法により解析した結果、末梢血プロウイルス量(PVL)の少ない症例から次第に PVL が増大し、くすぶり型、慢性型、急性型と病期が進展するにつれて、CD3<sup>+</sup>/CD7<sup>+</sup>から次第に CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>dim</sup>集団が増加し、さらに CD3<sup>dim</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>へと phenotype が変化していくと考えられ、本法は HTLV-1 感染細胞の腫瘍化過程をモニターするのに優れた方法と考えられた<sup>14</sup>。

HAS-flow 法(1st generation)の一つの問題点は CD3<sup>+</sup>

/CD7<sup>+</sup>の集団と CD3<sup>din</sup>/CD7<sup>din</sup> の集団の分離が悪い症例が多いことであった。CADM1 (Cell Adhesion Molecule 1) は TSLC1 (Tumor Suppressor of Lung Cancer 1) とも呼ばれるがん抑制遺伝子であり、非小細胞肺がんにおいて 1998 年 Murakami らにより最初に同定された<sup>15)</sup>。CADM1 は免疫グロブリンスーパーファミリーに属する接着分子であり、多くの組織で発現しているが、血球細胞では赤血球に弱陽性、制御性 T細胞で弱陽性であるが、その他には好中球、単球でわずかに発現が見られるのみで、基本的に発現していない。2005 年、宮崎大学の Morishita らは網羅的発現アレイ解析によって ATL で過剰発現している分子の一つとして CADM1 を同定した<sup>16)</sup>。さらに彼らは HTLV-1 キャリア末梢血中の CD4 陽性細胞

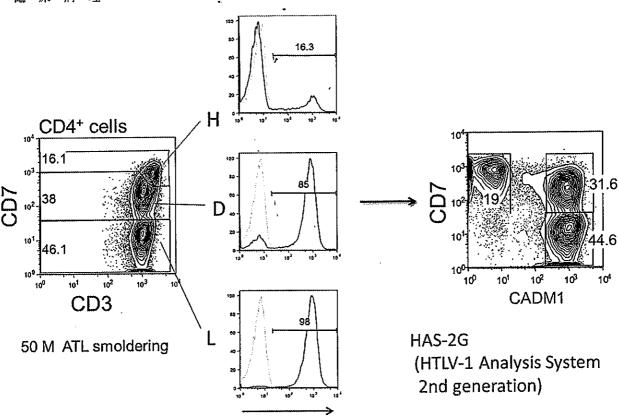


Figure 3 HAS (HTLV-1 Analysis System) -flow 法 (第2世代) HAS-flow 1G 法に CADM1 発現解析を加え、CD7/CADM1 で展開した。

中の CADM1 陽性細胞の比率が末梢血 PVL と相関す ることを報告した<sup>in</sup>が、このことは CADM1 が HTLV-1 感染細胞の腫瘍化過程のかなり早期から発 現することを示唆し HTLV-1 感染細胞の腫瘍化過程 のモニター、ATL 腫瘍細胞の検出に有用であること が期待された。そこで HAS-flow 法(1st generation) に CADM1 の発現解析を追加し、CD4 陽性 T 細胞を CD7、CADM1 で展開したところ、CD7<sup>+</sup>/CADM1<sup>-</sup> (P)  $CD7^{dim}/CADM1^{+}$  (D)  $CD7^{-}/CADM1^{+}$  (N) O3つの集団に分かれることがわかり、本法を HASflow 2G(2nd generation)と命名した(Fig. 3)18)。 HAS-2G により HTLV-1 キャリアから indolent ATL、 aggressive ATL の各症例の末梢血を解析すると、 HTLV-1 キャリアにおいて、PVL が増加して病態が 進行するにつれて P の集団から次第に D の集団が増 加していき、さらに N の集団へ移行していくことが わかる(Fig. 4)<sup>18)</sup>。Nの集団は inverse PCR、フロー サイトメトリーによる TCR レパトア解析でモノク ローナルに増殖している集団であることが示された。

HAS-flow 2G により解析した HTLV-1 感染細胞を 上記の P、D、N の 3 つの集団に分画して、その特徴

の解析を行った。無症侯性キャリア、くすぶり型、 慢性型、急性型症例、および非感染者の末梢血を HAS-flow 2G で P、D、N 分画にソーティングして 遺伝子発現アレイ解析を行ってクラスタリング解析 を行うと、非感染細胞とキャリア、indolent ATLの P、キャリアおよび indolent ATLの Dと N、急性型 Nにそれぞれクラスタリングされた<sup>18)</sup>。また、急性 型 ATL 細胞で発現が強く抑制されていることが報告 されている miR-31<sup>19</sup>の発現レベルを検討すると、各 病型のP分画では抑制は見られないが、キャリアに おいてもD分画の集団は既に強くその発現が抑制さ れており、Nの集団では急性型に匹敵する程度の強 い発現抑制を示した。miR-31 の発現抑制により急 性型 ATL ではポリコーム複合体を構成する EZH2 の発現が亢進していると考えられるが<sup>19)</sup>、キャリア においても D、N の集団では EZH2 の発現レベルが 上昇していた。さらに、急性型 ATL 細胞に見られる IKZF2(Helios) のスプライシング異常もこれらの D やNの集団で既に認められた<sup>18)</sup>。これらの結果から HTLV-1 感染細胞は多段階発がんの過程で、CD7<sup>+</sup> /CADM1<sup>-</sup>から CD7<sup>dim</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>の段階を経て CD7<sup>-</sup>

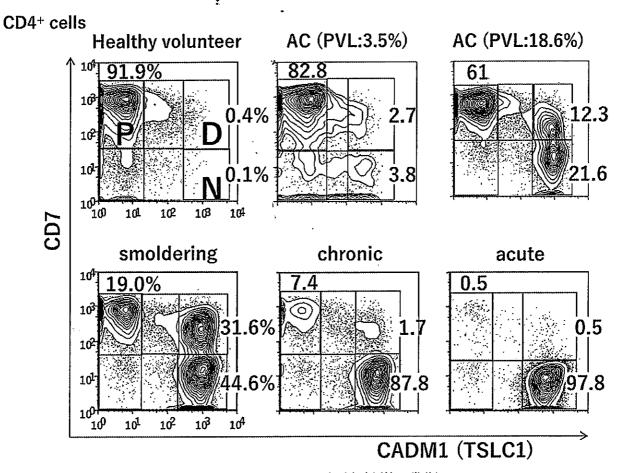


Figure 4 HAS-flow 2G による解析(第2世代) 無症候性キャリアから HAS 病期の進展に伴い次第に CADM1 が陽性となり CD7 の発現レベルが低下

/CADM1 <sup>+</sup>へと phenotype を変えていくこと、 CD7<sup>dim</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>の段階で既に ATL としての基本的 な性格を獲得していること、これらの細胞集団は既 に無症候性キャリアの段階で病態の進行に伴って末 梢血中に存在すること、indolent ATL の CD7-/CADM1<sup>+</sup>の集団に最終ヒットが加わって急性型へ進 展していくことが推定される。したがってキャリア の段階から末梢血中の CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD7<sup>dim</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>および CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD7<sup>-</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>の集団の出現、およびその増加 をモニターすることにより、HTLV-1 キャリアから ATLの発症に向けての進行を評価できると考えられる。

#### III. HAS-Flow の応用

HAS-flow 2G は様々な応用が考えられる。まず HAS-flow の開発にあたった当初の目的である末梢 血中の腫瘍細胞を定量的に評価することにより、治 療効果をより客観的に評価することに利用すること

が考えられる。現在 ATL に対して唯一根治が期待 できる治療法と考えられる造血細胞移植を目指した 治療方針を考えると、最近の後方視的研究によると 移植までの日数が100日未満の症例が、100日以上 の症例に比べて有意に生存率が高いことが報告され ている<sup>20)</sup>。ATL は非常に抗がん剤耐性を獲得しやす い腫瘍であり、初回寛解導入療法中にいったん治療 に反応していても再度病勢が悪化するということを しばしば経験する。したがって ATL に対して造血 細胞移植を目指す方針を取る場合には、化学療法開 始とともにドナーの準備を行い、ドナーの準備がで き次第、部分寛解(PR)以上の治療効果が得られてい れば造血細胞移植を実施するという方針が必要であ るが、ATL の場合患者が比較的高齢者であることも あって、血縁ドナーを得られる可能性は低い。した がって骨髄バンクを介した非血縁移植を行う症例が 多くなるが、適合ドナーが得られて移植の準備に時

していく。

間がかかることもあり、その場合臍帯血などの代替 ソースを用いざるを得ない。HAS-flow 2G は治療反 応性を敏感に反映するので、化学療法の治療効果を モニターし、耐性を疑わせる動きがあった場合には 骨髄バンクドナーを待たずに代替ソースによる移植 に切り替えていくという応用が考えられる。現在 ATL に対する HLA 半合致移植の安全性と有効性を 検討する臨床試験も進行中であり、今後 ATL に対 する造血細胞移植ソースの代替ソースへの切り替え の判断は益々重要になると想定される。また、 HAS-flow 2G は微小残存病変の検出にも有用である と考えられる。骨髄移植後の末梢血を HAS-flow 2G でモニターすると、再発例の多くで臨床的な再発の 前にいったん消失していた CD7<sup>-</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>の集団が 出現しており、今後症例を重ねて、その有用性を評 価することにより、血液学的再発の前に再発の兆候 を感知して、早期に免疫抑制剤の減量などの介入が 可能になることが期待される。

HAS-flow 2G のパターンは無症候性キャリアから ATL の発症に向けて段階的に変化して行くことから、 HAS-flow 2G のパターンにより発症過程をモニター することが可能であるとともに、発症リスクグルー プの分類に有用であることが期待される。我々は74 例の HTLV-1 キャリア、indolent ATL 症例を対象に HAS-flow 2G による解析を行い、これらの症例の予 後を検討した。CD7<sup>dim</sup>/CADM1<sup>+</sup>(D)および CD7<sup>-</sup> /CADM1<sup>+</sup>(N)の合計が10%以下のG1、10%から 25%の G2、25%から 50%の G3、50%以上の G4 に分 類すると G1~G3 グループと比較して G4 グループ は高度の有意差で早期に急性転化した。また、無症 候性キャリアの症例のみで indolent ATL を含む ATL の発症を検討すると G3+G4 グループは有意に高率 に ATL を発症していた(論文準備中)。G3 グループ には下山分類上くすぶり型 ATL に分類される症例 と無症候性キャリアに分類される症例が混在してお り、これらの症例はDおよびNの集団の比率に違 いがなく、これらの D、N の集団は上記の通り遺伝 子発現なども含めて基本的に相違がないことから分 子生物学的には G3 に属する症例は同一の集団とみ なすのが妥当であろう<sup>21)</sup>。HTLV-1 感染細胞の腫瘍 化過程は典型的な多段階発がんであり、これらの G3 集団を腫瘍ととらえるのかどうか、どこからを 腫瘍と考えるのか、さらには、そもそも腫瘍とは何 か、という問題を改めて提起していると考えられる。

HAS-flow 2G により検出される D の集団は基本的 に ATL としての分子生物学的異常を兼ね備えてい る。無症候性キャリアの段階からこれらの D、N の 集団が認められ、これらに種々の遺伝子異常、エピ ゲノム異常などが蓄積して aggressive ATLへと進展 していくと考えられる。最近、多数例の ATL 細胞 の解析により ATL の遺伝子異常の全貌が明らかに された<sup>22)</sup>が、HAS-flow 2G によって抽出される HTLV-1 感染細胞の腫瘍化の中間段階の細胞の解析 により、これらの異常の中で、ATLの病態形成の本 ・質に関わる初期の異常と、腫瘍化の進展に関わる異 常を区別して検討することが可能になることが期待 される。また HTLV-1 感染は ATL という腫瘍性疾 患と HTLV-1 関連脊髄症 (HTLV-1 associated myelopathy: HAM)という炎症性疾患を起こすが、 HTLV-1 感染細胞が腫瘍化に向かう初期過程を解析 することにより、同じ HTLV-1 感染細胞が、ATL と いう腫瘍性疾患を発症する一方で HAM という炎症 性疾患を発症する疾患発症の制御のメカニズムの解 明につながることも期待される。

#### Disclosure

開示すべき COI は以下の通りです。

• 第一三共株式会社

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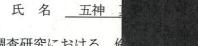
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相反等の

#### 厚生労働大臣 殿

機関名 国立大学

所属研究機関長 職名 総長



次の職員の平成30年度厚生労働行政推進調査事業費の調査研究における、 管理については以下のとおりです。

1.	研究事業名	_ がん対策推進総合	研究事業				7	
2.	研究課題名	ATL/HTLV-1 =	ャリア診療中核施設群の構築	築による ATI	<b>し</b> コホート研究			-
3.	研究者名	(所属部局・職名)	大学院新領域創成科学研究	2科・教授		7. PM		

(氏名・フリガナ) 内丸 薫・ウチマル カオル

#### 4. 倫理審査の状況

	該当性の有無		左記で該当がある場合のみ記入 (※1)				
W Service Company	有	無	審査済み	審査した機関	未審査 (※2)		
ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針							
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針							
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針 (※3)				東京大学			
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針							
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称:)							

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- (※3) 廃止前の「疫学研究に関する倫理指針」や「臨床研究に関する倫理指針」に準拠する場合は、当該項目に記入すること。
- 5. 厚生労働分野の研究活動における不正行為への対応について

研究倫理教育の受講状況	受講 ■	未受講 🗆	39 19 69	

#### 6. 利益相反の管理

当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定	有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由:	)
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当研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無	有 □ 無 ■ (有の場合はその内容:	)

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#### 厚生労働大臣 殿

機関名 国立大

所属研究機関長 職 名 総長

氏 名 五神



次の職員の平成30年度厚生労働行政推進調査事業費の調査研究における 管理については以下のとおりです。 益相反等の

- 1. 研究事業名 \_\_ がん対策推進総合研究事業
- 2. 研究課題名 ATL/HTLV-1キャリア診療中核施設群の構築によるATLコホート研究
- 3. 研究者名 (所属部局・職名) 東京大学・名誉教授

(氏名・フリガナ) 渡邉 俊樹 ・ワタナベ トシキ

#### 4. 倫理審査の状況

	該当性	の有無	左記で該当がある場合のみ記入(※1)					
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ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針		, <u> </u>		東京大学	,			
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針					4.5			
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針(※3)	· .	· .		東京大学				
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針								
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称: )	, o							

(※1) 当該研究者が当該研究を実施するに当たり遵守すべき倫理指針に関する倫理委員会の審査が済んでいる場合は、「審査済み」にチェックし一部若しくは全部の審査が完了していない場合は、「未審査」にチェックすること。 その他 (特記事項)

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研究倫理教育の受講状況 受講 ■ 未受講 □	研究倫理教育の受講状況	受講 ■ 未受講 □
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当研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無	有口	無 ■ (有の場合はその内容:			)

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機関名 公益財団法人慈愛会 今村総合病院

所属研究機関長 職 名 院 長

氏 名 帆北 修一

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1. 研究事業名							
2. 研究課題名ATL/HTLV-1 キャリア診療中核施設群の構築による ATL コホート研究							
3. 研究者名 (所属部局・職名) 公益財団法人慈愛会 今村総合病院・名誉院長兼臨床研究センター長							
(氏名・フリガナ) 宇都宮	與	・ウツノ	ノミヤ	アタコ	<u> </u>		
4. 倫理審査の状況							
	該当	性の有無	ı.	7	左記で該当がある場合の	)み記入 (※1)	
	有	無	審	査済み	審査した機関	未審査 (※2)	
ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針							
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針							
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針(※3)	R				今村総合病院		
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針		-					
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □							
						、「審査済み」にチェッ	
その他(特記事項)	1/1/1	野耳.」(こ)	, エソン	9 200			
	究に	関する倫理	甲指針	に進枷す	る場合は、当該項目に記入	すること。	
5. 厚生労働分野の研究活動における不正行為						., , , , , , ,	
研究倫理教育の受講状況		受講 ■	未	受講 🗆			
6. 利益相反の管理							
当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定	当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定 有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由: )						
当研究機関におけるCOI委員会設置の有無		有■	無 □(	無の場合に	は委託先機関:	=	
当研究に係るC○Iについての報告・審査の有無 有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由: )							

有 □ 無 ■ (有の場合はその内容:

(留意事項) ・該当する□にチェックを入れること。

当研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無

機関名 大阪鉄道病院

#### 所属研究機関長 職 名 病院長

氏 名 上田 祐二



次の職員の平成30年度厚生労働行政推進調査事業費の調査研究における、倫理審査状況及び利益相反等の管理については以下のとおりです。

管理については以下のとおりです。								
1. 研究事業名 がん対策推進総合研究事	事業			***				
2. 研究課題名 <u>ATL/HTLV-1 キャリア</u> 記	診療中	□核施設	群の構築によ	こる ATL コホート研究				
3. 研究者名 (所属部局・職名) 血液内	内科·	部長				<u></u>		
(氏名・フリガナ) 高 走	起良・	コウ	キリャン		0).000			
4. 倫理審査の状況								
	該当	性の有無	£ 2	<b>生記で該当がある場合のみ</b> 言	已入 (※1)			
2	有	無	審査済み	審査した機関	未審査	(※2)		
ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針								
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針								
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針 (※3)				大阪鉄道病院				
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針								
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称: )								
(※1) 当該研究者が当該研究を実施するに当たり遵守すべ クレー部若しくは全部の審査が完了していない場合は、 その他 (特記事項)	に いき倫理 、「未報	型指針に関 摩査」にチ	  する倫理委員会の ェックすること。	I D審査が済んでいる場合は、「審	 を査済み」にチェ	ッツ		
(※2) 未審査に場合は、その理由を記載すること。 (※3) 廃止前の「疫学研究に関する倫理指針」や「臨床研	千究に関	 関する倫理	2指針」に準拠する	5場合は、当該項目に記入する	こと。			
5. 厚生労働分野の研究活動における不正行								
研究倫理教育の受講状況		受講 ■	未受講 🗆					
6. 利益相反の管理								
当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定	定	有■	無 □(無の場合は	:その理由:		)		
当研究機関におけるCOI委員会設置の有無	,	有■ 第	無 □(無の場合は	委託先機関:		)		
研究に係るCOIについての報告・審査の有無 有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由: )								
研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無 有 □ 無 ■ (有の場合はその内容: )								

(留意事項) ・該当する□にチェックを入れること。

機関名	国立大学法儿	
TAKERY	エー・ナーライエー	
7世 美 イコ	IE 1/ / (7. )	

所属研究機関長 職 名 学長

> 氏 名 河野

次の職員の平成30年度厚生労働科学研究費の調査研究における、倫理審査状況及び利益相反等の管理につ いては以下のとおりです。

- 1. 研究事業名 がん対策推進総合研究事業 ATL/HTLV-1 キャリア診療中核施設群の構築による ATL コホート研究 2. 研究課題名 3. 研究者名 (所属部局・職名) 大学院医歯薬学総合研究科・教授
  - (氏名・フリガナ) 岩永 正子・イワナガ マサコ

#### 4. 倫理審査の状況

	該当性の有無		左記で該当がある場合のみ記入(※1)		
	有	無	審査済み	審査した機関	未審査 (※2)
ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針				* 1	
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針					
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針(※3)				長崎大学	
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針					
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称: )				8	

(※1) 当該研究者が当該研究を実施するに当たり遵守すべき倫理指針に関する倫理委員会の審査が済んでいる場合は、「審査済み」にチェッ クレー部若しくは全部の審査が完了していない場合は、「未審査」にチェックすること。

#### その他 (特記事項)

(※2) 未審査に場合は、その理由を記載すること。

(※3) 廃止前の「疫学研究に関する倫理指針」や「臨床研究に関する倫理指針」に準拠する場合は、当該項目に記入すること。

5. 厚生労働分野の研究活動における不正行為への対応について

研究倫理教育の受講状況	受講 ■ 未受講 □	al control

#### 6. 利益相反の管理

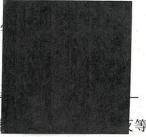
当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定	有■	無 □(無の場合はその理由:	)
当研究機関におけるCOI委員会設置の有無	有■	無 □(無の場合は委託先機関:	)
当研究に係るCOIについての報告・審査の有無	有■	無 □(無の場合はその理由:	)
当研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無	有 🗆	無 ■ (有の場合はその内容:	)

(留意事項) 該当する□にチェックを入れること。

機関名 国立大

所属研究機関長 職 名 総長

氏 名 五神



次の職員の平成30年度厚生労働行政推進調査事業費の調査研究における、倫理智管理については以下のとおりです。

1.	研究事業名	がん対策推進総合研究事業	
			*
2.	研究課題名	ATL/HTL V-1 キャリア診療中核施設群の構築によるATLコホート研究	

3. 研究者名 (所属部局・職名) 医科学研究所・助教

(氏名・フリガナ) 小林 誠一郎・コバヤシ セイイチロウ

#### 4. 倫理審査の状況

	該当性の有無	左	左記で該当がある場合のみ記入(		
	有 無	審査済み	審査した機関	未審査 (※2)	
ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針			東京大学		
遺伝子治療等臨床研究に関する指針			407 000		
人を対象とする医学系研究に関する倫理指針(※3)			東京大学		
厚生労働省の所管する実施機関における動物実験 等の実施に関する基本指針					
その他、該当する倫理指針があれば記入すること (指針の名称: )					

(※1) 当該研究者が当該研究を実施するに当たり遵守すべき倫理指針に関する倫理委員会の審査が済んでいる場合は、「審査済み」にチェックし一部若しくは全部の審査が完了していない場合は、「未審査」にチェックすること。

#### その他 (特記事項)

(※2) 未審査に場合は、その理由を記載すること。

(※3) 廃止前の「疫学研究に関する倫理指針」や「臨床研究に関する倫理指針」に準拠する場合は、当該項目に記入すること。

5. 厚生労働分野の研究活動における不正行為への対応について

研究倫理教育の受講状況	受講 ■	未受講 🗆	- 6	

#### 6. 利益相反の管理

当研究機関におけるCOIの管理に関する規定の策定	有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由:		)
当研究機関におけるCOI委員会設置の有無	有 ■ 無 □(無の場合は委託先機関:	5 n n 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.0)
当研究に係るCOIについての報告・審査の有無	有 ■ 無 □(無の場合はその理由:		
当研究に係るCOIについての指導・管理の有無	有 □ 無 ■ (有の場合はその内容:		)

(留意事項) ・該当する□にチェックを入れること。