

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Non-small cell lung cancer with *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male never-smokers is characterized with early-onset

Yongjun Guo^{1†}, Jie Ma^{1†}, Xiaodong Lyu^{1†}, Hai Liu², Bing Wei¹, Jiuzhou Zhao¹, Shuang Fu³, Lu Ding⁴ and Jihong Zhang^{3*}

Abstract

Background: The translocations of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) gene with the echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (*EML4*) gene on chromosome 2p have been identified in non-small-cell lung cancers (NSCLCs) as oncogenic driver mutations. It has been suggested that *EML4-ALK* fusion is associated with the resistance in NSCLCs to epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR TKIs), such as gefitinib and erlotinib. In contrast, *ALK* tyrosine kinase inhibitor (*ALK* TKI) crizotinib has shown superior effects in combating NSCLCs with *EML4-ALK*. Thus, characterization of *EML4-ALK* fusion genes and clinical features of resulting carcinomas would be a great benefit to disease diagnosis and designing customized treatment plans. Studies have suggested that *EML4-ALK* translocation occurs more frequently in never-smokers with NSCLC, especially in female patients. However, it is not clear whether this is the case in male patients, too. In this study, we have determined the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in male never-smokers with NSCLC in a cohort of Chinese patients. The clinical features associated with *EML4-ALK* translocation were also investigated.

Methods: A cohort of 95 Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC was enrolled in this study. *EML4-ALK* fusion genes were detected using one-step real time RT-PCR and DNA sequencing. We further determined the expression levels of *ALK* mRNA by RT-PCR and *ALK* protein by immunohistochemistry in these specimens. The clinical features of *EML4-ALK*-positive carcinomas were also determined.

Results: We have identified *EML4-ALK* fusion genes in 8 out of 95 carcinoma cases, accounting for 8.42% in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC. It is significantly higher than that in all Chinese male patients (3.44%) regardless smoking habit. It is also significantly higher than that in all Chinese smokers (8/356 or 2.25%) or in smokers worldwide (2.9%) by comparing to published data. Interestingly, *EML4-ALK* fusion genes are more frequently found in younger patients and associated with less-differentiated carcinomas.

Conclusions: The frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation is strongly associated with smoking habits in Chinese male patients with higher frequency in male never-smokers. *EML4-ALK* translocation is associated with early-onset and less-differentiated carcinomas.

Keyword: Non-small-cell lung cancers (NSCLCs), Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*), Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (*EML4*), Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), Never-smokers, Adenocarcinoma

* Correspondence: zhangjihong2014@126.com

†Equal contributors

³Hematology Laboratory of Hematology Malignancy Treatment Center, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, No. 39 Huaxiang Road, Tiexi District, Shenyang, Liaoning 100022, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers and is by far the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide [1]. Nearly 80% of lung cancer patients are diagnosed as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) at advanced stages of the disease [2]. The average survival time is usually short after diagnosis, largely due to unsatisfactory outcomes from conventional chemotherapeutic regimens, especially in patients with metastatic cancer [3]. However, the treatment outcome has been improved significantly in the past several years owing to increased understanding on molecular mechanisms of tumorigenesis. It is highlighted by the finding that the epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR TKIs) including gefitinib and erlotinib have shown superior improvement on survival time and life quality in a subset of patients harboring EGFR activating mutations [4,5]. Thus, current strategies to improve treatment outcomes have been focused on target-specific and customized treatment according to the patient's molecular profile [6].

The fusion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) with the echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (*EML4*) on chromosome 2p was first identified as oncogenic driver mutations in 2007 in Japanese NSCLC patients [7]. Out of 75 examined Japanese patients, 5 patients (6.7%) were found carrying the *EML4-ALK* fusion transcript, which resulted from a small inversion within chromosome 2p [7]. Multiple studies have been carried out to determine the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation occurrences in patients with NSCLC, ranging from 1.6% to 11.7% in individual studies [7-18] with an averaged frequency at about 5%, estimated from published results [6]. The huge variation among these studies is likely due to the differences in patient selection criteria such as disease status, race, country, gender, and/or smoking habit. Other *ALK*-fusion genes including *KIF5B-ALK* have also been identified in patients with NSCLC [8,19-21]. It has been suggested that patients with *ALK* rearrangement are resistant to EGFR TKIs [22]. However, crizotinib (XALK-ORI®, Pfizer Inc.), an *ALK* tyrosine kinase activity inhibitor, has been approved by the FDA in the United States for treating patients with *ALK* + advanced NSCLC [23] as well as in other countries, including China.

Although *EML4-ALK* translocation was first identified from a lung adenocarcinoma specimen surgically resected from a 62-years-old man with a history of smoking [7], increased evidence suggests that it is much more common in never-smokers based on the studies performed in different countries [10,15,16,22]. As estimated, the incidence of *EML4-ALK* fusion in never-smokers is 9.4% vs. 2.9% in smokers [6]. In addition to smoking habit, studies also suggest that the frequency of the incidence is different between male and female patients [17,18]. However, based on the available data from these publications, it is not

clear what the frequency is in either male or female never smokers who were diagnosed as NSCLC. A recent study has reported that the incidence could be as high as 15.2% (5/33) in a small cohort of Chinese female adenocarcinoma patients who are never-smokers [18]. However, it is not clear whether the incidence is also high in male never-smokers with NSCLC. To address this question, we assembled 95 Chinese male patients who are never smokers and diagnosed with NSCLC. We used one-step reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to screen *EML4-ALK* fusion genes in these patients. We have identified 8 (8.42%) cases with *ALK* rearrangement, which is significantly higher than estimated 2.9% in the smokers with NSCLC worldwide [6]. Interestingly, our study suggests that *EML4-ALK* rearrangements in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC are more frequently detected in younger patients and in less-differentiated carcinomas.

Methods

Patient enrollment and tissue specimens

There are a total of 95 non-smoking Chinese male patients with NSCLC enrolled in this study (Table 1). These patients are from Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Hunan Cancer Hospital, Henan Cancer Hospital, China. All participants who underwent surgery provided written informed consent. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of Henan Cancer Hospital. Tissue specimens, which were collected from NSCLC patients with suspected NSCLC, were preserved in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue blocks. These FFPE tissue blocks were subjected to *EML4-ALK* detection, mRNA and protein level evaluation, and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis. Tumor subtype and pathological characteristics were evaluated independently by two pathologists as a standard procedure during disease diagnosis. In cases with diagnostic disagreement, a third pathologist gave additional independent review. Depending on how closely the cancer cells and tissue

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of 95 Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC

Characteristics		No. (patients)	% (patients)
Age (years)	<40	1	1.05%
	40-49	20	21.05%
	50-59	27	28.42%
	≥60	47	49.47%
Differentiation	poor	31	32.63%
	moderate	39	41.05%
	well	25	26.32%
Histology	Adenocarcinoma	84	88.42%
	Squamous	6	6.32%
	Others	5	5.26%

resemble normal cells and tissue, tumors were staged using a three-tiered grading system as well differentiated (Grade 1), moderately differentiated (Grade 2), and poorly differentiated (Grade 3). Grade 1 (low grade) tumors appear close to normal and tend to grow and spread slowly. Grade 2 and 3 tumors look abnormal and tend to grow more rapidly and spread faster than tumors with a lower grade. Collectively, Grade 2 and 3 tumors are described as less-differentiated carcinomas.

Identification of EML4-ALK fusion gene

FFPE tissue blocks were sectioned onto slides for hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. The sections for further study were left unstained. Tumor areas were identified and collected for RNA extraction as described below. Total RNA was extracted with RNeasy FFPE Kit (Qiagen, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. Extracted RNA samples were treated with DNase I (DNA-free; Applied Biosystems-Ambion, TX, USA) to remove any DNA contamination before one-step RT-PCR. These RNA samples were then subjected to one-step RT-PCR to detect *EML4-ALK* fusion transcripts using human Lung Cancer Related Fusion Gene Detection Kit (fluorescence RT-PCR) (Shanghai Yuanqi Bio-Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.). The sequences of the PCR primers as well as DNA sequencing primers are shown in Table 2. RT-PCR was also performed using a different set of primers that were previously published [24]. The mixture of each reaction contains 3 μL total RNA, 20 μL Multiplex RT-PCR Buffer, 2 μL Multiplex Enzyme Mix in a total volume of 25 μL. The RT-PCR was performed

at 42°C for 30 min, at 94°C for 5 min followed by 40 cycles 94°C for 15 s and 60°C for 1 min on the 7300 Real Time PCR System (ABI, USA). All positive cases identified by RT-PCR were confirmed by both DNA sequencing and Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH analysis.

ALK tyrosine kinase expression analysis

Primers specific to ALK tyrosine kinase domain (ALK TK) were designed for ALK mRNA expression analysis. The expression level of housekeeping gene ABL was also determined as the control. The primers used for ALK and ABL are: ALK-forward 5'-AGAAACTGCCTCTTGACCTG-3'; ALK-reverse 5'-GGGCATCCACTTAACTGGC-3', ABL-forward 5'-TACCTGAGGGAGTGCAA CC-3', ABL-reverse 5'-TTTCTCTCTCCAGGTACTC CA-3'. The DNA sequencing primers include ALK-sequencing primer 5'-CCCTTCTATAGTAGCTCGCCC TG TAGAT-3' and ABL-sequencing primer 5'-CCATGTACAGCAGCACCACGGCGT-3'.

The expression of ALK tyrosine kinase was examined by immunohistochemistry using rabbit monoclonal antibody against ALK (clone D5F3, Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., USA), which detects endogenous levels of total ALK protein as well as ALK fusion proteins. The experiments were performed on FFPE sections, as described in detail previously [25]. In brief, after deparaffinization, tissue sections were incubated with 3% H2O2 to block endogenous peroxidase activity. Heat-induced antigen retrieval was then performed for 30-60 minutes using the Ventana CC1 mild reagent containing a combination of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and boric acid in Tris buffer (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., USA). After blocking with 10% normal goat serum, the abovementioned rabbit monoclonal antibody against ALK (D5F3) was applied, followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated multimer antibody (Ventana Medical Systems). The antigen-antibody complex was visualized using diaminobenzidine (UltraView, Ventana Medical Systems) and the slides were slightly counterstained with hematoxylin. Slides were evaluated for intensity (0 no staining; 1+ light staining; 2+ moderate staining; 3+ strong staining) and distribution of ALK immunostaining. Any IHC intensity greater than 0 was defined as IHC positive.

ALK Break Apart FISH analysis detecting ALK rearrangement

To identify ALK rearrangements, FISH experiments were performed on FFPE tissue sections by using Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe Kit (Abbott Molecular Inc., USA) according to vendor's instruction. In brief, DNA probes that flank the *ALK* breaking point and are labeled with green and red florescent dye separately were used in FISH on tumor sections. When hybridized against normal

Table 2 Sequences of primers used for detection of subtypes of EML4-ALK fusion

Forward primers		
Subtypes of fusion	Location	Sequences
E2-A20 (V5a), E2-ins117-A20 (V5b)	EML4-E2	GCTAAAGCGCGCTTTG GCTG
E6-A20 (V3a), E6b-A20 (V3b)	EML4-E6	AGTCACATAATTCTTG GGAA
E13-A20 (V1), E13-ins49-A20 (V6)	EML4-E13	ATTTGTGCAGTGTTTAG CATTG
E14-ins11-A20 (V4b), E14-del12-A20 (V7)	EML4-E14	GGGAAAGGACCTAAA GGTG
E15-A20 (V4a)	EML4-E15	GTAGCAGAAGGAAAG GCAGATC
E17-A20, E18-A20 (V9)	EML4-E17	CGCTACTCAATAGATG GTACCT
E20-A20 (V2)	EML4-E20	CGGGAGACTATGAAATA TTGTACT
Common reverse primer	ALK-E20	CATGATGGTCGAGGTG CG C
Sequencing primer		TTGCTCAGCTTGACTCA GGGCTCTG

nuclei (negative cells), the fluorescent signals (red and green fluorescent dots) from two probes are colocalized (merged as a yellowish signal) or less than two signal diameters apart. However, when *ALK* rearrangement occurs, the signals from two probes are more than two signal diameters apart in a single nucleus (positive cell). A sample is considered negative if <5 cells out of 50 (<5/50 or <10%) are positive, positive if >25 cells out of 50 (>25/50 or >50%) are positive, or equivocal if 5 to 25 cells (10 to 50%) are positive, which needs a further evaluation (See vendor's product manual for more details).

Results

Characterization of enrolled patients

To determine the frequency of *EML4-ALK* rearrangement in a cohort of NSCLC patients who are male never-smokers in a single ethnic group, we assembled 95 Chinese male never-smoker patients who were diagnosed as NSCLC from January 2012 to June 2013. The major clinical features of these patients are summarized in Table 1. The median age of these patients is 58.76 years old (yrs), ranging from 38 to 76. Nearly half of the patients are at their 60s or older, while 28.42% of the patients are in their fifties and 21.05% in their forties. The majority of the patients are diagnosed as adenocarcinoma (84/95 or 88.4%). Only 6.32% of the patients carry squamous carcinomas and 5.26% carry other types of carcinomas. These patients can be divided into three subgroups based on the differentiation levels of their carcinomas cells. The number of patients is not significantly different among three groups with 31, 39, or 25 patients in each group carrying poorly, moderately, or well differentiated carcinomas, respectively.

Detection and characterization of *EML4-ALK* rearrangements

FFPE samples were prepared from resected lung carcinomas of enrolled patients. To detect *EML4-ALK* rearrangement, we extracted total RNAs from FFPE samples and performed one-step real time RT-PCRs using primers that recognize all known *EML4-ALK* fusion transcript variants. By this method, we detected *EML4-ALK* translocation in 8 carcinomas, accounting for 8.42% in 95 Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC. We have detected a total of five different types of *EML4-ALK* fusion transcript variants, as shown in the DNA gel image (Figure 1A). These results were verified by additional RT-PCR experiments using a set of previously published primers [24]. Among 8 *EML4-ALK* positive carcinomas, there are three cases (37.5%) with variant 2 (V2), two cases (25%) with V5a and one each (12.5%) with variant V1, V3a, or V4a, respectively (Figure 1B). The frequency of the incidence for each variant is 1.05% for V1, V3a, or V4a, 3.16% for V2, and 2.11% for V5a in

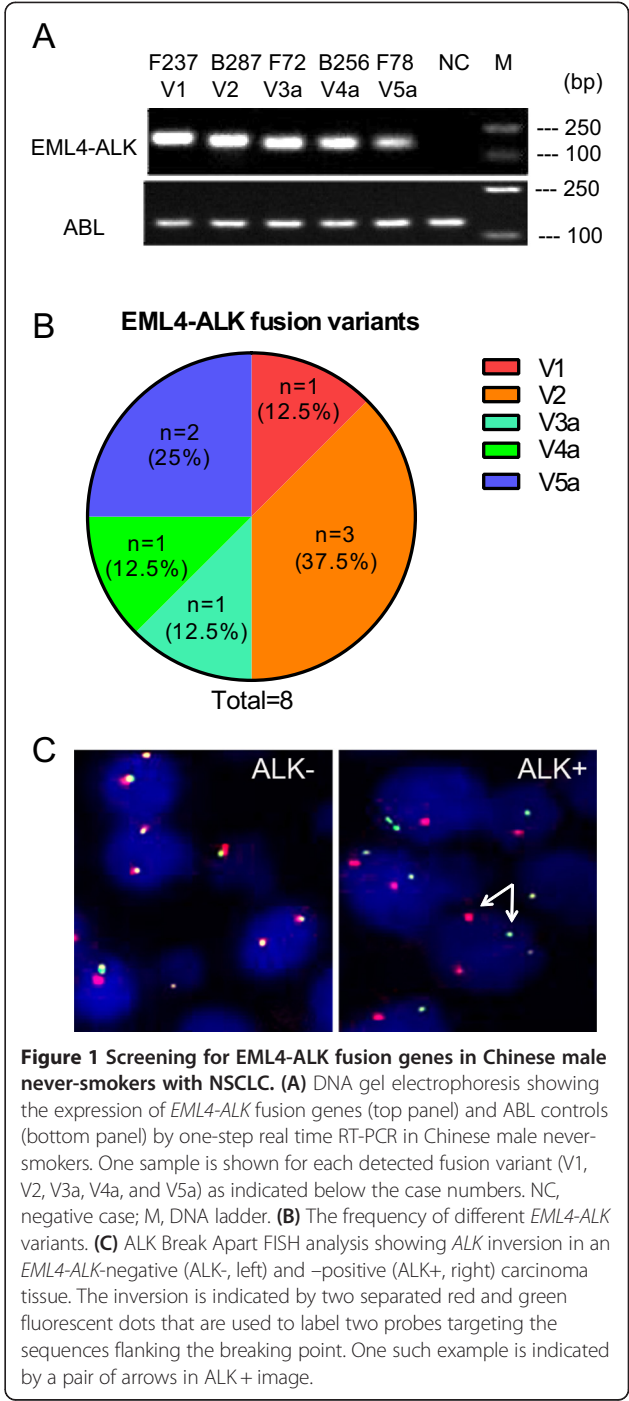
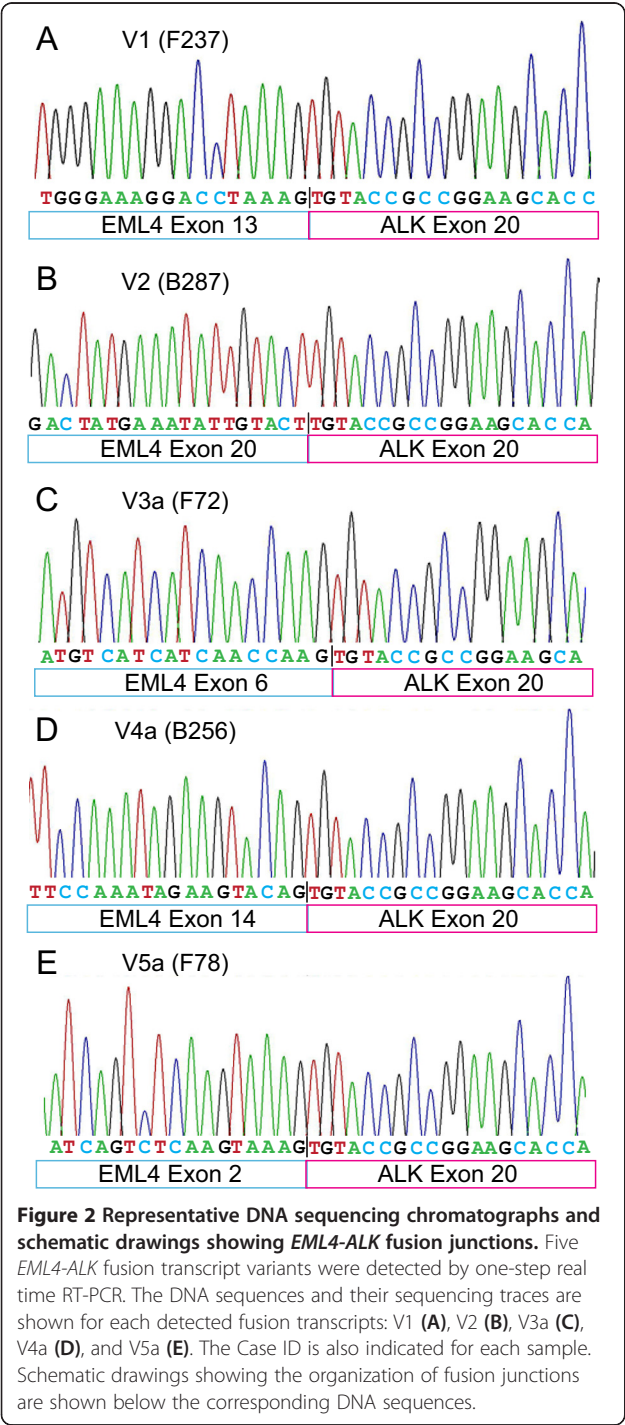


Figure 1 Screening for *EML4-ALK* fusion genes in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC. **(A)** DNA gel electrophoresis showing the expression of *EML4-ALK* fusion genes (top panel) and *ABL* controls (bottom panel) by one-step real time RT-PCR in Chinese male never-smokers. One sample is shown for each detected fusion variant (V1, V2, V3a, V4a, and V5a) as indicated below the case numbers. NC, negative case; M, DNA ladder. **(B)** The frequency of different *EML4-ALK* variants. **(C)** *ALK* Break Apart FISH analysis showing *ALK* inversion in an *EML4-ALK*-negative (ALK-, left) and -positive (ALK+, right) carcinoma tissue. The inversion is indicated by two separated red and green fluorescent dots that are used to label two separated probes targeting the sequences flanking the breaking point. One such example is indicated by a pair of arrows in ALK+ image.

Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC (Figure 1B). *ALK* rearrangements were confirmed by using the Vysis *ALK* Break Apart FISH Probe Kit, which detects *ALK* rearrangements using two fluorescent-labeled probes flanking the *ALK* breaking point. As shown in Figure 1C, *ALK* rearrangements, indicated by two separated fluorescent signals (for example, orange and green signals indicated by a pair of arrows in the right panel) in a distance at least two signal diameters apart in a single nucleus, are

detected in fusion-positive carcinoma (*ALK*⁺, right panel), but not (or less frequently in some cases) in fusion-negative carcinoma (*ALK*⁻, right panel). We further confirmed the identity of these RT-PCR products by DNA sequencing. The DNA sequencing traces are shown in Figure 2. The cartoons showing the organization of exons from *EML4* and *ALK* for each variant are also included in the above mentioned figure.



ALK mRNA and protein are exclusively expressed in *EML4-ALK*-positive carcinomas

One-step real-time RT-PCRs were performed to measure the expression level of *ALK* in all 95 samples using primers specific to *ALK* TK domains, which are included in the mRNA transcribed from both intact *ALK* genes and *EML4-ALK* fusion genes. We have found that *ALK* TK mRNA level (normalized to house gene *ABL*) in the *EML4-ALK*-positive carcinomas is significantly higher ($p < 0.0001$ by Mann-Whitney test) than in the *EML4-ALK*-negative samples (Figure 3). As shown in the scatter plot, the expression level of *ALK* TK mRNA is either non-detectable or at very low level. This result suggests that the expression of *ALK* mRNAs is the result of *ALK* translocation and that *ALK* mRNAs are mostly transcribed from the *EML4-ALK* fusion gene, but not from the intact *ALK* gene. We also performed immunohistochemistry using anti-*ALK* antibody and found that *ALK* protein is highly expressed in *EML4-ALK* positive samples, but not (or at very low level) in *EML4-ALK* negative samples (see Figure 4A-B for representative images). As reported previously [9,26,27], we found a mucinous cribriform pattern in two of *EML4-ALK*-positive adenocarcinomas (Figure 4C-D). Together, these results suggest that *EML4-ALK* rearrangement results in aberrant expression of *ALK* TK domain at both mRNA and protein levels. These results are also consistent with the notion that *EML4-ALK* is an oncogene, whose abnormal *ALK* tyrosine kinase activity is likely responsible for the tumorigenesis in the patients with *ALK* translocation.

Clinical characterization of *EML4-ALK* positive patients

Our results suggest that *ALK* rearrangements are usually detected in younger patients. The median age of *EML4-ALK* positive patients is 50.63 yrs vs. 58.88 yrs in all patients. It ranges from 40 to 69 yrs, with 5 of them at their 40s, one at 52 yrs, and two at their 60s. As listed in Table 3, the difference in the ages between patients with and without *EML4-ALK* is significant ($p < 0.02$ by Chi-square test), suggesting an early-onset of NSCLC in *EML4-ALK* positive patients. Among all 8 *EML4-ALK* positive patients, two were diagnosed as squamous carcinomas (Table 4), with one at the age of 46 and one at the age of 67. Therefore, it is hard to conclude with this small sample size whether there is any age preference in the disease onset in the patients with squamous carcinomas. In the patients with adenocarcinoma, disease onset predominantly occurs in younger patients, with all but one (5 vs. 1) at the age of 52 yrs and younger. Comparing to the observation that 26 patients are 52 yrs or younger and that 63 patients are older than 52 yrs in all the patients with adenocarcinomas, the difference is significant ($p < 0.013$, by Fisher's exact test). This result suggests that NSCLC onset age in Chinese male never-smokers is

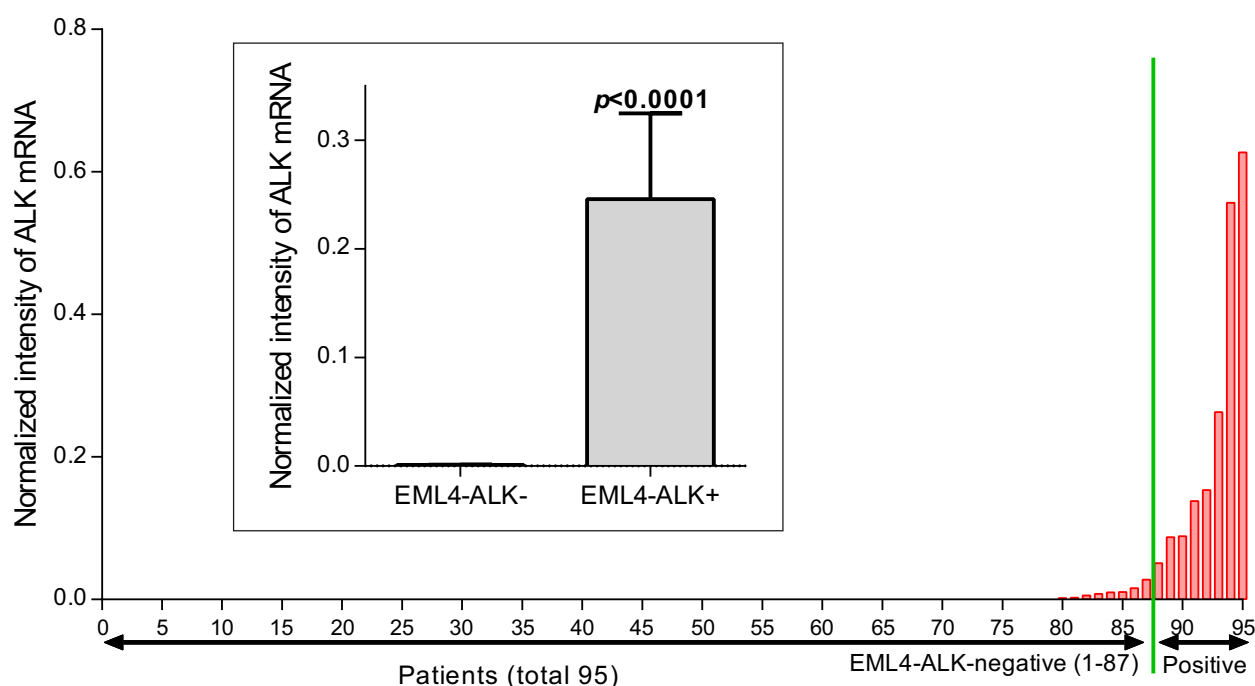


Figure 3 Expression of ALK mRNA in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC. The expression level of ALK mRNA in each carcinoma (total 95 specimens) was determined by one-step real time RT-PCR using primers specific to the ALK TK domain and presented as the intensity normalized to the housekeeping gene ABL. While ALK mRNA is not expressed or expressed at very low levels in *EML4-ALK* negative carcinomas, it is aberrantly expressed in all *EML4-ALK* positive samples. The mean intensities are displayed in the inserted bar graph for both *EML4-ALK* negative or positive patients, showing a significant difference in the expression levels of the two groups. Values are means \pm SEM in the insert. *p* value was determined by student t test.

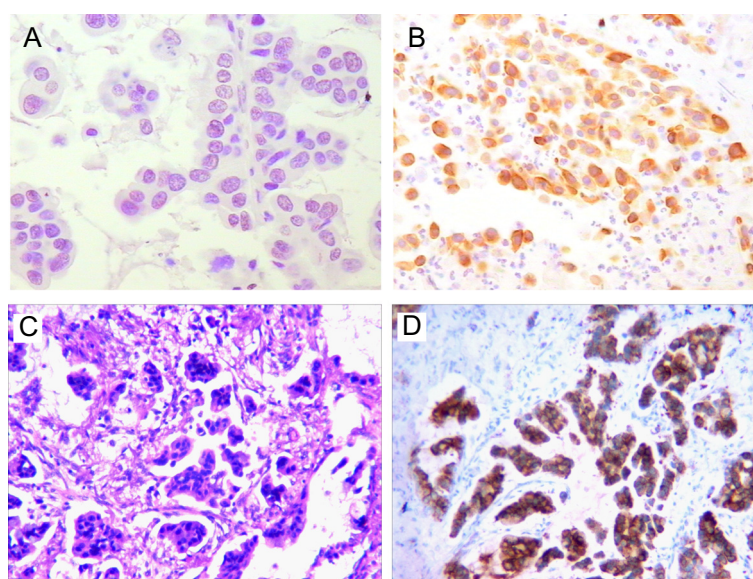


Figure 4 Representative images showing the association between ALK protein expression and carcinoma differentiation. H&E staining and immunohistochemistry using an antibody against ALK were performed on the same FFPE tissue section from an *EML4-ALK*-negative (A) or an *EML4-ALK*-positive (B) specimen. (A) Representative image showing the absence of any ALK protein in a well differentiated, *EML4-ALK*-negative carcinoma. (B) Representative image showing the aberrant expression of ALK protein in a poorly differentiated, *EML4-ALK*-positive carcinoma. (C) Representative image showing histopathology of mucinous cribriform carcinoma. (D) Representative image showing ALK immunostaining in a section adjacent to the one shown in panel (C).

Table 3 Distribution of EML4-ALK fusions in different age groups

Age (years)	EML4-ALK+	EML4-ALK-
<40	0	1
40-49	5	15
50-59	1	26
≥60	2	45

$p < 0.02$ by Chi-square test.

lower in *EML4-ALK*-positive patients, especially in those diagnosed as adenocarcinomas.

We next examined the differentiation levels of carcinomas in *EML4-ALK* positive carcinomas. All carcinomas except one are less-differentiated, including 4 poorly and 3 moderately differentiated cases (Table 4), suggesting that *EML4-ALK* rearrangements usually occurred in less-differentiated carcinomas. The 7 less-differentiated carcinomas include two moderately differentiated squamous carcinomas, four poorly differentiated adenocarcinomas, and one moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma. The only well differentiated carcinoma is diagnosed as adenocarcinoma. Taken together, these results suggest that *EML4-ALK* translocation occurs more frequently in less-differentiated carcinomas with an early-onset in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC.

Analysis of EML4-ALK in Chinese NSCLC patients

We performed an analysis using the data extracted from 6 published studies [8,14,16-18,28] that were carried out exclusively in Chinese patients with NSCLC (Table 5). We choose to use these data to avoid bias that may be caused by genetic (race) and environmental (country) differences while comparing to our analysis. By this analysis, the average frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in non-selected Chinese patients [8,14,16-18] is 5.50% (43/782) (Table 5), which is similar to the values estimated from the patients worldwide. This analysis further indicates that the frequency in Chinese never-smokers (35/375 or 9.33%) is also significantly higher ($p < 0.0001$ by Fisher's exact) than in Chinese smokers (8/356 or

2.25%). By comparing to our results, the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation is significantly higher ($p < 0.01$ by Fisher's exact) in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC (8/95 or 8.42%) than in all Chinese smokers with NSCLC.

We next calculated the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in male and female Chinese patients with NSCLC regardless of smoking history (Table 5). It is significantly higher ($p < 0.002$ by Fisher's exact) in Chinese female patients (26/272 or 9.56%) than in Chinese male patients (14/407 or 3.44%). By comparing this to our results, the incidence of *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male patients with NSCLC is significantly higher ($p < 0.048$ by one-tailed Fisher's exact) in never-smokers (8/95 or 8.42%) than in all male patients regardless of smoking history (14/407 or 3.44%).

Taken together, we have found that both smoking habit and gender are associated with the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese NSCLC patients. It is more frequently detected in female than in male patients and more in never-smokers than in smokers. In Chinese male patients with NSCLC, *EML4-ALK* translocation is also more frequently detected in never-smokers than in smokers.

Discussion

In this study, we have determined the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation and its associated clinical features in Chinese male never smokers with NSCLC. A previous study has shown that the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese female patients with NSCLC is higher in never-smokers. Similar to that, we have found that the incidence in Chinese male NSCLC patients is also significantly higher in never-smokers by comparing to published data. Interestingly, we have also found that these Chinese male never-smoker patients in our study are strongly associated with younger-onset and less-differentiated carcinomas, which are likely caused by aberrant expression of ALK mRNA and protein.

Since *EML4-ALK* fusion genes were first identified as potential driver mutations in NSCLC [7], multiple studies

Table 4 Clinical features of EML4-ALK positive carcinomas in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC

Patients	Histology	Differentiation	Variant	Size	EML4	ALK
F25	adenocarcinoma	poor	V2	177 bp	E20	A20
F78	adenocarcinoma	poor	V5a	155 bp	E2	A20
F133	adenocarcinoma	poor*	V2	177 bp	E20	A20
F237	adenocarcinoma	poor*	V1	185 bp	E13	A20
B256	adenocarcinoma	moderate	V4a	162 bp	E15	A20
B287	squamous	moderate	V2	177 bp	E20	A20
B375	squamous	moderate	V5a	155 bp	E2	A20
F72	adenocarcinoma	well	V3a	162 bp	E6	A20

*carcinomas with cribriform patterns.

Table 5 Frequency of EML4-ALK in Chinese NSCLC Patients (extracted from 6 published studies)

Publication [ref]	All Patients		Never-smokers		Smokers		Female		Male	
	Total	EML4-ALK	Total	EML4-ALK	Total	EML4-ALK	Total	EML4-ALK	Total	EML4-ALK
	No.	No. (%)	No.	No. (%)	No.	No. (%)	No.	No. (%)	No.	No. (%)
Rekova et al. 2007 [8]	103	3 (2.91%)								
Wong et al. 2009 [14]	266	13 (4.89%)	141	10 (7.09%)	125	3 (7.09%)	134	8 (5.97%)	132	5 (3.79%)
Zhang et al. 2010 [16]	103	12 (11.65%)	52	10 (19.23%)	51	2 (19.23%)	29	5 (17.24%)	74	7 (9.46%)
Shaozhang et al. 2012 [17]	102	8 (7.84%)	52	6 (11.54%)	50	2 (11.54%)	48	6 (12.50%)	54	2 (3.70%)
Li et al. 2013 [18]	208	7 (3.37%)	78	6 (7.69%)	130	1 (7.69%)	61	7 (11.48%)	147	0 (0.00%)
Sun et al. 2010 [28]			52	3 (5.77%)						
Sum	782	43 (5.5%)	375	35 (9.33%)	356	8 (2.25%)	272	26 (9.56%)	407	14 (3.44%)

By Fisher's exact test, the difference is significant between (i) never-smokers and smokers ($p < 0.0001$); (ii) Female and Male ($p < 0.002$).

have been carried out to determine the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation. The frequencies of *EML4-ALK* may vary substantially among different publications, ranging from 1.6% in a cohort of Japanese patients [15] to 11.7% in a cohort of Chinese patients [16]. The large variation is likely contributed by multiple factors, including race, gender, smoking habit, etc. Several groups have estimated the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation worldwide by combining published data and found the value at 5% [6], 3.7% [17], or 4.8% [18], respectively. The differences among these values are caused by differences in the selection of data sources. To exclude the influence caused by differences in races (genetic factors) and countries (geographic, cultural, environmental, diet, etc.), and also to better determine the influence of gender and smoking habit in the occurrence of *EML4-ALK* translocation, we performed an analysis using the data extracted from published studies that were done exclusively in Chinese patients (Table 5) [8,14,16-18]. The average frequency of *EML4-ALK* in non-selected Chinese patients is 5.50% (Table 5), which is similar to the estimated number using published studies in the patients from multiple countries. This result suggests that race and country have the least effect in the occurrence of *EML4-ALK* translocation in NSCLC. Interestingly, our analysis has shown that both gender and smoking habit are important factors affecting the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese patients. *EML4-ALK* translocation is more frequent in Chinese never-smokers than in Chinese smokers, which is consistent with the result in patients worldwide [6]. Our analysis has also clearly shown that the difference between Chinese male and Chinese female patients is highly significant ($p < 0.002$, Table 5).

Interestingly, a previous study has found that the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation is as high as 15.2% (5/33) in Chinese female non-smokers with NSCLC [18]. Although double the amount, it is not significantly different (by Fisher's exact) when compared to the frequency

in Chinese male never-smokers from our study (8.42% or 8/95). Therefore, more patients are needed to draw a solid conclusion on whether there is a significant difference in the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation between male and female never-smokers. In addition, authors in this study detected zero patients with *EML4-ALK* translocation in 147 Chinese male patients, including 45 never-smokers (calculated from available data in the paper) [18]. The failure to detect any positive cases in male patients is likely due to the small sample size and low frequency (3.44%, Table 5) in Chinese male patients with NSCLC. As determined in our current study, the frequency in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC (8.42%) is significantly higher than that in all Chinese male patients with NSCLC (2.25%, Table 5). It should be noted that although we enrolled consecutive patients who met our criteria, our samples are predominantly collected from adenocarcinomas (88.4%), which may bias our results and interpretations.

We have detected 5 different types of *EML4-ALK* variants (V1, V2, V3a, V4a, and V5a). It was the first time that V4 was detected in Chinese NSCLC patients based on previously published results [8,14,16-18]. Both *ALK* mRNAs and proteins are highly expressed in these *EML4-ALK* positive carcinomas (Figures 3 and 4), which is consistent with the notion that *EML4-ALK* rearrangements cause aberrant expression of *EML4-ALK* fusion oncogene and overactivation of *ALK* tyrosine kinase, which in turn leads to the inhibition of apoptosis and promotion of tumor cell proliferation [25,29,30]. Crizotinib, a selective inhibitor of *ALK* and mesenchymal epithelial growth factor tyrosine kinases, has shown significant improvement in response rates and response duration in *ALK*-positive patients in clinical trials [25]. Meanwhile, it has been shown that *ALK*-positive patients are resistant to EGFR TKIs [22]. It is then possible that nearly one-tenth of male never-smokers with NSCLC (8.42%) would likely respond to crizotinib, but not to EGFR TKIs (gefitinib and erlotinib) or drugs targeting other tyrosine

kinases. Therefore, at least among Chinese patients, identification of *EML4-ALK* translocation is crucial for predicting the resistance to EGFR TKIs and the responsiveness to ALK TKIs. Ultimately, it will facilitate the planning of an effective treatment and improve the outcome of such treatment in NSCLC.

In this study, we have identified clinical features that are associated with *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC. We have found that the median age in these patients (50.63 yrs) is significantly younger than in all studied patients (58.76 yrs). Thus, *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male never-smokers is more likely to occur in younger patients. In other words, the disease onset is much earlier in *EML4-ALK*-positive patients in a subset of Chinese NSCLC patients who are male never-smokers. A previous study has reported that the *EML4-ALK*-positive lung adenocarcinomas are characterized as less-differentiated [31]. In that report, the differentiation levels were determined in 11 *EML4-ALK* positive carcinomas, which were identified by the same group previously [32]. While only one patient carried the carcinomas that were well-differentiated, 10 other patients carried tumors that were poorly or moderately differentiated. In line with this result, our study has shown that *EML4-ALK* rearrangements are predominantly found in carcinomas with less (poorly or moderately) differentiated cells, with the exception of one with well differentiated cells (Table 4). However, there is a difference between the two studies. While all patients in our study are never-smokers, the 11 *EML4-ALK* positive patients in other study include 6 never-smokers and 5 smokers. Thus, it is possible that the differentiation of carcinomas, regardless of smoking history, is associated with the expression of *EML4-ALK* mutant genes. In other words, the aberrant activity of ALK tyrosine kinase induced by *EML4-ALK* translocation results in less-differentiated carcinomas, more dangerous and aggressive types of cancers.

Conclusions

In summary, the frequency of *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male never-smokers with NSCLC is 8.42%, which is significantly higher than that in all Chinese male patients or Chinese smokers. This result suggests that *EML4-ALK* translocation in Chinese male NSCLC patients is associated with smoking habits. In this subset of NSCLC patients who are Chinese male never smokers, *EML4-ALK* translocation is associated with early-onset and less-differentiated carcinomas, which are likely caused by the aberrant expression of ALK mRNA and protein. These results will significantly enhance our understanding about NSCLC and facilitate disease diagnosis and designing customized treatment plans, thus leading to the improvement in the survival time and life quality in the patients with *EML4-ALK* translocation.

Abbreviations

ALK: The anaplastic lymphoma kinase; EML4: The echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4; NSCLCs: Non-small-cell lung cancers; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; TKI: Tyrosine kinase inhibitor; RT-PCR: Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; FFPE: Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded; FISH: Fluorescence in situ hybridization.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

YG, JM, and WB contributed to the experimental design, specimen collection, data acquisition. BW, JZ, NZ, and SF participated in data analyses, interpretation of results. LD participated in the design of the study and carried out data interpretation. JZ contributed to conception, experimental design, data acquisition, analyses, and interpretation, and manuscript preparation. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by Innovation Fund (11C26213104448) from the State Council of China. We thank Hao Yu and Qingxi Yang for their help in statistical analysis. We also thank Dr. Chaowei Fu (School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai, China) for help in statistical analysis during revision.

Author details

¹The Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Henan Cancer Hospital, No. 127, Dongming Road, Zhengzhou, Henan 450008, China. ²The Institute of Forensic Science and Technology of Henan Provincial Public Security Bureau, No. 9 Jinshui Road, Zhengzhou, Henan 450003, China. ³Hematology Laboratory of Hematology Malignancy Treatment Center, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, No. 39 Huaxiang Road, Tiexi District, Shenyang, Liaoning 100022, China. ⁴Shanghai Yuanqi Bio-pharmaceutical Company Ltd, No. 699 North Huifeng Road, Shanghai 201403, China.

Received: 6 December 2013 Accepted: 30 October 2014

Published: 18 November 2014

References

1. Jemal A, Bray F, Center MM, Ferlay J, Ward E, Forman D: **Global cancer statistics.** *CA Cancer J Clin* 2011, **61**(2):69–90.
2. Smith W, Khuri FR: **The care of the lung cancer patient in the 21st century: a new age.** *Semin Oncol* 2004, **31**(2 Suppl 4):11–15.
3. Schiller JH, Harrington D, Belani CP, Langer C, Sandler A, Krook J, Zhu J, Johnson DH, Eastern Cooperative Oncology G: **Comparison of four chemotherapy regimens for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2002, **346**(2):92–98.
4. Lynch TJ, Bell DW, Sordella R, Gurubhagavatula S, Okimoto RA, Brannigan BW, Harris PL, Haserlat SM, Supko JG, Haluska FG, Louis DN, Christiani DC, Settleman J, Haber DA: **Activating mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor underlying responsiveness of non-small-cell lung cancer to gefitinib.** *N Engl J Med* 2004, **350**(21):2129–2139.
5. Paez JG, Janne PA, Lee JC, Tracy S, Greulich H, Gabriel S, Herman P, Kaye FJ, Lindeman N, Boggon TJ, Naoki K, Sasaki H, Fujii Y, Eck MJ, Sellers WR, Johnson BE, Meyerson M: **EGFR Mutations in Lung Cancer: Correlation with Clinical Response to Gefitinib Therapy.** *Science* 2004, **304**(5676):1497–1500.
6. Sasaki T, Rodig SJ, Chirieac LR, Janne PA: **The biology and treatment of EML4-ALK non-small cell lung cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2010, **46**(10):1773–1780.
7. Soda M, Choi YL, Enomoto M, Takada S, Yamashita Y, Ishikawa S, Fujiwara S-I, Watanabe H, Kurashina K, Hatanaka H, Bando M, Ohno S, Ishikawa Y, Aburatani H, Niki T, Sohara Y, Sugiyama Y, Mano H: **Identification of the transforming EML4-ALK fusion gene in non-small-cell lung cancer.** *Nature* 2007, **448**(7153):561–566.
8. Rikova K, Guo A, Zeng Q, Possemato A, Yu J, Haack H, Nardone J, Lee K, Reeves C, Li Y, Hu Y, Tan Z, Stokes M, Sullivan L, Mitchell J, Wetzel R, Macneill J, Ren JM, Yuan J, Bakalarski CE, Villen J, Kornhauser JM, Smith B, Li D, Zhou X, Gygi SP, Gu TL, Polakiewicz RD, Rush J, Comb MJ: **Global survey of phosphotyrosine signaling identifies oncogenic kinases in lung cancer.** *Cell* 2007, **131**(6):1190–1203.

9. Inamura K, Takeuchi K, Togashi Y, Nomura K, Ninomiya H, Okui M, Satoh Y, Okumura S, Nakagawa K, Soda M, Choi YL, Niki T, Mano H, Ishikawa Y: **EML4-ALK fusion is linked to histological characteristics in a subset of lung cancers.** *J Thorac Oncol* 2008, **3**(1):13–17.
10. Koivunen JP, Mermel C, Zejnullahu K, Murphy C, Lifshits E, Holmes AJ, Choi HG, Kim J, Chiang D, Thomas R, Lee J, Richards WG, Sugarbaker DJ, Ducko C, Lindeman N, Marcoux JP, Engelman JA, Gray NS, Lee C, Meyerson M, Janne PA: **EML4-ALK fusion gene and efficacy of an ALK kinase inhibitor in lung cancer.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2008, **14**(13):4275–4283.
11. Shinmura K, Kageyama S, Tao H, Bunai T, Suzuki M, Kamo T, Takamochi K, Suzuki K, Tanahashi M, Niwa H, Ogawa H, Sugimura H: **EML4-ALK fusion transcripts, but no NPM-, TPM3-, CLTC-, ATIC-, or TFG-ALK fusion transcripts, in non-small cell lung carcinomas.** *Lung Cancer* 2008, **61**(2):163–169.
12. Lin E, Li L, Guan Y, Soriano R, Rivers CS, Mohan S, Pandita A, Tang J, Modrusan Z: **Exon array profiling detects EML4-ALK fusion in breast, colorectal, and non-small cell lung cancers.** *Mol Cancer Res* 2009, **7**(9):1466–1476.
13. Martelli MP, Sozzi G, Hernandez L, Pettirossi V, Navarro A, Conte D, Gasparini P, Perrone F, Modena P, Pastorino U, Carbone A, Fabbri A, Sidoni A, Nakamura S, Gambacorta M, Fernandez PL, Ramirez J, Chan JK, Grigioni WF, Campo E, Pileri SA, Falini B: **EML4-ALK rearrangement in non-small cell lung cancer and non-tumor lung tissues.** *Am J Pathol* 2009, **174**(2):661–670.
14. Wong DW, Leung EL, So KK, Tam IY, Sihoe AD, Cheng LC, Ho KK, Au JS, Chung LP, Pik Wong M: **The EML4-ALK fusion gene is involved in various histologic types of lung cancers from nonsmokers with wild-type EGFR and KRAS.** *Cancer* 2009, **115**(8):1723–1733.
15. Takahashi T, Sonobe M, Kobayashi M, Yoshizawa A, Menju T, Nakayama E, Mino N, Iwakiri S, Sato K, Miyahara R, Okubo K, Manabe T, Date H: **Clinicopathologic Features of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer with EML4–ALK Fusion Gene.** *Ann Surg Oncol* 2010, **17**(3):889–897.
16. Zhang X, Zhang S, Yang X, Yang J, Zhou Q, Yin L, An S, Lin J, Chen S, Xie Z, Zhu M, Zhang X, Wu YL: **Fusion of EML4 and ALK is associated with development of lung adenocarcinomas lacking EGFR and KRAS mutations and is correlated with ALK expression.** *Mol Cancer* 2010, **9**(1):188.
17. Shaozhang Z, Xiaomei L, Aiping Z, Jianbo H, Xiangqun S, Qitao Y: **Detection of EML4-ALK fusion genes in non-small cell lung cancer patients with clinical features associated with EGFR mutations.** *Gene Chromosome Canc* 2012, **51**(10):925–932.
18. Li Y, Li Y, Yang T, Wei S, Wang J, Wang M, Wang Y, Zhou Q, Liu H, Chen J: **Clinical Significance of EML4-ALK Fusion Gene and Association with EGFR and KRAS Gene Mutations in 208 Chinese Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer.** *PLoS ONE* 2013, **8**(1):e52093.
19. Kohno T, Ichikawa H, Totoki Y, Yasuda K, Hiramoto M, Nammo T, Sakamoto H, Tsuta K, Furuta K, Shimada Y, Iwakawa R, Ogiwara H, Oike T, Enari M, Schetter AJ, Okayama H, Haugen A, Skaug V, Chiku S, Yamanaka I, Arai Y, Watanabe S, Sekine I, Ogawa S, Harris CC, Tsuda H, Yoshida T, Yokota J, Shibata T: **KIF5B-RET fusions in lung adenocarcinoma.** *Nat Med* 2012, **18**(3):375–377.
20. Wong DW, Leung EL, Wong SK, Tin VP, Sihoe AD, Cheng LC, Au JS, Chung LP, Wong MP: **A novel KIF5B-ALK variant in nonsmall cell lung cancer.** *Cancer* 2011, **117**(12):2709–2718.
21. Takeuchi K, Choi YL, Togashi Y, Soda M, Hatano S, Inamura K, Takada S, Ueno T, Yamashita Y, Satoh Y, Okumura S, Nakagawa K, Ishikawa Y, Mano H: **KIF5B-ALK, a novel fusion oncokine identified by an immunohistochemistry-based diagnostic system for ALK-positive lung cancer.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2009, **15**(9):3143–3149.
22. Shaw AT, Yeap BY, Mino-Kenudson M, Digumarthy SR, Costa DB, Heist RS, Solomon B, Stubbs H, Admane S, McDermott U, Settleman J, Kobayashi S, Mark EJ, Rodig SJ, Chirieac LR, Kwak EL, Lynch TJ, Iafrate AJ: **Clinical features and outcome of patients with non-small-cell lung cancer who harbor EML4-ALK.** *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**(26):4247–4253.
23. Thunnissen E, Bubendorf L, Dietel M, ElMBERGER G, Kerr K, Lopez-Rios F, Moch H, Olszewski W, Pauwels P, Penault-Llorca F, Rossi G: **EML4-ALK testing in non-small cell carcinomas of the lung: a review with recommendations.** *Virchows Arch* 2012, **461**(3):245–257.
24. Shinmura K, Kageyama S, Igarashi H, Kamo T, Mochizuki T, Suzuki K, Tanahashi M, Niwa H, Ogawa H, Sugimura H: **EML4-ALK fusion transcripts in immunohistochemically ALK-positive non-small cell lung carcinomas.** *Exp Ther Med* 2010, **1**(2):271–275.
25. Kwak EL, Bang YJ, Camidge DR, Shaw AT, Solomon B, Maki RG, Ou SH, Dezube BJ, Janne PA, Costa DB, Varella-Garcia M, Kim WH, Lynch TJ, Fidias P, Stubbs H, Engelman JA, Sequist LV, Tan W, Gandhi L, Mino-Kenudson M, Wei GC, Shreeve SM, Ratain MJ, Settleman J, Christensen JG, Haber DA, Wilner K, Salgia R, Shapiro GL, Clark JW, et al: **Anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibition in non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2010, **363**(18):1693–1703.
26. Jokoji R, Yamasaki T, Minami S, Komuta K, Sakamaki Y, Takeuchi K, Tsujimoto M: **Combination of morphological feature analysis and immunohistochemistry is useful for screening of EML4-ALK-positive lung adenocarcinoma.** *J Clin Pathol* 2010, **63**(12):1066–1070.
27. Takeuchi K, Soda M, Togashi Y, Suzuki R, Sakata S, Hatano S, Asaka R, Hamanaka W, Ninomiya H, Uehara H, Lim Choi Y, Satoh Y, Okumura S, Nakagawa K, Mano H, Ishikawa Y: **RET, ROS1 and ALK fusions in lung cancer.** *Nat Med* 2012, **18**(3):378–381.
28. Sun Y, Ren Y, Fang Z, Li C, Fang R, Gao B, Han X, Tian W, Pao W, Chen H, Ji H: **Lung adenocarcinoma from East Asian never-smokers is a disease largely defined by targetable oncogenic mutant kinases.** *J Clin Oncol* 2010, **28**(30):4616–4620.
29. Boland JM, Erdogan S, Vasmataz G, Yang P, Tillmans LS, Johnson MR, Wang X, Peterson LM, Halling KC, Oliveira AM, Aubry MC, Yi ES: **Anaplastic lymphoma kinase immunoreactivity correlates with ALK gene rearrangement and transcriptional up-regulation in non-small cell lung carcinomas.** *Hum Pathol* 2009, **40**(8):1152–1158.
30. Choi YL, Takeuchi K, Soda M, Inamura K, Togashi Y, Hatano S, Enomoto M, Hamada T, Haruta H, Watanabe H, Kurashina K, Hatanaka H, Ueno T, Takada S, Yamashita Y, Sugiyama Y, Ishikawa Y, Mano H: **Identification of novel isoforms of the EML4-ALK transforming gene in non-small cell lung cancer.** *Cancer Res* 2008, **68**(13):4971–4976.
31. Inamura K, Takeuchi K, Togashi Y, Hatano S, Ninomiya H, Motoi N, Mun M-y, Sakao Y, Okumura S, Nakagawa K, Soda M, Lim Choi Y, Mano H, Ishikawa Y: **EML4-ALK lung cancers are characterized by rare other mutations, a TTF-1 cell lineage, an acinar histology, and young onset.** *Mod Pathol* 2009, **22**(4):508–515.
32. Takeuchi K, Choi YL, Soda M, Inamura K, Togashi Y, Hatano S, Enomoto M, Takada S, Yamashita Y, Satoh Y, Okumura S, Nakagawa K, Ishikawa Y, Mano H: **Multiplex reverse transcription-PCR screening for EML4-ALK fusion transcripts.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2008, **14**(20):6618–6624.

doi:10.1186/1471-2407-14-834

Cite this article as: Guo et al.: Non-small cell lung cancer with EML4-ALK translocation in Chinese male never-smokers is characterized with early-onset. *BMC Cancer* 2014 **14**:834.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- **Convenient online submission**
- **Thorough peer review**
- **No space constraints or color figure charges**
- **Immediate publication on acceptance**
- **Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar**
- **Research which is freely available for redistribution**

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

