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Haematologica 2017 [Epub ahead of print]

Citation: Bartram J, Goulden N, Wright G, Adams S, Brooks T, Edwards D, Inglott S, Yousafzai Y, Hubank M, and Halsey C. High throughput sequencing in acute lymphoblastic leukemia reveals clonal architecture of central nervous system and bone marrow compartments.

Haematologica. 2017; 102:xxx

doi:10.3324/haematol.2017.174987

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High throughput sequencing in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia reveals clonal architecture of central nervous system and bone marrow compartments

Jack Bartram^{1,2*}, Nick Goulden^{1,3}, Gary Wright¹, Stuart Adams², Tony Brooks², Darren Edwards², Sarah Inglott¹, Yasar Yousafzai⁴, Mike Hubank⁵ and Christina Halsey⁴

¹Department of Haematology, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London, UK;

²Cancer Section, Institute of Child Health, University College London, UK; ³Trapehade,

Monferran-Plavès, France; ⁴Institute of Cancer Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow,

UK; ⁵Centre for Molecular Pathology, The Royal Marsden, Sutton, United Kingdom.

Running title: Bone marrow and CNS clonality in ALL

***Correspondence:** Dr Jack Bartram, Cancer Section, Institute of Child Health, University College London, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH, Telephone: (+44) 02079052266, Email: j.bartram@ucl.ac.uk

Text pages: 8

Text word count: 1498/1500

Figures: 2

Tables: 1

Reference count: 15

Grant numbers: GOSHCC W1069; The Chief Scientist Office ETM/374

Conflicts-of-interest disclosure: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare

Optimal management of central nervous system (CNS) infiltration is a key remaining challenge in delivering precision therapy for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)¹. Most CNS relapses occur in children without high-risk features and minimal residual disease does not reliably predict CNS relapse.^{1,2} Consequently, all children receive intensive CNS-directed therapy, which is potentially toxic to the developing brain³. The nature of cells infiltrating the CNS is a subject of much debate with some believing that a subset of cells selectively traffic to the CNS compartment whilst others believe that all ALL cells are capable of entering the CNS. The majority of mechanistic work addressing this question has been performed in patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models. Here, we report the first description of the clonal architecture of CNS and paired bone marrow (BM) compartments in patients with ALL, using high throughput sequencing (HTS) of primary patient BM and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples taken at diagnosis and relapse. This addresses a significant gap in our understanding of how faithfully PDX models recapitulate clonal architecture in patients. Our data support our hypothesis that CNS and BM ALL share common characteristics and after their development in the BM almost all B-cell precursor ALL clones are capable of disseminating to the CNS. In addition, they suggest that in most cases CNS and accompanying BM relapses are not intrinsically different biologically, often arising from the same subclones at the two sites.

Tailored CNS-directed therapy requires improved understanding of mechanisms of CNS relapse and development of more sensitive assays to track CNS response during therapy. CNS leukaemia is usually detected by CSF cytology. CSF flow cytometry or PCR are more sensitive^{1, 4, 5}, but increased detection at diagnosis has not improved prediction of CNS relapse, possibly because it measures disease load at baseline rather than response to therapy⁶. PDX models suggest that up to 80% of diagnostic BM samples can engraft in the CNS⁷ and cellular bar-coding experiments show the clonal composition within murine CNS and BM compartments are similar⁷. This suggests the ability to enter the CNS-compartment

is a generic property of ALL. However, these results contrast with other studies indicating that CNS leukaemic blasts may selectively express genes associated with trafficking.^{2, 8, 9} Interpretation of PDX data has caveats, since CNS infiltration is measured without selective pressures of CNS-directed therapy or immunosurveillance and species differences may make microenvironments more or less permissive for expansion.¹

New techniques using HTS of immunoglobulin gene rearrangements allow detailed interrogation of ALL sub-clonal composition within individual patients.¹⁰ Unlike conventional PCR, using allele-specific primers, HTS is able to visualise all gene rearrangements simultaneously and therefore uncover the extent of initial clonal diversity and the influence of selective pressures over time¹¹. Here we use HTS to investigate clonal relationships between leukaemic cells directly isolated from patients CSF and BM in childhood ALL. This provides an important test of the validity of PDX models and insights into CNS and BM clonal selection during therapy.

Following ethical approval (REC 13/LO/1262), BM and CSF were obtained from patients with CNS involvement. Clinical details and samples available for analysis are given in Table 1. Samples were processed as previously described.¹¹ Briefly, DNA was amplified by multiplex-PCR of rearranged VDJ (Variable, Diverse, Joining) segments of the immunoglobulin heavy chain (*IGH*) genes, which encode the hypervariable CDR3 domain and sequenced on a MiSeq (Illumina, San Diego, CA). Due to sample constraints *IGH* was chosen as this was the dominant clone by screening at diagnosis in all the patients and was used as MRD marker. Further experimental details are described in Supplementary Methods and Supplementary Table 1. Rearrangements were annotated with reference to ImMunoGeneTics germline sequences¹² using Vidjil.¹³ The ultra-sensitivity of HTS detecting VDJ rearrangements comes with the problem of distinguishing leukaemia-specific from normal-background repertoire. The frequency of most common *IGH* gene rearrangements from BM aspirates of healthy individuals has been shown to average 0.04 - 0.08%.¹⁴ For this study, a neoplastic clone

was defined as rearrangements with frequencies >1% in an individual sample, or where the identical rearrangement (at level >1%) is seen in a paired sample at any level.

We analysed twelve consecutive patients with B-cell precursor ALL and CNS involvement. High and low-risk patients were represented and four cases had a clinically isolated CNS relapse (Table 1). Criteria for CNS relapse was defined as ≥ 5 white blood cells per μl of CSF with morphological evidence of lymphoblasts. A combined BM/CNS relapse was defined as presence of CNS disease with $\geq 5\%$ blasts in a concomitant BM aspirate. One patient had CNS involvement at diagnosis, in eight patients, material was available from diagnosis and relapse, and three patients had samples from CNS relapse but no original diagnostic material. Combined relapses are shown in Figure 1 and isolated CNS relapses in Figure 2, detailed information on the identity and percentages of clones in different compartments is given in Supplementary table 2.

Firstly, we examined CNS and BM clones in the patient with overt CNS infiltration at original diagnosis (CNS004, Figure 1A). The CNS and BM compartments share identical dominant clones albeit with reversed proportions between compartments. Next, we compared BM and CSF at the time of combined relapse, these results fell into two distinct patterns (Figure 1G and Figure 1H). In the majority, (5/7: CNS001, CNS003, CNS007, CNS008, CNS009) (Figure 1B-F and Supplementary table 2), BM and CSF clonal composition are remarkably similar at the time of relapse, in terms of both the extent of clonal diversity and the dominant clones. In the remaining 2 patients (CNS002, CNS006, Figure 1I - J) there was evidence for some separate clonal evolution at the two sites although notably, all CNS clones are detectable in the BM albeit sometimes at very low frequencies.

We then examined the 4 patients with apparently isolated CNS relapse (Figure 2 A-D). In cases, CNS010, CNS011 and CNS012 examination of the paired (apparently uninvolved) BM at the time of relapse using the HTS assay, identified low-level BM involvement with all CNS clones also detected in the BM compartment – albeit at very low frequencies. The fourth patient (CNS005) initially had an isolated CNS relapse at 72 months (CSF sample

analysed), then achieved remission before combined relapse at 100 months (BM sample analysed). Again the 2 dominant clones at CNS relapse were the dominant clones at BM relapse. Therefore, these cases of clinical CNS involvement with subclinical or later BM relapse also fit into pattern 1 (Figure 1G). In the 7 patients with diagnostic BM available (CNS001 (Figure 1B), CNS002 (Figure 1I), CNS003 (Figure 1C), CNS005 (Figure 2A), CNS006 (Figure 1J), CNS010 (Figure 2B) and CNS012 (Figure 2D)) three patients showed persistence of the original dominant clone, two showed falling levels of the dominant diagnostic clone with a rise in minor subclones whilst the other two showed loss of the dominant clone and selection of minor subclones at relapse. This rise and fall of subclones between diagnosis and relapse is a phenomenon widely reported in the literature.¹⁵

These data represent the first description of the clonal architecture of CNS and paired BM compartments in patients with ALL and extends our understanding of mechanisms of CNS leukaemia. However, several limitations should be noted when interpreting our results. Patient numbers are small due to the difficulty of obtaining these rare samples. Also, in order to complete the full clonal picture, other immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene loci could be assessed if DNA quantity allowed. Results from the patient with CNS disease at diagnosis are consistent with our hypothesis that ALL cells freely traffic to the CNS with no evidence for selection of “CNS-tropic” subclones. A similar situation is seen at relapse, with 9 out of 11 patients sharing subclones between BM and CNS compartments. This supports our previous PDX work showing the polyclonal nature of CNS-infiltrating cells which share similar clonal architecture with BM and spleen⁹. Interestingly, although most patients showed emergence of minor subclones during treatment, they did not differ between CNS and BM. This is perhaps surprising as selective pressures (chemotherapy exposure, immune surveillance and nutrient availability) vary between the two sites. Two possible explanations can be postulated. Firstly, relapse clones emerge at one site and then freely traffic to the other site prior to overt clinical relapse (akin to free trafficking seen at original diagnosis).

This mechanism is further supported by our data showing clones identified in the CNS at apparently isolated relapse are also detectable in the corresponding BM at low frequency.

Alternatively, relapse mechanisms are cell-intrinsic with certain subclones predetermined to be biologically fitter (presumably due to additional mutations), irrespective of their local microenvironment. In contrast, 2 of 11 patients with CNS relapse, had some separate clonal evolution between BM and CNS, although many shared clones were also seen. In these cases, varying selective pressures or local acquisition of advantageous mutations may cause differential expansion in the two compartments. Using the more sensitive HTS assay, BM disease was detectable in all patients with apparently isolated CNS relapse, further evidence that BM infiltration is present at some level even in apparently isolated CNS relapse.^{1,5}

Overall, our data support the hypothesis that CNS and BM ALL share common characteristics and that almost all clones can disseminate to the CNS. In addition, they suggest that CNS and BM relapses are not intrinsically biologically different, often arising from the same subclones at the two sites or freely trafficking between compartments at the time of relapse. Thus we provide underpinning science to the long-held belief, derived from clinical observations, that CNS and BM relapses are “competing events” rather than distinct clinical entities i.e. increased CNS-directed therapy reduces overt CNS relapses but results in late BM relapses and vice versa⁵. These observations support use of at least some CNS-directed therapy for ALL irrespective of CSF findings at diagnosis. Ultra-sensitive techniques such as HTS may allow dynamic tracking of CNS and BM response to treatment permitting more precise risk-adapted therapy tailored to the risks of BM and CNS relapse.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank the Smurfit family for the generous support of this research. This work was supported by Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Charity (W1069) and The Chief Scientist Office (ETM/374).

Conflicts-of-interest disclosure: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare

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| Patient | Age at diagnosis (years) | Highest WCC ($\times 10^9/l$) | CNS at diagnosis | Cytogenetics | Treatment protocol | End of induction MRD | Time to relapse (months) | Relapse | Samples available | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Diagnostic BM | CSF | BM at CSF relapse |
| CNS001 | 3 | 2.6 | CNS-1 | CDKN2A deletion | UKALL2011 | Low risk | 17 * | Combined | • | • | • |
| CNS002 | 4 | 6.7 | CNS-1 | ETV6-RUNX1 | UKALL2011 | Risk | 34 | Combined | • | • | • |
| CNS003 | 1 | 263.2 | CNS-1 | KMT2A [t(9;11)] | UKALL2011 | Risk | 3* | Combined | • | • | • |
| CNS004 | 3 | 7.5 | CNS-3 | High hyperdiploid | UKALL2011 | Risk | CCR | None | • | • | NA |
| CNS005 | 4 | 12.7 | CNS-1 | High hyperdiploid | UKALL2003 | Low Risk | 72 | Isolated CNS then combined | • | • | •† |
| CNS006 | 1 | 207.4 | CNS-1 | KMT2A[t(9;11)] | UKALL2011 | Risk | 6* | Combined | • | • | • |
| CNS007 | 1 | 296 | CNS-2 | KMT2A [t(4;11)] | UKALL2011 | Risk | 18* | Combined | ☐ | • | • |
| CNS008 | 2 | 240.0 | CNS-1 | ETV6-RUNX1 | UKALL2011 | Risk | 48 | Combined | ☐ | • | • |
| CNS009 | 5 | 18.1 | CNS-1 | ETV6-RUNX1 | UKALL2011 | Risk | 45 | Combined | ☐ | • | • |
| CNS010 | 4 | 3.5 | CNS-1 | ETV6-RUNX1 | UKALL2003 | Low risk | 74 | Isolated CNS | • | • | • |
| CNS011 | 3 | 1.5 | CNS-1 | CDKN2A deletion | UKALL2011 | Risk | 22* | Isolated CNS | ☐ | • | • |
| CNS012 | 2 | 7.1 | CNS-1 | High hyperdiploid | UKALL2011 | Low risk | 30* | Isolated CNS | • | • | • |

Table 1. Patient characteristics of ALL samples with CNS involvement

CNS-1 no blasts in CSF; CNS-2 atraumatic < 5 blast/ μ l; CNS-3 > 5 blast/ μ l; CCR continued complete remission; BM bone marrow; CSF cerebrospinal fluid; • sample available; ☐ no sample available; NA not applicable; *on treatment relapse; † BM samples at time of combined relapse.

Figure legends

Figure 1. Combined relapses, CNS disease at presentation and schematic presentation of the types of relapse seen. (A) CNS004. CNS involvement at diagnosis, showing both compartments share the two dominant clones albeit at reversed frequencies. **(B)** CNS001. The dominant diagnostic BM clone is IGHV4-34*01/IGHD2-2*01/IGHJ5*02 at 85%, only present at 0.002% in BM relapse and undetectable at CNS relapse. The dominant clone in BM and CNS relapse samples is IGHV6-1*01/IGHJ5*02 at 78% and 88% respectively (in original diagnostic BM only 4%). **(C)** CNS003. The dominant clone in all three samples is IGHV1-46*01/IGHD3-3*01/IGHJ4*02 at 91%, 50% and 94% in diagnosis BM, BM relapse and CNS relapse respectively. **(D)** CNS007. Identical dominant clone IGHV6-13*01/IGHJ4*02 37% and 45% respectively in the BM relapse and CNS relapse samples. There is a smaller clone (15%) IGHV2-2*02/IGHJ4*02 in BM, not detectable in CNS sample. In contrast, there is 11% IGHV2-2*02/IGHJ4*02 in CNS relapse not detectable in the BM relapse sample. **(E)** CNS008. Identical dominant clone IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ6*03 at 95% and 64% in BM relapse and CNS relapse respectively. **(F)** CNS009. Identical dominant clones IGHV1-46*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 at 34% and 48%, and IGHV3-71*02/IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ4*02 at 31% and 40% in BM and CNS respectively. **(G and H)** Schematic presentation of the two patterns of relapse seen. Left panel (“Pattern 1”) shows the same ALL clones in BM and CNS at relapse with no evidence for selection of “CNS-tropic” subclones, this could be due to relapse occurring at one or other site and then free trafficking between the CNS and BM, or due to the same clones surviving treatment independently at the two sites. The right panel (“Pattern 2”) shows the alternative pattern, where there is evidence for some separate clonal evolution at the two sites although many clones are also present in both compartments. **(I)** CNS002. Dominant diagnostic BM clones are 36% IGHV1-69*06/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02, 11% IGHV3-72*01/IGHD2-8*02/IGHJ4*02 and 10% IGHV1-18*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*02. The dominant clone in the relapse BM sample is also IGHV1-69*06/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 at 45%, however, this is only present at 5% in the CNS relapse sample. The second dominant clone in the relapse BM sample is IGHV3-74*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 at 34% is only present at 0.1% in diagnostic BM and 0.1% in CNS relapse. CNS relapse dominant clone is IGHV3-74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 at 43% which is absent in the original diagnostic BM and only 0.6% in BM relapse. The second dominant clone in the CNS is IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02 14% (which is again absent in the original diagnostic and only 0.06% in BM relapse). The dominant clones in the CNS (IGHV3-74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 and IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02) share the same IGHV and IGHJ gene usage but the CDR3 regions are different and unrelated— shown in Supplementary Figure 1. **(J)** CNS006. Shows change in clones from diagnosis through to combined BM and CNS relapse. Dominant diagnostic BM clone is IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJ6*02 26% (this is very low level at 0.9% in relapse BM and undetectable in CNS relapse). IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHJ4*02 was only 2% at diagnosis but 10% in relapse BM and 1% in CNS relapse. Dominant clone in the relapse BM IGHV3-11*06/IGHJ4*02 at 41% was not detectable in the diagnostic sample or in CNS relapse samples. Other dominant relapse BM clones were 11% IGHV1-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 (2% in original diagnostic BM and 1% in CNS relapse), 10% IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 (2% in original diagnostic BM and 1% in CNS relapse). The dominant clone in CNS relapse was IGHV6-1*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 at 26% was only low level in original diagnostic and relapse BM samples at 0.4% and 0.5% respectively; The other dominant clones in the CNS were 21% IGHV3-

30*18/IGHJ4*02 (0.01% and in original diagnostic and relapse BM respectively) and 16% IGHV7-4-1*01/IGHJ6*02 (0.02% in original diagnostic and 0.1% in relapse BM).

Figure 2. Isolated CNS relapses. (A) CNS005. Dominant diagnostic BM clone is IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 at 55%. At relapse, the dominant clones are IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 and IGHV1-2*04/IGHD3-22*01/IGHJ6*03 respectively in BM 40% and 48%, and CNS 39% and 45%. In original diagnostic BM IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 represents 0.005% and IGHV1-2*04/IGHD3-22*01/IGHJ6*03 represents 0.01%. The dominant clone in the diagnostic BM IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 55% is not detectable at relapse, but on further analysis, this has been V-V replaced whereby IGHV1-8*01 is replaced to create the IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 clone at relapse (Supplementary Figure 2). The presence of the IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 clone in the diagnostic BM albeit at very low level also demonstrates there is V-V replacement at diagnosis. **(B) CNS010.** Dominant clone in diagnostic BM is IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 at 31%, there are three other subclones, 24% IGHV4-59*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJH3*02, 12% IGHV3-33*01/IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ2*01 and 6% IGHV1-46*01/IGHJ4*02. At time of CNS relapse the dominant clone is also IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 at 41%, however, the other three dominant clones present in diagnostic BM are undetectable in the CSF sample. The other dominant clone in the CNS relapse is IGHV4-59*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJH3*02 at 46% which is only present at a level 0.0001% in diagnostic BM. The BM in morphological remission at time of CNS relapse shows very low level of the CNS dominant clone IGHV4-34*01/IGHJ2*01 at a level 0.12% and the original diagnostic BM clone IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 0.05%. **(C) CNS011.** Dominant clones in CSF at CNS relapse IGHV4-34/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ6*02 at 54% and IGHV3-33*01/IGHD3-10*02/IGHJ3*02 at 34%. These clones are detected at low level in BM at time of CNS relapse 0.54% and 0.33% respectively, with no additional dominant clones detected. **(D) CNS012.** Dominant clones in diagnostic BM are IGHV1-2*04/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ2*01 and IGHV7-4-1*02/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ6*02 at 32.4% and 31.7% respectively. In the CNS relapse CSF sample, the same two dominant clones are present at comparable levels. The BM at time of CNS relapse was morphologically negative, however, there was low-level positivity for both clones by both real-time PCR and HTS.

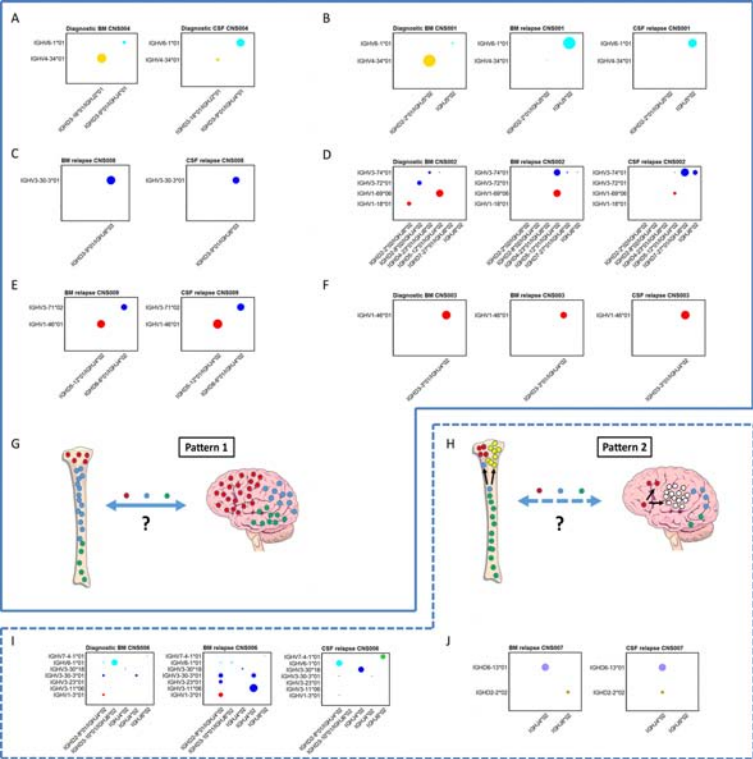


Figure 1.

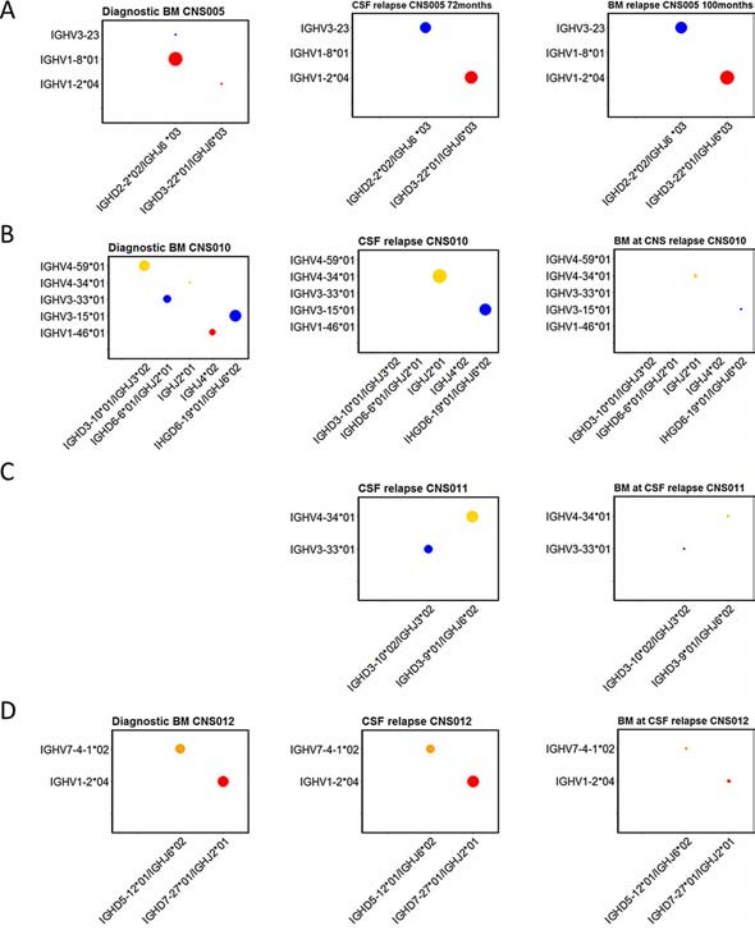


Figure 2.

High throughput sequencing in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia reveals clonal architecture of central nervous system and bone marrow compartments

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Methods

Processing of samples

For BM samples, the total mononuclear cell fraction was isolated following centrifugation on Ficoll-Hypaque. CSF cells were pelleted by centrifugation and directly DNA directly extracted. DNA was extracted according to standardised protocols using QIAamp DNA Mini or Mirco Kit (Qiagen). DNA concentration was estimated using spectrophotometry (Nanodrop, Thermo Scientific) and then accurately quantitated by RQ-PCR using albumin as a control/reference gene. DNA and approximate cells numbers (based on 6.6 pg DNA per cell) analysed are show in supplementary table 1.

High throughput sequencing

Paired patient samples were run on separate MiSeq lanes, as well as other measures employed to prevent cross contamination.¹ We used a single-end 250-300 read from J to V to ensure optimal quality over the CDR3-encoding region. Indexing reads were performed to identify the 8 base pair dual indices sequences at both ends of the amplicons.

Supplementary references

1. Bartram J, Mountjoy E, Brooks T, et al. Accurate Sample Assignment in a Multiplexed, Ultrasensitive, High-Throughput Sequencing Assay for Minimal Residual Disease. *J Mol Diagn.* 2016;18(4):494-506.

Supplementary table 1. DNA input and approximate cells input

| Patient | DNA samples input | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | BM diagnosis | BM relapse | CSF relapse |
| CNS001 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 500 ng 75000 cells | 85 ng 12300 cells |
| CNS002 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 500 ng 75000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS003 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 500 ng 75000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS004 | 500 ng 75000 cells | NA | *50 ng 7500 cells |
| CNS005 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 500 ng 75000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS006 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 500 ng 75000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS007 | ○ | 500 ng 75000 cells | 40 ng 6000 cells |
| CNS008 | ○ | 500 ng 75000 cells | 50 ng 7500 cells |
| CNS009 | ○ | 500 ng 75000 cells | 70 ng 11000 cells |
| CNS010 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 6 ug 1000000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS011 | ○ | 500 ng 75000 cells | 100 ng 15000 cells |
| CNS012 | 500 ng 75000 cells | 1 ug 150000 | 100 ng 15000 cells |

*indicates CSF sample was at diagnosis. ○ No sample available; NA = not applicable

Supplementary table 2. Detailed clone information across compartments

| | Diagnosis BM | | BM relapse | | CSF relapse | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| CNS001 | IGHV4-34*01/IGHD2-2*01/IGHJ5*02 | 85% | IGHV4-34*01/IGHD2-2*01/IGHJ5*02 | 0.002% | IGHV4-34*01/IGHD2-2*01/IGHJ5*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV6-1*01/IGHJ5*02 | 4% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHJ5*02 | 88% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHJ5*02 | 78% |
| CNS002 | IGHV1-69*06/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 36% | IGHV1-69*06/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 45% | IGHV1-69*06/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 5% |
| | IGHV3-72*01/IGHD2-8*02/IGHJ4*02 | 11% | IGHV3-72*01/IGHD2-8*02/IGHJ4*02 | 0 | IGHV3-72*01/IGHD2-8*02/IGHJ4*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV1-18*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*02 | 10% | IGHV1-18*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*02 | 0 | IGHV1-18*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD4-23*01/IGHJ6*02 | 3% | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD4-23*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0 | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD4-23*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0.1% | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 34% | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0.1% |
| | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0 | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0.6% | IGHV3-74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 | 43% |
| | IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0 | IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0.06% | IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02 | 14% |
| CNS003 | IGHV1-46*01/IGHD3-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 91% | IGHV1-46*01/IGHD3-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 50% | IGHV1-46*01/IGHD3-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 94% |
| CNS004 | IGHV4-34*01/IGHD3-16*01/IGHJ2*01 | 40% | NA | | IGHV4-34*01/IGHD3-16*01/IGHJ2*01 | 22% |
| | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ4*01 | 16% | | | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ4*01 | 41% |
| CNS005 | IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 | 55% | IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 [†] | v-v replaced | IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 [†] | v-v replaced |
| | IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 | 0.005% | IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 | 40% | IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 | 39% |
| | IGHV1-2*04/IGHD3-22*01/IGHJ6*03 | 0.01% | IGHV1-2*04/IGHD3-22*01/IGHJ6*03 | 48% | IGHV1-2*04/IGHD3-22*01/IGHJ6*03 | 45% |
| CNS006 | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJ6*02 | 26% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0.9% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD3-10*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 2% | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 10% | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHJ4*02 | 1% |
| | IGHV3-11*06/IGHJ4*02 | 0 | IGHV3-11*06/IGHJ4*02 | 41% | IGHV3-11*06/IGHJ4*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV1-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 2% | IGHV1-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 11% | IGHV1-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 1% |
| | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 2% | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 10% | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 1% |
| | IGHV3-23*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0 | IGHV3-23*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 7% | IGHV3-23*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0 |
| | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0.4% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 0.5% | IGHV6-1*01/IGHD2-8*01/IGHJ4*02 | 26% |
| | IGHV3-30*18/IGHJ4*02 | 0.01% | IGHV3-30*18/IGHJ4*02 | 0.7% | IGHV3-30*18/IGHJ4*02 | 21% |
| | IGHV7-4-1*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0.02% | IGHV7-4-1*01/IGHJ6*02 | 0.1% | IGHV7-4-1*01/IGHJ6*02 | 16% |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| CNS007 | NA | IGHD6-13*01/IGHJ4*02 IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*02 IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ4*02 | 37% 15% 0 | IGHD6-13*01/IGHJ4*02 IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ4*02 IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ4*02 | 45% 0 11% | | |
| CNS008 | NA | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ6*03 | 95% | IGHV3-30-3*01/IGHD3-9*01/IGHJ6*03 | 64% | | |
| CNS009 | NA | IGHV1-46*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 IGHV3-71*02/ IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ4*02 | 34% 31% | IGHV1-46*01/IGHD5-12*01/IGHJ4*02 IGHV3-71*02/ IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ4*02 | 48% 40% | | |
| CNS010 | | IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 IGHV4-59*01/ IGHD3-10*01/IGHJH3*02 IGHV3-33*01/ IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ2*01 IGHV1-46*01/ IGHJ4*02 IGHV4-34*01/ IGHJ2*01 | 31% 24% 12% 6% 0.0001% | IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 IGHV4-59*01/ IGHD3-10*01/IGHJH3*02 IGHV3-33*01/ IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ2*01 IGHV1-46*01/ IGHJ4*02 IGHV4-34*01/ IGHJ2*01 | 0.05% 0 0 0 0.12% | IGHV3-15*01/IGHD6-19*01/IGHJ6*02 IGHV4-59*01/ IGHD3-10*01/IGHJH3*02 IGHV3-33*01/ IGHD6-6*01/IGHJ2*01 IGHV1-46*01/ IGHJ4*02 IGHV4-34*01/ IGHJ2*01 | 41% 0 0 0 46% |
| CNS011 | NA | IGHV4-34/ IGHD3-9*01 /IGHJ6*02 IGHV3-33*01/IGHD3-10*02/IGHJ3*02 | 0.54% 0.33% | IGHV4-34/ IGHD3-9*01 /IGHJ6*02 IGHV3-33*01/IGHD3-10*02/IGHJ3*02 | 54% 34% | | |
| CNS012 | | IGHV1-2*04/ IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ2*01 IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ6*02 | 32.4% 31.7% | IGHV1-2*04/ IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ2*01 IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ6*02 | 0.58% 0.01% | IGHV1-2*04/ IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ2*01 IGHV7-4-1*02/ IGHJ6*02 | 54% 35.2% |

NA = sample not available; [†]Patient CNS005: The dominant clone in the diagnostic BM IGHV1-8*01/ IGHJ6 *03 (55%) is not detectable at relapse, but on further analysis this has been V-V replaced (Supplementary figure 2), where by IGHV1-8*01 is replaced to creating the IGHV3-23/ IGHJ6 *03 clone at relapse (40% and 39% in BM and CNS respectively). The v-v replaced clone is detected at low level (0.005%) in the diagnostic BM, indicating the presence of clonal evolution at diagnosis.

IGHD7-27*01

Clone 1 43% AAATGAACAGTCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGCCCTGGGGACTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAG
|||||
Clone 2 14% AAATGAACAGTCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGACTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAG

IGHJ6*02 ATTA4CTACTACTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAG

IGHV3-74*01 CACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGA

Supplementary Figure 1. Analysis of clones in CSF sample CNS002. The dominant clones in the CSF (clone 1 74*01/IGHD7-27*01/IGHJ6*02 and clone 2 IGHV3-74*01/IGHJ6*02) share the same IGHV and IGHJ gene usage but the CDR3 regions are different and unrelated.

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AGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGG IGHV1-8*01
IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 AGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGCCACAGGAATATTGTTAGTAGTACCAGCTGCTATAGAGGGCTACTACTACTACTACATGGACGCTCTGGGGCAAAGGGACCACGGTCACC
IGHV3-23*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 GAGGACACGGCCGTATATTACTGTGCTTAAAGACCCCTGATGGTGTTGTTAGTAGTACCAGCTGCTATAGAGGGCTACTACTACTACTACATGGACGCTCTGGGGCAAAGGGACCACGGTCACC
AGGATATTGTTAGTAGTACCAGCTGCTATACC IGHD2-2*02
ATTACTACTACTACTACTACATGGACGCTCTGGGGCAAAGGG IGHJ6*03
GAGGACACGGCCGTATATTACTGTGCGAAAAGA IGHV3-23*01

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Supplementary Figure 2. V-V replacement in CNS005. The dominant clone in the diagnostic BM IGHV1-8*01/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 55% is not detectable at relapse, but on further analysis this has been V-V replaced whereby IGHV1-8*01 is replaced to create the IGHV3-23/IGHD2-2*02/IGHJ6*03 clone at relapse