

Prospective Study

Predictive effects of bilirubin on response of colorectal cancer to irinotecan-based chemotherapy

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Abstract

AIM: To examine the predictive effects of baseline serum bilirubin levels and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A1*28 polymorphism on response of colorectal cancer to irinotecan-based chemotherapy.

METHODS: The present study was based on a prospective multicenter longitudinal trial of Chinese metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) patients treated with irinotecan-based chemotherapy (NCT01282658). Baseline serum bilirubin levels, including total bilirubin (Tbil) and unconjugated bilirubin (UBil), were measured,

and genotyping of *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism was performed. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) analysis was used to determine cutoff values of TBil and UBil. The TBil values were categorized into > 13.0 or ≤ 13.0 groups; the UBil values were categorized into > 4.1 or ≤ 4.1 groups. Combining the cutoff values of TBil and UBil, which was recorded as CoBil, patients were classified into three groups. The classifier's performance of *UGT1A1*28* and CoBil for predicting treatment response was evaluated by ROC analysis. Associations between response and CoBil or *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism were estimated using simple and multiple logistic regression models.

RESULTS: Among the 120 mCRC patients, the serum bilirubin level was significantly different between the *UGT1A1*28* wild-type and mutant genotypes. Patients with the mutant genotype had an increased likelihood of a higher TBil ($P = 0.018$) and a higher UBil ($P = 0.014$) level compared with the wild-type genotype. Patients were stratified into three groups based on CoBil. Group 1 was patients with TBil > 13.0 and UBil > 4.1 ; Group 2 was patients with TBil ≤ 13.0 and UBil > 4.1 ; and Group 3 was patients with TBil ≤ 13.0 and UBil ≤ 4.1 . Patients in Group 3 had more than a 10-fold higher likelihood of having a response in the simple (OR = 11.250; 95%CI: 2.286-55.367; $P = 0.003$) and multiple (OR = 16.001; 95%CI: 2.802-91.371; $P = 0.002$) analyses compared with the Group 1 individuals. Patients carrying the *UGT1A1*28* (TA)⁷ allele were 4-fold less likely to present with a response compared with the individuals harboring a homozygous (TA)⁶ genotype in the simple (OR = 0.267; 95%CI: 0.100-0.709; $P = 0.008$) and multiple (OR = 0.244; 95%CI: 0.088-0.678; $P = 0.007$) analyses. Classifier's performance of CoBil and *UGT1A1*28* were comparable.

CONCLUSION: CoBil and *UGT1A1*28* are both independent biomarkers for predicting the treatment response of mCRC patients to irinotecan-based chemotherapy. After validation, CoBil, an easily determinable index in the clinic, might be helpful in facilitating stratification of mCRC patients for individualized treatment options.

Key words: Bilirubin; Irinotecan; Metastatic colorectal cancer; Response; *UGT1A1*28*

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Core tip: Serum bilirubin was reported to be associated with irinotecan-induced toxicity. The current study evaluated whether baseline bilirubin levels could predict treatment response of metastatic colorectal cancer patients given irinotecan-based chemotherapy in a Chinese population and found that a lower bilirubin level was an independent predictor of irinotecan

treatment response.

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INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer and a major cause of cancer related death worldwide^[1]. More than 40% of CRC patients will eventually develop metastases and require palliative chemotherapy^[2,3]. Irinotecan-based therapy is one of the most important fundamental chemotherapy regimens for metastatic CRC (mCRC)^[4,5]. As a first-line treatment, the response rate to irinotecan-based therapy is approximately 35%-55%^[6,7]. Patients who do not benefit from first-line therapy will miss the best opportunity for disease palliation or control. To date, no prospective tool has been validated for selecting the best therapy for an individual patient. Biomarkers with predictive effects on therapeutic efficacy warrant further investigations^[8].

Circulating levels of 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin (SN-38), the active metabolite of irinotecan, is associated with irinotecan-treatment efficacy^[9]. Through the glucuronidation pathway, SN-38 is converted to an inactive form and eliminated in the bile^[10]. *UGT1A1* is the most important enzyme that metabolizes SN-38, and it is the only physiological enzyme that converts bilirubin to water-soluble glucuronides^[11]. Pharmacological studies demonstrate that glucuronidation rates of both SN-38 and bilirubin are decreased when the TATAA box of the gene contains an extra TA insertion (*UGT1A1*28*)^[12]. Additionally, *UGT1A1*28* is involved in the pathogenesis of Gilbert syndrome (GS), which is an inherited disorder of hepatic bilirubin metabolism characterized by unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia^[13]. Even in populations without GS, *UGT1A1*28* has a strong impact on serum bilirubin levels^[14]. Although it is reported that *UGT1A1*28* is linked to SN-38 glucuronidation and irinotecan-related toxicity, the predictive role of the *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism regarding treatment outcome of irinotecan-based therapy has been conflicting^[15-18].

In the current study, we investigated the association between serum bilirubin levels, *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism and the therapeutic response in a prospective series of patients with mCRC undergoing irinotecan-based first-line chemotherapy to determine whether serum bilirubin levels and *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism could be predictors of therapeutic response.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methods

Study design and patients: The study was based on a prospective longitudinal Chinese clinical trial sponsored by Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Patients treated with irinotecan-based therapy were consecutively recruited between November 2010 and December 2014 from the Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology and 5 other cancer centers in south-central China.

Eligibility criteria were as follows: histologically confirmed adenocarcinoma of the colon or rectum; unresectable metastases; age from 18 to 75 years; measurable disease defined according to the Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors version 1.1 (RECIST1.1)^[19]; no prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease (adjuvant chemotherapy except for irinotecan was allowed); Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status Scale (PS) ≤ 2 or Karnofsky index of performance status (KPS) $> 60\%$; total bilirubin ≤ 1.5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN); aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ≤ 2.5 times ULN (≤ 5 times ULN if liver metastases present); creatinine clearance > 50 mL/min or serum creatinine ≤ 1.5 times ULN; and no history of Gilbert's syndrome.

This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Huazhong University of Science and Technology under reference number NCT01282658 (registered at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov>). Written informed consent was required, and blood samples were obtained.

In the current study, only participants recruited from Tongji Hospital or Tongji Medical College were included because they were provided with recorded numerical values of baseline serum bilirubin.

Clinical data collection

Baseline clinical information, including demographics, KPS, tumor-related details and medical history, was collected prior to the commencement of chemotherapy. Total bilirubin (TBil) and conjugated bilirubin levels were measured in the participants recruited from Tongji Hospital. The unconjugated bilirubin (UBil) level was calculated by subtracting the conjugated bilirubin level from the TBil level. Reference value ranges were 3.4–20.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 0.00–6.84 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for TBil and conjugated bilirubin, respectively.

Objective tumor response was categorized using computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging every 6–8 weeks according to RECIST1.1. The disease was considered to be stable only if the duration of stabilization was at least 2 mo. Patients who received fewer than 3 cycles of chemotherapy were not evaluated for tumor response, except for those with rapid progression. Evaluations were performed blindly with respect to biochemical markers.

Genotyping of UGT1A1*28 polymorphism

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood samples using the QIAGEN DNA Blood Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). TA repeats in the *UGT1A1* promoter (*UGT1A1**28) was genotyped by fragment sizing. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed in a total volume of 20 μL containing template DNA (80 ng/ μL) according to the manufacturer's instructions ($2 \times \text{Taq PCR MasterMix}$; Tiangen Biotech, Beijing, China). A forward primer that was modified by adding a 5' fluorescent label FAM (FAM_F: 5'-GAACTCCCTGCTACCTTT-3') and an unlabeled reverse primer (R: 5'-GAACTCCCTGCTACCTTT-3') were used. The amplification was performed with a GeneAmp PCR system 9700 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, United States), started with initial denaturation at 95 °C for 3 min, followed by 30 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 30 s, annealing at 58 °C for 30 s, and extension at 72 °C for 30 s. Then, the mixtures of the PCR product (TA6, 242 bp; TA7, 244 bp) and Hi-Di formamide (containing the internal size standard Genescan 500 [Applied Biosystems]) were run in the ABI 3730 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Fragment sizes were determined by comparison with Genescan 500 using the local Southern algorithm and analyzed by GeneMapper 3.2 (Applied Biosystems). For quality control purposes, heterozygous and homozygous sequenced samples were included in each run. Genotypes were determined based on the number of TA repeats in each allele (*i.e.*, [TA]6/6, [TA]6/7 and [TA]7/7). Repeat genotyping of 25% of the samples was 100% concordant with original results.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 16.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, United States). Continuous variables are presented as the mean with SD and range and compared using two-sided *t*-tests or Wilcoxon tests, when appropriate. Categorical variables are expressed as the frequencies and percentages and compared using Pearson's χ^2 test. The cutoff values for TBil and UBil were determined using receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis based on optimal Youden Index. The TBil values were categorized into two groups: > 13.0 or ≤ 13.0 ; and the UBil values were categorized into two groups: > 4.1 or ≤ 4.1 . The parameter combining the TBil and UBil cutoff values (CoBil) was used to further stratify patients. Associations between the objective tumor response and bilirubin indicators or *UGT1A1**28 polymorphism were estimated using simple and multiple logistic regression models. Multiple logistic regression analyses were adjusted for age, sex, KPS ($\geq 80\%$ or $< 80\%$), histology (glandular or others), primary tumor site (left- or right-side) and treatment regimens. The classifier's performance of CoBil and *UGT1A1**28 was evaluated using a ROC analysis. All tests were two-sided, and $P \leq 0.05$ indicated statistical significance. The statistical

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients *n* (%)

Characteristics	Value
Total	120 (100)
Age, yr	
mean \pm SD	49.6 \pm 10.5
Median (range)	18-72
Gender	
Male	71 (59.2)
Female	49 (40.8)
KPS	
\geq 80%	96 (80.0)
70%	20 (16.7)
60%	4 (3.3)
Primary tumor	
Right-sided	33 (27.5)
Left-sided	87 (72.5)
Histology	
Glandular	89 (74.2)
Mucinous	13 (10.8)
Signet-ring cell	3 (2.5)
Mixed	10 (8.3)
Unfixed	5 (4.2)
First-line chemotherapy	
FOLFIRI	109 (90.8)
mXELIRI	7 (5.8)
Irinotecan	4 (3.3)
Serum total bilirubin, μ mol/L	
mean \pm SD	10.2 \pm 4.3
Range	3.1-26.9
Serum unconjugated bilirubin, μ mol/L	
mean \pm SD	7.2 \pm 3.1
Range	2.5-19.2
UGT1A1*28 genotype ¹	
(TA)6/6	84 (70.0)
(TA)6/7	34 (28.3)
(TA)7/7	2 (1.7)

¹ Variants were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($P > 0.05$). KPS: Karnofsky performance status.

review of the study was performed by a biomedical statistician.

RESULTS

Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients

A total of 120 Han Chinese patients with recorded serum bilirubin data and who were available for response assessment were enrolled. Follow-up information was updated in April 2015 when 58% of the patients were deceased. The mean duration of follow-up is 26 mo (range 5-55 mo).

The baseline patient characteristics and tumor biological factors are shown in Table 1. The median age by the time of diagnosis was 50 years (range 18-72 years); 59.2% were males; 20.0% of patients had a KPS less than 80%; and 74.2% of patients were characterized as having a glandular histology. The primary tumors that were proximal or distal to the splenic flexure were categorized as right-sided ($n = 33$) or left-sided ($n = 87$), respectively, as described by Loupakakis *et al.*^[20]. One hundred and nine (90.8%)

Table 2 Demographic and clinical characteristics between patients with objective response and patients without objective response *n* (%)

Characteristics	Objective response		<i>P</i> value	<i>P</i> value ¹
	No	Yes		
Age, yr (mean \pm SD)	48.2 \pm 10.9	52.1 \pm 9.0	0.047 ²	0.066
Gender				
Male	44 (62.0)	27 (38.0)	0.402 ³	0.492
Female	34 (69.4)	15 (30.6)		
KPS				
\geq 80%	64 (66.7)	32 (33.3)	0.444 ³	0.42
< 80%	14 (58.3)	10 (41.7)		
Primary tumor				
Right-sided	22 (66.7)	11 (33.3)	0.814 ³	0.885
Left-sided	56 (64.4)	31 (35.6)		
Histology				
Glandular	55 (61.8)	34 (38.2)	0.213 ³	0.407
Other	23 (74.2)	8 (25.8)		
First-line chemotherapy				
FOLFIRI	71 (65.1)	38 (34.9)	0.882 ⁴	0.832
mXELIRI	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)		
Irinotecan	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)		

¹*P*-values were adjusted for age, sex, KPS, primary tumor site, histology and treatment regimen in logistic regression models; ²*P*-value was calculated using two-sided *t* tests; ³*P*-values were calculated using two-sided χ^2 tests; ⁴*P*-value was calculated using Fisher's exact tests. KPS: Karnofsky performance status.

patients received the FOLFIRI regimen^[21], 7 (5.8%) patients received the mXELIRI regimen^[21], and the rest (3.3%), who could not bear combined chemotherapy, were treated with irinotecan alone^[22].

The mean \pm SD of TBil was 10.2 \pm 4.3 (range 3.1-26.9), and the mean \pm SD of UBil was 7.2 \pm 3.1 (range 2.5-19.2). Eighty-four (70%) patients harbored the UGT1A1*28 (TA)6/6 genotype, and 36 (30%) patients harbored variant genotypes, including 34 (28.3%) (TA)6/7 and 2 (1.7%) (TA)7/7 genotypes.

As shown in Table 2, there were no significant differences between patients who had an objective tumor response [complete response (CR) + partial response (PR)] and those who had stable disease or progressive disease (PD) with respect to sex, KPS, primary tumor site, histology and treatment regimen. The mean age was slightly different between the two groups classified by objective response ($P = 0.047$). Patients with older age tended to have an increased likelihood of objective response ($P = 0.066$).

Serum bilirubin levels and UGT1A1*28 genotypes

As shown in Figure 1, patients with UGT1A1*28 (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 genotype had an increased likelihood of having a higher TBil ($P = 0.018$, *t* tests) and a higher UBil ($P = 0.014$, *t* tests) level compared with the (TA)6/6 genotype. The mean and SD of TBil was 11.9 \pm 5.5 for (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 patients, and 9.5 \pm 3.4 for (TA)6/6 patients. The mean and SD of UBil was 8.5 \pm 3.9 for (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 patients, and 6.7 \pm 2.5 for (TA)6/6 patients.

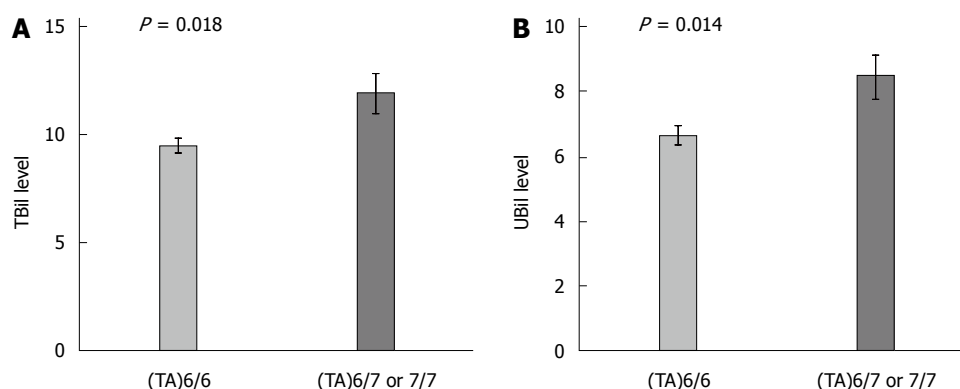


Figure 1 Serum total bilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin levels between *UGT1A1**28 (TA)6/6 and (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 genotype. Patients with *UGT1A1**28 (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 genotype had an increased likelihood of (A) higher TBil ($P = 0.018$) and (B) higher UBil ($P = 0.014$) levels compared with (TA)6/6 genotype. TBil: Total bilirubin; UBil: Unconjugated bilirubin.

Table 3 Association between *UGT1A1**28 genotypes and response to treatment n (%)

<i>UGT1A1</i> *28 genotype	Complete response	Partial response	Stable disease	Progressive disease	Objective response ²		Simple analysis			Multiple analysis ³		
					n	Yes	OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
(TA)6/6	3 (3.6)	33 (39.3)	34 (40.5)	14 (16.7)	84	36 (42.9)	1.000 (ref.)			1.000 (ref.)		
(TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 ¹	1 (2.8)	5 (13.9)	18 (50.0)	12 (33.3)	36	6 (16.7)	0.267	0.100-0.709	0.008	0.244	0.088-0.678	0.007

¹In the dominant model; ²Yes, partial and complete response; ³Multiple analyses were adjusted for age, sex, KPS, histology, primary tumor site and treatment regimen. KPS: Karnofsky performance status.

Table 4 Association between serum total/unconjugated bilirubin levels and response to treatment

	Objective response ¹		Simple analysis		Multiple analysis ²	
	n	Yes (%)	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
Serum total bilirubin						
> 13.0	24	4 (16.7)	1.000 (ref.)		1.000 (ref.)	
≤ 13.0	96	38 (39.6)	3.276 (1.038-10.333)	0.043	3.874 (1.127-13.319)	0.032
Serum unconjugated bilirubin						
> 4.1	107	33 (30.8)	1.000 (ref.)		1.000 (ref.)	
≤ 4.1	13	9 (69.2)	5.045 (1.450-17.561)	0.011	5.923 (1.561-22.479)	0.009

¹Yes, partial and complete response; ²Multiple analyses were adjusted for age, sex, KPS, histology, primary tumor site and treatment regimen. KPS: Karnofsky performance status.

*UGT1A1**28 polymorphism and objective response

As shown in Table 3, the objective response was observed in 42 (35.0%) of 120 patients, including 4 CRs (3.3%) and 38 PRs (31.7%). Stable disease was observed in 52 (43.3%) patients, and PD was observed in 26 (21.7%) patients.

Patients harboring the minor allele of *UGT1A1**28 (TA)6>(TA)7 had a reduced likelihood of objective response compared with the wild-type genotype (OR = 0.267; 95%CI: 0.100-0.709; $P = 0.008$). In the multiple logistic regression model, the (TA)6/7 or (TA)7/7 genotype remained significantly associated with a decreased objective response rate (OR = 0.244; 95%CI: 0.088-0.678; $P = 0.007$) compared with the (TA)6/6 genotype.

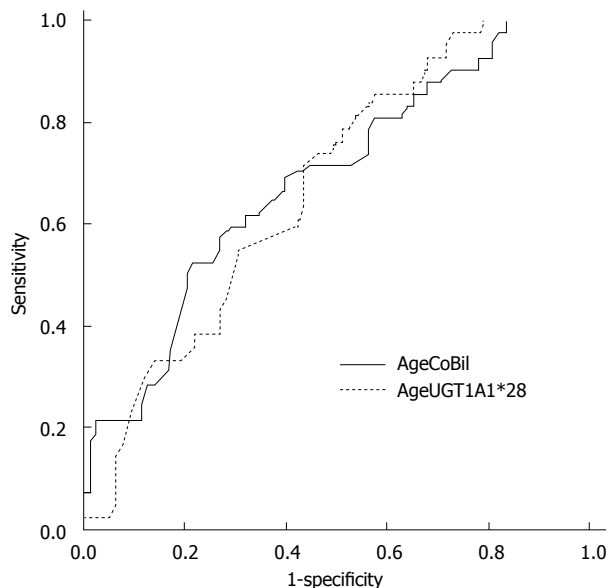
TBil and UBil values and objective response

The optimal Youden Index-based cut-off points were 13.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 4.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for TBil and UBil, respectively. As shown in Table 4, in the simple analysis, patients with TBil ≤ 13.0 had an increased likelihood of an objective response to treatment compared with the TBil > 13.0 individuals (OR = 3.276; 95%CI: 1.038-10.333; $P = 0.043$). The association remained significant in multiple analyses adjusted for age, sex, KPS, histology, primary tumor site and treatment regimen (OR = 3.874; 95%CI: 1.127-13.319; $P = 0.032$). Patients with UBil ≤ 4.1 had approximately a 5-fold higher likelihood of having an objective response compared with the UBil > 4.1 individuals (OR = 5.045; 95%CI: 1.450-17.561; $P =$

Table 5 Association between combined bilirubin levels and response to treatment

Combined bilirubin levels ¹	Objective response ²		Simple analysis		Multiple analysis ³	
	<i>n</i>	Yes (%)	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i> value	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i> value
Group 1	24	4 (16.7)	1.000 (ref.)		1.000 (ref.)	
Group 2	83	29 (34.9)	2.685 (0.838-8.604)	0.096	3.215 (0.918-11.255)	0.068
Group 3	13	9 (69.2)	11.250 (2.286-55.367)	0.003	16.001 (2.802-91.371)	0.002

¹Group 1: individuals with total bilirubin > 13.0 and unconjugated bilirubin > 4.1; Group 2: individuals with total bilirubin ≤ 13.0 and unconjugated bilirubin > 4.1; Group 3: individuals with total bilirubin ≤ 13.0 and unconjugated bilirubin ≤ 4.1; ²Yes, partial and complete response; ³Multiple analyses were adjusted for age, sex, KPS, histology, primary tumor site and treatment regimen; KPS: Karnofsky performance status.



Variables	AUC	SE	<i>P</i> value	95%CI
AgeCoBil	0.686	0.050	0.001	0.576-0.785
AgeUGT1A1*28	0.672	0.049	0.002	0.576-0.768

Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristic analysis of AgeCoBil and AgeUGT1A1*28 in predicting objective response. AgeCoBil included age (as a continuous variable) and CoBil (as a trichotomous variable). AgeUGT1A1*28 included age and *UGT1A1*28* genotypes (as a dichotomous variable). Classifier's performance of CoBil and *UGT1A1*28* was comparable. AUC: Area under the curve; TBil: Total bilirubin; UBil: Unconjugated bilirubin; CoBil: Combined TBil and UBil.

0.011) in the simple analyses. The multiple analysis also showed a significantly increased likelihood of an objective response in patients with UBil ≤ 4.1 compared with the UBil > 4.1 individuals (OR = 5.923; 95%CI: 1.561-22.479; *P* = 0.011).

Combined TBil and UBil and objective response

Based on the combined TBil and UBil values (CoBil), patients were classified into three groups: Group 1 patients harbored TBil > 13.0 and UBil > 4.1; Group 2 patients harbored TBil ≤ 13.0 and UBil > 4.1; and Group 3 patients harbored TBil ≤ 13.0 and UBil ≤ 4.1. Compared with Group 1, Group 2 had a trend towards an increased likelihood of an objective response in the simple (OR = 2.685; 95%CI: 0.838-8.604; *P* = 0.096) and multiple (OR = 3.215; 95%CI: 0.918-11.255; *P* = 0.068) analyses, and Group 3 had more than a 10-fold

increase in the likelihood of an objective response in the simple (OR = 11.250; 95%CI: 2.286-55.367; *P* = 0.003) and multiple (OR = 16.001; 95%CI: 2.802-91.371; *P* = 0.002) analyses (Table 5).

To compare the classifier's performance of CoBil and *UGT1A1*28*, an ROC analysis was used. Considering that age may be a potential predictor of objective response, we drew ROC curves of age + CoBil (AgeCoBil) and age + *UGT1A1*28* (AgeUGT1A1*28), as shown in Figure 2. The areas under the curves (AUCs) were 0.686 (95%CI: 0.587-0.785) and 0.672 (95%CI: 0.576-0.768) for AgeCoBil and AgeUGT1A1*28, respectively. Therefore, CoBil had a comparable performance for predicting objective response to *UGT1A1*28*.

DISCUSSION

This study evaluated whether serum bilirubin levels and *UGT1A1*28* polymorphism could predict treatment response of mCRC patients treated with irinotecan-based chemotherapy in a Chinese population. We found that patients with TBil ≤ 13.0 and UBil ≤ 4.1 had a 16-fold higher likelihood of objective response compared with the TBil > 13.0 and UBil > 4.1 individuals; patients carrying the *UGT1A1*28* (TA)7 allele were 4-fold less likely to present with an objective response compared with the individuals harboring the homozygous (TA)6 genotype.

Consistent with previous observations, we also found that the *UGT1A1*28* variant genotypes were correlated with higher serum TBil and UBil levels^[13,14,21,23]. Patients harboring the *UGT1A1*28* variant genotypes have a decreased ability to glucuronidate bilirubin, resulting in relatively elevated levels of unconjugated bilirubin as well as total bilirubin^[24,25]. At the same time, the metabolism of SN-38 is reduced, leading to higher SN-38 exposures in those patients^[26,27].

However, either in patients with the higher bilirubin levels or in patients harboring the *UGT1A1*28* variant genotypes, the response rate to irinotecan-based therapy was lower than in the others. The reduced response rate is not due to the toxicity-related dose-reduction because no significant difference in terms of dose-reduction and chemotherapy cycles was observed between the groups classified by the *UGT1A1*28* genotypes or CoBil (data shown in the Supplementary Material).

It is pharmacologically plausible that the *UGT1A1**28 genotype is associated with irinotecan treatment efficacy. However, published data from different clinical studies are inconsistent^[16,28]. Our result was in agreement with the observations by McLeod *et al*^[29] that the homozygous *UGT1A1**28 patients showed a trend toward a decreased response rate, but our result was opposite to the findings by Toffoli *et al*^[30] that the homozygous *UGT1A1**28 patients had a higher response rate than the wild genotype patients. These inconsistencies may be due to different study populations, distinct study designs and diverse schedules of irinotecan treatment used.

Data with respect to bilirubin and irinotecan-based therapy were limited. Two articles based on previous clinical trials suggested that baseline bilirubin was predictive of grade 3 to 4 neutropenia but not severe diarrhea or therapeutic efficacy^[31,32]. These trials were conducted in mCRC patients administered with single-agent irinotecan as second-line chemotherapy, and the analyses were performed retrospectively. In contrast, the current study was conducted prospectively in a Chinese patient population treated with irinotecan-based first-line chemotherapy. The treatment response in first-line therapy is less likely to be confounded by other regimens than that in second-line therapy, and prospective data has a higher level of evidence than retrospective data.

It is proverbial that initial treatment provides the best opportunity for disease palliation or control. The response rate could be reduced from 56% in first-line chemotherapy to 4% in second-line chemotherapy^[7]. Hence, biomarkers that could improve therapeutic efficacy by stratifying patients using their predictive effects are of great importance to practitioners and patients alike^[33]. For the inconsistency of *UGT1A1**28 as a predictor for therapeutic efficacy, *UGT1A1**28 genotyping has not been used as a routine test in clinic. However, serum bilirubin level is detected prior to the commencement of each cycle of chemotherapy. The predictive value of baseline bilirubin in tumor response to irinotecan-based therapy is a novel finding in Chinese mCRC patients. As predictors of irinotecan-treatment response, CoBil has a comparable classifier's performance to *UGT1A1**28, and the predictive power is more significant. With validation, CoBil could facilitate stratification of patients for optimal first-line therapy options without extra examinations.

There are some limitations in the current study. First, the study is limited by the restricted number of samples, and requires confirmation in independent external patient cohorts. Second, the result is derived from a unicentral population. Although the research is based on a multicenter clinical trial, only participants at Tongji Hospital are equipped with complete records of baseline bilirubin. Finally, for the longitudinal design, not all patients received standardized treatment schedules as strict as those described in international clinical trials. However, from another perspective,

the longitudinal study may represent the treatment experience of patients in a more literal way.

In conclusion, CoBil, as a parameter combining TBil and UBil values, might be clinically useful for predicting treatment response in mCRC patients treated with irinotecan and may help clinicians make informed decisions about first-line treatment selection without extra examinations. We also found that *UGT1A1**28 polymorphism is a predictor of treatment response. However, the results need to be validated in other independent prospective studies, and the classifiers for bilirubin warrant verification in cohorts with sufficient power to detect their predictive accuracy.

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COMMENTS

Background

Irinotecan-based therapy is one of the most important fundamental chemotherapy regimens for metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). More than 40% of CRC patients will eventually develop metastases and possibly receive irinotecan treatment during the course of the disease. As a first-line treatment, the response rate to irinotecan-based therapy is approximately 35%-55%. No biomarker has been validated for predicting the individual likelihood of response to irinotecan treatment in mCRC patients. The current study was designed to evaluate the predictive effects of baseline serum bilirubin levels and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (*UGT*)1A1*28 polymorphism on treatment response of mCRC to irinotecan-based chemotherapy.

Research frontiers

Baseline bilirubin has been reported to be associated with irinotecan-induced toxicity. Pharmacological studies demonstrate that SN-38 (the active metabolite of irinotecan) and bilirubin are glucuronidated in the same pathway, and the activity of glucuronidation is influenced by *UGT1A1**28 polymorphism.

Innovations and breakthroughs

Literature suggested a connection between circulating bilirubin, *UGT1A1**28 polymorphism and irinotecan-induced toxicity. However, the predictive role of bilirubin and *UGT1A1**28 regarding treatment outcome of irinotecan-based therapy has been conflicting. For the first time, the authors found that CoBil (an indicator combining the cutoff values of total bilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin) and *UGT1A1**28 were both independent biomarkers for predicting the treatment response of mCRC to irinotecan-based chemotherapy in a Chinese population.

Applications

After validation, CoBil, an easily determinable index in the clinic, might be helpful in facilitating stratification of mCRC patients for individualized treatment options.

Terminology

TBil and UBil are total bilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin for short, respectively. CoBil is an indicator combining the cutoff values of TBil and UBil. SN-38 is 7-ethyl-10- hydroxycamptothecin for short. SN-38 is the active metabolite of irinotecan and associated with irinotecan-treatment efficacy.

Peer-review

The authors have performed a good study, and the manuscript is interesting and has clinical relevance.

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