

Treatment of ovarian clear cell carcinoma with immune checkpoint blockade: a case series

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ⇒ Four (25%) of 16 patients experienced a durable clinical benefit, defined as time to treatment failure of ≥ 180 days.
- ⇒ No clearly identified biomarkers were predictive of response, although sample size was small.
- ⇒ One patient was treated twice with an immune checkpoint inhibitor and had a complete response to treatment both times.

ABSTRACT

Background Although immune checkpoint blockade has demonstrated limited effectiveness against ovarian cancer, subset analyses from completed trials suggest possible superior efficacy in the clear cell carcinoma subtype.

Objective To describe the outcomes of patients with ovarian clear cell carcinoma treated with immune checkpoint blockade.

Methods This was a single-institution, retrospective case series of patients with ovarian clear cell carcinoma treated with a programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) or programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) inhibitor with or without concomitant cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4) inhibition between January 2016 and June 2021. Demographic variables, tumor microenvironment, molecular data, and clinical outcomes were examined. Time to treatment failure was defined as the number of days between start of treatment and next line of treatment or death.

Results A total of 16 eligible patients were analyzed. The median treatment duration was 56 days (range 14–574); median time to treatment failure was 99 days (range 27–1568). The reason for discontinuation was disease progression in 88% of cases. Four patients (25%) experienced durable clinical benefit (time to treatment failure ≥ 180 days). One patient was treated twice with combined immune checkpoint blockade and experienced a complete response each time. All 12 patients who underwent clinical tumor-normal molecular profiling had microsatellite-stable disease, and all but one had low tumor mutation burden. Multiplex immunofluorescence analysis available from pre-treatment biopsies of two patients with clinical benefit demonstrated abundant tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes expressing PD-1.

Conclusion Our study suggests a potential role for immune checkpoint blockade in patients with clear cell carcinoma of the ovary. Identification of genetic and microenvironmental biomarkers predictive of response will be key to guide therapy.

INTRODUCTION

Ovarian clear cell carcinoma is an aggressive gynecologic malignancy with a high prevalence in Asian and Pacific Islander populations.¹ It is associated with endometriosis and a high frequency of somatic mutations in *ARID1A* and in genes encoding for components of the phosphoinositide 3-kinase (*PI3K*) signaling pathway.^{2,3} Although 47–81% of patients present with stage I/II disease, outcomes for patients with advanced disease are inferior to those of patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancers.² Although clear cell carcinomas are less chemoresponsive than high-grade serous ovarian cancers, standard upfront treatment includes surgery with platinum-based chemotherapy, with first-line response rates of 18–56%.^{2,4,5} After disease progression, response to subsequent lines of chemotherapy is limited, with response rates of 6–8%.⁶

Recently, immune checkpoint blockade has emerged at the forefront of gynecologic cancer treatment. Although evidence of tumor immune recognition has been demonstrated in patients with ovarian cancer, response rates to immune checkpoint blockade have been modest, ranging from 8% to 13% with single-agent therapy, up to 31% with combinations of programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) or programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) inhibitors with cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) inhibition.^{7–11}

Subset analyses from clinical trials suggest that immune checkpoint blockade may offer superior benefit to patients with clear cell histology, although numbers are limited. In a phase II randomized controlled trial of nivolumab versus nivolumab/ipilimumab for recurrent or persistent ovarian cancer, patients with the clear cell subtype were approximately five times more likely to respond to treatment with nivolumab/ipilimumab than patients with other subtypes.⁷ In the phase II KEYNOTE-100 study, one of the two patients with a complete response to immunotherapy had clear cell histology, and in a phase 1b study of avelumab



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for patients with recurrent or refractory ovarian cancer, of two patients with clear cell histology, one had a partial response and the other had an immune-related partial response.^{9,10}

Based on these observations, we sought to examine the efficacy of immune checkpoint blockade in patients with clear cell carcinoma of the ovary and explore the histologic and molecular characteristics that could predict clinical benefit.

METHODS

Eligibility Criteria

We identified all patients with histopathologically confirmed ovarian clear cell adenocarcinoma treated at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center with at least one dose of a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor with or without a CTLA-4 inhibitor between January 2016 and June 2021. Patients who had been treated as part of an unpublished trial were excluded. Patients who had received immunotherapy in combination with chemotherapy were also excluded to homogenize the cohort as it would have been difficult to assess the impact of immune checkpoint blockade in the presence of cytotoxic drugs. This retrospective study was approved by the institutional review board (#15–200). Patients who provided prior consent to future biospecimen and data use (#06–107) were included.

Clinical Information

Age at diagnosis, stage, somatic mutations, tumor mutation burden, association with endometriosis, and immunohistochemistry results for mismatch repair proteins were obtained from the electronic medical record. Data on surgical outcomes, such as complete gross resection, optimal debulking, and suboptimal debulking, were collected. Use of neoadjuvant chemotherapy, treatment regimen, dates of treatment, next line of treatment, and date of death or last follow-up (until database closure on October 7, 2021) were noted. Other treatment variables, such as reason for discontinuation, treatment-related adverse events, progression of disease (radiographic/clinical), and number of treatment lines before and after immunotherapy, were also obtained.

Study Definitions

Stage was assessed using the 2014 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics classification system.¹² Complete gross resection was defined as no macroscopic tumor remaining after surgery, optimal debulking as residual tumor ≤ 1 cm, and suboptimal debulking as residual tumor > 1 cm. Treatment duration was defined as the time from first infusion until the clinic visit after the last infusion. Time to treatment failure was defined as the time from start of treatment until the start of the next-line treatment or death. Progression-free survival was defined as the time between start of treatment until the date of radiologic scan demonstrating disease progression after which treatment was discontinued. Patients who had not started a next line of treatment at the time of database closure (October 7, 2021) were censored at date of last follow-up. Durable clinical benefit was defined as time to treatment failure of ≥ 180 days or no evidence of disease at the time of data censoring. Toxicities were graded according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0.

Tumor Molecular Profiling and Immunofluorescence Analyses

Twelve patients underwent tumor-normal targeted massively parallel sequencing analysis of up to 468 cancer-related genes using archival tumor tissue.¹³ The genomic data extracted included somatic

pathogenic mutations, copy number alterations, and structural variants ($n=12$); germline pathogenic variants ($n=8$); MSI sensor score (>10 considered MSI-high); and tumor mutation burden (≥ 10 mutations/megabase considered tumor mutation burden-high).^{13,14} Multiplex immunofluorescence analyses were performed on tumor biopsy samples collected immediately prior to therapy. For immunofluorescence analyses, primary antibody staining conditions were optimized using standard immunohistochemistry on the Leica Bond RX automated research stainer with DAB detection (Leica Bond Polymer Refine Detection DS9800). Using 4 μ m formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections and serial antibody titrations, the optimal antibody concentration was determined followed by transition to a seven-color multiplex assay with equivalency. The multiplex immunofluorescence antibody panel included CD8, PD-L1, and PD-1, and a panel of cytokeratin antibodies (PanCK, CK7, Cam5.2).

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables were expressed using the number of patients in each category and percentage. Continuous variables were assessed for normality. As none of the continuous variables had a parametric distribution, they were described using median and range. Descriptive statistics were used to convey the results of this case series. All analyses were performed with Stata (version 17.0).

RESULTS

Of 32 identified patients, 16 were included in the analysis. Fourteen patients who received immunotherapy in combination with chemotherapy and two patients who were part of an unpublished trial were excluded (Figure 1, Table 1). The median age at diagnosis was 50 years (range 34–69), and nine (56%) patients had endometriosis-associated tumors. All patients were confirmed to have clear cell carcinoma with no mixed histologic features. Two patients had germline mutations, including a monoallelic *PMS2* mutation and a pathogenic *BRCA1* variant with copy neutral loss of heterozygosity (Table 2).

After a median of three lines of cytotoxic treatment (range 1–7), five patients received a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor alone, seven received a combination of a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor and CTLA-4 inhibitor, and four received a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor in combination with a non-cytotoxic drug (Tables 1 and 3). The median duration of treatment was 56 days (range 14–574). The most common reason for discontinuation was progression of disease in 14 (88%) patients. Two patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events—a grade 4 acute liver injury and grade 4 autoimmune neuropathy (Table 3). The median time to treatment failure was 99 days (range 27–1568) and the median progression-free survival was 80 days (range 21–1538). At the time of database closure, two patients (patient 10 and patient 12) had not started the next line of treatment and were either disease free or had ongoing response (157 days and 383 days, respectively; Table 3). Four patients (25%) experienced durable clinical benefit. The median number of treatment lines after immunotherapy was 1 (range 0–6). Five patients did not undergo further systemic therapy after treatment discontinuation due to progression of disease and died within 2 months.

Tumors from 12 patients underwent sequencing (Figure 2A). The median number of somatic mutations was 6 (range 1–15), with a median tumor mutation burden of 4.4 mutations/megabase (range 0.9–13.2). One tumor mutation burden-high cancer had 13.2 mutations/megabase. Truncating *ARID1A* mutations were found in seven

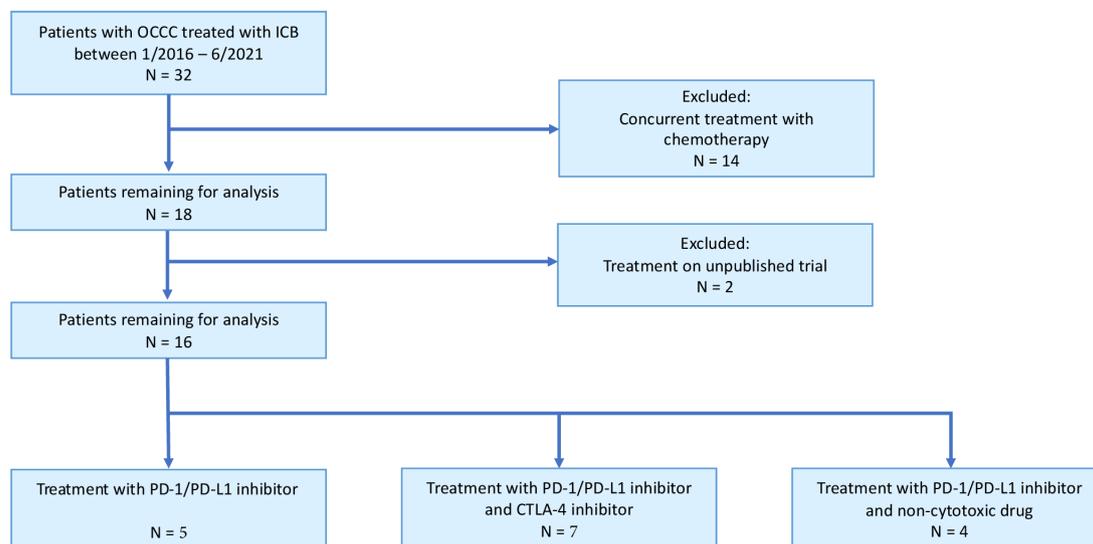


Figure 1 Consort diagram summarizing the selection process and final series of the 16 patients included in this study. CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; ICB, immune checkpoint blockade; OCCC, ovarian clear cell carcinoma; PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1;

(58%) of 12 specimens. Three tumors (25%) harbored pathogenic *TP53* mutations, and six (50%) had alterations in *PIK3CA*. Immunohistochemistry analysis for mismatch repair proteins was performed in seven tumors, and all had intact expression, consistent with the MSlensor score. Number of mutations, MSlensor score, tumor mutation burden, age at diagnosis, and presence of mutation in the *PI3K* pathway were not associated with clinical benefit.

Four patients (3, 10, 11, and 12) experienced durable clinical benefit. Patient 3 was diagnosed at age 34 with stage IIIc cancer (Table 2). She underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy with carboplatin and weekly paclitaxel followed by interval cytoreductive surgery with suboptimal debulking. After progressing through four lines of treatment, she started treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus CTLA-4 inhibitor. Her tumor harbored alterations in *PIK3CA*, *ARID1A*, and *PTEN*, as well as a pathogenic *TSG2/BCL2L1* fusion. Multiplex immunohistochemistry of her tumor showed numerous tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes positive for PD-1 expression, and low levels of PD-L1 expression predominantly localized to tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte-rich areas (Figure 2B). She completed four doses of the immunotherapy combination and remained on anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment for 329 days prior to radiographically confirmed progression. Time to treatment failure was 358 days. She then progressed through four additional lines of cytotoxic treatment before death 24 months later.

Patient 10 was diagnosed with stage IIIB cancer at age 47. She underwent primary cytoreductive surgery with optimal debulking followed by adjuvant carboplatin and paclitaxel (Table 2). After progression, she was started on a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus CTLA-4 inhibitor combination. Her tumor harbored pathogenic *PIK3CA*, *ARID1A*, and *NOTCH2* mutations (Figure 2A). Multiplex immunohistochemistry revealed tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes positive for PD-1, and low levels of PD-L1 expression predominantly localized to tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte-rich areas (Figure 2C). She experienced a partial response to combination therapy and remained on PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor maintenance for 429 days until progression. She was then restarted on a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus CTLA-4 inhibitor combination and received radiation to an isolated metastasis in a periportal lymph node. She remained on PD-1/PD-L1

inhibitor maintenance for 61 days until the onset of biopsy-confirmed grade 4 immune-related hepatic injury. She was started on prednisone and mycophenolate mofetil with marked improvement in her transaminase, and all immunosuppressive medications were tapered off. Subsequent CT scans showed a complete response, and she remained disease free for 30 months (time to treatment failure, 1568 days) until a CT scan showed progression, after which she trialed two additional treatment regimens with progression. Approximately 1 year later she was restarted on treatment with the same anti-PD-1/PD-L1 plus anti-CTLA-4 regimen given her previous robust response as her hepatic function tests had normalized and her clinical trial options were limited. She achieved a complete response after two cycles; however, she again developed transaminitis, and treatment was stopped after 21 days with no plan for subsequent therapy due to concern for recurrent immune-related hepatic injury. At the time of data censoring 6 months later, the patient had been off treatment and still had no evidence of disease.

Patient 11 had a germline biallelic *BRCA1* mutation and was diagnosed with stage IV cancer at 54 years; she underwent cytoreductive surgery with suboptimal debulking (Table 2). She experienced two recurrences and was treated with seven lines of therapy, including poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibition, with poor response prior to starting a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor. She achieved a complete response with immunotherapy, with a time to treatment failure of 402 days before progression. Tumor molecular profiling showed a high tumor mutation burden of 13.2 mutations/megabase, an MSlensor score of 0.24 (low), and somatic mutations affecting *TP53* and the *TERT* promoter. No mutations in the *PI3K* pathway were identified (Figure 2A).

Patient 12 was diagnosed with stage IIIc cancer after presenting with a 20 cm pelvic mass, carcinomatosis, and ascites. Following biopsy of the omentum which confirmed carcinoma, she was started on neoadjuvant chemotherapy with three cycles of carboplatin and paclitaxel. She underwent cytoreductive surgery with optimal debulking; pathology revealed ovarian clear cell carcinoma. Germline testing did not show pathogenic mutations, and tumor molecular profiling demonstrated a low tumor mutation

Table 1 Clinical and demographic characteristics of patients with and without clinical benefit from immune checkpoint blockade therapy

Variables	Patients with clinical benefit n (%)	Patients with no clinical benefit n (%)
Total patients	4 (25)	12 (75)
Age at diagnosis (years), median (mean), range	50.5 (49.3), 34–62	51.5 (53.5), 38–69
Stage at diagnosis		
I	0	2 (17)
II	0	1 (8)
III	3 (75)	5 (42)
IV	1 (25)	4 (33)
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy		
Yes	2 (50)	2 (17)
No	2 (50)	10 (83)
Surgery outcome		
CGR	0	5 (42)
OD	2 (50)	3 (25)
SD	2 (50)	1 (8)
Unknown	0	2 (17)
No cytoreductive surgery	0	1 (8)
ICB target		
PD-1/PD-L1	1 (25)	4 (33)
PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	3 (75)	4 (33)
PD-1/PD-L1 +targeted therapy	0	4 (33)
ICB duration (days), median (mean), range	383 (340), 21–574	51.5 (57.6), 14–153
Discontinuation reason*		
POD	2 (50)	12 (100)
Adverse event	1 (25)	1 (8)
Still on treatment	1 (25)	0
TTF (days), median (mean), range	402 (776), 358–1568†	76 (87), 27–167
PFS (days), median (mean), range	387 (754), 336–1538†	53 (70), 21–151
Number of treatment lines		
Prior to ICB	3 (3.4), 1–7	3 (2.9), 1–7
After ICB	2 (1.6), 0–4	1 (1.2), 0–6

*One patient discontinued treatment due to simultaneous POD and adverse event.

†Does not include TTF/PFS for patient 10 and patient 12, both of whom remain disease free and have not started next-line therapy at the time of data freeze, when censoring occurred.

CGR, complete gross resection; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; ICB, immune checkpoint blockade; OD, optimal debulking; PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PFS, progression-free survival; POD, progression of disease; SD, suboptimal debulking; TTF, time to treatment failure.

burden of 1.8 mutations/megabase and a pathogenic mutation in *ARID1A*, as well as amplifications in *CKD12* and *ERBB2* (Figure 2A). After surgery, she continued adjuvant carboplatin and paclitaxel but was switched to gemcitabine with carboplatin and bevacizumab due to progression after three cycles. This regimen was continued for a total of seven cycles until radiographic progression. She was then started on treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus CTLA-4 inhibitor. After four cycles, however, she presented to the emergency room with generalized muscle weakness. Laboratory testing demonstrated elevated C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate, with normal creatine

kinase and aldolase. She was given IV methylprednisolone and started on high-dose oral prednisone for grade 3 immune-related myositis, with significant improvement in symptoms. CT scans after four cycles showed mixed response but were overall favorable. One month after her fourth cycle, she started maintenance PD-1/PD-L1 inhibition. She continued treatment over the next 9 months, with daily prednisone 10 mg and trimethoprim prophylaxis against opportunistic infections. Her PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor treatment time at the time of censoring was 383 days, and imaging continued to show response.

Table 2 Patient demographic variables by individual patient

Patient	Age at diagnosis	Germline mutation	Stage	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy	Surgery outcome	Concurrent endometriosis
1	69	Negative	IVB	No	OD	No
2	58	Negative	IIA	No	CGR	No
3	34	Negative	IIIC	Yes	SD	Yes
4	67	–	IC	No	OD	No
5	63	<i>PMS2</i>	IIIA1	No	CGR	Yes
6	53	Negative	IVB	No	OD	Yes
7	50	Negative	IIIC	No	OD	Yes
8	38	Negative	IVB	Yes	CGR	Yes
9	49	<i>SDHA</i>	IIIA2	No	CGR	Yes
10	47	Negative	IIIB	No	OD	Yes
11	54	<i>BRCA1</i>	IVB	No	SD	No
12	62	Negative	IIIC	Yes	OD	No
13	48	–	IC	No	–	No
14	58	–	IIIB	No	–	Yes
15	42	–	IV	Yes	–	No
16	47	–	IIIA	No	CGR	Yes

OD, optimal debulking; CGR, complete gross resection; SD, suboptimal debulking

DISCUSSION

Summary of Main Results

Given poor outcomes and chemotherapy resistance, finding effective therapies for advanced or recurrent clear cell carcinoma of the ovary is imperative. In this case series, we demonstrated a durable clinical benefit rate of 25% (4/16) with immunotherapy for ovarian clear cell histology; all four patients who responded had sustained response for over a year. Of note, a patient who achieved a durable complete response achieved a second complete response after disease recurrence and re-treatment with combination PD-1/PD-L1 and CTLA-4 inhibition.

Results in the Context of Published Literature

We did not identify genetic alterations predictive of treatment response. A patient with a germline biallelic *BRCA1* mutation had a tumor with high tumor mutation burden and was treated for 393 days with an eighth-line PD-1 inhibitor prior to progression. Although prior findings have not shown improved outcomes in patients with *BRCA 1/2*-mutated ovarian cancer treated with immunotherapy, our patient's excellent response may be attributed to her high tumor mutation burden, or possibly to a sensitizing effect of prior PARP inhibition.^{15 16} Three of the other responders had pathogenic somatic mutations in *ARID1A*, and two of the responders also had *ERBB2* amplifications. Although the conclusions that can be drawn are limited by the small cohort, our data support other clinical and pre-clinical studies that have shown the potential role of *ARID1A* and *HER2* alterations, as well as a clear cell carcinoma-specific gene signature, as biomarkers of response to immune checkpoint blockade.^{17–22} Interestingly, the patient with a germline monoallelic *PMS2* mutation had preserved *PMS2* immunohistochemistry and low tumor mutation burden, suggesting the tumor was not driven by mismatch repair alteration.

Multiplex immunohistochemistry analysis of the tumor samples from two responders demonstrated abundant tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and high levels of PD-1 expression (Figure 2B,C). As PD-1 expression has been shown to enrich tumor antigen-reactive lymphocytes, it is likely that the tumors of the responders exhibited higher levels of intratumoral CD8⁺ tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes compared with non-responders.^{23 24} Unfortunately, there was no available tissue from non-responders for multiplex analyses.

Compared with high-grade serous ovarian carcinomas, clear cell carcinomas have shown better response to immunotherapy.^{7 9 10 25} However, in a randomized trial of nivolumab versus standard chemotherapy (NINJA) in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer, no benefit was observed with nivolumab in the clear cell subgroup (n=67).²⁶ Given that the durable benefit in our cohort was predominantly observed in patients who received an anti-CTLA-4 plus anti-PD-1 combination, this approach may offer optimal therapeutic efficacy.²⁷ Furthermore, as platinum chemotherapies induce T-cell proliferation and improve tumor recognition, some studies have suggested a potential benefit of immunotherapy with either concurrent or subsequent lines of platinum-based treatment.^{28–30} Future study in these areas is warranted.

Combinations with other targeted agents have also been suggested to potentially improve the efficacy of immunotherapy via immunomodulatory rather than direct cytotoxic effects. Of the four patients noted as have received 'targeted' therapy, two had received folate receptor α tumor vaccine, one received multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor, and one received a histone deacetylase inhibitor. Although none of these patients exhibited clinical benefit on our study, there is nevertheless a rationale for exploration of additional targeted agents to overcome the inherent tumor microenvironment resistance to immunotherapy.

Table 3 Treatment characteristics by individual patient

Patient	Regimen	Treatment time (days)	Discontinuation reason	Type of progression	TTF (days)	PFS (days)	Lines before treatment	Lines after treatment
1	PD-1/PD-L1	153	POD	Radiographic	167	151	2	1
2	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	14	POD	Clinical/radiographic	36	21	7	0
3	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	329	POD	Radiographic	358	336	4	4
4	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	56	POD	Clinical/ radiographic	106	81	4	2
5	PD-1/PD-L1 +targeted therapy	28	POD, adverse event (autoimmune neuropathy)	Clinical, radiographic	60	43	3	0
6	PD-1/PD-L1	28	POD	Clinical, radiographic	53	49	3	1
7	PD-1/PD-L1	49	POD	Radiographic	74	50	2	2
8	PD-1/PD-L1 +targeted therapy	104	POD	Radiographic	146	119	3	1
9	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	14	POD	Clinical, radiographic	78	45	3	0
10	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	574	Adverse event (acute liver injury)	N/A	1568	1538	1	2
10	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	21	Adverse event	N/A	157*	N/A	3	N/A
11	PD-1/PD-L1	393	POD	Radiographic/biopsy-proven	402	387	7	2
12	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	383	N/A	N/A	383*	N/A	2	N/A
13	PD-1/PD-L1	54	POD	Radiographic	62	55	2	6
14	PD-1/PD-L1 +CTLA-4	63	POD	Clinical/ radiographic	99	80	1	0
15	PD-1/PD-L1 +targeted therapy	15	POD	Clinical/ radiographic	27	21	2	0
16	PD-1/PD-L1 +targeted therapy	113	POD	Radiographic	134	123	2	1

*These patients continue to have an ongoing response to ICB therapy and remain disease free at the time of database closure. Their duration of response between start of ICB and time of data censoring is indicated here.
 CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; ICB, immune checkpoint blockade; PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PFS, progression-free survival; POD, progression of disease; TTF, time to treatment failure.

Strengths and Weaknesses

To our knowledge, this is the first case series to report specifically on the outcomes of patients with clear cell carcinoma treated with immunotherapy. A limitation of our study is that it is a single institution study with a small cohort size. A collaborative effort to collect real world data on treatment information and prognostic factors would certainly be of interest. Another limitation is that five of 16 patients underwent <30 days of treatment before discontinuing treatment owing to symptomatic progression. Of these, four died within 2 months. This rapid deterioration suggests the regimen might have been chosen late in their treatment course. As immunotherapies require time to achieve therapeutic effect, a treatment of <30 days might not be sufficient to achieve a response in patients at risk for symptomatic clinical progression, making it challenging to evaluate the true efficacy of these agents.³¹ Although our cohort is small, the findings regarding tumor molecular profiling, microenvironment analysis, clinical characteristics, and treatment details have generated hypotheses for exploration in larger cohorts.

Implications for Practice and Future Research

Larger case series that incorporate information regarding tumor molecular profiling and microenvironment are needed to identify patients who may benefit from immunotherapy. Our findings suggest that immunotherapy can result in durable clinical benefit in some patients with ovarian clear cell carcinoma. Further investigation of treatment combinations and predictors of response is warranted.

We eagerly await the results of clinical trials investigating the efficacy of immunotherapy in ovarian clear cell carcinoma, including the MOCCA study, which is studying durvalumab compared with standard chemotherapy in recurrent ovarian clear cell carcinoma (NCT02879162), the BrUOG 354 study, which compares nivolumab with or without ipilimumab in ovarian and extra-renal clear cell carcinomas (NCT03355976), and more recently EON, a study of etigilimab with nivolumab in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian clear cell carcinomas (NCT05026606).

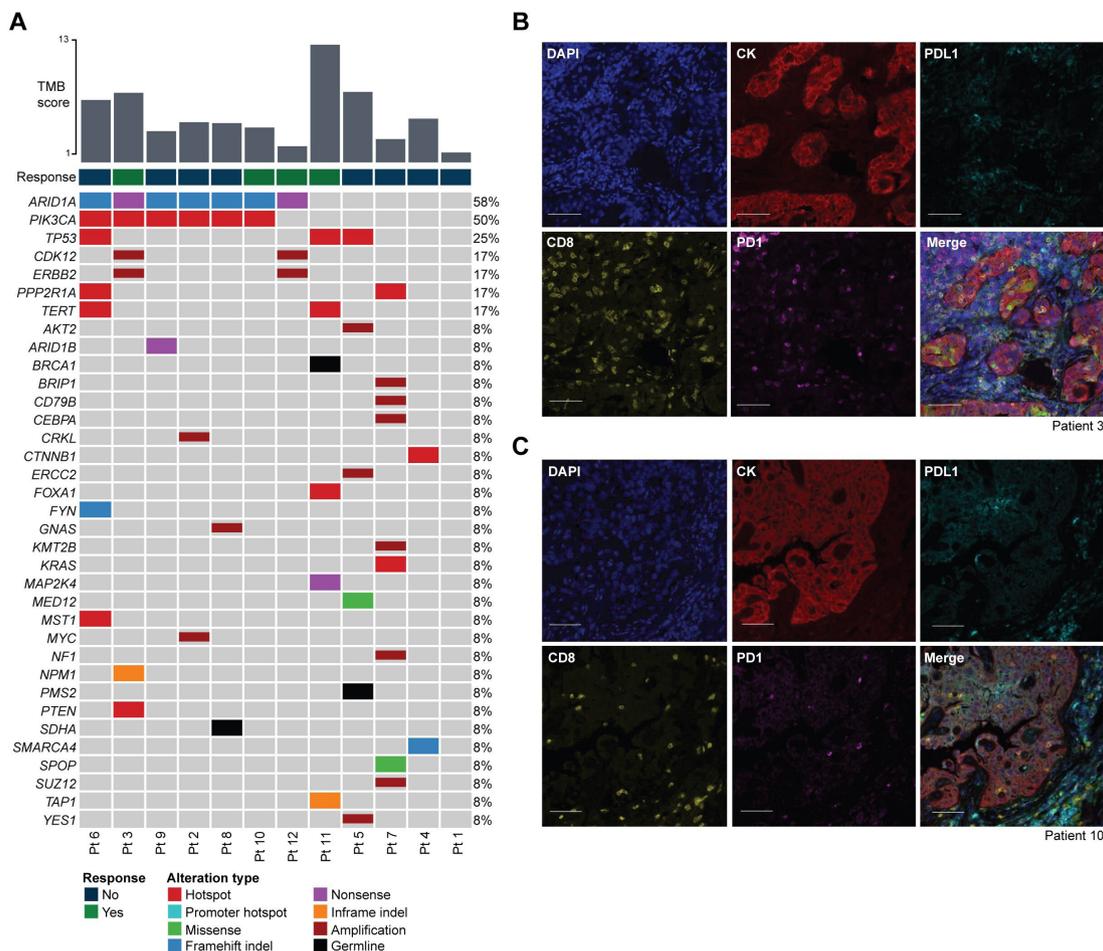


Figure 2 Tumor molecular profiling and immunofluorescence analysis of ovarian clear cell carcinomas (OCCCs) treated with immune checkpoint blockade (ICB). (A) Somatic mutations identified in OCCC using MSK-IMPACT targeted sequencing, including those with a durable clinical response (n=4, green), and those without a durable clinical response (n=12, navy). Only pathogenic mutations are shown. Genetic alterations are color-coded according to the legend. Indel, small insertion and deletion. TMB, tumor mutation burden. (B–C): Multiplex immunofluorescence analysis of tumor samples from patient 3 (B) and patient 10 (C), both of whom achieved a durable clinical benefit from ICB. markers as indicated in the figure. CK, cytokeratin. Scale bars, 100 μ m.

CONCLUSION

In this case series of 16 patients with ovarian clear cell carcinoma, treatment with immunotherapy resulted in a clinical benefit rate of 25% with all responses lasting over 1 year, suggesting a potential role for immune checkpoint blockade in select patients with this histology. However, additional investigation into treatment combinations and biomarkers to predict response is needed to guide therapeutic decisions.

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