

Treatment of Leukemia with Large Doses of Methotrexate and Folinic Acid: Clinical-Biochemical Correlates

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ABSTRACT Patients with acute leukemia were given repeated cycles consisting of infusions of methotrexate followed by "rescue" with folinic acid. Peripheral blood leukemic cells were harvested from patients before cyclical treatment, and the rates of incorporation of thymidine and of deoxyuridine into deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) were measured *in vitro*. There was no relationship between the pretreatment incorporation of either deoxynucleoside into DNA and the clinical response to therapy. Methotrexate suppressed deoxyuridine incorporation into DNA by the leukemic blasts *in vitro*, but the patients whose cells were most sensitive to this effect did not necessarily go into remission when treated.

Leukemic cells were sampled during methotrexate infusions and the deoxynucleoside incorporation rates were determined. Thymidine incorporation into DNA was variably affected. If, by the end of the first infusion, it remained elevated, remission rarely followed, whereas if it was below the pretreatment value, remission was much more likely. In all cases, deoxyuridine incorporation was suppressed during the infusion. The greatest suppression occurred in patients who went on to remission, but the suppression did not correlate with that expected from pretreatment *in vitro* tests unless due weight was given to the concomitant effects of the methotrexate therapy on thymidine incorporation.

Leukemic blasts surviving successive cycles of therapy became progressively more resistant to the suppressing effects of methotrexate *in vitro*. This resistance became

especially marked in the blasts of patients who did not go into remission.

During methotrexate infusions, inhibition of leukemic cell dihydrofolate reductase activity was greatest in blasts of patients whose disease subsequently remitted.

INTRODUCTION

During the chemotherapy of malignant disease, some drugs produce much greater benefit if given in large infrequent doses instead of in small frequent doses. After the two modes of therapy, this can amount to the difference between complete eradication of the tumor versus no appreciable antitumor effect. Most notable in this respect is the folate antagonist, methotrexate (MTX) (1-10). Evidently, some property of rapidly proliferating tumor cells renders them peculiarly susceptible to the lethal effects of large doses of MTX. In addition, the antidote to MTX, which is folinic acid or leucovorin, can in some circumstances rescue the host but not the tumor from MTX (7, 11-13).

We have given patients with acute leukemia infusions of large doses of MTX followed immediately by folinic acid "rescue" and have studied the biochemical responses to MTX of the (deoxyribonucleic acid) DNA-synthesizing leukemic cells in the blood both before and during therapy. By correlating the biochemical responses of these cells with the outcome of therapy, we are attempting to detect those properties of malignant cells which are associated with the greatest vulnerability to large doses of the antifolate. This may point the way to therapeutic maneuvers which would further improve therapy results with MTX and may also contribute to a better understanding of the mechanism of action of anti-metabolites in general.

MTX is well suited for this type of study, since it is not significantly metabolized in humans (14), can be easily measured (15), and its action is fairly well understood (16). From Fig. 1, it can be seen that the conversion of deoxyuridylate (dUMP) to thymidylate (dTMP)

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requires methylene tetrahydrofolate (hFH₄) and that depletion of the pool of this folate is effected by dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). MTX inhibits this enzyme, thus inhibiting synthesis of DNA since dUMP can no longer be methylated to dTMP (17, 18). This blockade is believed to be responsible for the cytotoxic effects of MTX (17, 19).

Since cells can phosphorylate exogenous deoxyuridine (UdR) to dUMP and thymidine (TdR) to dTMP, both deoxynucleosides can join the main pathway via the salvage pathway. Hence, the incorporation of UdR and TdR into DNA may serve as an index of the rate of DNA synthesis. If dUMP conversion to dTMP were blocked, this would appear as inhibition of incorporation of tritiated UdR (UdR-³H) into DNA, but according to Fig. 1, tritiated TdR (TdR-³H) should still be incorporated if the DNA-synthesizing system were otherwise unchanged by MTX. Normal or even enhanced incorporation of TdR-³H into DNA might occur (20). Folinic

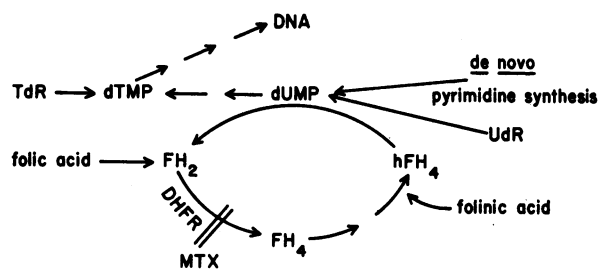


FIGURE 1 Methotrexate suppression of DNA synthesis by blockade of deoxyuridylate conversion. FH₂ = dihydrofolate; DHFR = dihydrofolate reductase enzyme; MTX = methotrexate; FH₄ = tetrahydrofolate; hFH₄ = N⁵,N¹⁰-methylene tetrahydrofolate; dUMP = deoxyuridylate; dTMP = thymidylate; DNA = deoxyribonucleic acid; UdR = deoxyuridine; TdR = thymidine.

acid (N⁵-formyltetrahydrofolate, leucovorin) should enable a cell to convert dUMP to dTMP even if MTX were present (21).

TABLE I
Patient Group Composition and Response to High Dose Methotrexate-Folinic Acid Therapy

Name	Disease*	Age	Sex	Duration of disease from diagnosis	Previous therapy†					Maximum blast decrease	Remission	
					PRED	6MP	VCR	CTX	MTX		RADN	Degree
				<i>months</i>						<i>logs</i>		<i>wk</i>
V. W.	ALL	11	♀	12	+	+				>1.5	Complete	28 +
L. T.	ALL	15	♀	17	+	+				>2.2	Complete	5
										>2.6	Complete	6
										>2	Partial	12 +
W. J.	ALL	15	♂	10	+	+				>2.4	Partial	8.5 +
D. D.	ALL	7	♂	12	+	+	+		+	3.2	Partial	5
										2.8	None	
L. S.	ALL	7	♀	19	+	+	+	+	+	1.8	Partial	3
S. M.	ALL	4	♂	23	+	+	+		+	2.2	None	
K. R.	ALL	7	♂	48	+	+	+	+	+	0	None	
											(Remissions)/Total Courses = (7)/(10)	
A. P.	LSaL	47	♀	3						>3.0	Complete	18
M. P.	LSaL	14	♀	5	+	+	+	+	+	2.7	Partial	4
J. V.	LSaL	22	♂	‡				+		2.7	Indeterminate probable no remission	
M. F.	LSaL	5	♀	8	+	+	+	+	+	0.75	None	
B. M.	LSaL	13	♂	4	+	+	+		+	3	None	
											(Remissions)/(Total Courses) = (2)/(5)	
A. C.	AGL	23	♀	‡	+					Marrow dis. only	Complete	52
A. S.	AGL	43	♀	4		+				1.8	Indeterminate, probable remission	
A. B.	AGL	47	♀	0						1.1	None	
										1.1	None	
W. B.	AGL	53	♂	0						0.6	None	
J. W.	AGL	60	♂	0						Marrow dis. only	None	
M. E.	AMnL	62	♀	0						3.3	Partial	6
L. F.	AMnL	62	♀	6	+	+				2.5	Partial	2
J. S.	AMnL	67	♂	4						0.9	Indeterminate, probable no remission	
K. R.	AMnL	74	♀	‡						1.3	Indeterminate, probable remission	
											(Remissions)/(Total Courses) = (3)/(10)	

* ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; AGL, acute granulocytic leukemia; AMnL, acute monocytic leukemia; LSaL, lymphosarcoma cell leukemia.

† PRED, prednisone; 6MP, 6-mercaptopurine; VCR, vincristine; CTX, cytoxan; MTX, methotrexate. repetitive low dose therapy; RADN, radiation

METHODS

Patient population. The study group is described in Table I. Patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia of childhood (ALL) and acute lymphosarcoma cell leukemia (LSaL) were combined as "lymphoblastic leukemia." Patients with ALL who had not been previously treated were not included in this study.

Therapy. MTX (80, 120, or 240 mg/m² in 1000 ml of 5% glucose in water) was infused intravenously over 24 hr. The higher doses were given to patients in whom pretreatment *in vitro* studies indicated these might be required. In all patients, folinic acid rescue was initiated immediately after termination of the MTX; 12–24 mg in four divided parenteral doses over the next 24 hr was used initially but later 40–75 mg was given intravenously over 6–12 hr followed by 6 mg orally every 6 hr for four doses. Thus, a cycle of therapy consisted of one 24 hr infusion of MTX followed by folinic acid for 24–36 hr followed by a 1½–3½ day rest period. A course of therapy consisted of repeated cycles of MTX-folinic acid until either a remission was induced, or therapy had to be stopped due either to neutropenia (neutrophil count below 200/mm³) or because the number of blasts no longer decreased with therapy. No other cytotoxic agents were used while remission was being induced. Platelet concentrates were used as necessary to keep the platelet count above 10,000/mm³.

Blood counts. Blood counts were usually done twice daily by routine hematological techniques. Absolute blast, neutrophil, and platelet counts were plotted on semilog paper versus the time elapsed from initiation of treatment. The error in

platelet counts was ± 0.1 logs regardless of absolute value since counting dilutions were adjusted, but this was not done for blasts and neutrophils, and hence the error was ± 0.2 logs at counts over 1000/mm³ and ± 0.3 logs from 1000/mm³ to 50/mm³, the limit of detection. Decreases in counts from the pretreatment level to the nadir after therapy were expressed in logarithms. This method of expression allowed comparisons to be made of changes in counts regardless of their absolute values. However, if leukocyte counts fell below detection limits, the logs of decrease to 50/mm³ was measured and expressed as "greater than (>) logs decrease." Thrombocytopenia and neutropenia due to MTX were defined as any decreases occurring in relation to MTX therapy other than changes due to infection or platelet transfusions.

Definition of remission. (a) Complete remission: normal blood counts and normal marrow (<5% leukemic cells); no hepatosplenomegaly.

(b) Partial remission: rise in platelet and neutrophil counts to normal or near normal values with more than a 90% (1 log) reduction in peripheral blast count but with leukemic cells still detectable in blood or marrow.

(c) No remission: no rise in neutrophil or platelet count (regardless of change in blast content of blood or marrow).

(d) Indeterminate responses were classified in the no remission group.

When patients achieved remission, they were maintained with the MTX-folinic cycles at 4- to 14-day intervals and some received other drugs in addition. Thus, induction of remission but not duration of remission could be attributed solely to MTX therapy. When patients relapsed, all drugs were discontinued and the patients were restudied.

Biochemical studies

MATERIALS

Thymidine-5-methyl-³H (SA 1.9 mc/ μ mole), deoxyuridine-6-³H (SA 1.33 and 3.2 mc/ μ mole),¹ MTX (sodium salt),² Eagle's basal medium with Earle's balanced salt solution, and bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.1),³ horse serum,⁴ perchloric acid, 2,5-diphenyloxazole (PPO), *P*-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]benzene (POPOP) absolute alcohol, toluene, the reduced form of triphosphopyridine nucleotide (NADPH), Tris buffer, KCl, mercaptoethanol, and cetrime⁵ were obtained commercially.

METHODS

The scintillation fluid mixture (22), dihydrofolic acid (23), cetrime solution for counting leukocytes (24), and partially purified L1210 mouse leukemia DHFR ("Sephadex enzyme") (25), were prepared according to published methods. Preparation of leukemic cell extracts (26), measurement of DHFR activity at pH 7.0 and 8.5 using dihydrofolate as the substrate (27), plasma MTX concentration determinations (15), ribonucleic acid (RNA) and DNA separations and measurements (28–30), and protein measurements (31), were performed according to published methods.

Separation of leukocytes. Leukocyte-rich plasma was decanted from heparinized venous blood after the erythrocytes had settled by gravity. A portion of the plasma was diluted

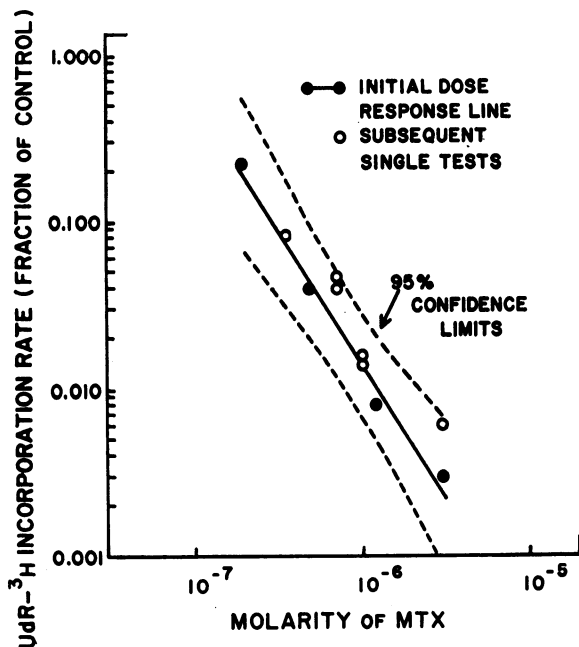


FIGURE 2 Udr-³H incorporation by blasts in the presence of MTX *in vitro*, reproducibility of drug effects. Cells from a patient with acute leukemia were tested in the week preceding therapy and rates expressed as fractions of the control rate. The dose-response line and its confidence limits were obtained on the first day, subsequent tests during the next 6 days. Control Udr-³H rates varied between 51 and 68 cpm/min per 10⁶ blasts.

¹ Schwarz Bio Research Inc., Orangeburg, N. Y.

² American Cyanamid Co., Lederle Laboratories Div., Pearl River, N. Y.

³ Microbiological Associates Inc., Bethesda, Md.

⁴ Grand Island Biological Co., Grand Island, N. Y.

⁵ Eastman Kodak Co., Eastman Organic Chemicals Div., Rochester, N. Y.

TABLE II
Variation of Deoxynucleoside Incorporation
Rate Determinations

Samples compared	No. of tests	No. with difference between rates ($P < 0.05$)
Same blood sample		
Duplicates	13	0
30 min vs. 60 min incubation	10	1
\pm Lysis of rbc	7	0
Different blood samples		
Same day	16	0

into cetrimide and counted in a model B Coulter counter. The leukocytes were separated from the remainder of the plasma by centrifugation (1000 *g* for 4 min) and resuspended in Eagle's medium containing 10% horse serum (EHS) to a cell density of from 1 to 11×10^6 leukocytes/ml. Erythrocytes were not removed by hypotonic state lysis, because this appeared to be unnecessary (unpublished observations). The percentage of blasts in the leukocyte suspension equaled that in whole blood and comprised 2–100% of the cells. Promyelocytes and myelocytes were included as blasts, but were rarely more than 5% of the proliferating cells in any suspension. Suspensions were prepared at room temperature, with 1.5–3 hr elapsing from venipuncture to the beginning of the *in vitro* incubations.

Incubation of cell suspensions; measurement of deoxynucleoside incorporation rates. Several series of 10 ml Erlenmeyer flasks were prepared, one series for each condition to be investigated. 1 ml aliquots of cell suspension were added to each flask equilibrated with 5% CO_2 . The flasks were stoppered and set into a shaking metabolic incubator at 37°C. Later, deoxynucleoside was added to each flask, either 9×10^{-4} $\mu\text{moles Udr-}^3\text{H}$, or 6×10^{-4} $\mu\text{moles TdR-}^3\text{H}$. At intervals over the 30–45 min after addition of deoxynucleoside ice-cold 5% perchloric acid (PCA) was added to a flask from each series. The precipitates that formed were washed free of acid-soluble radioactive compounds with 5% PCA, then hydrolyzed with 0.5 ml 5% PCA by heating at 85°C for 15 min. The radioactivity extracted from each precipitate was measured in a scintillation spectrometer with correction for efficiency of counting by external standardization. Counts were converted to a specific activity of 1.3 and 2.0 $\text{mc}/\mu\text{mole}$ for $\text{Udr-}^3\text{H}$ and $\text{TdR-}^3\text{H}$, respectively.

The radioactivity thus measured in each sample was plotted against the time of incubation. A linear relationship was usually obtained from each series of flasks for the 1st hr of incubation. The slope of this line was calculated (32) and represented the rate of incorporation of deoxynucleoside into DNA. Results were expressed as counts per minute of incubation per million blasts in the suspension. The standard deviation of the slope was calculated (32), and rates not significantly different from zero (33) were not used in subsequent calculations.

Incubation conditions. (a) *Rates in the absence of MTX.* Each series of cells in suspension was preincubated without added antifolate and then deoxynucleoside was added and the

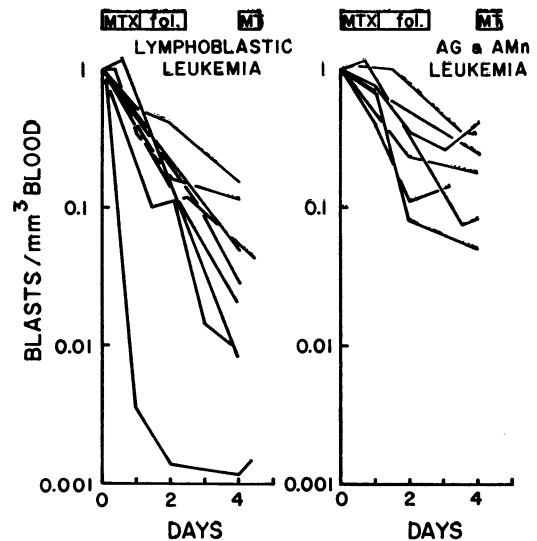


FIGURE 3 Changes in blast count during first therapy cycle. Blast counts are expressed as fractions of the pretreatment counts which varied between 0.5 and $130 \times 10^6/\text{ml}$ blood ($500\text{--}130,000/\text{mm}^3$). Patients had no previous exposure to high doses of MTX or folic acid (fol.).

incorporation rate measured and expressed as described above. In addition, this "rate/ 10^6 blasts" was multiplied by the number of blasts, in millions, per milliliter of the original blood sample from which the cell suspension had been prepared and the rate thus calculated was termed "rate/milliliter of blood."⁶ The cells harvested from patients during MTX infusions were preincubated for 10 min, while the cells serving as controls for the *in vitro* sensitivity studies were preincubated for 30 min before deoxynucleoside was added.

(b) *Rates in the presence of MTX in vitro.* Cells in suspension were preincubated with MTX at various concentrations (one series of flasks for each concentration) for 30 min at 37°C, then deoxyuridine was added, and the rate of its incorporation into DNA measured as the rate/ 10^6 blasts. This rate was divided by the control rate (see above), and the resulting quotient, expressed as a decimal fraction, was called the "fractional Udr incorporation rate." A fractional Udr incorporation rate was thus derived for each concentration of MTX tested. The fractional Udr rates were plotted against their respective MTX concentrations on double-log paper (Fig. 2) to give a dose-response relationship. No measurements were made of TdR rates after exposure to MTX *in vitro*.

Reproducibility of TdR and Udr rates. Adjustments in cell concentration in the suspension and number of samples in each series allowed accurate measurements to be made of low incorporation rates. By thus keeping the error proportional to the absolute value of the rate, plotting the results on a logarithmic scale was justified (34). It was ascertained that 95–98% of the acid-insoluble counts (either from Udr or TdR) were in the DNA fraction. The counts remaining

⁶ *Example:* If the "rate/ 10^6 blasts" were 100 cpm/min and the original blood sample had contained $10,000$ $\text{blasts}/\text{mm}^3$ ($10,000,000$ blasts/ml), then the "rate/milliliter blood" would have been $100 \times 10 = 1000$ cpm/min .

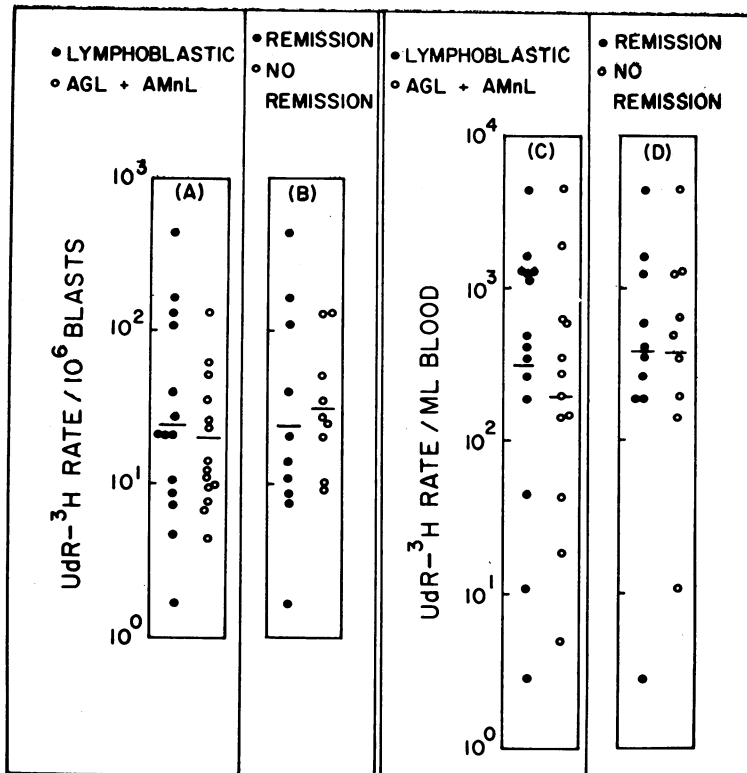


FIGURE 4 Udr-³H incorporation by blasts in the absence of MTX, comparison between cell types or response to treatment. Horizontal bars represent geometric means. Rates were measured in the absence of MTX and are expressed per 10⁶ blasts (A and B) or per blasts in 1 ml of blood (C and D). There were no significant differences between patient groups. Patients had no previous exposure to MTX-folinic therapy.

in the RNA fraction could be accounted for by contaminating DNA. Several potential sources of variation were checked and, as shown in Table II, results of rate determinations of the rate/10⁶ blasts in the absence of MTX were quite reproducible on any one day. Since the results of these tests were the same for both Udr and Tdr, they are not distinguished in the table. These rates varied linearly with the concentration of blasts in the suspension up to 12 × 10⁶/ml, and the line relating incorporation rate to blast number went through the origin. This indicated that cells present in the suspension other than blasts did not incorporate label. Incubations lasting over 1 hr frequently resulted in decreasing rates of label incorporation, and, therefore, total incubation time was kept to less than 1 hr.

Fig. 2 shows the fractional Udr rates in the presence of MTX in vitro of the leukemic cells of one patient as repeatedly determined in the week preceding institution of MTX therapy. Test results were quite reproducible since all fractional Udr rates fell within the 95% confidence limits of the dose-response line derived in the 1st day. In 24 of 25 such tests in 10 patients, the MTX sensitivity did not fluctuate significantly before therapy. The presence or absence of red cells did not appear to influence the sensitivity of blasts to MTX.

Rates measured during MTX therapy. Blood samples were drawn at approximately the 4th, 12th, and 24th hr of

MTX infusion and the 4th and 24th hr of folinic acid therapy. Cell suspensions were prepared as described above, and Udr and Tdr incorporation rates were measured after only a 10 min preincubation period at 37°C (without MTX in the medium). The short preincubation period was chosen in an attempt to minimize efflux of intracellular drug.

Deoxynucleoside incorporation was thus measured during the drug infusions, and the rates were expressed both as per 10⁶ blasts in suspension and per milliliter of blood as explained above. These rates were expressed as decimal fractions of the respective preinfusion values.

Comparison of Udr rates during MTX therapy with those produced by in vitro MTX exposure. The plasma MTX concentration was measured in each blood sample drawn during drug infusions. A fractional Udr rate was predicted for this drug concentration by interpolating from the appropriate pretreatment dose-response line such as the one shown in Fig. 2. This fractional Udr rate was compared with that actually determined on the blasts from the blood sample. As will become apparent, there was frequently a great discrepancy between the predicted and the observed fractional Udr rates derived in this way. We therefore calculated a correction factor which, when applied to the observed fractional Udr rate, produced good agreement between the predicted and the observed fractional Udr rates.

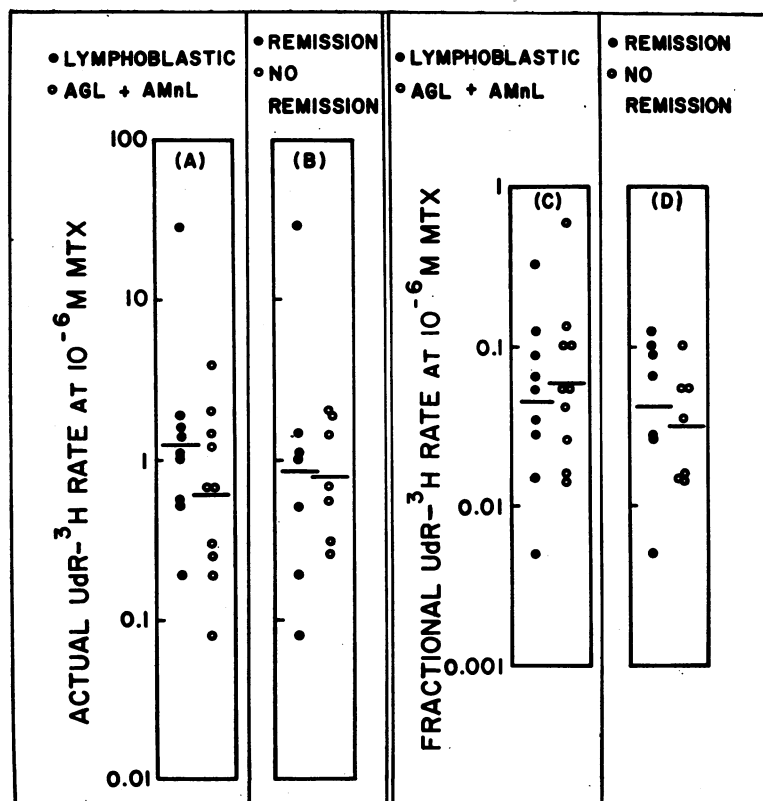


FIGURE 5 Udr-³H incorporation by blasts in the presence of MTX in vitro, comparison between cell types or response to treatment. Horizontal bars represent geometric means. Rates were measured after 30 min exposure to 10⁻⁶ M MTX and expressed as the actual rates per 10⁶ blasts (A and B) or as fractions of control rates, per 10⁶ blasts (C and D). There were no significant differences between patient groups. Patients had no previous exposure to MTX-folinic therapy.

CALCULATION OF CORRECTION FACTOR

The TdR incorporation rates measured during MTX infusions frequently were much different than the pretreatment (control) TdR rate in each infusion studied. We reasoned that the Udr rate corresponding to each of these TdR rates would likewise have risen or fallen to an equal degree were it not for the superimposed effect of MTX blocking conversion of dUMP to dTMP. Therefore, for each TdR rate during therapy, we calculated a corresponding Udr rate by increasing or decreasing the *pretreatment control* Udr rate to the same extent as each TdR rate was altered. This calculated Udr rate we took as the "control" suitable for each observed Udr rate. Then each observed Udr rate was divided by its corresponding calculated "control" and the resulting quotient, expressed as a decimal fraction, was the corrected fractional Udr rate observed during therapy.⁷

⁷ *Example:* If the pretreatment TdR and Udr rates were 250 and 100 respectively but at the end of the MTX infusion were found to be 1000 and 2, then the TdR rate was (1000)/(250) or four times its control rate and the control Udr rate at this time would not have been 100, but would have been closer to (1000)/(250) × 100 or 400. Thus, a Udr

RESULTS

Clinical results

Remission rate. Five complete and seven partial remissions followed 25 courses of treatment in 21 patients (Table I). The complete remissions lasted an average of 23 wk, the partial remissions 6 wk. The remission rate in lymphoblastic disease was 60%, in AGL and AMnL, 30%.

rate of 2 would not be (2)/(100) of control but (2)/(400) or a fractional rate of 0.005. If then 24 hr after the MTX infusion ended, the TdR and Udr rates had changed to 25 and 10 respectively, the TdR rate would have been (25)/(250) of control and the new calculated control Udr rate, (25)/(250) × 100 or 10. At this time, an observed Udr rate of 10 would be (10)/(10) of its control or a fractional rate of 1. This could indicate blockade of dUMP conversion had been abolished because even though the actual values of both rates had changed relative to pretreatment values, the pretreatment ratio of TdR and Udr rate was restored.

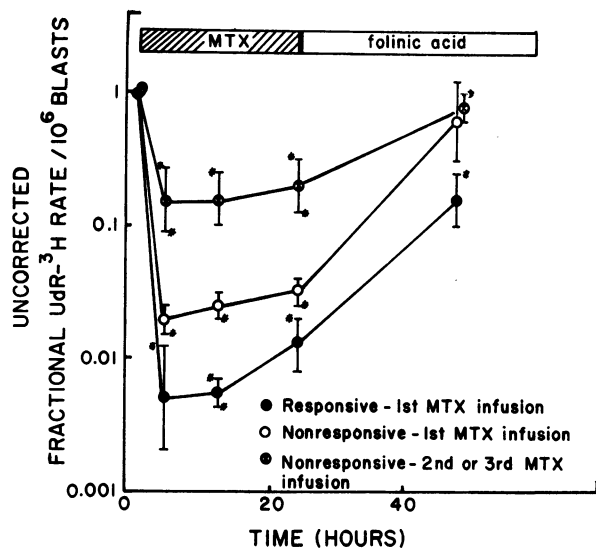


FIGURE 6 Udr-³H incorporation by blasts exposed to MTX in vivo—comparison between responsive and nonresponsive patients. Circles are geometric means ± 1 SE; * = significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between means at that time point. Compare means with asterisks at corresponding positions on the horizontal bars. Rates were calculated per 10^6 blasts and expressed as fractions of the pretreatment rate. No corrections were applied.

Rapid and profound changes occurred in peripheral blast counts during treatment. Fig. 3 compares the responses of lymphoblastic and AGL and AML cells during the first cycle of therapy. In lymphoblastic disease, the maximum rate of peripheral blast count decline was initiated early, averaged⁸ 0.76 logs/24 hr and usually continued over the cycle period of 4 days. An average decrease in blast count of 1.64 logs occurred with the first cycle. In AGL and AMnL, the maximal rate of disappearance of blasts from the peripheral blood was delayed for up to 24 hr after the start of therapy, was 0.43 logs/24 hr, and was not sustained. The average decrease in count of 0.77 logs was less than that seen in patients with lymphoblastic disease ($P < 0.05$). With continued therapy, the patients going into remission showed greater decreases in blast counts than those in whom no remission occurred.

In some cases, the decrease in blasts was obtained at the cost of profound decreases in platelets and neutrophils. This usually precluded remission since treatment had to be stopped, and blast regrowth outstripped the reappearance of normal elements.

In other cases, therapy failed to produce a remission because the decrease in the blast count became pro-

⁸ Averaging logarithms of numbers yields their geometric, not arithmetic mean. Where responses are lognormally distributed, the geometric mean is a better measure of central tendency than is the arithmetic mean.

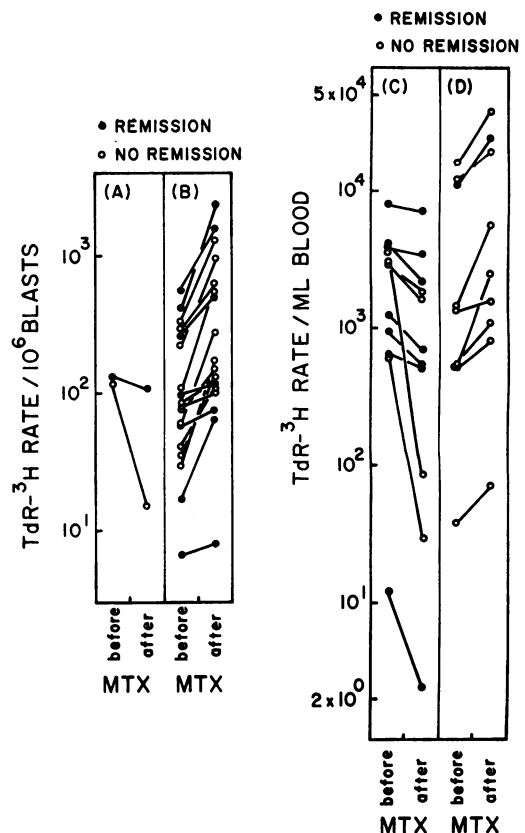


FIGURE 7 TdR-³H incorporation by blasts before and after MTX exposure in vivo. Rates were measured just after the 24th hr of MTX infusion and calculated per 10^6 blasts (A and B) or per blasts in 1 ml of blood (C and D). They were classified according to whether they were lower (A and C) or higher (B and D) than pretreatment values, and subclassified according to whether the patients did (●) or did not (○) go into remission with continued MTX-folinic therapy.

gressively less marked with each cycle. For example, the blast count decreases after three successive infusions of MTX and folic acid in patient A. B. with AGL were 1.1 logs, 0.3 logs, and 0.1 logs. MTX therapy had to be abandoned, even though no toxicity was encountered, because it failed to produce a change in the size of the leukemic cell population.

Toxicity. Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia were the most frequent and important toxic effects (Table III). Of the two, the neutropenia was relatively more severe, occurred earlier, and was associated with serious infection in five cases, one of which ended fatally. The decline in the neutrophil count during a course of therapy averaged 1 log for the group. No visceral hemorrhages followed drug-induced thrombocytopenia, and the decline in the platelet count during a course of therapy averaged 0.5 logs for the group. Mucositis consisted of erythema

or nonconfluent punctate denuded areas (mild) or confluent denuded areas of mucosa (moderate) and was much less significant than the hematological toxicity. Recurrent pain associated with an audible friction rub in the left upper quadrant was observed in five instances. A maculopapular skin rash due to biopsy-proven capillaritis occurred in two patients, but there was no microhematuria or azotemia. Derangements of liver function were not detected.

Biochemical results

Pretreatment deoxynucleoside incorporation rates. Blast counts and deoxynucleoside incorporation rates/million blasts were usually stable in the days before therapy. In some cases, however, they were changing, and therefore the control rates used were those determined just before each therapy cycle.

Fig. 4 shows the pretreatment UdR incorporation rate; there was no difference between responsive and non-responsive patients or between different types of leukemia, regardless of how the rate of incorporation was expressed. Similarly, no differences could be detected between the TdR rates of these patient categories (not shown).

Effect of MTX in vitro on UdR incorporation. The in vitro effect of MTX (10^{-6} moles/liter) on the rate of UdR incorporation by blasts studied before therapy is shown in Fig. 5. The results are classified according to disease type or subsequent clinical response to MTX therapy. Within each group, the rates are expressed in two ways: the actual UdR rates at 10^{-6} moles/liter are shown in Fig. 5 A and 5 B, and the UdR rates expressed as fractions of their respective controls; these

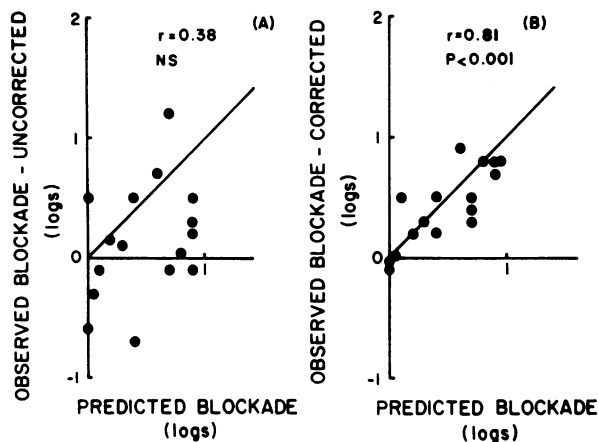


FIGURE 8 Correlation between observed and predicted blockade of UdR-³H incorporation during therapy. Data are for only the 1st log of blockade. (A) Observed blockade calculated without correction for changes in TdR-³H rate. Negative values for blockade represent increases in UdR-³H rate above pretreatment values. (B) Same data corrected for changes in TdR-³H rate.

TABLE III
Toxicity of High Dose Methotrexate-Folinic Acid Therapy in Patients with Acute Leukemia in Relapse

Toxicity	Number of courses/ Total number
Marrow	
Neutropenia*	17/25
Thrombocytopenia*	14/25
Gastrointestinal	
Anorexia or vomiting	9/25
Mild mucositis‡	6/25
Moderate mucositis	2/25
Other	
Skin rash	2/25
LUQ pain	5/25
Alopecia	3/25
Deaths	1/25

* Defined in Methods.

‡ Defined in "Results-Toxicity."

fractional UdR rates are shown in Fig. 5 C and 5 D. No differences were detected between any groups regardless of how results were expressed. None of these patients had received high-dose MTX therapy before.

Effect of infusions of MTX on UdR incorporation. The effect of MTX infusions on the rate of UdR incorporation by blasts is shown in Fig. 6. Note that patients are subdivided according to which cycle of therapy was being studied. Overall, blast cells from responsive patients showed the greatest decreases of UdR incorporation. Those of nonresponsive patients studied during the 1st infusion showed less inhibition, and the inhibition was least in the blasts of nonresponsive patients studied during the 2nd and 3rd treatment cycles. The responses of each group are significantly different ($P < 0.05$) from each other at the 12th hr of the MTX infusion. At all time points, the inhibition produced in cells of responsive patients was significantly greater than that in non-responsive patients studied during the 2nd or 3rd infusions. In responsive patients, blasts disappeared so quickly after the 1st MTX infusion that they could not be studied thereafter.

Effect of infusions of MTX on TdR incorporation. The rate of incorporation of TdR into DNA of leukemic cells changed markedly during MTX infusions. The rate/ 10^6 blasts was usually increased above pretreatment values throughout MTX and folinic infusions regardless of clinical outcome of therapy. For example, when rates before treatment were compared with those at the 24th hr of MTX infusion, there was no difference between responsive and nonresponsive patients (Fig. 7 A and 7 B), although perhaps the increase was less marked in

responsive patients. However, if account was taken of changes in both peripheral blast count and the TdR rate/ 10^6 blasts by expressing results in terms of TdR rate/milliliter blood, most responsive cases could be separated from most nonresponsive cases. In 11 cases, the TdR rate/milliliter had fallen by the 24th hr of MTX infusions (Fig. 7 C), and seven of these went on to remission. On the other hand, of the nine cases in which the TdR rate/milliliter blood had not decreased below pretreatment values by the 24th hr of MTX infusion, only one went on to remission (Fig. 7 D). All the data shown in Fig. 7 pertain to studies of the 1st infusion of MTX in each patient.

Correlation between in vitro and in vivo effects of MTX on UdR incorporation. As explained in the Methods section, fractional UdR rates were predicted for each MTX concentration measured during the infusions, and the fractional UdR rates actually observed were compared with this value. In both, the changes in the UdR rates were expressed as logs of decrease from pretreatment values. Fig. 8 A shows that there was a poor correlation between predicted and observed rates for the 1st log of blockade, i.e., for fractional rates from 1 to 0.1. This discrepancy can be best appreciated by noting that some UdR rates were observed to be even greater than the preinfusion rate despite the presence of MTX, giving rise to fractional rates greater than 1. In Fig. 8 A these are expressed as negative values on the ordinate.

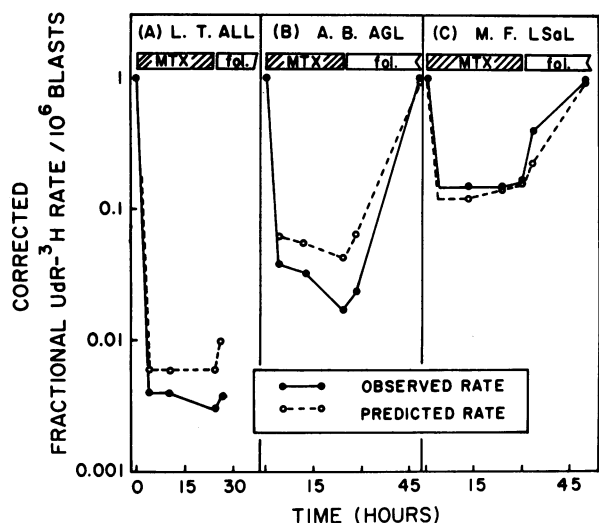


FIGURE 9 Correlation between observed and predicted UdR- ^3H incorporation rates during therapy. Rates were calculated per 10^6 blasts. Observed UdR- ^3H rates are fractions of pretreatment rate corrected for changes in TdR- ^3H rates. L. T. had a complete remission, A. B. and M. F. were treatment failures. Patients' pretreatment rates were respectively 164, 9.6, and 29 cpm/min per 10^6 blasts.

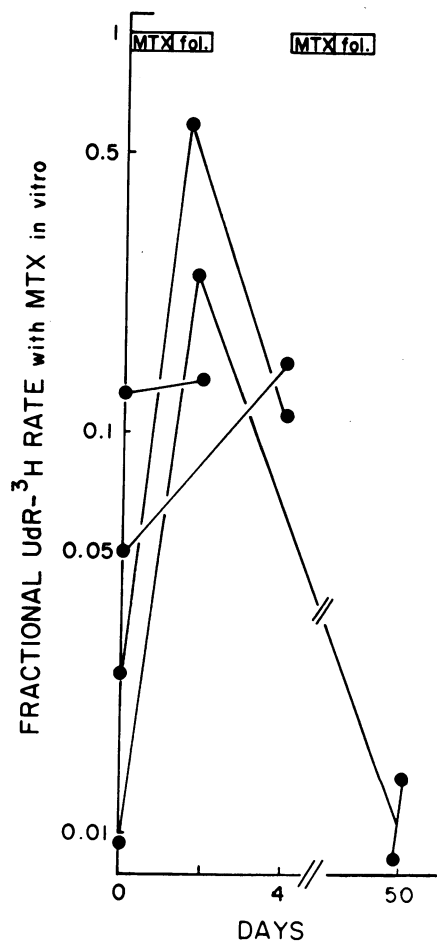


FIGURE 10 UdR- ^3H incorporation by blasts in the presence of MTX in vitro—changes occurring after MTX therapy—responsive patients. Rates were measured after 30 min exposure to 10^{-8} M MTX in vitro, calculated per 10^6 blasts, and expressed as a fraction of the control rate. These patients all went into remission.

If the UdR rates observed during infusions were expressed as fractions of a corrected pretreatment UdR rate (see Methods, "calculation of correction factor"), then there was a good correlation between predicted and observed fractional UdR rates for the 1st log of blockade (Fig. 8 B). However, the correlation between predicted and observed blockade at the 2nd and 3rd logs of blockade (fractional rates of 0.1–0.001) was the same ($r = 0.65$) regardless of whether or not the correction factor was applied and was significant ($P < 0.05$). The regression line relating the predicted with the corrected observed blockade had a slope of 1.10 ± 0.07 ($b \pm S_b$), indicating there was no systematic error in predicting blockade (slope not significantly different from 1).

Fig. 9 shows three examples of studies correlating observed with predicted UdR rates during drug infu-

sions, using appropriate correction factors derived from the concomitantly measured TdR rates (not shown).

When this correction was applied to the fractional UdR rates shown in Fig. 6, the differences between the rates of the patient groups narrowed, but patients studied during their 1st MTX infusion still showed significant differences from nonresponsive patients studied during their 2nd or 3rd MTX infusion.

When the corrections were applied to the pretreatment UdR rates to generate new "control" UdR rates, it was assumed that the pretreatment ratio of TdR to UdR incorporation rates would remain constant were it not for the presence of MTX. It would be therefore important to show that the ratio of TdR to UdR incorporation actually did remain stable if unperturbed by therapy. The ratio of TdR to UdR rate was 3.2 ± 0.2 (SE) for both lymphoblastic and AGL and AMnL cells and was constant for a given patient despite changes in the day-to-day values of both rates. The correlation coefficient between the two rates was 0.99 for lymphoblastic cells and 0.98 for AGL and AMnL cells.

Changes in resistance of cells to MTX in vitro. When cells were tested for sensitivity to MTX in vitro during therapy, changes occurred. In the patients whose disease subsequently remitted (Fig. 10), the fractional UdR incorporation rate at 10^{-6} M MTX in vitro measured in cells harvested during the folinic acid infusions was increased above the pretreatment value but appeared to be returning toward base line levels thereafter. Blast counts declined so rapidly after the first cycle of therapy in this group that it was impossible to perform serial studies in all patients. In one case, complete remission occurred with only one infusion of MTX and folinic acid, even though the cells tested during the folinic infusion showed a fractional UdR rate 25-fold higher than the pretreatment cells. When the patient relapsed 50 days later, the cells had regained the original pretreatment fractional UdR rate and again the patient remitted on MTX-folinic therapy.

In patients in whom no remission occurred (Fig. 11), the in vitro responses to MTX of leukemic cells surviving treatment appeared different. Blasts surviving

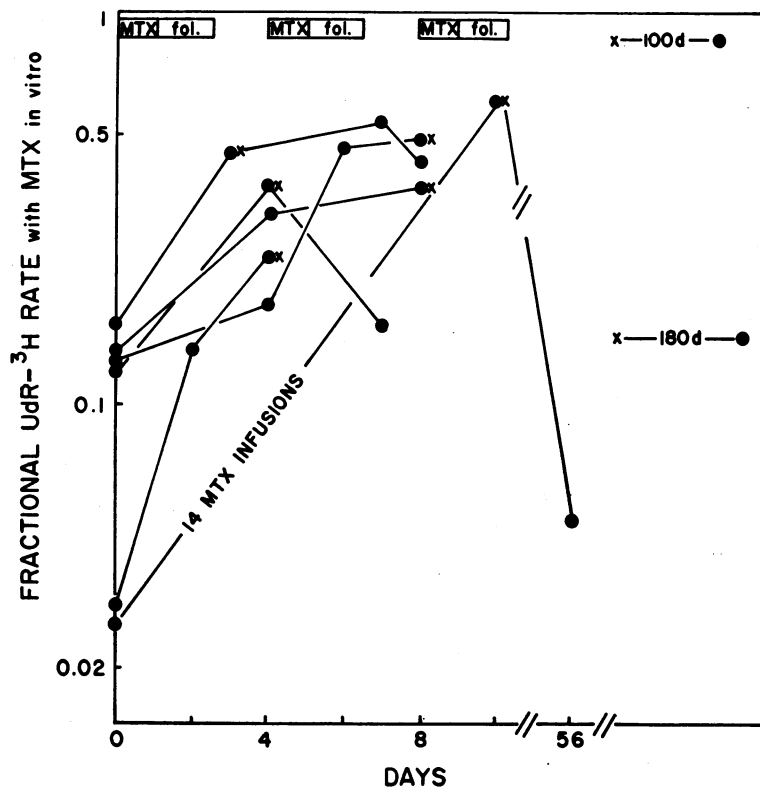


FIGURE 11 UdR-³H incorporation by blasts in the presence of MTX in vitro—changes occurring after MTX therapy—nonresponsive patients. Rates were measured after 30 min exposure to 10^{-6} M MTX, calculated per 10^6 blasts, and expressed as a fraction of the control rate. One patient, D. D. (ALL), remitted but relapsed after 14 MTX infusions, when his cells became resistant to MTX in vitro. Remission could not be induced in the others. × = termination of MTX-folinic therapy; d = days.

TABLE IV
Leukemic Cell Dihydrofolate Reductase Activity During Methotrexate-Folinic Acid Therapy

Name	Disease	DHFR* activity at pH 7.0		DHFR activity at pH 8.5		Response
		Before MTX infusion	At end of MTX infusion	Before MTX infusion	At end of MTX infusion	
		$\mu\text{moles/hr per mg}$		$\mu\text{moles/hr per mg}$		
A.						
L. T.	ALL					
	4-22-67	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	Complete remission
	6-14-67	<0.005	<0.005	0.056	0.034	Complete remission
A. P.	RSaL	0.030	<0.005	0.020	0.005	Complete remission
D. D.	ALL	0.026	<0.005	0.005	0.005	Partial remission
B.						
L. F.	AMnL	0.015	<0.005	0.017	0.025	Partial remission
M. E.	AMnL	0.039	<0.005	0.036	0.070	Partial remission
M. P.	LSaL	0.100	<0.005	0.100	0.240	Partial remission
C.						
A. S.	AGL	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	Indeterminate, probable remission
J. V.	LSaL	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.015	Indeterminate, probably no remission
B. M.	LSaL	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	No remission
A. B.†	AGL					
	4-19-67	0.023	0.009	0.073	0.163	No remission
	11-29-67	0.030	0.010	0.005	0.034	No remission
W. B.†	AGL	0.082	0.095	0.180	0.340	No remission
D. D.†	ALL	0.033	0.033	0.220	0.250	No remission
M. F.†	LSaL	—	0.120	—	0.790	No remission

* DHFR, dihydrofolate reductase enzyme.

† Patients received MTX within the week before present study.

successive infusions of MTX and folinic acid showed a progressive rise in the fractional UdR rate at 10^{-6} M MTX in vitro, and these high fractional UdR rates were slow to return to pretreatment levels compared with the responsive cases. Thus, when therapy finally had to be abandoned in the nonresponsive group (indicated in Fig. 11 by the X's), the fractional UdR rates were uniformly higher (0.26–0.5) than the last tests available in the responsive group (0.1–0.15). Two patients had been treated 100 and 180 days before these biochemical studies were being done, and both had failed to respond. When tested for the first time, their blasts still showed fractional UdR rates of 10^{-6} M MTX which were higher than the patients tested before any treatment was given (compare with Fig. 5).

(g) *Changes in DHFR enzyme activity.* The changes in DHFR enzyme activity measured in relation to therapy are summarized in Table IV. Enzyme activity may be measured by performing the assay at pH 8.5 because the MTX-enzyme complex dissociates, but the value thus obtained probably does not represent the level of free intracellular enzyme. Rather, enzyme activity measured at the lower pH of 7.0 probably more

closely approximates the level of free enzyme activity present in the intact cell (35).

In patients with the most favorable responses, enzyme activity measured at pH 7.0 could not be detected during MTX infusions while that at pH 8.5 was reduced or unchanged (Table IV A). In patients with partial remissions, activity at pH 7.0 was also undetectable but activity at pH 8.5 rose slightly near the end of the infusion. (Table IV B). When the enzyme levels could be detected in the cells of patients who did not obtain a remission, the activity at pH 7.0 was not completely inhibited and even rose in some patients; enzyme activity at pH 8.5 was regularly increased by the end of the infusion (Table IV C).

DISCUSSION

Clinical results

Patients who had lymphoblastic leukemia and who had not previously been treated with MTX obtained the best clinical responses, and the results compared favorably with other modes of therapy of leukemia relapsing after initial remission (36, 37).

Gastrointestinal toxicity was not a major problem, but myelosuppression was more severe than was anticipated from a similar schedule in nonleukemic individuals (7). This may have been due to a reduced granulocyte reserve pool and an increased MTX sensitivity of the normal elements in the leukemic marrow compared with the normal elements in the marrows of patients with carcinoma (38). In addition, after patients with leukemia went into remission they experienced less myelotoxicity on the same high dose MTX schedule.

One of the most striking results of therapy was the rapid fall of the peripheral blast count. (Fig. 3). The logarithm of the count frequently decreased linearly with time, implying exponential or random disappearance of cells. This rapid decline is difficult to explain if it is assumed that MTX affects only the proliferating fraction of the circulating blasts. This is because most circulating blasts are in a nonproliferative G_1 or G_0 phase⁹ (39, 40) and therefore should not be susceptible to the effects of MTX (17). Therapy may have inhibited DNA synthesis in anatomical sites which had more proliferative potential than the blood, e.g. marrow and which maintained the input of blasts to the vascular compartment. Hence, the rapid fall of circulating blasts could be explained by inhibition of entry of blasts into the circulation from these sites rather than direct "kill" of circulating blasts. If so, then in the untreated patient there would be a significant "death rate" and rapid turnover of peripheral blasts, and the synthesis of new cells required to maintain the steady-state peripheral blast count could approximate 35×10^6 cells/24 hr (20 kg child with 10,000 blasts/mm³ blood). Another explanation for the marked changes in the blast count in the peripheral blood might be that MTX produces a direct lethal effect on blasts regardless of their place in the mitotic cycle. Some evidence exists that this may occur with high doses of MTX in experimental systems (41).

Biochemical results

The test system. Attempts at predicting chemotherapeutic results based on drug effects on cells in vitro have been numerous (42-52) but none have achieved practical application. Several prerequisites for success of such attempts may be suggested. The mode of drug action must be known so that the in vitro test can monitor biochemical disturbances closely related to the drugs' cytostatic and cytotoxic effects. In the present study, we chose to monitor the effects of MTX on DNA synthesis at the step of dUMP conversion to dTMP (Fig. 1) because the evidence from viral, bacterial, and animal systems suggested that MTX produces cytostatic and

⁹ G_1 period of cell cycle between mitosis (M) and S. If cells do not resume DNA synthesis $G_1 = G_0$. S = period of DNA synthesis.

cytotoxic effects primarily by blocking this step (17, 19). In addition, in any test system, results must be replicable, quantifiable over a wide range of drug concentrations, and rapidly obtainable. Furthermore, clinical-biochemical correlates must be made on a quantitative basis and must cover a wide range of responses to be clinically useful. In this study, the rate of incorporation of deoxynucleosides into DNA was measured instead of the total amount incorporated after a fixed incubation period to ensure greater accuracy. Thus, if incorporation was not linear with time in control incubations, it was presumed DNA synthesis had ceased due to unfavorable in vitro culture conditions and results were not used. This method of measurement ensured reproducibility and allowed conversion of data to the logarithmic form (53). Thus, the effect of drug on the UdR incorporation rate could be accurately quantitated over several logs of dose and response.

Potential sources of error in the test system considered were: varying rates of phosphorylation of deoxynucleosides, cleavage of deoxyribose from the pyrimidine bases, and exchange of ribose for deoxyribose (54). Error from these was judged minimal because incorporation was linear, rate determinations were replicable, and the ratio of TdR to UdR incorporation rate remained constant (Table II).

The sensitivity of blast cells to MTX in vitro before institution of treatment appeared stable as judged by the reproducibility of the fractional UdR rates. Serial pretreatment studies were not performed in patients whose blast counts were rapidly changing without therapy. Perhaps in such cases, the sensitivity of the blasts to MTX in vitro might not be as constant as those reported here. Also, comparisons of sensitivity of blasts in blood and marrow were not made and hence the relationship between the responses of peripheral and marrow blasts was not established. However, the system of study described here is easily adaptable to the blasts of the marrow, and investigations are currently underway to determine the effects of therapy on this potentially more important compartment of the leukemic cell population.

Clinical-biochemical Correlates

Pretreatment deoxynucleoside incorporation rates. It is believed that the larger the growth fraction of a population, the faster is the growth rate of that population, and the more susceptible is it to the lethal effects of antimetabolites (55). One would expect that the deoxynucleoside incorporation rates/10⁶ blasts would be some measure of the relative sizes of the growth fractions of different leukemic cell populations. Thus, the higher the deoxynucleoside incorporation rates might occur in populations most susceptible to MTX. However, we saw no relationship between the deoxynucleoside in-

corporation rate of peripheral leukemic blasts and the clinical outcome of therapy (Fig. 4).

Effect of MTX in vitro on UdR incorporation. Necheles, Maniatis, and Allen (56) studied the in vitro effects of MTX on UdR incorporation by leukemic marrow cells. They reported that 2.2×10^{-6} M MTX produced 65% or more inhibition in cells of responsive cases and 45% or less in cells of clinically resistant cases. In our study this drug concentration produced 98% inhibition of UdR incorporation in cells of previously untreated patients (range 93–99.5%) but did not produce a greater inhibition in cells of patients who responded well to therapy either at 2.2×10^{-6} M MTX or at 10^{-6} M MTX (Fig. 5 D). However, comparison of our data with that of Necheles et al. may not be valid due to differences in tissues sampled, duration of incubation of cells with drug, methods of measuring drug effects, and differences in therapy protocols. Thus, in those patients who had not previously received MTX in high dosage, we could not predict the results of MTX-folinic therapy solely on the basis of the in vitro effect of MTX on UdR incorporation by blasts. Additional factors that were not taken into account by this in vitro test must therefore have contributed to the outcome. A major drawback to the studies of drug effects on cells has been the failure to measure the adaptive resistance of the cells to a particular antimetabolite, i.e., resistance developing rapidly during the first exposure to the drug. Thus, leukemic cells initially sensitive in vitro to azauridine (57), and marrow cells to asparaginase (58), may become resistant to the drug relatively quickly upon being exposed to these agents in vivo. In fact, *failure* of the cells to rapidly become resistant upon drug exposure may be a definition of sensitivity which is most relevant to prediction of clinical responsiveness to antimetabolite therapy. Other approaches have been taken in attempts to predict the outcome of MTX therapy based on in vitro testing of target cells. Kessel, Hall, Roberts, and Wodinsky (59) reported a close correlation between in vitro uptake of MTX by murine leukemia cells and in vivo effects of MTX therapy as judged by prolongation of life of leukemic mice. Several authors, including Fischer (60), have shown defective transport of MTX to be a mechanism of resistance of animal tumor cells to the antifolate. While there is a correlation between antileukemic effects of MTX therapy and in vitro MTX uptake by leukemic cells of humans (43), overlap in the in vitro responses of the cells may limit the usefulness of this method of predicting the outcome of therapy in individual cases.

Effects of infusions of MTX on UdR incorporation. The relationship between the in vivo effects of MTX on UdR incorporation and the therapeutic outcome was examined. As can be seen from Fig. 6, the patients who

went into remission on therapy had the greatest degree of reduction in UdR incorporation. During the MTX infusion, the cells of responsive patients showed UdR incorporation rates which were 0.005–0.013 of the pretreatment rate. In the resistant patients studied during the 2nd and 3rd MTX infusions, the UdR incorporation rates were 0.15–0.2 of the pretreatment rates, significantly greater than the responsive group. Thus, the measurements of the uncorrected fractional UdR incorporation rates during MTX infusions did bear some relationship to the clinical outcome of therapy, but there was considerable overlap in results of the first infusion between responsive and nonresponsive patients.

Correlation between in vitro and in vivo effects of MTX on UdR incorporation. There was little correlation between the fractional UdR incorporation in the presence of MTX in vitro and that seen with in vivo drug exposure for the 1st log of blockade. However, when the effects of the changing TrR incorporation rate were compensated for as described in the Methods section, there was excellent agreement between predicted and observed fractional UdR rates. It thus appears possible to predict how much blockade of dUMP conversion to dTMP can be produced in a given population of cells by a given treatment with MTX, but not what the actual UdR rate will be because of the unpredictability of the effect on the TdR rate. That is, it may be possible to control the degree of the “thymine-less” state to which the cells are subjected. However, there was little difference between responsive and nonresponsive patients in respect of the degree and duration of blockade of dUMP conversion to dTMP, at least during the 1st MTX infusion. It may be that a critical difference between the blasts of the two patient groups was that the leukemic cells of nonresponsive patients were able to tolerate the thymine-less state for a longer period of time without suffering irreversible damage. This in fact may be the reason why infrequent large doses of MTX are more effective than small frequent doses. Some proliferating cells, e.g. susceptible tumor cells, may be unable even for a brief period to tolerate a thymine-less state while others, e.g. normal marrow cells or “resistant” tumor cells, may be tolerant of such a state being only arrested but not killed by drug exposure. We could predict how much blockade could be produced but not *how long* a given degree of blockade of UdR incorporation had to be maintained to produce maximum kill of leukemic cells. To predict how much kill would be produced for each hour of a given degree of blockade, one would need an in vitro cloning system or its equivalent and none such is available for human leukemic blasts directly sampled from the patient.

It is noteworthy that less blockade of UdR incorporation was seen in blasts of nonresponsive patients stud-

ied during the 2nd and 3rd infusions, and in vitro their blasts were resistant to MTX as judged by the higher fractional UdR rates seen after half-hour exposure to MTX at 10^{-6} moles/liter. This biochemical resistance probably resulted from blasts surviving an MTX infusion, acquiring detectable resistance to MTX during the folinic "rescue" procedure, and then losing this "resistance" less rapidly than the blasts of responsive patients.

Effects of MTX infusions on TdR incorporation. The TdR incorporation rate during the MTX infusion did not seem related to the therapeutic outcome, if one compares the rates/ 10^6 blasts. Regardless of how the patients fared, in most cases the TdR incorporation rate at the end of the MTX infusion was elevated above pretreatment values, although the rise perhaps was less marked in the cells of responsive patients (Fig. 7 B). These changes in TdR rates were unpredictable and were responsible in large measure for the fact that the UdR rates did not coincide with those expected from pretreatment in vitro studies. However, when the product TdR rate/ 10^6 blasts times blast count in million/ml of blood (TdR rate/milliliter) was determined before therapy and compared with the postinfusion value, segregation of responsive from nonresponsive patients was partially achieved. Thus, if by the end of the 1st infusion the TdR rate/milliliter remained above pretreatment values, remission was unlikely, while in the group in whom the TdR rate/milliliter decreased below pretreatment values, the majority went on to remission. In all patients, the blast count fell by the end of the infusion, and no difference could be seen in the degree of decline between responsive and nonresponsive patients. Roberts and Hall (61) reported that after single doses of MTX, the TdR rate decreased or did not change in the ALL cells and rose in the AGL cells. In that study, biochemical results were not correlated with the outcome of therapy in individual cases, but it is well established that ALL is much more responsive to MTX therapy than is AGL or AMnL.

Studies of cultured murine leukemia cells have shown that MTX depresses TdR incorporation into DNA by L5178Y mouse leukemia cells from a rapidly growing culture but has little effect on TdR incorporation by cells from resting cultures. Corresponding to these different effects on TdR incorporation are great differences in the lethal effects of the drug. For example, cells in the log cultures are killed at a 6-fold greater rate than are cells from resting cultures.³⁰ In cells most susceptible to the cytotoxic effects of MTX, the drug may interfere with purine biosynthesis and block DNA synthesis on this basis (hence suppress TdR and UdR incorporation) as

³⁰ Hryniuk, W., G. Fischer, and J. Bertino. Unpublished observations.

well as blocking UdR incorporation at the additional step of dUMP conversion to dTMP. However, after many hours, MTX might affect TdR incorporation in several other ways besides interfering with purine biosynthesis, e.g., by synchronizing cells, inducing TdR-kinase, killing cells, and deranging movements of cells between body compartments. Thus, a depression of the TdR incorporation rate occurring during an MTX infusion would probably not be explicable by only one effect of the drug, but it may be an important sign that the cell population is sensitive to the cytotoxic effects of MTX.

Patterns in DHFR enzyme activity. Increased levels of DHFR enzyme appeared in extracts of blasts refractory to therapy (Table IV c), but not in blasts responding to therapy (Table IV a and IV b). Increased DHFR levels have been repeatedly observed in extracts of normal and malignant cells surviving MTX exposure (62-66). Roberts and Hall could not detect increased DHFR after MTX therapy if folate were used as substrate (63), perhaps for technical reasons (35), since Rothenberg, Schreiber, and Clark showed increased folate-reducing activity in extracts of leukemic cells clinically resistant to MTX (67). Dihydrofolate, not folate, is the probable physiological substrate for DHFR enzyme (68), hence alterations in enzyme activity with dihydrofolate as substrate would be more relevant to MTX-resistance mechanisms.

Hillcoat, Swett, and Bertino showed DHFR enzyme activity of human cells in culture rose during logarithmic growth (66). It then declined during the stationary phase, possibly due to proteolysis, but MTX bound to DHFR prevented enzyme decay. Murine L1210 leukemia cells in culture did not show increased enzyme activity during logarithmic growth and MTX failed to produce accumulation of bound enzyme.³¹ Furthermore, the mouse cells were more sensitive to MTX than were the human cells. Therefore, an additional difference of major importance between these two cell types in culture or between AGL or AMnL and ALL leukemia in humans may be that in cells showing an enzyme rise, DHFR is turning over faster. This capacity for rapid enzyme synthesis, associated with proliferating cells of a growth fraction which is slowly turning over would be responsible for the relative lack of sensitivity of these cells to MTX therapy. In any case, of all the parameters studied, the patterns observed in the DHFR enzyme activity of blasts during chemotherapy showed the best correlation with clinical outcome. Unfortunately, it was not possible to detect DHFR activity before therapy in many cases, and, hence, the usefulness of this assay in modulating therapy might be quite limited.

³¹ Hillcoat, B. Personal communication.

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