

Current status and recommendations for biomarkers and biobanking in neurofibromatosis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Clinically validated biomarkers for neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1), neurofibromatosis 2 (NF2), and schwannomatosis (SWN) have not been identified to date. The biomarker working group's goals are to (1) define biomarker needs in NF1, NF2, and SWN; (2) summarize existing data on biomarkers in NF1, NF2, and SWN; (3) outline recommendations for sample collection and biomarker development; and (4) standardize sample collection and methodology protocols where possible to promote comparison between studies by publishing standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Methods: The biomarker group reviewed published data on biomarkers in NF1, NF2, and SWN and on biobanking efforts outside these diseases via literature search, defined the need for biomarkers in NF, and developed recommendations in a series of consensus meetings.

Results: We describe existing biomarkers in NF and report consensus recommendations for SOP and a minimal clinical dataset to accompany samples derived from patients with NF1, NF2, and SWN in decentralized biobanks.

Conclusions: These recommendations are intended to provide clinicians and researchers with a common set of guidelines to collect and store biospecimens and for establishment of biobanks for NF1, NF2, and SWN. *Neurology*® 2016;87 (Suppl 1):S40–S48

GLOSSARY

5-S-CD = 5-S-cysteinyldopa; **ADM** = adrenomedullin; **MIA** = melanoma inhibitory activity; **MPNST** = malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors; **NF1** = neurofibromatosis 1; **NF2** = neurofibromatosis 2; **PNF** = plexiform neurofibromas; **REiNS** = Response Evaluation in Neurofibromatosis and Schwannomatosis; **sAXL** = soluble growth factor receptor Axl; **SOP** = standard operating procedure; **SWN** = schwannomatosis.

The neurofibromatoses—neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1), neurofibromatosis 2 (NF2), and schwannomatosis (SWN)—are genetically distinct neurocutaneous syndromes that share many features. All 3 conditions demonstrate wide variability in disease manifestations, and are characterized by progressive, lifelong, and potentially life-threatening complications. Standard treatment is limited to surgery for most tumor manifestations. Given the unmet need for nonsurgical therapies, there have been >20 clinical trials performed between 1993 and 2014 for NF1 and NF2 with varying measures of response. Few studies have documented evidence of clinical efficacy for investigational agents.¹ To date, no biomarker-driven trials have been performed in NF.

The Response Evaluation in Neurofibromatosis and Schwannomatosis (REiNS) International Collaboration was created in 2011 to define and develop the most informative, reliable, and meaningful endpoints for clinical trials for NF. The REiNS group is composed of several working groups.² The biomarker working group, which includes neurologists, oncologists, geneticists,

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pathologists, dermatologists, pediatricians, and basic scientists, has the goals to (1) define biomarker needs in NF1, NF2, and SWN; (2) summarize existing data on biomarkers in NF1, NF2, and SWN; (3) outline initial recommendations for sample collection and biomarker development; and (4) harmonize sample collection and processing protocols where possible to allow for data comparison between studies by publishing standard operating procedures (SOPs).

This article summarizes the progress toward these goals. The biomarker group has concentrated on biomarkers in blood, urine, and tissue. Imaging biomarkers are discussed separately by the REiNS imaging working group.³

METHODS The biomarker group first performed a literature search, and reviewed and summarized existing data on biomarkers in NF1, NF2, and SWN. The group then met during a series of meetings in collaboration with the Children's Tumor Foundation (1) to establish SOPs for sample collection of NF tissue specimens that facilitate data comparison between studies and (2) to develop a minimal clinical dataset that would accompany each sample. The working group anticipates that these recommendations will be updated periodically as new information on biomarkers becomes available. Detailed assay protocols will be available on the REiNS Web site (www.reinscollaboration.org).

RESULTS Biomarkers are used for early detection of disease or in disease classification (diagnostic biomarkers), in predicting response or adverse events (predictive biomarkers), in defining optimal drug dose (metabolic/pharmacodynamic biomarkers), or in forecasting progression or recurrence (outcome biomarkers).⁴ Previous natural history studies in NF1 and NF2 have clearly demonstrated a high degree of variability in disease phenotype and tumor behavior in these conditions.⁵ This variability introduces complexity into the identification of valid biomarkers for NF and schwannomatosis. For example, a biomarker could potentially correlate with the presence of the genetic syndrome (e.g., NF1, NF2, or schwannomatosis), of a specific tumor type (e.g., gastrointestinal stromal tumor in NF1), with a nontumor phenotype of NF (e.g., pain severity in schwannomatosis), with cumulative disease burden (e.g., whole body tumor burden), with disease progression (e.g., growth of plexiform neurofibroma in NF1), or with malignant transformation (e.g., malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor from plexiform neurofibroma). Given the overlap in many of these phenotypes, validating these biomarkers for individual disease manifestations will require careful phenotyping of patients.

Diagnostic biomarkers in NF. Historically, NF1, NF2, and schwannomatosis have been diagnosed using established

clinical criteria. Advances in molecular techniques over the last 2 decades have led to the availability of genetic diagnosis for these conditions.^{6,7} The sensitivity of genetic analysis for diagnosis of NF depends on the founder status and the clinical phenotype (segmental vs generalized) but ranges from 30% for sporadic schwannomatosis to >95% for NF1. When a causative genetic alteration in the *NF1*, *NF2*, *SMARCB1*, or *LZTR1* genes is identified, it can be used as diagnostic biomarker for related family members. In clinical practice, this information is used by reproductive endocrinologists for prenatal diagnosis or preimplantation genetic diagnosis and by genetic counselors for presymptomatic diagnosis of family members. However, additional diagnostic biomarkers will undoubtedly be useful to identify patients with specific disease features, such as plexiform neurofibromas or optic gliomas.

Outcome biomarkers in NF. Similarly, there is great variability in clinical outcomes for patients with NF. For example, while optic pathway glioma occurs in about 15% of individuals with NF1, only about 1/3 of these tumors are symptomatic, and less will progress and require active treatment.⁸ Optic pathway gliomas will even spontaneously regress without treatment. This variability in outcome highlights the need to develop outcome biomarkers for NF disease manifestations. Outcome biomarkers provide evidence about the patient's disease outcome independent of any specific intervention. A validated outcome biomarker would be valuable to determine the long-term risk for dermal neurofibromas and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors in patients with NF1, for risk of complete deafness in patients with NF2, and for risk of severe chronic pain in patients with schwannomatosis.

Predictive biomarkers in NF. Over the last decade, there has been an explosion of clinical trials for NF-related tumors and conditions. The opportunity to study novel agents in NF opens the possibility of developing and incorporating biomarker studies into early clinical trials. To date, clinical trials run through the Neurofibromatosis Clinical Trials Consortium have included studies of pharmacodynamic biomarkers and predictive biomarkers. As drugs with activity against NF become available, these studies will provide valuable information about which patients are likely to require treatment in the future and which are likely to respond to therapy.

Existing data on biomarkers in NF1, NF2, and SWN. During development, biomarkers pass through a series of stages, including early research and development (exploratory biomarker), demonstration and validation (probable biomarker), characterization and qualification (known biomarker), and surrogacy (biomarker can substitute for clinical endpoint). For the neurofibromatoses, all

Table 1 Exploratory biomarker studies published for neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1)

Biomarker	Correlate with	NF patients, n	Controls, n	Result	Reference
Diagnostic biomarkers					
MIA	NF1 status	42	22	Greater in NF1 than in unaffected controls	9
	Tumor load			Greater in NF1 with PNF than in NF1 without PNF	
	MPNST			Greater in patients with NF1 with higher tumor burden	
MIA 5-S-CD				No difference between patients with NF1 with or without MPNST	
	NF1 status	25	14	MIA greater in NF1 than in unaffected controls	10
	PNF status			No difference in MIA between patients with NF1 with or without PNF	
	Age			MIA levels correlate with age	
				5-S-CD greater in NF1 than in unaffected controls	
ADM				5-S-CD does not correlate with age	
	MPNST	32	25	Higher ADM levels in NF1 with MPNST than in NF1 with PNF	11
				No difference between patients with NF1 with or without PNF	
IL-6, IFN- γ , TNF- α , EGFR				Higher ADM levels in patients with NF1 \pm PNF than in controls	
	NF1 status	104	41	Serum concentrations of IL-6, IFN- γ , and TNF- α were significantly higher in NF1 than in healthy controls	14
IGFBP-1, RANTES	MPNST status			Serum concentrations of EGFR were significantly lower in NF1 than in healthy controls	
	NF1 status	104	41	Serum concentrations of IGFBP-1 and RANTES were significantly higher in patients with NF1 with MPNST than in those without MPNST	14
	MPNST status			Serum IGFBP-1 correlated with internal tumor load	
Fetal antigen 1				Internal tumor load	
	NF1	13	177	Statistically significant difference between median values	12
sAXL				Not able to distinguish between groups	
	NF1 diagnosis, presence of NF1	72	46	Increased in patients with NF1 compared to controls	13
RASSF1A methylation				Increased in patients with NF1 with PNF compared to those without	
	MPNST	20 MPNSTs methylated, 12 unmethylated		MPNST with RASSF1 methylated had worse prognosis than unmethylated, $p = 0.014$	15
miR-204	MPNST	12 NF1, 10 NF1 + MPNST		Downregulation of miR-204 downregulated in MPNST	16
Predictive biomarkers					
FOXM1	Survival	38 MPNST		High FOXM1 protein expression was predictor of poor survival for patients with NF1 with MPNST	17
CDK4	Survival	38 MPNST		CDK4 copy number gain by aCGH was predictor of poor survival for patients with NF1 with MPNST	17
Survivin/TK1, TOP2A	Survival with MPNST	64 NF1 with MPNST		Stratifies MPNST into high and low risk	20

Abbreviations: 5-S-CD = 5-S-cysteinylidopa; aCGH = array comparative genomic hybridization; ADM = adrenomedullin; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; IFN = interferon; IL = interleukin; MIA = melanoma inhibitory activity; miR = microRNA; MPNST = malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors; PNF = plexiform neurofibromas; sAXL = soluble growth factor receptor Axl; TNF = tumor necrosis factor.

biomarkers published to date are considered exploratory; none has been validated to achieve probable biomarker status. Thus far, all published biomarker studies have been performed in the setting of NF1 (table 1); there are no published data on biomarkers in NF2 or schwannomatosis. These exploratory studies are all limited by a variety of technical issues such as limited statistical

power, lack of an independent validation set, and lack of longitudinal data.

Diagnostic biomarkers in NF1.

- Melanoma inhibitory activity (MIA)—In a study of 42 patients with NF1 and 22 healthy controls,⁹ MIA serum levels were significantly

greater in patients with NF1 (15.2 ng/mL) than in controls (4.5 ng/mL), in patients with NF1 with plexiform neurofibromas (PNF) than in those without PNF, in patients with NF1 with high numbers of cutaneous or subcutaneous neurofibromas than in those without such tumors, and in patients with NF1 with greater internal tumor load than in those with low internal tumor load. In contrast, serum levels of MIA were not significantly different between patients with NF1 with and without malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNST). MIA as a biomarker for NF1 was also investigated by another group.¹⁰ This group added the analysis of the metabolite 5-S-cysteinyl-dopa (5-S-CD). They found concordant results with higher MIA levels in 25 patients with NF1 compared with 14 controls (13.1 vs 9.3 ng/mL) but did not find significantly different levels between patients with NF1 with or without PNF (15.1 vs 12.0 ng/mL, respectively). In their study, serum 5-S-CD levels were significantly higher in patients with NF1 than in controls and did not correlate with age. Hence, MIA does not appear to be a robust biomarker for distinguishing unaffected controls from patients with NF1 or between patients with NF1 with or without MPNST. Further work is needed to explore the utility of 5-S-CD to distinguish between groups.

- **Adrenomedullin (ADM)**—In a study of 32 patients with NF1 and 25 control patients,¹¹ serum ADM levels were significantly greater in patients with NF1 with MPNST (0.24 ng/mL, n = 5) than in patients with NF1 with PNF (0.18 ng/mL, n = 17); however, there was significant overlap in ADM levels between the cohorts. ADM levels were also significantly higher in patients with NF1 with or without MPNST (0.18 ng/mL, n = 27) than in controls (0.07 ng/mL, n = 25). No significant differences were noted between patients with NF1 with or without PNF. Although the data for ADM data are more promising than those for MIA, the current data do not indicate that ADM is a reliable biomarker in NF1 and further studies are warranted.
- **Fetal antigen 1**—In a study of 13 adult patients with NF1 and 177 adult controls,¹² the median fetal antigen 1 levels were significantly higher in the serum of patients with NF1 (30.6 ng/mL) than in control patients (24.9 ng/mL), although there was considerable overlap between the groups.¹²
- **Soluble growth factor receptor Axl (sAXL)**—In a study of 72 patients with NF1 and 46 healthy controls, serum levels of sAXL were

significantly increased in patients with NF1 (23 ng/mL) compared with controls (16 ng/mL). Patients with plexiform neurofibromas had significantly higher levels of sAXL (26 ng/mL, n = 36) than patients with NF1 without plexiform neurofibromas (18 ng/mL, n = 36) although there was still some overlap between groups.¹³

- **Systematic screen of multiple serum biomarkers**¹⁴—The authors evaluated 104 patients with NF1 and 41 healthy controls and proposed 4 candidate biomarkers that were statistically significantly different in patients with NF1 vs unaffected individuals (interleukin-6, interferon- γ , epidermal growth factor receptor, tumor necrosis factor- α) and 2 biomarker candidates that were statistically significantly different in patients with NF1 with and without MPNST (insulin-like growth factor binding protein 1 and RANTES).
- **Danielsen et al.**¹⁵ analyzed the promoter methylation of *RASSF1A* in primary tumor. The authors reported significantly different survival data for 32 patients with methylated or unmethylated *RASSF1A* at 5 years.
- **MiRNA studies in NF1 and non-NF1 MPNSTs** have been performed using cell lines and tissues. This study identified the downregulation of miR-204 as a novel diagnostic biomarker and potential therapeutic target for patients with NF1 with MPNSTs.¹⁶

All the above-mentioned studies were aimed at identifying diagnostic biomarkers.

Predictive and pharmacodynamic biomarkers.

- **Candidate gene alterations in tumor specimens**—Using high-resolution array-based comparative genomic hybridization in 38 MPNSTs (23 with NF1 and 15 without NF1), the authors identified candidate gene alterations that were then validated at the DNA, RNA, and protein levels.¹⁷ Candidate genes in regions of copy number gain and associated (predicted) with poor survival included *SOX5*, *NOL1*, *MLF2*, *FOXM1*, *FKBP1*, *CDK4*, *TSPAN31*, *ERBB2*, *MYC*, and *TP53*. In multivariate analysis, FOXM1 protein expression and *CDK4* copy number gain were the most significant independent genomic biomarkers for poor survival in patients with MPNSTs.
- **Aurora kinase A**, which is important in mitotic spindle assembly and nonmitotic related cell differentiation, is a potential therapeutic target in MPNSTs. Recent studies in primary MPNSTs have demonstrated that pharmacologic aurora kinase inhibition results in MPNST cells

Table 2 Recommended minimal clinical dataset

Demographics												
Date:												
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	male	<input type="checkbox"/>	female								
Birth	<input type="checkbox"/>	month	<input type="checkbox"/>	year								
Diagnosis of NF1, NF2, or schwannomatosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	infancy	<input type="checkbox"/>	childhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	adolescence	<input type="checkbox"/>	adulthood	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Inheritance	<input type="checkbox"/>	parent affected	<input type="checkbox"/>	parent not affected	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown						
Mosaicism	<input type="checkbox"/>	patient is mosaic	<input type="checkbox"/>	patient not mosaic	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown						
Germline mutation	<input type="checkbox"/>	not tested	<input type="checkbox"/>	tested + unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	determined: (specify __)						
Clinical status												
Status	<input type="checkbox"/>	alive	<input type="checkbox"/>	deceased								
WHO performance status	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4		
Pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	not a problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	occasional	<input type="checkbox"/>	disabling						
Treatment directed at tumor	<input type="checkbox"/>	no specific therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	chemotherapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	surgery	<input type="checkbox"/>	radiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	targeted therapy (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	clinical trial (specify)
NF1												
≥6 Café-au-lait macules	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown						
Skin fold freckling	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown						
Iris Lisch nodules	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown						
Dermal neurofibromas	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	scattered	<input type="checkbox"/>	dense	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown				
Subcutaneous nodular neurofibromas	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	scattered	<input type="checkbox"/>	dense	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown				
Diffuse dermal neurofibromas	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	scattered	<input type="checkbox"/>	dense	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown				
Spinal neurofibromas	<input type="checkbox"/>	not imaged	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	1–3 levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	all levels (cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral)	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Plexiform neurofibromas	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent clinically, but no MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown				
Optic glioma	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present, asymptomatic	<input type="checkbox"/>	present, symptomatic, not treated	<input type="checkbox"/>	present, symptomatic, treated		
Heart defect	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present (specify)						
Vascular disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present (specify)						
Puberty onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	prepubertal	<input type="checkbox"/>	precocious	<input type="checkbox"/>	normal	<input type="checkbox"/>	late	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Stature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<5th centile	<input type="checkbox"/>	5th–95th centile	<input type="checkbox"/>	>95th centile	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown				
Peripheral neuropathy	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						
Aqueductal stenosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						
Long bone dysplasia	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						
Sphenoid dysplasia	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						
Scoliosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						
Intellectual disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present						

Continued

Table 2 Continued

NF1										
Learning disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Attention deficit disorder	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Pheochromocytoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Glomus tumor	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
MPNST	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Glioma (not optic glioma)	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
GIST	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Leukemia	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Breast cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Other tumors	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present (specify ____)				
NF2										
Vestibular schwannoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	MRI not done	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	unilateral	<input type="checkbox"/>	bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown
Meningioma	<input type="checkbox"/>	MRI not done	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	single	<input type="checkbox"/>	multiple	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown
Glioma/ependymoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	MRI not done	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Spinal schwannoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	MRI not done	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	single	<input type="checkbox"/>	multiple	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown
Dermal schwannoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Nonvestibular cranial schwannoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	MRI not done	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by MRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	present (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Lenticular opacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present				
Schwannomatosis										
Schwannomas (nonvestibular)	<input type="checkbox"/>	only by imaging evidence	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 pathologically confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 or more, at least 1 pathologically confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Number of schwannomas	<input type="checkbox"/>	single	<input type="checkbox"/>	scattered	<input type="checkbox"/>	dense	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		
Vestibular schwannomas	<input type="checkbox"/>	not imaged	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by imaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	unilateral	<input type="checkbox"/>	bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown
Meningiomas	<input type="checkbox"/>	not imaged	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent by imaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	single	<input type="checkbox"/>	multiple	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown
Other schwannomatosis-related tumors (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	not investigated	<input type="checkbox"/>	absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	present	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown		

Abbreviations: GIST = gastrointestinal stromal tumors; MPNST = malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors; NF1 = neurofibromatosis 1; NF2 = neurofibromatosis 2.

exiting the cell cycle with cessation of growth.¹⁸ The copy number and expression of the gene product *HMMR* was found to be a functional marker of responsiveness to aurora kinase inhibition. A variety of less well-defined and reproducible prognosticators are summarized in a review by Farid et al.¹⁹

- Recently, gene expression analysis of 30 MPNSTs and subsequent immunohistochemical staining of 64 MPNSTs revealed a composite set of survivin (BIRC5), thymidine kinase 1 (TK1), and topoisomerase 2- α (TOP2A) immunohistochemical staining, which stratifies MPNST into high and low risk²⁰ independent of age, sex, tumor size, grade, NF1 status, and surgical remission.
- Blakeley et al.²¹ have detected lower blood circulating levels of hepatocyte growth factor in patients with NF2 who responded to bevacizumab. This is the first evidence that a blood biomarker could be used predictively to stratify patients with NF2 (n = 13) with the highest likelihood of treatment benefit.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAMPLE COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The REiNS biomarker group discussed potential barriers to biomarker research for NF. These barriers include the low prevalence of NF1, NF2, and schwannomatosis, which makes coordinated studies technically difficult and expensive; the extreme variability of these conditions requires expert clinical researchers to accurately phenotype patients. Based on this discussion, the group endorsed the following goals to advance the study of biomarkers within the NF community:

1. Build a prospective biorepository of curated samples. The aim would be to collect longitudinal samples from each patient to facilitate the development of early detection and prognostic markers.
2. Standardize tissue collection at participating institutions. The aim would be to collect all tissues using an identical protocol that meets standards set forth by the American Association for Cancer Research–Food and Drug Administration–National Cancer Institute Cancer Biomarker Collaborative⁴ and would be linked via a shared, anonymized registry (on a Web site). Participating sites would share common consent, SOPs, quality control (see supplemental data on the *Neurology*[®] Web site at Neurology.org), minimal clinical dataset, and database.
3. Annotate samples with an agreed minimal clinical dataset. The goal is to link anonymously the phenotypic data to deidentified samples in the biorepository. A proposed minimal clinical dataset developed at a consensus meeting in October 2014 is shown in table 2. The group anticipates that modifications of this dataset may be required in the future to optimize the utility of biomarker research.

4. Incorporate the decentralized biorepository into existing biorepositories that are used for diagnostic purposes. The biomaterial could thus be used for both diagnosis and research and is not necessarily restricted to an upfront definition of the amount of surplus tissue. Patient care takes preference when allocating the amount of samples used for biomarker investigations.
5. Provide open access to deposited biomarkers to facilitate research. The aim would be to have samples and data open to all qualified researchers with approval of an institutional review board. A biorepository council would govern database requests.
6. An operational and an executive committee will govern requests and audit implementation of SOPs and quality control measures.
7. Incorporate biomarker collection into clinical studies. When feasible, sample collection should be incorporated into prospective clinical trials and natural history studies to help develop pharmacodynamic and predictive biomarkers.
8. Incorporate biomarker collection into routine clinical visits. Patients receiving routine care should be invited to participate in prospective sample collection during routine clinic visits.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BIOMARKERS BASED ON EXISTING DATA

1. Validate individual biomarkers as well as cocktails/signatures of biomarkers.
2. For ongoing and planned NF trials, studies of drug metabolism/pharmacodynamic biomarkers should be drug-specific.
3. For malignant tumors such as MPNST, explore and validate cDNA, cRNA, and circulating tumor cells as biomarkers.
4. Validate use of extracellular vesicles (exosomes) based on encouraging preliminary data as biomarkers of cancer.²²
5. Using candidate approach, focus on the clinically relevant questions, i.e., total tumor load, presence of plexiform neurofibroma, evidence of malignant transformation, and taking into account the statistical significance in published studies. We recommend validating the following biomarker candidates in patients with NF1: BIRC5/TK1/TOP2A immunohistochemistry, ADM, interferon- γ , IGFBP-1, and sAXL.
6. Complement candidate biomarker approach with systematic unbiased approach. Encourage well-powered studies using systematic unbiased approaches, including genomics (DNA, RNA, miRNA next-generation sequencing), metabolomics, and proteomics; that is, further screening with metabolomics, proteomics, expression arrays, and miRNA.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

C.O. Hanemann: drafting the manuscript, study concept, interpretation of data, development of recommendations and SOPs. Jaishri Blakeley: study concept, review of manuscript, interpretation of data. Fabio Nunes: study concept, review of the manuscript, development of recommendations, development of SOPs. Kent Robertson: study concept, review of manuscript, development of SOPs. Anat Stemmer-Rachamimov: study concept, review of manuscript, development of SOPs. Victor Mautner: study concept, review of manuscript. Andreas Kurtz: study concept, review of manuscript, development of SOPs. Michael Ferguson: study concept, review of manuscript, development of SOPs. Brigitte C. Widemann: study concept, review of manuscript. Gareth Evans: study concept, review of manuscript. Rosalie Ferner: review of manuscript, interpretation of data. Steven L. Carroll: drafting of manuscript, development of autopsy, surgical pathology, and blood biobanking protocols. Bruce Korf: interpretation of data, reviewing manuscript, drafting minimal clinical dataset. Pierre Wolkenstein: review of manuscript. Pam Knight: study concept, review of manuscript. Scott Plotkin: study concept, drafting of manuscript, review of manuscript.

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