

Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 amplification as a biomarker for treatment in patients with lymph node-metastatic penoscrotal extramammary Paget's disease

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Received April 18, 2018; Accepted December 5, 2018

DOI: 10.3892/ol.2019.9930

Abstract. The role of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) amplification as a biomarker for treatment in patients with lymph node (LN)-metastatic penoscrotal extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) was investigated in the present study. A total of 11 male patients with LN-metastatic penoscrotal EMPD were retrospectively reviewed. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) was conducted prior to surgery. Immunohistochemistry and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization were used to evaluate HER2 gene amplification in LN samples. Sanger sequencing was used to investigate HER2 mutations. A literature review of the prevalence of HER2 amplification in EMPD and the efficacy of HER2-targeted therapy was also undertaken. PET/CT is effective in detecting metastatic sites. The sensitivity and specificity of PET/CT was 90.9 and 100.0% for inguinal LNs, and 85.7 and 80.0% for pelvic LNs, respectively. The median time from LN dissection to disease progression was 15.9±1.5 months. Of the 11 patients, 3 (27.3%) indicated HER2 amplification. Patients with HER2 amplification showed shorter median times from disease discovery to LN metastasis (HER2 amplification vs. HER2 non-amplification; 15.6 vs. 10.0 months; $P=0.50$) and from LN dissection to disease progression (HER2 amplification vs. HER2 non-amplification, 16.2 vs. 13.6 months; $P=0.11$). However, the aforementioned observations were not

indicated to be statistically significant. No HER2 mutations were identified. Trastuzumab, a HER2-targeted monoclonal antibody, was administered to 2 of the patients with HER2 amplification. A literature review of the prevalence of HER2 amplification in EMPD and the efficacy of HER2-targeted therapy showed similar results. Altogether, 485 cases of EMPD were reported, 35 of which had metastases. The results in the present study suggest that PET/CT should be used on all metastatic EMPD patients. EMPD may be effectively treated with trastuzumab. The present study and case reports from the literature provide evidence for the benefit of testing for HER2 amplification in this rare disease and highlight the requirement for a multicenter clinical trial to assess the impact of trastuzumab therapy in treating this disease.

Introduction

Extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is a malignancy mostly identified on gland-bearing skin, including the scrotum, vulva and anus. No specific incidence rate has been recorded since the disease is quite rare (1).

Previous studies have shown that EMPD constitutes only 6.5% of all cases of Paget's disease (2). As the clinical manifestation of EMPD is similar to that of eczema or dermatitis, pathological examination may be delayed. Primary EMPD has a good prognosis, but invasive disease may spread to regional lymph nodes (LNs) and other organs, including the bones, liver and lungs (3,4). Surgery is usually the first-line treatment for primary EMPD, but no standard treatment regimen for metastatic disease has been established.

Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) is a widely used imaging modality that is capable of detecting metastatic tumors in various organs. There have been several case reports on the use of PET/CT in LN-metastatic EMPD cases. These previous studies have revealed that the maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) may be useful for detecting nodal metastasis in EMPD cases (3,5-7).

Histologically, EMPD is closely associated with Paget's disease of the mammary gland; in almost all cases of the latter, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) is amplified and overexpressed (8). In breast cancer, HER2 overexpression

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Key words: penoscrotal extramammary Paget's disease, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, positron emission tomography/computed tomography, surgery, targeted therapy

is correlated with aggressive disease and serves as a biomarker for the use of HER2-targeted therapy (9). Various studies have shown that 15-60% of patients with EMPD harbor HER2 protein overexpression and gene amplification (10-12). Several case reports of HER2-targeted trastuzumab monotherapy for EMPD patients with HER2 overexpression have described prolongation of the median progression-free survival (PFS) time from 6 to 12-17 months (13,14). However, knowledge regarding gene amplification and mutation of HER2 in LN-metastatic penoscrotal EMPD is limited. As the therapeutic efficacy of HER2-targeted therapy is dependent on the overexpression and gene amplification of HER2, further study is required.

In the present study, the association between LN metastasis and PET/CT was evaluated, as well as the role of HER2 amplification as a biomarker for treatment in patients with LN-metastatic penoscrotal EMPD. The efficacy of trastuzumab was assessed in 2 patients.

Patients and methods

Patients. The present study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (FUSCC; Shanghai, China). Written informed consent was obtained from the patients. A total of 11 male patients with LN-metastatic EMPD on the scrotum, who were treated at FUSCC between January 2009 and January 2016, were retrospectively reviewed. Patients who did not undergo surgery were excluded. A PET/CT scan was conducted on each of them prior to surgery, during which the primary lesion and lymph nodes were excised.

Clinicopathological characteristics, including age, metastatic sites, PFS and PET/CT scan results, were obtained from electronic records. Patients were regularly followed up by telephone or in the clinic every 3 months. Physical and radiographic examinations were retrieved from electronic medical records. Patients who had follow-up in their local hospital sent the information via the internet. With regard to patients who were followed up by phone, their vital status was followed using scheduled phone calls, independent of their physician. Events such as tumor recurrence, progression and metastasis were recorded.

Circulating tumor DNA was also conducted in one of the cases (case No. 11). A blood sample was taken from the patient and sent to BGI company (The Beijing Genomic institute, Beijing, China). BGISEQ-500 platform (http://www.genomics.cn/navigation/show_navigation?nid=4201) was used to get the results.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). IHC and FISH were used to evaluate HER2 gene amplification in samples from LNs according to the American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists guidelines (15). Dual-probe ISH assays were conducted and HER2 amplification was defined by examining the HER2/chromosome enumeration probe 17 (CEP17) ratio followed by the mean HER2 copy number (15). The probe used in the FISH test was from the PathVysion HER2 DNA Probe kit (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Chicago, IL, USA).

Mutation analysis. Samples of dissected LNs were stored at -80° in the tissue bank at FUSCC. Genomic DNA was extracted using a TIANamp Genomic DNA kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd., Beijing, China). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed on all DNA samples. The intron-based primers for 7 exons of the tyrosine kinase domain and exon 8 of the extracellular domain of HER2 were used according to a previous study (16). Distilled water was used as a negative control for the PCR. Primer sequences are shown in Table I. The denaturation, annealing and extension temperature was 95, 58 and 72°C (32 cycles), respectively. All PCR products were subjected to direct sequencing using an Applied Biosystems 3730xL DNA sequencer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

Statistical analysis. PFS time was calculated from the date of surgery to the progression of the disease. Patients without events or mortality were recorded as censored at the time of last follow-up. SPSS 22.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) was used to perform the statistical analysis. PFS was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method, with log-rank tests used to assess the differences between the groups. A two-sided P-value of <0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Demographic information and diagnostic performance of PET/CT in patients with penoscrotal EMPD with LN metastasis. A total of 11 patients were included in the present study. The median age of these patients was 63 years (range, 48-76 years). Of these patients, 6 were diagnosed with EMPD and 5 were diagnosed with underlying apocrine carcinoma with epidermal manifestation of EMPD (Table II).

All patients underwent surgical treatment of the primary lesion and the affected LNs. PET/CT was performed on each patient in the month prior to dissection of the LNs. The mean size of the metastatic LNs on PET/CT was 2.3 cm. The mean SUVmax of the metastatic LNs was 7.2. Generally, the PET/CT results were highly associated with the pathology. A false-negative case (no. 11) of inguinal LNs and a false-negative case (no. 6) of pelvic LNs were identified using PET/CT (Tables III and IV). Although LN metastases were not identified in these 2 cases, the patients had invasive EMPD, which was strongly associated with LN metastasis in our previous study (3); therefore, a prophylactic LN dissection was discussed with the patients and they each accepted the surgical intervention. The sensitivity and specificity of PET/CT was 90.9 and 100.0% for inguinal LNs, and 85.7 and 80.0% for pelvic LNs, respectively.

The median time from LN dissection to disease progression (LN progression or novel LN metastasis or distant metastasis) was 15.9±1.5 months (primary site without vs. with underlying carcinoma, 16.2 vs. 14.6 months, respectively). The median time from discovery of the primary disease to LN metastasis was 12.0±2.3 months (primary site without vs. with underlying carcinoma; 12.0 vs. 6.0 months, respectively). Primary sites with underlying carcinoma were indicated to be more aggressive.

Outcome of penoscrotal EMPD in patients with LN metastasis treated with regional LN dissection. Following discovery

Table I. Primers for mutation analysis of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 gene.

Exon	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')
8	TCTACTCTCTACCCCTGGCC	ACTTCTGTCTCCTGCCATCC
18	CAGTTACAGCGGAGAAGGGA	AGTCTAGGTTTGCGGGAGTC
19	GCTGGTACTTTGAGCCTTCA	CCCAGCAAGAGTCCCCAT
20	AGCAAACCCCTATGTCCACA	TGGGAGGGCAGAAGAGGA
21	TGAAGGACCAAGGAGCAGAG	CTCCCTTCACATGCTGAGGT
22	TCTCCTGGCATCACATCTCC	GGGCTCCTGGGTCTACATAC
23	GTGCTACTTCTCTACCACCTGA	TTCTGTGGAGGAAGGAGAGG
24	CATCCTGCCTCTCCTTCCTC	ACAGTGTGACCGAGGGCA

Table II. Clinicopathological features of the patients.

Feature	HER2-negative	HER2-positive
Number of patients	8	3
Median age, years	63.5±6.3	54.0±13.2
Pathology		
EMPD, n (%)	5 (62.5)	1 (33.3)
EMPD with underlying carcinoma, n (%)	3 (37.5)	2 (66.7)
Lymph node metastasis		
Inguinal, n (%)	8 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
Pelvic, n (%)	4 (50.0)	3 (100.0)
PFS1 ^a , months	16.2	13.6
PFS2 ^b , months	15.6	10.0

^aTime from lymph node dissection to the progression of the disease;

^btime from discovery of the disease to lymph node metastasis. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; EMPD, extramammary Paget's disease; PFS, progression-free survival.

or treatment of the primary lesion, all patients developed inguinal LN metastasis; 6 (54.5%) patients also developed pelvic LN metastasis (Table II). LN progression was identified in case no. 10 and 11, in 1 patient with lung metastasis and in 1 patient with liver metastasis. During the postoperative follow-up, 2 patients exhibited no recurrence of the disease. The disease-free survival times of these 2 patients were 16.2 and 54.8 months, respectively.

Adjuvant chemotherapy was administered to 3 patients. Following disease progression, different chemotherapy regimens were used as shown in Table V. The PFS of chemotherapy ranged from 3-16 months.

HER2 amplification and mutation analysis in patients with LN metastasis, and subsequent targeted therapy. Out of 11 patients, 3 (27.3%) were HER2-positive. IHC results are listed in Table III and shown in Fig. 1. Patients with HER2 amplification showed a trend for shorter median times from disease discovery to LN metastasis (15.6 vs. 10.0 months) and from LN dissection to disease progression (16.2 vs. 13.6 months), although no statistically significant

difference was observed due to the limited number of samples (Table II).

A previous study has indicated that the majority of HER2 mutational sites are clustered in two major regions of the gene. Overall, 20% of patients have extracellular domain mutations at residues 309 and 310, and 68% have kinase domain mutations between residues 755 and 781 (17). Therefore, in all 11 samples, the region of exon 8, including residues 309 and 310, and the 7 exons of the entire HER2 tyrosine kinase domains were sequenced. No HER2 mutations were identified. Trastuzumab-targeted therapy was administered to 2 of the patients with HER2 amplification with successful outcomes.

Case 1. A 48-year-old man presented with scrotal erythema and was admitted to the FUSCC in February 2014. A CT scan showed metastatic LNs in the left inguinal. Pathomorphology of biopsy specimens were consistent with EMPD with underlying carcinoma. The patient underwent a wide local tumor resection with left inguinal and pelvic lymphadenectomy in February 2014. However, PET/CT revealed recurrence with left external iliac, retroperitoneal and right inguinal lymphadenopathy in August 2014. Examination of a biopsy specimen from the enlarged right inguinal LNs confirmed recurrence of the disease, and FISH analysis revealed HER2 gene amplification (Fig. 2).

Trastuzumab targeted therapy was administered at a maintenance dose of 2 mg/kg on days 1, 8 and 15, together with chemotherapy (80 mg/m² paclitaxel and 30 mg/m² cisplatin on days 1, 8 and 15) every 3 weeks. Following 4 cycles of treatment, a complete response was obtained with regression of the iliac lymph node (Fig. 3), and the disease remained stable until January 2016, when magnetic resonance imaging showed enlarged LNs in the retroperitoneum. The follow-up was performed once every 3 months. The PFS time following first-line trastuzumab monotherapy was almost 17 months.

Case 2. A 54-year-old man was diagnosed with EMPD in June, 2013. Extensive resection of the primary lesion was performed. Disease recurrence was identified in August, 2014 and a second surgery together with adjuvant radiation therapy was conducted. The disease remained stable until December 2015, when PET/CT revealed left external iliac lymphadenopathy with an SUVmax of 5.2; swelling of a left inguinal LN was also observed. The patient underwent left inguinal and pelvic lymphadenectomy in January 2016. Pathological examination showed left external iliac and left inguinal

Table III. PET/CT and pathological results of the patients.

Patient no.	Age, years	Date of surgery, year/month	Pathology of the primary lesion	HER2 IHC results	LN PET/CT		LN pathology, n ^a /total n ^b	
					Inguinal	Pelvic	Inguinal	Pelvic
HER2 non-amplification								
1	64	2012/8	EMPD	2+	(+)	(+)	1/2 ^c	6/8
2	70	2012/12	EMPD	0	(+)	(-)	1/10	0/0
3	66	2012/7	EMPD with underlying carcinoma	1+	(+)	(+)	11/12	4/4
4	63	2016/1	EMPD	2+	(+)	(-)	2/11	0/0
5	52	2009/1	EMPD	0	(+)	(-)	1/8	0/0
6	55	2012/9	EMPD	1+	(+)	(-)	3/8	3/3
7	55	2010/2	EMPD with underlying carcinoma	2+	(+)	(+)	7/15	3/3
8	64	2011/8	EMPD with underlying carcinoma	1+	(+)	(-)	6/7	0/0
HER2 amplification								
9	48	2014/2	EMPD with underlying carcinoma	3+	(+)	(+)	2/4	4/12
10	71	2015/3	EMPD with underlying carcinoma	3+	(+)	(+)	4/12	1/3
HER2 genetic heterogeneity (positive)								
11	54	2016/1	EMPD	2+	(-)	(+)	2/3	4/6

^aPET/CT, positron emission tomography/computed tomography; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; LN, lymph node; EMPD, extramammary Paget's disease. ^bThe number of lymph nodes dissected with metastasis of EMPD. ^c1/2, 1 lymph node detected with EMPD metastasis, but 2 resected during surgery. ^d1/2, 1 lymph node detected with EMPD metastasis, but 2 resected during surgery. (+) means positive; (-) means negative.

PET/CT, positron emission tomography/computed tomography; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; LN, lymph node; EMPD, extramammary Paget's disease.

^aThe number of lymph nodes dissected with metastasis of EMPD. ^bThe number of lymph nodes dissected during surgery. ^c1/2, 1 lymph node detected with EMPD metastasis, but 2 resected during surgery. (+) means positive; (-) means negative.

Table IV. Positive detection of LN metastases by PET/CT and pathology.

LN	PET/CT	Pathology
Inguinal, n	10	11
Pelvic, n	6	7

LN, lymph node; PET/CT, positron emission tomography/computed tomography.

lymphadenopathy. Subsequent to the surgery, the patient received 4 cycles of chemotherapy with docetaxel (75 mg/m²) and cisplatin (30 mg/m²) every 3 weeks. In February 2017, the patient developed headaches and chest discomfort. Another PET/CT showed multiple metastatic sites in the liver and bones. FISH analysis revealed HER2 genetic heterogeneity (Fig. 4). The HER2/CEP17 ratio was >2.0 for 10% of infiltrating tumor cells. The mean HER2/CEP17 ratio was 1.9, but >4 copies of HER2 per cell were observed. Therefore, this patient was considered to possess a positive result for HER2 amplification. Trastuzumab targeted therapy was administered at a dose of 360 mg every 3 weeks together with paclitaxel (80 mg/m²) every week. Following 2 cycles of trastuzumab and 9 cycles of paclitaxel, the disease remained stable for 5 months. In August 2017, the patient felt lumbar pain and another PET/CT revealed regression of the initial sites of liver metastases and those at certain bone sites. Also novel bone metastatic sites and progression were identified.

A blood sample was taken from the patient. Sequencing of circulating tumor DNA was conducted following the failure of the treatment, and human epidermal growth factor receptor 3 (HER3) mutation was identified at a rate of 0.6%. This may explain why the patient experienced resistance to trastuzumab. The patient was then treated with lapatinib and capecitabine. The follow-up was performed once every 3 months and the patient had stable disease at last follow-up on January 2018.

Literature review of the prevalence of HER2 amplification in patients with EMPD and efficacy of HER2-targeted therapy. A literature review of studies that investigated the prevalence of HER2 amplification in patients with EMPD was conducted (Table VI). Altogether, 485 cases of EMPD were reported and 35 of them had metastases. Overall, 20.7% of patients with EMPD exhibited HER2 amplification. In addition, the probability of HER2 amplification was more notable in patients with metastatic EMPD. A slight increase in the percentage of HER2 positivity was observed when metastatic disease samples were assessed for HER2 gene amplification.

The published case reports regarding the efficacy of HER2-targeted therapy in EMPD patients with HER2 amplification are summarized in Table VII. These cases, including the present study, included a total of 10 patients. All patients showed a marked response to targeted therapy, including 4 with the complete remission of metastatic disease. The median PFS time was >12 months. None of the patients developed severe adverse effects during treatment.

Discussion

In this study, 11 cases of penoscrotal EMPD were evaluated. HER2 gene amplification was present in 3 (27.3%) patients, and 1 showed genetic heterogeneity. A PET/CT-surgery-HER2 testing modality may serve as a good treatment regimen for patients with LN-metastatic penoscrotal EMPD.

Generally, EMPD has a favorable prognosis, as the majority of cases are accompanied by carcinoma *in situ*. However, once the disease has invaded the subcutaneous tissue or has spread to the LNs or distant sites, the prognosis is poor. Invasive disease, positive margins, lymphovascular invasion and LN metastasis are negative prognostic factors. As metastatic EMPD is quite rare, no clinical trials have been performed to determine the standard treatment regimen. Cytotoxic agents, including cisplatin, epirubicin, 5-fluorouracil, mitomycin C, docetaxel and paclitaxel, have shown some effect. However, the prognosis remains poor, with the median survival time ranging from 9 to 12 months (18,19).

HER2 gene amplification has been correlated with more aggressive breast cancer, leading to the era of targeted therapy in cancer management (20). In the present study, the clinical behavior of HER2-positive scrotal EMPD appeared to be similar to that of HER2-positive breast cancer, with a shorter time from the onset of primary disease to LN metastasis (21).

One study of EMPD has also shown that HER2-positive tumors at the primary site have more aggressive clinical behavior, including frequent metastasis to LNs or deep invasion (12). This suggests that EMPD and HER2-positive breast cancer share common features and that HER2-targeted therapies such as trastuzumab monotherapy may also be effective in patients with HER2 gene amplification in advanced scrotal EMPD.

In the present study, PET/CT was performed immediately prior to surgery for each of the patients and showed a high association with the final pathology. Previous studies have revealed that regardless of LN swelling, the SUVmax of LN-positive cases is significantly higher compared with that of LN-negative cases (22). A study of 33 patients showed that the sensitivity and specificity of PET/CT in detecting metastatic LNs were 75.0 and 96.4%, respectively (23). In comparison, the positivity rate for sentinel LN biopsy is only ~50% in patients with LN swelling (24,25). Therefore, PET/CT is recommended for cases in which LN metastasis is suspected.

In the present study, 11 rare cases of LN metastatic scrotal EMPD were evaluated. IHC and FISH analysis were used to evaluate the HER2 status of the patients, thus avoiding variations due to tissue fixation and processing.

All patients underwent surgery for the primary lesion and metastatic LNs. Few reports of the effect of surgery on metastatic or advanced EMPD have been published. Based on the current results in patients with inguinal or pelvic LN metastatic EMPD, PET/CT can produce false-negative results, and therefore, surgery can improve the local control of the tumor and define the disease stage. Additionally, HER2 status can be obtained from LN specimens, which may be used to guide subsequent treatment. In the present study, the median time from LN dissection to disease progression was 15.9±1.5 months. No recurrence was identified in 2 of the

Table V. Progression and treatment choices.

Patient no.	Recurrent or metastatic site following surgery	Adjuvant chemotherapy	Therapy following progression	Progression-free survival following chemotherapy, months
HER2 non-amplification				
1	None ^a	None ^a	None ^a	None ^a
2	Left neck, left supraclavicular, mediastinum, retroperitoneum and left iliac LN	None	Dose-dense methotrexate, vinblastine, doxorubicin and cisplatin	None ^a
3	Retroperitoneum, right iliac and left thigh muscle gap LN	None	Docetaxel and cisplatin	6
4	No recurrence	None	None	None
5	Right supraclavicular, mediastinum and retroperitoneum LN, and lung	Bleomycin A5 and cisplatin	Docetaxel, cisplatin, CF and 5FU	16
6	No recurrence	None	None	None
7	Primary site, retroperitoneum, right inguinal and right iliac LN	Docetaxel and cisplatin	CF, 5FU and oxaliplatin	6
8	Primary site	None	5FU and cisplatin	10
HER2 amplification				
9	Left external iliac, retroperitoneal and right inguinal lymphadenopathy	None	Trastuzumab, paclitaxel and cisplatin	17
10	Retroperitoneum, iliac and inguinal LN and bone	None	Docetaxel and cisplatin	3 ^a
HER2 genetic heterogeneity				
11	Liver and bone	Docetaxel and cisplatin	Trastuzumab and paclitaxel	5

^aLost to follow-up. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; LN, lymph node; CF, calcium folinate; 5FU, fluorouracil.

patients during the follow-up and these patients had a favorable outcome.

Furthermore, 2 patients exhibited different treatment outcomes following trastuzumab monotherapy. A complete response was observed in 1 case in which LN pathology showed HER2 amplification, while 1 patient with HER2 genetic heterogeneity remained stable following monotherapy. This result indicates that the number of infiltrating tumor cells with an HER2/CEP17 ratio of >2.0 may serve as a predictive marker for treatment outcome in patients with EMPD with HER2 amplification. Also, HER3 mutation was identified in the circulating tumor DNA of a patient (case No. 11) with less effective treatment outcome. HER3, can drive HER2-mediated phosphoinositide 3-kinase signaling, which serves a critical role in tumor cell survival, proliferation, invasion, migration, cellular metabolism and angiogenesis (26). In breast cancer, HER3 overexpression predicts resistance to trastuzumab and lapatinib (27,28). This may explain the failure of the treatment in the patient with a HER3 mutation in the present study. Meanwhile, platinum-based therapies combined with paclitaxel or docetaxel may be an effective treatment option for HER2-negative patients.

The present study has several limitations. Relatively few patients were included due to the rarity of the disease. All cases were retrospectively reviewed and were from a single institution. Different chemotherapy regimens were applied following disease progression, which may have influenced the PFS time. Further studies involving more cases are required.

In conclusion, PET/CT may be useful for detecting nodal metastases in all EMPD patients. EMPD may be effectively treated with HER2-targeted agents. The present data combined with that of case reports from the literature provide a basis for HER2 testing in this rare disease and warrant a multicenter study to compare trastuzumab with conventional treatment.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

No funding was received.

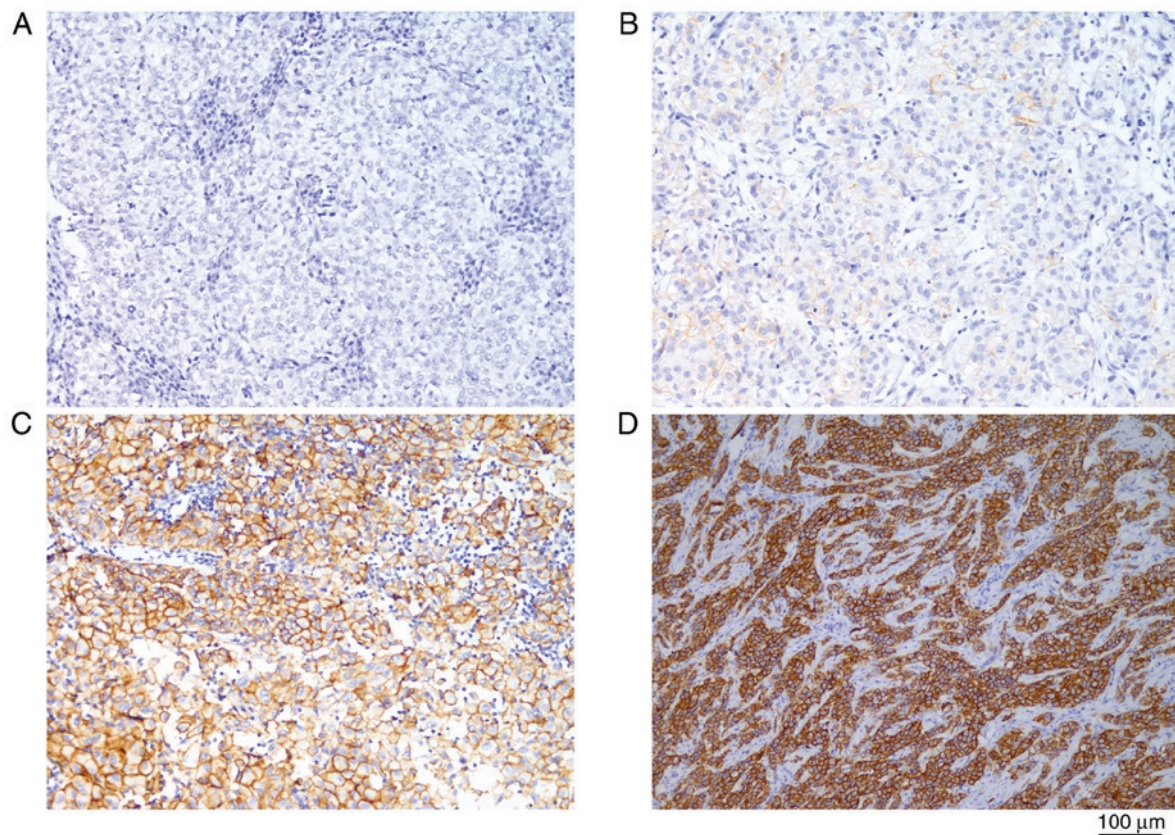


Figure 1. Immunohistochemistry in samples of lymph nodes from cases of extramammary Paget's disease cases. The brown staining indicates the intensity and distribution of cell membrane HER2 protein expression. (A) HER2-negative case; (B) HER2 1+ case; (C) HER2 2+ case; (D) HER2 3+ case. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

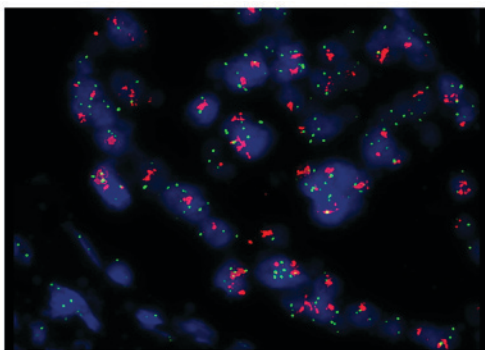


Figure 2. HER2 amplification in a tumor sample from a patient with extramammary Paget's disease (case 1) revealed by FISH analysis. The red HER2 and green CEP-17 signals were counted on the background of tumor cells (the blue staining). The red and green signals represent the copy number of HER2 gene and chromosome 17, respectively. The HER2/chromosome enumeration probe 17 ratio was >2.0 . HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

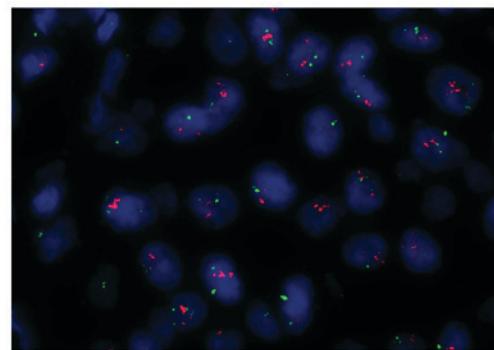


Figure 4. HER2 genetic heterogeneity in a tumor sample from a patient with extramammary Paget's disease (case 2) revealed by FISH analysis. The red HER2 and green CEP-17 signals were counted on the background of tumor cells (the blue staining). The HER2/CEP17 ratio was >2.0 in 10% of infiltrating tumor cells. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; CEP17, chromosome enumeration probe 17.

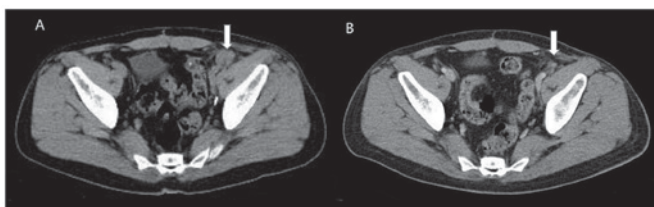


Figure 3. Regression of the iliac lymph node (arrow) following trastuzumab therapy in a patient with extramammary Paget's disease (case 1). Computed tomography scan of the pelvic area, (A) prior to and (B) following treatment.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions

YZ and DY designed the study. XL participated in manuscript writing, data analysis, HER2 mutation testing and patient

Table VI. Prevalence of HER2 amplification in metastatic extramammary Paget's disease.

First author	Year	No. of patients	Primary site	Stage of disease	Disease detected	Detection methods	No. with HER2 amplification, n (%)	(Refs.)
Tanskanen <i>et al</i>	2003	23	Skin	Localized	Primary	IHC, FISH	10 (43.5)	(29)
Reich <i>et al</i>	2005	6	Vulva	Recurrent	Primary	FISH	4 (66.7)	(30)
Ogawa <i>et al</i>	2005	36	Perineum	Localized	Primary	IHC	3 (8.3)	(31)
Plaza <i>et al</i>	2009	47	6 scrotum, 7 perianal region, 1 axilla and 33 vulva	Localized	Primary	IHC	6 (12.7)	(32)
Miyamoto <i>et al</i>	2010	23	28 genital, 2 genital and perianal, 1 perianal and 1 axillary	Localized	Primary	IHC, FISH	13 (56.5)	(33)
		9		Metastatic	Primary		7 (77.8)	(33)
Tanaka <i>et al</i> ^a	2013	78	Skin	Localized	Primary	IHC, FISH	8 (10.3)	(12)
		26		Metastatic	Primary		5 (19.2)	
Kang <i>et al</i>	2015	227	211 scrotum, 15 penile shaft, 14 pubic area and groin	Localized	Primary	IHC	45 (18.3)	(34)
		19		Metastatic				
Tanaka <i>et al</i> ^a	2016	26	Skin	Metastatic	Metastatic	IHC, FISH	5 (19.2)	(35)
Hikita <i>et al</i>	2012	17	Genital	Primary	Primary	IHC, FISH	4 (23.5)	(36)
The present study		11	Scrotum	Metastatic	Metastatic	FISH	3 (27.2)	

^aThese 2 studies are from the same center and same cohort. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization.

Table VII. Efficacy of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-targeted therapy.

First author	Year	Treatment modality	Effect	PFS, months	(Refs.)
Karam <i>et al</i>	2008	Trastuzumab (300 mg qm)	PR	12	(37)
Takahagi <i>et al</i>	2009	Trastuzumab, 4 mg/kg followed by 2 mg/kg qw, and paclitaxel (80 mg/m ² qw)	PR	6	(38)
Hanawa <i>et al</i>	2011	Trastuzumab, 4 mg/kg followed by 2 mg/kg qw, and paclitaxel (80 mg/m ² qw)	PR	14	(39)
Wakabayashi <i>et al</i>	2012	Trastuzumab, 8 mg/kg followed by 6 mg/kg q3w	CR	>13 ^a	(13)
Yoshimura <i>et al</i>	2013	Trastuzumab, 4 mg/kg followed by 2 mg/kg qw	PR	4	(40)
Barth <i>et al</i>	2015	Trastuzumab, 8 mg/kg followed by 6 mg/kg q3w	CR	>12 ^a	(41)
Zhang <i>et al</i>	2015	Trastuzumab, 6 mg/kg q3w	PR	>15 ^a	(42)
Shin <i>et al</i>	2016	Trastuzumab/docetaxel/carboplatin followed by maintenance trastuzumab	CR	Not reported ^a	(43)
Watanabe <i>et al</i>	2016	Trastuzumab, 8 mg/kg followed by 6 mg/kg q3w, docetaxel, 75 mg/m ² q and pertuzumab, 840 mg/m ² , followed by 420 mg/m ² q3w	PR	12	(14)

^aThese studies did not report the endpoint. PR, partial response; CR, complete response; PFS, progression-free survival; qm, once a month; q3w, once every 3 weeks; qw, once a week.

follow-up. PZ took part in HER2 FISH and IHC testing, as well as data collection.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center. Written informed consent was obtained from each of the patients.

Patient consent for publication

Every patient was asked to sign a consent form confirming that their blood sample, tissue after the surgery and clinical information would be used for research purposes when they were admitted to hospital.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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