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Title: A mRNA signature predicts outcome of patients (pts) with advanced non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) treated with cisplatin (C) and vinorelbine (V): A ELCWP prospective study

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Body: Background: C-based doublets are standard 1st line treatment for advanced NSCLC, without good predictor for response and survival, and important toxicity. Our aim is to identify a predictive mRNA signature for response to 1st line C (60 mg/m² D1) + V (25 mg/m², D1+8), by comparing mRNA expression between responders (R) and non responders (NR). Methods: Pts with NSCLC receiving 1st line CV are eligible. A bronchial biopsy was analysed for mRNA expression using whole human microarrays (Agilent Technologies). T-tests were used to compare mRNA expression between R and NR. Survival was measured from the registration date and response by WHO criteria. Results: From 180 pts screened (04/2009 to 11/2011), 34 were assessable; 14 partial responses were observed. Fifty (fold change (FC) > 2) and 19 (FC > 3) mRNA were significantly differentially expressed between R and NR. After a stepwise variable selection, a two-mRNA signature predicted response with 93% sensitivity, 100% specificity, 100% PPV, 95% NPV. By restricting to the 19 mRNA with a FC > 3, a two mRNA signature predicted response with 100% sensitivity, 100% NPV, 70% specificity, 70% PPV. The two models have the same diagnostic performance (p=0.58). A 2 mRNA signature specifically predicting overall survival was designed using mRNA with a FC > 3. It distinguished pts with poor and good survival (HR 22.2; p < 0.001). Conclusion: mRNA signatures predict response and are prognostic for survival in pts with NSCLC treated with CV in 1st line. The validation of these results in an independent cohort, taking in consideration conventional prognostic factors, is ongoing.