



US 20110223157A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
SCHAFFER et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0223157 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 15, 2011**(54) **METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMAS USING
LENALIDOMIDE, AND GENE AND PROTEIN
BIOMARKERS AS A PREDICTOR**(76) Inventors: **Peter H. SCHAFER**, Somerset, NJ
(US); **J. Blake Bartlett**, Warren, NJ
(US); **Ling-Hua Zhang**, Mountain
View, CA (US); **Carla Heise**,
Benecia, CA (US)(21) Appl. No.: **13/046,527**(22) Filed: **Mar. 11, 2011****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 61/313,670, filed on Mar.
12, 2010.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61K 39/395 (2006.01)
C12Q 1/68 (2006.01)
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)
C12Q 1/02 (2006.01)
A61K 31/454 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/133.1**; 435/6.1; 435/6.12;
435/7.92; 435/29; 514/323(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods of treating or managing specific cancers, including non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, by the administration of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione are disclosed. Methods of using gene and protein biomarkers as a predictor of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione are also disclosed.

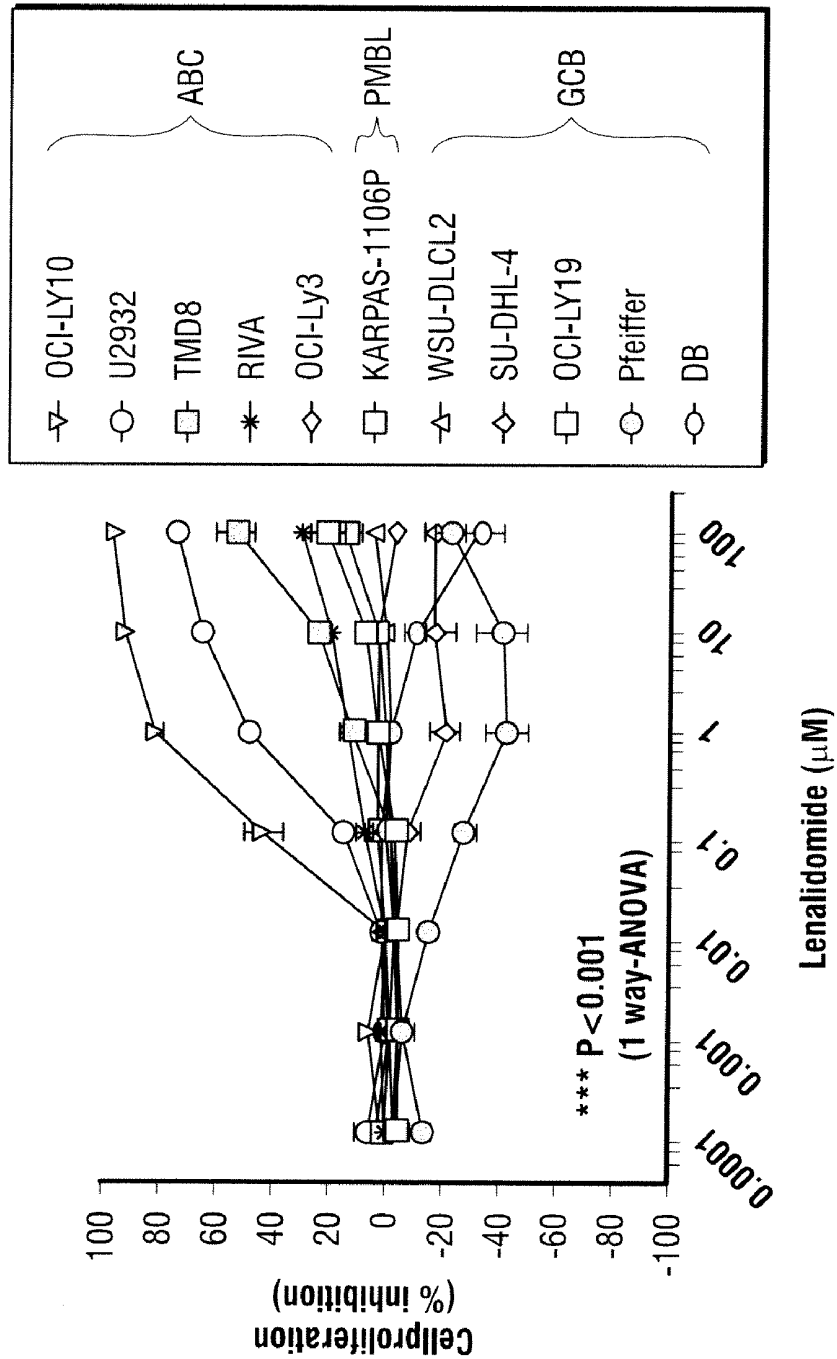


FIG. 1

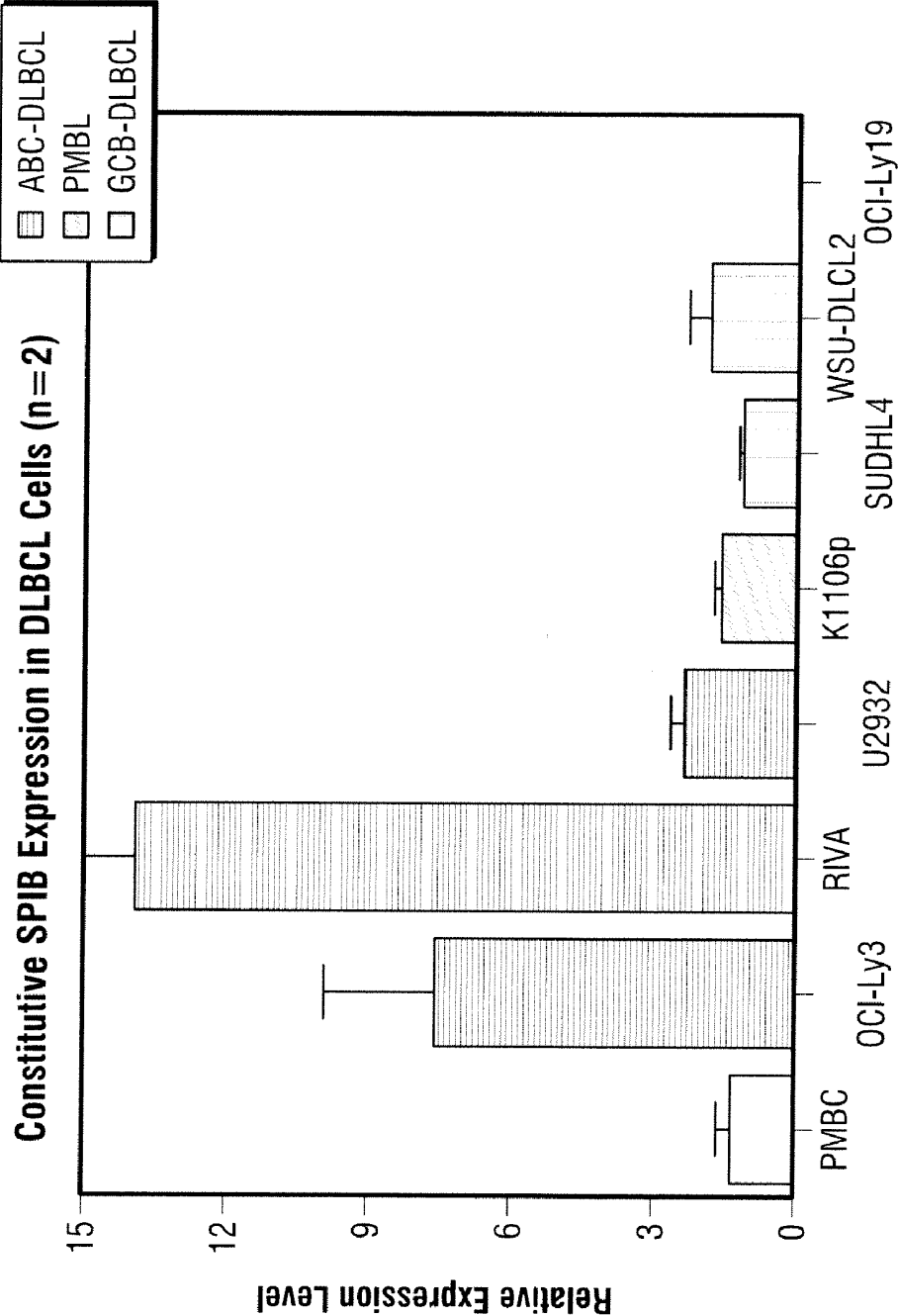


FIG. 2A

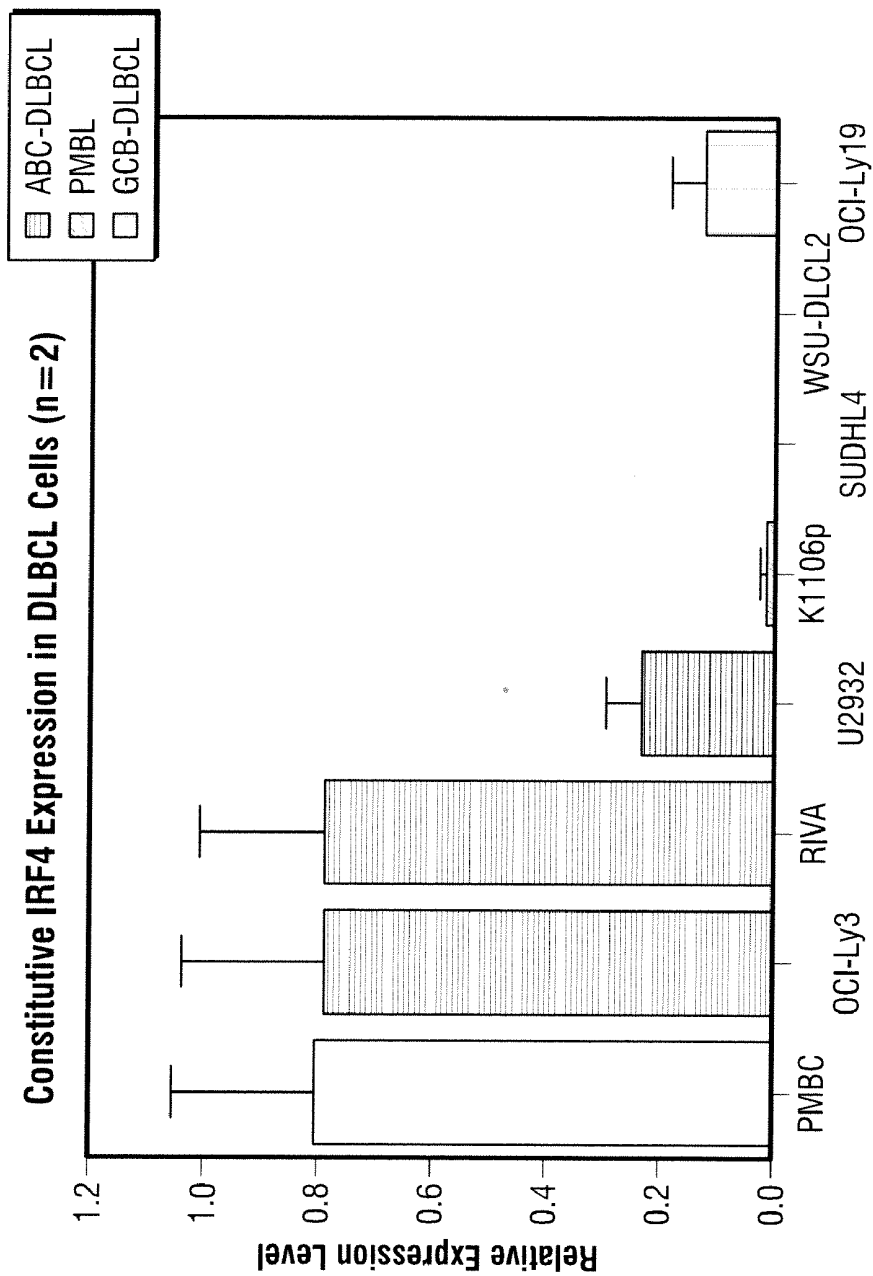


FIG. 2B

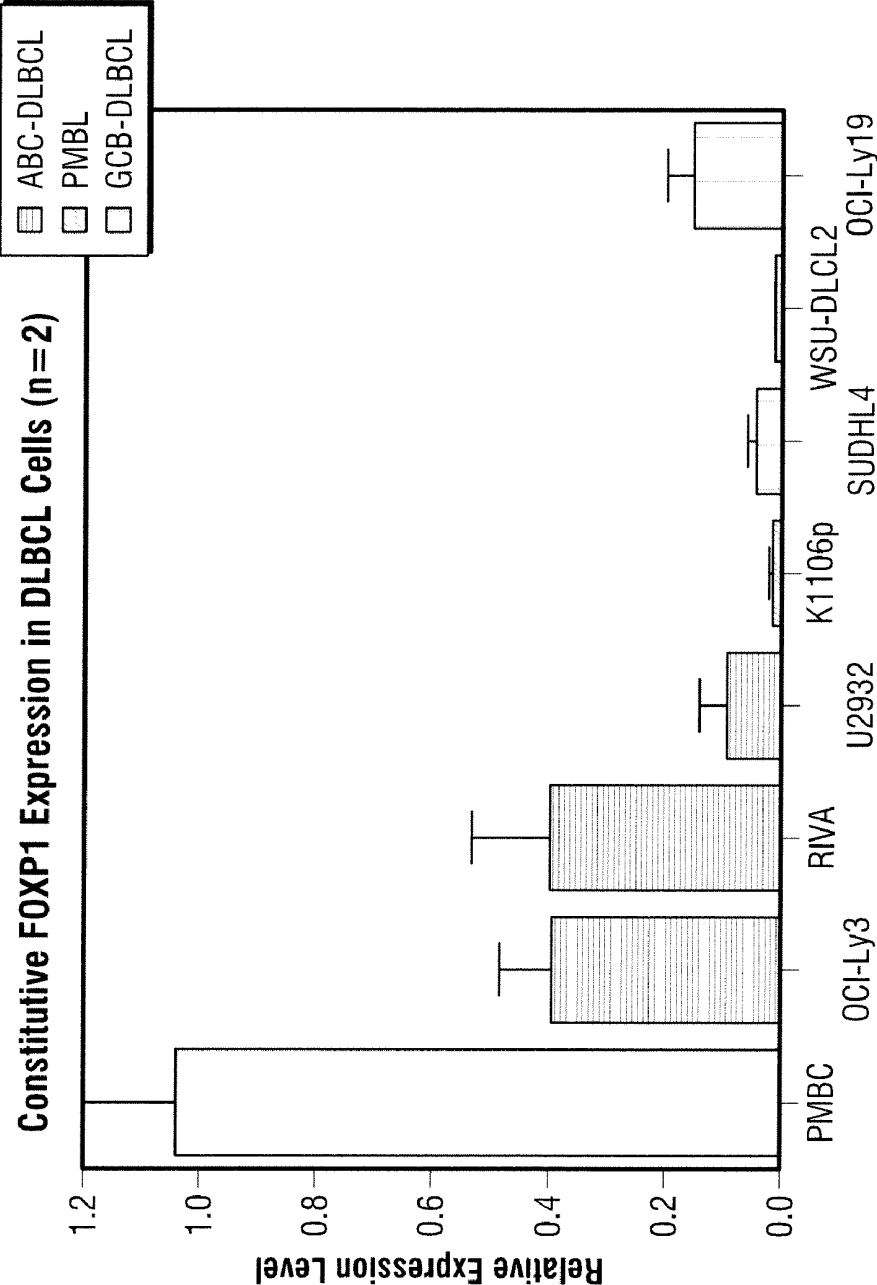


FIG. 2C

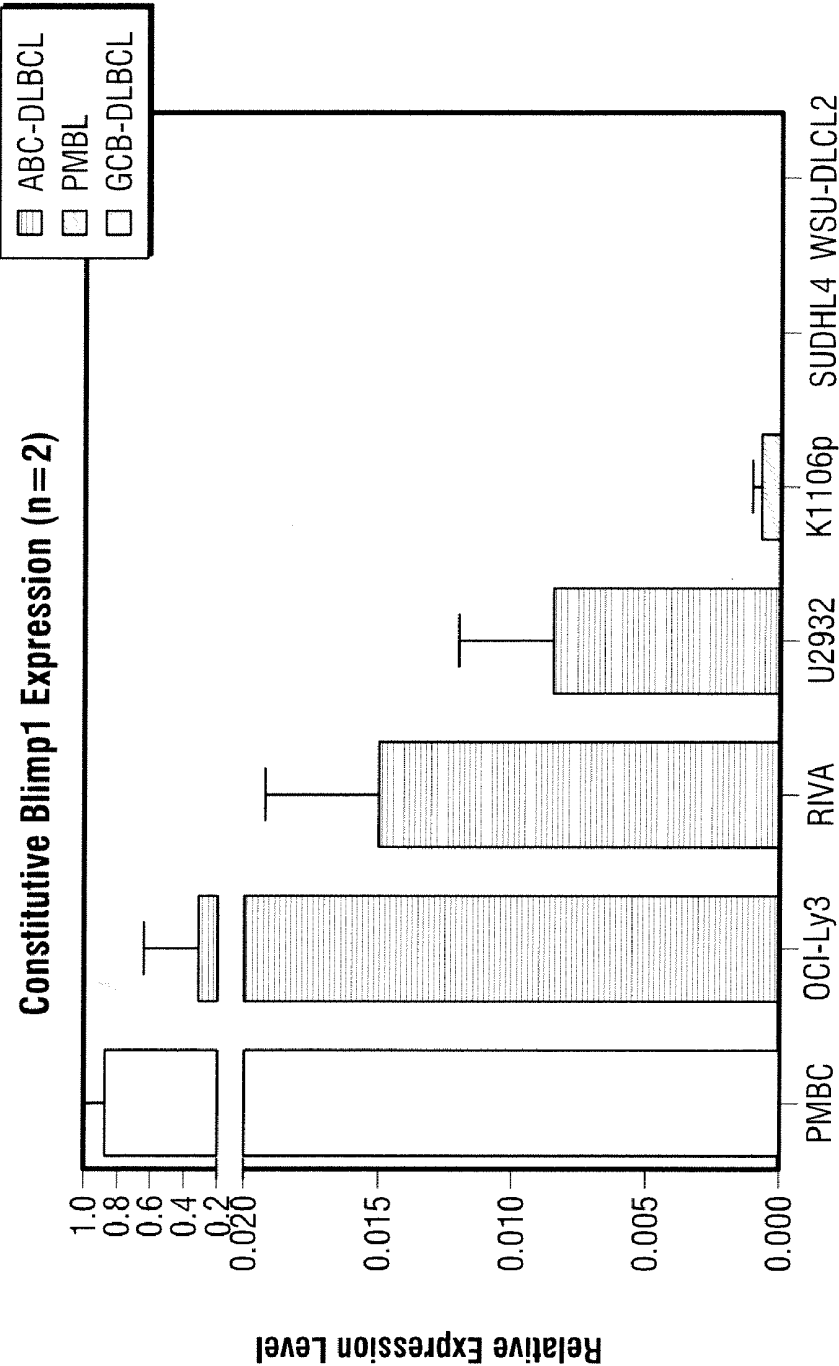


FIG. 2D

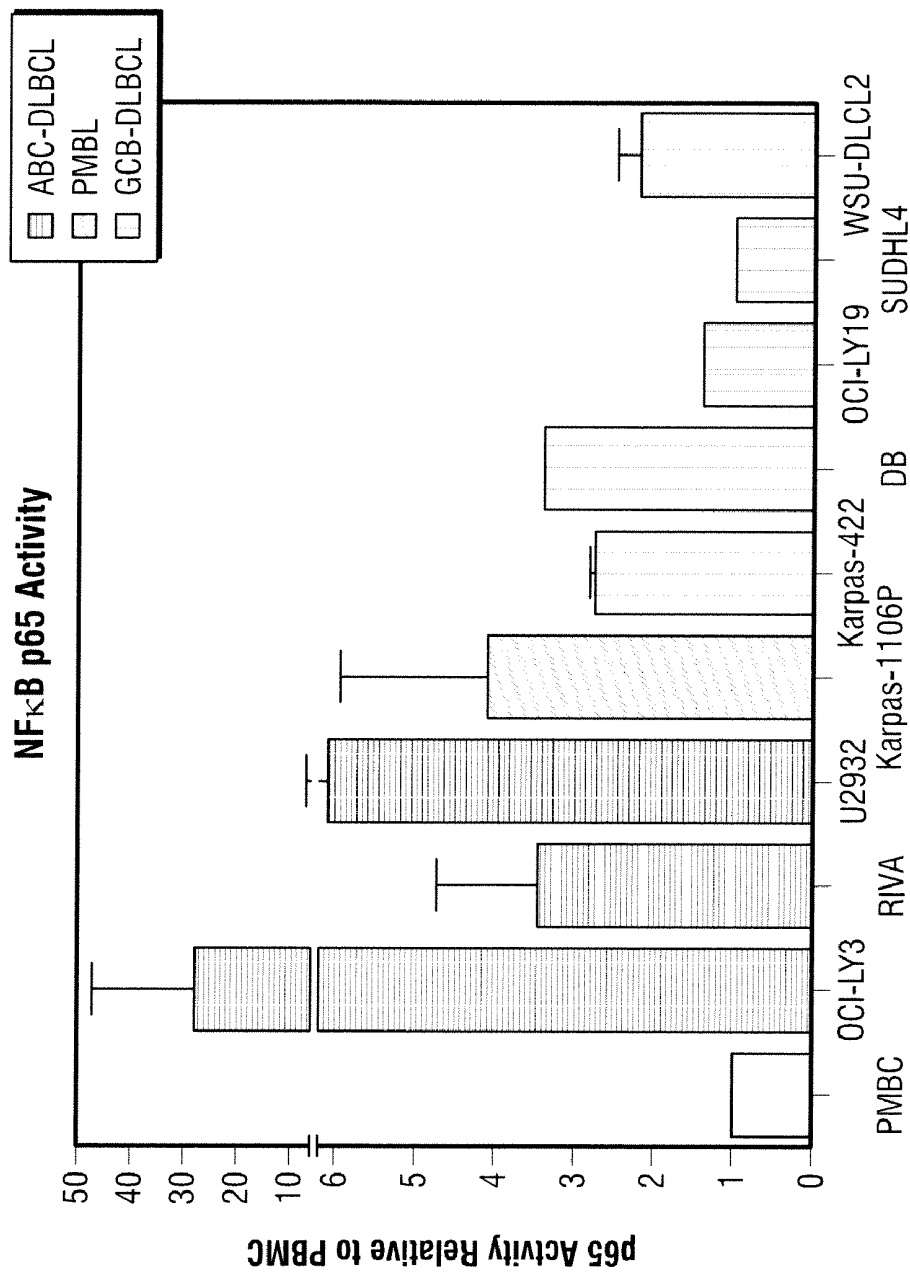


FIG. 3A

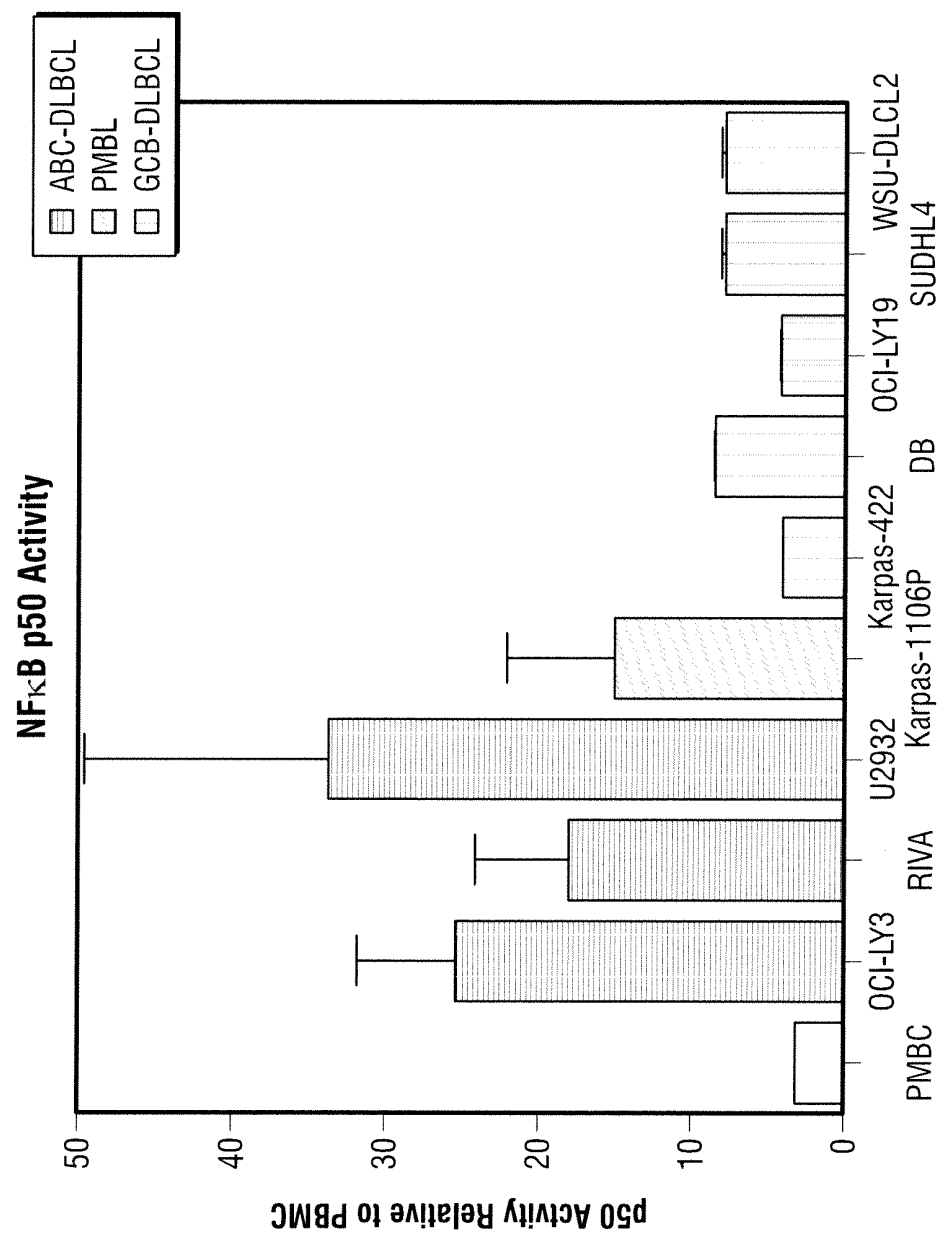


FIG. 3B

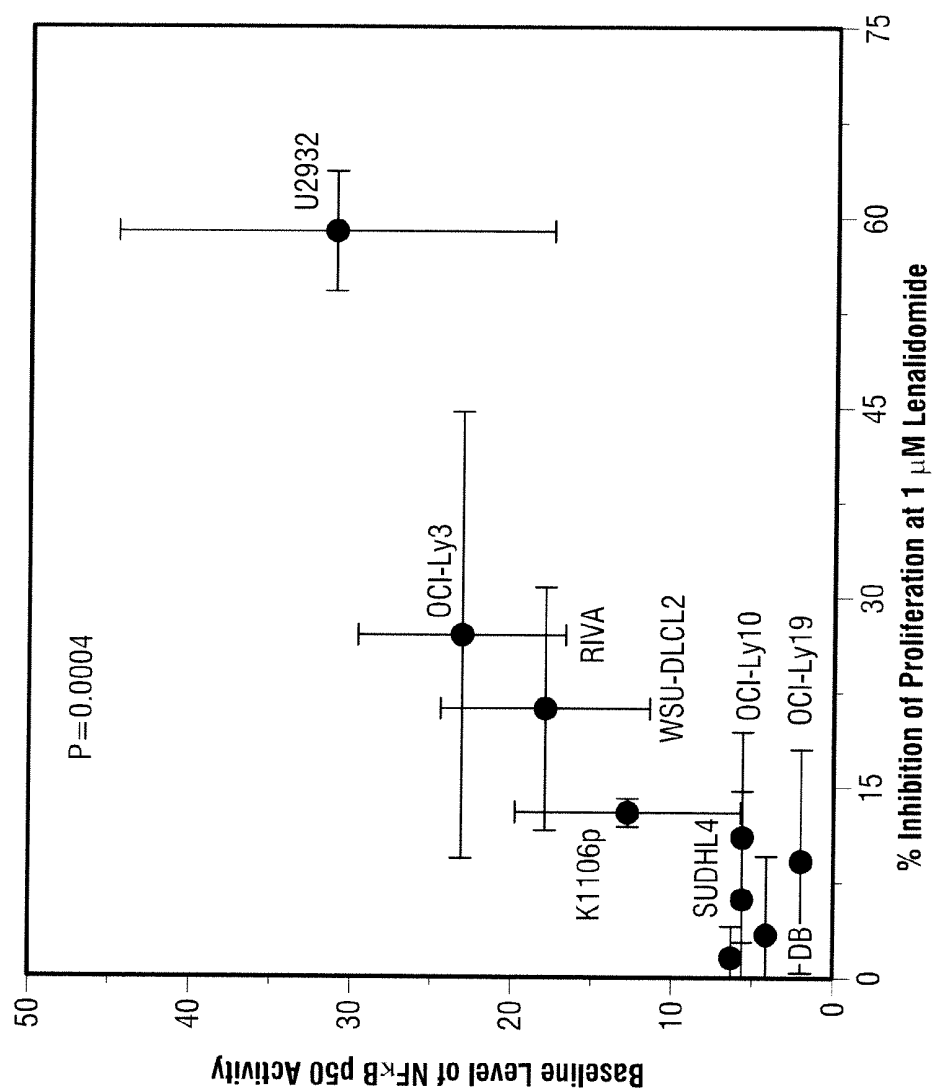


FIG. 4

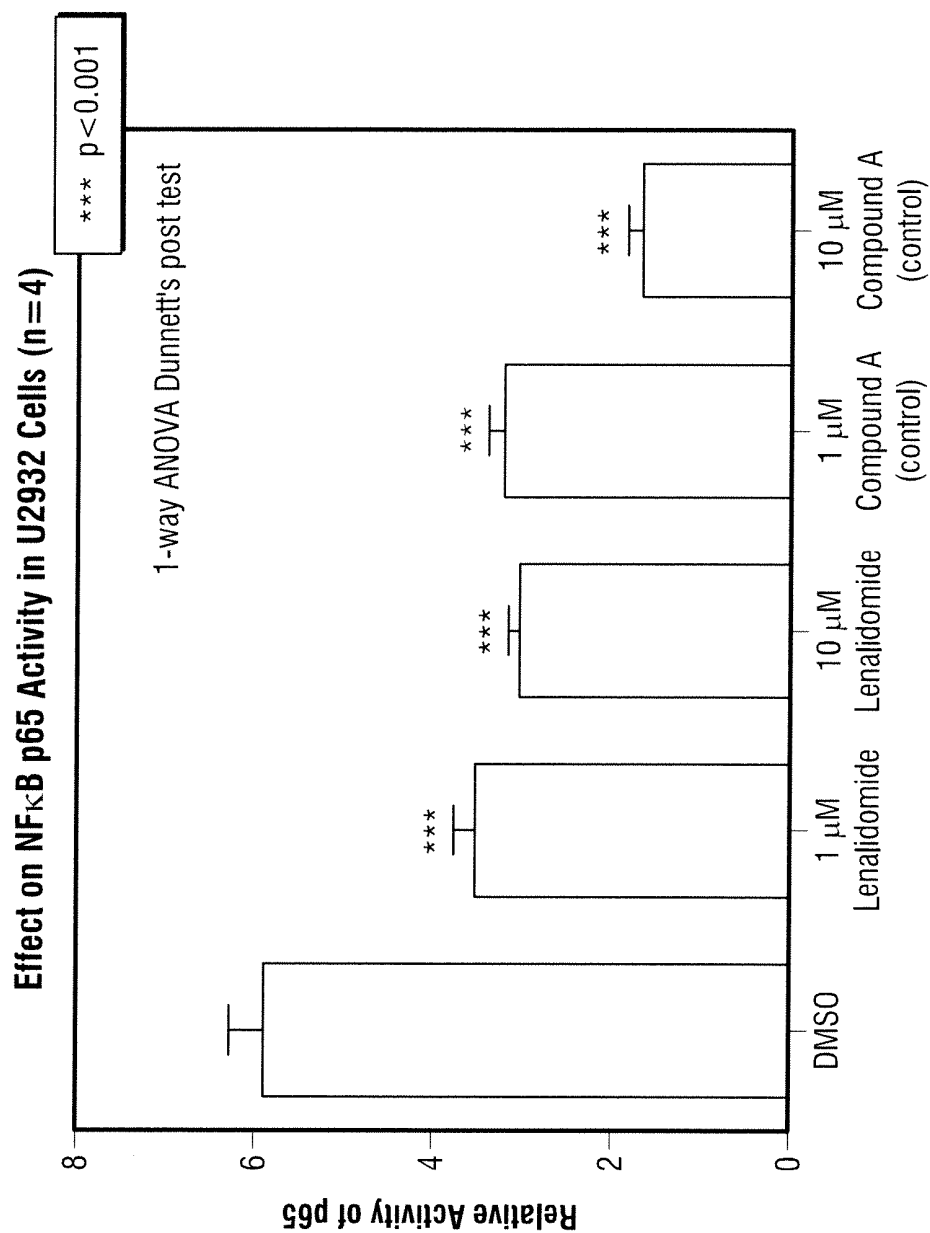


FIG. 5A

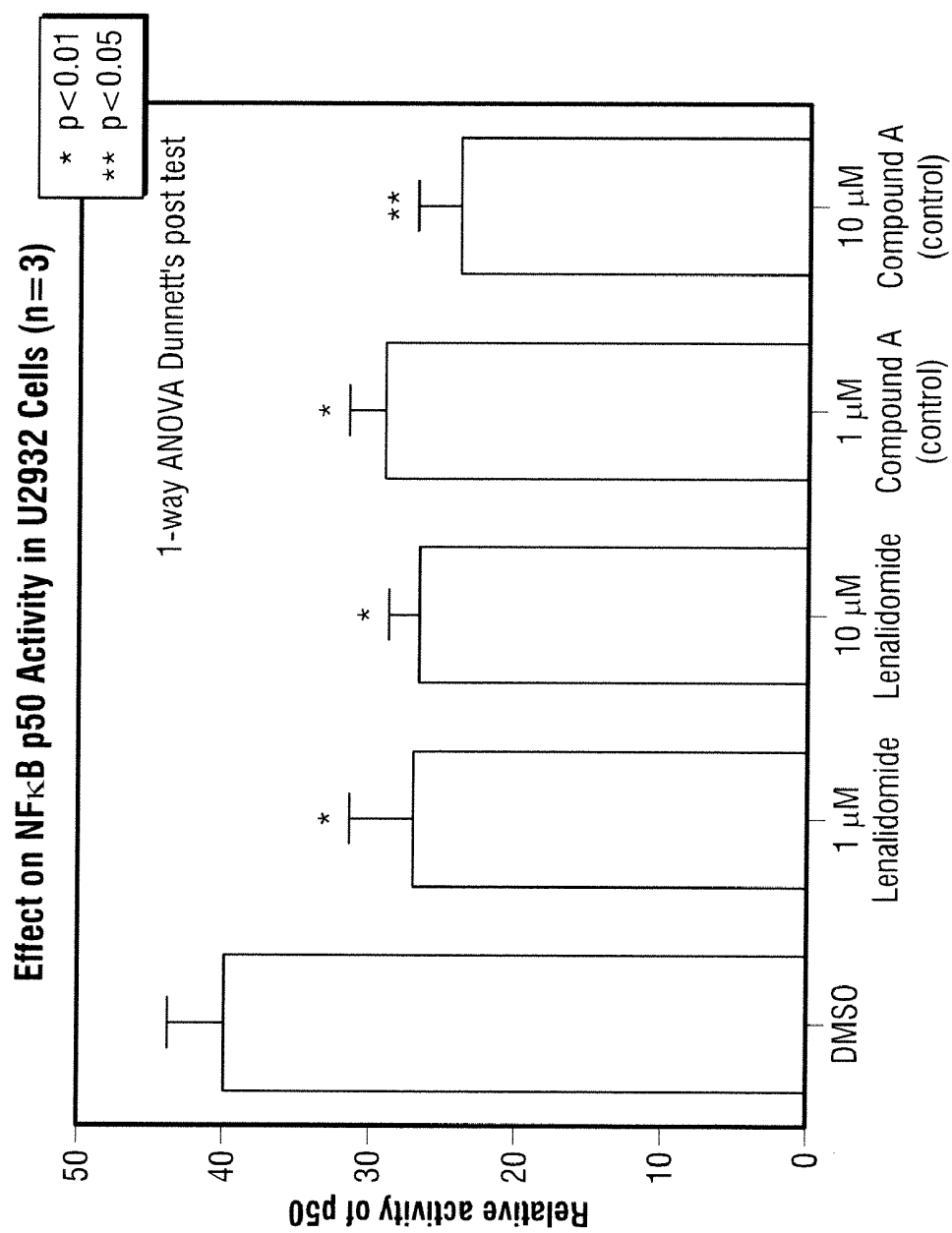


FIG. 5B

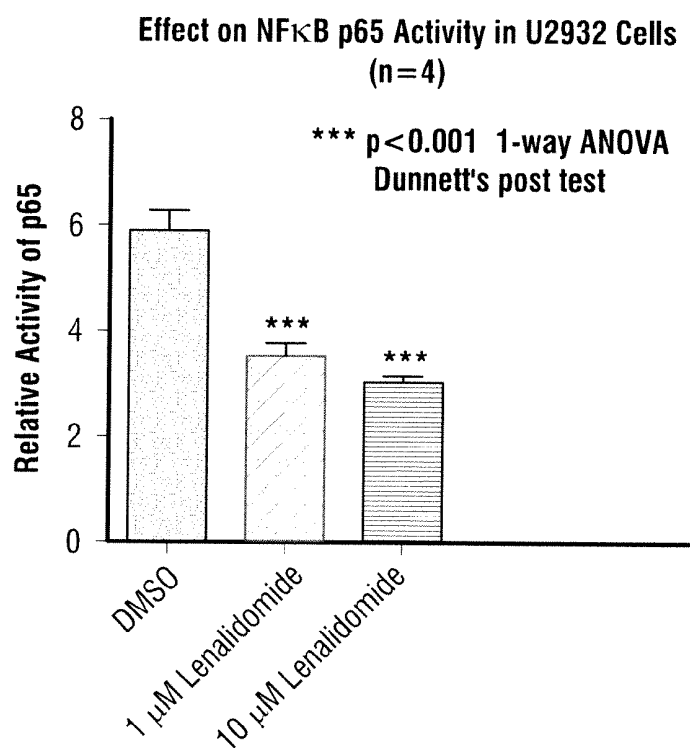


FIG. 6A

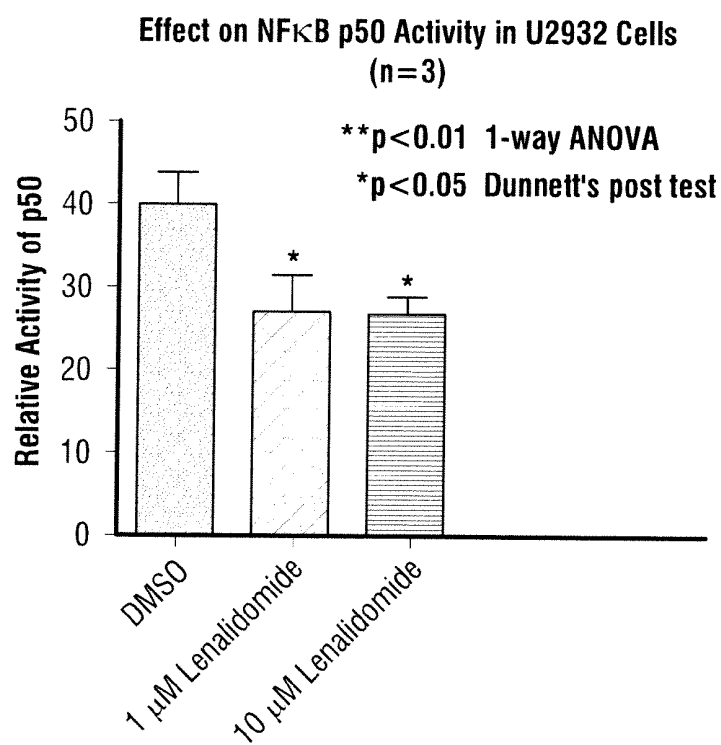


FIG. 6B

METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMAS USING LENALIDOMIDE, AND GENE AND PROTEIN BIOMARKERS AS A PREDICTOR

[0001] Priority is claimed herein to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/313,670, filed Mar. 12, 2010. The above-referenced application is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to the use of gene and protein biomarkers as a predictor of clinical sensitivity to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and patient response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, which is also known as lenalidomide or Revimid®. In particular, this invention encompasses methods of treating or managing non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, including but not limited to, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), using prognostic factors.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] 2.1 Pathobiology of Cancer

[0004] Cancer is characterized primarily by an increase in the number of abnormal cells derived from a given normal tissue, invasion of adjacent tissues by these abnormal cells, or lymphatic or blood-borne spread of malignant cells to regional lymph nodes and to distant sites (metastasis). Clinical data and molecular biologic studies indicate that cancer is a multistep process that begins with minor preneoplastic changes, which may under certain conditions progress to neoplasia. The neoplastic lesion may evolve clonally and develop an increasing capacity for invasion, growth, metastasis, and heterogeneity, especially under conditions in which the neoplastic cells escape the host's immune surveillance. Roitt, I., Brostoff, J and Kale, D., *Immunology*, 17:1-17.12 (3rd ed., Mosby, St. Louis, Mo., 1993).

[0005] There is an enormous variety of cancers which are described in detail in the medical literature. Examples includes cancer of the lung, colon, rectum, prostate, breast, brain, and intestine.

[0006] Lymphoma refers to cancers that originate in the lymphatic system. Lymphoma is characterized by malignant neoplasms of lymphocytes—B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes (i.e., B-cells and T-cells). Lymphoma generally starts in lymph nodes or collections of lymphatic tissue in organs including, but not limited to, the stomach or intestines. Lymphoma may involve the marrow and the blood in some cases. Lymphoma may spread from one site to other parts of the body.

[0007] The treatment of various forms of lymphomas are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 7,468,363, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference. Such lymphomas include, but are not limited to, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, cutaneous B-cell lymphoma, activated B-cell lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular center lymphoma, transformed lymphoma, lymphocytic lymphoma of intermediate differentiation, intermediate lymphocytic lymphoma (ILL), diffuse poorly differentiated lymphocytic lymphoma (PDL), centrocytic lymphoma, diffuse small-cleaved cell lymphoma (DSCCL), peripheral T-cell

lymphomas (PTCL), cutaneous T-Cell lymphoma and mantle zone lymphoma and low grade follicular lymphoma.

[0008] Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is the fifth most common cancer for both men and women in the United States, with an estimated 63,190 new cases and 18,660 deaths in 2007. Jemal A, et al., *CA Cancer J Clin* 2007; 57(1):43-66. The probability of developing NHL increases with age and the incidence of NHL in the elderly has been steadily increasing in the past decade, causing concern with the aging trend of the US population. Id. Clarke C A, et al., *Cancer* 2002; 94(7):2015-2023.

[0009] Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) accounts for approximately one-third of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. While some DLBCL patients are cured with traditional chemotherapy, the remainder die from the disease. Anticancer drugs cause rapid and persistent depletion of lymphocytes, possibly by direct apoptosis induction in mature T and B cells. See K. Stahnke. et al., *Blood* 2001, 98:3066-3073. Absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) has been shown to be a prognostic factor in follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and recent results have suggested that ALC at diagnosis is an important prognostic factor in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. See D. Kim et al., *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2007 ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings Part I. Vol 25, No. 18S (June 20 Supplement), 2007: 8082. DLBCL fall into various subsets including the activated B cell (ABC) phenotype, the germinal center B (GCB) phenotype, or the Primary Mediastinal B-Cell Lymphoma (PMBL) phenotype. See Lenz & Staudt, *NEJM*, 2010, 362:1417-29.

[0010] While patients who achieve a complete remission after initial therapy have a good chance for cure, less than 10% of those who do not respond or relapse achieve a cure or a response lasting longer than 3 years. See Cerny T, et al., *Ann Oncol* 2002; 13 Suppl 4:211-216.

[0011] Further, rituximab is known to deplete normal host B cells. M. Aklilu et al., *Annals of Oncology* 15:1109-1114, 2004. The long-term immunologic effects of B cell depletion with rituximab and the characteristics of the reconstituting B cell pool in lymphoma patients are not well defined, despite the widespread usage of this therapy. See Jennifer H. Anolik et al., *Clinical Immunology*, vol. 122, issue 2, February 2007, pages 139-145.

[0012] The approach for patients with relapsed or refractory disease relies heavily on experimental treatments followed by stem cell transplantation, which may not be appropriate for patients with a poor performance status or advanced age. Therefore, a tremendous demand exists for new methods that can be used to treat patients with NHL.

[0013] The incidence of cancer continues to climb as the general population ages, as new cancers develop, and as susceptible populations (e.g., people infected with AIDS or excessively exposed to sunlight) grow. A tremendous demand therefore exists for new methods and compositions that can be used to treat patients with cancer including NHL.

[0014] 2.2. Methods of Treatment

[0015] Current cancer therapy may involve surgery, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy and/or radiation treatment to eradicate neoplastic cells in a patient (see, for example, Stockdale, 1998, *Medicine*, vol. 3, Rubenstein and Federman, eds., Chapter 12, Section IV). Recently, cancer therapy could also involve biological therapy or immunotherapy. All of these approaches pose significant drawbacks for the patient. Surgery, for example, may be contraindicated due to the health of a patient or may be unacceptable to the patient.

Additionally, surgery may not completely remove neoplastic tissue. Radiation therapy is only effective when the neoplastic tissue exhibits a higher sensitivity to radiation than normal tissue. Radiation therapy can also often elicit serious side effects. Hormonal therapy is rarely given as a single agent. Although hormonal therapy can be effective, it is often used to prevent or delay recurrence of cancer after other treatments have removed the majority of cancer cells. Biological therapies and immunotherapies are limited in number and may produce side effects such as rashes or swellings, flu-like symptoms, including fever, chills and fatigue, digestive tract problems or allergic reactions.

[0016] With respect to chemotherapy, there are a variety of chemotherapeutic agents available for treatment of cancer. A majority of cancer chemotherapeutics act by inhibiting DNA synthesis, either directly, or indirectly by inhibiting the biosynthesis of deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate precursors, to prevent DNA replication and concomitant cell division. Gilman et al., *Goodman and Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, Tenth Ed. (McGraw Hill, New York).

[0017] Despite availability of a variety of chemotherapeutic agents, chemotherapy has many drawbacks. Stockdale, *Medicine*, vol. 3, Rubenstein and Federman, eds., ch. 12, sect. 10, 1998. Almost all chemotherapeutic agents are toxic, and chemotherapy causes significant, and often dangerous side effects including severe nausea, bone marrow depression, and immunosuppression. Additionally, even with administration of combinations of chemotherapeutic agents, many tumor cells are resistant or develop resistance to the chemotherapeutic agents. In fact, those cells resistant to the particular chemotherapeutic agents used in the treatment protocol often prove to be resistant to other drugs, even if those agents act by different mechanism from those of the drugs used in the specific treatment. This phenomenon is referred to as pleiotropic drug or multidrug resistance. Because of the drug resistance, many cancers prove refractory to standard chemotherapeutic treatment protocols.

[0018] Still, there is a significant need for safe and effective methods of treating, preventing and managing cancer, particularly for tumors that are refractory to standard treatments, such as surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy and hormonal therapy, while reducing or avoiding the toxicities and/or side effects associated with the conventional therapies.

[0019] Moreover, there remains a need for the ability to predict and monitor response to cancer therapy in order to increase the quality of care for cancer patients, avoid unnecessary treatment and to increase the success rate in cancer therapy in clinical practice.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0020] Provided herein are methods for the use of gene and protein biomarkers as a predictor of clinical sensitivity to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and patient response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione.

[0021] Also provided herein are methods for the treatment or management of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, including but not limited to, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), using prognostic factors.

[0022] The methods provided herein encompass methods for screening or identifying cancer patients, e.g., non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patients, for treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. In particular, provided herein are methods for selecting

patients having a higher response rate to therapy with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione.

[0023] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method of predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, the method comprising obtaining tumor tissue from the patient, purifying protein or RNA from the tumor, and measuring the presence or absence of a biomarker by, e.g., protein or gene expression analysis. The expression monitored may be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype of DLBCL. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF- κ B.

[0024] In one embodiment, the mRNA or protein is purified from the tumor and the presence or absence of a biomarker is measured by gene or protein expression analysis. In certain embodiments, the presence or absence of a biomarker is measured by quantitative real-time PCR (QRT-PCR), microarray, flow cytometry or immunofluorescence. In other embodiments, the presence or absence of a biomarker is measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-based methodologies (ELISA) or other similar methods known in the art.

[0025] In another embodiment, provided herein is a method of predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, the method comprising obtaining tumor cells from the patient, culturing the cells in the presence or absence of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, purifying protein or RNA from the cultured cells, and measuring the presence or absence of a biomarker by, e.g., protein or gene expression analysis. The expression monitored may be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression.

[0026] In another embodiment, provided herein is a method of monitoring tumor response to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, measuring the expression of a biomarker in the biological sample, administering 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione to the patient, thereafter obtaining a second biological sample from the patient, measuring biomarker expression in the second biological sample, and comparing the levels of expression, where an increased level of biomarker expression after treatment indicates the likelihood of an effective tumor response. In one embodiment, a decreased level of biomarker expression after treatment indicates the likelihood of effective tumor response. The biomarker expression monitored can be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. The expression in the treated sample can increase, for example, by about 1.5x, 2.0x, 3x, 5x, or more.

[0027] In yet another embodiment, a method for monitoring patient compliance with a drug treatment protocol is provided. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, measuring the expression level of at least one biomarker in the sample, and determining if the expression level is increased or decreased in the patient sample compared to the expression level in a control untreated sample, wherein an increased or decreased expression indicates patient compliance with the drug treatment protocol. In one embodiment, the expression of one or more biomarkers is increased. The biomarker expression moni-

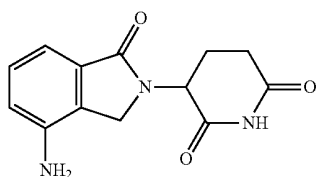
tored can be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. The expression in the treated sample can increase, for example, by about 1.5×, 2.0×, 3×, 5×, or more.

[0028] In another embodiment, provided herein is a method of predicting the sensitivity to treatment 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, specifically, a DLBCL patient. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, optionally isolating or purifying mRNA from the biological sample, amplifying the mRNA transcripts by, e.g., RT-PCR, where a higher baseline level of a specific biomarker indicates a higher likelihood that the cancer will be sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0029] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method for treating or managing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, comprising:

[0030] (i) identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione; and

[0031] (ii) administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, which has the following structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate (e.g., hydrate) thereof.

[0032] In one embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

[0033] In another embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is of the activated B-cell phenotype.

[0034] In one embodiment, identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises identification of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype. In one embodiment, the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0035] In one embodiment, identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises measuring the level of NF-κB activity in the patient. In another embodiment, measuring the level of NF-κB activity in the patient comprises measuring the baseline NF-κB activity level in tumor cells obtained from the patient.

[0036] Also provided herein are kits useful for predicting the likelihood of an effective NHL treatment or for monitoring the effectiveness of a treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. The kit comprises a solid support, and a means for detecting the protein expression of at least one biomarker in a biological sample. Such a kit may employ, for example, a dipstick, a

membrane, a chip, a disk, a test strip, a filter, a microsphere, a slide, a multiwell plate, or an optical fiber. The solid support of the kit can be, for example, a plastic, silicon, a metal, a resin, glass, a membrane, a particle, a precipitate, a gel, a polymer, a sheet, a sphere, a polysaccharide, a capillary, a film, a plate, or a slide. The biological sample can be, for example, a cell culture, a cell line, a tissue, an oral tissue, gastrointestinal tissue, an organ, an organelle, a biological fluid, a blood sample, a urine sample, or a skin sample. The biological sample can be, for example, a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells.

[0037] In an additional embodiment, provided herein is a kit useful for predicting the likelihood of an effective NHL treatment or for monitoring the effectiveness of a treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. The kit comprises a solid support, nucleic acids contacting the support, where the nucleic acids are complementary to at least 20, 50, 100, 200, 350, or more bases of mRNA, and a means for detecting the expression of the mRNA in a biological sample.

[0038] In another embodiment, provided herein is a kit useful for predicting the likelihood of an effective NHL treatment or for monitoring the effectiveness of a treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. The kit comprises a solid support, at least one nucleic acid contacting the support, where the nucleic acid is complementary to at least 20, 50, 100, 200, 350, 500, or more bases of mRNA, and a means for detecting the expression of the mRNA in a biological sample.

[0039] In certain embodiments, the kits provided herein employ means for detecting the expression of a biomarker by quantitative real-time PCR (QRT-PCR), microarray, flow cytometry or immunofluorescence. In other embodiments, the expression of the biomarker is measured by ELISA-based methodologies or other similar methods known in the art.

[0040] In particular methods of the invention, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in combination with a therapy conventionally used to treat, prevent or manage cancer. Examples of such conventional therapies include, but are not limited to, surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy, biological therapy and immunotherapy.

[0041] Also provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions, single unit dosage forms, dosing regimens and kits which comprise 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, stereoisomer, clathrate, or prodrug thereof, and a second, or additional, active agent. Second active agents include specific combinations, or "cocktails," of drugs.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0042] FIG. 1: Lenalidomide exhibits greater antiproliferative activity among the DLBCL cell lines of the activated B-cell phenotype in a panel of cell lines of various cytogenetic features.

[0043] FIGS. 2A to 2D: Gene expression analysis shows several typical activated B-cell type DLBCL characteristics in lenalidomide-sensitive RIVA, U2932, and OCI-Ly3 cells.

[0044] FIG. 3A: Lenalidomide-sensitive activated B-cell type DLBCL cells show higher NF-κB p65 activity than other types of DLBCL cells.

[0045] FIG. 3B: Lenalidomide-sensitive activated B-cell type DLBCL cells show higher p50 activity than other types of DLBCL cells.

[0046] FIG. 4: Significant correlation was observed between the antiproliferative effect on DLBCL cells of lenalidomide at 1 μ M and baseline NF κ B p50 activity.

[0047] FIG. 5A: A clinical achievable concentration of lenalidomide (1 μ M) significantly inhibits NF κ B p65 activity in U2932 cells.

[0048] FIG. 5B: A clinical achievable concentration of lenalidomide (1 μ M) significantly inhibits NF κ B p50 activity in U2932 cells.

[0049] FIG. 6A: Lenalidomide significantly inhibits NF κ B p65 activity in activated B-cell type DLBCL cells of the U2932 subtype.

[0050] FIG. 6B: Lenalidomide significantly inhibits NF κ B p50 activity in activated B-cell type DLBCL cells of the U2932 subtype.

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0051] The methods provided herein are based, in part, on the discovery that the expression of certain genes or proteins associated with the activated B-cell phenotype in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma cells may be utilized as biomarkers to indicate the effectiveness or progress of a disease treatment. In particular, these biomarkers can be used to predict, assess and track the effectiveness of patient treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione.

[0052] Without being limited to a particular theory, immunomodulatory compounds such as 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione can mediate growth inhibition, apoptosis and inhibition of angiogenic factors in certain types of cancer such as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Upon examining the expression of several cancer-related genes in several cell types before and after the treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, it was discovered that the expression levels of several cancer-related genes or proteins can be used as biomarkers for predicting and monitoring cancer treatments.

[0053] It was also discovered that the level of NF- κ B activity is elevated in cells of the activated B-cell phenotype in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma relative to other types of lymphoma cells, and that such cells may be sensitive to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment. This suggests that the baseline activity of NF- κ B activity in lymphoma cells may be a predictive biomarker for 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patients.

[0054] Therefore, in certain embodiments, provided herein are methods for predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient. In one embodiment, provided herein is a method of predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, the method comprising obtaining tumor tissue from the patient, purifying protein or RNA from the tumor, and measuring the presence or absence of a biomarker by, e.g., protein or gene expression analysis. The expression monitored may be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype of DLBCL. The genes are selected from the

group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF- κ B.

[0055] In another embodiment, the method comprises obtaining tumor cells from the patient, culturing the cells in the presence or absence of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, purifying RNA or protein from the cultured cells, and measuring the presence or absence of a biomarker by, e.g., gene or protein expression analysis.

[0056] In certain embodiments, the presence or absence of a biomarker is measured by quantitative real-time PCR (QRT-PCR), microarray, flow cytometry or immunofluorescence. In other embodiments, the presence or absence of a biomarker is measured by ELISA-based methodologies or other similar methods known in the art.

[0057] The methods provided herein encompass methods for screening or identifying cancer patients, e.g., non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patients, for treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. In particular, provided herein are methods for selecting patients having a higher response rate to a therapy with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione.

[0058] In one embodiment, the method comprises obtaining tumor cells from the patient, culturing the cells in the presence or absence of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, purifying RNA or protein from the cultured cells, and measuring the presence or absence of a specific biomarker. The expression monitored can be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. The expression in the treated sample can increase, for example, by about 1.5 $\times$, 2.0 $\times$, 3 $\times$, 5 $\times$, or more. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF- κ B.

[0059] In another embodiment, provided herein is a method of monitoring tumor response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, measuring the expression of one or more biomarkers in the biological sample, administering 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione to the patient, thereafter obtaining a second biological sample from the patient, measuring biomarker expression in the second biological sample, and comparing the levels of biomarker expression, where an increased level of biomarker expression after treatment indicates the likelihood of an effective tumor response. In one embodiment, a decreased level of biomarker expression after treatment indicates the likelihood of effective tumor response. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF- κ B.

[0060] In certain embodiments, the method comprises measuring the expression of one or more biomarkers genes associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. The expression monitored can be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression.

The expression in the treated sample can increase, for example, by about 1.5×, 2.0×, 3×, 5×, or more.

[0061] In yet another embodiment, a method for monitoring patient compliance with a drug treatment protocol is provided. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, measuring the expression level of at least one biomarker in the sample, and determining if the expression level is increased or decreased in the patient sample compared to the expression level in a control untreated sample, wherein an increased or decreased expression indicates patient compliance with the drug treatment protocol. In one embodiment, the expression of one or more biomarker is increased. The expression monitored can be, for example, mRNA expression or protein expression. The expression in the treated sample can increase, for example, by about 1.5×, 2.0×, 3×, 5×, or more. In certain embodiments, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. The genes are selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1. In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF-κB.

[0062] In another embodiment, a method of predicting the sensitivity to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in an NHL, specifically, a DLBCL, patient is provided. The method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the patient, optionally isolating or purifying mRNA from the biological sample, amplifying the mRNA transcripts by, e.g., RT-PCR, where a higher baseline level of one or more specific biomarkers indicates a higher likelihood that the cancer will be sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. In one embodiment, the biomarker is a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0063] In another embodiment, the method of predicting sensitivity to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in an NHL, e.g., a DLBCL patient, comprises obtaining a tumor sample from the patient, embedding the tumor sample into a paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed block, and staining the sample with antibodies to CD20, CD10, bcl-6, IRF4/MUM1, bcl-2, cyclin D2, and/or FOXP1, as described in Hans et al., *Blood*, 2004, 103: 275-282, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In one embodiment, CD10, bcl-6, and IRF4/MUM-1 staining can be used to divide DLBCL into GCB and non-GCB subgroups to predict an outcome.

[0064] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method for predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

[0065] (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

[0066] (ii) measuring activity of the NF-κB pathway in the biological sample; and

[0067] (iii) comparing the level of NF-κB activity in the biological sample to that of a biological sample of a non-activated B-cell lymphoma subtype; wherein an increased level of NF-κB activity relative to non-activated B-cell subtype lymphoma cells indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment.

[0068] In one embodiment, measuring activity of the NF-κB pathway in the biological sample comprises measuring the level of NF-κB in the biological sample.

[0069] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method of monitoring tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

[0070] (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

[0071] (ii) measuring the level of NF-κB activity in the biological sample;

[0072] (iii) administering a therapeutically effective amount of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a salt, solvate or hydrate thereof to the patient;

[0073] (iv) obtaining a second biological sample from the patient;

[0074] (v) measuring the level of NF-κB activity in the second biological sample; and

[0075] (vi) comparing the level of NF-κB activity in the first biological sample to that in the second biological sample;

[0076] wherein a decreased level of NF-κB activity in the second biological sample relative to the first biological sample indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response.

[0077] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method for monitoring patient compliance with a drug treatment protocol in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

[0078] (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

[0079] (ii) measuring the level of NF-κB activity in the biological sample; and

[0080] (iii) comparing the level of NF-κB activity in the biological sample to a control untreated sample;

[0081] wherein a decreased level of NF-κB activity in the biological sample relative to the control indicates patient compliance with the drug treatment protocol.

[0082] In one embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

[0083] In another embodiment, the level of NF-κB activity is measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

[0084] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method for predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

[0085] (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

[0086] (ii) culturing cells from the biological sample;

[0087] (iii) purifying RNA from the cultured cells; and

[0088] (iv) identifying increased expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma relative to control non-activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;

[0089] wherein increased expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment.

[0090] In one embodiment, increased expression is an increase of about 1.5×, 2.0×, 3×, 5×, or more.

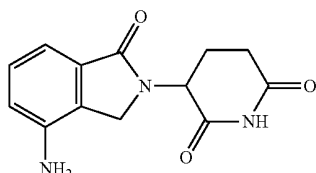
[0091] In one embodiment, the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0092] In one embodiment, identifying the expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is performed by quantitative real-time PCR.

[0093] Also provided herein is a method for treating or managing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, comprising:

[0094] (i) identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione; and

[0095] (ii) administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, which has the following structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

[0096] In one embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

[0097] In another embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is of the activated B-cell phenotype.

[0098] In another embodiment, the diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is characterized by the expression of one or more biomarkers overexpressed in RIVA, U2932, TMD8 or OCI-Ly10 cell lines.

[0099] In one embodiment, identifying a patient having lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises characterization of the lymphoma phenotype of the patient.

[0100] In one embodiment, the lymphoma phenotype is characterized as an activated B-cell subtype.

[0101] In one embodiment, the lymphoma phenotype is characterized as an activated B-cell subtype of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

[0102] In certain embodiments, identification of the lymphoma phenotype comprises obtaining a biological sample from a patient having lymphoma. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a cell culture or tissue sample. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a sample of tumor cells. In another embodiment, the biological sample is a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a blood sample.

[0103] In one embodiment, identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises identification of a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype. In one embodiment, the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0104] In one embodiment, identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in the patient. In another embodiment, measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in a patient comprises measuring the baseline NF- κ B activity level in tumor cells obtained from the patient.

[0105] In another embodiment, the diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is characterized by one or more of the following:

[0106] (i) over expression of a hematopoietic-specific Ets family transcription factor required for survival of activated B-cell subtype cells;

[0107] (ii) higher constitutive IRF4/MUM1 expression than GCB subtype cells;

[0108] (iii) higher constitutive FOXP1 expression up-regulated by trisomy 3;

[0109] (iv) higher constitutive Blimp1, i.e., PRDM1, expression; and

[0110] (v) higher constitutive CARD11 gene expression; and

[0111] (vi) an increased level of NF- κ B activity relative to non-activated B-cell subtype DLBCL cells.

[0112] Additional prognostic factors that may be used concurrently with those provided herein are prognostic factors of disease (tumor) burden, absolute lymphocyte count (ALC), time since last rituximab therapy for lymphomas, or all of the above.

[0113] Also provided herein are kits useful for predicting the likelihood of an effective NHL treatment or for monitoring the effectiveness of a treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione. The kit comprises a solid support, and a means for detecting the expression of a biomarker in a biological sample. Such a kit may employ, for example, a dipstick, a membrane, a chip, a disk, a test strip, a filter, a microsphere, a slide, a multiwell plate, or an optical fiber. The solid support of the kit can be, for example, a plastic, silicon, a metal, a resin, glass, a membrane, a particle, a precipitate, a gel, a polymer, a sheet, a sphere, a polysaccharide, a capillary, a film, a plate, or a slide. The biological sample can be, for example, a cell culture, a cell line, a tissue, an oral tissue, gastrointestinal tissue, an organ, an organelle, a biological fluid, a blood sample, a urine sample, or a skin sample. The biological sample can be, for example, a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells.

[0114] In one embodiment, the kit comprises a solid support, nucleic acids contacting the support, where the nucleic acids are complementary to at least 20, 50, 100, 200, 350, or more bases of mRNA of a gene associated with an activated B-cell phenotype in a NHL, and a means for detecting the expression of the mRNA in a biological sample. In one embodiment, the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0115] In one embodiment, a kit useful for predicting the likelihood of an effective NHL treatment or for monitoring the effectiveness of a treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is provided. The kit comprises a solid support, and a means for detecting the expression of NF- κ B in a biological sample. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a cell culture or tissue sample. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a sample of tumor cells. In another embodiment, the biological sample is a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells. In one embodiment, the biological sample is a blood sample. In one embodiment, the NHL is DLBCL.

[0116] In certain embodiments, the kits provided herein employ means for detecting the expression of a biomarker by quantitative real-time PCR (QT-PCR), microarray, flow cytometry or immunofluorescence. In other embodiments, the expression of the biomarker is measured by ELISA-based methodologies or other similar methods known in the art.

[0117] Additional mRNA and protein expression techniques may be used in connection with the methods and kits provided herein, e.g., CDNA hybridization and cytometric bead array methods.

[0118] In one embodiment, provided herein is a kit for predicting tumor response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

[0119] (i) a solid support; and

[0120] (ii) a means for detecting the expression of a biomarker of an activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a biological sample.

[0121] In one embodiment, the biomarker is NF- κ B.

[0122] In one embodiment, the biomarker is a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype and is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

[0123] In particular methods of the invention, a 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in combination with a therapy conventionally used to treat, prevent or manage cancer. Examples of such conventional therapies include, but are not limited to, surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy, biological therapy and immunotherapy.

[0124] Also provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions, single unit dosage forms, dosing regimens and kits which comprise 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, stereoisomer, clathrate, or prodrug thereof, and a second, or additional, active agent. Second active agents include specific combinations, or "cocktails," of drugs.

[0125] In some embodiments, the methods for treating, preventing and/or managing lymphomas provided herein may be used in patients that have not responded to standard treatment. In one embodiment, the lymphoma is relapsed, refractory or resistant to conventional therapy.

[0126] In other embodiments, the methods for treating, preventing and/or managing lymphomas provided herein may be used in treatment naïve patients, i.e., patients that have not yet received treatment.

[0127] In some embodiments, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof is administered in combination or alternation with a therapeutically effective amount of one or more additional active agents. In one embodiment, the additional active agent is selected from the group consisting of an alkylating agent, an adenosine analog, a glucocorticoid, a kinase inhibitor, a SYK inhibitor, a PDE3 inhibitor, a PDE7 inhibitor, doxorubicin, chlorambucil, vincristine, bendamustine, forskolin, rituximab, or a combination thereof.

[0128] In one embodiment, the additional active agent is rituximab.

[0129] In one embodiment, the glucocorticoid is hydrocortisone or dexamethasone.

[0130] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in an amount of about 5 to about 50 mg per day.

[0131] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in an amount of about 5 to about 25 mg per day.

[0132] In another embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in an amount of about 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 or 50 mg per day.

[0133] In another embodiment, 10 or 25 mg of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered per day.

[0134] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered twice per day.

[0135] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is orally administered.

[0136] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered in a capsule or tablet.

[0137] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered for 21 days followed by seven days rest in a 28 day cycle.

[0138] Also provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions (e.g., single unit dosage forms) that can be used in methods disclosed herein. Particular pharmaceutical compositions comprise 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof, and a second active agent.

5.1 DEFINITIONS

[0139] As used herein, and unless otherwise specified, the terms "treat," "treating" and "treatment" refer to an action that occurs while a patient is suffering from the specified cancer, which reduces the severity of the cancer, or retards or slows the progression of the cancer.

[0140] The term "sensitivity" and "sensitive" when made in reference to treatment with compound is a relative term which refers to the degree of effectiveness of the compound in lessening or decreasing the progress of a tumor or the disease being treated. For example, the term "increased sensitivity" when used in reference to treatment of a cell or tumor in connection with a compound refers to an increase of, at least a 5%, or more, in the effectiveness of the tumor treatment.

[0141] As used herein, and unless otherwise specified, the term "therapeutically effective amount" of a compound is an amount sufficient to provide a therapeutic benefit in the treatment or management of a cancer, or to delay or minimize one or more symptoms associated with the presence of the cancer. A therapeutically effective amount of a compound means an amount of therapeutic agent, alone or in combination with other therapies, which provides a therapeutic benefit in the treatment or management of the cancer. The term "therapeutically effective amount" can encompass an amount that improves overall therapy, reduces or avoids symptoms or causes of cancer, or enhances the therapeutic efficacy of another therapeutic agent.

[0142] As used herein, an "effective patient tumor response" refers to any increase in the therapeutic benefit to the patient. An "effective patient tumor response" can be, for example, a 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, or 100% decrease in the rate of progress of the tumor. An "effective patient tumor response" can be, for example, a 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, or 100% decrease in the physical symptoms of a cancer. An "effective patient tumor response" can also be, for example, a 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 100%, 200%, or more increase in the response of the patient, as measured by any suitable means, such as gene expression, cell counts, assay results, etc.

[0143] The term “likelihood” generally refers to an increase in the probability of an event. The term “likelihood” when used in reference to the effectiveness of a patient tumor response generally contemplates an increased probability that the rate of tumor progress or tumor cell growth will decrease. The term “likelihood” when used in reference to the effectiveness of a patient tumor response can also generally mean the increase of indicators, such as mRNA or protein expression, that may evidence an increase in the progress in treating the tumor.

[0144] The term “predict” generally means to determine or tell in advance. When used to “predict” the effectiveness of a cancer treatment, for example, the term “predict” can mean that the likelihood of the outcome of the cancer treatment can be determined at the outset, before the treatment has begun, or before the treatment period has progressed substantially.

[0145] The term “monitor,” as used herein, generally refers to the overseeing, supervision, regulation, watching, tracking, or surveillance of an activity. For example, the term “monitoring the effectiveness of a compound” refers to tracking the effectiveness in treating a cancer in a patient or in a tumor cell culture. Similarly, the “monitoring,” when used in connection with patient compliance, either individually, or in a clinical trial, refers to the tracking or confirming that the patient is actually taking the immunomodulatory compound being tested as prescribed. The monitoring can be performed, for example, by following the expression of mRNA or protein biomarkers.

[0146] An improvement in the cancer or cancer-related disease can be characterized as a complete or partial response. “Complete response” refers to an absence of clinically detectable disease with normalization of any previously abnormal radiographic studies, bone marrow, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or abnormal monoclonal protein measurements. “Partial response” refers to at least about a 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% decrease in all measurable tumor burden (i.e., the number of malignant cells present in the subject, or the measured bulk of tumor masses or the quantity of abnormal monoclonal protein) in the absence of new lesions. The term “treatment” contemplates both a complete and a partial response.

[0147] “Tumor,” as used herein, refers to all neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, whether malignant or benign, and all pre-cancerous and cancerous cells and tissues. “Neoplastic,” as used herein, refers to any form of dysregulated or unregulated cell growth, whether malignant or benign, resulting in abnormal tissue growth. Thus, “neoplastic cells” include malignant and benign cells having dysregulated or unregulated cell growth.

[0148] The terms “cancer” and “cancerous” refer to or describe the physiological condition in mammals that is typically characterized by unregulated cell growth. Examples of cancer include, but are not limited to, blood-borne tumors (e.g., multiple myeloma, lymphoma and leukemia), and solid tumors.

[0149] The term “refractory or resistant” refers to a circumstance where patients, even after intensive treatment, have residual cancer cells (e.g., leukemia or lymphoma cells) in their lymphatic system, blood and/or blood forming tissues (e.g., marrow).

[0150] As used herein the terms “polypeptide” and “protein” as used interchangeably herein, refer to a polymer of amino acids of three or more amino acids in a serial array, linked through peptide bonds. The term “polypeptide”

includes proteins, protein fragments, protein analogues, oligopeptides and the like. The term polypeptide as used herein can also refer to a peptide. The amino acids making up the polypeptide may be naturally derived, or may be synthetic. The polypeptide can be purified from a biological sample.

[0151] The term “antibody” is used herein in the broadest sense and covers fully assembled antibodies, antibody fragments which retain the ability to specifically bind to the antigen (e.g., Fab, F(ab')₂, Fv, and other fragments), single chain antibodies, diabodies, antibody chimeras, hybrid antibodies, bispecific antibodies, humanized antibodies, and the like. The term “antibody” covers both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies.

[0152] The term “expressed” or “expression” as used herein refers to the transcription from a gene to give an RNA nucleic acid molecule at least complementary in part to a region of one of the two nucleic acid strands of the gene. The term “expressed” or “expression” as used herein also refers to the translation from the RNA molecule to give a protein, a polypeptide or a portion thereof.

[0153] An mRNA that is “upregulated” is generally increased upon a given treatment or condition. An mRNA that is “downregulated” generally refers to a decrease in the level of expression of the mRNA in response to a given treatment or condition. In some situations, the mRNA level can remain unchanged upon a given treatment or condition.

[0154] An mRNA from a patient sample can be “upregulated” when treated with an immunomodulatory compound, as compared to a non-treated control. This upregulation can be, for example, an increase of about 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 300%, 500%, 1,000%, 5,000% or more of the comparative control mRNA level.

[0155] Alternatively, an mRNA can be “downregulated”, or expressed at a lower level, in response to administration of certain immunomodulatory compounds or other agents. A downregulated mRNA can be, for example, present at a level of about 99%, 95%, 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 1% or less of the comparative control mRNA level.

[0156] Similarly, the level of a polypeptide or protein biomarker from a patient sample can be increased when treated with an immunomodulatory compound, as compared to a non-treated control. This increase can be about 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 90%, 100%, 200%, 300%, 500%, 1,000%, 5,000% or more of the comparative control protein level.

[0157] Alternatively, the level of a protein biomarker can be decreased in response to administration of certain immunomodulatory compounds or other agents. This decrease can be, for example, present at a level of about 99%, 95%, 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 1% or less of the comparative control protein level.

[0158] The terms “determining”, “measuring”, “evaluating”, “assessing” and “assaying” as used herein generally refer to any form of measurement, and include determining if an element is present or not. These terms include both quantitative and/or qualitative determinations. Assessing may be relative or absolute. “Assessing the presence of” can include determining the amount of something present, as well as determining whether it is present or absent.

[0159] The terms “nucleic acid” and “polynucleotide” are used interchangeably herein to describe a polymer of any length composed of nucleotides, e.g., deoxyribonucleotides

or ribonucleotides, or compounds produced synthetically, which can hybridize with naturally occurring nucleic acids in a sequence specific manner analogous to that of two naturally occurring nucleic acids, e.g., can participate in Watson-Crick base pairing interactions. As used herein in the context of a polynucleotide sequence, the term “bases” (or “base”) is synonymous with “nucleotides” (or “nucleotide”), i.e., the monomer subunit of a polynucleotide. The terms “nucleoside” and “nucleotide” are intended to include those moieties that contain not only the known purine and pyrimidine bases, but also other heterocyclic bases that have been modified. Such modifications include methylated purines or pyrimidines, acylated purines or pyrimidines, alkylated riboses or other heterocycles. In addition, the terms “nucleoside” and “nucleotide” include those moieties that contain not only conventional ribose and deoxyribose sugars, but other sugars as well. Modified nucleosides or nucleotides also include modifications on the sugar moiety, e.g., wherein one or more of the hydroxyl groups are replaced with halogen atoms or aliphatic groups, or are functionalized as ethers, amines, or the like. “Analogues” refer to molecules having structural features that are recognized in the literature as being mimetics, derivatives, having analogous structures, or other like terms, and include, for example, polynucleotides incorporating non-natural nucleotides, nucleotide mimetics such as 2'-modified nucleosides, peptide nucleic acids, oligomeric nucleoside phosphonates, and any polynucleotide that has added substituent groups, such as protecting groups or linking moieties.

[0160] The term “complementary” refers to specific binding between polynucleotides based on the sequences of the polynucleotides. As used herein, a first polynucleotide and a second polynucleotide are complementary if they bind to each other in a hybridization assay under stringent conditions, e.g. if they produce a given or detectable level of signal in a hybridization assay. Portions of polynucleotides are complementary to each other if they follow conventional base-pairing rules, e.g. A pairs with T (or U) and G pairs with C, although small regions (e.g. less than about 3 bases) of mismatch, insertion, or deleted sequence may be present.

[0161] “Sequence identity” or “identity” in the context of two nucleic acid sequences refers to the residues in the two sequences which are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence over a specified comparison window, and can take into consideration additions, deletions and substitutions.

[0162] The term “substantial identity” or “homologous” in their various grammatical forms in the context of polynucleotides generally means that a polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has a desired identity, for example, at least 60% identity, preferably at least 70% sequence identity, more preferably at least 80%, still more preferably at least 90% and even more preferably at least 95%, compared to a reference sequence. Another indication that nucleotide sequences are substantially identical is if two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions.

[0163] The terms “isolated” and “purified” refer to isolation of a substance (such as mRNA or protein) such that the substance comprises a substantial portion of the sample in which it resides, i.e. greater than the substance is typically found in its natural or un-isolated state. Typically, a substantial portion of the sample comprises, e.g., greater than 1%, greater than 2%, greater than 5%, greater than 10%, greater than 20%, greater than 50%, or more, usually up to about 90%-100% of the sample. For example, a sample of isolated

mRNA can typically comprise at least about 1% total mRNA. Techniques for purifying polynucleotides are well known in the art and include, for example, gel electrophoresis, ion-exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography, flow sorting, and sedimentation according to density.

[0164] The term “sample” as used herein relates to a material or mixture of materials, typically, although not necessarily, in fluid form, containing one or more components of interest.

[0165] “Biological sample” as used herein refers to a sample obtained from a biological subject, including sample of biological tissue or fluid origin, obtained, reached, or collected in vivo or in situ. A biological sample also includes samples from a region of a biological subject containing precancerous or cancer cells or tissues. Such samples can be, but are not limited to, organs, tissues, fractions and cells isolated from a mammal. Exemplary biological samples include but are not limited to cell lysate, a cell culture, a cell line, a tissue, oral tissue, gastrointestinal tissue, an organ, an organelle, a biological fluid, a blood sample, a urine sample, a skin sample, and the like. Preferred biological samples include but are not limited to whole blood, partially purified blood, PBMCs, tissue biopsies, and the like.

[0166] The term “capture agent,” as used herein, refers to an agent that binds an mRNA or protein through an interaction that is sufficient to permit the agent to bind and concentrate the mRNA or protein from a homogeneous mixture.

[0167] The term “probe” as used herein, refers to a capture agent that is directed to a specific target mRNA biomarker sequence. Accordingly, each probe of a probe set has a respective target mRNA biomarker. A probe/target mRNA duplex is a structure formed by hybridizing a probe to its target mRNA biomarker.

[0168] The term “nucleic acid” or “oligonucleotide probe” refers to a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid of complementary sequence, such as the mRNA biomarkers provided herein, through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, usually through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (e.g., A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, etc.). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, so long as it does not interfere with hybridization. It will be understood by one of skill in the art that probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions. The probes are preferably directly labeled with isotopes, for example, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly labeled with biotin to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe, one can detect the presence or absence of a target mRNA biomarker of interest.

[0169] The term “stringent assay conditions” refers to conditions that are compatible to produce binding pairs of nucleic acids, e.g., probes and target mRNAs, of sufficient complementarity to provide for the desired level of specificity in the assay while being generally incompatible to the formation of binding pairs between binding members of insufficient complementarity to provide for the desired specificity. The term stringent assay conditions generally refers to the combination of hybridization and wash conditions.

[0170] A “label” or a “detectable moiety” in reference to a nucleic acid, refers to a composition that, when linked with a nucleic acid, renders the nucleic acid detectable, for example,

by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, or chemical means. Exemplary labels include, but are not limited to, radioactive isotopes, magnetic beads, metallic beads, colloidal particles, fluorescent dyes, enzymes, biotin, digoxigenin, haptens, and the like. A “labeled nucleic acid or oligonucleotide probe” is generally one that is bound, either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic bonds, van der Waals forces, electrostatic attractions, hydrophobic interactions, or hydrogen bonds, to a label such that the presence of the nucleic acid or probe can be detected by detecting the presence of the label bound to the nucleic acid or probe.

[0171] The terms “Polymerase chain reaction,” or “PCR,” as used herein generally refers to a procedure wherein small amounts of a nucleic acid, RNA and/or DNA, are amplified as described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,195 to Mullis. Generally, sequence information from the ends of the region of interest or beyond needs to be available, such that oligonucleotide primers can be designed; these primers will be identical or similar in sequence to opposite strands of the template to be amplified. The 5' terminal nucleotides of the two primers may coincide with the ends of the amplified material. PCR can be used to amplify specific RNA sequences, specific DNA sequences from total genomic DNA, and cDNA transcribed from total cellular RNA, bacteriophage or plasmid sequences, etc. See generally Mullis et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol., 51: 263 (1987); Erlich, ed., PCR Technology, (Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

[0172] The term “cycle number” or “CT” when used herein in reference to PCR methods, refers to the PCR cycle number at which the fluorescence level passes a given set threshold level. The CT measurement can be used, for example, to approximate levels of mRNA in an original sample. The CT measurement is often used in terms of “dCT” or the “difference in the CT” score, when the CT of one nucleic acid is subtracted from the CT of another nucleic acid.

[0173] As used herein, and unless otherwise indicated, the term “optically pure” means a composition that comprises one optical isomer of a compound and is substantially free of other isomers of that compound. For example, an optically pure composition of a compound having one chiral center will be substantially free of the opposite enantiomer of the compound. An optically pure composition of a compound having two chiral centers will be substantially free of other diastereomers of the compound. A typical optically pure compound comprises greater than about 80% by weight of one enantiomer of the compound and less than about 20% by weight of other enantiomers of the compound, more preferably greater than about 90% by weight of one enantiomer of the compound and less than about 10% by weight of the other enantiomers of the compound, even more preferably greater than about 95% by weight of one enantiomer of the compound and less than about 5% by weight of the other enantiomers of the compound, more preferably greater than about 97% by weight of one enantiomer of the compound and less than about 3% by weight of the other enantiomers of the compound, and most preferably greater than about 99% by weight of one enantiomer of the compound and less than about 1% by weight of the other enantiomers of the compound.

[0174] As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” encompasses non-toxic acid and base addition salts of the compound to which the term refers. Acceptable non-toxic acid addition salts include those derived from organic and inorganic acids or

bases known in the art, which include, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, methanesulphonic acid, acetic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, malic acid, maleic acid, sorbic acid, aconitic acid, salicylic acid, phthalic acid, embolic acid, enanthic acid, and the like.

[0175] Compounds that are acidic in nature are capable of forming salts with various pharmaceutically acceptable bases. The bases that can be used to prepare pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts of such acidic compounds are those that form non-toxic base addition salts, i.e., salts containing pharmacologically acceptable cations such as, but not limited to, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts and the calcium, magnesium, sodium or potassium salts in particular. Suitable organic bases include, but are not limited to, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine), lysine, and procaine.

[0176] As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term “solvate” means a compound provided herein or a salt thereof, that further includes a stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amount of solvent bound by non-covalent intermolecular forces. Where the solvent is water, the solvate is a hydrate.

[0177] As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term “stereomerically pure” means a composition that comprises one stereoisomer of a compound and is substantially free of other stereoisomers of that compound. For example, a stereomerically pure composition of a compound having one chiral center will be substantially free of the opposite enantiomer of the compound. A stereomerically pure composition of a compound having two chiral centers will be substantially free of other diastereomers of the compound. A typical stereomerically pure compound comprises greater than about 80% by weight of one stereoisomer of the compound and less than about 20% by weight of other stereoisomers of the compound, more preferably greater than about 90% by weight of one stereoisomer of the compound and less than about 10% by weight of the other stereoisomers of the compound, even more preferably greater than about 95% by weight of one stereoisomer of the compound and less than about 5% by weight of the other stereoisomers of the compound, and most preferably greater than about 97% by weight of one stereoisomer of the compound and less than about 3% by weight of the other stereoisomers of the compound. As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term “stereomerically enriched” means a composition that comprises greater than about 60% by weight of one stereoisomer of a compound, preferably greater than about 70% by weight, more preferably greater than about 80% by weight of one stereoisomer of a compound. As used herein and unless otherwise indicated, the term “enantiomerically pure” means a stereomerically pure composition of a compound having one chiral center. Similarly, the term “stereomerically enriched” means a stereomerically enriched composition of a compound having one chiral center.

[0178] It should be noted that if there is a discrepancy between a depicted structure and a name given that structure, the depicted structure is to be accorded more weight. In addition, if the stereochemistry of a structure or a portion of a structure is not indicated with, for example, bold or dashed lines, the structure or portion of the structure is to be interpreted as encompassing all stereoisomers of it.

[0179] The practice of the embodiments provided herein will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, and immunology, which are within the skill of those working in the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. Examples of particularly suitable texts for consultation include the following: Sambrook et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (2d ed.); D. N Glover, ed. (1985) *DNA Cloning*, Volumes I and II; M. J. Gait, ed. (1984) *Oligonucleotide Synthesis*; B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins, eds. (1984) *Nucleic Acid Hybridization*; B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins, eds. (1984) *Transcription and Translation*; R. I. Freshney, ed. (1986) *Animal Cell Culture; Immobilized Cells and Enzymes* (IRL Press, 1986); *Immunochemical Methods in Cell and Molecular Biology* (Academic Press, London); Scopes (1987) *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.; Springer Verlag, N.Y.); and D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, eds. (1986) *Handbook of Experimental Immunology*, Volumes I-IV.

5.2 BIOMARKERS

[0180] Provided herein are methods relating to the use of mRNAs or proteins as biomarkers to ascertain the effectiveness of cancer therapy. mRNA or protein levels can be used to determine whether a particular agent is likely to be successful in the treatment of a specific type of cancer, e.g., non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

[0181] A biological marker or "biomarker" is a substance whose detection indicates a particular biological state, such as, for example, the presence of cancer. In some embodiments, biomarkers can either be determined individually, or several biomarkers can be measured simultaneously.

[0182] In some embodiments, a "biomarker" indicates a change in the level of mRNA expression that may correlate with the risk or progression of a disease, or with the susceptibility of the disease to a given treatment. In some embodiments, the biomarker is a nucleic acid, such as a mRNA or cDNA.

[0183] In additional embodiments, a "biomarker" indicates a change in the level of polypeptide or protein expression that may correlate with the risk, susceptibility to treatment, or progression of a disease. In some embodiments, the biomarker can be a polypeptide or protein, or a fragment thereof. The relative level of specific proteins can be determined by methods known in the art. For example, antibody based methods, such as an immunoblot, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), or other methods can be used.

5.3 SECOND ACTIVE AGENTS

[0184] 3-(4-Amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione may be combined with other pharmacologically active compounds ("second active agents") in methods and compositions provided herein. It is believed that certain combinations work synergistically in the treatment of particular types of cancer. Second active agents can be large molecules (e.g., proteins) or small molecules (e.g., synthetic inorganic, organometallic, or organic molecules).

[0185] Examples of large molecule active agents include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic growth factors, cytokines, and monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. Typical large molecule active agents are biological molecules, such as naturally occurring or artificially made proteins. Proteins that are particularly useful in this invention include proteins that

stimulate the survival and/or proliferation of hematopoietic precursor cells and immunologically active poietic cells in vitro or in vivo. Others stimulate the division and differentiation of committed erythroid progenitors in cells in vitro or in vivo. Particular proteins include, but are not limited to: interleukins, such as IL-2 (including recombinant IL-II ("rIL2") and canarypox IL-2), IL-10, IL-12, and IL-18; interferons, such as interferon alfa-2a, interferon alfa-2b, interferon alfa-n1, interferon alfa-n3, interferon beta-1 a, and interferon gamma-I b; GM-CSF and GM-CSF; and EPO.

[0186] Particular proteins that can be used in the methods and compositions provided herein include, but are not limited to: filgrastim, which is sold in the United States under the trade name Neupogen® (Amgen, Thousand Oaks, Calif.); sargramostim, which is sold in the United States under the trade name Leukine® (Immunex, Seattle, Wash.); and recombinant EPO, which is sold in the United States under the trade name Epogen® (Amgen, Thousand Oaks, Calif.).

[0187] Recombinant and mutated forms of GM-CSF can be prepared as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,391,485; 5,393,870; and 5,229,496; all of which are incorporated herein by reference. Recombinant and mutated forms of G-CSF can be prepared as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,810,643; 4,999,291; 5,528,823; and 5,580,755; all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0188] Antibodies that can be used in combination with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione include monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. Examples of antibodies include, but are not limited to, trastuzumab (Herceptin®), rituximab (Rituxan®), bevacizumab (Avastin™), pertuzumab (Ommitarg™), tositumomab (Bexxar™), edrecolomab (Panorex®), and G250. Compounds of the invention can also be combined with, or used in combination with, anti-TNF- α antibodies.

[0189] Large molecule active agents may be administered in the form of anti-cancer vaccines. For example, vaccines that secrete, or cause the secretion of, cytokines such as IL-2, G-CSF, and GM-CSF can be used in the methods, pharmaceutical compositions, and kits provided herein. See, e.g., Emens, L. A., et al., *Curr. Opinion Mol. Ther.* 3(1):77-84 (2001).

[0190] Second active agents that are small molecules can also be used in combination with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione as provided herein. Examples of small molecule second active agents include, but are not limited to, anti-cancer agents, antibiotics, immunosuppressive agents, and steroids.

[0191] Examples of anti-cancer agents include, but are not limited to: acivicin; aclarubicin; acodazole hydrochloride; acronine; adozelesin; aldesleukin; altretamine; ambomycin; ametantrone acetate; amsacrine; anastrozole; anthramycin; asparaginase; asperlin; azacitidine; azetepa; azotomycin; batimastat; benzodepa; bicalutamide; bisantrene hydrochloride; bisnafide dimesylate; bizelesin; bleomycin sulfate; brequinar sodium; bropirimine; busulfan; cactinomycin; calusterone; caracemide; carbetimer; carboplatin; carmustine; carubicin hydrochloride; carzelesin; cedefingol; celecoxib (COX-2 inhibitor); chlorambucil; cirolemycin; cisplatin; cladribine; crisanatol mesylate; cyclophosphamide; cytarabine; dacarbazine; dactinomycin; daunorubicin hydrochloride; decitabine; dexormaplatin; dezaguanine; dezaguanine mesylate; diaziquone; docetaxel; doxorubicin; doxorubicin hydrochloride; droloxifene; droloxifene citrate; dromostanolone propionate; duazomycin; edatrexate; eflornithine

hydrochloride; elsamitrucin; enloplatin; enpromate; epipropidine; epirubicin hydrochloride; erbulozole; esorubicin hydrochloride; estramustine; estramustine phosphate sodium; etanidazole; etoposide; etoposide phosphate; etoprine; fadrozole hydrochloride; fazarabine; fenretinide; floxuridine; fludarabine phosphate; fluorouracil; fluorocitabine; fosquidone; fostriecin sodium; gemcitabine; gemcitabine hydrochloride; hydroxyurea; idarubicin hydrochloride; ifosfamide; ilmofofine; iproplatin; irinotecan; irinotecan hydrochloride; lanreotide acetate; letrozole; leuprolide acetate; liarozole hydrochloride; lometrexol sodium; lomustine; losoxantrone hydrochloride; masoprocol; maytansine; mechlorethamine hydrochloride; megestrol acetate; melengestrol acetate; melphalan; menogaril; mercaptopurine; methotrexate; methotrexate sodium; metoprine; meturedepa; mitindomide; mitocarcin; mitocromin; mitogillin; mitomalein; mitomycin; mitosper; mitotane; mitoxantrone hydrochloride; mycophenolic acid; nocodazole; nogalamycin; ormaplatin; oxisuran; paclitaxel; pegaspargase; peliomycin; pentamustine; peplomycin sulfate; perfosfamide; pipobroman; pipsulfan; piroxantrone hydrochloride; plicamycin; plomestane; porfimer sodium; porfiromycin; prednimustine; procabazine hydrochloride; puromycin; puromycin hydrochloride; pyrazofurin; riboprine; safingol; safingol hydrochloride; semustine; simtrazene; sparfosate sodium; sparsomycin; spirogermanium hydrochloride; spiro-mustine; spiroplatin; streptonigrin; streptozocin; sulofenur; talisomycin; tecogalan sodium; taxotere; tegafur; teloxantrone hydrochloride; temoporfin; teniposide; teroxirone; testolactone; thiamiprine; thioguanine; thiotepa; tiazofurin; tirapazamine; toremifene citrate; trestolone acetate; triciribine phosphate; trimetrexate; trimetrexate glucuronate; triptorelin; tubulozole hydrochloride; uracil mustard; uredepa; vapreotide; verteporfin; vinblastine sulfate; vincristine sulfate; vindesine; vindesine sulfate; vinepidine sulfate; vinglycinate sulfate; vinleurosine sulfate; vinorelbine tartrate; vinrosidine sulfate; vinzolidine sulfate; vorozole; zeniplatin; zinostatin; and zorubicin hydrochloride.

[0192] Other anti-cancer drugs include, but are not limited to: 20-epi-1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3; 5-ethynyluracil; abiraterone; aclarubicin; acylfulvene; adecypenol; adozelesin; aldesleukin; ALL-TK antagonists; altretamine; ambamustine; amidox; amifostine; aminolevulinic acid; amrubicin; amsacrine; anagrelide; anastrozole; andrographolide; angiogenesis inhibitors; antagonist D; antagonist G; antarelix; antidorsalizing morphogenetic protein-1; antiandrogen, prostatic carcinoma; antiestrogen; antineoplaston; antisense oligonucleotides; aphidicolin glycinate; apoptosis gene modulators; apoptosis regulators; apurinic acid; ara-CDP-DL-PTBA; arginine deaminase; asulacrane; atamestane; atrimustine; axinastatin 1; axinastatin 2; axinastatin 3; azasetron; azatoxin; azatyrosine; baccatin III derivatives; balanol; batimastat; BCR/ABL antagonists; benzochlorins; benzoylstauroporine; beta lactam derivatives; beta-alethine; betaclamycin B; betulinic acid; bFGF inhibitor; bicalutamide; bisantrene; bisaziridinylspermine; bisnafide; bistratene A; bizelesin; breflate; broprimine; budotitane; buthionine sulfoximine; calcipotriol; calphostin C; camptothecin derivatives; capecitabine; carboxamide-amino-triazole; carboxyamidotriazole; CaRest M3; CARN 700; cartilage derived inhibitor; carzelesin; casein kinase inhibitors (ICOS); castanospermine; cecropin B; cetorelix; chlorins; chloroquinoline sulfonamide; cicaprost; cis-porphyrin; cladribine; clomifene analogues; clotrimazole; collismycin A; collismy-

cin B; combretastatin A4; combretastatin analogue; conage-nin; crambescidin 816; crisnatol; cryptophycin 8; cryptophy-cin A derivatives; curacin A; cyclopentantraquinones; cycloplatin; cyclosporin A; cypemycin; cytarabine ocfo-s-fate; cytolytic factor; cytostatin; dacliximab; decitabine; dehydridemnin B; deslorelin; dexamethasone; dexifosfa-mide; dexrazoxane; dexverapamil; diaziouone; didemnin B; didox; diethylnorspermine; dihydro-5-azacytidine; dihydro-taxol, 9-; dioxamycin; diphenyl spiromustine; docetaxel; docosanol; dolasetron; doxifluridine; doxorubicin; drolox-ifene; dronabinol; duocarmycin SA; ebselen; ecomustine; edelfosine; edrecolomab; eflornithine; elemene; emitfur; epirubicin; epristeride; estramustine analogue; estrogen ago-nists; estrogen antagonists; etanidazole; etoposide phos-phate; exemestane; fadrozole; fazarabine; fenretinide; filgrastim; finasteride; flavopiridol; flezelastine; fluasterone; fludarabine; fluorodaunorubicin hydrochloride; forfenimex; formestane; fostriecin; fotemustine; gadolinium texaphyrin; gallium nitrate; galocitabine; ganirelix; gelatinase inhibitors; gemcitabine; glutathione inhibitors; hepsulfam; heregulin; hexamethylene bisacetamide; hypericin; ibandronic acid; idarubicin; idoxifene; idramantone; ilmofofine; ilomastat; imatinib (e.g., Gleevec®), imiquimod; immunostimulant peptides; insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor inhibitor; interferon agonists; interferons; interleukins; iobenguane; iododoxorubicin; ipomeanol, 4-; iroplact; irsogladine; isobengazole; isohomohalicondrin B; itasetron; jasplakinolide; kahalalide F; lamellarin-N triacetate; lanreotide; leina-mycin; lenograstim; lentinan sulfate; leptolstatin; letrozole; leukemia inhibiting factor; leukocyte alpha interferon; leu-prolide+estrogen+progesterone; leuporelin; levamisole; liarozole; linear polyamine analogue; lipophilic disaccharide peptide; lipophilic platinum compounds; lissoclinamide 7; lobaplatin; lombricine; lometrexol; lonidamine; losox-antrone; loxoribine; lurtotecan; lutetium texaphyrin; lysofyll-line; lytic peptides; maitansine; mannostatin A; marimastat; masoprocol; maspin; matrilysin inhibitors; matrix metallo-proteinase inhibitors; menogaril; merbarone; meterelin; methioninase; metoclopramide; MIF inhibitor; mifepristone; miltefosine; mirimostim; mitoguazone; mitolactol; mitomy-cin analogues; mitonafide; mitotoxin fibroblast growth fac-tor-saporin; mitoxantrone; mofarotene; molgramostim; Erbitux, human chorionic gonadotrophin; monophosphoryl lipid A+myobacterium cell wall sk; mopidamol; mustard anticancer agent; mycaperoxide B; mycobacterial cell wall extract; myriaporone; N-acetyldinaline; N-substituted benza-mides; nafarelin; nagrestip; naloxone+pentazocine; napavin; naphterpin; nartograstim; nedaplatin; nemorubicin; neridronic acid; nilutamide; nisamycin; nitric oxide modula-tors; nitroxide antioxidant; nitrullyn; oblimersen (Gen-a-sense®); O⁶-benzylguanine; octreotide; okicenone; oligo-nucleotides; onapristone; ondansetron; ondansetron; oracin; oral cytokine inducer; ormaplatin; osaterone; oxaliplatin; oxaunomycin; paclitaxel; paclitaxel analogues; paclitaxel derivatives; palauamine; palmitoylrhizoxin; pamidronic acid; panaxytriol; panomifene; parabactin; pazelliptine; pegaspargase; peldesine; pentosan polysulfate sodium; pentostatin; pentozole; perflubron; perfosfamide; perillyl alcohol; phenazinomycin; phenylacetate; phosphatase inhibitors; picibanil; pilocarpine hydrochloride; pirarubicin; piritrexim; placetin A; placetin B; plasminogen activator inhibitor; plati-num complex; platinum compounds; platinum-triamine com-plex; porfimer sodium; porfiromycin; prednisone; propyl bis-acridone; prostaglandin J2; proteasome inhibitors; protein

A-based immune modulator; protein kinase C inhibitor; protein kinase C inhibitors; microalgal; protein tyrosine phosphatase inhibitors; purine nucleoside phosphorylase inhibitors; purpurins; pyrazoloacridine; pyridoxylated hemoglobin polyoxyethylene conjugate; raf antagonists; raltitrexed; ramosetron; ras farnesyl protein transferase inhibitors; ras inhibitors; ras-GAP inhibitor; retelliptine demethylated; rhodium Re 186 etidronate; rhizoxin; ribozymes; RII retinamide; rohitukine; romurtide; roquinimex; rubiginone B1; ruboxyl; safingol; saintopin; SarCNU; sarcophytol A; sargramostim; Sdi 1 mimetics; semustine; senescence derived inhibitor 1; sense oligonucleotides; signal transduction inhibitors; sizofuran; sobuzoxane; sodium borocaptate; sodium phenylacetate; solverol; somatomedin binding protein; sonermin; sparfosic acid; spicamycin D; spiromustine; splenopentin; spongistatin 1; squalamine; stipiamide; stromelysin inhibitors; sulfinosine; superactive vasoactive intestinal peptide antagonist; suradista; suramin; swainsonine; tallimustine; tamoxifen methiodide; tauromustine; tazarotene; tecogalan sodium; tegafur; tellurapyrylium; telomerase inhibitors; temoporfin; teniposide; tetrachlorodecaoxide; tetrazomine; thaliblastine; thiocoraline; thrombopoietin; thrombopoietin mimetic; thymalfasin; thymopoietin receptor agonist; thymotrinan; thyroid stimulating hormone; tin ethyl etiopurpurin; tirapazamine; titanocene bichloride; topsentin; toremifene; translation inhibitors; tretinoin; triacetyluridine; triciribine; trimetrexate; triptorelin; triptisetron; turosteride; tyrosine kinase inhibitors; tyrphostins; UBC inhibitors; ubenimex; urogenital sinus-derived growth inhibitory factor; urokinase receptor antagonists; vapreotide; variolin B; velaresol; veramine; verdins; verteporfin; vinorelbine; vinxaltine; vitaxin; vorozole; zanoterone; zeniplatin; zilascorb; and zinostatin stimalamer.

[0193] Specific second active agents include, but are not limited to, chlorambucil, fludarabine, dexamethasone (Decadron®), hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, cilostamide, doxorubicin (Doxil®), forskolin, rituximab, cyclosporin A, cisplatin, vincristine, PDE7 inhibitors such as BRL-50481 and IR-202, dual PDE4/7 inhibitors such as IR-284, cilostazol, meribendan, milrinone, vesnarinone, enoximone and pimobendan, Syk inhibitors such as fostamatinib disodium (R406/R788), R343, R-112 and Excellair® (ZaBeCor Pharmaceuticals, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.).

5.4 METHODS OF TREATMENT

[0194] Provided herein are methods of treating or managing lymphoma, particularly non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In some embodiments, provided herein are methods for the treatment or management of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), including but not limited to, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), using prognostic factors.

[0195] Also provided herein are methods of treating patients who have been previously treated for cancer but are non-responsive to standard therapies, as well as those who have not previously been treated. The invention also encompasses methods of treating patients regardless of patient's age, although some diseases or disorders are more common in certain age groups. The invention further encompasses methods of treating patients who have undergone surgery in an attempt to treat the disease or condition at issue, as well as those who have not. Because patients with cancer have heterogeneous clinical manifestations and varying clinical outcomes, the treatment given to a patient may vary, depending on his/her prognosis. The skilled clinician will be able to

readily determine without undue experimentation specific secondary agents, types of surgery, and types of non-drug based standard therapy that can be effectively used to treat an individual patient with cancer.

[0196] In one embodiment, the recommended daily dose range of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione for the conditions described herein lie within the range of from about 1 mg to about 50 mg per day, preferably given as a single once-a-day dose, or in divided doses throughout a day. Specific doses per day include 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 or 50 mg per day.

[0197] In a specific embodiment, the recommended starting dosage of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione may be 10 mg or 25 mg per day. The dose may be escalated to 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 mg/day. In a specific embodiment, the compound can be administered in an amount of about 25 mg/day to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL). In a particular embodiment, the compound can be administered in an amount of about 10 mg/day to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL).

5.5 COMBINATION THERAPY WITH A SECOND ACTIVE AGENT

[0198] Specific methods of the invention comprise administering 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate (e.g., hydrate) thereof, in combination with one or more second active agents, and/or in combination with radiation therapy, blood transfusions, or surgery. Examples of second active agents are disclosed herein.

[0199] Administration of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and the second active agents to a patient can occur simultaneously or sequentially by the same or different routes of administration. The suitability of a particular route of administration employed for a particular active agent will depend on the active agent itself (e.g., whether it can be administered orally without decomposing prior to entering the blood stream) and the cancer being treated. A preferred route of administration for 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is oral. Preferred routes of administration for the second active agents or ingredients of the invention are known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., *Physicians' Desk Reference*, 1755-1760 (56th ed., 2002).

[0200] In one embodiment of the invention, the second active agent is administered orally, intravenously or subcutaneously and once or twice daily in an amount of from about 1 to about 1000 mg, from about 5 to about 500 mg, from about 10 to about 350 mg, or from about 50 to about 200 mg. The specific amount of the second active agent will depend on the specific agent used, the type of cancer being treated or managed, the severity and stage of cancer, and the amount(s) of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and any optional additional active agents concurrently administered to the patient.

[0201] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) before, during, or after the transplantation of autologous peripheral blood progenitor cell.

[0202] In another embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) after a stem cell transplantation.

5.6 CYCLING THERAPY

[0203] In certain embodiments, the therapeutic agents of the invention are cyclically administered to a patient with NHL (e.g., DLBCL). Cycling therapy involves the administration of an active agent for a period of time, followed by a rest for a period of time, and repeating this sequential administration. Cycling therapy can reduce the development of resistance to one or more of the therapies, avoid or reduce the side effects of one of the therapies, and/or improves the efficacy of the treatment.

[0204] Consequently, in one specific embodiment of the invention, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered daily in a single or divided doses in a four to six week cycle with a rest period of about a week or two weeks. The invention further allows the frequency, number, and length of dosing cycles to be increased. Thus, another specific embodiment of the invention encompasses the administration of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione for more cycles than are typical when it is administered alone. In yet another specific embodiment of the invention, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered for a greater number of cycles that would typically cause dose-limiting toxicity in a patient to whom a second active ingredient is not also being administered.

[0205] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione of the invention is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) daily and continuously for three or four weeks at a dose of from about 5 to about 50 mg/d followed by a break of one or two weeks. In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) in an amount of about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 mg/d. 3-(4-Amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is preferably administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) at an initial dose of 5 mg/d to a maximum dose of 50 mg/d for as long as therapy is tolerated. In a particular embodiment, the compound is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) in an amount of about 10, or 25 mg/day, preferably in an amount of about 25 mg/day for three to four weeks, followed by one week or two weeks of rest in a four or six week cycle.

[0206] In one embodiment of the invention, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and a second active ingredient are administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) orally, during a cycle of four to six weeks. In another embodiment of the invention, 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) orally, and a second active ingredient is administered by intravenous infusion over about 90 minutes every cycle.

[0207] In a specific embodiment, one cycle comprises the administration to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) of from about 25 mg/day of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and from about 50 to about 200 mg/m²/day of a second active ingredient daily for 3 to 4 weeks and then one or two weeks of rest. In another specific embodiment, each cycle comprises the administration to patients with NHL (e.g., DLBCL) of from about 5 to about 50 mg/day

of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and from about 50 to about 200 mg/m²/day of a second active ingredient for three to four weeks followed by one or two weeks of rest. Typically, the number of cycles during which the combinatorial treatment is administered to a patient will be from about one to about 24 cycles, more typically from about two to about 16 cycles, and even more typically from about four to about eight cycles.

[0208] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with various types of lymphomas (e.g., NHL or DLBCL) who have values of a disease (tumor) burden of less than 50 cm², absolute lymphocyte count greater than $0.6 \times 10^9/L$, or not less than 230 days passed since last rituximab therapy, in an amount of about 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 25 mg or 30 mg per day for 21 days followed by seven days rest in a 28 day cycle.

[0209] In one embodiment, 3-(4-amino-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione is administered to patients with refractory or relapsed aggressive NHL (e.g., DLBCL) having favorable values of the prognostic factors, in an amount of about 25 mg per day for 21 days followed by seven days rest in a 28 day cycle.

5.7 PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

[0210] Pharmaceutical compositions can be used in the preparation of individual, single unit dosage forms. Pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms provided herein comprise a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, stereoisomer, clathrate, or prodrug thereof. Pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms provided herein may further comprise one or more excipients.

[0211] Pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms provided herein may also comprise one or more additional active ingredients. Consequently, pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms provided herein comprise the active ingredients disclosed herein (e.g., 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and a second active agent). Examples of optional second, or additional, active ingredients are disclosed herein.

[0212] Single unit dosage forms are suitable for oral, mucosal (e.g., nasal, sublingual, vaginal, buccal, or rectal), parenteral (e.g., subcutaneous, intravenous, bolus injection, intramuscular, or intraarterial), topical (e.g., eye drops or other ophthalmic preparations), transdermal or transcutaneous administration to a patient. Examples of dosage forms include, but are not limited to: tablets; caplets; capsules, such as soft elastic gelatin capsules; cachets; troches; lozenges; dispersions; suppositories; powders; aerosols (e.g., nasal sprays or inhalers); gels; liquid dosage forms suitable for oral or mucosal administration to a patient, including suspensions (e.g., aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspensions, oil-in-water emulsions, or a water-in-oil liquid emulsions), solutions, and elixirs; liquid dosage forms suitable for parenteral administration to a patient; eye drops or other ophthalmic preparations suitable for topical administration; and sterile solids (e.g., crystalline or amorphous solids) that can be reconstituted to provide liquid dosage forms suitable for parenteral administration to a patient.

[0213] The composition, shape, and type of dosage forms provided herein will typically vary depending on their use. For example, a dosage form used in the acute treatment of a disease may contain larger amounts of one or more of the active ingredients it comprises than a dosage form used in the

chronic treatment of the same disease. Similarly, a parenteral dosage form may contain smaller amounts of one or more of the active ingredients it comprises than an oral dosage form used to treat the same disease. These and other ways in which specific dosage forms provided herein will vary from one another will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed., Mack Publishing, Easton Pa. (1990).

[0214] Typical pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms comprise one or more excipients. Suitable excipients are well known to those skilled in the art of pharmacy, and non-limiting examples of suitable excipients are provided herein. Whether a particular excipient is suitable for incorporation into a pharmaceutical composition or dosage form depends on a variety of factors well known in the art including, but not limited to, the way in which the dosage form will be administered to a patient. For example, oral dosage forms such as tablets may contain excipients not suited for use in parenteral dosage forms. The suitability of a particular excipient may also depend on the specific active ingredients in the dosage form. For example, the decomposition of some active ingredients may be accelerated by some excipients such as lactose, or when exposed to water. Active ingredients that comprise primary or secondary amines are particularly susceptible to such accelerated decomposition. Consequently, provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms that contain little, if any, lactose other mono- or disaccharides. As used herein, the term "lactose-free" means that the amount of lactose present, if any, is insufficient to substantially increase the degradation rate of an active ingredient.

[0215] Lactose-free compositions provided herein can comprise excipients that are well known in the art and are listed, for example, in the *U.S. Pharmacopeia* (USP) 25-NF20 (2002). In general, lactose-free compositions comprise active ingredients, a binder/filler, and a lubricant in pharmaceutically compatible and pharmaceutically acceptable amounts. In one embodiment, lactose-free dosage forms comprise active ingredients, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinized starch, and magnesium stearate.

[0216] Also provided herein are anhydrous pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms comprising active ingredients, since water can facilitate the degradation of some compounds. For example, the addition of water (e.g., 5%) is widely accepted in the pharmaceutical arts as a means of simulating long-term storage in order to determine characteristics such as shelf-life or the stability of formulations over time. See, e.g., Jens T. Carstensen, *Drug Stability: Principles & Practice*, 2d. Ed., Marcel Dekker, NY, N.Y., 1995, pp. 379-80. In effect, water and heat accelerate the decomposition of some compounds. Thus, the effect of water on a formulation can be of great significance since moisture and/or humidity are commonly encountered during manufacture, handling, packaging, storage, shipment, and use of formulations.

[0217] Anhydrous pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms may be prepared using anhydrous or low moisture containing ingredients and low moisture or low humidity conditions. Pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms that comprise lactose and at least one active ingredient that comprises a primary or secondary amine are preferably anhydrous if substantial contact with moisture and/or humidity during manufacturing, packaging, and/or storage is expected.

[0218] An anhydrous pharmaceutical composition should be prepared and stored such that its anhydrous nature is maintained. Accordingly, anhydrous compositions are preferably packaged using materials known to prevent exposure to water such that they can be included in suitable formulary kits. Examples of suitable packaging include, but are not limited to, hermetically sealed foils, plastics, unit dose containers (e.g., vials), blister packs, and strip packs.

[0219] Also provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms that comprise one or more compounds that reduce the rate by which an active ingredient will decompose. Such compounds, which are referred to herein as "stabilizers," include, but are not limited to, antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, pH buffers, or salt buffers.

[0220] Like the amounts and types of excipients, the amounts and specific types of active ingredients in a dosage form may differ depending on factors such as, but not limited to, the route by which it is to be administered to patients. However, typical dosage forms of the invention comprise a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, stereoisomer, clathrate, or prodrug thereof in an amount of from about 0.10 to about 150 mg. Typical dosage forms comprise a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, stereoisomer, clathrate, or prodrug thereof in an amount of about 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, 15, 17.5, 20, 25, or 50 mg. In a particular embodiment, a preferred dosage form comprises 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in an amount of about 5, 10, 20, 25 or 50 mg. In a specific embodiment, a preferred dosage form comprises 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in an amount of about 5, 10, or 25 mg. Typical dosage forms comprise the second active ingredient in an amount of 1 to about 1000 mg, from about 5 to about 500 mg, from about 10 to about 350 mg, or from about 50 to about 200 mg. Of course, the specific amount of the anti-cancer drug will depend on the specific agent used, the type of cancer being treated or managed, and the amount(s) of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione and any optional additional active agents concurrently administered to the patient.

5.8 ORAL DOSAGE FORMS

[0221] Pharmaceutical compositions that are suitable for oral administration can be presented as discrete dosage forms, such as, but are not limited to, tablets (e.g., chewable tablets), caplets, capsules, and liquids (e.g., flavored syrups). Such dosage forms contain predetermined amounts of active ingredients, and may be prepared by methods of pharmacy well known to those skilled in the art. See generally, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed., Mack Publishing, Easton Pa. (1990).

[0222] Typical oral dosage forms are prepared by combining the active ingredients in an intimate admixture with at least one excipient according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. Excipients can take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration. For example, excipients suitable for use in oral liquid or aerosol dosage forms include, but are not limited to, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, and coloring agents. Examples of excipients suitable for use in solid oral dosage forms (e.g., powders, tablets, capsules, and caplets) include, but are not limited to, starches, sugars, micro-crystalline cellulose, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, and disintegrating agents.

[0223] Because of their ease of administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit forms, in which case solid excipients are employed. If desired, tablets can be coated by standard aqueous or non-aqueous techniques. Such dosage forms can be prepared by any of the methods of pharmacy. In general, pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms are prepared by uniformly and intimately admixing the active ingredients with liquid carriers, finely divided solid carriers, or both, and then shaping the product into the desired presentation if necessary.

[0224] For example, a tablet can be prepared by compression or molding. Compressed tablets can be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredients in a free-flowing form such as powder or granules, optionally mixed with an excipient. Molded tablets can be made by molding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent.

[0225] Examples of excipients that can be used in oral dosage forms provided herein include, but are not limited to, binders, fillers, disintegrants, and lubricants. Binders suitable for use in pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms include, but are not limited to, corn starch, potato starch, or other starches, gelatin, natural and synthetic gums such as acacia, sodium alginate, alginic acid, other alginates, powdered tragacanth, guar gum, cellulose and its derivatives (e.g., ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, carboxymethyl cellulose calcium, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), polyvinyl pyrrolidone, methyl cellulose, pre-gelatinized starch, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, (e.g., Nos. 2208, 2906, 2910), microcrystalline cellulose, and mixtures thereof.

[0226] Suitable forms of microcrystalline cellulose include, but are not limited to, the materials sold as AVICEL-PH-101, AVICEL-PH-103 AVICEL RC-581, AVICEL-PH-105 (available from FMC Corporation, American Viscose Division, Avicel Sales, Marcus Hook, Pa.), and mixtures thereof. An specific binder is a mixture of microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose sold as AVICEL RC-581. Suitable anhydrous or low moisture excipients or additives include AVICEL-PH-103™ and Starch 1500 LM.

[0227] Examples of fillers suitable for use in the pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms disclosed herein include, but are not limited to, talc, calcium carbonate (e.g., granules or powder), microcrystalline cellulose, powdered cellulose, dextrates, kaolin, mannitol, silicic acid, sorbitol, starch, pre-gelatinized starch, and mixtures thereof. The binder or filler in pharmaceutical compositions of the invention is typically present in from about 50 to about 99 weight percent of the pharmaceutical composition or dosage form.

[0228] Disintegrants are used in compositions to provide tablets that disintegrate when exposed to an aqueous environment. Tablets that contain too much disintegrant may disintegrate in storage, while those that contain too little may not disintegrate at a desired rate or under the desired conditions. Thus, a sufficient amount of disintegrant that is neither too much nor too little to detrimentally alter the release of the active ingredients should be used to form solid oral dosage forms. The amount of disintegrant used varies based upon the type of formulation, and is readily discernible to those of ordinary skill in the art. Typical pharmaceutical compositions comprise from about 0.5 to about 15 weight percent of disintegrant, preferably from about 1 to about 5 weight percent of disintegrant.

[0229] Disintegrants that can be used in pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms include, but are not limited to, agar-agar, alginic acid, calcium carbonate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidone, polacrillin potassium, sodium starch glycolate, potato or tapioca starch, other starches, pre-gelatinized starch, other starches, clays, other algin, other celluloses, gums, and mixtures thereof.

[0230] Lubricants that can be used in pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms include, but are not limited to, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, mineral oil, light mineral oil, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, polyethylene glycol, other glycols, stearic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, talc, hydrogenated vegetable oil (e.g., peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sunflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil, and soybean oil), zinc stearate, ethyl oleate, ethyl laureate, agar, and mixtures thereof. Additional lubricants include, for example, a syloid silica gel (AEROSIL 200, manufactured by W.R. Grace Co. of Baltimore, Md.), a coagulated aerosol of synthetic silica (marketed by Degussa Co. of Plano, Tex.), CAB-O-SIL (a pyrogenic silicon dioxide product sold by Cabot Co. of Boston, Mass.), and mixtures thereof. If used at all, lubricants are typically used in an amount of less than about 1 weight percent of the pharmaceutical compositions or dosage forms into which they are incorporated.

[0231] In one embodiment, a solid oral dosage form of the invention comprises 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoin-dol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, anhydrous lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, stearic acid, colloidal anhydrous silica, and gelatin.

5.9 DELAYED RELEASE DOSAGE FORMS

[0232] Active ingredients may be administered by controlled release means or by delivery devices that are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Examples include, but are not limited to, those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,845,770; 3,916,899; 3,536,809; 3,598,123; and 4,008,719, 5,674,533, 5,059,595, 5,591,767, 5,120,548, 5,073,543, 5,639,476, 5,354,556, and 5,733,566, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. Such dosage forms can be used to provide slow or controlled-release of one or more active ingredients using, for example, hydropropylmethyl cellulose, other polymer matrices, gels, permeable membranes, osmotic systems, multilayer coatings, microparticles, liposomes, microspheres, or a combination thereof to provide the desired release profile in varying proportions. Suitable controlled-release formulations known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including those described herein, can be readily selected for use with the active ingredients provided herein. Thus, provided herein are single unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration such as, but not limited to, tablets, capsules, gelcaps, and caplets that are adapted for controlled-release.

[0233] All controlled-release pharmaceutical products have a common goal of improving drug therapy over that achieved by their non-controlled counterparts. Ideally, the use of an optimally designed controlled-release preparation in medical treatment is characterized by a minimum of drug substance being employed to cure or control the condition in a minimum amount of time. Advantages of controlled-release formulations include extended activity of the drug, reduced dosage frequency, and increased patient compliance. In addition, controlled-release formulations can be used to affect the

time of onset of action or other characteristics, such as blood levels of the drug, and can thus affect the occurrence of side (e.g., adverse) effects.

[0234] Most controlled-release formulations are designed to initially release an amount of drug (active ingredient) that promptly produces the desired therapeutic effect, and gradually and continually release of other amounts of drug to maintain this level of therapeutic or prophylactic effect over an extended period of time. In order to maintain this constant level of drug in the body, the drug must be released from the dosage form at a rate that will replace the amount of drug being metabolized and excreted from the body. Controlled-release of an active ingredient can be stimulated by various conditions including, but not limited to, pH, temperature, enzymes, water, or other physiological conditions or compounds.

5.10 PARENTERAL DOSAGE FORMS

[0235] Parenteral dosage forms can be administered to patients by various routes including, but not limited to, subcutaneous, intravenous (including bolus injection), intramuscular, and intraarterial. Because their administration typically bypasses patients' natural defenses against contaminants, parenteral dosage forms are preferably sterile or capable of being sterilized prior to administration to a patient. Examples of parenteral dosage forms include, but are not limited to, solutions ready for injection, dry products ready to be dissolved or suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle for injection, suspensions ready for injection, and emulsions.

[0236] Suitable vehicles that can be used to provide parenteral dosage forms are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples include, but are not limited to: Water for Injection USP; aqueous vehicles such as, but not limited to, Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, and Lactated Ringer's Injection; water-miscible vehicles such as, but not limited to, ethyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol; and non-aqueous vehicles such as, but not limited to, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, and benzyl benzoate.

[0237] Compounds that increase the solubility of one or more of the active ingredients disclosed herein can also be incorporated into the parenteral dosage forms provided herein. For example, cyclodextrin and its derivatives can be used to increase the solubility of a compound and its derivatives. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,134,127, which is incorporated herein by reference.

5.11 TOPICAL AND MUCOSAL DOSAGE FORMS

[0238] Topical and mucosal dosage forms provided herein include, but are not limited to, sprays, aerosols, solutions, emulsions, suspensions, eye drops or other ophthalmic preparations, or other forms known to one of skill in the art. See, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 16th and 18th eds., Mack Publishing, Easton Pa. (1980 & 1990); and *Introduction to Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, 4th ed., Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia (1985). Dosage forms suitable for treating mucosal tissues within the oral cavity can be formulated as mouthwashes or as oral gels.

[0239] Suitable excipients (e.g., carriers and diluents) and other materials that can be used to provide topical and mucosal dosage forms are well known to those skilled in the

pharmaceutical arts, and depend on the particular tissue to which a given pharmaceutical composition or dosage form will be applied. With that fact in mind, typical excipients include, but are not limited to, water, acetone, ethanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butane-1,3-diol, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, mineral oil, and mixtures thereof to form solutions, emulsions or gels, which are non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable. Moisturizers or humectants can also be added to pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms if desired. Examples of such additional ingredients are well known in the art. See, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 16th and 18th eds., Mack Publishing, Easton Pa. (1980 & 1990).

[0240] The pH of a pharmaceutical composition or dosage form may also be adjusted to improve delivery of one or more active ingredients. Similarly, the polarity of a solvent composition, its ionic strength, or tonicity can be adjusted to improve delivery. Compounds such as stearates can also be added to pharmaceutical compositions or dosage forms to advantageously alter the hydrophilicity or lipophilicity of one or more active ingredients so as to improve delivery. In this regard, stearates can serve as a lipid vehicle for the formulation, as an emulsifying agent or surfactant, and as a delivery-enhancing or penetration-enhancing agent. Different salts, hydrates or solvates of the active ingredients can be used to further adjust the properties of the resulting composition.

5.12 KITS

[0241] In some embodiments provided herein, active ingredients are preferably not administered to a patient at the same time or by the same route of administration. Thus, provided herein are kits which, when used by the medical practitioner, can simplify the administration of appropriate amounts of active ingredients to a patient.

[0242] In one embodiment a kit provided herein comprises a dosage form of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof. Kits may further comprise additional active agents, including but not limited to those disclosed herein.

[0243] Kits provided herein may further comprise devices that are used to administer the active ingredients. Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, syringes, drip bags, patches, and inhalers.

[0244] Kits may further comprise cells or blood for transplantation as well as pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles that can be used to administer one or more active ingredients. For example, if an active ingredient is provided in a solid form that must be reconstituted for parenteral administration, the kit can comprise a sealed container of a suitable vehicle in which the active ingredient can be dissolved to form a particulate-free sterile solution that is suitable for parenteral administration. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles include, but are not limited to: Water for Injection USP; aqueous vehicles such as, but not limited to, Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, and Lactated Ringer's Injection; water-miscible vehicles such as, but not limited to, ethyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol; and non-aqueous vehicles such as, but not limited to,

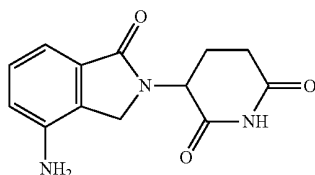
corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, and benzyl benzoate.

6. EXAMPLES

[0245] Certain embodiments of the invention are illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

6.1 Preparation of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione

[0246]



6.1.1 Methyl 2-bromomethyl-3-nitrobenzoate

[0247] A stirred mixture of methyl 2-methyl-3-nitrobenzoate (14.0 g, 71.7 mmol) and N-bromosuccinimide (15.3 g, 86.1 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (200 mL) was heated under gentle reflux for 15 hours while a 100 W bulb situated 2 cm away was shining on the flask. The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with methylene chloride (50 mL). The filtrate was washed with water (2×100 mL), brine (100 mL) and dried. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate, 8/2) to afford 19 g (96%) of the product as a yellow solid: mp 70.0-71.5° C.; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.12-8.09 (dd, J=1.3 and 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97-7.94 (dd, J=1.3 and 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 165.85, 150.58, 134.68, 132.38, 129.08, 127.80, 53.06, 22.69; HPLC, Water Nove-Pak/C18, 3.9×150 mm, 4 micron, 1 mL/min, 240 nm, 40/60 CH₃CN/0.1% H₃PO₄(aq) 7.27 min(98.92%); Anal. Calcd for C₉H₈NO₄Br: C, 39.44; H, 2.94; N, 5.11; Br, 29.15. Found: C, 39.46; H, 3.00; N, 5.00; Br, 29.11.

6.1.2 t-Butyl N-(1-oxo-4-nitroisoindolin-2-yl)-L-glutamine

[0248] Triethylamine (2.9 g, 28.6 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of methyl 2-bromomethyl-3-nitrobenzoate (3.5 g, 13.0 mmol) and L-glutamine t-butyl ester hydrochloride (3.1 g, 13.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (90 mL). The mixture was heated to reflux for 24 hours. To the cooled mixture was added methylene chloride (150 mL) and the mixture was washed with water (2×40 mL), brine (40 mL) and dried. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (3% CH₃OH in methylene chloride) to afford 2.84 g (60%) of crude product which was used directly in the next reaction: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 5.12 (d, J=19.4 Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.98 (m, 1H), 4.92 (d, J=19.4 Hz, 1H), 2.49-2.22 (m, 4H), 1.46 (s, 9H); HPLC, Waters Nova-Pak C18, 3.9×150

mm, 4 micron, 1 mL/min, 240 nm, 25/75 CH₃CN/0.1% H₃PO₄(aq) 6.75 min(99.94%).

6.1.3 N-(1-oxo-4-nitroisoindolin-2-yl)-L-glutamine

[0249] Hydrogen chloride gas was bubbled into a stirred 5° C. solution of t-butyl N-(1-oxo-4-nitro-isoindolin-2-yl)-L-glutamine (3.6 g, 9.9 mmol) in methylene chloride (60 mL) for 1 hour. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for another hour. Ether (40 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The slurry was filtered, washed with ether and dried to afford 3.3 g of the product: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.45 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 4.84-4.78 (dd, J=4.8 and 10.4 Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.10 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 173.03, 171.88, 165.96, 143.35, 137.49, 134.77, 130.10, 129.61, 126.95, 53.65, 48.13, 31.50, 24.69; Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃N₃O₆: C, 50.82; H, 4.26; N, 13.68. Found: C, 50.53; H, 4.37; N, 13.22.

6.1.4 (S)-3-(1-oxo-4-nitroisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione

[0250] A stirred suspension mixture of N-(1-oxo-4-nitroisoindolin-2-yl)-L-glutamine (3.2 g, 10.5 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (150 mL) was cooled to -40° C. with isopropanol/dry ice bath. Thionyl chloride (0.82 mL, 11.3 mmol) was added dropwise to the cooled mixture followed by pyridine (0.9 g, 11.3 mmol). After 30 min, triethylamine (1.2 g, 11.5 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at -30 to -40° C. for 3 hours. The mixture was poured into ice water (200 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with methylene chloride (40 mL). The methylene chloride solution was washed with water (2×60 mL), brine (60 mL) and dried. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the solid residue was slurried with ethyl acetate (20 mL) to give 2.2 g (75%) of the product as a white solid: mp 285° C.; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 1.04 (s, 1H), 8.49-8.45 (dd, J=0.8 and 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.21-8.17 (dd, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.23-5.15 (dd, J=4.9 and 13.0 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, J=19.3 and 32.4 Hz, 2H), 3.00-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.08-1.98 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 172.79, 170.69, 165.93, 143.33, 137.40, 134.68, 130.15, 129.60, 127.02, 51.82, 48.43, 31.16, 22.23; HPLC, Waters Nove-Pak/C18, 3.9×150 mm, 4 micron, 1 mL/min, 240 nm, 20/80 CH₃CN/0.1% H₃PO₄(aq) 3.67 min(100%); Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉N₃O₅: C, 53.98; H, 3.83; N, 14.53. Found: C, 53.92; H, 3.70; N, 14.10.

6.1.5 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione

[0251] A mixture of (S)-3-(1-oxo-4-nitroisoindolin-2-yl)piperidine-2,6-dione (1.0 g, 3.5 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (0.3 g) in methanol (600 mL) was hydrogenated in a Parr-Shaker apparatus at 50 psi of hydrogen for 5 hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The solid was slurried in hot ethyl acetate for 30 min, filtered and dried to afford 0.46 g (51%) of the product as a white solid: mp 235.5-239° C.; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.12 (dd, J=5.1 and 13.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J=17.0 and 28.8 Hz, 2H), 2.92-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.99 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 172.85, 171.19, 168.84, 143.58, 132.22, 128.79, 125.56, 116.37, 110.39, 51.48, 45.49, 31.20, 22.74; HPLC, Waters Nova-Pak/C18, 3.9×150 mm, 4 micron, 1

mL/min, 240 nm, 10/90 CH₃CN/0.1% H₃PO₄(aq) 0.96 min (100%); Chiral analysis, Daicel Chiral Pak AD, 40/60 Hexane/IPA, 6.60 min(99.42%); Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃N₃O₃: C, 60.23; H, 5.05; N, 16.21. Found: C, 59.96; H, 4.98; N, 15.84. [0252] 3-(4-Amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione may also be prepared by methods known in the art, for example, as provided in *Drugs of the Future*, 2003, 28(5): 425-431, the entirety of which is incorporated by reference.

6.2 Effect of Lenalidomide on the Proliferation of DLBCL Cells In Vitro

[0253] A panel of DLBCL cell lines of various cytogenetic features was tested for their sensitivity to the antiproliferative activity of lenalidomide. See FIG. 1. Cells were treated with lenalidomide for 5 days at 37° C.; proliferation of cells was determined using ³H-thymidine incorporation method. Results of 3 independent experiments are shown (mean±SD). Lenalidomide starting at 0.1-1 μM significantly (p<0.05) inhibited proliferation of several lines of DLBCL cells, particularly ABC-subtype cells such as Riva, U2932, TMD8 and OCI-Ly10 cells. ABC-subtype cells appear more sensitive to the antiproliferative effect than other subtype cells including GCB-DLBCL and PMBL cells.

6.3 Real-Time Quantitative Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction Analysis of Baseline Oncogene Expression Levels in DLBCL Cells

[0254] Gene expression analysis was performed on a panel of DLBCL cell lines. See FIGS. 2A-2D. Total RNA was purified from DLBCL cells growing in log phase, with RNeasy® Mini Kits in an automated QiaCube™ system (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, Calif.). Real-time quantitative reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) with 25-100 ng of total RNA was performed using the reverse transcription kit and Taqman® PCR probes specific for the genes of interest (Applied Biosystems Incorporate, Foster City, Calif.) according to standard methods. The quantity of product was calculated using the standard curve and normalized to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Results of two independent experiments are shown in FIG. 2 (mean±SD).

[0255] The results demonstrate that lenalidomide-sensitive Riva, U2932, and OCI-Ly3 cells show several typical ABC-subtype DLBCL features such as overexpression of SPIB (a hematopoietic-specific Ets family transcription factor required for survival of ABC subtype cells), higher constitutive IRF4/MUM1 expression than GCB subtype cells, higher constitutive FOXP1 expression up-regulated by trisomy 3 and higher constitutive Blimp1 (also known as PRDM1) expression. These results suggest that lenalidomide may have a greater potential for efficacy in DLBCL patients of the ABC-subtype. Therefore, gene expression analysis of these markers of ABC-DLBCL cells may be able to predict sensitivity of DLBCL to lenalidomide.

6.4 NF-κB Activity Before and During Lenalidomide Therapy in DLBCL

[0256] NFκB activity was examined in a panel of DLBCL cell lines with Active Motif transcription factor assay using nuclear extracts from cells growing in log phase. Results of three independent experiments are shown (mean±SD). See FIG. 3. The results suggest that lenalidomide-sensitive ABC-

DLBCL cells (Riva, U2932, and OCI-Ly10) show much higher activity than non-ABC types of DLBCL cells (such as DB, OCI-Ly19, SUDHL4 and WSU-DLCL2).

[0257] The correlation between the antiproliferative effect on DLBCL cells of lenalidomide at 1 μM, a clinical achievable concentration, and baseline NFκB p50 activity was determined by Pearson 2-tailed correlation analysis method. A significant (p<0.001) correlation was observed between antiproliferative activity of lenalidomide in these DLBCL cell lines and baseline levels of activity of NFκB, particularly the p50 subunit. See FIG. 4.

6.5 Inhibitory Effect of Lenalidomide on NFκB Activity in DLBCL Cells

[0258] DLBCL cells were treated with lenalidomide or an IKK1/2 dual inhibitor (used as a positive inhibitor control) for 2 days. NFκB activity was examined with Active Motif transcription factor assay using nuclear extracts from cells following treatment. Results of 3-4 independent experiments are shown in FIG. 5 (mean±SD). Lenalidomide at 1 μM, a clinical achievable concentration, significantly inhibits NFκB p65 (p<0.001) and p50 (p<0.05) activity. Lenalidomide was found to inhibit the NFκB activity in some DLBCL lines of the ABC subtype, such as U2932 cells.

[0259] The above results suggest that an effect on NFκB signal transduction might be involved in the antiproliferative activity of lenalidomide against ABC-DLBCL cells, and that the baseline NFκB activity may be a predictive biomarker of lymphoma tumor response to lenalidomide therapy.

[0260] Table 1 presents data demonstrating that lenalidomide significantly inhibits NFκB activity and proliferation in certain ABC cell lines (e.g., U2932, RIVA, TMD8 and OCI-Ly10), but not in OCI-Ly3 or PBML (KARPS-1160p).

TABLE 1

Treatments	P65		P50	
	Inhibition (%) mean ± SD	P value	Inhibition (%) mean ± SD	P value
U2932				
DMSO	0.3 ± 3.7		0.2 ± 1.4	
1 μM lenalidomide	40.0 ± 3.7	<0.001	32.5 ± 14.3	<0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	47.9 ± 6.2	<0.001	34.4 ± 9.0	<0.05
RIVA				
DMSO	3.7 ± 26.1		0.5 ± 1.7	
1 μM lenalidomide	19.3 ± 15.6	>0.05	11.1 ± 11.7	>0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	41.7 ± 26.8	<0.001	28.6 ± 21.0	<0.001
TMD8				
DMSO	0.7 ± 3.9		0.2 ± 3.3	
1 μM lenalidomide	14.1 ± 9.0	>0.05	14.4 ± 16.4	>0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	49.7 ± 32.8	<0.05	48.5 ± 40.2	<0.01
OCI-Ly10				
DMSO	-0.4 ± 2.8		0.7 ± 2.0	
1 μM lenalidomide	27.6 ± 20.7	<0.001	22.7 ± 18.8	<0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	22.0 ± 12.2	<0.01	22.6 ± 14.1	<0.05
OCI-Ly3				
DMSO	0.3 ± 3.2		-0.9 ± 2.8	
1 μM lenalidomide	-17.4 ± 13.4	>0.05	-10.3 ± 19.7	>0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	-15.8 ± 15.0	>0.05	-9.5 ± 19.1	>0.05
KARPS-1160p				
DMSO	5.7 ± 0.14		18.9 ± 0.71	
1 μM lenalidomide	5.9 ± 0.49	>0.05	14.5 ± 0.95	>0.05
10 μM lenalidomide	5.4 ± 0.35	>0.05	16.4 ± 0.28	>0.05

[0261] Table 2 shows potential predictors for lenalidomide efficacy in subtypes of DLBCL cells.

TABLE 2

Lenalidomide	Correlation with antiproliferative activity of 1 mM lenalidomide	Statistics	
Oncomine™ ABC scores	Correlated	P < .01	r ² = 0.51
Oncomine™ NFκB Scores	Correlated	P < .05	r ² = 0.38
baseline activity of NFκB subunit p50	Correlated	P < .001	r ² = 0.77
baseline activity of NFκB subunit p65	Correlated	P < .05	r ² = 0.49
baseline IRF4 gene expression	Correlated	P < .05	r ² = 0.50
baseline SPIB gene expression	Not Correlated	P > .05	r ² = 0.14
baseline cyclin D1 gene expression	Not Correlated	P > .05	r ² = 0.027
baseline cyclin D3 gene expression	Not Correlated	P > .05	r ² = 0.17
baseline A20 gene expression	Not Correlated	P > .05	r ² = 0.088
baseline CARD11 gene expression	Correlated	P < .05	r ² = 0.40

6.6 In Vivo Mouse Xenograph Model for the OCI-Ly10 Cell Subtype

[0262] Efficacy of lenalidomide against the OCI-Ly10 cell subtype is investigated in an in vivo mouse xenograft model. Female CB.17 SCID mice age 6 to 12 weeks are injected with about 0.2 mL/mouse of 1×10^7 OCI-Ly10 tumor cells in 100% Matrigel sc in flank. Treatment with lenalidomide begins once tumor reaches an average size of 100 to 150 mg. Body weight is measured 5/2 and then biweekly to the end of the study. Caliper measurement of the tumor is performed biweekly. The endpoint of the study is tumor growth delay (TGD). The percentage TGD (% TGD) is calculated. Animals are monitored individually. The endpoint of the study is a tumor volume of about 1000 m³ or 60 days, whichever comes first. Responders to therapy may be followed longer. The treatment plan is shown below in Table 3.

[0263] Tumor collection: collect tumors in RNase free environment (divide into 3 parts). Part 1 is preserved via snap freeze as a powder for future protein analysis, shipping condition -80° C. Part 2 is preserved in RNA later, snap freeze, shipping condition -80° C. Part 3 is preserved in formalin for 24 hours, then 70% ethanol, ship at room temperature to PAI for paraffin embedding.

TABLE 3

Gr.	N	Agent	Mg/kg	Route	Schedule
1	10	vehicle 1	—	po	qd × 28
2	10	lenalidomide	3	po	qd × 28
3	10	lenalidomide	10	po	qd × 28
4	10	lenalidomide	30	po	qd × 28
5	10	vincristine	1	iv	q4d × 28

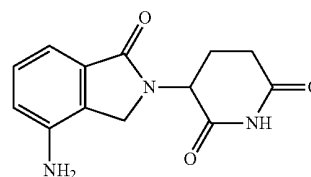
[0264] From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments have been described herein for the purpose of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of what is

provided herein. All of the references referred to above are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating or managing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, comprising:

- (i) identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione; and
- (ii) administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, which has the following structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is of the activated B-cell phenotype.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is of the activated B-cell phenotype.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is characterized by the expression of one or more biomarkers overexpressed in RIVA, U2932, TMD8 or OCI-Ly10 cell lines.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises characterization of the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma phenotype of the patient as an activated B-cell subtype.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma phenotype is characterized as an activated B-cell subtype of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma phenotype is characterized by the expression of one or more biomarkers overexpressed in RIVA, U2932, TMD8 or OCI-Ly10 cell lines.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein identification of the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma phenotype comprises obtaining a biological sample from a patient having lymphoma.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the biological sample is a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises identification of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma sensitive to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione comprises measuring the level of NF-κB activity in a biological sample obtained from the patient.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the biological sample is a lymph node biopsy, a bone marrow biopsy, or a sample of peripheral blood tumor cells.

15. The method of claim 6, wherein characterization of the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma phenotype of the patient as an activated B-cell subtype comprises measuring one or more of the following:

- (i) overexpression of SPIB, a hematopoietic-specific Ets family transcription factor required for survival of activated B-cell subtype cells;
- (ii) higher constitutive IRF4/MUM1 expression than GCB subtype cells;
- (iii) higher constitutive FOXP1 expression up-regulated by trisomy 3;
- (iv) higher constitutive Blimp1, i.e., PRDM1, expression;
- (v) higher constitutive CARD11 gene expression; and
- (vi) an increased level of NF- κ B activity relative to non-activated B-cell subtype DLBCL cells.

16. The method of any one of claims 1-15, further comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of one or more additional active agents.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the additional active agent is selected from the group consisting of an alkylating agent, an adenosine analog, a glucocorticoid, a kinase inhibitor, a SYK inhibitor, a PDE3 inhibitor, a PDE7 inhibitor, doxorubicin, chlorambucil, vincristine, bendamustine, forskolin and rituximab.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the additional active agent is rituximab.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is administered in an amount of from about 10 to about 50 mg per day.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is administered in an amount of about 10, 15, 20, 25 or 50 mg per day.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is orally administered.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the compound is administered in a capsule or tablet.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the compound is administered in 10 mg or 25 mg of a capsule.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is relapsed, refractory or resistant to conventional therapy.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is administered for 21 days followed by seven days rest in a 28 day cycle.

26. A method for predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

- obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (ii) measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample; and
- (iii) comparing the level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample to that of a biological sample of a non-activated B-cell lymphoma subtype;

wherein an increased level of NF- κ B activity relative to non-activated B-cell subtype lymphoma cells indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment.

27. A method of monitoring tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

- (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (ii) measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample;

(iii) administering a therapeutically effective amount of 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione, or a salt, solvate or hydrate thereof to the patient;

- (iv) obtaining a second biological sample from the patient;
- (v) measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in the second biological sample; and
- (vi) comparing the level of NF- κ B activity in the first biological sample to that in the second biological sample;

wherein a decreased level of NF- κ B activity in the second biological sample relative to the first biological sample indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response.

28. A method for monitoring patient compliance with a drug treatment protocol in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

- obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (ii) measuring the level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample; and
- (iii) comparing the level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample to a control untreated sample;

wherein a decreased level of NF- κ B activity in the biological sample relative to the control indicates patient compliance with the drug treatment protocol.

29. The method of claim 26, wherein the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

30. The method of claim 26, wherein the level of NF- κ B activity is measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

31. A method for predicting tumor response to treatment in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

- (i) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (ii) purifying protein or RNA from the sample; and
- (iii) identifying increased expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma relative to control non-activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;

wherein increased expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma indicates a likelihood of an effective patient tumor response to 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione treatment.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the biological sample is tumor tissue.

33. The method of claim 31, wherein increased expression is an increase of about 1.5 $\times$, 2.0 $\times$, 3 $\times$, 5 $\times$, or more.

34. The method of claim 31, wherein the gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

35. The method of claim 31, wherein identifying the expression of a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is performed by quantitative real-time PCR.

36. A kit for predicting tumor response to treatment with 3-(4-amino-1-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-piperidine-2,6-dione in a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient, comprising:

- (i) a solid support; and
- (ii) a means for detecting the expression of a biomarker of an activated B-cell phenotype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a biological sample.

37. The kit of claim 36, wherein the biomarker is NF- κ B.

38. The kit of claim 36, wherein the biomarker is a gene associated with the activated B-cell phenotype and is selected from the group consisting of IRF4/MUM1, FOXP1, SPIB, CARD11 and BLIMP/PDRM1.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用来那度胺和基因和蛋白质生物标志物作为预测因子治疗非霍奇金淋巴瘤的方法		
公开(公告)号	US20110223157A1	公开(公告)日	2011-09-15
申请号	US13/046527	申请日	2011-03-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SCHAFFER PETER ^ h 巴特利特 J BLAKE 张凌华 HEISE CARLA		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SCHAFFER PETER ^ h 巴特利特 J BLAKE 张令华 HEISE CARLA		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SCHAFFER PETER ^ h 巴特利特 J BLAKE 张令华 HEISE CARLA		
[标]发明人	SCHAFFER PETER H BARTLETT J BLAKE ZHANG LING HUA HEISE CARLA		
发明人	SCHAFFER, PETER H. BARTLETT, J. BLAKE ZHANG, LING-HUA HEISE, CARLA		
IPC分类号	A61K39/395 C12Q1/68 G01N33/53 C12Q1/02 A61K31/454		
CPC分类号	A61K31/45 G01N2800/52 G01N33/574 A61K31/454 A61P35/00 A61P35/02 A61P43/00 A61K45/06 C12Q1/6886 C12Q2600/106 C12Q2600/118 C12Q2600/158 C12Q2600/16 G01N33/57407 G01N2333/4703		
优先权	61/313670 2010-03-12 US		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

通过给予3- (4-氨基-1-氧代-1,3-二氢 - 异吲哚-2-基) - 哌啶-2,6-二酮来治疗或控制特定癌症 (包括非霍奇金淋巴瘤) 的方法是披露。使用基因和蛋白质生物标志物作为非霍奇金淋巴瘤对3- (4-氨基-1-氧代-1,3-二氢 - 异吲哚-2-基) - 哌啶-2,6-二酮治疗反应的预测因子的方法还披露了。

