

Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Expression in Lung Cancer and Paired Brain Metastases—a Single-Center Study in 190 Patients



Alexandra Kündig, MMed,^{a,b} Philipp Zens, MD,^{a,c} Christian Fung, MD,^{d,e} Amina Scherz, MD,^f Ferdinando Cerciello, MD, PhD,^f Evelyn Herrmann, MD,^g Ekin Ermis, MD,^g Ralph A. Schmid, MD,^h Erik Vassella, PhD,^a Sabina Berezowska, MD^{a,i,*}

^aInstitute of Pathology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^bPresent Address: Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Kantonsspital St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland

^cGraduate School for Health Sciences, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^dDepartment of Neurosurgery, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^ePresent Address: Department of Neurosurgery, Medical Center, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

^fDepartment of Medical Oncology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^gDepartment of Radiation Oncology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^hDivision of General Thoracic Surgery, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

ⁱDepartment of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Received 5 April 2022; revised 7 September 2022; accepted 11 September 2022
Available online - 20 September 2022

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Expression of programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) is the only routinely used tissue biomarker for predicting response to programmed cell death protein 1/PD-L1 inhibitors. It is to date unclear whether PD-L1 expression is preserved in brain metastases (BMs).

Methods: In this single-center, retrospective study, we evaluated PD-L1 expression using the SP263 assay in consecutively resected BMs of lung carcinomas and paired primary tumors, diagnosed from 2000 to 2015, with correlation to clinicopathological and molecular tumor and patient characteristics.

Results: PD-L1 tumor proportional score (TPS) could be evaluated on whole tissue slides in 191 BMs and 84 paired primary lung carcinomas. PD-L1 TPS was less than 1% in 113 of 191 (59.2%), 1% to 49% in 34 of 191 (17.8%), and greater than or equal to 50% in 44 of 191 (23.0%) BMs. TPS was concordant between BMs and paired primary lung carcinomas in most cases, with discordance regarding the clinically relevant cutoffs at 1% and 50% in 18 of 84 patients (21.4%). Four of 18 discordant cases had no shared mutations between the primary lung carcinoma and BM. Intratumoral heterogeneity, as assessed using tissue microarray cores, was only significant at the primary site ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.002$) with higher PD-L1 TPS at the infiltration front (mean = 40.4%, interquartile range: 0%–

90%). Neither TPS greater than or equal to 1% nor TPS greater than or equal to 50% nor discordance between the primary lung carcinoma and BMs had prognostic significance regarding overall survival or BM-specific overall survival.

*Corresponding author.

Drs. Kündig and Zens contributed equally to this work.

Disclosure: Dr. Berezowska has served as compensated consultant for Eli Lilly, Daiichi Sankyo, and Roche, outside of the submitted work, and reports receiving grants from Roche, during the conduct of the study, and grants from Basilea, outside of the submitted work. Dr. Scherz has received remuneration for advisory boards from Roche, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Takeda, and AstraZeneca. The remaining authors declare no conflict of interest.

Preliminary results of the study were presented at the 2019 WCLC World Conference on Lung Cancer of the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC).

Address for correspondence: Sabina Berezowska, MD, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Rue du Bugnon 25, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland. E-mail: sabina.berezowska@chuv.ch

Cite this article as: Kündig A, Zens P, Fung C, et al. Programmed death-ligand 1 expression in lung cancer and paired brain metastases—a single-center study in 190 patients. *JTO Clin Res Rep.* 2022;3:100413.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

ISSN: 2666-3643

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtocrr.2022.100413>

Conclusions: PD-L1 expression was mostly concordant between primary lung carcinoma and its BM and between resections of BM and stereotactic biopsies, mirrored by tissue microarray cores. Differences in PD-L1 TPS existed primarily in cases with TPS greater than 10%, for which also human assessment tends to be most error prone.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Keywords: Brain metastasis; Lung cancer; NSCLC; PD-L1; Immune checkpoint inhibitors

Introduction

Lung cancer is the deadliest malignant disease worldwide and the second most often diagnosed cancer.¹ It often presents in advanced stages with a 5-year survival rate of 10% to 20% in most countries.¹ Lung cancer is the most frequent origin of brain metastases (BMs). Up to 40% of patients with non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) develop BMs during the course of their disease.² Although small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) is most susceptible to metastasize to the brain, most BMs originate from adenocarcinoma, owing to its overall frequency.³

Therapy of NSCLC includes a combination of surgery, chemotherapy, and, where applicable, radiotherapy, depending on stage, histologic tumor type, and patient characteristics.⁴ Likewise, the treatment of lung cancer BMs combines both local (surgery, radiotherapy) and systemic approaches.⁵ Surgical intervention is generally reserved for cases with a single metastasis, symptomatic mass effects, or diagnostic uncertainty.⁵ Whereas whole-brain radiotherapy (WBRT) has been the standard of care for many decades, stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) has now replaced it in many clinical settings.⁵ WBRT is considered for patients in whom SRS is not recommended.⁵ When using WBRT, strategies such as hippocampus avoidance with Memantine can be offered to reduce possible neurocognitive decline.⁵ In the past decade, SRS alone has become the standard of care for patients with good performance and one to four newly diagnosed BMs.⁶ Data are evolving for patients with 5 to 20 metastases.⁶ The identification of molecular drivers in NSCLC has resulted in systemic targeted therapeutic approaches, and the availability of several novel agents with better brain penetration has enabled its usage in the treatment of BM. According to current guidelines, in patients with asymptomatic BM and targetable alterations such as *EGFR*, *ALK*, or *ROS1*, systemic targeted treatments should be considered upfront.⁵

In recent years, immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have become an important additional cornerstone in the treatment of advanced NSCLC.⁴ Programmed cell death protein 1, found on the surface of T-cells and B-cells, mediates inhibitory signals.⁷ Its ligand, programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1), is expressed by a multitude of cancers leading to immune evasion.⁷ Recently, pembrolizumab was found to be active in BMs from NSCLC with PD-L1 expression in the primary tumor, similar to its systemic activity.⁸ In this cohort of 27 patients with PD-L1 expression of at least 1% in the primary NSCLC, in whom systemic and central nervous system responses could be evaluated, six patients were found to have discordant responses in BM versus the primary lung tumor burden.⁸ PD-L1 status in BMs was not reported.⁸

PD-L1 expression is the only tissue biomarker used in clinical routine for selecting patients for ICI therapy. Nevertheless, current literature is ambivalent about its preservation in BM, as summarized in Table 1.^{9–16} Some studies report discordant expression to be associated with a longer time span after which the BM occurred,^{9,12} but most studies lack clinical data including information on therapeutic interventions (e.g., radiotherapy or chemotherapy) between tissue sampling.^{9,12,15,16} Furthermore, most studies investigated discordance in PD-L1 expression using a 5% cutoff and lack information on the cutoffs 1% and 50% currently used for clinical decision-making.⁴ In addition, different PD-L1 antibody clones were applied, which might be one reason for the discordant results.^{9–15,17}

Our aim was therefore to evaluate PD-L1 expression in paired primary lung carcinomas and BMs and to set these results into context with clinical data. Because sometimes the only tissue available for biomarker analysis might derive from a BM, a strong concordance between primary and metastatic tumors would indicate that a sample from one site is representative of the immunobiological status of the other site.

Materials and Methods

Patient Cohort

Initially, the study cohort comprised 212 patients with consecutively resected lung carcinoma BMs, diagnosed at the Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, during 2000 to 2015.⁴⁰ All BMs were resected at the Department of Neurosurgery, Inselspital University Hospital Bern. A total of 191 patients was finally included for analysis after excluding two cases owing to origin other than lung cancer as re-evaluated according to the clinical files, 18 cases owing to insufficient available tissue (i.e., <100 tumor cells¹⁸), and one case where tissue was available only from the spinal cord.^{39,40} In 14 of 191 cases (7.3%), more than one BM was used for

Table 1. Literature Review Summarizing the Results of Current Studies Assessing PD-L1 Expression (TPS) in Paired Samples of Primary Lung Carcinomas and Brain Metastases

Study	Year	Number of Patients With Paired Samples (Lung Tumor and Brain Metastasis)	Histologic Tumor Type	Treatment	PD-L1 Clone	Tissue	PD-L1 Expression (TPS)
Mansfield ⁹	2016	73	NSCLC/SCLC	n.a.	E1L3N	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	14% discordance (5% cutoff)
Berghoff ¹⁰	2016	4	SCLC	n.a.	5H1	Resection samples Whole tissue slides	25% discordance (1% cutoff)
Takamori ¹¹	2017	16	NSCLC	Conversion to PD-L1 positivity after radiotherapy	SP142	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	24% discordance (5% cutoff)
Zhou ¹²	2018	25	NSCLC	n.a.	6E8	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	28% discordance (5% cutoff)
Kim R ¹³	2019	12	NSCLC/SCLC	No impact	E1L3N	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	High concordance of H-scores, no further details
Téglási ¹⁴	2019	61	LUAD	No impact	SP142	Tissue microarray	High concordance, no exact numbers on percentage of discordant cases
Batur ¹⁵	2020	24	NSCLC	No therapy in between tissue acquisition	22C3	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	High concordance 20.8% discordance (1% cutoff)
Song ¹⁶	2021	28	NSCLC/SCLC	No previous therapy	SP263	Resection and biopsy samples Whole tissue slides	High concordance 14.28 discordance (TPS > 0 vs. TPS = 0)

LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; n.a., not applicable; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; TPS, tumor proportional score.

evaluation of PD-L1 expression, and in another three cases, more than one slide was available for analysis. In 84 of 191 cases (44.0%), paired tissue from the primary tumor was available for PD-L1 analysis. A flowchart summarizing the patient cohort and tissue included for analysis is provided as [Supplementary Figure 1](#). The cohort was initially assembled according to the pathologic reports and validated using clinical files, information from the cancer registries, and the patients' general practitioners.³⁹ The histologic tumor type was re-evaluated in all cases according to the current guidelines.¹⁹ All primary lung carcinomas with sufficient information in the pathologic reports were restaged according to the Union for International Cancer Control eighth edition of the TNM classification.²⁰ Furthermore, information about the initial clinical stage was included wherever available. The initial clinical stage was available for 82 of 191 patients (42.9%) and the pathologic T classification for 84 of 191 patients (44.0%). Patients with clinical stages I to III at initial diagnosis were considered as having early stage tumors. SCLC cases

with extensive disease at initial diagnosis were included as stage IV cases.

Synchronicity was defined as the clinical diagnosis of lung primary tumor and BM within 3 months.²¹ BMs were synchronous in 70 of 191 patients (36.6%) and metachronous in 77 of 191 patients (40.3%). Information on the date of the primary tumor was lacking for 44 of 191 patients (23.0%). Smoking status at diagnosis was available for 190 of 191 patients (99.5), and 113 patients were active smokers. [Table 2](#) summarizes the detailed cohort characteristics according to PD-L1 expression.

Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time from initial diagnosis of the disease to death from any cause. BM-specific OS (BMOS) was defined as the time from diagnosis of the first BM to death of any cause.

The study was conducted and is reported according to the REMARK criteria,²² and was approved by the Cantonal Ethics Commission of the Canton of Bern, which waived the requirement for written informed consent (KEK-BE: 2016-01497).

Table 2. Baseline Characteristics of the Study Cohort According to PD-L1 Status in BMs, as Evaluated in Whole Tissue Sections

Characteristics	PD-L1 < 1% (n = 113)	PD-L1 1%-49% (n = 34)	PD-L1 ≥ 50% (n = 44)	p Value
Age, y, median (range)	60 (30-80)	62 (40-82)	60.5 (40-80)	0.923 ^a
Sex	n = 113 (%)	n = 34 (%)	n = 44 (%)	0.443 ^b
Female	39 (34.5)	12 (35.3)	20 (45.5)	
Male	74 (65.5)	22 (64.7)	24 (54.5)	
Smoking status	n = 112 (%)	n = 34 (%)	n = 44 (%)	0.864 ^b
Never	9 (8)	1 (2.9)	4 (9.1)	
Former	38 (33.9)	12 (35.3)	13 (29.5)	
Active	65 (58.1)	21 (61.8)	27 (61.4)	
Pack-years, median (range)	40 (1-120)	40 (10-100)	40 (3-100)	0.451 ^a
Histologic Tumor Type	n = 113 (%)	n = 34 (%)	n = 44 (%)	<0.001 ^b
LUAD	64 (56.6)	28 (82.6)	40 (90.9)	
LUSC	14 (12.4)	5 (14.7)	4 (9.1)	
LCC	2 (1.8)	1 (2.9)		
SCLC	20 (17.7)			
LCNEC	7 (6.2)			
Other	6 (5.3)			
Systemic therapy affecting PD-L1 assessment	n = 100 (%)	n = 31 (%)	n = 42 (%)	0.498 ^b
None	53 (53)	20 (64.5)	27 (64.3)	
Ctx before samples	28 (28)	6 (19.4)	5 (11.9)	
TKI before samples			1 (2.4)	
Ctx/TKI before samples	1 (1)	1 (3.2)		
Ctx between P/BM	13 (13)	4 (12.9)	8 (19.1)	
Ctx/TKI between P/BM	1 (1)			
Ctx between BM/P	2 (2)			
Ctx between BM	2 (2)		1 (2.4)	
Radiotherapy affecting PD-L1 assessment	n = 110 (%)	n = 33 (%)	n = 44 (%)	0.669
None	72 (65.5)	24 (72.7)	37 (84.1)	
Thoracic before samples	8 (7.3)	1 (3)	1 (2.3)	
Cranial before samples	7 (6.4)	2 (6.1)		
Thoracic/cranial before samples	5 (4.5)		2 (4.5)	
Thoracic between P/BM	5 (4.5)	1 (3)	1 (2.3)	
Cranial between P/BM	1 (0.9)			
Cranial between BM/P	5 (4.5)	4 (12.1)	1 (2.3)	
Cranial between BM	5 (4.5)	1 (3)	1 (2.3)	
Other	2 (1.8)		1 (2.3)	
pT descriptor	n = 49 (%)	n = 16 (%)	n = 19 (%)	0.471 ^a
pT0	1 (2)	1 (6.3)		
pT1	8 (16.3)	6 (37.5)	4 (21.1)	
pT2	23 (46.9)	3 (18.7)	7 (36.8)	
pT3	7 (14.3)	4 (25)	4 (21.1)	
pT4	10 (20.4)	2 (12.5)	4 (21.1)	
pN descriptor	n = 50 (%)	n = 17 (%)	n = 19 (%)	0.654 ^a
pN0	18 (36)	6 (35.3)	4 (21.1)	
pN1	15 (30)	7 (41.2)	9 (47.4)	
pN2	16 (32)	4 (23.5)	5 (26.3)	
pN3	1 (2)		1 (5.3)	
cStage	n = 48 (%)	n = 16 (%)	n = 18 (%)	0.06 ^a
Stage I	4 (8.3)	1 (6.3)		
Stage II	6 (12.5)	2 (12.5)		
Stage III	6 (12.5)	2 (12.5)	1 (5.6)	
Stage IV	32 (66.7)	11 (68.7)	17 (94.4)	
Number of BM (median [range])	1 [1-14]	1 [1-14]	1 [1-9]	0.908 ^a
Latency to BM	n = 86 (%)	n = 27 (%)	n = 34 (%)	0.212 ^b
Synchronous	36 (41.9)	14 (51.9)	20 (58.8)	
Metachronous	50 (58.1)	13 (48.1)	14 (41.2)	
Location BM	n = 113 (%)	n = 34 (%)	n = 43 (%)	0.406 ^b

(continued)

Table 2. Continued

Characteristics	PD-L1 < 1% (n = 113)	PD-L1 1%-49% (n = 34)	PD-L1 ≥ 50% (n = 44)	p Value
Frontal	36 (31.9)	12 (35.3)	10 (23.3)	
Temporal	9 (8)	3 (8.8)	3 (7)	
Parietal	6 (5.3)	5 (14.7)	5 (11.6)	
Occipital	9 (8)	5 (14.7)	5 (11.6)	
Cerebellum	42 (37.2)	6 (17.6)	12 (27.9)	
Frontotemporal	1 (0.9)			
Frontoparietal	2 (1.8)	1 (2.9)	1 (2.3)	
Temporoparietal	1 (0.9)			
Temporo-occipital	1 (0.9)		1 (2.3)	
Parieto-occipital	4 (3.5)		2 (4.7)	
Meninges			1 (2.3)	
Other	2 (1.8)	2 (5.9)	3 (7)	
Molecular subgroup	n = 27 (%)	n = 11 (%)	n = 15 (%)	0.265 ^b
P = BM	6 (22.2)	2 (18.2)	2 (13.3)	
P > BM	4 (14.8)	2 (18.2)	6 (40)	
P < BM	8 (29.6)	4 (36.4)	1 (6.7)	
P ∩ BM	8 (29.6)	3 (27.3)	3 (20)	
P / BM	1 (3.7)		3 (20)	

^aKruskal-Wallis ranked sum test.

^bFisher's test (simulated with 2000 replicates).

BM, brain metastasis; cStage, clinical stage; Ctx, chemotherapy; LCC, large cell carcinoma; LCNEC, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; P / BM, no shared mutations; P < BM, private mutations in the brain metastasis; P = BM, patients with same mutations at the primary and metastatic site; P > BM, private mutations at the primary tumor site; P ∩ BM, intersecting cases with private mutations at both sites; P, primary tumor in the lung; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; pN, pathologic N; pT, pathologic T; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Tissue Microarray

When sufficient material was available, a tissue microarray (TMA) was constructed from FFPE tissue blocks as described elsewhere, using an automated tissue microarrayer (Grandmaster, 3DHistech, Budapest, Hungary).^{23,24} In short, after review of the hematoxylin and eosin-stained slides, digitization, and annotation, eight tissue cores (diameter = 0.6 mm) from the tumor center and whenever possible four cores from the infiltration front were transferred to the TMA acceptor block. The cores from the same tumor were placed on four different TMA acceptor blocks to exclude technical staining bias.

Immunohistochemistry

For immunohistochemical staining, tissue blocks were cut at 5 μm. PD-L1 staining was performed in a closed system using the Ventana SP263 assay (Roche Diagnostics International AG, Rotkreuz, Switzerland) on the fully automated immunostainer BenchMark ULTRA (Roche Diagnostics International AG) following the manufacturer's instructions. The sections were pre-processed using CC1 buffer at 100°C for 64 minutes, followed by antibody incubation at 37°C for 16 minutes and visualization with 3,3'-Diaminobenzidine.

The whole slides corresponding to the donor blocks for TMA construction were used for evaluation of PD-L1 expression on whole slides. All selected slides harbored at least 100 tumor cells.¹⁸ PD-L1 was evaluated applying

the tumor proportional score (TPS) used in daily clinical routine, defined as the proportion of positive tumor cells, by an experienced senior pathologist specialized in lung pathology and PD-L1 evaluation (S.B.), in a blinded fashion. TPS was assessed in 1% steps up to 10% and in 5% steps for cases greater than 10%. Furthermore, TPS was threefold categorized in the clinically significant bins of less than 1%, 1% to 49%, and greater than or equal to 50%. The age of tissue paraffin blocs had no effect on PD-L1 evaluation ($p_{\text{Kruskal-Wallis}} = 0.744$; [Supplementary Fig. 2](#)).

Next-Generation Sequencing

Genomic DNA and RNA were extracted from tissue punches using the QIAamp DNA Microkit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and Ambion RecoverAll Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA), respectively. Next-generation sequencing was conducted using the OncoPrint Comprehensive Panel v3 (ThermoFisher Scientific) and analyzed as reported previously.²⁵ The analysis was successful in 54 adenocarcinoma tumor pairs and failed in two primary tumors and one BM. These patients were further categorized into evolutionary subgroups differentiating between cases with all shared mutations (P = BM), private mutations present only in the primary lung carcinoma (P > BM), private mutations available only in the BM (P < BM), mutations present in both the primary lung carcinoma and BM (P ∩ BM), and no shared mutations (P / BM), as previously reported in detail.²⁵ The

major driver alterations in lung carcinoma and genomic alterations important for evaluating the benefit from ICI are summarized in [Supplementary Table 1](#). All genomic alterations with oncogenic or likely oncogenic effect according to OncoKB (accessed on August 3, 2022) were included.²⁶ For detailed description of all genomic alterations observed in these samples, we refer to the Supplementary Material 1 of the molecular study on this cohort.²⁵

Statistical Analysis

R software (version 4.1.3, <https://cran.r-project.org>) was used for statistical analysis. For comparison of the baseline characteristics, Fisher's exact test was used for categorical or binary variables and the Kruskal-Wallis test for ordinal or continuous variables. We used the Wilcoxon signed rank test and Spearman correlation for evaluating intercore (only infiltration front) and inter-region heterogeneity and for comparing PD-L1 TPS as assessed on whole slides versus TMA and in the primary lung carcinoma versus BMs. For intercore heterogeneity in the tumor center, a random sample of four cores was picked per patient and we used the Friedman test. For visual comparison of no more than two groups, we, in addition, generated Bland-Altman plots.

Discordance between PD-L1 TPS in BMs and primary lung cancers was defined as discordance regarding the 1% or 50% cutoffs, as assessed on whole slides. Wilcoxon ranked sum and Fisher's exact test were used for testing the association of clinicopathologic parameters with TPS discordance, PD-L1 TPS greater than or equal to 1%, or PD-L1 TPS greater than or equal to 50%.

For survival analyses, survival curves were represented as Kaplan-Meier plots, and the log-rank test was used to evaluate the prognostic potential of PD-L1 TPS in the BM regarding the 1% and 50% cutoff and PD-L1 TPS discordance. Two-sided p values of less than 0.05 were regarded as significant.

Results

Discordant PD-L1 Expression Between Primary Lung Carcinoma and Its BM on Whole Slides in Less Than 20% of Patients

In the BM specimens, PD-L1 TPS as assessed on whole slides was less than 1% in 113 of 191 patients (59.2%), 1% to 49% in 34 of 191 patients (17.8%), and greater than or equal to 50% in 44 of 191 patients (23.0%). In the paired primary specimens, PD-L1 TPS was less than 1% in 37 of 84 patients (44.0%), 1% to 49% in 21 of 84 patients (25.0%), and greater than or equal to 50% in 26 of 84 patients (31.0%). PD-L1 TPS was generally concordant between lung carcinoma and BM, both when assessing it as a continuous parameter

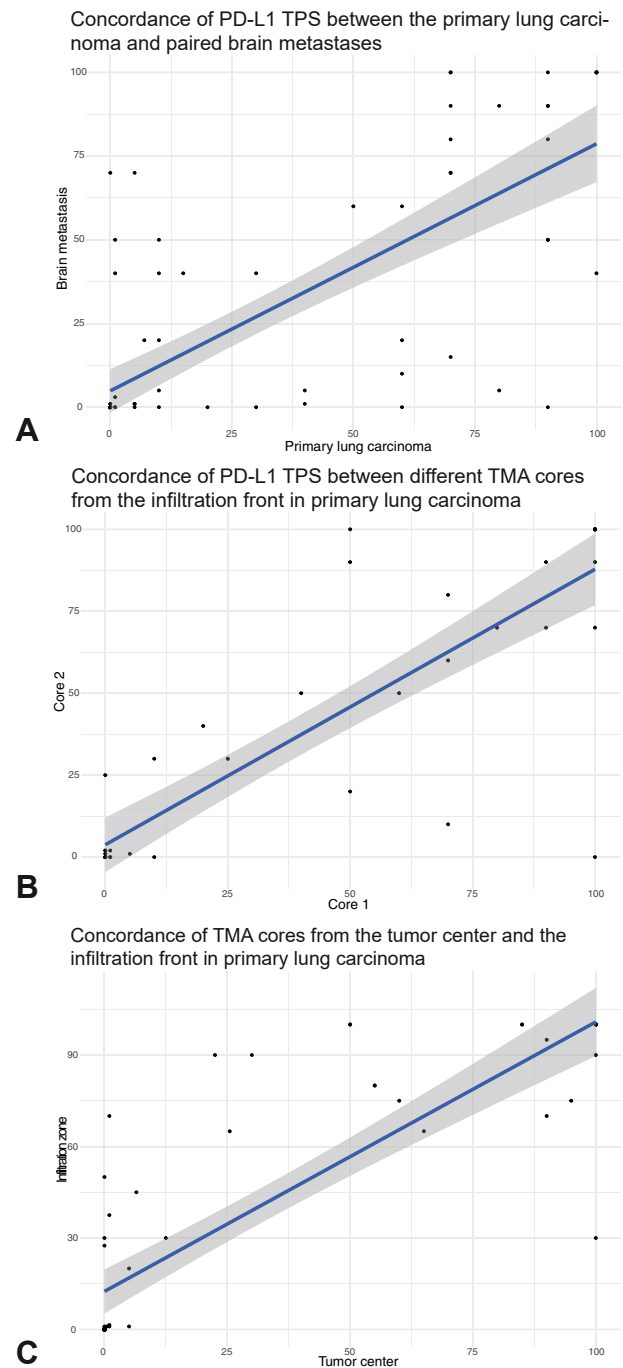


Figure 1. (A) Concordance of PD-L1 TPS between the primary lung carcinoma and its brain metastasis, as assessed on whole tissue sections. (B) Concordance of PD-L1 TPS between different TMA cores from the infiltration front in primary lung carcinoma. (C) Concordance of TMA cores from the tumor center and the infiltration front in primary lung carcinoma. The blue line represents a fitted linear model using PD-L1. PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; TMA, tissue microarray; TPS, tumor proportional score.

($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.567$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.81$; [Fig. 1A](#) and [Supplementary Fig. 3](#)) or as a categorized marker ($p = 0.092$). Importantly, 35 of 84 cases (41.7%) were negative (PD-L1 TPS < 1%) both in

Table 3. Discordant Cases Regarding the 1% or 50% Cutoff for PD-L1 Expression

PID	Histologic Subtype	TPS Primary Lung Carcinoma [%]	TPS BM [%]	Latency	Therapy Between Acquisition of Samples	Molecular Subtype
4	LUAD	60	10	Metachronous	Chemotherapy	P < BM
10	LUSC	5	0	Synchronous		
14	LUAD	60	0	Metachronous	Chemotherapy	P = BM
24	LUAD	1	0	Synchronous		
67	LUAD	10	50	Synchronous		
69	LCNEC	1	0	Metachronous	Chemotherapy	
87	LUAD	5	70	Metachronous	Chemotherapy	P / BM
99	LUAD	80	5	Synchronous		P > BM
111	LUAD	90	0	Synchronous		P / BM
115	LUAD	70	15	Synchronous		P ∩ BM
121	LUAD	10	0	Metachronous		P ∩ BM
131	Other	20	0	Metachronous		P ∩ BM
145	LUAD	0	70	Synchronous		P / BM
162	Other	30	0	Synchronous		P = BM
167	LUAD	60	20	Metachronous		
178	LUAD	100	40	Synchronous		
180	LUAD	0	1	Synchronous		P < BM
204	LUAD	1	50	Synchronous		P / BM

Note: Cases for which PD-L1 TPS assessment on whole slides was discordant when considering the clinically relevant 1% and 50% cutoffs. For each cutoff, nine cases were discordant but PID14, PID111 and PID145 were discordant regarding both the 1% and 50% cutoffs. Shaded patients showed a change from <1% PD-L1 expression to \geq 50%.

BM, brain metastasis; LCNEC, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; P / BM, no shared alterations; P < BM, additional private alterations in the brain metastasis; P = BM, all alterations shared; P > BM, additional private alterations in the primary lung carcinoma; P ∩ BM, private alterations in the primary lung carcinoma and brain metastases; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PID, patients' identification; TPS, tumor proportional score.

the primary and metastatic localization. Regarding the clinically relevant cutoffs at 1% and 50%, 18 of 84 patients (21.4%) had a discordant PD-L1 expression between primary lung carcinoma and the BM (Table 3). Among those, three patients (PID14, 111, 145) had discrepancy regarding both cutoffs (1% and 50%) (Fig. 2A-H). Four patients had nonoverlapping molecular profiles according to the next-generation sequencing panel. Excluding these cases with nonoverlapping molecular profiles, 14 of 84 cases (16.7%) with shared molecular background were discordant.

In 14 of 191 patients (7.3%), PD-L1 TPS was assessed in two or three BM and in three of 191 patients (1.6%) in more than one slide per BM (Supplementary Fig. 1). Regarding the clinically meaningful cutoffs (1% and 50%), only three patients had discordance: PID23 and PID177 changed from 0% to 1% TPS and PID93 changed from 40% to 50% (different slide but same BM; Supplementary Table 2).

Patients With No Shared Genetic Alterations Between the Primary Lung Carcinoma and Brain Metastasis Were Discordant Regarding the PD-L1 50% Cutoff

We investigated whether clinicopathologic factors were associated with discordant PD-L1 expression between primary lung carcinoma and the BM regarding the

clinically relevant cutoffs 1% and 50% PD-L1 TPS, as assessed on whole slides. We investigated the following parameters: age, sex, smoking status, pack-years, histologic tumor type, clinical stage at initial diagnosis, latency of diagnosis, intervening systemic therapy or cranial radiation with possible effect (WBRT or partial cranial radiation before assessment of the BM), molecular subgroup, and the location of the BM (frontal versus cerebellar location). Higher age was associated with discordant PD-L1 TPS regarding the 1% cutoff ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon ranked sum}} = 0.023$; Supplementary Fig. 4), and patients with no shared genetic alterations between the primary lung carcinoma and the BM were all discordant regarding the 50% cutoff ($p_{\text{Fisher's exact}} < 0.001$; Supplementary Table 3). In addition, patients harboring KRAS alterations were more likely to be discordant regarding the 50% cutoff ($p_{\text{Fisher's exact}} = 0.003$).

Furthermore, we assessed the association of these parameters with PD-L1 positivity greater than or equal to 1% or greater than or equal to 50% in the BM. There was no association of the histologic tumor type with PD-L1 TPS, when considering only adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, and excluding neuroendocrine tumors, which are known to be PD-L1 negative. Patients with higher initial clinical stage tended to have PD-L1 TPS greater than or equal to 50% ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon ranked sum}} = 0.019$) as did patients with no shared mutations

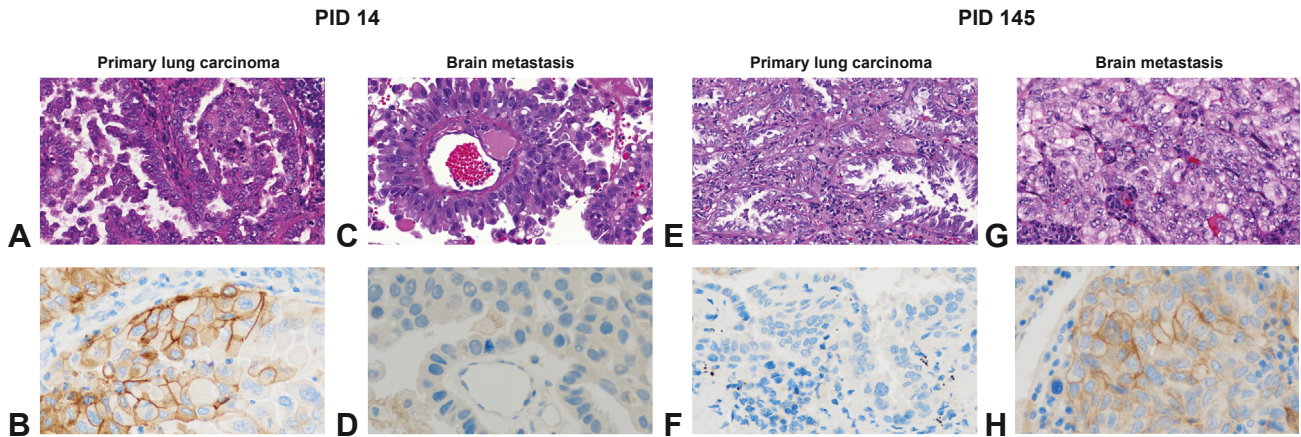


Figure 2. Representative images from two cases with highly discrepant PD-L1 staining between brain metastasis and paired primary lung carcinoma. Case PID14 features TPS 60% in the primary lung carcinoma (B) and TPS less than 1% in the brain metastasis (D). Case PID145 features TPS less than 1% in the primary lung carcinoma (F) and TPS 70% in the brain metastasis (H). A, C, E, G: H&E; B, D, F, H: PD-L1 SP263 CE-IVD. All images at $\times 40$. H&E, hematoxylin and eosin; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; TPS, tumor proportional score.

between the primary lung carcinoma and BM ($p_{\text{Fisher's exact}} = 0.037$).

Higher Discordance of PD-L1 Expression Between TMA Cores and Whole Slides in the Primary Lung Carcinoma Site Than in BM

PD-L1 expression in TMA cores, which model stereotactic biopsies, was compared with whole slide evaluation. For 187 of 191 patients (97.9%) with whole slide assessment of PD-L1 TPS in the BM, at least one TMA core could be evaluated, resulting in a total of 1599 cores (median of eight cores per tumor, range: 1–12). In 72 of 84 patients (85.7%) with paired assessment of PD-L1 expression on the whole slide, at least one TMA core could be evaluated for the primary lung carcinoma, resulting in a total of 713 cores (median of 10, range: 5–12). These cases were used to test for concordance between PD-L1 TPS evaluated using the TMA cores compared with whole tissue sections.

PD-L1 expression between the TMA cores and whole tissue slides was compared using the median over all assessed TMA cores per patient and site. There was no statistical discordance when comparing PD-L1 TPS in BM ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.05$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.91$; [Supplementary Fig. 5A and B](#)). Nevertheless, in the primary lung carcinoma, TPS scores differed significantly when comparing assessment on TMA cores with whole tissue slides ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.001$, $n = 75$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.94$; [Fig. 1B](#) and [Supplementary Fig. 5C and D](#)) using the Wilcoxon signed rank, but they were highly correlated when using Spearman correlation.

Higher Heterogeneity of PD-L1 Expression Within Primary Lung Carcinoma Than BM

We tested for heterogeneity between individual TMA cores (within the same tumor region) and for heterogeneity between tumor center and infiltration front separately in BM and primary lung carcinoma. Because a different number of cores covering the tumor center was evaluated in some patients (missing core, no tumor tissue present in the core, etc.), four random cores from the tumor center and two random cores from the infiltration front were selected for each case to test for heterogeneity using the Friedman test. For testing interregion heterogeneity, all patients with available cores, even when below the threshold for intercore testing, were included.

In the group of BMs, seven patients had less than four cores covering the tumor center of the BM. Of the 102 patients with assessed TMA cores at the infiltration front, 12 patients were excluded from heterogeneity testing in the infiltration front because only one core had been evaluated. There was no intercore heterogeneity, neither between cores from the tumor center ($p = 0.606$; [Supplementary Fig. 6A](#)) nor between cores from the infiltration front ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.451$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.88$; [Supplementary Fig. 6B](#)), and no interregion heterogeneity ($p = 0.965$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.93$; [Supplementary Fig. 6C](#)).

In the group of primary lung carcinomas, all patients had enough cores evaluated from the tumor center but 13 of 60 patients were excluded owing to only one core being available from the infiltration front. There was no intercore heterogeneity neither between cores from the tumor center ($p = 0.769$; [Supplementary Fig. 7A](#)) nor between cores from the infiltration front ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.678$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.95$; [Fig. 1B](#)). Nevertheless,

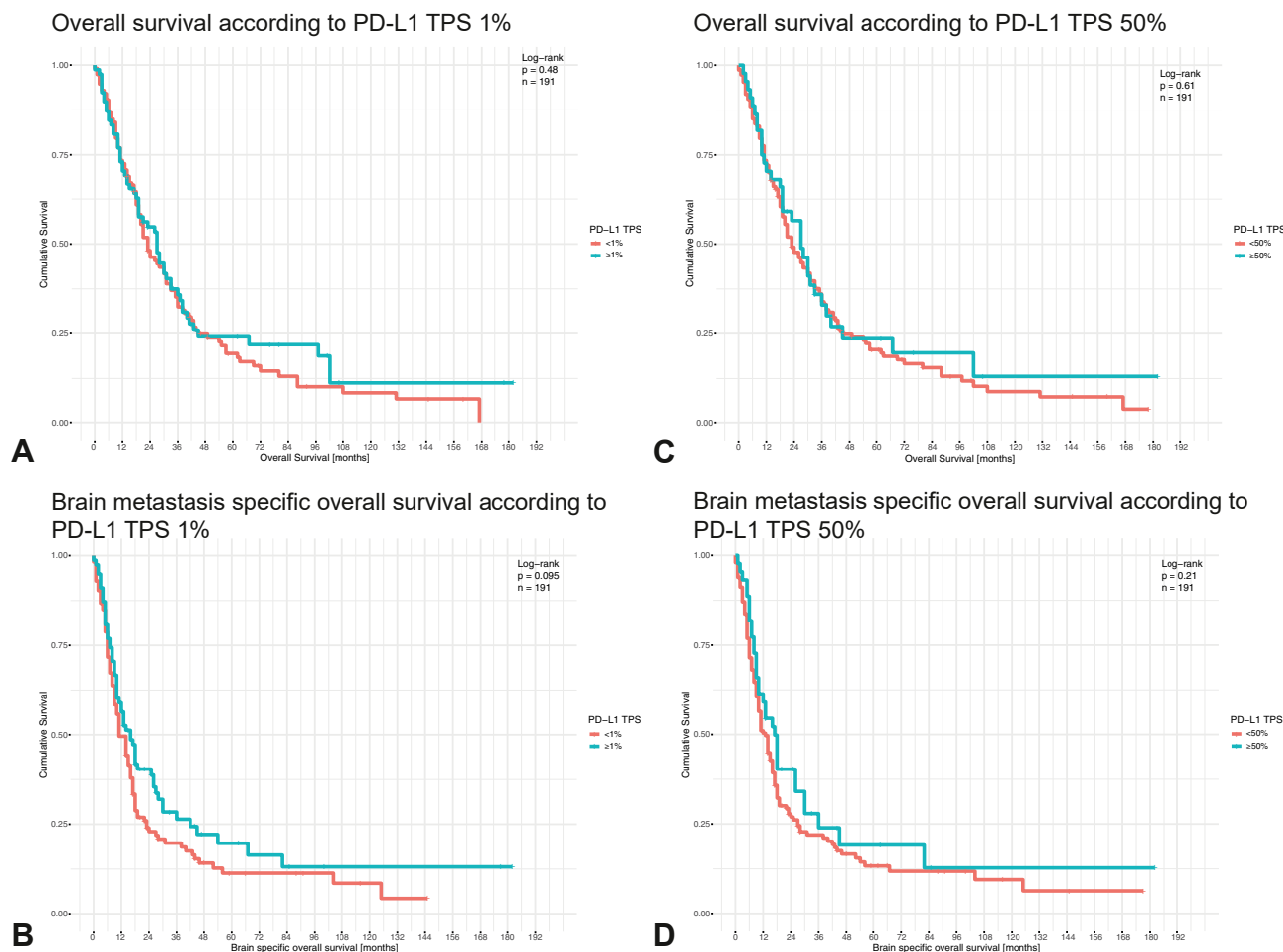


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier plots depicting the overall survival (A, C) and brain-specific overall survival (B, D) according to the PD-L1 TPS cutoffs 1% (A, B) and 50% (C, D). PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; TPS, tumor proportional score.

there was interregion heterogeneity in primary lung carcinoma ($p_{\text{Wilcoxon signed rank}} = 0.002$, $p_{\text{Spearman}} < 0.001$, $r_{\text{Spearman}} = 0.9$; Fig. 1C and Supplementary Fig. 7B).

No Prognostic Significance of PD-L1 Expression in BM

All 191 patients with available PD-L1 TPS in the BM were included in the survival analysis. Median OS from time of initial diagnosis was 24 months (95% confidence interval: 20–30, 157 events). Median BMOS from time of resection of the BM was 14 months (95% confidence interval: 11–16, 157 events). PD-L1 expression assessed in BM had no prognostic significance, neither for OS ($p_{1\%} = 0.48$, $p_{50\%} = 0.61$) nor for BMOS ($p_{1\%} = 0.095$, $p_{50\%} = 0.21$), neither regarding the 1% (Fig. 3A and B) nor the 50% (Fig. 3C and D) cutoff. Cases with discordant PD-L1 TPS had no difference in OS ($p = 0.37$; Supplementary Fig. 8A) nor BMOS ($p = 0.15$; Supplementary Fig. 8B).

Discussion

PD-L1 is to date the only biomarker used for selecting patients for ICI.⁴ After excluding patients with untreated or progressing lung cancer BM from ICI clinical trials, it was only recently that pembrolizumab was found to be effective in this patient group, with response rates in the brain similar to systemic response.⁸ Nevertheless, some patients had discrepant responses between the brain and the lung, raising the question of concordance of PD-L1 expression in the different tumor localizations, which we addressed in our current study.

In our cohort of 84 consecutive primary lung carcinomas with paired BM, PD-L1 expression was overall concordant in BM and lung carcinomas, when evaluating TPS using the clinically significant cutoffs 1% and 50%.^{8,27} Though discordance was statistically not significant, it was present in 14 patients (16.7%), excluding four patients without any shared genomic alteration between the primary carcinoma and BM. Discordance was

neither associated with the timing of metastasis diagnosis (synchronous versus metachronous) nor with initial clinical stage.

PD-L1 expression in paired samples of BM and primary lung cancer has been previously investigated with incongruent results, as summarized in Table 1.^{9–16} Our study reports the largest sample size in a very well characterized cohort including full clinicopathologic reevaluation according to the current guidelines. Another strength of our approach is the usage of a standardized and CE-IVD marked PD-L1 assay and the application of the routinely used TPS readout including the clinically significant cutoffs 1% and 50%.

In two studies using the TPS cutoff 5% and laboratory-developed tests, one explanation for discordance was a longer period between tissue acquisition.^{9,12} This had no impact in our cohort. The different PD-L1 expression cutoff, the usage of different PD-L1 antibody clones, and sample size might explain the differing results.^{28,29}

Téglási et al.¹⁴ observed a strong positive PD-L1 correlation between 61 paired samples regarding cutoff levels 1%, 5%, and 50%, unaffected by any antecedent therapies, in line with our results. Nevertheless, the SP142 antibody used in this study is the only one explicitly not recommended for PD-L1 TPS assessment in lung cancers.¹⁷

In discrepant cases in our cohort, BMs were more often PD-L1 negative. The unique immunosuppressive microenvironment of the brain might contribute to this observation.³⁰ It was found that interferon- γ (IFN- γ) can upregulate PD-L1 expression, and it remains unclear whether PD-L1 expression would be more frequent if more lymphocytes could reach the metastatic site.^{9,31} Takamori et al.¹¹ found that radiotherapy may contribute to a positive conversion in metastases of PD-L1-negative NSCLC, but their cohort was small, with only two of 16 patients having this effect. In our cohort, five of 18 discrepant cases featured a higher PD-L1 expression in the BM, which was not explicable by previous radiotherapy.

PD-L1 expression correlates with driver mutations in NSCLC.³² KRAS mutation may induce PD-L1 expression through phospho-ERK signaling, making ICI an interesting therapeutic strategy in KRAS-mutant adenocarcinomas.³² In our cohort, patients harboring KRAS alterations were more likely to be discrepant only regarding the 50% cutoff. Contrary to Falk et al.,³³ who described an association of PD-L1 TPS greater than or equal to 1% with KRAS mutations, KRAS mutations had no association with PD-L1 TPS in our cohort. Variants of KRAS mutations were found to lack association with higher PD-L1 TPS.³⁴

In advanced NSCLC, small biopsies rather than resections are available for diagnosis and biomarker

assessment. As PD-L1 is known to be heterogeneously expressed in NSCLC, it remains disputable whether biopsy samples are suitable for assessing PD-L1 expression.^{29,35} Our data point toward a higher heterogeneity of PD-L1 expression in primary lung carcinomas compared with BM. Discrepancies of PD-L1 TPS scores were noted between infiltration front and tumor center in the primary lung tumors. When comparing TMA cores and whole slides, TPS scores differed significantly in the primary tumor only. Nevertheless, all these assessments, comparisons of different TMA cores of the infiltration front, different regions (tumor center versus infiltration front), and comparison of TMA cores with whole slide evaluation, strongly correlated when assuming a linear monotonic relation. Potential explanations for the significant discordances using the Wilcoxon ranked sign test could be (1) the pronounced discordance in cases with PD-L1 TPS greater than or equal to 10% (Supplementary Figs. 5–7), in which high variability is inherent to human evaluation, and (2) the smaller sample size compared with the BM tissue cohort ($n = 84$ versus $n = 191$ for BM). Nevertheless, as TMA cores are mirroring small tumor biopsies and discordance was present, caution must be taken when assessing PD-L1 on biopsy samples from the primary lung tumor, especially should future studies introduce more subtle cutoffs. As a result, it has been recommended to take at least four biopsy samples to reach high concordance with whole tissue sections.³⁵

However, we found no intralesional heterogeneity in the BM samples and there was no statistically significant heterogeneity when comparing whole slides with TMA cores, increasing confidence in PD-L1 assessment on small stereotactic biopsies. This discrepancy of heterogeneity between the primary tumor and BM may be biologically explained by the multistep invasion cascade.³⁰ In a heterogeneous primary tumor with multiple clones, one clone detaches and disseminates systemically until it forms a metastasis.³⁰ Brastianos et al.³⁶ revealed that intracranial metastases were genetically homogeneous, including potentially clinically informative driver alterations, although genetically divergent from their primary tumor. This finding could also apply to PD-L1 expression.

The prognostic value of PD-L1 TPS in advanced NSCLC has been investigated in several studies with discrepant results, depending on the used antibody clone, staining protocols, and cutoff values.^{28,37,38} In our cohort of 191 patients with BM, PD-L1 expression had no significant prognostic value regarding OS or BMOS.

In conclusion, we found that PD-L1 scores are concordant between most paired primary lung carcinomas and their BM. Discordant cases could not be explained by longer time periods between tissue

sampling or administration of chemotherapy or radiotherapy between tissue acquisition, nor by limited tissue availability from the primary tumor, for example, owing to biopsies only, and may be owing to tumor heterogeneity in the primary tumor and metastasis of selected clones, resulting in increased homogeneity of the BM.

CRediT Authorship Contribution Statement

Alexandra Kündig: Investigation, Data curation, Writing—original draft, Writing—review and editing.

Philipp Zens: Software, Formal analysis, Data curation, Visualization, Funding acquisition, Writing—original draft, Writing—review and editing.

Christian Fung, Amina Scherz, Ferdinando Cerciello: Investigation, Resources, Writing—review and editing.

Evelyn Herrmann, Ralph A. Schmid: Resources, Writing—review and editing.

Ekin Ermis: Investigation, Writing—review and editing.

Erik Vassella: Resources, Data curation, Writing—review and editing.

Sabina Berezowska: Conceptualization, Methodology, Resources, Data curation, Writing—original draft, Writing—review and editing, Visualization, Supervision, Project administration, Funding acquisition.

Acknowledgments

This research project was supported by a grant of the Fondation Johanna Dürmüller-Bol (grant number 383; to S.B.), Cancer Research Switzerland (KFS-4694-02-2019; to S.B.), and a PhD fellowship from Cancer Research Switzerland (MD-PhD-5088-06-2020; to P.Z.). The PD-L1 SP263 kits for this study were provided by Roche (investigator-initiated study). The funding agencies had no role in the study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; or in the decision to submit the article for publication. The authors gratefully acknowledge the molecular pathology team of the Clinical Genomics Laboratory, University Hospital Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland, and the Translational Research Unit of the Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, Switzerland, for excellent technical support. We gratefully acknowledge the support by the Tissue Bank Bern at the Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, in acquiring patient tissue, and the Cancer registry Bern for support acquiring survival data.

Data Availability

Detailed clinicopathologic data are available on request to the authors.

Supplementary Data

Note: To access the supplementary material accompanying this article, visit the online version of the *JTO Clinical and Research Reports* at www.jtocrr.org and at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtocrr.2022.100413>.

References

- Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, et al. Global cancer statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2021;71:209-249.
- Nayak L, Lee EQ, Wen PY. Epidemiology of brain metastases. *Curr Oncol Rep.* 2012;14:48-54.
- Bollig-Fischer A, Michelhaugh S, Ali-Fehmi R, Mittal S. The molecular genomics of metastatic brain tumours. *OA Mol Oncol.* 2013;1:1199-1216.
- Planchard D, Popat S, Kerr K, et al. Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29:iv192-iv237.
- Le Rhun E, Guckenberger M, Smits M, et al. EANO-ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients with brain metastasis from solid tumours. *Ann Oncol.* 2021;32:1332-1347.
- Suh JH, Kotecha R, Chao ST, Ahluwalia MS, Sahgal A, Chang EL. Current approaches to the management of brain metastases. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol.* 2020;17:279-299.
- Wei SC, Duffy CR, Allison JP. Fundamental mechanisms of immune checkpoint blockade therapy. *Cancer Discov.* 2018;8:1069-1086.
- Goldberg SB, Schalper KA, Gettinger SN, et al. Pembrolizumab for management of patients with NSCLC and brain metastases: long-term results and biomarker analysis from a non-randomised, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020;21:655-663.
- Mansfield AS, Aubry MC, Moser JC, et al. Temporal and spatial discordance of programmed cell death-ligand 1 expression and lymphocyte tumor infiltration between paired primary lesions and brain metastases in lung cancer. *Ann Oncol.* 2016;27:1953-1958.
- Berghoff AS, Ricken G, Wilhelm D, et al. Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes and PD-L1 expression in brain metastases of small cell lung cancer (SCLC). *J Neurooncol.* 2016;130:19-29.
- Takamori S, Toyokawa G, Okamoto I, et al. Discrepancy in programmed cell death-ligand 1 between primary and metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. *Anticancer Res.* 2017;37:4223-4228.
- Zhou J, Gong Z, Jia Q, Wu Y, Yang ZZ, Zhu B. Programmed death ligand 1 expression and CD8+ tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte density differences between paired primary and brain metastatic lesions in non-small cell lung cancer. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 2018;498:751-757.
- Kim R, Keam B, Kim S, et al. Differences in tumor microenvironments between primary lung tumors and brain metastases in lung cancer patients: therapeutic implications for immune checkpoint inhibitors. *BMC Cancer.* 2019;19:19.

14. Téglási V, Pipek O, Lózsa R, et al. PD-L1 expression of lung cancer cells, unlike infiltrating immune cells, is stable and unaffected by therapy during brain metastasis. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2019;20:363-369.e2.
15. Batur S, Dulger O, Durak S, et al. Concordance of PD-L1 expression and CD8+ til intensity between nslc and synchronous brain metastases. *Bosnian J Basic Med Sci*. 2020;20:329-335.
16. Song Z, Yang L, Zhou Z, et al. Genomic profiles and tumor immune microenvironment of primary lung carcinoma and brain oligo-metastasis. *Cell Death Dis*. 2021;12:106.
17. Tsao MS, Kerr KM, Kockx M, et al. PD-L1 immunohistochemistry comparability study in real-life clinical samples: results of blueprint phase 2 project. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2018;13:1302-1311.
18. Naito T, Udagawa H, Sato J, et al. A minimum of 100 tumor cells in a single biopsy sample is required to assess programmed cell death ligand 1 expression in predicting patient response to nivolumab treatment in non-squamous non-small cell lung carcinoma. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2019;14:1818-1827.
19. WHO Classification of Tumours Editorial Board. In: *WHO Classification of Tumours. Thoracic Tumours*. 5th ed. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2021; 5.
20. Brierley J, Gospodarowicz MK, Wittekind C. In: *TNM classification of malignant tumours*. 8th ed. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley; 2017.
21. Tönnies M, Pfannschmidt J, Bauer TT, Kollmeier J, Tönnies S, Kaiser D. Metastasectomy for synchronous solitary non-small cell lung cancer metastases. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2014;98:249-256.
22. Altman DG, McShane LM, Sauerbrei W, Taube SE. Reporting recommendations for tumor marker prognostic studies (REMARK): explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Med*. 2012;9:e1001216.
23. Zlobec I, Koelzer VH, Dawson H, Perren A, Lugli A. Next-generation tissue microarray (ngTMA) increases the quality of biomarker studies: an example using CD3, CD8, and CD45RO in the tumor microenvironment of six different solid tumor types. *J Transl Med*. 2013;11:104.
24. Zlobec I, Suter G, Perren A, Lugli A. A next-generation tissue microarray (ngTMA) protocol for biomarker studies. *J Vis Exp*. 2014;91:51893.
25. Vassella E, Kashani E, Zens P, et al. Mutational profiles of primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma and paired brain metastases disclose the importance of KRAS mutations. *Eur J Cancer*. 2021;159:227-236.
26. Chakravarty D, Gao J, Phillips SM, et al. OncoKB: A Precision Oncology Knowledge Base. *JCO Precis Oncol*. 2017;2017. PO.17.00011.
27. Herbst RS, Baas P, Kim DW, et al. Pembrolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated, PD-L1-positive, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-010): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2016;387:1540-1550.
28. Takada K, Toyokawa G, Shoji F, Okamoto T, Maehara Y. The significance of the PD-L1 expression in non-small-cell lung cancer: trenchant double swords as predictive and prognostic markers. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2018;19:120-129.
29. McLaughlin J, Han G, Schalper KA, et al. Quantitative assessment of the heterogeneity of PD-L1 expression in non-small-cell lung cancer. *JAMA Oncol*. 2016;2:46-54.
30. Luo L, Liu P, Zhao K, Zhao W, Zhang X. The immune microenvironment in brain metastases of non-small cell lung cancer. *Front Oncol*. 2021;11:698844.
31. Dong H, Strome SE, Salomao DR, et al. Tumor-associated B7-H1 promotes T-cell apoptosis: a potential mechanism of immune evasion. *Nat Med*. 2002;8:793-800.
32. Chen N, Fang W, Lin Z, et al. KRAS mutation-induced upregulation of PD-L1 mediates immune escape in human lung adenocarcinoma. *Cancer Immunol Immunother*. 2017;66:1175-1187.
33. Falk AT, Yazbeck N, Guibert N, et al. Effect of mutant variants of the KRAS gene on PD-L1 expression and on the immune microenvironment and association with clinical outcome in lung adenocarcinoma patients. *Lung Cancer*. 2018;121:70-75.
34. Tao L, Miao R, Mekhail T, et al. Prognostic value of KRAS mutation subtypes and PD-L1 expression in patients with lung adenocarcinoma. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2021;22:e506-e511.
35. Munari E, Zamboni G, Lunardi G, et al. PD-L1 expression heterogeneity in non-small cell lung cancer: defining criteria for harmonization between biopsy specimens and whole sections. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2018;13:1113-1120.
36. Brastianos PK, Carter SL, Santagata S, et al. Genomic characterization of brain metastases reveals branched evolution and potential therapeutic targets. *Cancer Discov*. 2015;5:1164-1177.
37. Kerr KM, Thunnissen E, Dafni U, et al. A retrospective cohort study of PD-L1 prevalence, molecular associations and clinical outcomes in patients with NSCLC: results from the European Thoracic Oncology Platform (ETOP) Lungscape Project. *Lung Cancer*. 2019;131:95-103.
38. Vrankar M, Kern I, Stanic K. Prognostic value of PD-L1 expression in patients with unresectable stage III non-small cell lung cancer treated with chemoradiotherapy. *Radiat Oncol*. 2020;15:247.
39. Kündig A. *Komplettierung der klinisch-pathologischen Charakteristika und Überlebensdaten eines Kollektivs von zerebral metastasierten Lungenkarzinomen*. MM thesis. University of Bern; 2017.
40. von Arx D. *Zusammenstellung eines Kollektivs und Konstruktion eines Tissue Microarrays von Lungenkarzinomen mit zugehörigen Hirnmetastasen*. MM thesis. University of Bern; 2016.