

 Open access • Journal Article • DOI:10.3390/DIAGNOSTICS11010138

Body Mass Index in Patients Treated with Cabozantinib for Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma: A New Prognostic Factor? — Source link

Matteo Santoni, Francesco Massari, Sergio Bracarda, Giuseppe Procopio ...+16 more authors

Institutions: University of Verona, European Institute of Oncology, University of Palermo, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center ...+3 more institutions

Published on: 18 Jan 2021






Topics: Cabozantinib

Share this paper:    

View more about this paper here: <https://typeset.io/papers/body-mass-index-in-patients-treated-with-cabozantinib-for-ucsbavcqqj>

Article

Body Mass Index in Patients Treated with Cabozantinib for Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma: A New Prognostic Factor?

Matteo Santoni ^{1,*}, Francesco Massari ² , Sergio Bracarda ³, Giuseppe Procopio ⁴, Michele Milella ⁵, Ugo De Giorgi ⁶, Umberto Basso ⁷ , Gaetano Aurilio ⁸, Lorena Incorvaia ⁹ , Angelo Martignetti ¹⁰, Mimma Rizzo ¹¹, Giacomo Carteni ¹², Enrique Grande ¹³, Marc R. Matrana ¹⁴, Simon J. Crabb ¹⁵ , Nuno Vau ¹⁶, Giulia Sorgentoni ¹, Alessia Cimadamore ¹⁷ , Rodolfo Montironi ¹⁷ and Nicola Battelli ¹

- ¹ Oncology Unit, Macerata Hospital, Via Santa Lucia 2, 62100 Macerata, Italy; giulia.sorgentoni@libero.it (G.S.); nicola.battelli@sanita.marche.it (N.B.)
 - ² Division of Oncology, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Via Albertoni 15, 40138 Bologna, Italy; fmassari79@gmail.com
 - ³ Medical and Translational Oncology Unit, Department of Oncology, Azienda Ospedaliera Santa Maria, 05100 Terni, Italy; sergio.bracarda@gmail.com
 - ⁴ Department of Medical Oncology, Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori IRCCS, 20133 Milan, Italy; giuseppe.procopio@istitutotumori.mi.it
 - ⁵ Section of Oncology, Department of Medicine, University of Verona School of Medicine and Verona University Hospital Trust (AOUI Verona), P.le L.A. Scuro 10, 37134 Verona, Italy; michele.milella@univr.it
 - ⁶ Department of Medical Oncology, Istituto Scientifico Romagnolo per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori (IRST) IRCCS, 47014 Meldola, Italy; ugo_degiorgi@yahoo.com
 - ⁷ Department of Medical Oncology, Istituto Oncologico Veneto IOV IRCCS, 35128 Padova, Italy; umberto.basso@iov.veneto.it
 - ⁸ Medical Oncology Division of Urogenital and Head and Neck Tumours, IEO, European Institute of Oncology IRCCS, 20141 Milan, Italy; gaetano.aurilio@ieo.it
 - ⁹ Department of Biomedicine, Neuroscience and Advanced Diagnostics (Bi.N.D.), Section of Medical Oncology, University of Palermo, 90127 Palermo, Italy; lorena.incorvaia@unipa.it
 - ¹⁰ Dipartimento Oncologico USL Sud-Est Toscana-Area Senese, Località Campostaggia s.n.c., 53036 Poggibonsi, Italy; angelo.martignetti@uslsudest.toscana.it
 - ¹¹ Division of Translational Oncology, IRCCS Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri, 27100 Pavia, Italy; rizzo.mimma@gmail.com
 - ¹² Department of Medical Oncology, AO "A. Cardarelli", 80131 Naples, Italy; cartenigiaco@gmail.com
 - ¹³ Department of Medical Oncology, MD Anderson Cancer Center, 28033 Madrid, Spain; egrande@mdanderson.es
 - ¹⁴ Department of Internal Medicine, Hematology/Oncology, Ochsner Medical Center, New Orleans, LA 70121, USA; mamatrana@ochsner.org
 - ¹⁵ Southampton Clinical Trials Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton SO16 5AF, UK; S.J.Crabb@southampton.ac.uk
 - ¹⁶ Urologic Oncology, Champalimaud Clinical Center, 1400-038 Lisbon, Portugal; nuno.vau@fundacaochampalimaud.pt
 - ¹⁷ Section of Pathological Anatomy, Polytechnic University of the Marche Region, School of Medicine, United Hospitals, 60126 Ancona, Italy; a.cimadamore@staff.univpm.it (A.C.); r.montironi@staff.univpm.it (R.M.)
- * Correspondence: mattymo@alice.it; Tel.: +39-073-3257-2553



Citation: Santoni, M.; Massari, F.; Bracarda, S.; Procopio, G.; Milella, M.; De Giorgi, U.; Basso, U.; Aurilio, G.; Incorvaia, L.; Martignetti, A.; et al. Body Mass Index in Patients Treated with Cabozantinib for Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma: A New Prognostic Factor? *Diagnostics* **2021**, *11*, 138. <https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics11010138>

Received: 22 December 2020

Accepted: 14 January 2021

Published: 18 January 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: We analyzed the clinical and pathological features of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) patients treated with cabozantinib stratified by body mass index (BMI). We retrospectively collected data from 16 worldwide centers involved in the treatment of RCC. Overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) were analyzed using Kaplan–Meier curves. Cox proportional models were used at univariate and multivariate analyses. We collected data from 224 patients with advanced RCC receiving cabozantinib as second- (113, 5%) or third-line (111, 5%) therapy. The median PFS was significantly higher in patients with BMI ≥ 25 (9.9 vs. 7.6 months, $p < 0.001$). The median OS was higher in the BMI ≥ 25 subgroup (30.7 vs. 11.0 months, $p = 0.003$). As third-line therapy, both median PFS (9.2 months vs. 3.9 months, $p = 0.029$) and OS (39.4 months vs. 11.5 months, $p = 0.039$) were longer in patients with BMI ≥ 25 . BMI was a significant predictor for both PFS and OS at multivariate analysis. We showed that a BMI ≥ 25 correlates with longer survival in patients receiving

cabozantinib. BMI can be easily assessed and should be included in current prognostic criteria for advanced RCC.

Keywords: body mass index; cabozantinib; obesity; prognosis; real-world data; renal cell carcinoma; targeted therapy

1. Introduction

The American Cancer Society has estimated that there were a total of 73,750 new cases of kidney tumors (45,520 men and 28,230 women) in 2020 in the United States, with more than 14,000 cancer-related deaths [1]. Recently, we reported the results of an artificial neural networks (ANN) model to predict the incidence of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) in the United States for the future decades [2]. We showed that RCC incidence is expected to increase in the next years, thus supporting the necessity of more accurate studies on the prevention of RCC-related risk factors in order to reduce future tumor burden [2].

Beyond its well-known role as a risk factor for the development of RCC, obesity is also emerging as a potential key factor for response to therapy [3]. A growing body of evidence suggests that being overweight and obese are associated with better outcome in cancer patients treated with immunotherapy [4,5]. In this regard, Sanchez et al. investigated the angiogenic and immunologic transcriptomic profiles of the primary tumor and perinephric adipose tissue in normal weight and obese RCC patients. They reported that tumors from obese patients were enriched in the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and related proteins. Moreover, a higher proportion of plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) and mast cells and a lower proportion of innate lymphoid cells (NK_CD56bright_cells) were observed in obese RCC patients [6]. In this context, leptin levels in obese subjects have been correlated to higher T cell programmed death (PD)-1 expression and improved response to anti-PD-1 therapy [7,8].

Cabozantinib is an orally administered tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) acting mainly on VEGFR2 (VEGF receptor 2), MET (mesenchymal epithelial transition receptor), and AXL (anexelekto pathway) [9]. Currently, cabozantinib is approved for the treatment of patients with metastatic RCC in treatment-naïve adults with intermediate or poor-risk features and for adults that have progressed to prior vascular endothelial growth factor/receptor inhibitors. In 2019, we reported the results of an international retrospective real-world analysis on cabozantinib in previously treated patients with metastatic RCC, which was aimed at investigating the presence of prognostic factors in this context [10]. We observed that both hemoglobin (Hb) levels and International Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma Database Consortium (IMDC) prognostic models were associated with the outcome of patients receiving cabozantinib [10]. Furthermore, the median time to strategy failure (TTSF) was 11.57 months with the sequence cabozantinib–nivolumab and 25.64 months with nivolumab–cabozantinib [10].

Regarding the latter scenario, may we classify being overweight and obesity as eventual predictive factors of tumor response to immunotherapy in metastatic RCC? Hence, as a consequence, can we base our choice between cabozantinib and nivolumab as second- or third-line therapy on patient weight or body mass index (BMI)? To answer this question, we performed an international multicenter retrospective study to investigate BMI as a potential predictive factor of response in patients with advanced RCC receiving cabozantinib as second- or third-line therapy in respect mainly to nivolumab.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Population

We analyzed data from adult patients (aged 18 years and above) with a histologically confirmed diagnosis of RCC and histologically or radiologically confirmed metastatic disease treated with cabozantinib as second- or third-line therapy. Stage and grade were

assigned by the local pathologist according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) TNM system and to the International Society of Urological Pathology (ISUP)/World Health Organization (WHO) grading system, respectively [11,12].

Standard biopsy procedures were followed according to the international European Association of Urology (EAU) guidelines [13]. This international multicenter retrospective study included data from sixteen institutions between 1 January 2008 and 1 October 2019. Data were retrospectively collected from paper and electronic charts. Patients were excluded from this study if they had missing data regarding the site of metastasis and response to therapy.

2.2. Treatment Regimens and Statistical Analysis

Cabozantinib was administered orally, mainly with a starting dose of 60 mg once daily. In patients with comorbidities, cabozantinib was initiated at a reduced dose of 40 mg once daily. Dose reductions and treatment interruptions were performed depending on the type and severity of adverse events according to standard guidelines. Treatment with cabozantinib was continued until the evidence of disease progression on computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans, unacceptable toxicity, or death. Follow-up commonly consisted of regular physical and laboratory assessment every 4–6 weeks. Imaging was carried out according to local procedures every 8–12 weeks.

Body mass index (BMI) was defined as weight expressed in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters. Progressive disease was defined as a $\geq 20\%$ increase in the sum of diameters of target lesions or by the appearance of one or more new lesions according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1 criteria [14]. Progression-free survival (PFS) was defined as the time from the start of cabozantinib therapy to progression or to death from any cause. Patients without tumor progression or death at the time of the data cutoff were censored at their last follow-up date. Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time from the start of treatment to death from any cause. Patients alive or lost to follow-up were censored.

PFS and OS were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method with Rothman's 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and compared across the groups using the log-rank test.

Cox proportional hazards models were used to investigate patients' characteristics and predictors of survival univariate and multivariate analyses. Chi-square test was used to compare categorical endpoints. All the significance levels were set at a 0.05 value and all p values were two-sided. The statistical analysis was performed by MedCalc version 11.4.4.0 (MedCalc Software, Broekstraat 52, 9030 Mariakerke, Belgium). This project was performed in accordance with the approval by the ethical committees of our institutions.

3. Results

3.1. Study Population

We retrospectively collected data from 224 patients with advanced RCC receiving cabozantinib as second- (113, 5%) or third-line (111, 5%) therapy. The median age was 63 years (range 25–86). One hundred and sixty of the patients were males (71%). Tumor histology was predominantly clear cell (193, 9%); 51% of patients were metastatic at RCC diagnosis. Number of metastatic sites was ≥ 2 in 135 patients (60%). Lung (65%), lymph nodes (51%), and bone (28%) were the most common metastatic sites. According to IMDC criteria, 50 patients (22%) presented favorable-risk features, 134 (60%) presented intermediate-risk features, and 40 (18%) presented poor-risk features. The complete list of patients' characteristics is reported in Table 1.

Table 1. Patient demographic and disease characteristics. BMI: body mass index; IMDC: International Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma Database Consortium.

Patients	Overall 224 (%)	BMI \geq 25 119 (%)	BMI < 25 105 (%)	<i>p</i>
Gender				
Male	160 (71)	87 (73)	73 (70)	0.657
Female	64 (29)	32 (27)	32 (30)	
Age, years (y)	63	63	63	-
Range	25–86	31–86	25–85	
Karnofsky performance status	211 (94)	114 (96)	97 (92)	0.421
Score > 70				
Metastatic at diagnosis	114 (51)	57 (48)	57 (54)	0.412
Past nephrectomy	173 (77)	92 (77)	81 (77)	0.897
Clear cell histology	193 (86)	99 (83)	94 (90)	0.240
IMDC risk stratification				
Favorable risk	50 (22)	29 (24)	21 (20)	0.219
Intermediate risk	134 (60)	65 (55)	69 (66)	
Poor risk	40 (18)	25 (21)	15 (14)	
Common sites of metastasis				
Lung	145 (65)	77 (65)	68 (65)	0.896
Lymph nodes	115 (51)	63 (53)	52 (50)	0.706
Bone	63 (28)	34 (29)	29 (28)	0.993
Liver	42 (19)	15 (13)	20 (19)	0.254
Brain	17 (8)	7 (6)	10 (10)	0.439
\geq2 Metastatic sites	135 (60)	69 (58)	66 (63)	0.458

The median BMI was 26 (range 18–36). BMI was \geq 25 in 119 patients (53%), where 15 patients (13%) had a BMI \geq 30. Among the 105 patients with BMI < 25, 17 (16%) had a BMI \leq 20. As reported in Table 1, no statistically significant differences in terms of demographic and disease characteristics were found between patients with BMI \geq 25 and <25.

3.2. Response to Therapy and Survival Analysis

The median follow-up time from diagnosis was 182.79 months (95%CI: 131.00 to not reached; NR). During the follow-up, 78 patients (35%) died. First-line therapy was sunitinib in 121 patients (54%), pazopanib in 73 (33%), and immunocombinations in 9 (4%). A total of 113 patients (50%) were treated with cabozantinib as second-line therapy, while 111 (50%) received cabozantinib as third-line therapy. In 21 patients (19%), second-line cabozantinib was ongoing at the time of data analysis. Among the 92 patients who progressed on second-line cabozantinib, 51 (55%) received a third-line therapy, which was nivolumab in 36 patients. Drug distribution is reported in Table 2.

The median PFS of cabozantinib as second-line therapy was 7.8 months (95%CI: 7.6–9.9) in the overall study population. The median PFS was significantly higher in patients with BMI \geq 25 (9.9 months, 95%CI: 7.9–19.1, vs. 7.6 months, 95%CI: 5.9–12.3, $p < 0.001$, Figure 1).

Table 2. Drug distribution and response to cabozantinib.

Patients	Overall	BMI \geq 25	BMI < 25	<i>p</i>
	224 (%)	119 (%)	105 (%)	
First-line therapy				
Sunitinib	121 (54)	64 (54)	57 (54)	0.979
Pazopanib	73 (33)	38 (32)	35 (33)	
Immunocombinations	9 (4)	5 (4)	4 (4)	
Other	21 (9)	12 (10)	9 (9)	
Second-line therapy				
Cabozantinib	113 (50)	62 (52)	51 (49)	0.862
Nivolumab	89 (40)	46 (39)	43 (41)	
Other	22 (10)	11 (9)	11 (10)	
Third-line therapy				
Cabozantinib	111 (50)	57 (48)	54 (51)	0.982
Nivolumab	36 (16)	19 (16)	17 (16)	
Other	15 (7)	8 (7)	7 (6)	
Response to 2nd-line cabozantinib				
CR/PR	31 (27)	18 (15)	13 (12)	0.916
SD	54 (48)	29 (26)	25 (22)	
PD	28 (25)	15 (13)	13 (12)	
Response to 3rd-line cabozantinib				
CR/PR	32 (29)	18 (16)	14 (13)	0.127
SD	37 (33)	14 (13)	23 (20)	
PD	42 (38)	25 (17)	17 (21)	
1y-OS (second-line cabozantinib)	73 (65)	47 (76)	27 (53)	0.019
1y-OS (third-line cabozantinib)	22 (20)	16 (28)	6 (11)	0.045

CR: complete response; PR: partial response; SD: stable disease; PD: progressive disease. In bold statistically significant values.

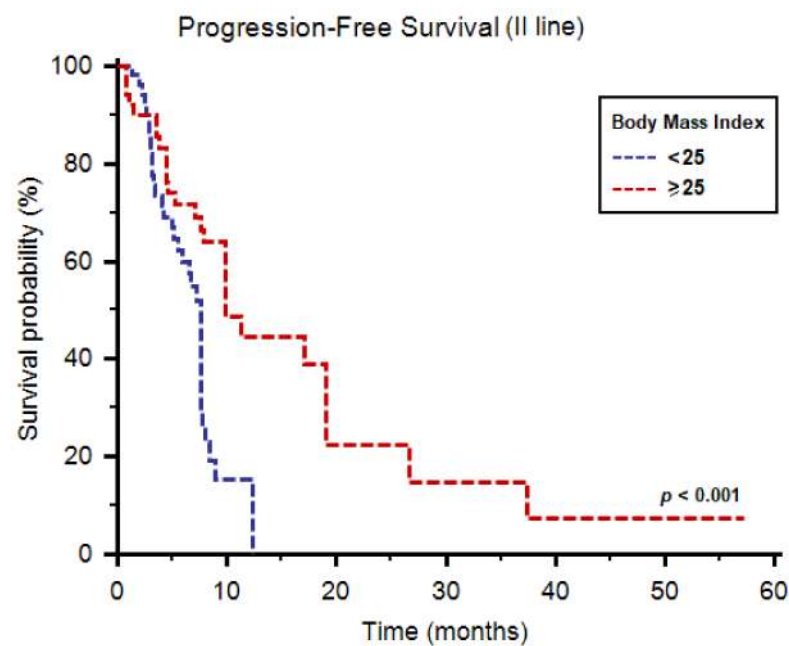


Figure 1. Progression-free survival of patients receiving cabozantinib as second-line therapy stratified by body mass index.

The median OS was 12.5 months (95%CI: 11.1–30.7) in all patients and was higher in the BMI ≥ 25 subgroup (30.7 months, 95%CI: 11.6–44.8, vs. 11.0 months, 95%CI: 9.7–11.2, $p = 0.003$, Figure 2).

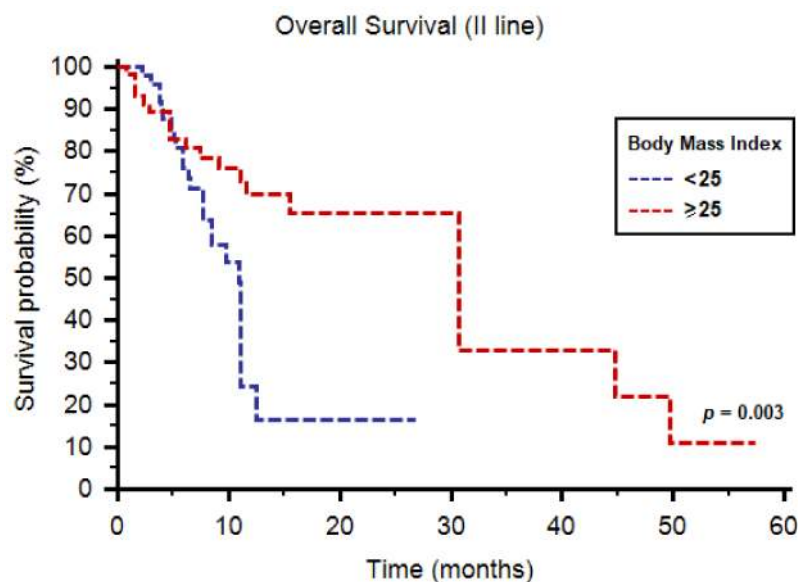


Figure 2. Overall survival of patients receiving cabozantinib as second-line therapy stratified by body mass index.

In terms of 1-year OS rate, 76% of patients with BMI ≥ 25 were alive at 1 year, compared to 53% of patients with BMI < 25 ($p = 0.019$, Table 2). No significant differences were found concerning tumor response to cabozantinib as a second-line option (Table 3).

Table 3. Univariate and multivariate analyses of predictors of progression-free survival and overall survival in patients treated with cabozantinib as second-line therapy.

PFS	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariable Cox Regression	
	HR (95%CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	HR (95%CI)	<i>p</i> -Value
Age (≥ 70 y vs. < 70 y)	1.31 (0.78–2.21)	0.306		
Gender (M/F)	1.17 (0.69–2.00)	0.563		
Number of metastatic sites	0.99 (0.78–1.27)	0.930		
Lung metastases	0.86 (0.59–1.47)	0.783		
Liver metastases	1.42 (0.77–2.51)	0.459		
Bone metastases	1.99 (1.08–3.18)	0.112		
IMDC prognostic group	2.08 (1.26–3.44)	0.004	2.09 (1.29–3.37)	0.003
BMI (≥ 25 vs. < 25)	0.90 (0.84–0.97)	0.005	0.37 (0.20–0.68)	0.002
	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariable Cox Regression	
	HR (95%CI)	<i>p</i> -Value	HR (95%CI)	<i>p</i> -Value
OS				
Age (≥ 70 y vs. < 70 y)	0.78 (0.41–1.49)	0.459		
Gender (M/F)	1.46 (0.80–2.67)	0.219		
Number of metastatic sites	1.08 (0.81–1.44)	0.613		
Lung metastases	0.82 (0.51–1.33)	0.424		
Liver metastases	1.39 (0.80–2.39)	0.244		
Bone metastases	2.11 (1.32–3.40)	0.051		
IMDC prognostic group	1.85 (1.02–3.34)	0.042	2.09 (1.29–3.37)	0.003
BMI (≥ 25 vs. < 25)	0.90 (0.83–0.98)	0.018	0.38 (0.22–0.69)	0.046

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; OS: overall survival; PFS: progression-free survival; in bold statistically significant values.

At multivariate analysis, IMDC prognostic group (hazard ratio (HR) = 2.09; 95%CI: 1.29–3.37, $p = 0.003$) and BMI (HR = 0.37; 95%CI: 0.20–0.68 $p = 0.002$) were signifi-

cant predictors of PFS. Similarly, IMDC prognostic group (HR = 2.09; 95%CI: 1.29–3.37, $p = 0.003$) and BMI (HR = 0.38; 95%CI: 0.22–0.69, $p = 0.046$) were significantly correlated with OS at multivariate analysis.

As third-line therapy, we registered median PFS and OS of 6.7 (95%CI: 4.9–18.0) and 39.4 months (95%CI: 11.2–39.4), respectively. Both median PFS (9.2 months, 95%CI: 4.8–16.3, vs. 3.9 months, 95%CI: 3.0–18.0, $p = 0.029$, Figure 3) and OS (39.4 months, 95%CI: 11.2–39.4, vs. 11.5 months, 95%CI: 4.9–11.5, $p = 0.039$, Figure 4) were longer in patients with BMI ≥ 25 . One-year OS rate was 28% and 11% in patients with BMI ≥ 25 vs. <25 , respectively ($p = 0.045$, Table 4). Similarly to second-line use of cabozantinib, no differences were reported in terms of tumor response to third-line cabozantinib (Table 4).

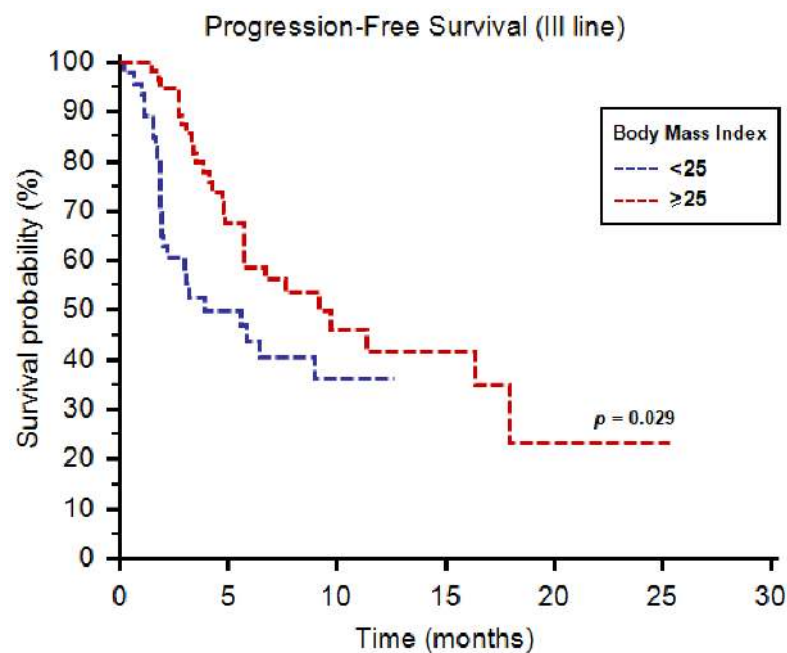


Figure 3. Progression-free survival of patients receiving cabozantinib as third-line therapy stratified by body mass index.

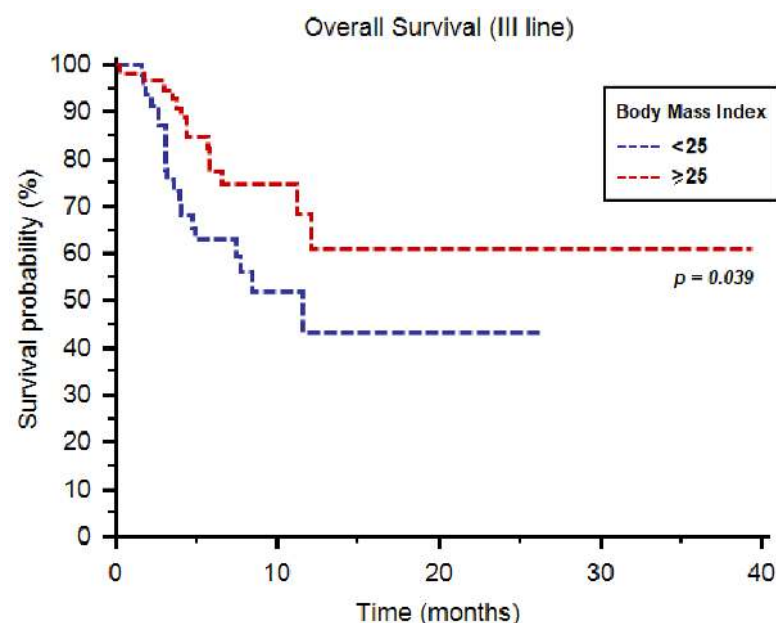


Figure 4. Overall survival of patients receiving cabozantinib as third-line therapy stratified by body mass index.

Table 4. Univariate and multivariate analyses of predictors of progression-free survival and overall survival in patients treated with cabozantinib as third-line therapy.

PFS	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariable Cox Regression	
	HR (95%CI)	p-Value	HR (95%CI)	p-Value
Age (≥70 y vs. <70 y)	0.59 (0.31–1.11)	0.102		
Gender (M/F)	0.86 (0.46–1.61)	0.645		
Number of metastatic sites	1.40 (1.10–1.80)	0.007	1.35 (1.04–1.74)	0.021
Lung metastases	0.86 (0.67–1.91)	0.672		
Liver metastases	1.75 (0.84–2.88)	0.594		
Bone metastases	1.87 (0.96–3.98)	0.317		
IMDC prognostic group	1.18 (0.76–1.82)	0.458		
BMI (≥25 vs. <25)	0.55 (0.32–0.95)	0.031	0.52 (0.32–0.95)	0.020
OS	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariable Cox Regression	
	HR (95%CI)	p-Value	HR (95%CI)	p-Value
Age (≥70 y vs. <70 y)	0.34 (0.12–0.96)	0.042	0.70 (0.51–1.05)	0.074
Gender (M/F)	1.12 (0.52–2.39)	0.776		
Number of metastatic sites	1.29 (0.94–1.76)	0.120		
Lung metastases	0.91 (0.64–1.57)	0.458		
Liver metastases	1.82 (0.73–2.86)	0.632		
Bone metastases	1.91 (1.08–3.41)	0.351		
IMDC prognostic group	1.51 (0.87–2.64)	0.144		
BMI (≥25 vs. <25)	0.35 (0.18–0.70)	0.003	0.32 (0.16–0.65)	0.002

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; OS: overall survival; PFS: progression-free survival; in bold statistically significant values.

For both PFS (HR = 0.52; 95%CI, 0.32–0.95, *p* = 0.020) and OS (HR = 0.32; 95%CI, 0.16–0.695, *p* = 0.002) BMI was a significant predictor at multivariate analysis. Number of metastatic sites (≥2 vs. <2) was significantly associated with PFS (HR = 1.35; 95%CI, 1.04–1.74, *p* = 0.021) at multivariate analysis, while age (≥70 y vs. <70 y) was significantly correlated with OS at univariate (HR = 0.34; 95%CI, 0.12–0.96, *p* = 0.042) but not at multivariate analysis (HR = 0.70; 95%CI, 0.51–1.05, *p* = 0.074).

4. Discussion

The search for prognostic or predictive factors in patients with advanced RCC has become even more essential due to the evidence that immune combos could perform differently based on Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) risk stratification [15–17]. Interestingly, while treatments with nivolumab plus ipilimumab [15] or avelumab [16] do consider patient weight for a drug dose calculation, cabozantinib and other TKIs do not consider this parameter. In this view, we focused on the eventual role of BMI in RCC patients treated with cabozantinib. Our results clearly show that BMI strongly correlates with the outcome of patients treated with second- or third-line cabozantinib. Interestingly, no differences were reported in terms of histopathological and clinical features (i.e., number or type of metastatic sites and IMDC criteria) as well as tumor response. Our data are in line with those published by Martini et al. [18], who reported no differences in terms of adverse events between obese and non-obese patients receiving cabozantinib for advanced RCC.

Together with the published results on the correlation between obesity and response to immunotherapy [19], our results support a prognostic but not predictive role for BMI in RCC patients, even if the results in patients with BMI < 25 receiving cabozantinib as third-line therapy (median PFS = 3.7 months) seem to merit careful consideration. Nevertheless, our study presents several limitations (e.g., the lack of data on causes of death, comorbidities, and concomitant medications), mainly due to the biased characteristic of retrospective studies, and should be confirmed by prospective clinical studies.

As reported above, the “obesity paradox” in RCC patients receiving immunotherapy has been partially clarified by the evidence of different signatures and tumor-infiltrating immune cells between obese and non-obese subjects [8]. A potential explanation for the role of being overweight and obese in this setting of antiangiogenic therapies may be

provided by the emerging data on the role of adipocytes in renal carcinogenesis. Indeed, adipose microenvironment can regulate the proliferation and migration of tumoral and non-tumoral human renal epithelial cells [20]. Increased levels of leptin could enhance the invasive potential of renal epithelial cell lines and could modulate the progression of the disease [21,22]. Furthermore, higher hypoxia-induced factor (HIF)-1 levels (which stimulates angiogenesis by deregulating the production of tumor necrosis factor- α , VEGF, and angiopoietin) have been reported in the adipose tissue of obese patients [23]. Moreover, adiponectin levels are higher in non-obese subjects [24], and exposure of RCC cell lines to adiponectin inhibits the secretion of VEGF [25].

5. Conclusions

We showed that a BMI \geq 25 correlates with longer survival in patients receiving cabozantinib. BMI can be easily assessed and monitored during patients' management, supporting its role as a tool for the decision-making process of advanced RCC. Further prospective studies should be provided in order to validate BMI among RCC prognostic criteria.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: M.S.; investigation: S.B., G.P., M.M., U.D.G., U.B., G.A., L.I., A.M., M.R., G.C., E.G., M.R.M., S.J.C., and N.V.; writing—original draft preparation: M.S. and F.M.; writing—review and editing: M.S. and A.C.; supervision: G.S. and A.C.; project administration: R.M. and N.B. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The study was conducted according to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki, and approved by the "Comitato Etico Regionale delle Marche" on 12 December 2019 (the acceptance number is 2019-403).

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy restrictions.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Statistics. Available online: <http://www.cancer.org/research/cancerfactsstatistics/cancerfactsfigures2020> (accessed on 22 October 2020).
2. Santoni, M.; Piva, F.; Porta, C.; Bracarda, S.; Heng, D.Y.; Matrana, M.R.; Grande, E.; Mollica, V.; Aurilio, G.; Rizzo, M.; et al. Artificial Neural Networks as a way to predict future Kidney Cancer incidence in the United States. *Clin. Genitourin Cancer* **2020**, *10*, S1558–S1673. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Aurilio, G.; Piva, F.; Santoni, M.; Cimadamore, A.; Sorgentoni, G.; Beltran, A.L.; Cheng, L.; Battelli, N.; Nolè, F.; Montironi, R. The Role of Obesity in Renal Cell Carcinoma Patients: Clinical-Pathological Implications. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2019**, *20*, 5683. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Rutkowski, P.; Indini, A.; de Luca, M.; Merelli, B.; Mariuk-Jarema, A.; Teterycz, P.; Rogala, P.; Lugowska, I.; Cybulska-Stopa, B.; Labianca, A.; et al. Body mass index (BMI) and outcome of metastatic melanoma patients receiving targeted therapy and immunotherapy: A multicenter international retrospective study. *J. Immunother. Cancer* **2020**, *8*, e001117. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Cortellini, A.; Ricciuti, B.; Tiseo, M.; Bria, E.; Banna, G.L.; Aerts, J.G.J.V.; Barbieri, F.; Giusti, R.; Cortinovis, D.L.; Migliorino, M.R.; et al. Baseline BMI and BMI variation during first line pembrolizumab in NSCLC patients with a PD-L1 expression \geq 50%: A multicenter study with external validation. *J. Immunother. Cancer* **2020**, *8*, e001403. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Sanchez, A.; Furberg, H.; Kuo, F.; Vuong, L.; Ged, Y.; Patil, S.; Ostrovnaya, I.; Petruzella, S.; Reising, A.; Patel, P.; et al. Transcriptomic signatures related to the obesity paradox in patients with clear cell renal cell carcinoma: A cohort study. *Lancet Oncol.* **2020**, *21*, 283–293. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Wang, Z.; Aguilar, E.G.; Luna, J.I.; Dunai, C.; Khuat, L.T.; Le, C.T.; Mirsoian, A.; Minnar, C.M.; Stoffel, K.M.; Sturgill, I.R.; et al. Paradoxical effects of obesity on T cell function during tumor progression and PD-1 checkpoint blockade. *Nat. Med.* **2019**, *25*, 141–151. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Santoni, M.; Cortellini, A.; Buti, S. Unlocking the secret of the obesity paradox in renal tumours. *Lancet Oncol.* **2020**, *21*, 194–196. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Di Nunno, V.; Cubelli, M.; Massari, F. The role of the MET/AXL pathway as a new target for multikinase inhibitors in renal cell carcinoma. *Expert Rev. Precis. Med. Drug Dev.* **2017**, *2*, 169–175. [[CrossRef](#)]

10. Santoni, M.; Heng, D.Y.; Bracarda, S.; Procopio, G.; Milella, M.; Porta, C.; Matrana, M.R.; Carteni, G.; Crabb, S.J.; de Giorgi, U.; et al. Real-World Data on Cabozantinib in Previously Treated Patients with Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma: Focus on Sequences and Prognostic Factors. *Cancers (Basel)* **2019**, *12*, 84. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Amin, M.B.; Edge, S.; Greene, F.; Byrd, D.R.; Brookland, R.K.; Washington, M.K.; Gershenwald, J.E.; Compton, C.C.; Hess, K.R.; Sullivan, D.C.; et al. *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*; Springer International Publishing: Cham, Switzerland, 2017; ISBN 978-3-319-40617-6.
12. Moch, H.; Cubilla, A.L.; Humphrey, P.A.; Reuter, V.E.; Ulbright, T.M. The 2016 WHO Classification of Tumours of the Urinary System and Male Genital Organs—Part A: Renal, Penile, and Testicular Tumours. *Eur. Urol.* **2016**, *70*, 93–105. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Ljungberg, B.; Albiges, L.; Ghanem, Y.A.; Bensalah, K.; Dabestani, S.; Pello, S.F.; Giles, R.H.; Hofmann, F.; Hora, M.; Kuczyk, M.A.; et al. European Association of Urology Guidelines on Renal Cell Carcinoma: The 2019 Update. *Eur. Urol.* **2019**, *75*, 799–810. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Schwartz, L.H.; Litière, S.; de Vries, E.; Ford, R.; Gwyther, S.; Mandrekar, S.; Shankar, L.; Jan Bogaerts Chen, A.; Dancey, J.; Hayes, W.; et al. RECIST 1.1-Update and clarification: From the RECIST committee. *Eur. J. Cancer* **2016**, *62*, 132–137. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Motzer, R.J.; Tannir, N.M.; McDermott, D.F.; Frontera, O.A.; Melichar, B.; Choueiri, T.K.; Plimack, E.R.; Barthélémy, P.; Porta, C.; George, S.; et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab versus Sunitinib in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2018**, *378*, 1277–1290. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Motzer, R.J.; Penkov, K.; Haanen, J.; Rini, B.; Albiges, L.; Campbell, M.T.; Venugopal, B.; Kollmannsberger, C.; Negrier, S.; Uemura, M.; et al. Avelumab plus Axitinib versus Sunitinib for Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2019**, *380*, 1103–1115. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
17. Rini, B.I.; Plimack, E.R.; Stus, V.; Gafanov, R.; Hawkins, R.; Nosov, D.; Pouliot, F.; Alekseev, B.; Soulières, D.; Melichar, B.; et al. Pembrolizumab plus Axitinib versus Sunitinib for Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2019**, *380*, 1116–1127. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Martini, D.J.; Shabto, J.M.; Liu, Y.; Carthon, B.C.; Speak, A.; Hitron, E.; Russler, G.; Caulfield, S.; Ogan, K.; Harris, W.; et al. Body mass index (BMI) and toxicities and association with clinical outcomes (CO) in metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) patients (pts) treated with cabozantinib (cabo). *J. Clin. Oncol.* **2019**, *37* (Suppl. 7), 613. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. De Giorgi, U.; Procopio, G.; Giannarelli, D.; Sabbatini, R.; Bearz, A.; Buti, S.; Basso, U.; Mitterer, M.; Ortega, C.; Bidoli, P.; et al. Association of Systemic Inflammation Index and Body Mass Index with Survival in Patients with Renal Cell Cancer Treated with Nivolumab. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2019**, *25*, 3839–3846. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Bruna, F.A.; Romeo, L.R.; Arbocco, F.C.V.; Contador, D.; Gómez, S.; Santiano, F.; Sasso, C.V.; Zyla, L.; Fontana, C.L.; Calvo, J.C.; et al. Human renal adipose tissue from normal and tumor kidney: Its influence on renal cell carcinoma. *Oncotarget* **2019**, *10*, 5454–5467. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Arbocco, F.C.V.; Laur, J.D.L.; Romeo, L.R.; Giorlando, N.; Bruna, F.A.; Contador, D.E.; Fontana, G.L.; Santiano, F.E.; Sasso, C.V.; Zyla, L.E.; et al. Human renal adipose tissue induces the invasion and progression of renal cell carcinoma. *Oncotarget* **2017**, *8*, 94223–94234. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Horiguchi, A.; Sumitomo, M.; Asakuma, J.; Asano, T.; Zheng, R.; Asano, T.; Nanus, D.M.; Hayakawa, M. Increased serum leptin levels and over expression of leptin receptors are associated with the invasion and progression of renal cell carcinoma. *J. Urol.* **2006**, *176*, 1631–1635. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Canello, R.; Henegar, C.; Viguier, N.; Taleb, S.; Poitou, C.; Rouault, C.; Coupaye, M.; Pelloux, V.; Hugol, D.; Bouillot, J.C.; et al. Reduction of macrophage infiltration and chemoattractant gene expression changes in white adipose tissue of morbidly obese subjects after surgery-induced weight loss. *Diabetes* **2005**, *54*, 2277–2286. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
24. Gariballa, S.; Alkaabi, J.; Yasin, J.; Essa, A.A. Total adiponectin in overweight and obese subjects and its response to visceral fat loss. *BMC Endocr. Disord.* **2019**, *19*, 55. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
25. Kleinmann, N.; Duivenvoorden, W.C.M.; Hopmans, S.N.; Beatty, L.K.; Qiao, S.; Gallino, D.; Lhotak, S.; Daya, D.; Paschos, A.; Austin, R.C.; et al. Underactivation of the adiponectin-adiponectin receptor 1 axis in clear cell renal cell carcinoma: Implications for progression. *Clin. Exp. Metastasis* **2014**, *31*, 169–183. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]