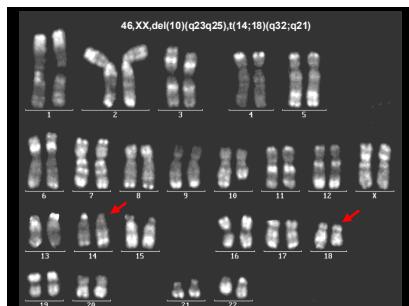


INDOLENT LYMPHOMA WORKSHOP

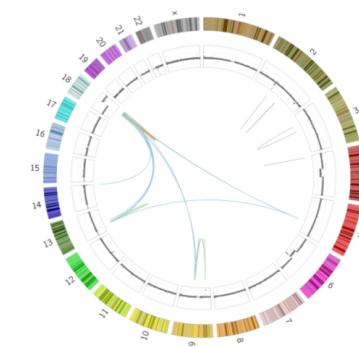
FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA Histopathology and Biology



(CYTO)GENETICS



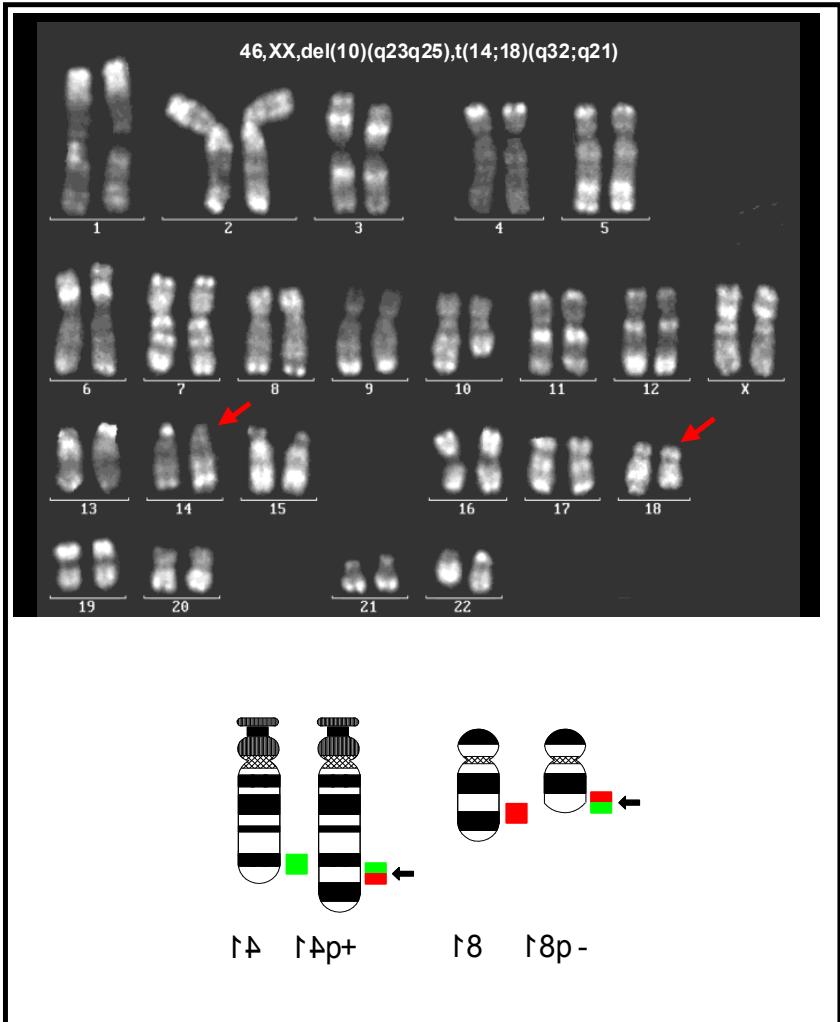
Reiner Siebert
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Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research



The translocation t(14;18)(q32;q21)

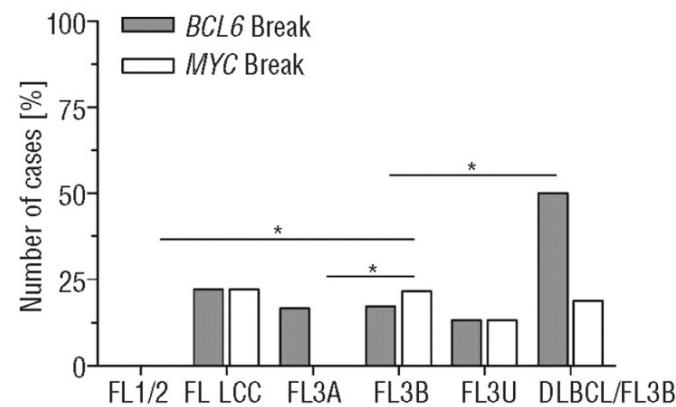
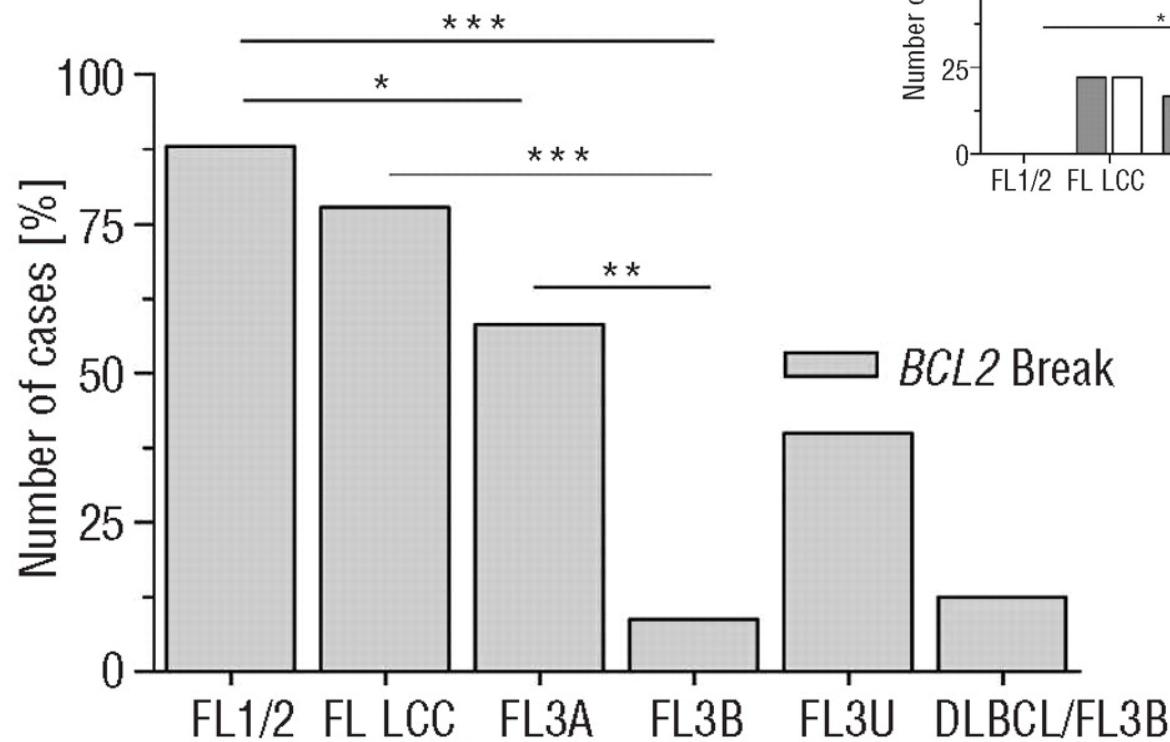


Juxtaposition of the
BCL2 oncogene (18q21)
next to
**Immunglobulin-Heavy-Chain (*IGH*)-
Locus (14q32)**
(mistaken VDJ-rearrangement)

rarely: variants: **IGK (2p12), IGL (22q11)**

-> activation of **BCL2**
(apoptosis inhibitor)

Chromosomal translocations and FL grading



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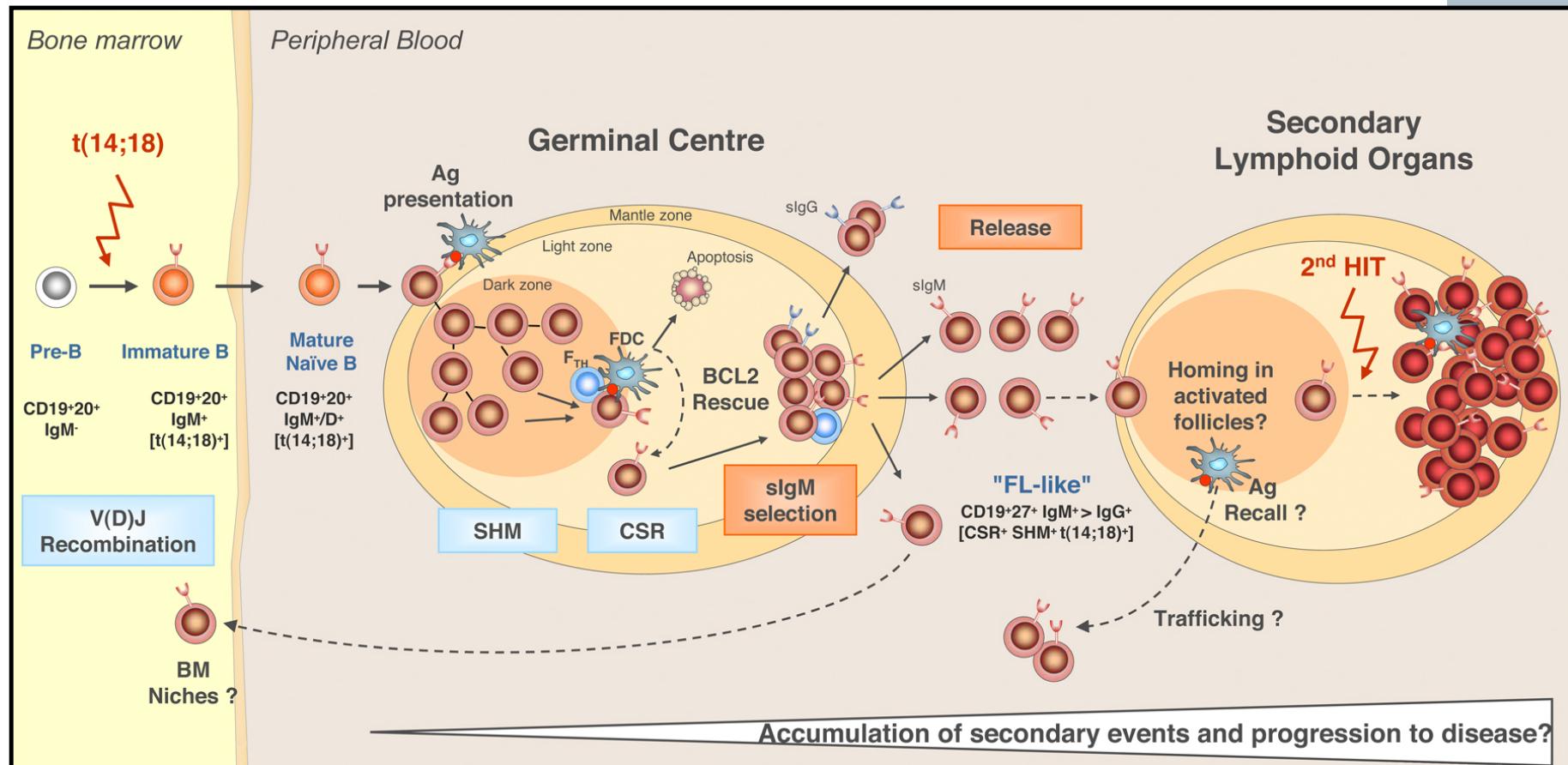
t(14;18)-positive Follicular Lymphoma

- pattern of genetic changes
- clonal evolution
- genetic aberrations and prognosis

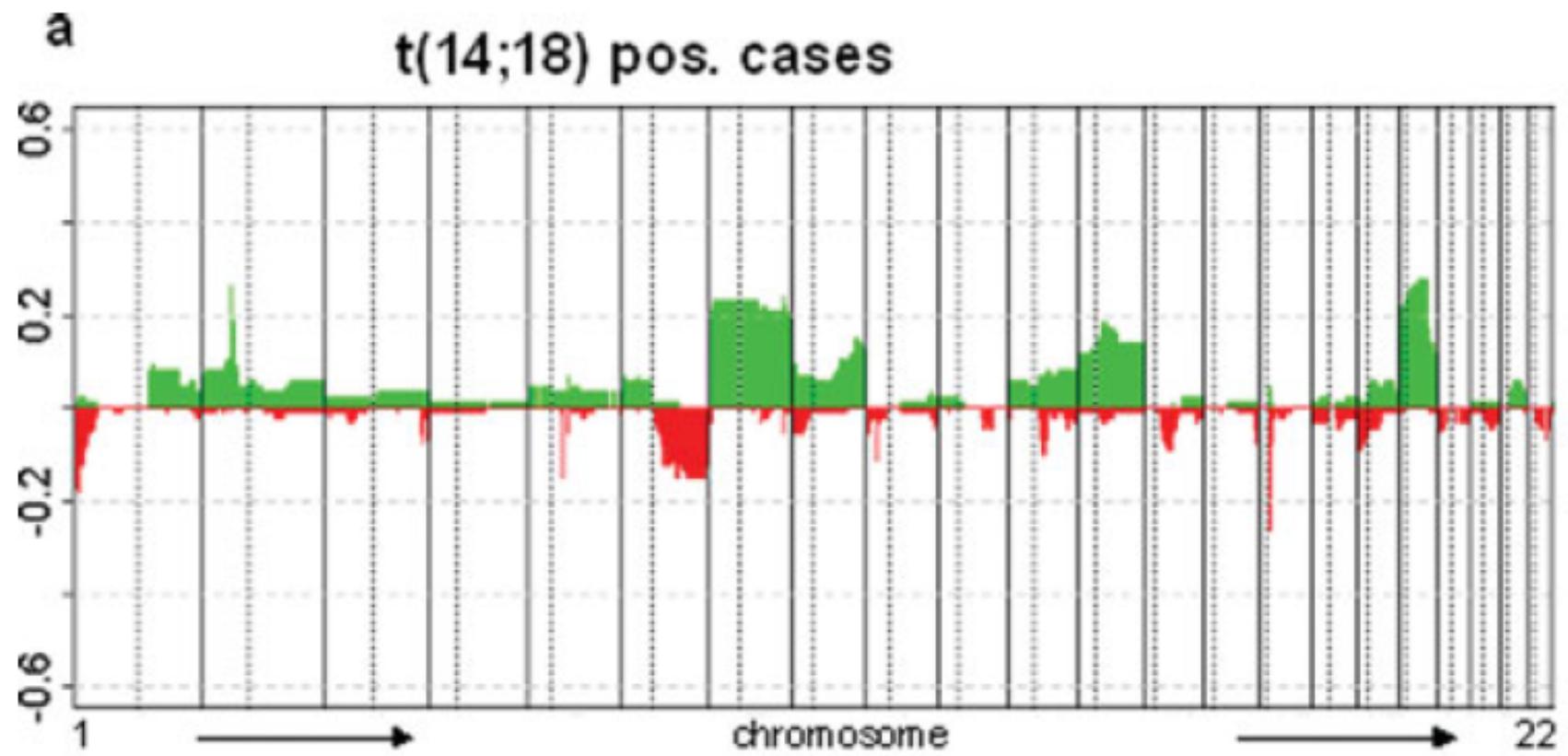
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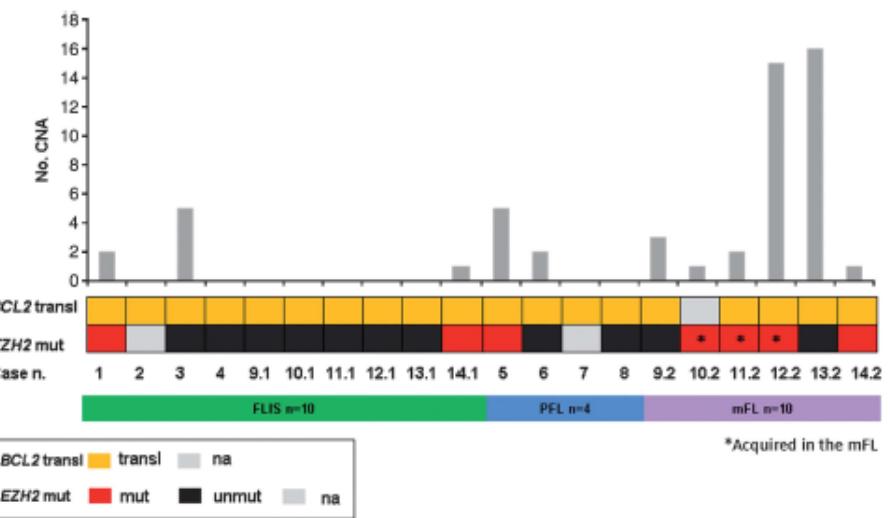
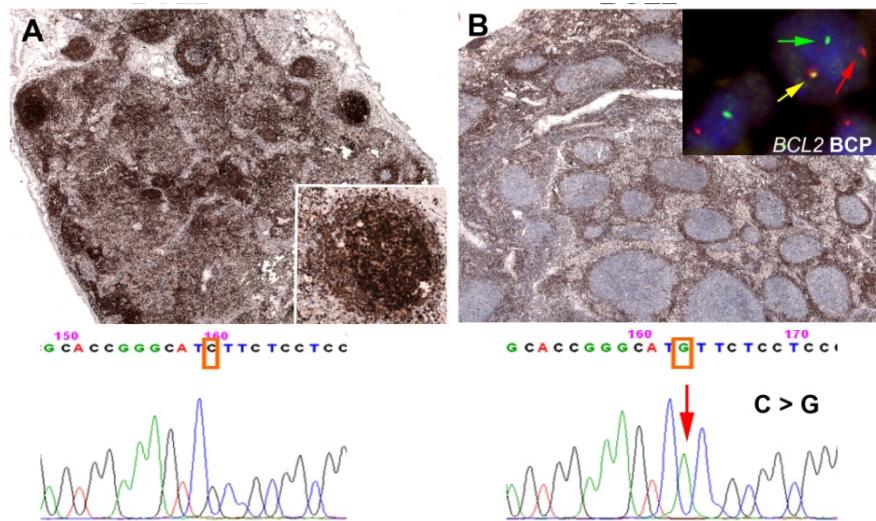
t(14;18)(q32;q21)



Chromosomal imbalances



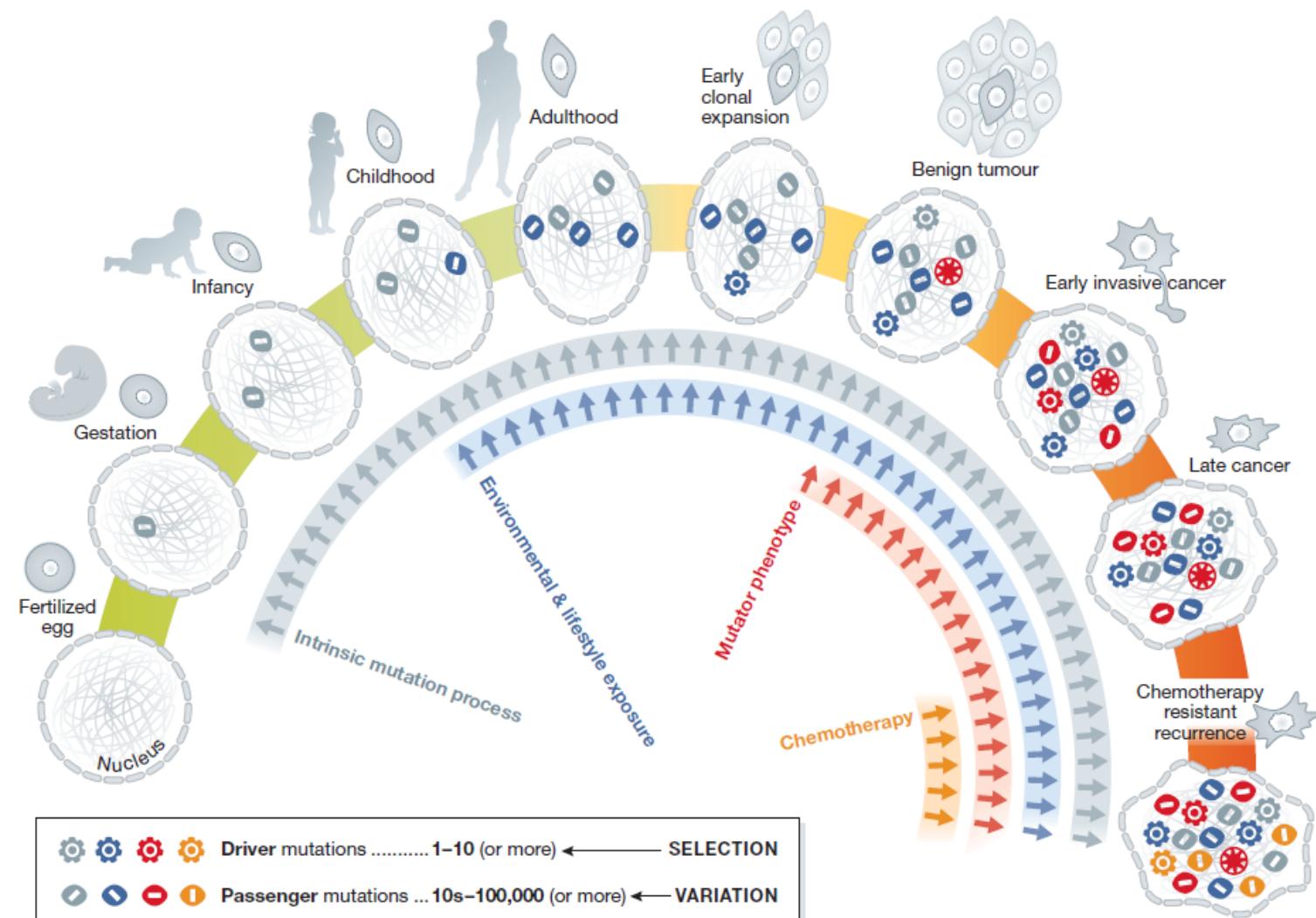
t(14;18)(q32;q21)-positive FL in situ



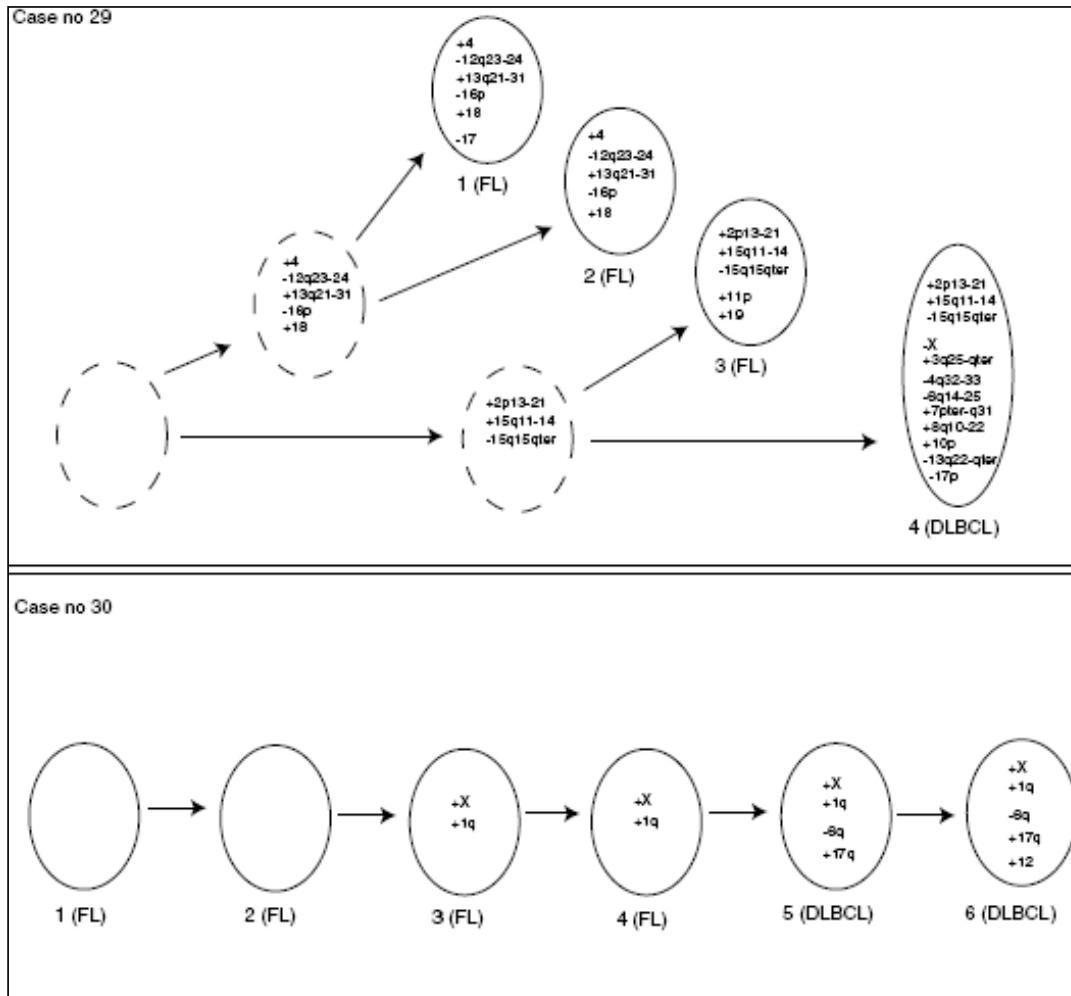
Mutational Signatures in FL



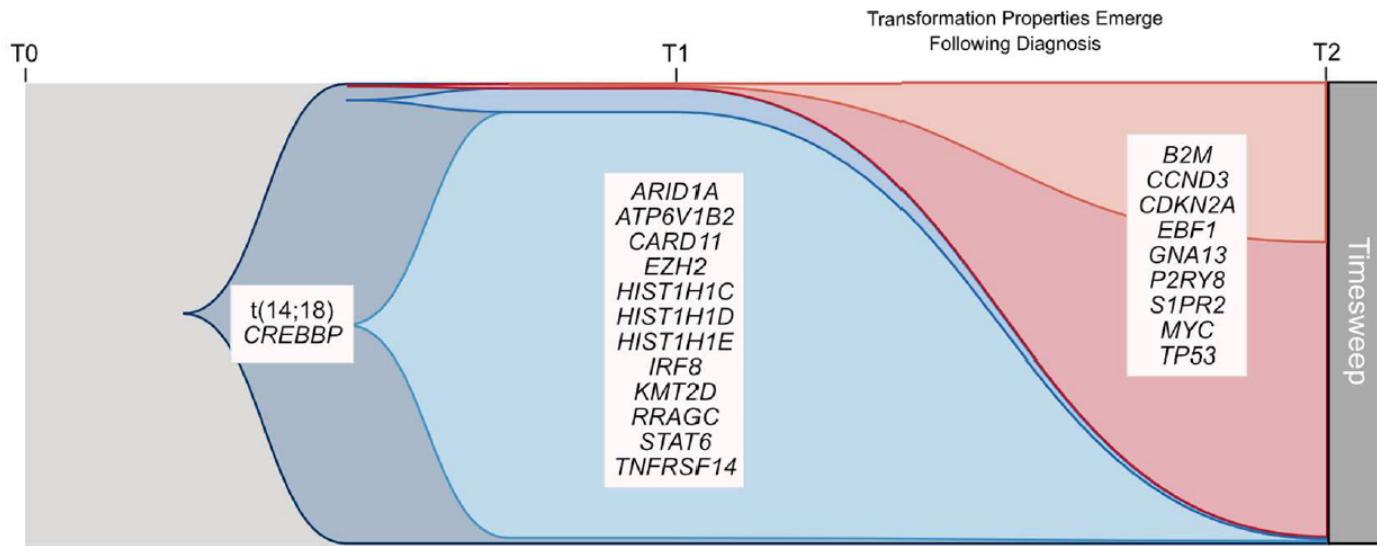
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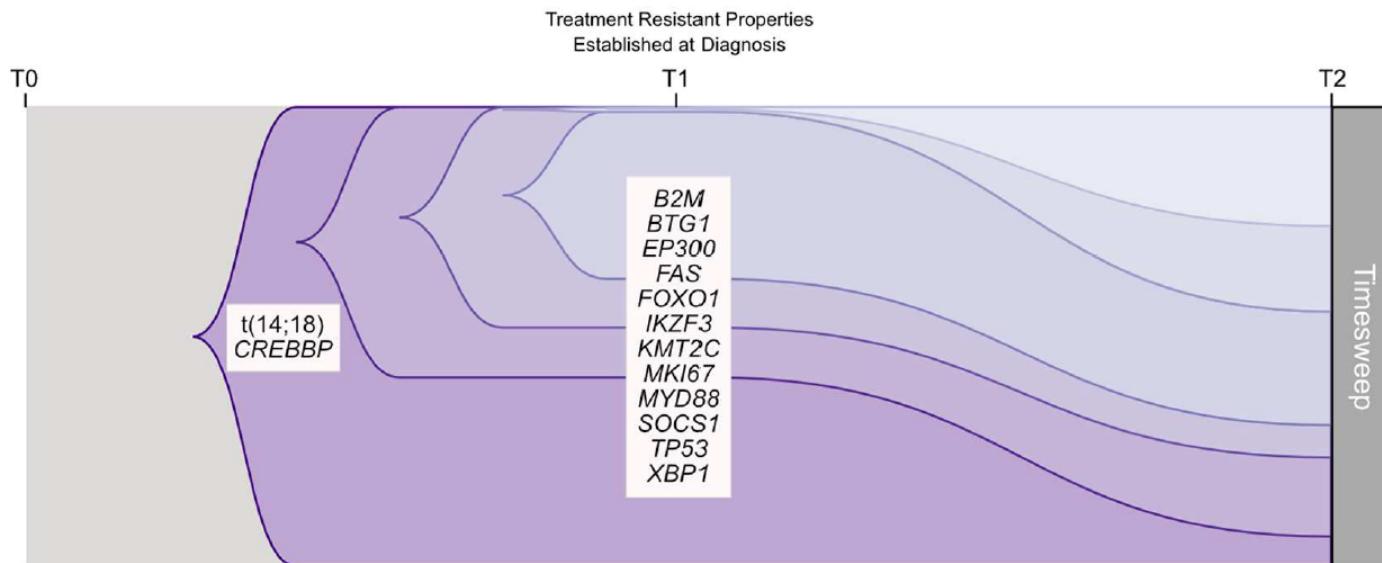
Cytogenetic evolution in t(14;18)+ FL



Genetic evolution in t(14;18)+ FL

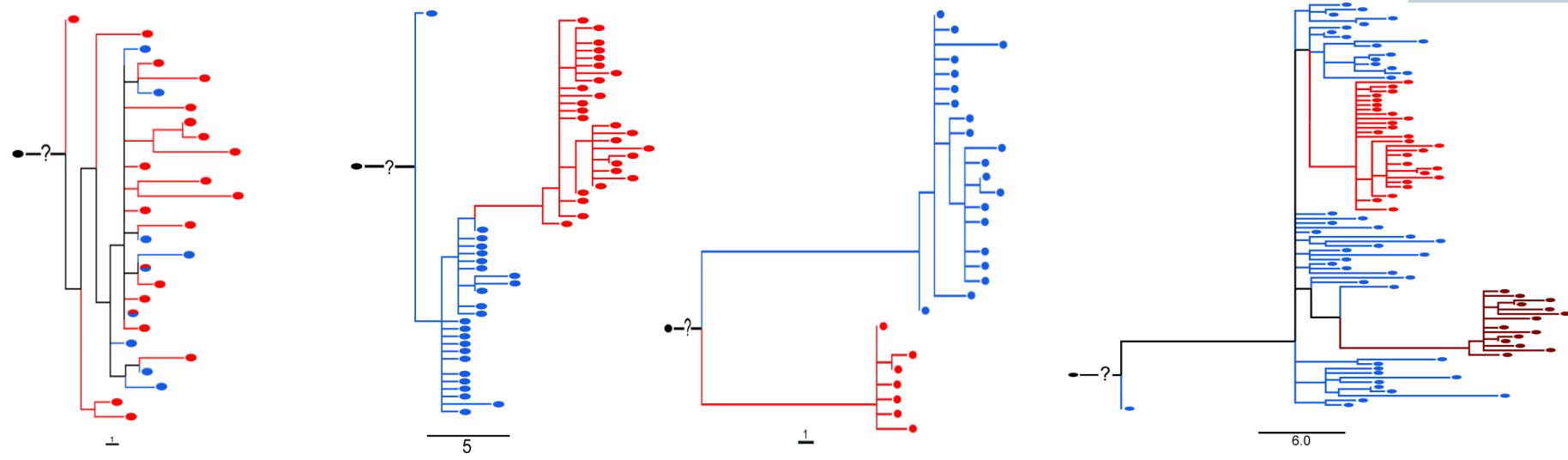


Transformation



Progression
under treatment

Genetic evolution in t(14;18)+ FL



**no
evolution
(8 pairs)**

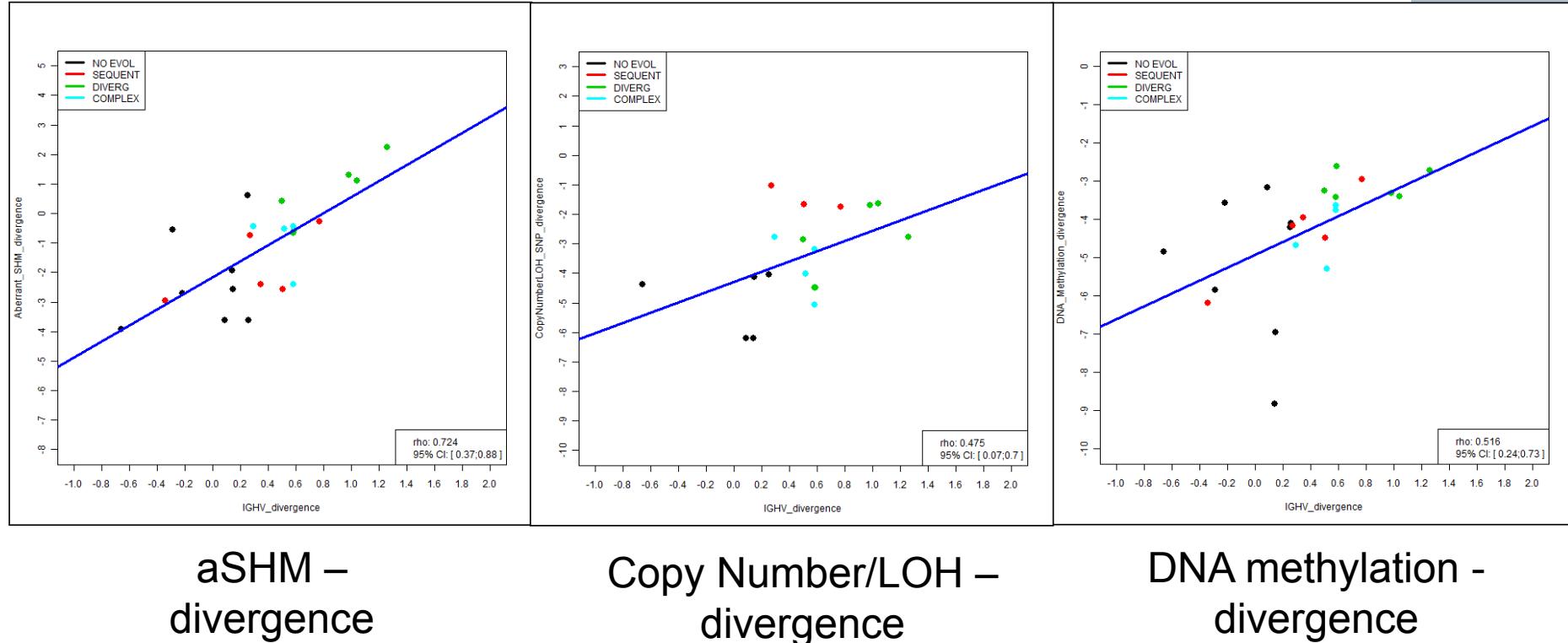
**sequential
evolution
(5 pairs)**

**divergent
evolution
(6 pairs)**

**complex
evolution
(4 pairs)**

Visual Classification of IGHV-Sequence Trees

Epigenetic evolution in t(14;18)+ FL



... but NOT with time between sampling

CREBBP mutation correlates significantly with DNA-methylation divergence

Prognostic Importance of Genomic Aberrations

TABLE 4. Clinical Parameters and Genomic Aberrations Significantly Associated with Overall Survival ($n = 73$)

Clinical Parameters According to the FLIPI (Univariate) and IPI (Multivariate)

| | <i>n</i> | <i>P</i> (Univariate) | <i>P</i> (Multivariate) | Hazard ratio (95%-Confidence Interval) |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Parameter | | | | |
| Age over 60 years | 18 | 0.0239 | 0.012 | 3.7 (1.5–8.9) |
| Xnodal | 7 | 0.0007 | 0.007 | 6.5 (2.2–19.4) |
| ECOG | 10 | 0.0396 | — | — |
| LDH | 13 | 0.113 | 0.012 | 3.2 (1.2–8.5) |
| Stage > II | 56 | 0.153 | — | — |

Genomic Aberrations (Multivariate Analysis Including IPI-Factors)

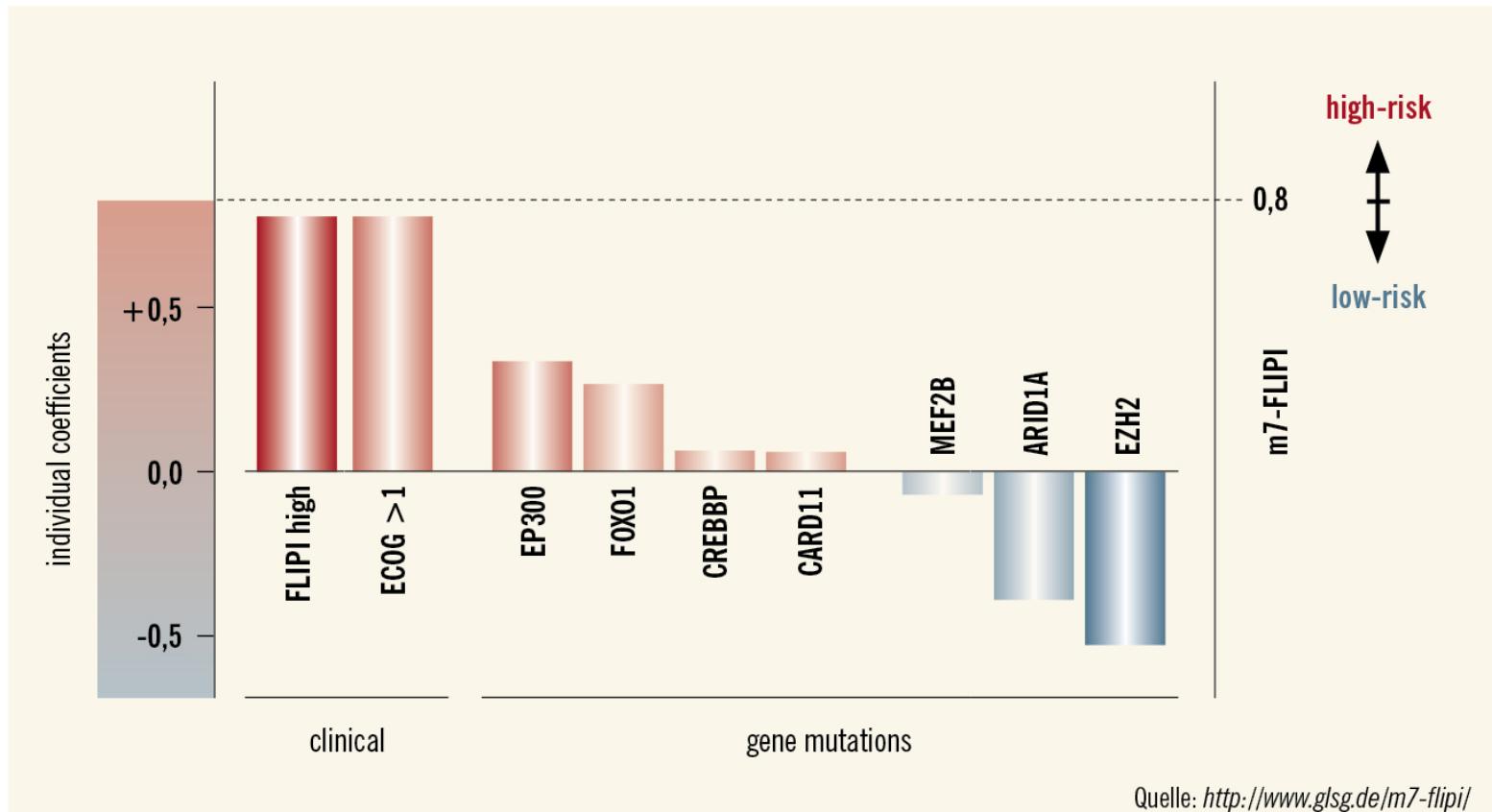
| Aberration | <i>n</i> | <i>P</i> (Univariate) | <i>P</i> (Multivariate) | Hazard ratio (95%-Confidence Interval) |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Gain 5p | 4 | 0.0163 | — | — |
| Del 6q25.1 | 9 | 0.0043 | 0.0037 | 4.9 (1.8–13.2) |
| Del 6q26 | 8 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 9.4 (3.2–27.7) |
| Del 9p21 | 7 | 0.0163 | 0.004 | 3.6 (1.4–9.4) |
| Gain 11q22 | 5 | 0.0035 | — | — |

The aberrations and clinical characteristics marked in **boldface** included only cases at primary diagnosis ($n = 57$). Here, a significantly inferior overall survival was shown for: gain 5p, $P = 0.0037$; del6q26, $P = 0.0026$; del9p21, $P = 0.0352$ and extranodal involvement, $P < 0.0001$ in univariate and del9p21, $P = 0.0071$, HR = 4.06 and extranodal involvement, $P < 0.001$, HR = 29.97 in multivariate analysis.

Mutations and m7-FLIPI



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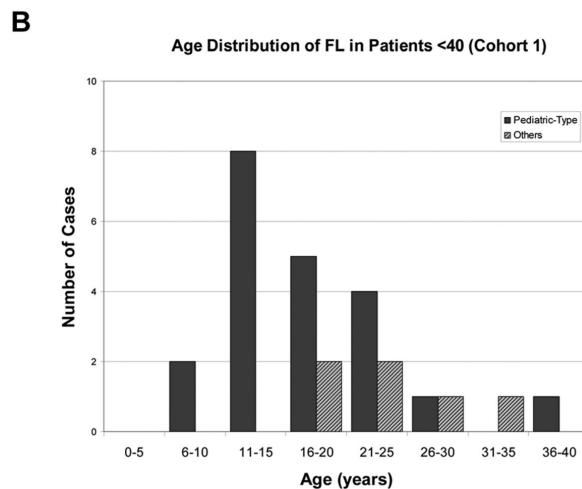
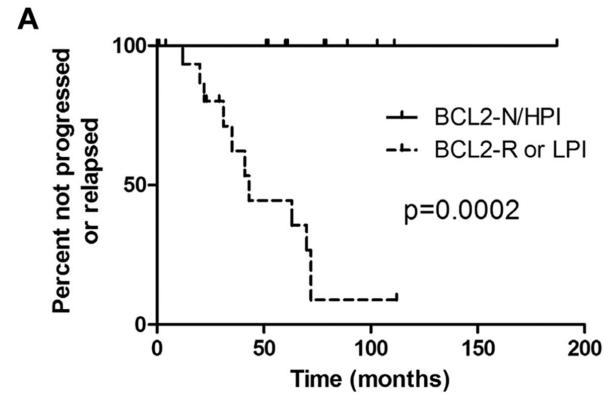
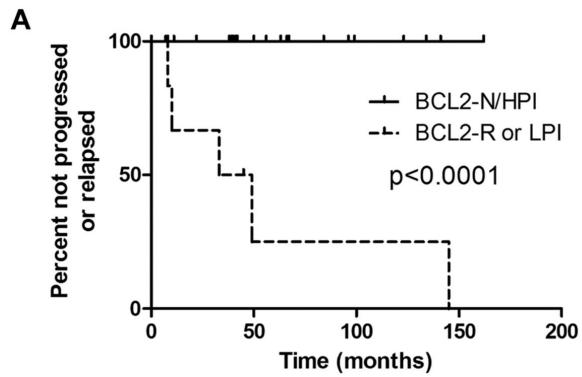
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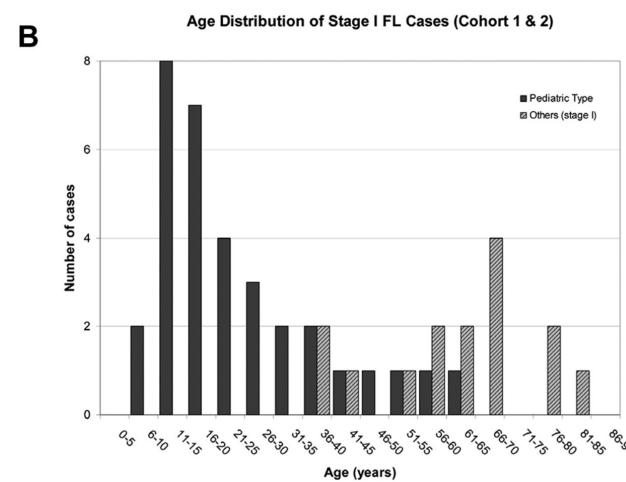
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Follicular lymphoma, pediatric type

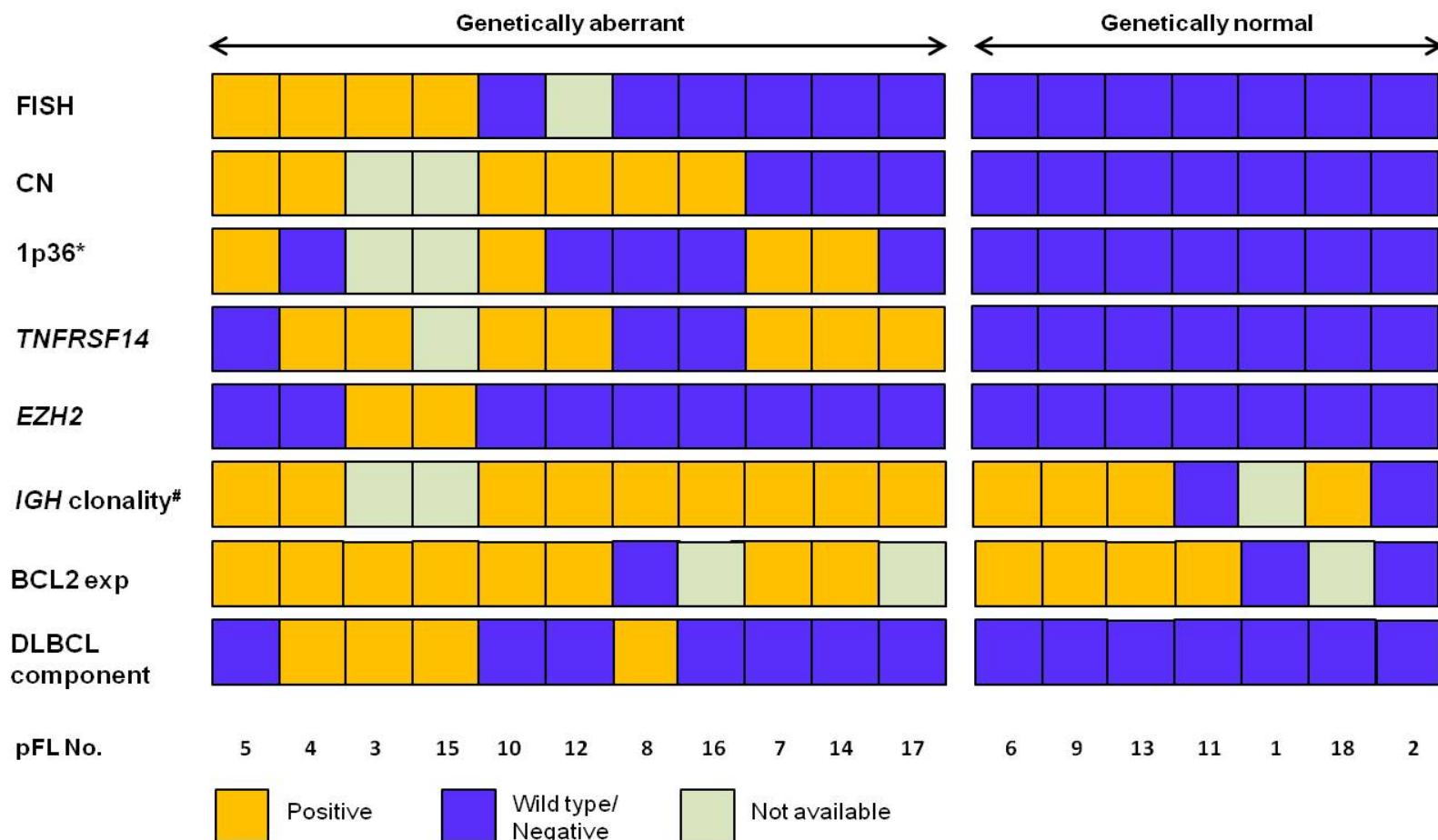


Outcome and age distribution of cohort 1 FL patients (< 40 years of age).



Outcome and age distribution of Stage I FL cases.

Follicular lymphoma, pediatric type

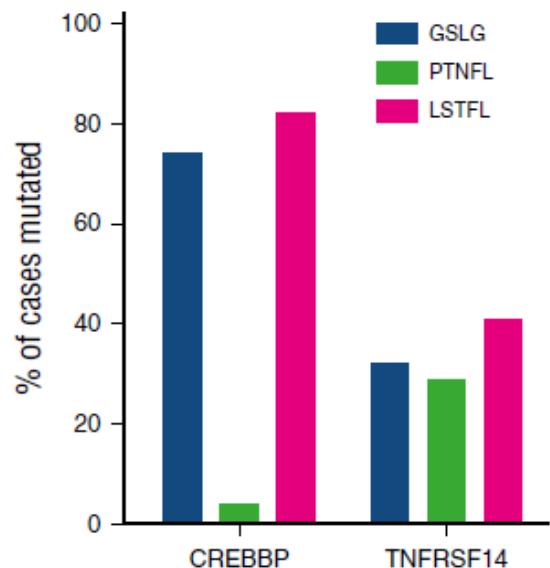
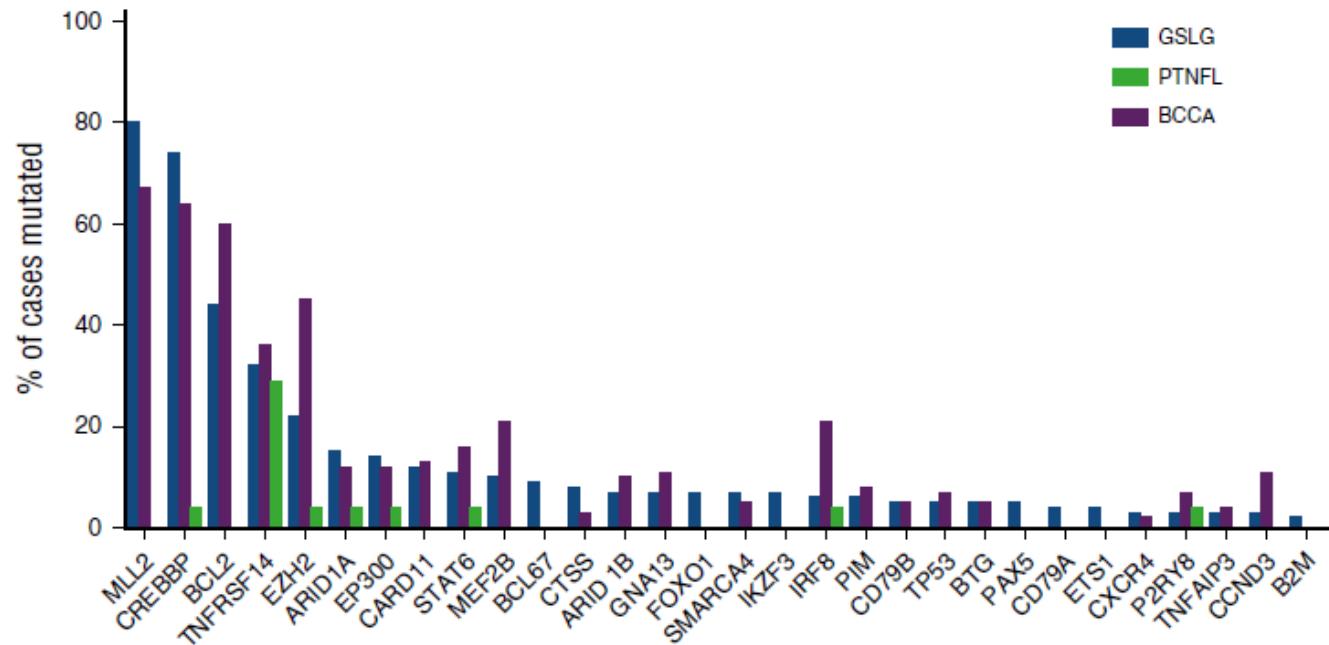


* CNN-LOH could not be determined in cases 1, 2, 12, 16, 17, and 18

In pFL18 /GH monoclonality was based on an analysis performed in an outside laboratory

Follicular lymphoma, pediatric type

TNFRSF14, MAP2K1, IRF8, ...



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