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# **La complessità genetica e molecolare dei linfomi diffusi a grandi cellule**

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# Conflict of interest



Research Support:	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, Cellestia, Xeneticbio
Employee	No
Consultant	No
Major Stockholder	No
Speakers Bureau	No
Honoraria	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, Roche, AstraZeneca, Loxo
Scientific Advisory Board	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, AstraZeneca, MSD, Loxo, Verastem

# Revision to WHO Classification 2016



## Diffuse large B-cell (NOS)

Germinal Centre B-cell type

Activated B-cell type

T-cell/histiocyte rich large B-cell

Primary DLBCL of central nervous system

Primary cutaneous DLBCL leg type

EBV+ DLBCL, NOS

EBV+ mucocutaneous ulcer

Primary mediastinal lymphoma

Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma

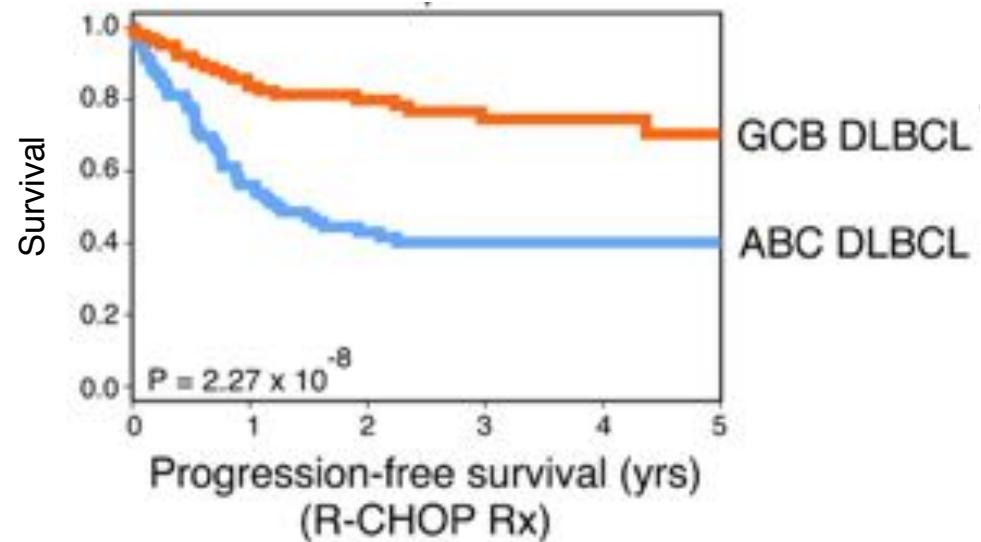
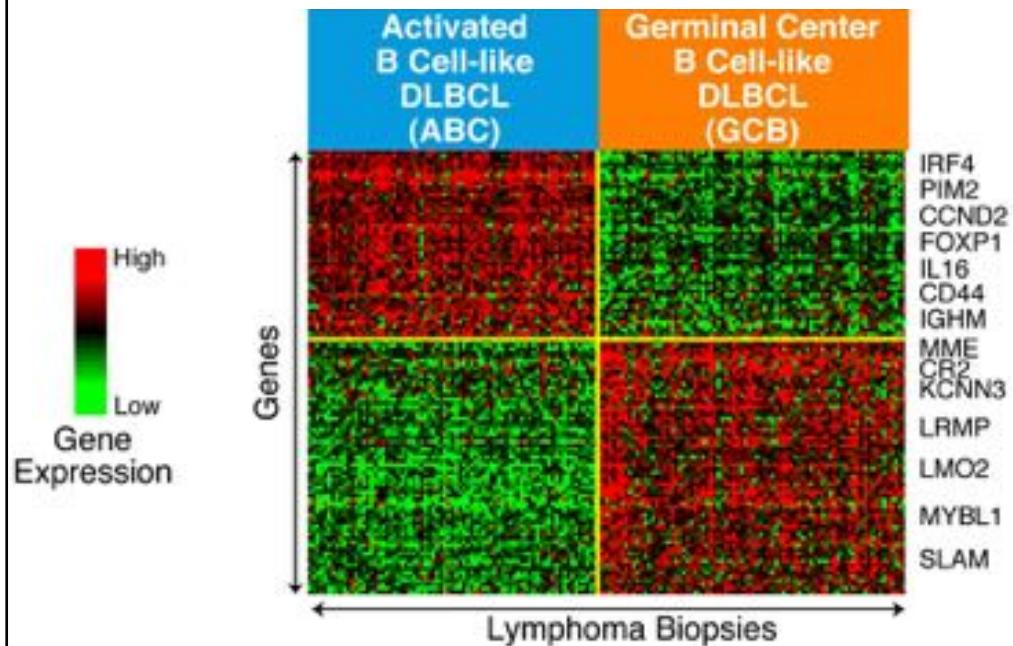
Primary effusion lymphoma

Plasmablastic lymphoma

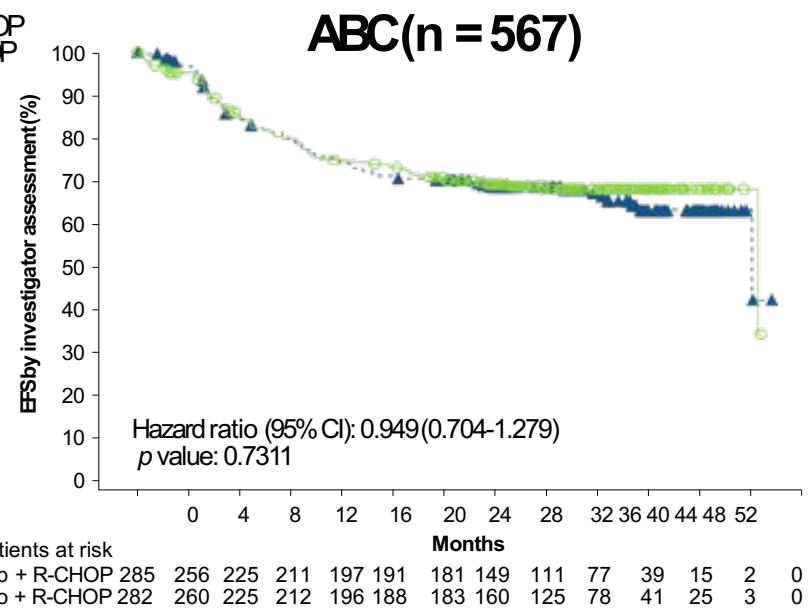
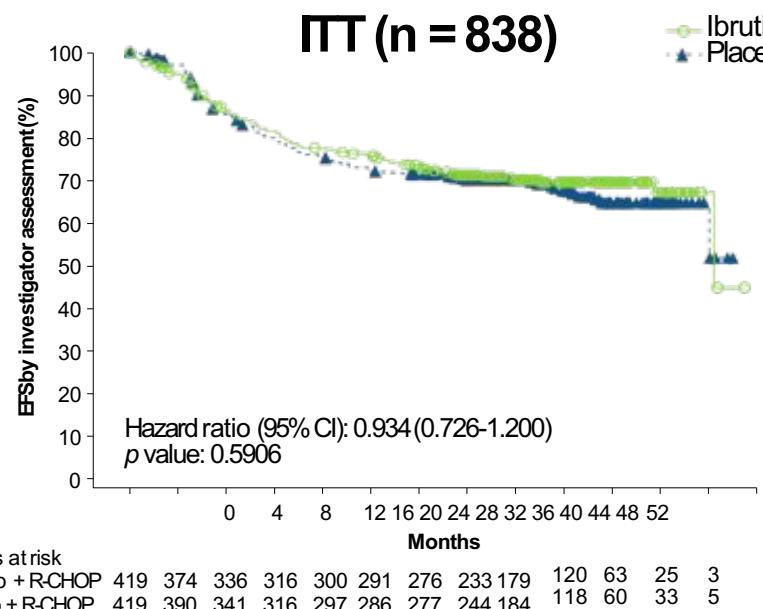
High-grade B-cell lymphoma with *MYC* and *BCL2* and/or *BCL6* rearrangement

High-grade B-cell lymphoma (NOS)

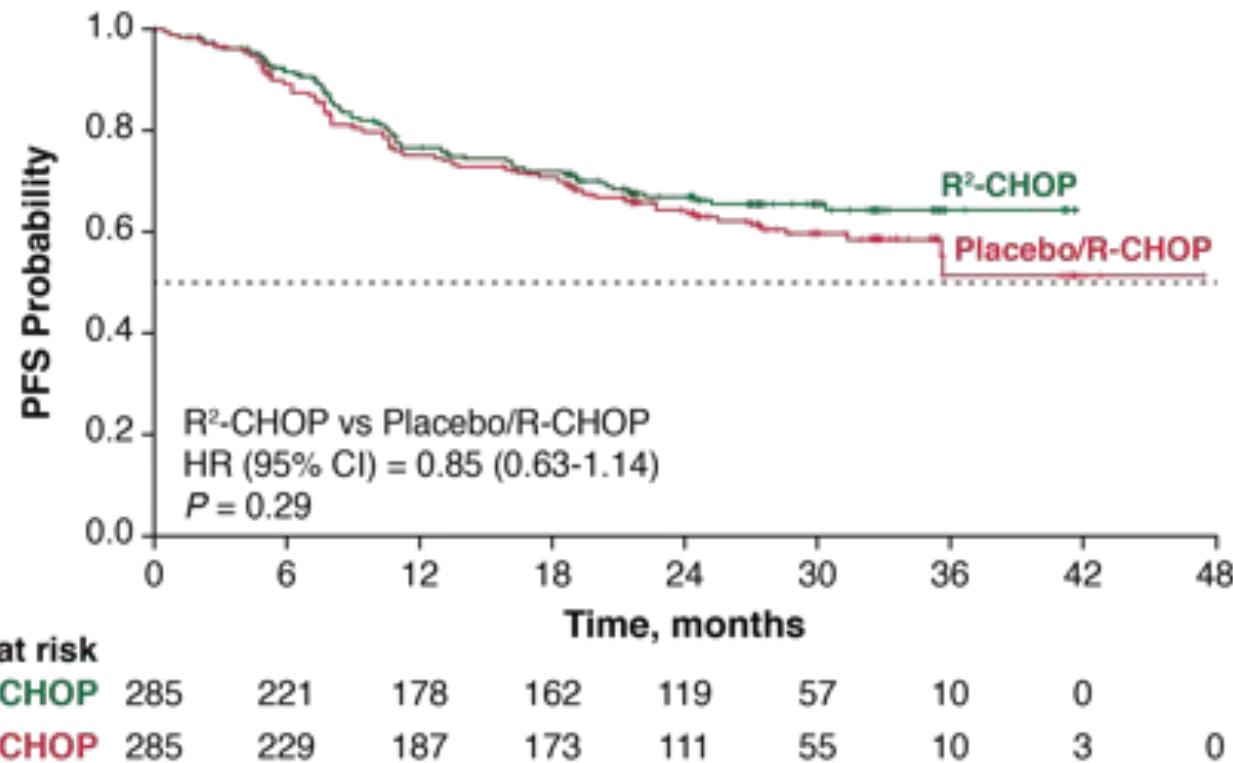
# Phenotypic subtypes of DLBCL



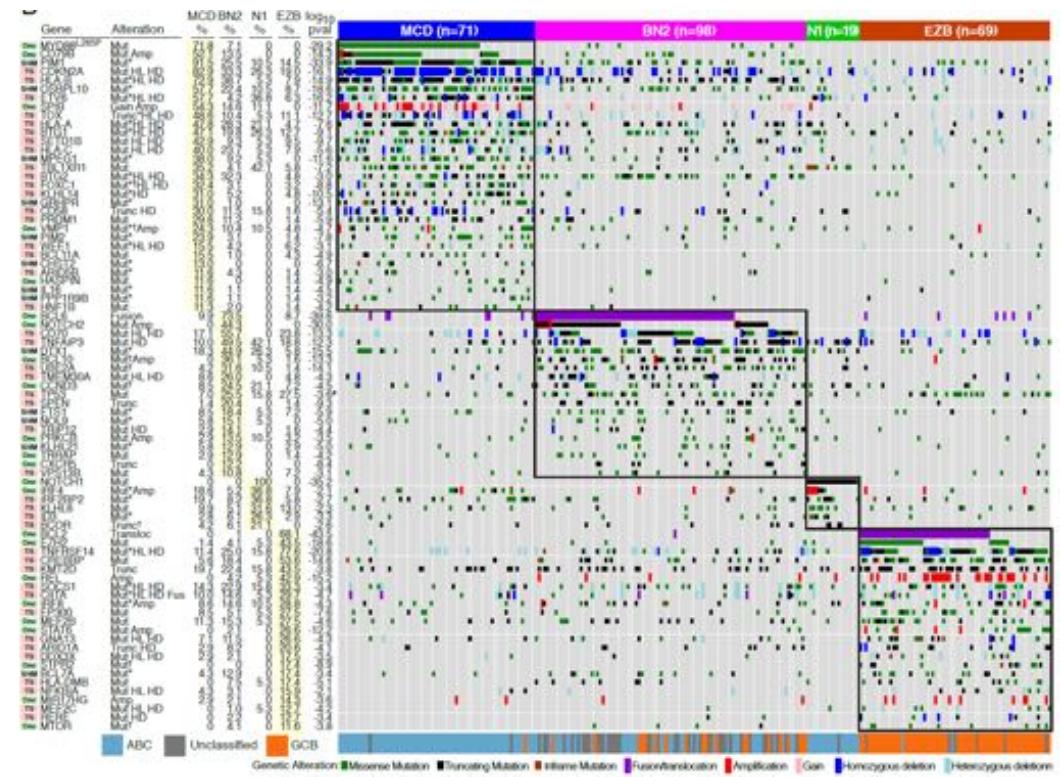
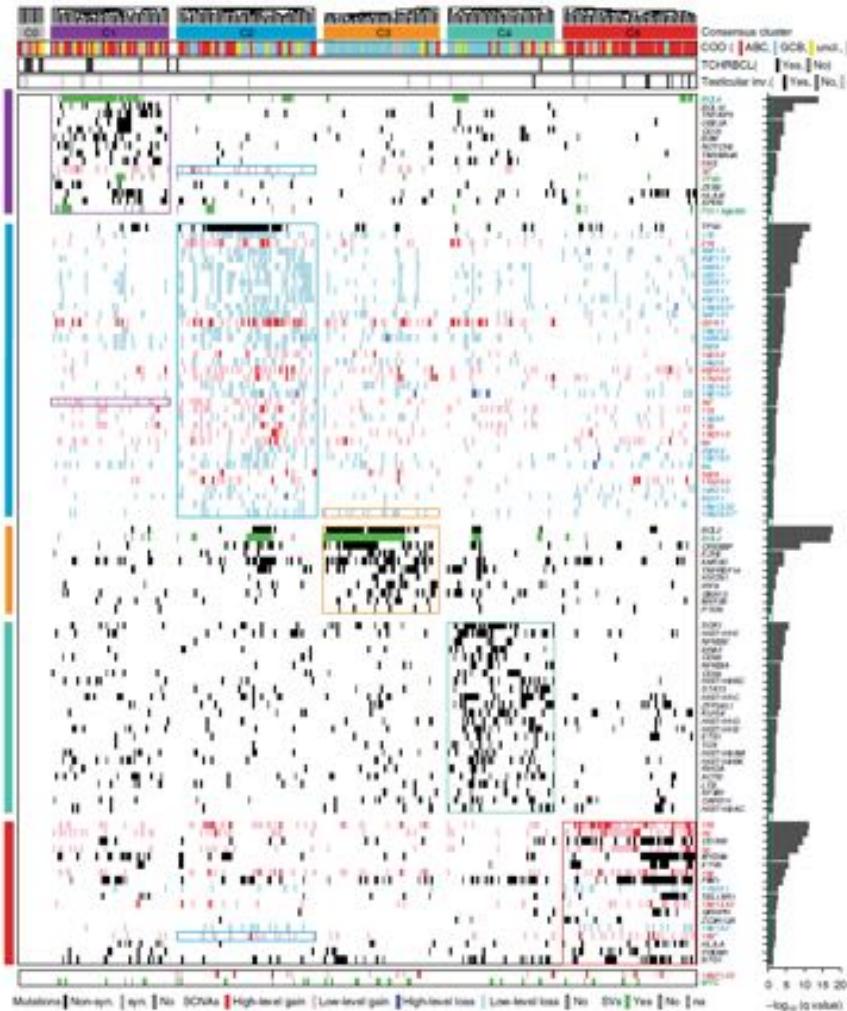
# No benefit from the addition of ibrutinib to R-CHOP in non-GC DLBCL



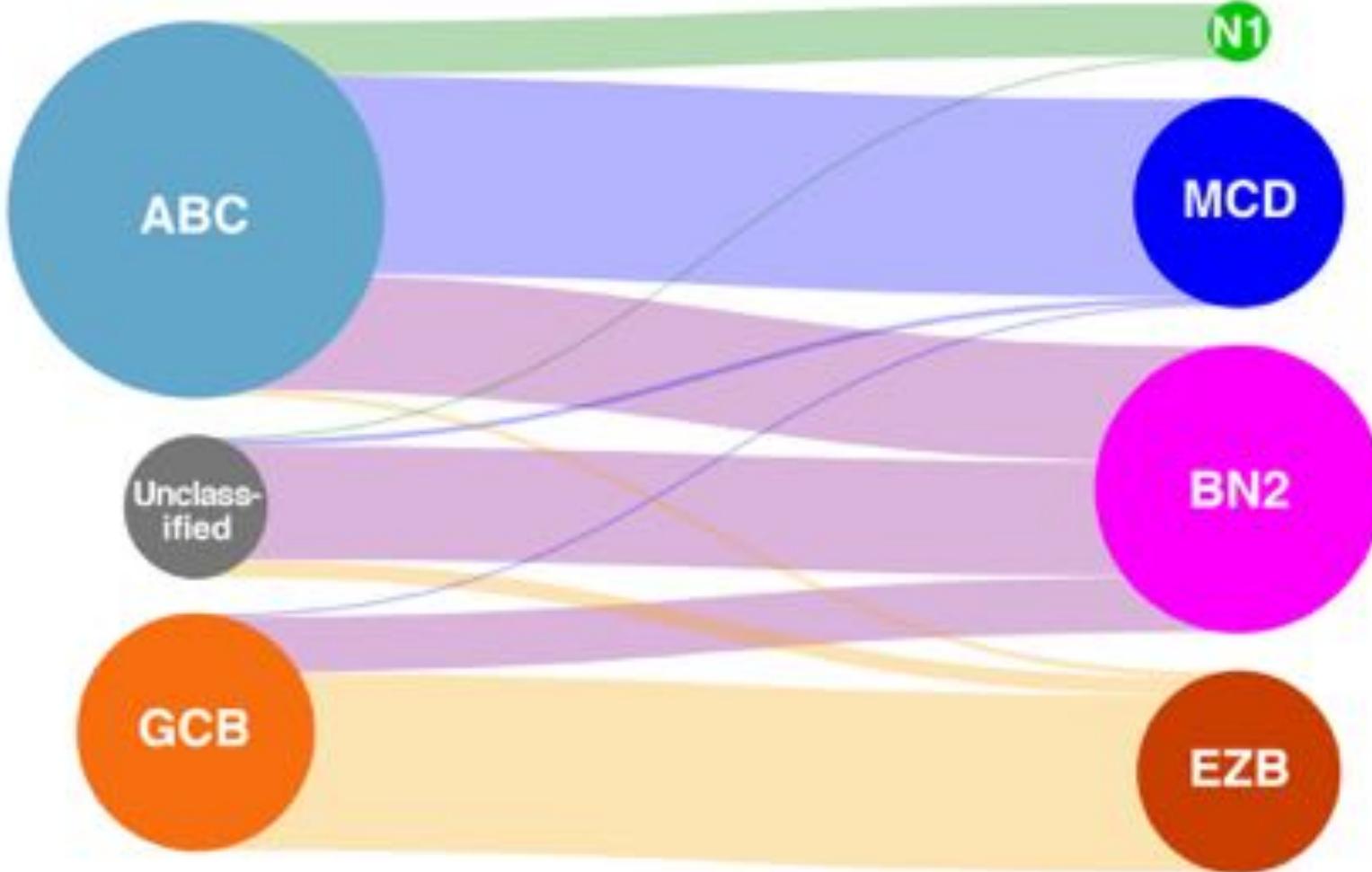
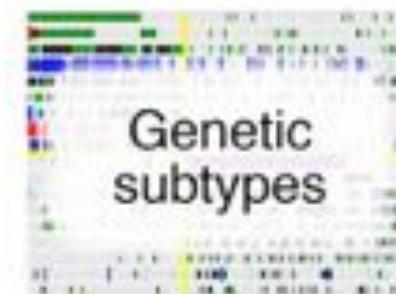
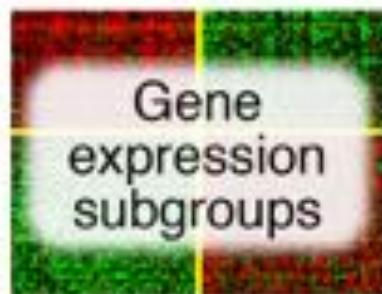
# No benefit from the addition of lenalidomide to R-CHOP in ABC DLBCL



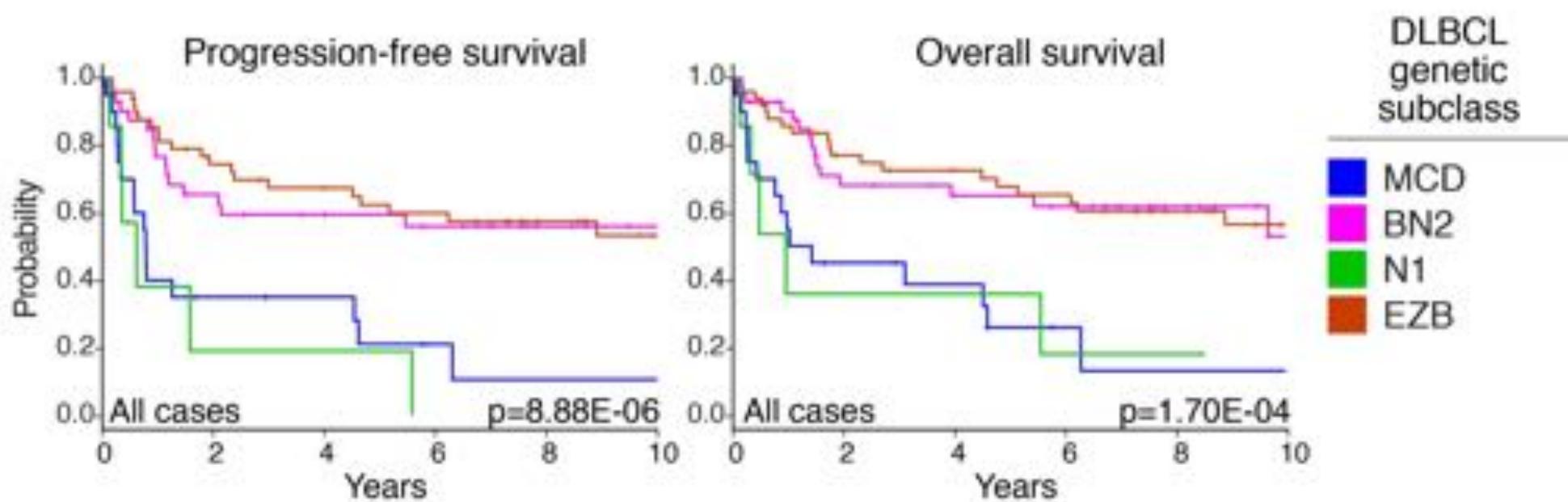
# Molecular subtypes of DLBCL



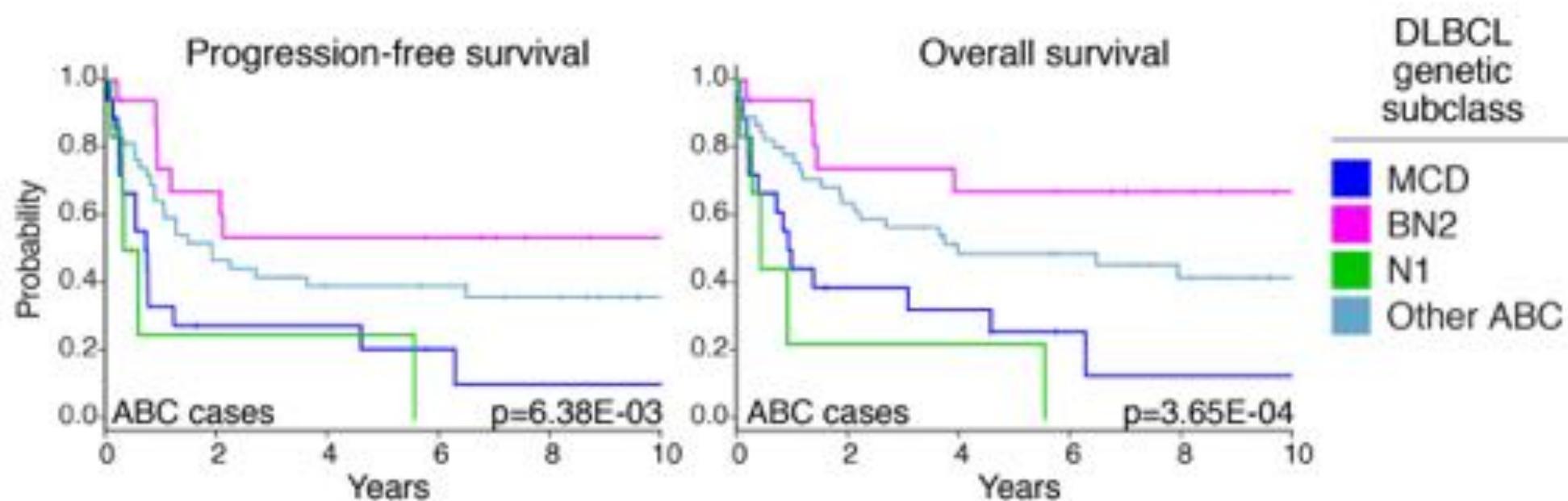
# The Molecular Diagnosis of Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma v.2.0



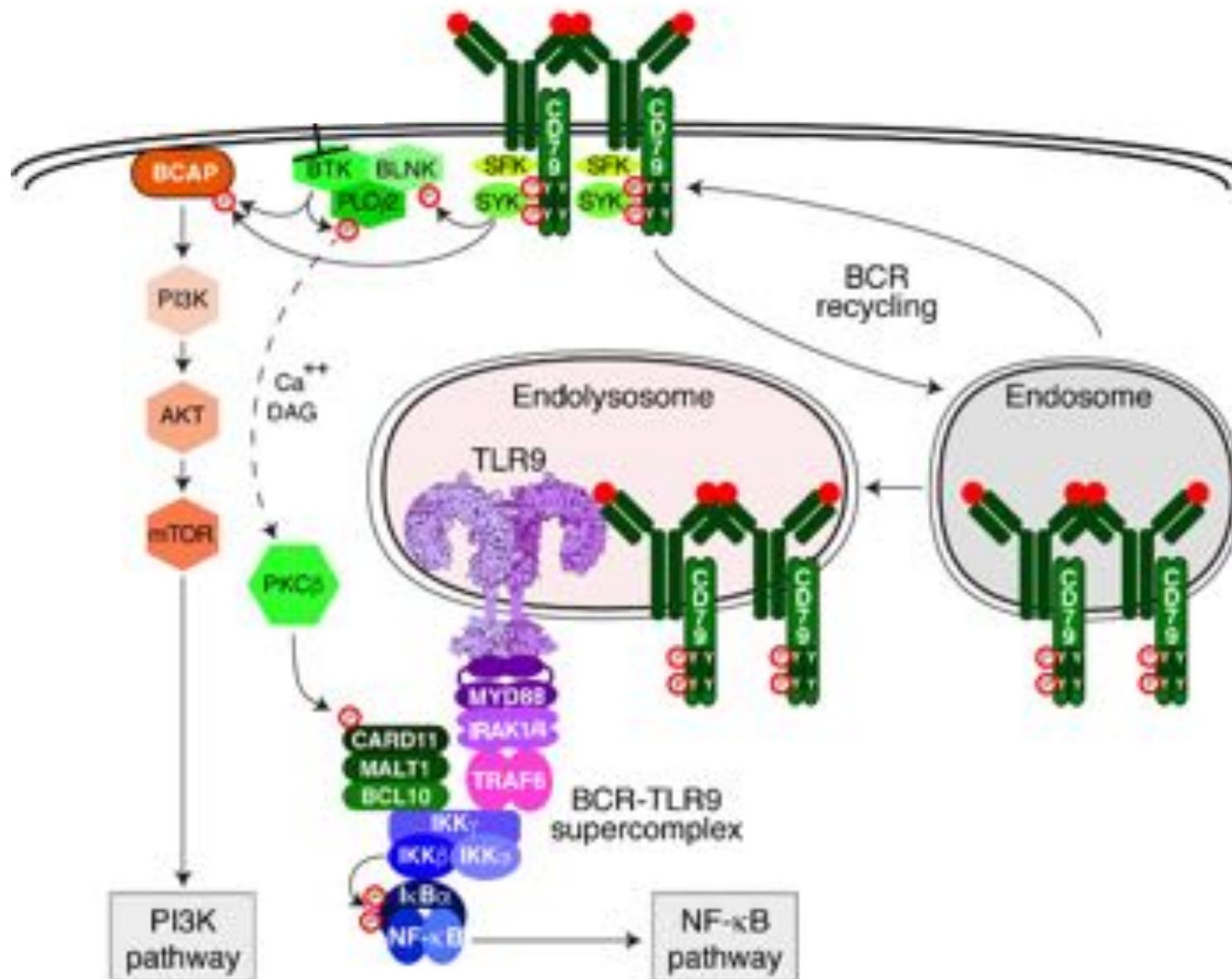
# DLBCL Genetic Subtypes Predict Survival Following R-CHOP



# DLBCL Genetic Subtypes Predict Survival Within ABC DLBCL



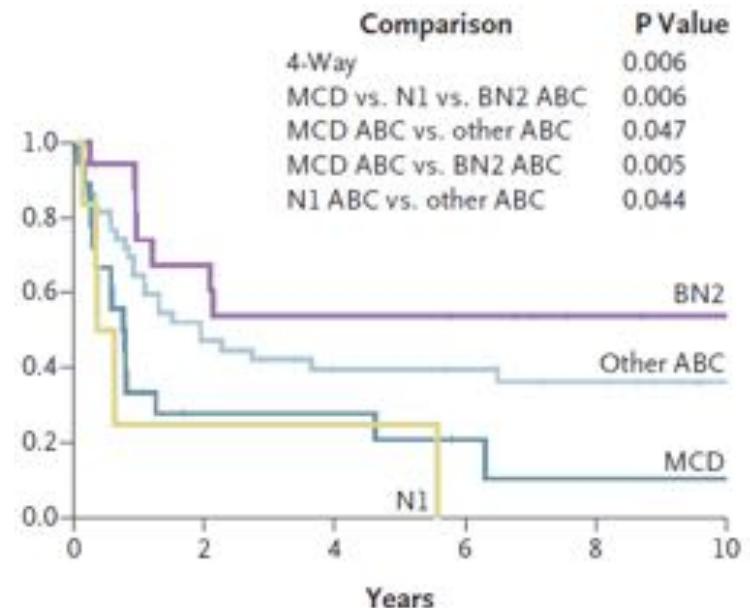
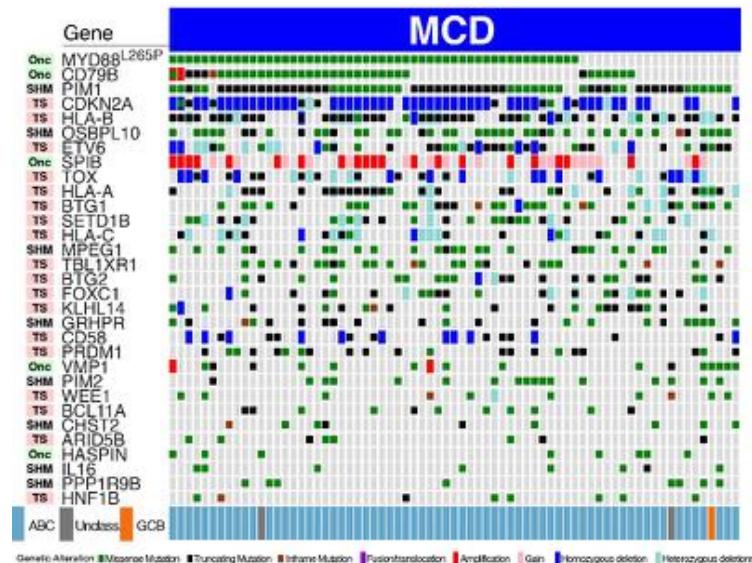
# MYD88 co-localizes with the BCR to form a signaling supercomplex in ABC DLBCL



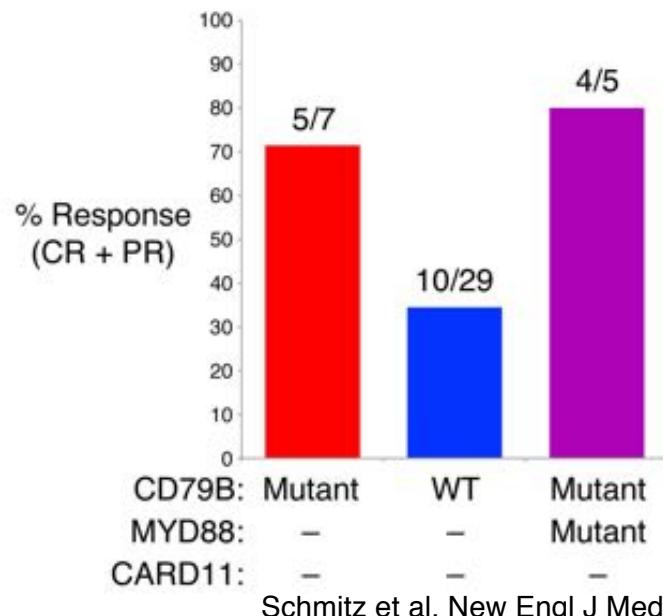
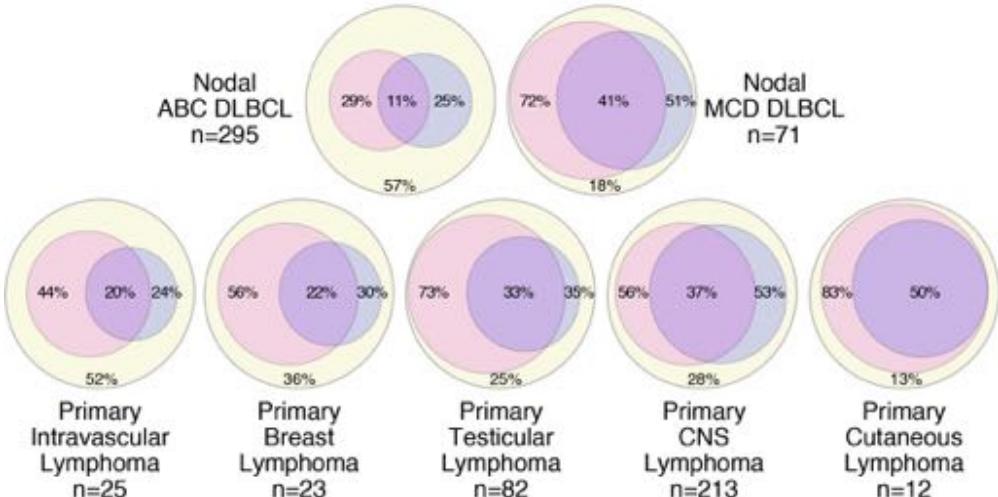
# The MCD subtype of DLBCL



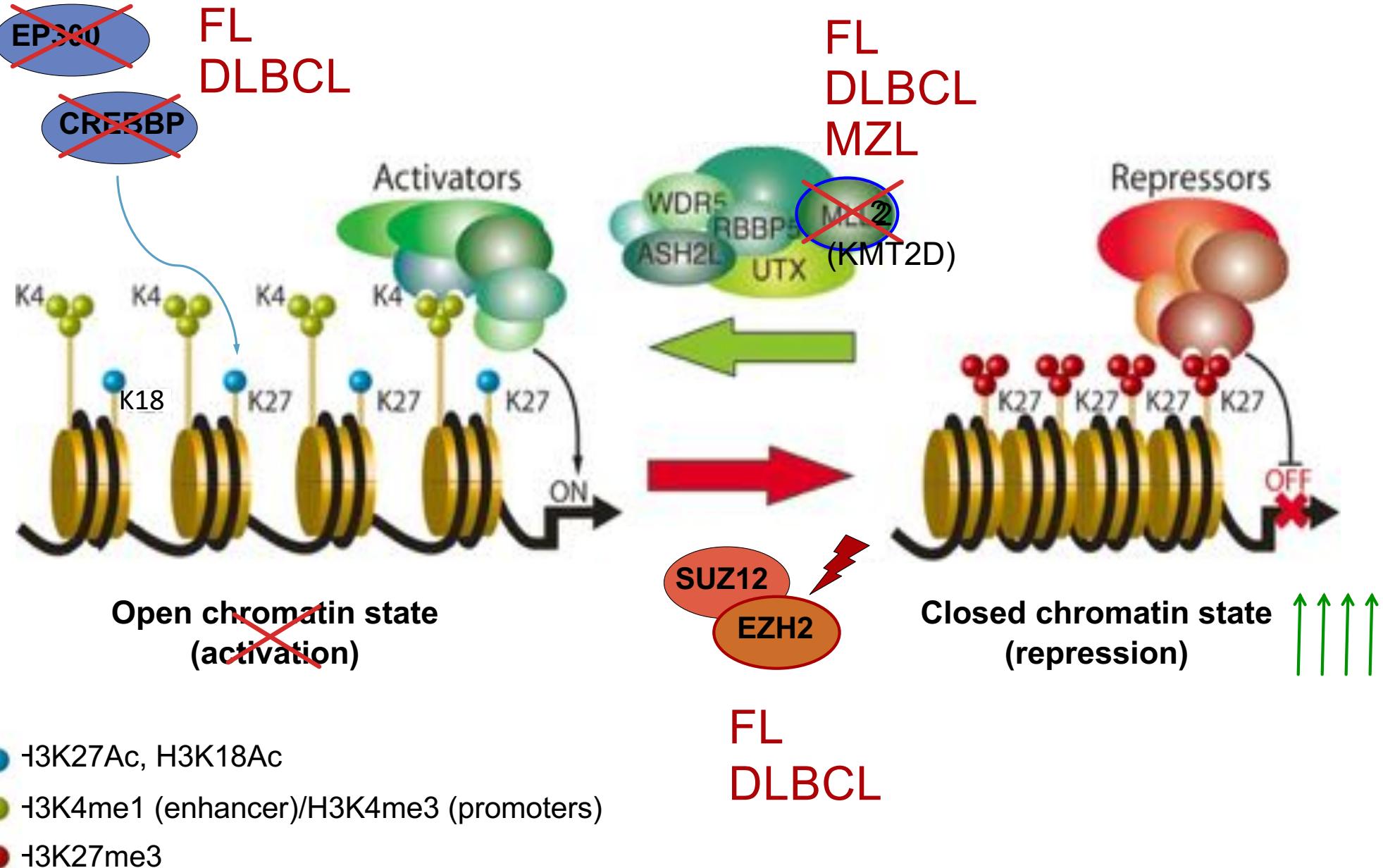
The MCD Genetic Subtype of DLBCL



Enrichment for CD79B and MYD88<sup>L265P</sup> Mutations in MCD DLBCL and in Extranodal Lymphomas



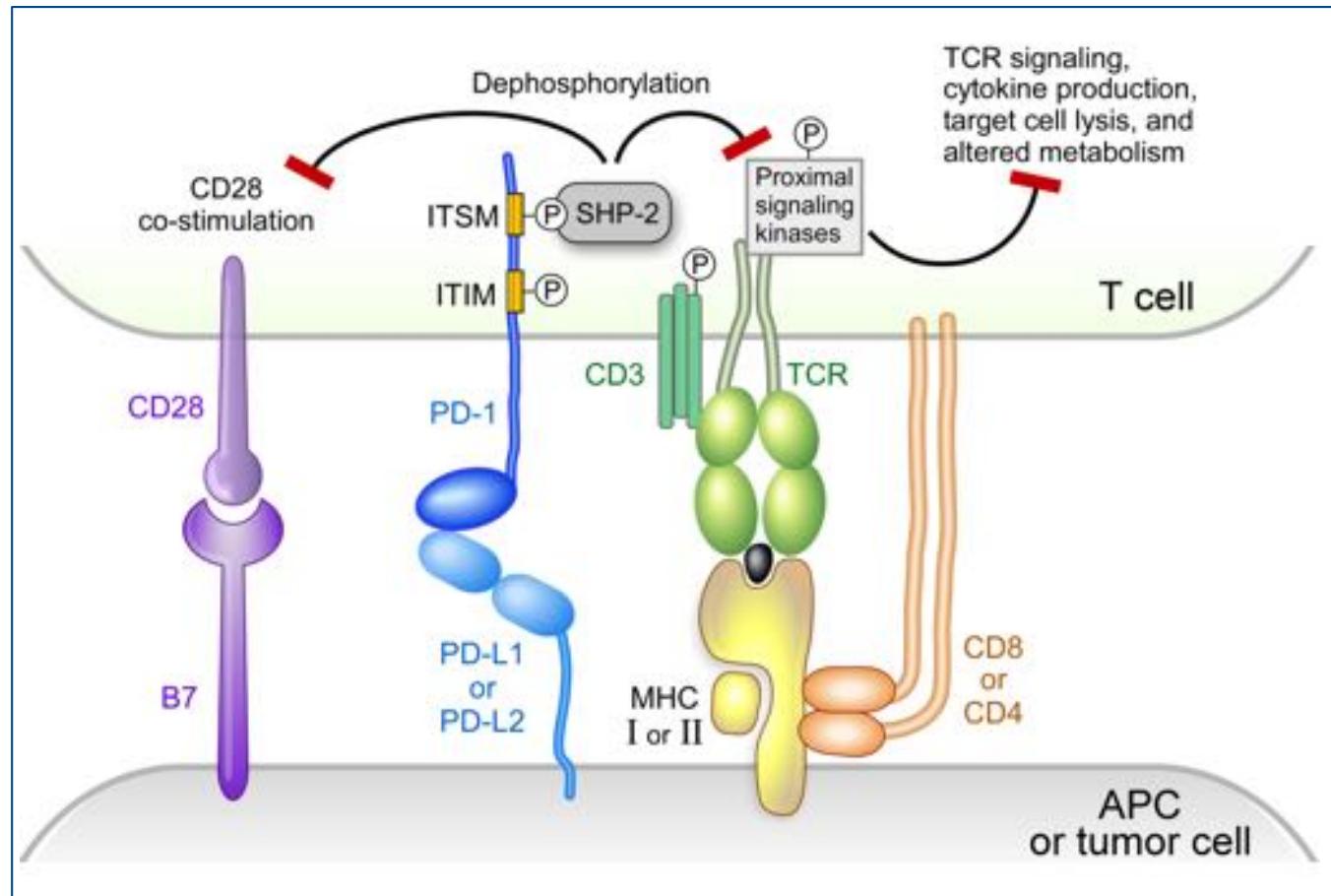
# Lymphoma driver genes in the chromatin organization pathway



# Lymphoma driver genes in the immune evasion pathway



- 9p24.1/ *PD-L1/ PD-L2* alterations
- $\beta 2M$  inactivating mutations/ deletions (perturb MHC class I)
- *CITA* inactivating alterations (perturb MHC class II)
- Evaluate expression of antigen presentation pathway components in cHL



DLBCL  
PMBL  
cHL

Modified from Baumeister, S.H. et al. 2016;  
*Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 34:539-73  
Reichel et al., *Blood* 2015; 125:1061-72  
Steidl et al., *Nature* 2011; 471:377-81

# Oncogenic TLR and BCR Signaling and PD-1 Ligand Deregulation in PTL and EBV- PCNSL

Oncogenic TLR and BCR Signaling	PTL	EBV- PCNSL
<i>MYD88</i> <sup>L265P</sup>	78% (38/49) <sup>a</sup>	60% (33/55) <sup>b</sup>
<i>CD79B</i> <sup>Y196mut</sup>		
Total	49% (22/45) <sup>c</sup>	38% (19/50) <sup>d</sup>
With <i>MYD88</i> L265P	91% (20/22)	89% (17/19)

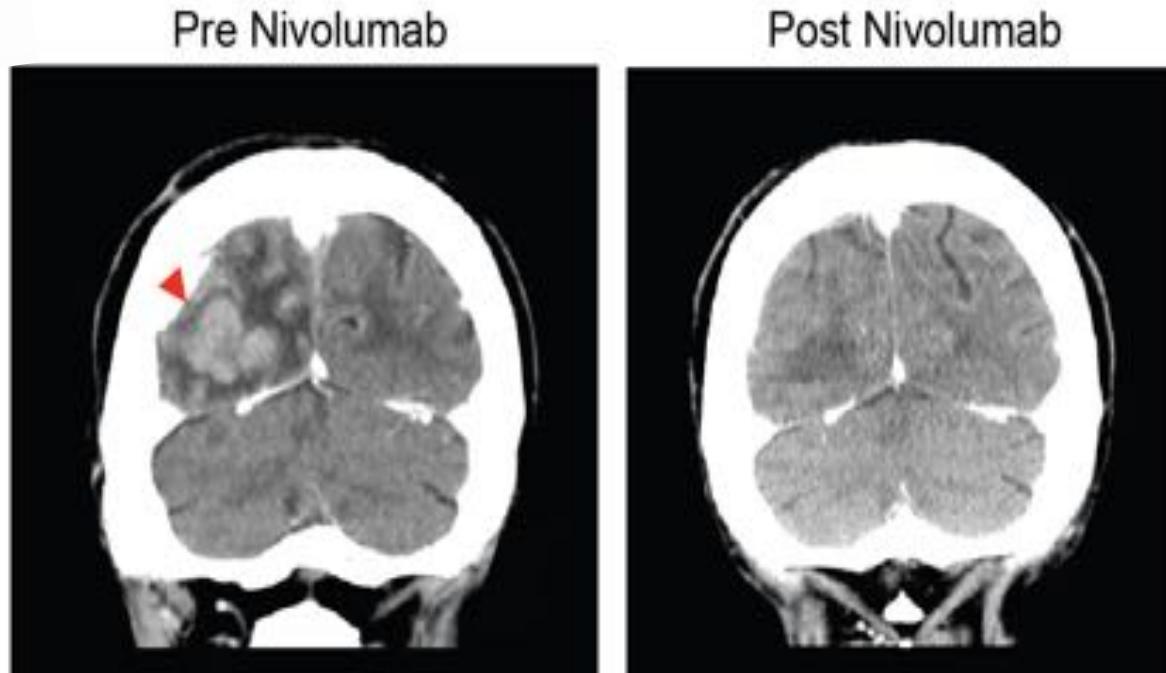
## PD-1 Ligand Deregulation

9p24.1/ <i>PD-L1</i> and/or <i>PD-L2</i> gain	54% (26/50) <sup>e</sup>	52% (33/63) <sup>f</sup>
<i>PD-L1</i> or <i>PD-L2</i> translocation	4% (2/50) <sup>g</sup>	6% (4/66) <sup>h</sup>

# PCNSL/ SCNSL Case Series

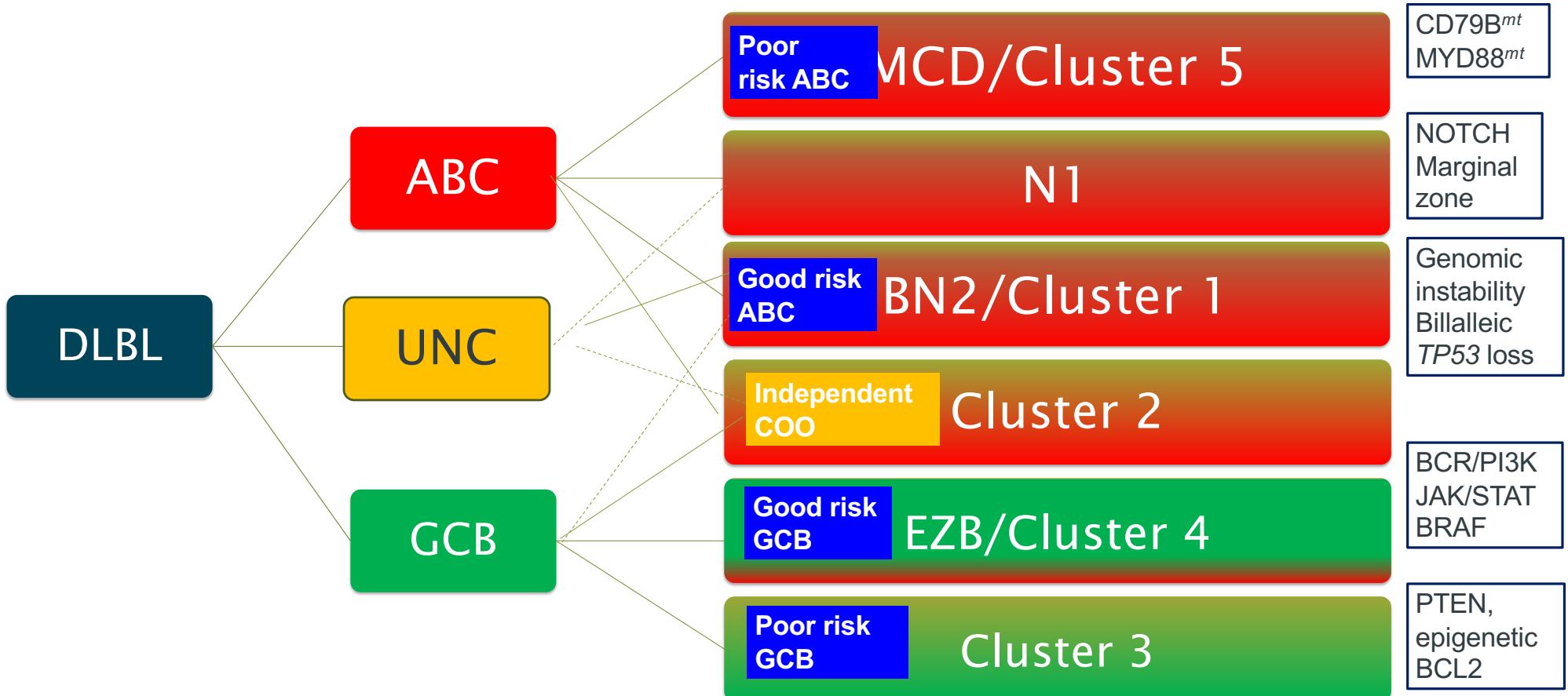
- N= 5 pts (2 women, 3 men)
  - Recurrent PCNSL 3
  - Primary refractory PCNSL 1
  - Recurrent PTL (SCNSL) 1
- Median Age = 64 yrs (range, 54-85 yrs)
- Median KPS = 70% (range, 40-80 %)

# Nivolumab in PCNSL and PTL



- All 5 pts had clinical and radiographic responses to PD-1 blockade – 4 CRs and 1 PR
- 3 pts remain progression – free (PF) at 13+-17+mos; 2 pts PF for 14 and 17 mos.
- National/ international trial of PD-1 blockade (Nivolumab therapy) in relapsed/refractory PCNSL and PTL underway – CA209-647

# A new taxonomy and new targets



# ctDNA-driven therapy of DLBCL: SAKK 38

