

Mantle Cell Lymphoma Involving Skin

A Clinicopathologic Study of 37 Cases

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汇报人： 钱雪霞

Part one

研究背景

Background

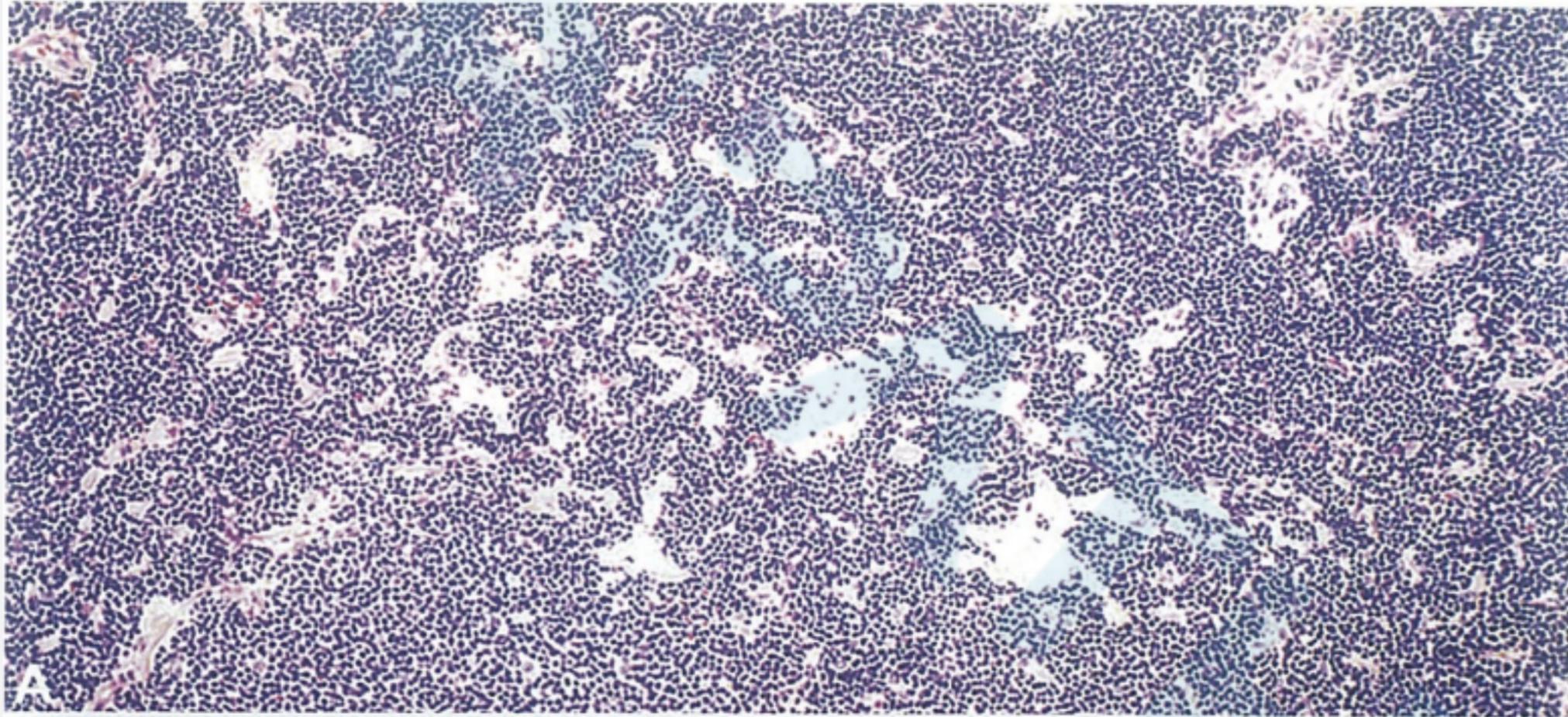


Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL, 套细胞淋巴瘤)

- **定义:** 一种成熟的B细胞淋巴瘤，通常由核轮廓不规则的形态一致的小到中等大的淋巴细胞组成
- **ICDO:** 9673/3
- **流行病学:** 约占NHL的3-10%，男性占优势，平均年龄60岁
- **好发部位:** 最常见于淋巴结，其次是骨髓、脾脏及外周血，也可见于结外，包括胃肠道、waldeyer 环，肺和胸膜等，皮肤受累极少见
- **临床特征:** 多数患者就诊时已到III期或IV期，伴有淋巴结肿大、肝脾肿大以及骨髓受累。外周血受累可通过FCM检测

➤ 组织学形态

肿瘤可随病变的发展呈套区增宽型（mantle zone pattern），结节型（nodular pattern）和弥漫性（diffuse pattern）以及极少见的滤泡生长型（follicular growth pattern）几种结构，可同时出现在同一淋巴结，也可完全以某一种构成。



➤ **免疫表型：**表达B细胞标记，Cyclin D1、SOX11、CD5、Bcl-2、CD43、FMC7，有时IRF4/MUM1阳性；CD10、Bcl-6常阴性。

➤ **分子遗传学：**特征性的t(11; 14)(q13;q32)，激活11q13上的原癌基因CCND1，从而使其编码的cyclin D1蛋白过度表达；p53突变；13q14缺失等

➤ 组织学亚型

Aggressive variants

Blastoid:

Cells resemble lymphoblasts with dispersed chromatin and a high mitotic rate (usually $\geq 20-30$ mitoses per 10 high-power fields).

Pleomorphic:

Cells are pleomorphic, but many are large with oval to irregular nuclear contours, generally pale cytoplasm, and often prominent nucleoli in at least some of the cells.

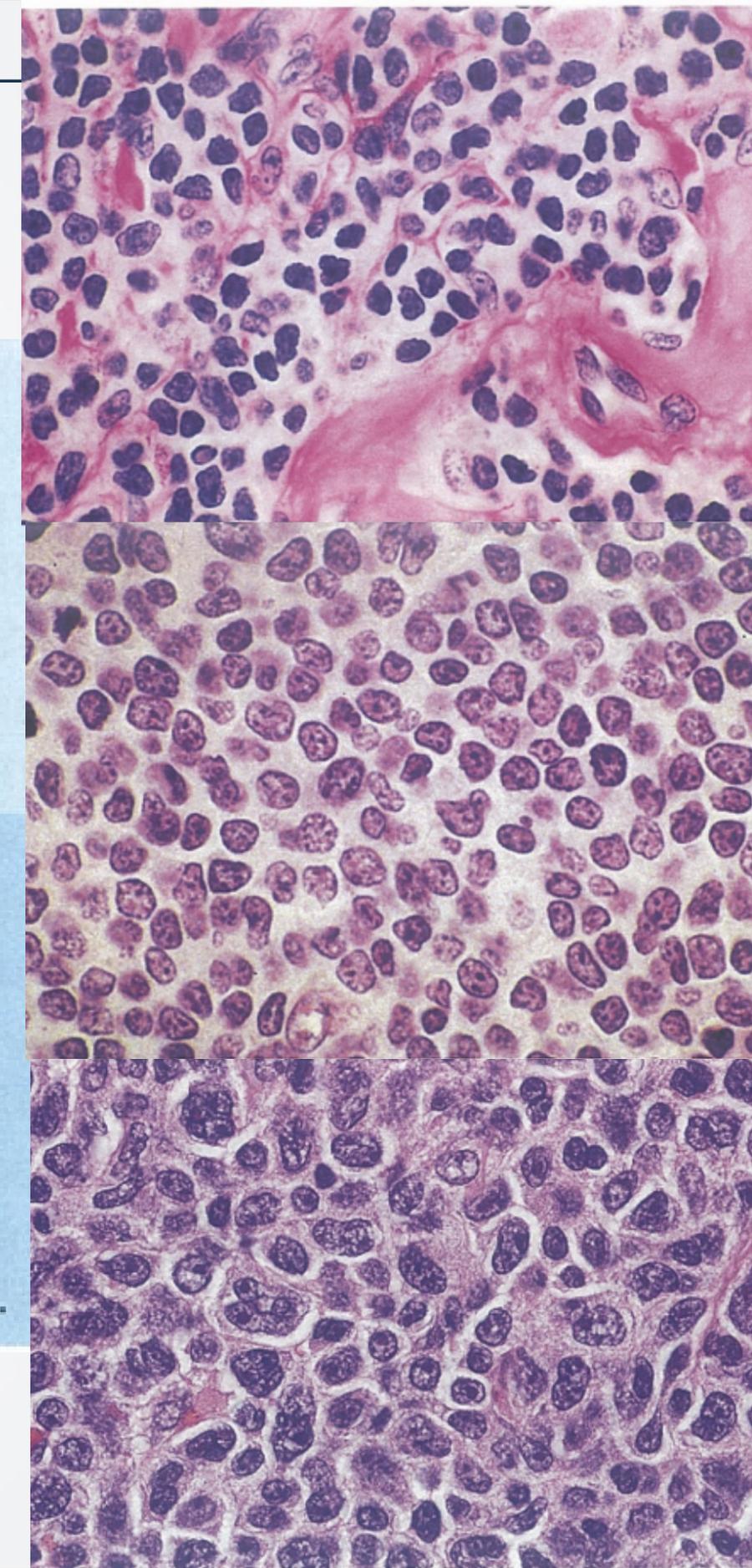
Other variants

Small-cell:

Cells are small round lymphocytes with more clumped chromatin, either admixed or predominant, mimicking a small lymphocytic lymphoma.

Marginal zone-like:

There are prominent foci of cells with abundant pale cytoplasm resembling marginal zone or monocytoid B cells, mimicking a marginal zone lymphoma; sometimes these paler foci also resemble proliferation centres of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia / small lymphocytic lymphoma.



目的:

- ✓ 回顾一系列累及皮肤的MCL病例的临床病理特征
- ✓ 评估与组织学亚型相关的预后
- ✓ 评估这些病例分组中Ki-67和EZH2的表达情况

Part two

材料和方法

MATERIALS AND METHODS



病例选择

1997.07.01-2018.12.31
The University of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer
Center



- ①皮肤受累
- ②B细胞淋巴瘤



通过FISH检测到
cyclin D1或
CCND1-IGH



共鉴定3611例，其中
结外1745例，得到
37个患者的50份
标本（不包括同一
人不同时期的标本）

病例选择—组织学特征

组织学亚型：

- ✓ 经典型
- ✓ 母细胞样
- ✓ 多形性

浸润方式：

- ✓ 穿插
- ✓ 弥漫
- ✓ 穿插和弥漫
- ✓ 结节

浸润程度：

- ✓ 浅层真皮
- ✓ 浅层及深层真皮
- ✓ 皮下

存在境界带（grenz zone）

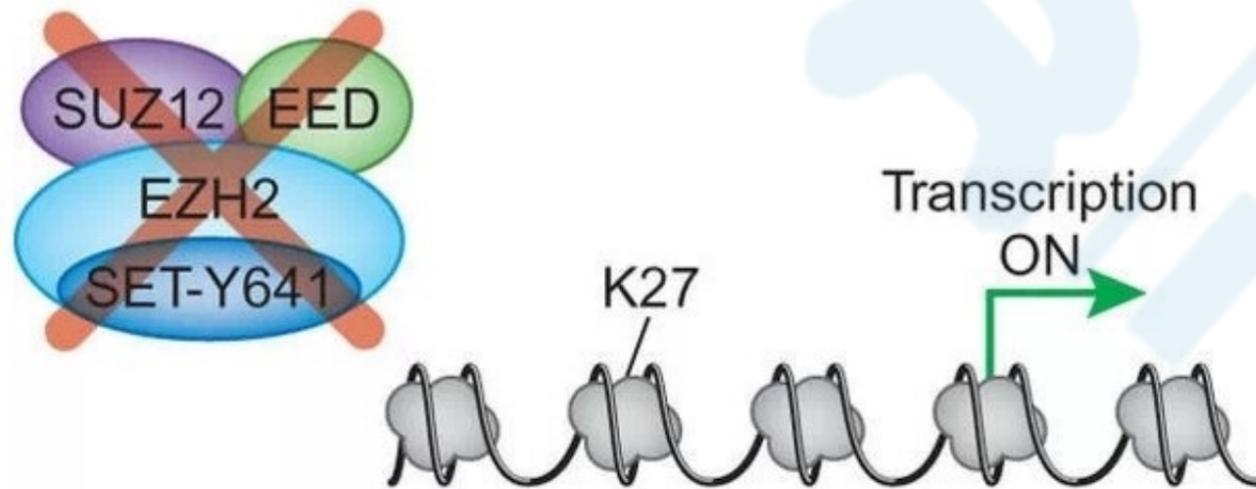
具有亲表皮性

病例选择--免疫表型和FISH检测

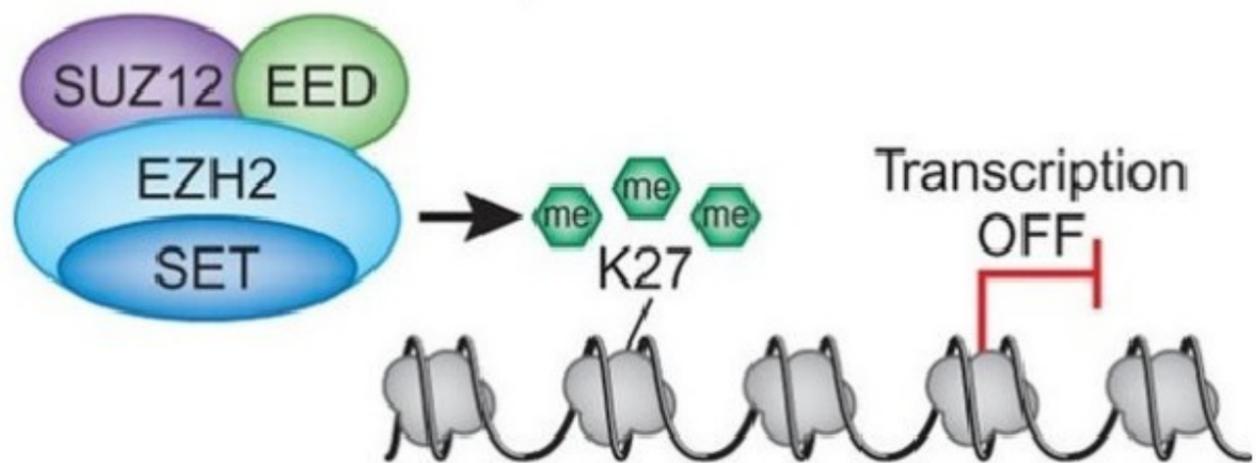
- ✓ CD5 、 p53 (Thermo Fischer, Waltham, MA)
- ✓ CD10 (Leica Biosystems Inc.)
- ✓ CD20 and Ki-67 (Dako/Agilent, Santa Clara, CA)
- ✓ cyclin D1 (Lab Vision, Fremont, CA)
- ✓ EZH2 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA) (Ki-67增殖指数和EZH2表达以10% (10%至100%) 的增量进行半定量评估。)
- ✓ SOX11 (Cell Marque, Rocklin, CA) (当 $\geq 10\%$ 的淋巴瘤细胞显示核反应性时, SOX11被判读为阳性。)

使用LSI CCND1-IGH双色、双融合易位探针 (Abbott Molecular Inc., Des Plaines, IL) 对CCND1-IGH进行FISH分析

EZH2 mutation



EZH2 overexpression



EZH2基因编码的是一种组蛋白赖氨酸N-甲基转移酶，参与DNA甲基化从而抑制其他基因转录，EZH2也可甲基化组蛋白H3第27位赖氨酸（H3K27me3）。EZH2的甲基化活性促进异染色质的形成从而使基因沉默，是PRC2复合物的组分之一。EZH2的突变或者过表达与多种类型癌症相关，如乳腺癌、前列腺癌、黑色素瘤和膀胱癌等。异常激活的EZH2可以抑制抑癌基因的正常表达。

Part three

结果

RESULTS



R E S U L T S

TABLE 1. Demographic Features of 37 Patients With Cutaneous Involvement by Mantle Cell Lymphoma

	n (%)			P
	Total (N = 39)	Initial (N = 11)	Relapse/ Progression (N = 26)	
Age (mean [range]) (y)	66 (36-85)	70 (36-85)	66 (51-80)	0.61*
Age at presentation				0.98
≤ 60	10 (27.0)	3 (27.3)	7 (26.9)	
> 60	27 (73.0)	8 (72.7)	19 (73.1)	
Sex				0.44
Male	27 (73.0)	9 (81.8)	17 (65.4)	
Female	10 (27.0)	2 (18.2)	9 (34.6)	
Anatomic location				0.06
Lower extremity	10 (27.0)	2 (18.2)	8 (30.8)	
Upper extremity	6 (16.2)	2 (18.2)	4 (15.4)	
Chest	6 (16.2)	5 (45.5)	1 (3.8)	
Back	4 (10.8)	0	4 (15.4)	
Flank	4 (10.8)	0	4 (15.4)	
Face	3 (8.1)	1 (9.1)	2 (7.7)	
Abdomen	2 (5.4)	1 (9.1)	1 (3.8)	
Buttocks	2 (5.4)	0	2 (7.7)	
Gross findings				0.16
Nodule	30 (81.1)	7 (63.6)	23 (88.5)	
Papule	2 (5.4)	2 (18.2)	0	
Macule	2 (5.4)	1 (9.1)	1 (3.8)	
Plaque	2 (5.4)	0	2 (7.7)	
Melanocytic lesion	1 (2.7)	1 (9.1)	0	

TABLE 1. Demographic Features of 37 Patients With Cutaneous Involvement by Mantle Cell Lymphoma

	n (%)			P
	Total (N = 39)	Initial (N = 11)	Relapse/ Progression (N = 26)	
Stage				0.65
I/II	7 (18.9)	1 (9.1)	6 (23.1)	
III/IV	30 (81.1)	10 (90.9)	20 (76.9)	
Multiplicity				0.01
Solitary	19 (51.4)	2 (18.2)	17 (65.4)	
Multiple	18 (48.6)	9 (81.8)	9 (34.6)	
Histology				0.3
Classic	9 (25.0)	4 (36.4)	5 (20.0)	
Aggressive	27 (75.0)	7 (63.6)	20 (80.0)	

Initial, a group of patients presented with skin lesions as the first manifestation of MCL; Relapse/progression, a group of patients presented as relapse of previously documented MCL or progressive MCL with cutaneous involvement despite therapy for systemic MCL.

*P-value was calculated using the Mann-Whitney test. All other P-values were calculated using the Fisher exact test.

以皮肤受累为首发表现的MCL病例中多发性皮肤病变更常见，而累及皮肤的复发/进展的病例中单发的更多见。

浸润范围

- ✓ 仅在真皮浅层 (n=1)
- ✓ 真皮浅层及深层 (n=23)
- ✓ 真皮及皮下 (n=2)

浸润方式

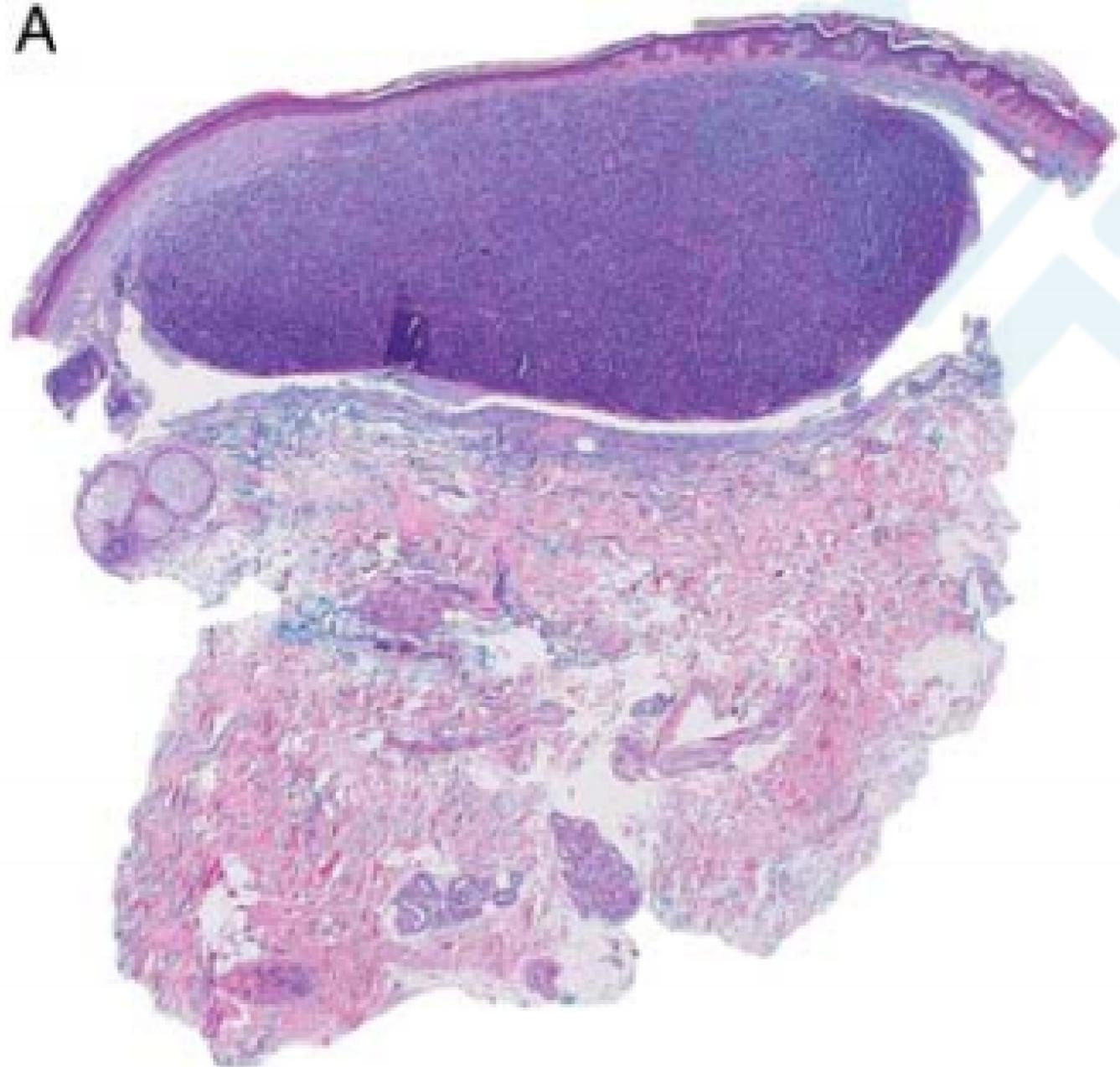
- ✓ 弥漫型 (n=24)
- ✓ 穿插型 (n=7)
- ✓ 穿插及弥漫 (n=4)
- ✓ 结节 (n=1)

组织学亚型

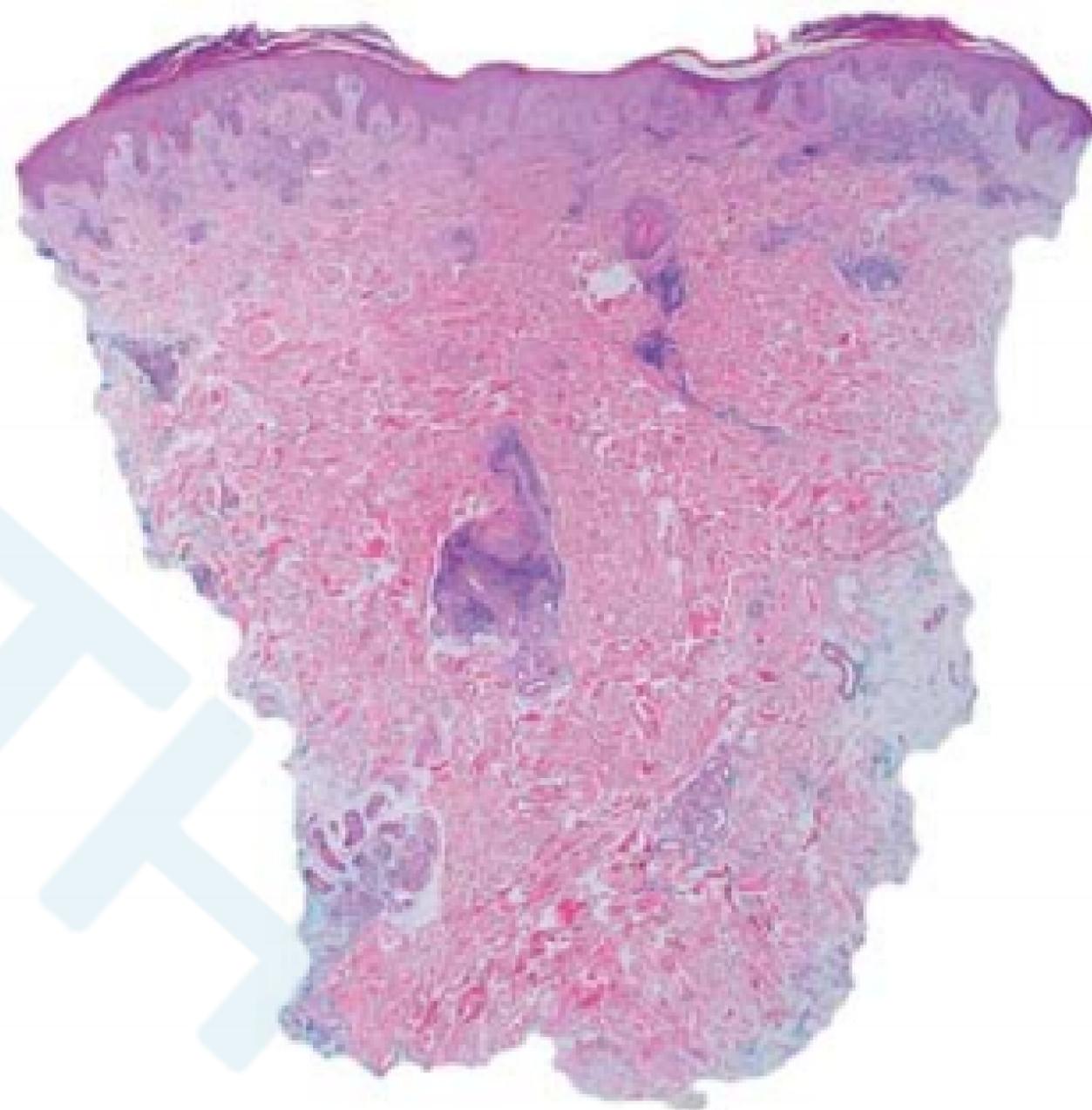
- ✓ 经典型 (n=9)
- ✓ 侵袭性 (n=27)
 - 母细胞样 (n=19)
 - 多形性 (n=8)
- ✓ 挤压严重无法分型 (n=1)

R E S U L T S

A

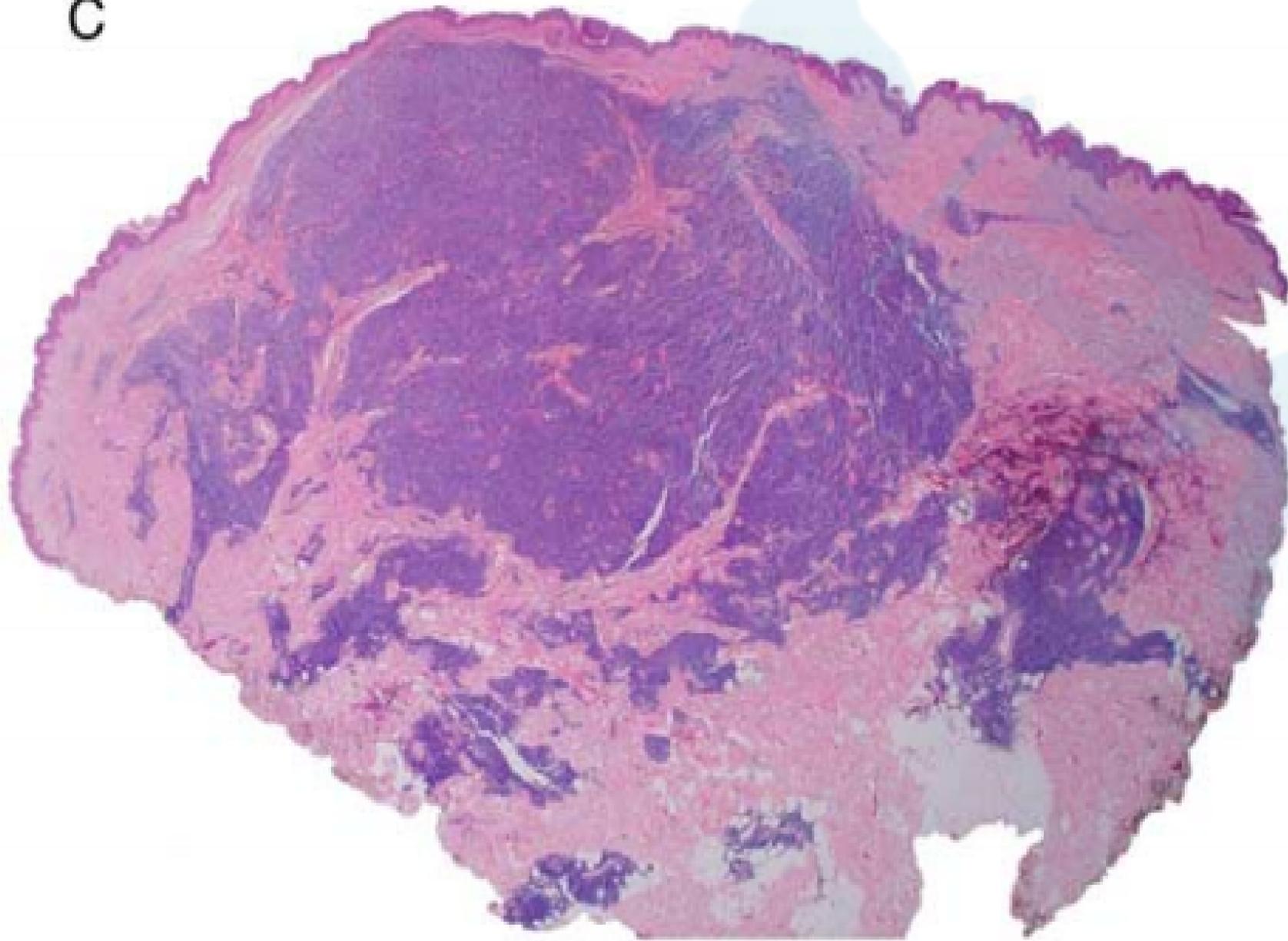


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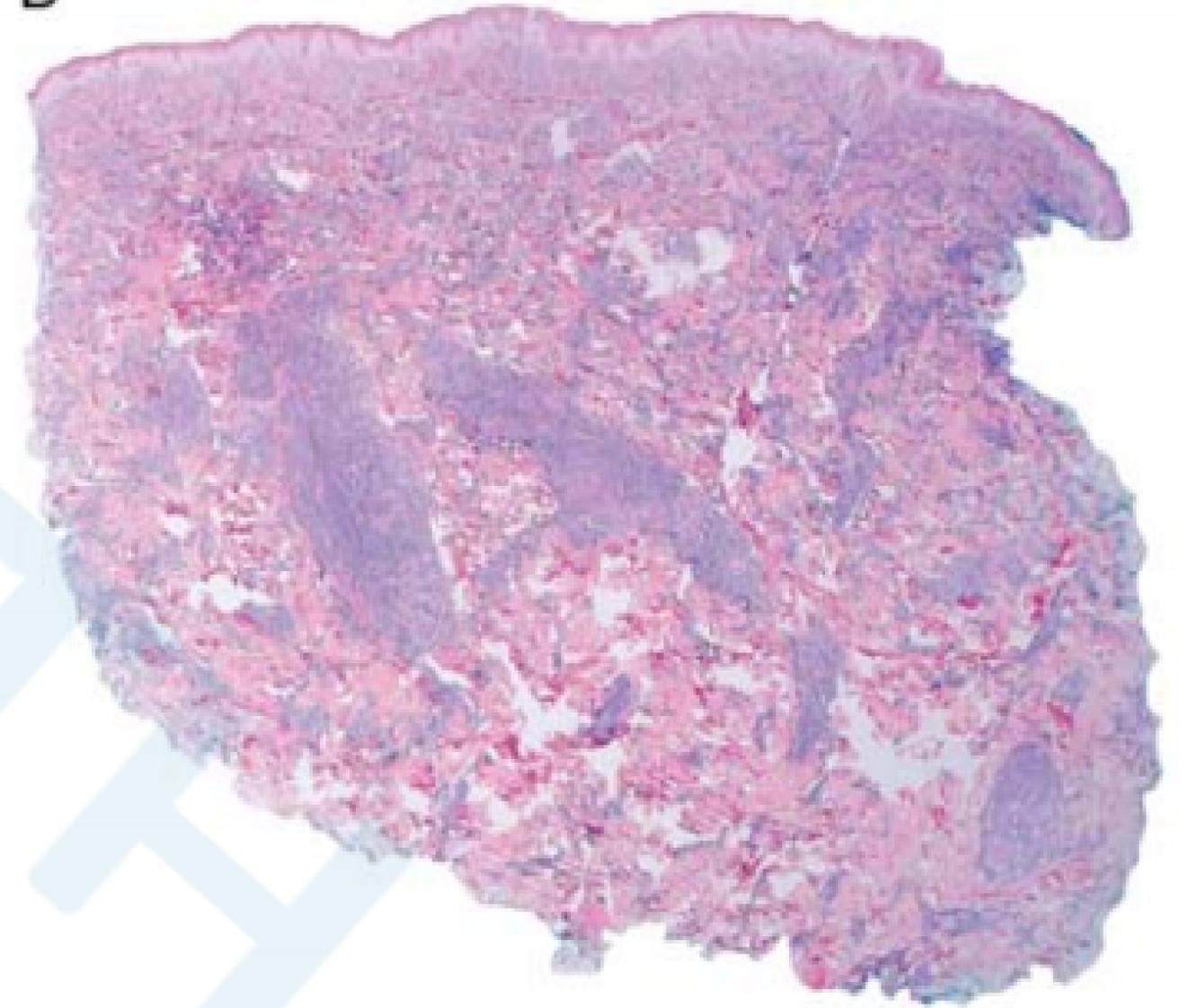


R E S U L T S

C

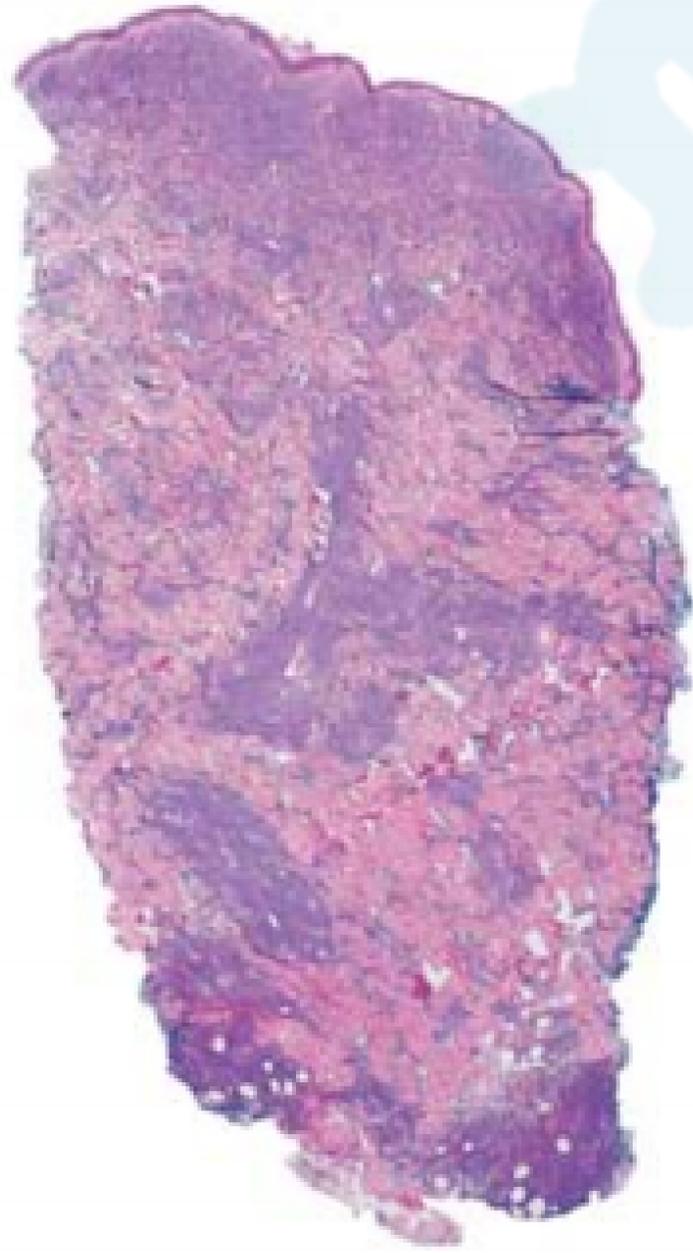


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R E S U L T S

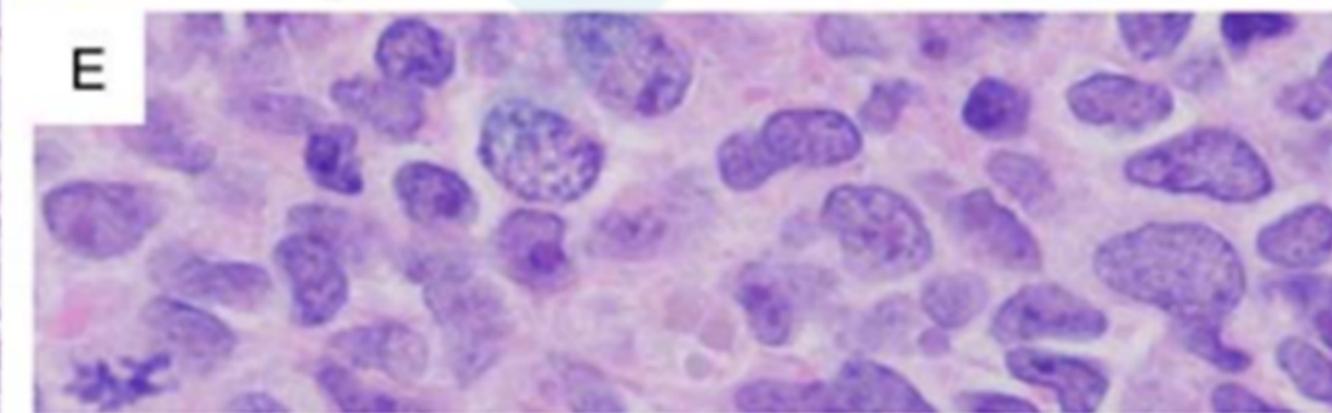
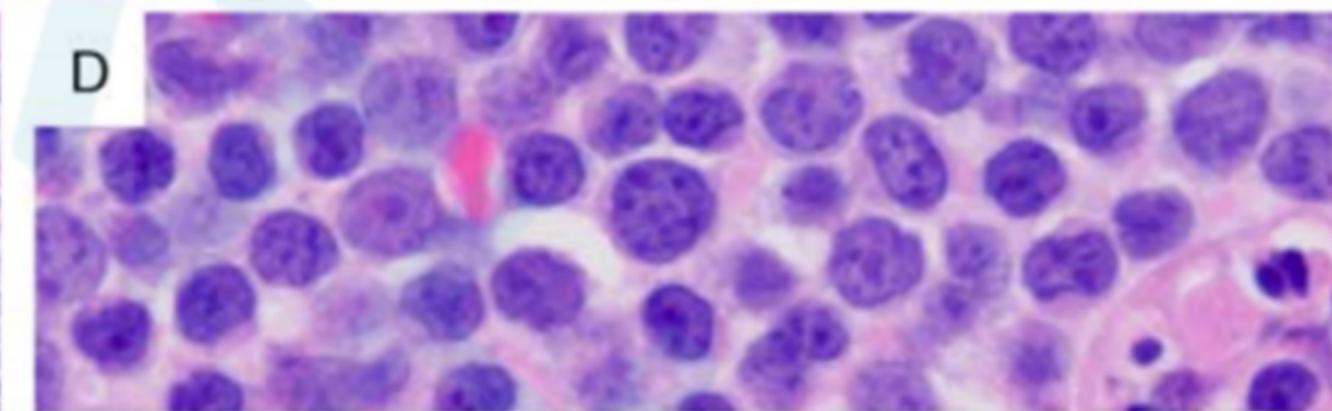
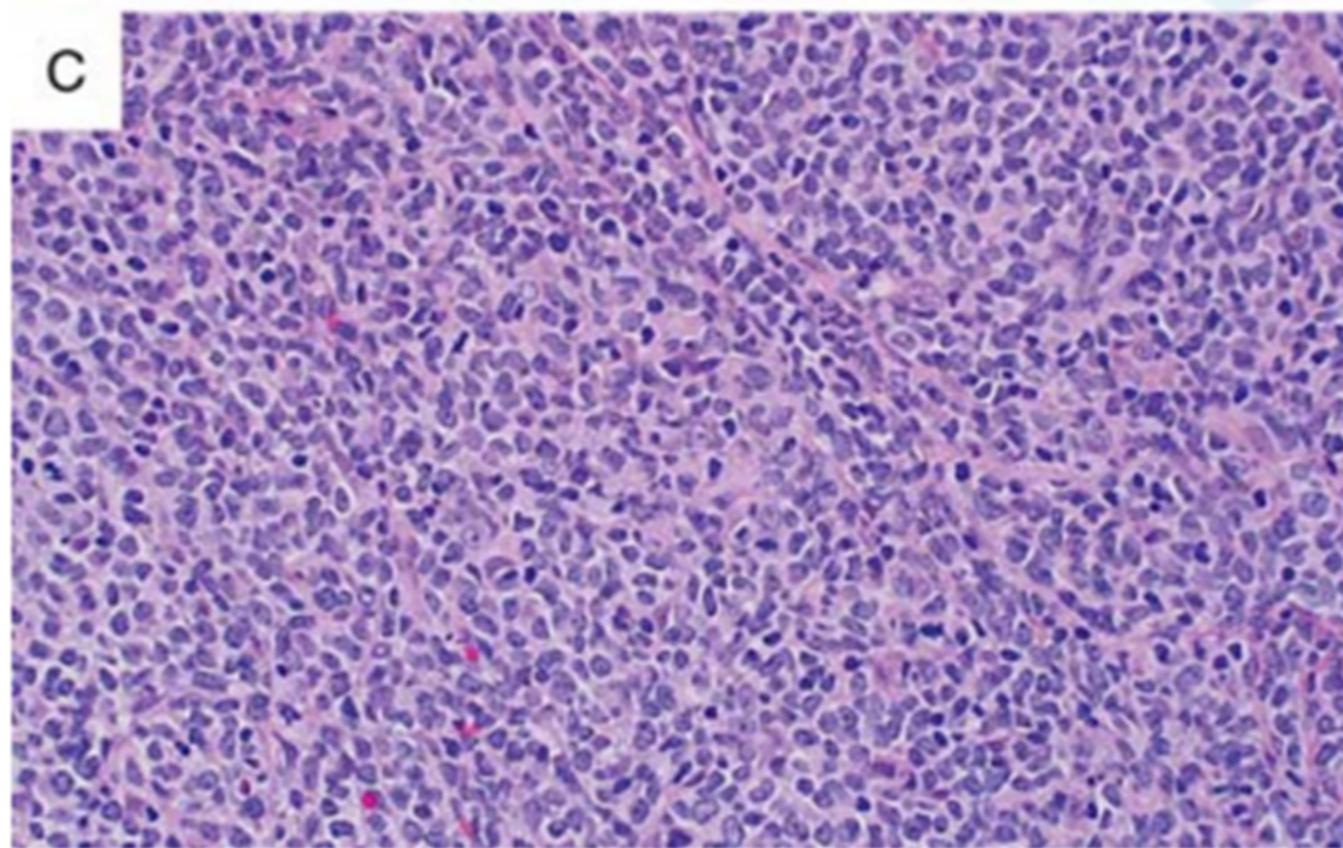
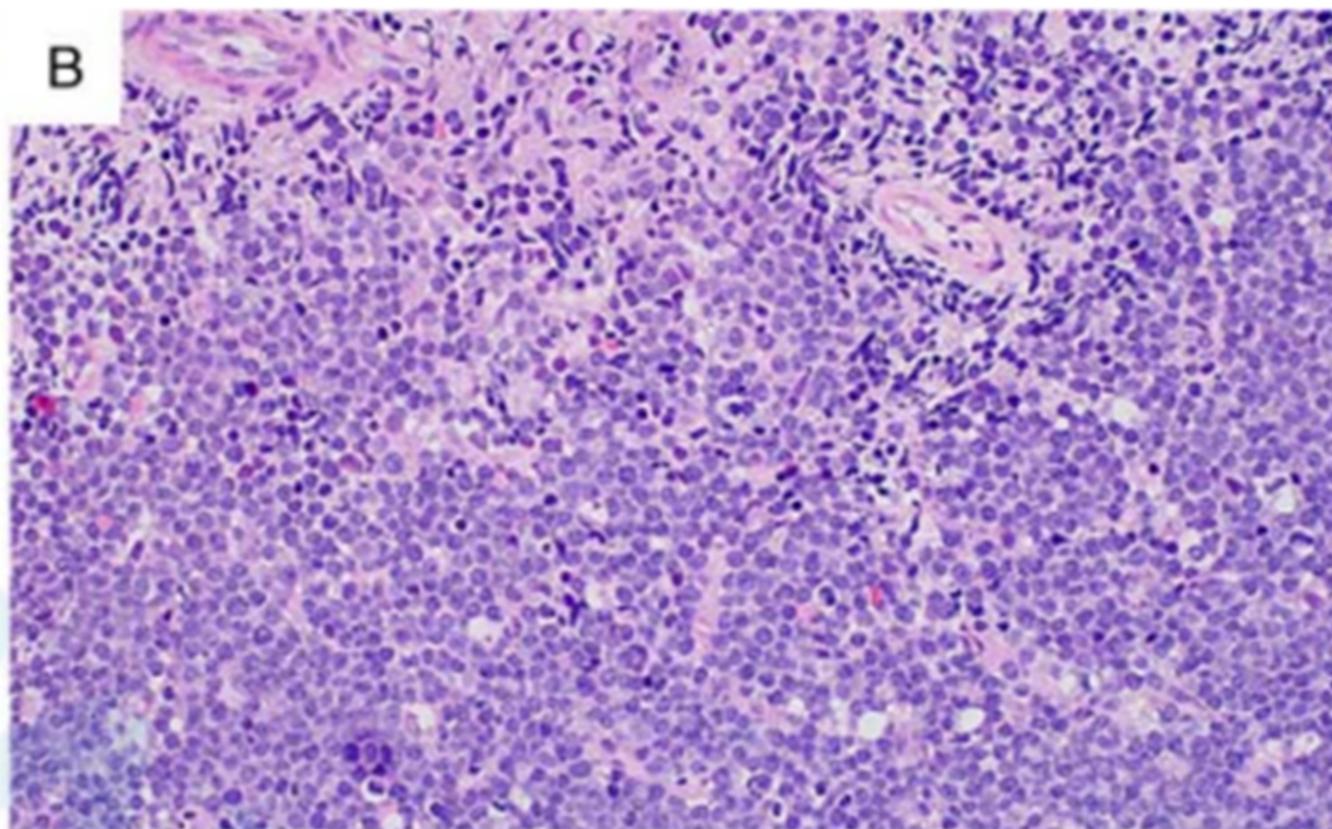
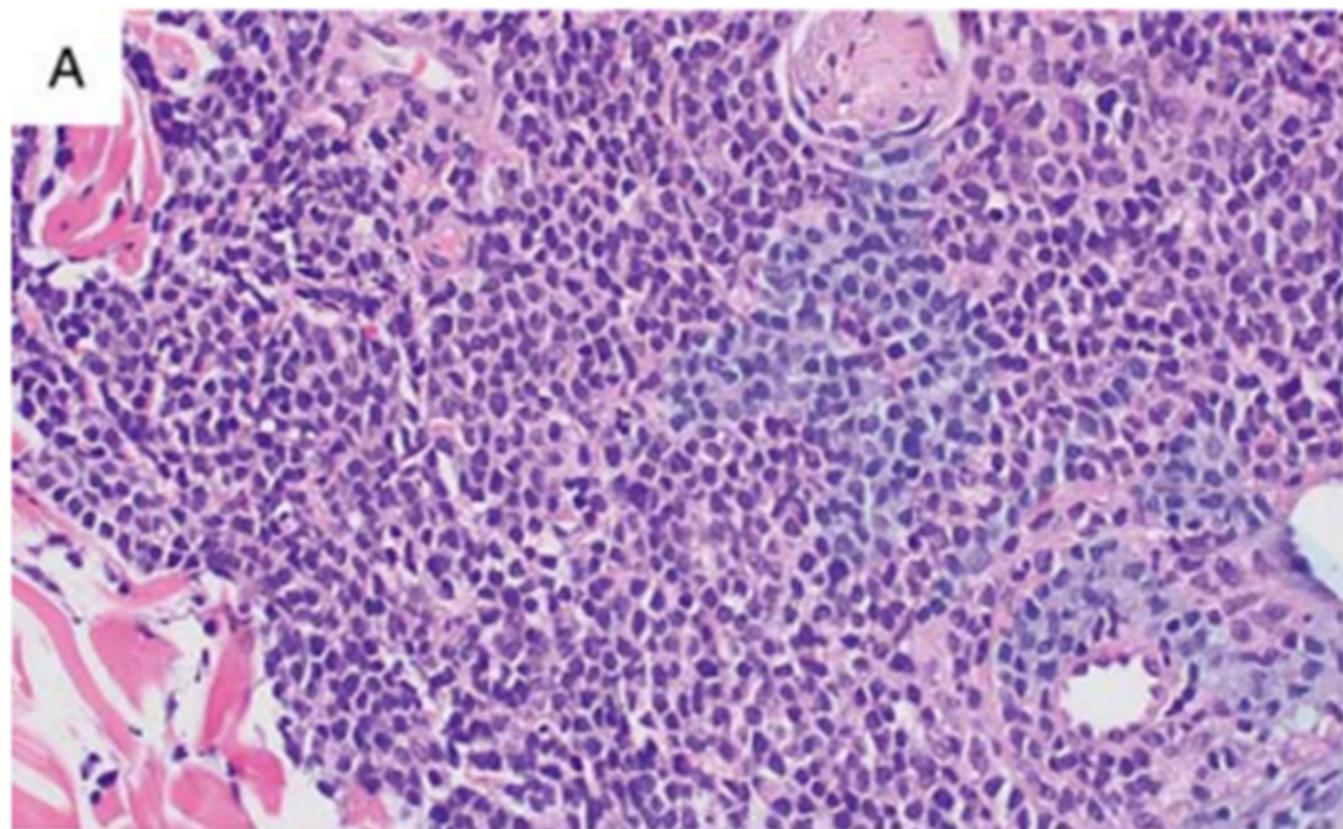
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F



R E S U L T S



免疫表型和FISH检测结果

项目	B细胞标记 (CD20和/或PAX5) 和cyclin D1	SOX11	CD5	CD10	P53 (侵袭性亚型)		
比例	37/37 (100%)	12/13 (92.3%)	27/33 (81.8%)	1/24 (4.2%)	11/15 (73%) ≥30% of lymphoma cells	2/15 (13%) rare (~10%) lymphoma cells	2/15 (13%) negative

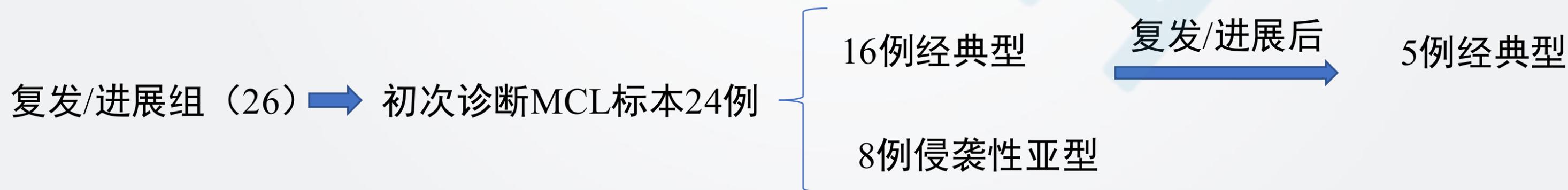
项目	Ki-67		EZH2	
	经典型	侵袭性亚型	经典型	侵袭性亚型
比例	20%	90%	2/11 (0)	9/11 (70%)

21例患者进行CCND1-IGH的FISH检测，其中8例为经典型MCL。所有病例均检测到CCND1-IGH融合。

皮肤受累作为首发或复发/进展症状的比较

分组	初始组			
人数 (11)	分期		组织学亚型	
	III/IV期	IE期	经典型	侵袭性亚型
	10/11 (90.9%)	1/11 (9.1%)	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)

分组	复发/进展组		
人数 (26)	III/IV期	组织学亚型	
	19/26 (76.9%)	经典型	侵袭性亚型
		5/26 (20%)	20/26 (80%)

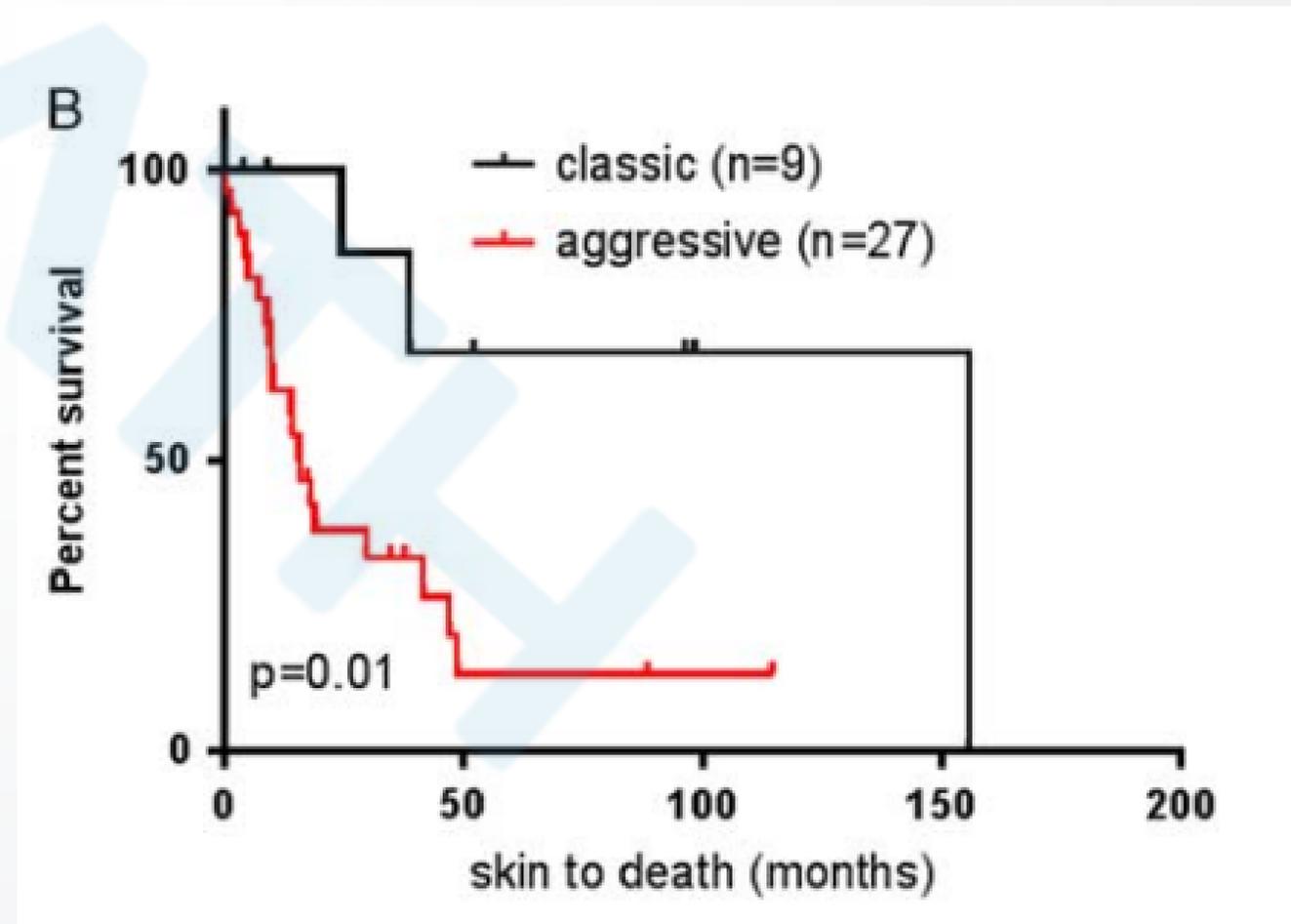
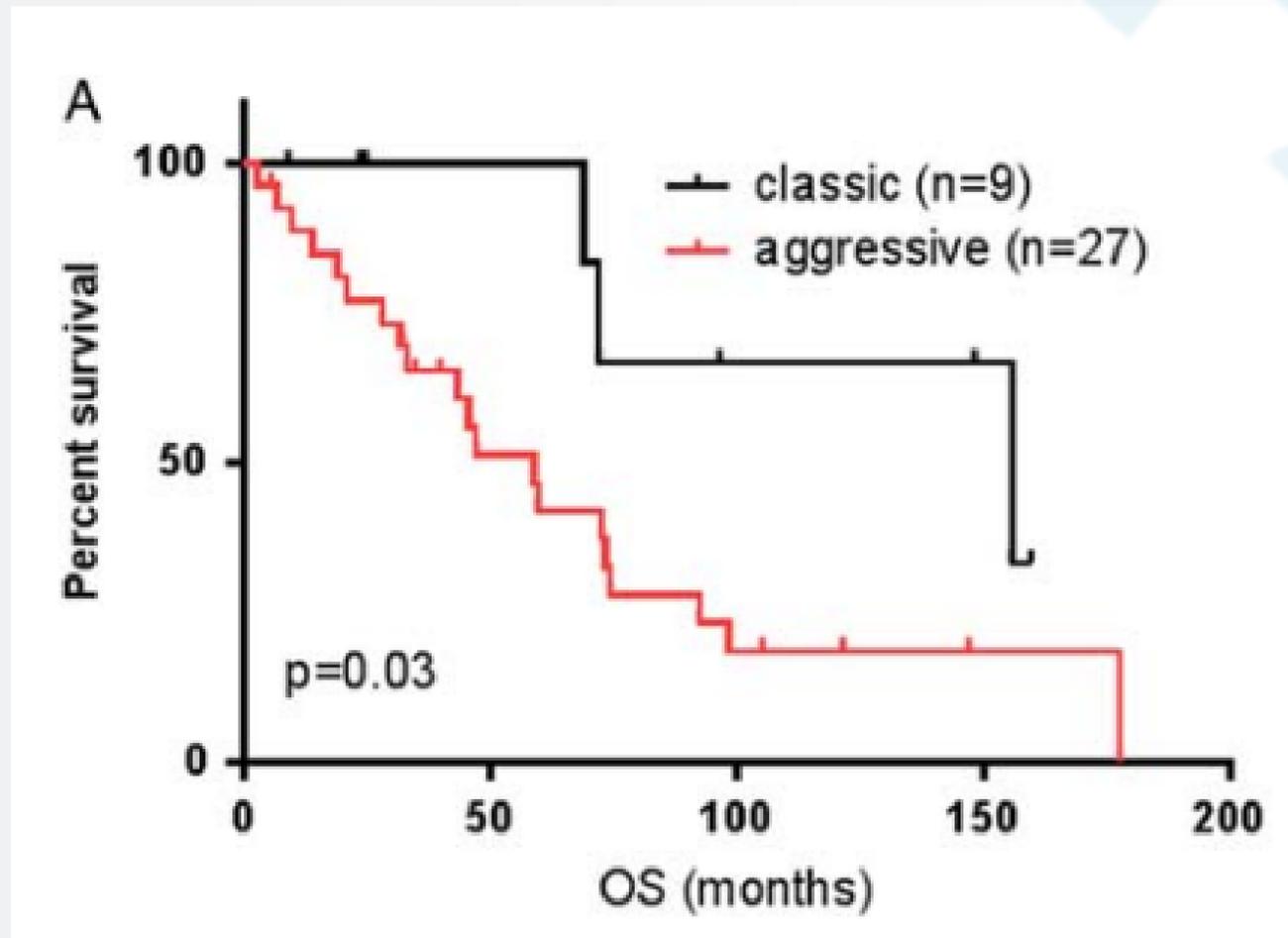


临床随访及生存率

总生存期 (OS)：从首次诊断为MCL的时间（无论是否累及皮肤）到死亡或最后一次随访的时间。

Skin to death：是指从MCL累及皮肤到死亡或最后一次随访的生存时间。

中位随访时间为47.2mo (2.8-177.6)；中位总生存期 (OS) 为69mo；平均skin to death时间24.3mo；



Part four

讨论

DISCUSSION



- ✓ MCL累及皮肤是一种罕见的表现。
- ✓ 本文共描述了37例累及皮肤的MCL患者，占本中心所有MCL病例的1.4%，与以往文献报道相符。
- ✓ MCL累及皮肤通常代表MCL的复发或进展。
- ✓ 约30%（11/37）的患者以皮肤受累为首发症状，但几乎所有病例经检查分期后显示已有全身表现（III/IV期），无系统性病变而仅存在皮肤受累的MCL极为罕见。

- ✓ MCL可累及真皮及皮下，但**未发现表皮受累**。
- ✓ 最常见的浸润方式为**弥漫性**。
- ✓ 在累及皮肤的MCL中，无论皮肤受累是否为初始症状，**侵袭性亚型较经典型更常见**。
- ✓ 本研究中多数患者为III/IV期，表明皮肤受累为MCL进展的表现而不是作为好发部位。

- ✓ 本研究中，评估了11例患者的EZH2表达，结果显示EZH2与ki-67增殖指数具有相关性。
- ✓ 侵袭性亚型中大多数细胞表达EZH2，经典型很少。
- ✓ MCL中EZH2过表达提示预后不良，EZH2可用于识别高风险的MCL患者。

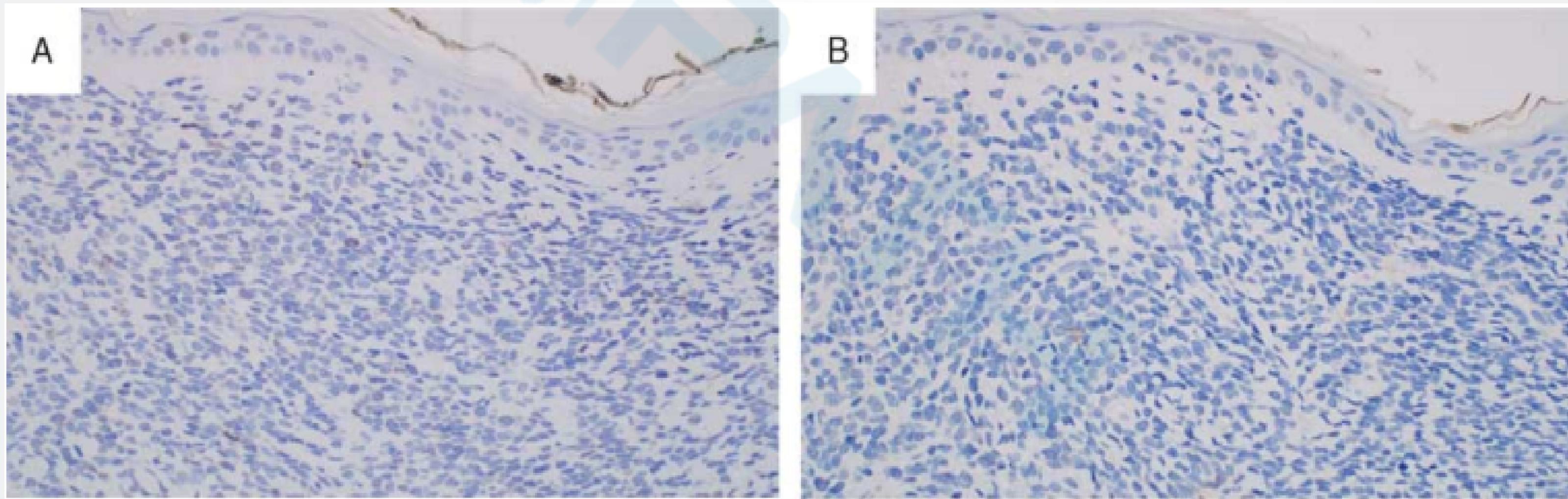
The Polycomb group protein EZH2 is upregulated in proliferating, cultured human mantle cell lymphoma

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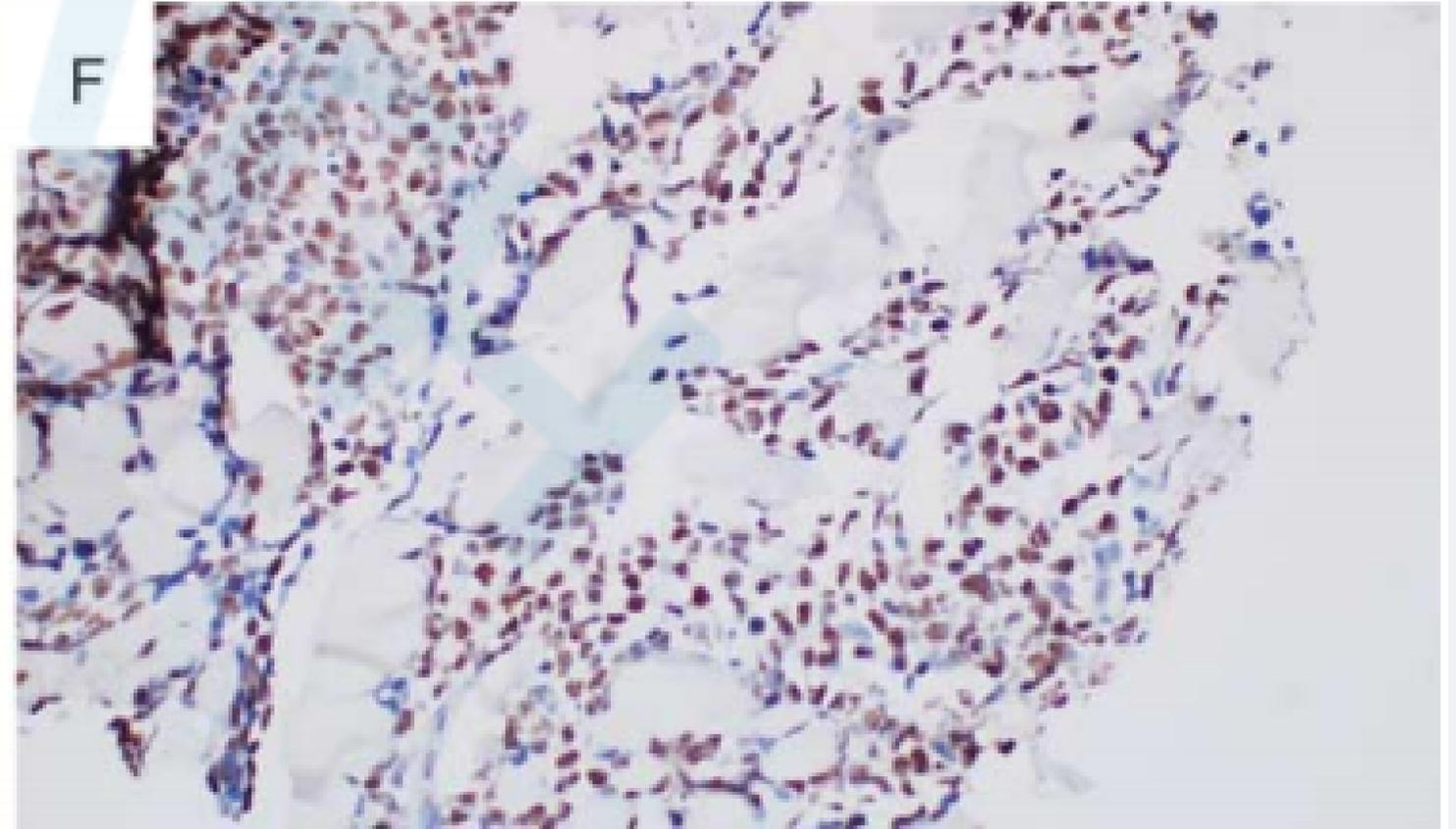
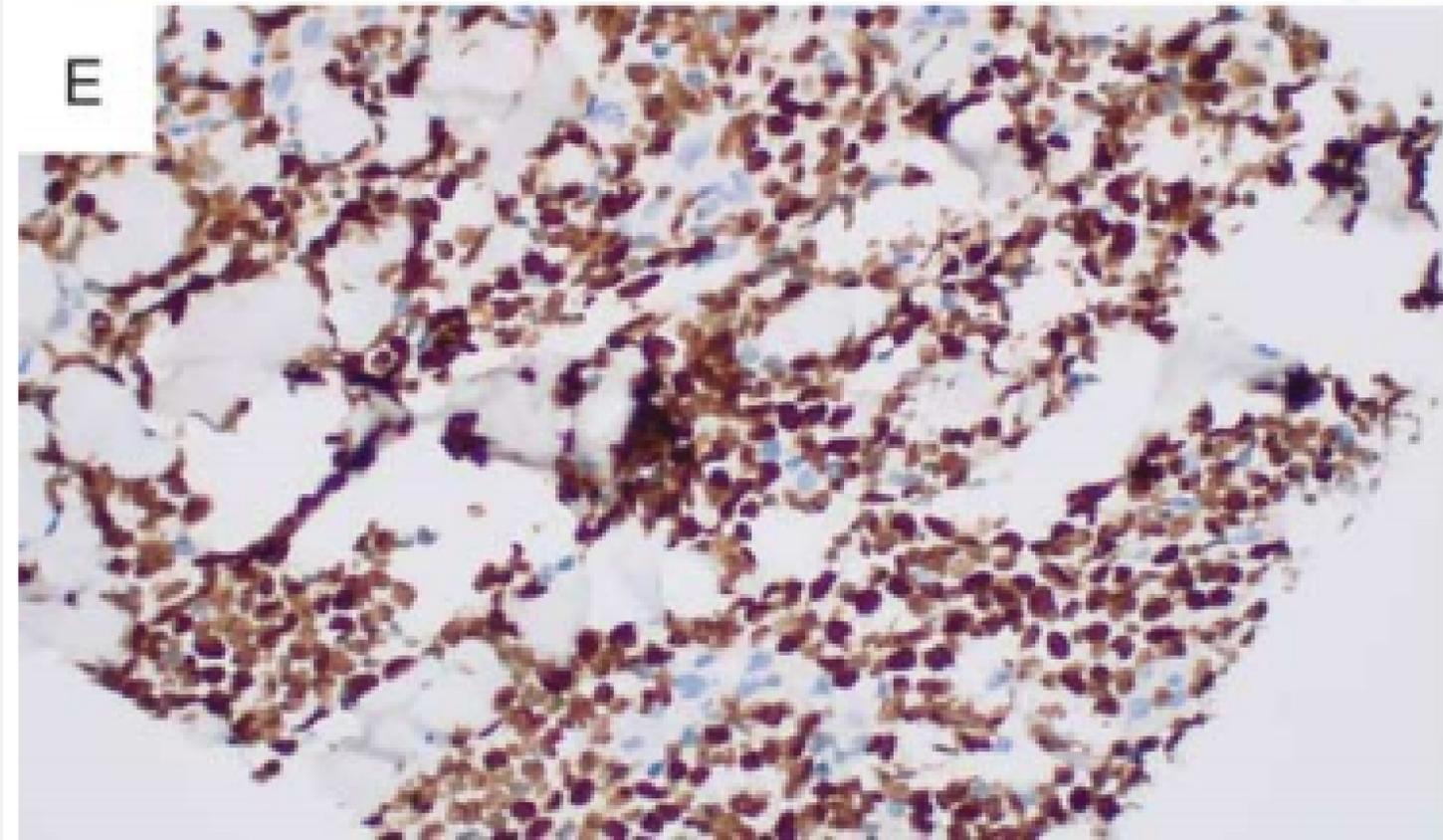
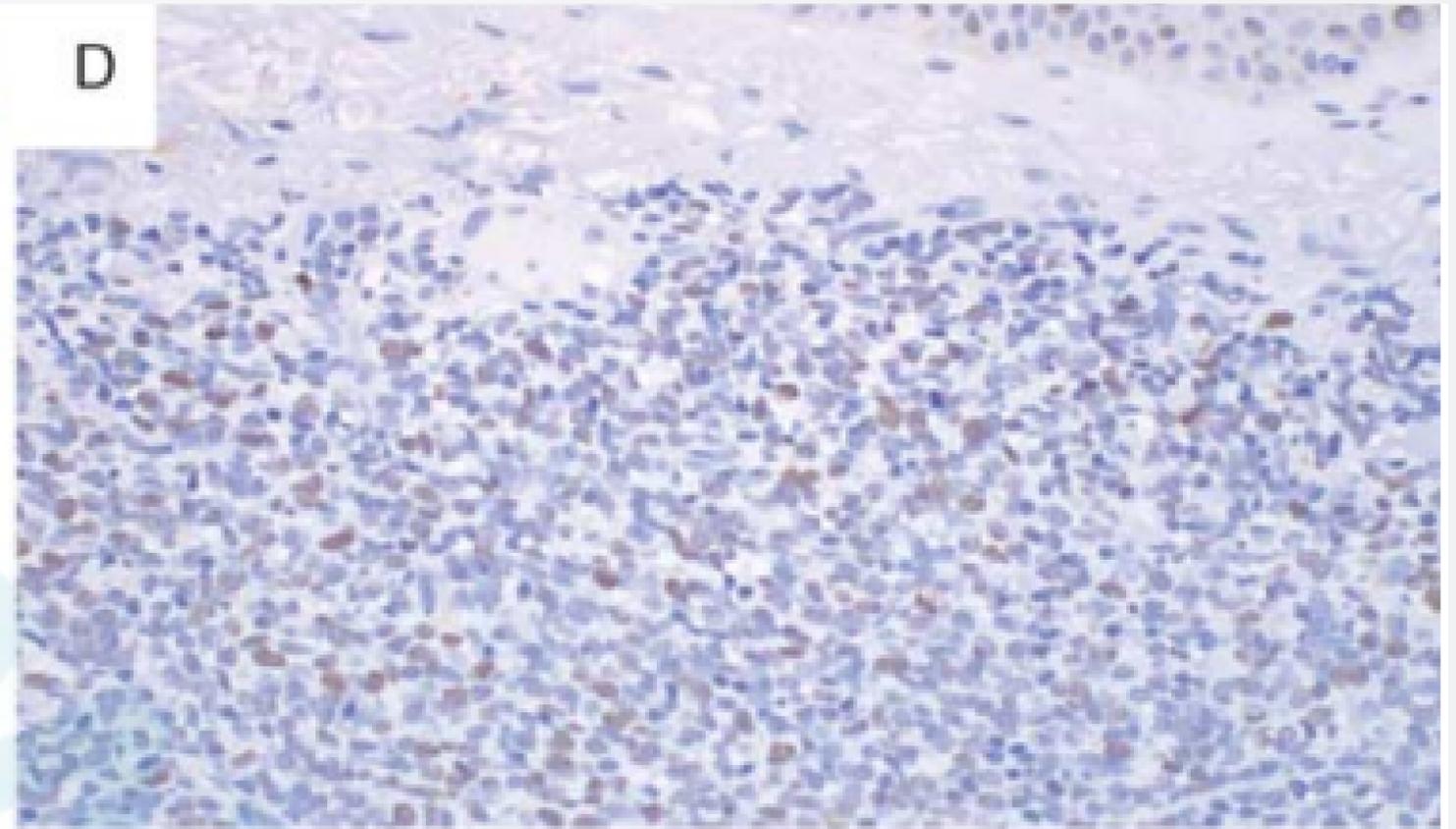
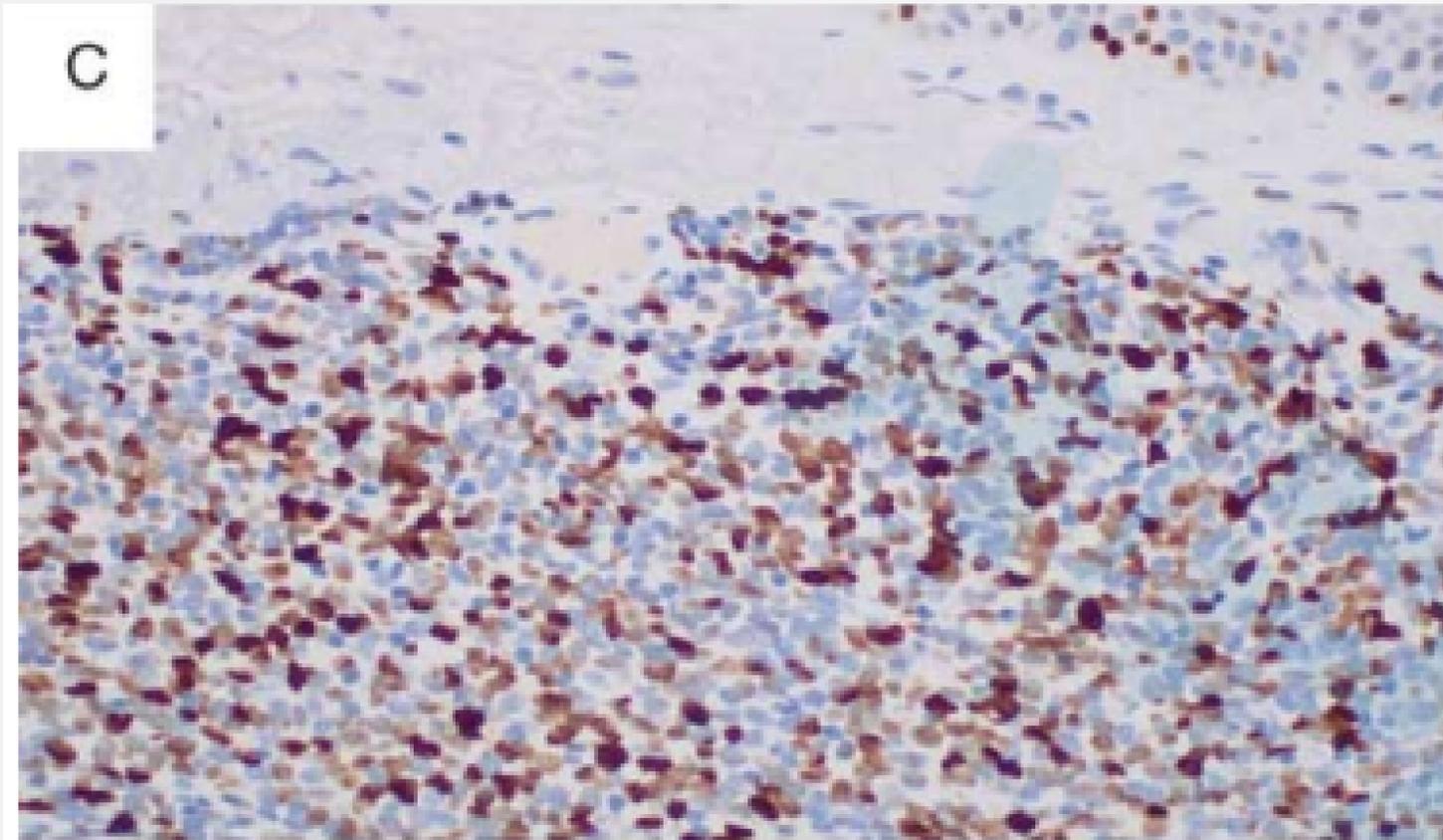
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MCL中ki-67增殖指数与EZH2表达之间的相关性



DISCUSSION



- ✓ p53突变是MCL已知的危险因素，并且和侵袭性形态相关。p53在免疫组化中过表达通常与p53突变具有相关性。
- ✓ 本研究中，约70%具有侵袭性亚型的MCL在 $\geq 30\%$ 的淋巴瘤细胞中显示p53过表达，表明p53突变可能参与了侵袭性亚型的发病机制。



PERGAMON

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Predictive factors for blastoid transformation in the common variant of mantle cell lymphoma

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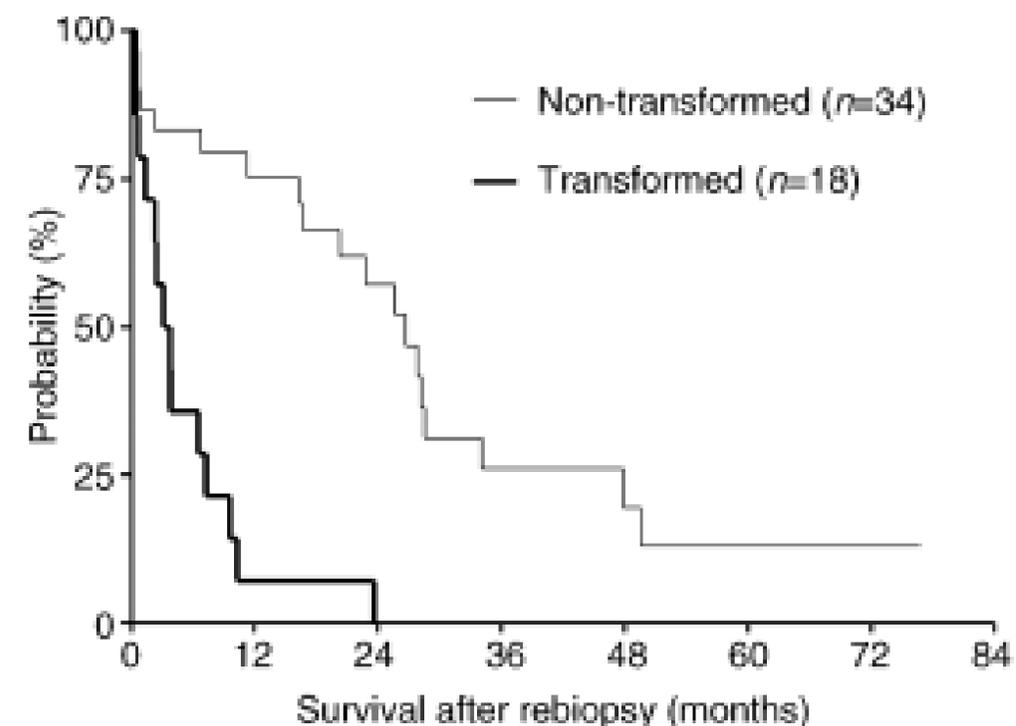


Fig. 4. Survival from the time of the rebiopsy to death of patients with blastoid transformation ("transformed") and of patients with no transformation at the time of disease progression ("non-transformed").

- ✓ 本研究表明，约60%初诊为经典型MCL的患者在复发/进展后转化为侵袭性亚型（中位间隔约4.1y）。但发生组织学亚型转化的患者与初诊为侵袭性亚型的患者相比，从皮肤受累到死亡的时间无显著差异。
- ✓ 无论是否发生转化，具有侵袭性亚型的患者具有更高的ki-67增殖指数，且与经典型相比预后差。

鉴别诊断

	cutaneous MCL (blastoid and pleomorphic)	Primary cutaneous DLBCL, leg type, PCLBCL
浸润范围	瘤细胞弥漫浸润真皮，可延伸至皮下，但不侵犯表皮	
	可有多处皮损	
好发性别	男性	女性
好发部位	四肢	小腿
免疫组化	Cyclin D1 (弥漫表达)、 SOX11、CD5、Bcl-2、CD43、 FMC7阳性； 偶尔IRF4/MUM1阳性；CD10、 Bcl-6常阴性。	Bcl-2、IRF4/MUM1 (10%不表达) FOXP1、MYC；大部分表达Bcl-6； CD5阴性 约2%可表达cyclin D1 (阳性瘤细胞数量少)
FISH检测	CCND1-IGH	CDKN2A、CDKN2B、Bcl-2、MALT1



Thank You

2019.11.18