

## Challenging our understanding of B-cell lymphomagenesis and risk

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## BRIEF REPORT

# Challenging our understanding of B-cell lymphomagenesis and risk: Paediatric high-grade B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified with a *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusion and an *IGH* deletion

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## Abstract

We report a unique case of high-grade B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified in a 5-year-old child. Whole-genome sequencing revealed a *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusion, usually seen in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL). This suggests the novel idea that *MLLT10* fusions are capable of driving B-cell malignancies. An *IGH* deletion usually only seen in adults was also found. These unique genetic findings provide novel insights into B-cell lymphomagenesis. The child remains in remission 7 year post chemotherapy, which demonstrates that novel complex molecular findings do not always denote high-risk disease.

## KEYWORDS

HGBL, lymphoma, *MLLT10*, NOS

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) is a heterogeneous group of malignancies that typically present as high-grade extranodal disease, are managed with chemotherapy, and have excellent survival outcomes.<sup>1</sup> The WHO classification currently distinguishes over 70 different types of B-cell NHLs, but Burkitt lymphoma (BL) and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) account for the vast majority of paediatric cases. Rarer types of NHL that can occur in children include large B-cell lymphoma (LBCL) with *IRF4* rearrangement, high-grade B-cell lymphoma

(HGBL) with 11q aberration, EBV-positive DLBCL, ALK-positive LBCL and plasmablastic lymphoma.<sup>2</sup> In even rarer cases, NHLs are difficult to classify due to atypical presentation, histology, immunohistochemistry or genetics. This makes the optimal management and prognosis unclear.<sup>3</sup> We report the case of a 5-year-old with NHL that was difficult to classify. It possessed features of both mature and immature B-cell NHL, and whole-genome sequencing (WGS) revealed mutations not reported before in a childhood lymphoma. These provide novel insights into B-cell lymphomagenesis.

## 2 | CASE DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

A 5-year-old male with no significant past medical history presented with rapidly enlarging masses over the right temple and parotid, plus

**Abbreviations:** ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AML, acute myeloid leukaemia; BL, Burkitt lymphoma; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; HGBL, high-grade B-cell lymphoma; HGBL, NOS, high-grade B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified; LBCL, large B-cell lymphoma; LBL, lymphoblastic lymphoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; WGS, whole-genome sequencing.

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lymphadenopathy. The rest of their systemic examination was normal, as were their peripheral blood counts and lactate dehydrogenase. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and staging computed tomography (CT) revealed no additional lesions, including no lesions within the central nervous system, but bone marrow assessment revealed 45%–50% blasts. Histopathological and immunohistochemical assessment of the tumour revealed medium-sized CD79a- and PAX5-positive B cells with blastoid morphology, irregular rasinoid nuclei, small nucleoli or less frequently one large nucleolus, and an overall 'starry sky' appearance (Figure S1). Further immunohistochemical analyses identified other immature features consistent with the observed blastoid morphology, including CD10 positivity and only patchy CD20 positivity. However, mature B-cell features were also present, including positive surface immunoglobulin, MUM1 and BCL6, strongly positive CD20 in focal areas of lymphoma, and negative terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT) and CD34. In addition, Ki67 staining identified the proliferative fraction to be 60%, and limited genetic analyses, which were standard in the clinic at the time of diagnosis, demonstrated no rearrangements or copy number changes in *MYC*, *BCL2* or *BCL6*. Overall, histopathological, immunohistochemical and genetic analysis of this child's tumour led to the rare diagnosis of stage IV HGBL, not otherwise specified (HGBL, NOS) with blastoid morphology. The child was managed with 7 months of chemotherapy for mature B-cell NHL with bone marrow involvement following a FAB/LMB96 approach, and remains in remission 7 years post chemotherapy.

Tumour and matched germline WGS were performed for the 100,000 Genomes Project. This revealed no pertinent germline findings and a relatively low somatic mutation burden.<sup>4</sup> Mutational signature analysis identified the 'clock-like' signatures 1 and 5 contributing to most of the mutation burden (Figure 1A and Figure S2). Given the low overall mutational frequency, these signatures likely represent random mutation acquisition during normal ageing/growing.<sup>5</sup> In total, four somatic events were deemed pertinent (Figure 1B,C). Of these, the *DDX3X::MLLT10* translocation and *IGH* deletion have not been reported in a paediatric B-cell lymphoma before.

*MLLT10* fusions, including with *DDX3X*, are found in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL),<sup>6,7</sup> T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma (LBL)<sup>8</sup> and acute myeloid leukaemia (AML).<sup>9</sup> In this case, the translocation, t(10;X)(p12.31;p11.4), results in an in-frame fusion of *DDX3X* exons 1–4 and *MLLT10* exons 18–24 (Figure 2 and Figure S3).<sup>4</sup> Multiple breakpoints exist in T-cell malignancies for *DDX3X::MLLT10*, including one similar to this case: exons 1–3 of *DDX3X* and exons 17–24 of *MLLT10*.<sup>7</sup> In all, the *MLLT10* octapeptide motif-leucine-zipper domain is maintained, which is crucial for leukaemogenesis.<sup>8,10</sup> Other maintained features include the *DDX3X* nuclear export signal and *MLLT10* nuclear localisation signal.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, we suggest the novel idea that *MLLT10* rearrangements drive B-cell malignancies too.

The second somatic change that has not been identified in paediatric lymphomas before is an *IGH* deletion. These occur in mature adult B-cell malignancies, including chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)<sup>11</sup> and DLBCL.<sup>12</sup>

The other somatic events (Figure 1C) are not unexpected. *KMT2D* is a tumour suppressor that regulates homeobox genes and is important

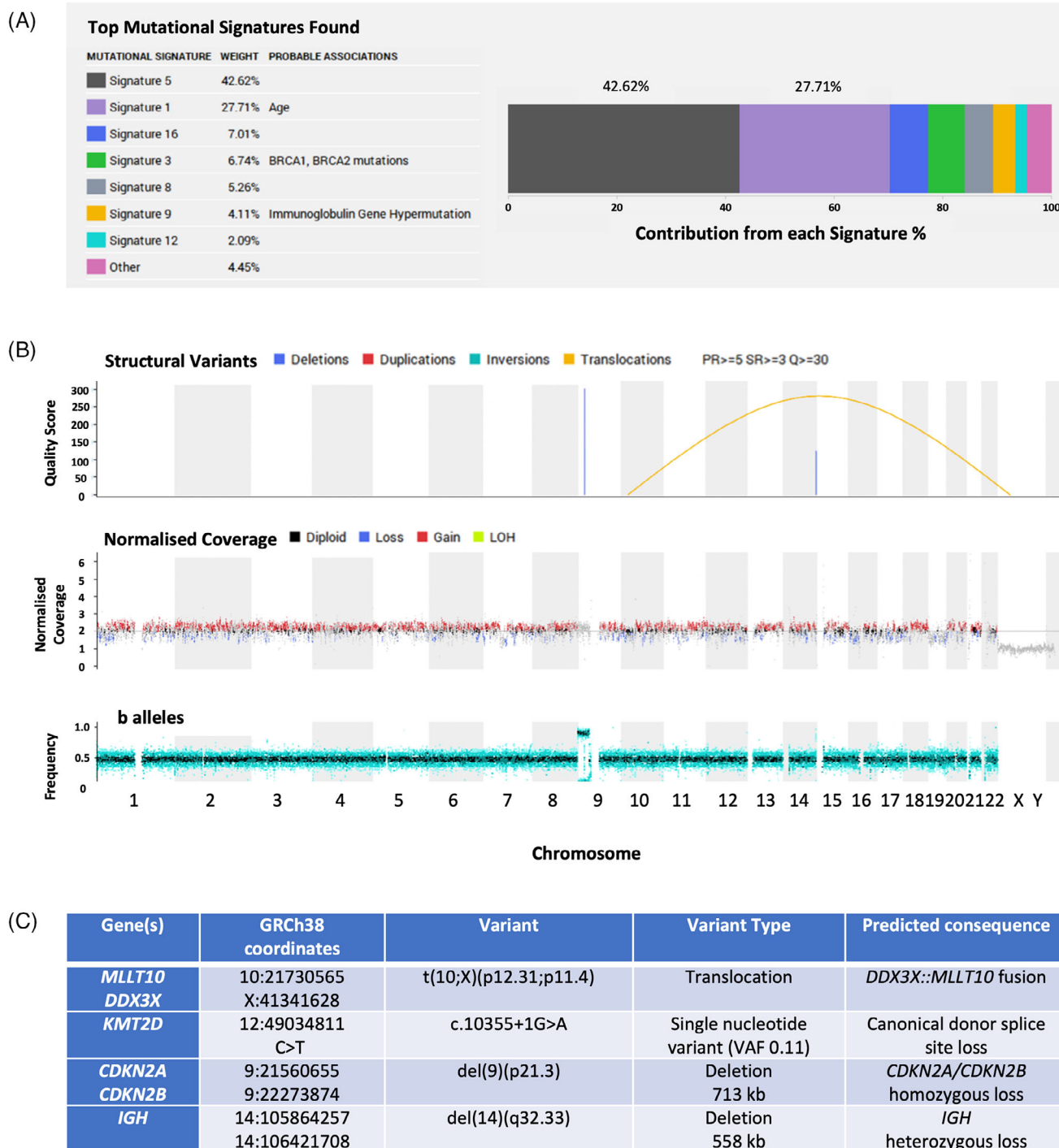
in B-cell receptor signalling and apoptosis.<sup>13</sup> *CDKN2A/CDKN2B* are tumour suppressors with roles in the cell cycle, apoptosis and immune responses.<sup>14</sup> Inactivation of these genes is common in leukaemias and lymphomas,<sup>12–19</sup> including HGBL, NOS.<sup>15,20</sup> Indeed, concurrent *CDKN2A/CDKN2B* deletions were seen in three of four ALL cases with *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusions.<sup>7</sup>

In summary, we report a HGBL, NOS with unique molecular findings. The tumour possessed a *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusion usually only seen in T-cell disease and an *IGH* deletion usually only seen in adults.

### 3 | DISCUSSION

We present a case of paediatric HGBL, NOS with unusual histology and immunohistochemistry and previously undescribed genetic changes. It is highly unusual to see a paediatric B-cell lymphoma with genetic events usually found in malignancies with other origins, such as T-cell ALL and CLL. This tumour appears to have been driven by a *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusion and an accompanying *IGH* deletion, both of which have not been seen before in paediatric B-cell NHLs. When *DDX3X::MLLT10* fusions are observed in ALL, they increase *MLLT10* expression, leading to increased homeobox gene activity. This promotes cell cycle progression and drives leukaemogenesis.<sup>8,9</sup> Although *DDX3X::MLLT10* translocations have not been reported in B-cell malignancies before, *DDX3X* loss of function mutations have been in BL,<sup>21,22</sup> DLBCL,<sup>21</sup> HGBL, NOS<sup>15</sup> and CLL.<sup>23</sup> In BL, these buffer MYC-induced proteotoxic stress during early lymphomagenesis.<sup>21</sup> As *DDX3X::MLLT10* translocations decrease *DDX3X* expression in T-cell LBL,<sup>8</sup> a similar effect may have facilitated early lymphomagenesis in this case, although independently of MYC. However, the oncogenic and tumour suppressor functions of *DDX3X* require further characterisation.<sup>7</sup> *IGH* deletions are usually seen in CLL<sup>11</sup> and DLBCL,<sup>12</sup> and it is thought that they may activate an unknown oncogene at 14q.<sup>11</sup> Together, these changes, seen individually in either immature or mature B-cell malignancies, challenge our understanding of the genesis of the lymphoma seen in this case.

Difficult to classify B-cell NHLs are currently allocated HGBL, NOS or double/triple hit lymphoma within the WHO classification.<sup>2</sup> These are rare and biological courses are difficult to predict, but they are typically thought to have worse outcomes than other lymphomas.<sup>3,15</sup> Of note here, poor prognoses are also seen with: *MLLT10* rearrangements in T-cell ALL<sup>6,7</sup> and AML<sup>9</sup>; *IGH* changes in CLL and prolymphocytic leukaemia<sup>11</sup>; *KMT2D* mutations in DLBCL<sup>24</sup> and mantle cell lymphoma<sup>16</sup>; and *CDKN2A/CDKN2B* deletions in DLBCL,<sup>14</sup> follicular lymphoma,<sup>25</sup> cutaneous T-cell lymphoma<sup>18</sup> and ALL.<sup>19,26</sup> Moreover, there are few sufficiently comparable cases of paediatric HGBL, NOS in the literature, as well as limited available understanding of the genetic changes seen in the current case. In situations such as this, clinicians may consider whether intensified therapy is required and/or whether there is a place for the use of novel therapeutics, such as MAPK<sup>27</sup> or KDM5<sup>28</sup> inhibitors for *KMT2D* mutations; CDK4/6 inhibitors for *CDKN2A/CDKN2B* deletions<sup>19</sup>; and DOT1L inhibitors for *MLLT10* changes.<sup>7</sup> However, the child remains disease-free 7 years



**FIGURE 1** Whole-genome sequencing results. (A) Somatic mutational signature analysis. Mathematical methods (decomposition by non-negative least squares) were used to assess the top mutation signatures contributing to the overall mutation burden observed in the tumour. These mutation signatures have been derived using the analysis of large sequencing datasets (10,952 exomes and 1048 whole-genomes from 40 distinct tumour types) in order to group patterns of relative contextual frequencies of different single nucleotide variants. (B and C) Somatic events. (B) Linear genome plot of global somatic structural variants (top track) and copy number aberrations (middle track). (C) Tabular summary of the four identified clinically pertinent somatic variants. VAF: variant allele frequency.

after chemotherapy alone. This cautions against overtreating patients with novel complex molecular findings due to assumptions that these confer high risk. Indeed, as WGS is not ubiquitous in clinical practice, we may have more sequencing data for unusual and/or aggressive cases. Therefore, we should presume neither that all findings are

responsible for this phenotype, nor that these findings would not be found in typical disease.

In summary, paediatric HGBL, NOS is a rare entity that is difficult to diagnose, select treatment, and predict prognosis for. The child in this case had novel genetic changes, but remains disease-free following



**FIGURE 2** *DDX3X::MLLT10* gene fusion. Fusion-specific PCR primers were designed to confirm the presence of the *DDX3X::MLLT10* gene fusion detected in the patient's tumour sample by whole-genome sequencing. An amplicon at the expected size of 780 bp was detected in the patient's tumour sample only. This amplicon was subsequently sequenced to confirm the genomic breakpoints of the fusion, which are demonstrated by the schematic. Sequencing demonstrated a somatically acquired translocation between the short arm of chromosome X (cytogenetic band p11.4) and the short arm of chromosome 10 (cytogenetic band p12.31). The genomic coordinates of the breakpoints (genome reference build 38) map to intron 4 of the *DDX3X* gene (transcript NM\_001356) and intron 17 of the *MLLT10* gene (transcript NM\_004641). This translocation opposes exon 4 of *DDX3X* to exon 18 of *MLLT10*, leading to a *DDX3X::MLLT10* gene fusion. Fluorescent sequencing analysis (sequence data show the negative strand in the opposite direction) confirms this fusion. Upon splicing and transcription, this fusion is predicted to maintain the amino acid read frame and result in a *DDX3X::MLLT10* chimeric protein. Block arrows: exons; grey: untranslated region; blue: *DDX3X* coding exons; red: *MLLT10* coding exons; grey connecting lines: introns; amino acid Ser: serine; arg: arginine; Gly: glycine; Pro: proline; Val: valine.

chemotherapy alone. The case provides novel insights into paediatric B-cell lymphomagenesis and highlights that NHLs are a more heterogeneous group than the WHO classification currently accounts for. Indeed it is most likely that lymphoma is a continuous spectrum of disease, and the classification boundaries imposed are artificial. Therefore, a multinational effort to sequence these rare tumours is required to improve understanding of B-cell lymphomagenesis, and to optimally categorise and manage these cases.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

Lucy Hare, Jamie Trotman, Patrick Tarpey and Elizabeth Hook declare they have no conflicts of interest. G. A. Amos Burke has received institutional consultancy fees from Roche, Takeda, Novartis and Janssen.

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## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

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