

High-Grade B-cell Lymphoma Double Hit or Double Expressing

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MYC-R confer inferior pronostic

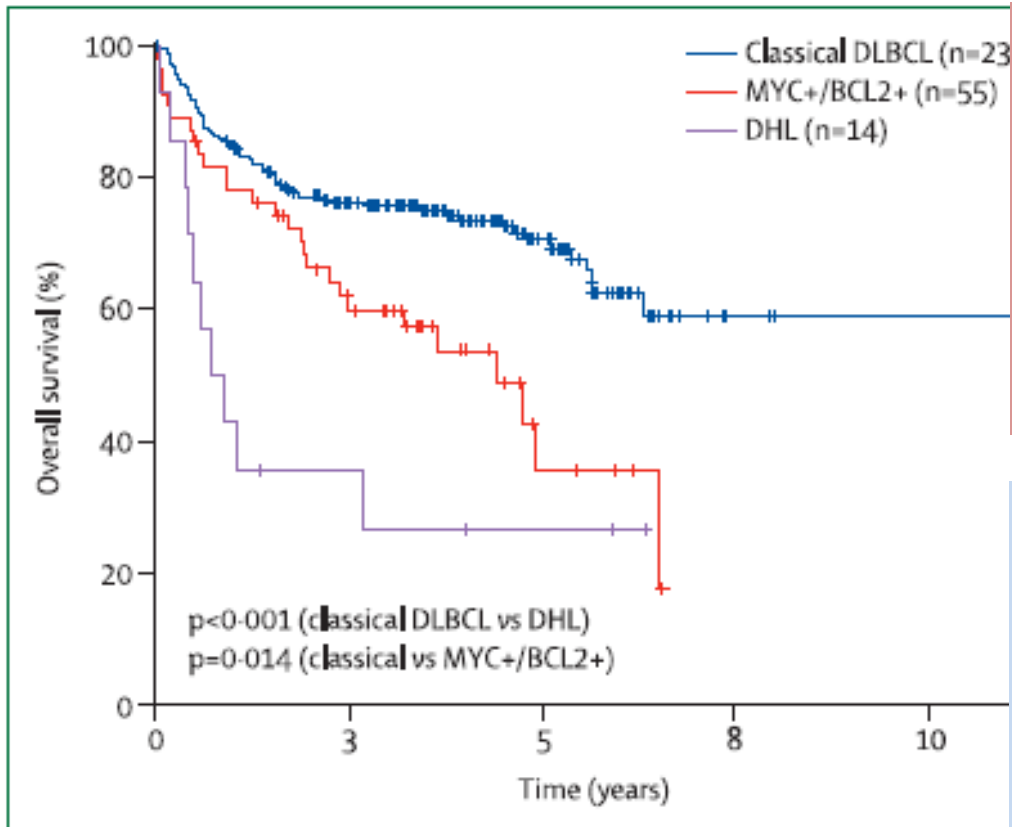


Figure 2: Double-protein-expression lymphoma has an intermediate outcome between DHL and classical DLBCL

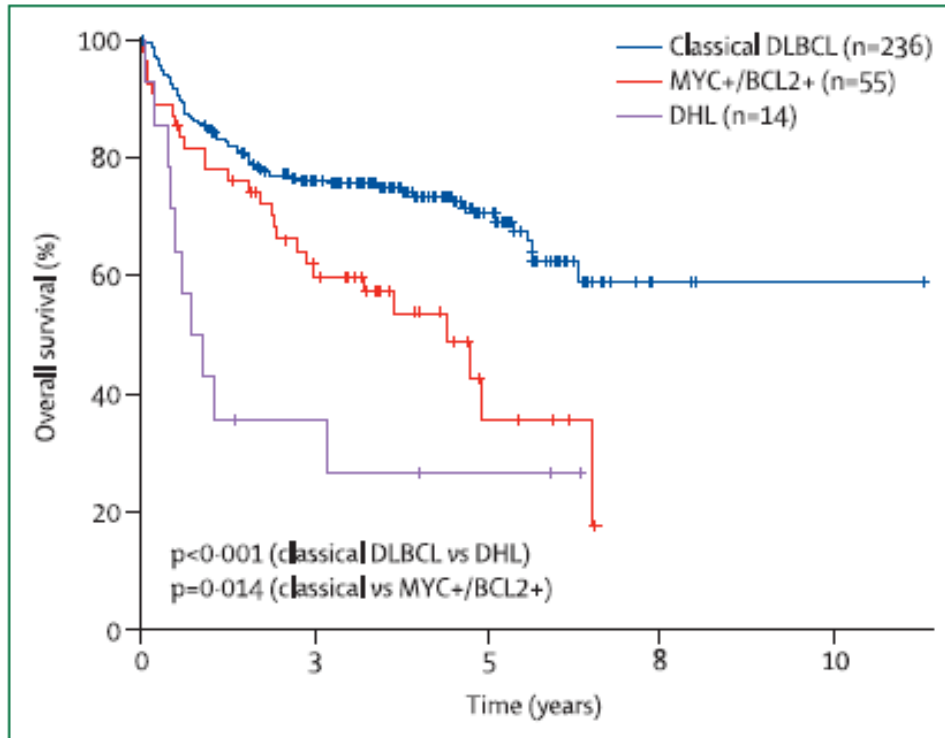
DHL=double-hit lymphoma. DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Reproduced with permission from Johnson and colleagues²⁸

**Sarkozy C, Traverse-Glehen A, Coiffier B
Lancet Oncol 2016**

**DOUBLE/TRIPLE HIT
LYMPHOMA**
Separate provisionnal entity
WHO 2016
HIGH GRADE B LYMPHOMA

- 2/3 MYC-R=
 - BCL2 and/or BCL6-R
- HGBL-DH :
 - 80% MYC-R/ BCL2-R
 - 20% MYC -R/ BCL6-R/BCL2-E not having a BCL2-R

Coexpression of MYC and BCL2 confer inferior prognosis



DUAL EXPRESSOR DLBCL

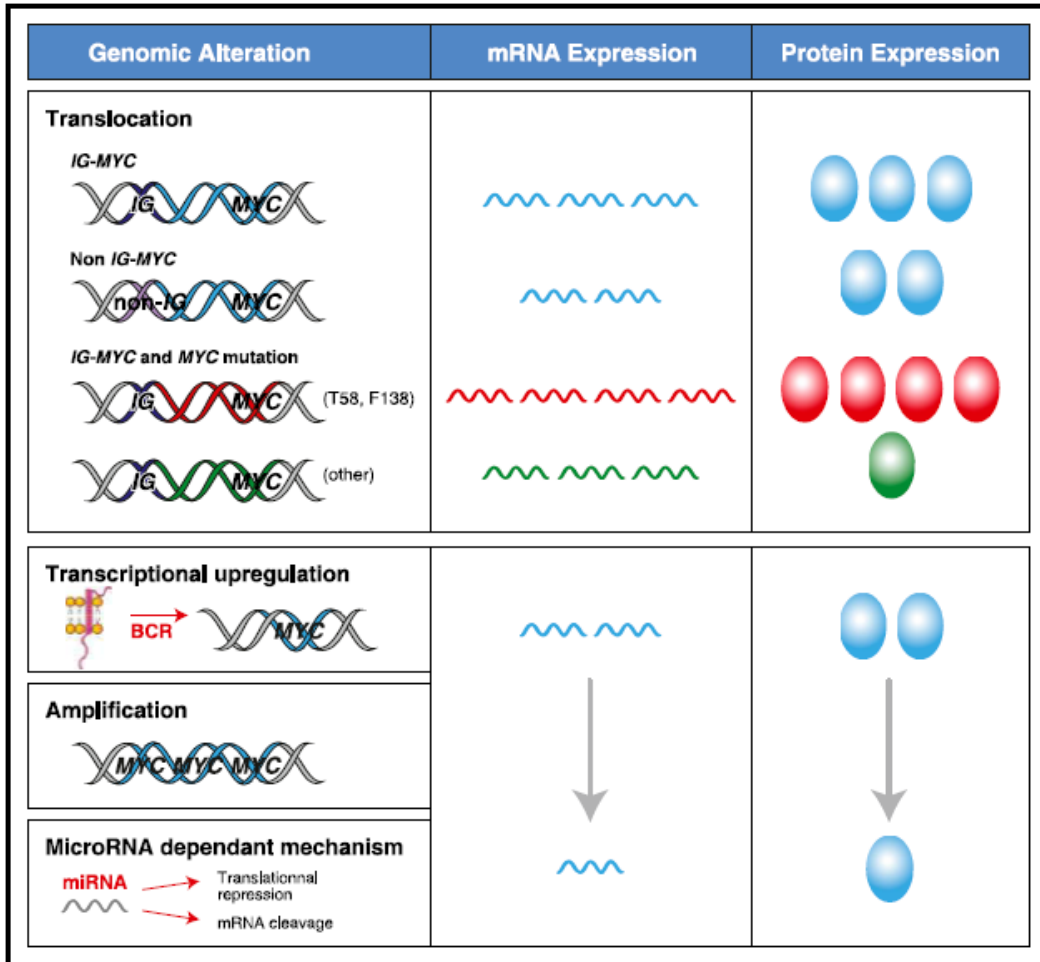
**Outcome superior to
that of HGBL-DH**

DLBCL, NOS (WHO 2016)

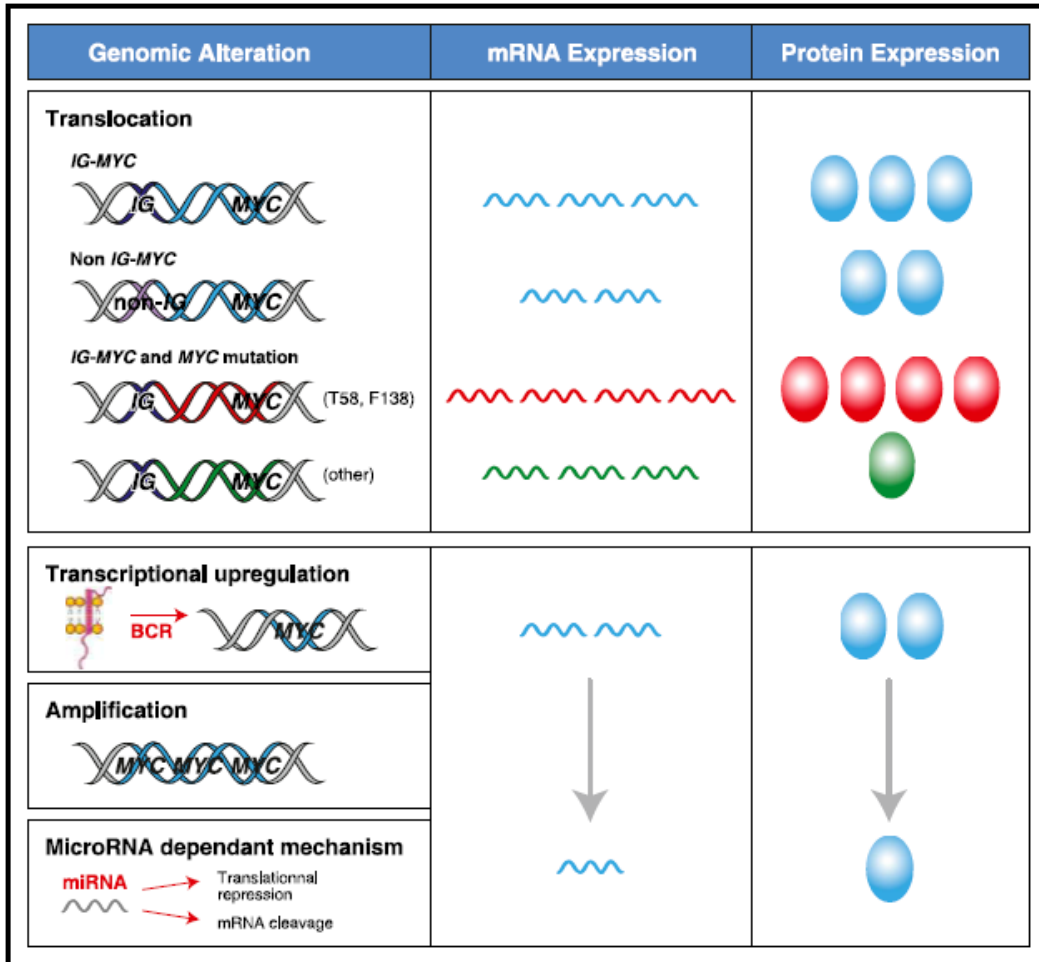
Figure 3: Double protein expression lymphoma has an intermediate

**Sarkozy C, Traverse-Glehen A, Coiffier B
Lancet Oncol 2016**

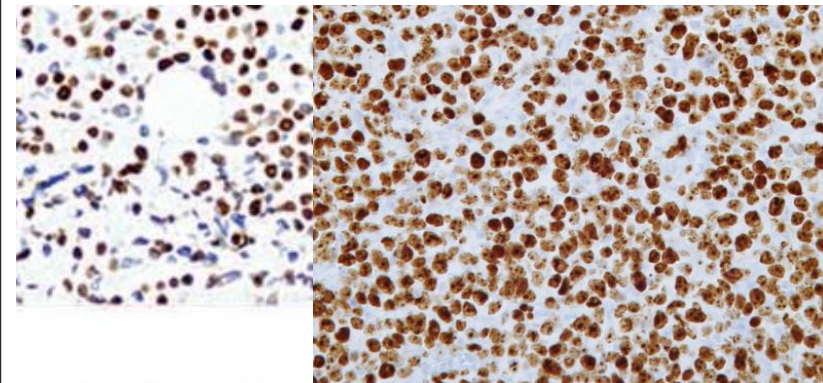
Mechanism of MYC upregulation



Mechanism of MYC upregulation

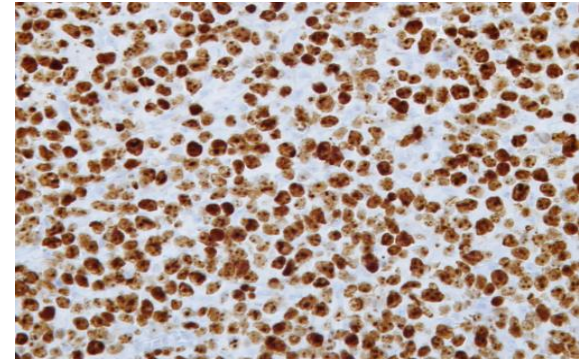
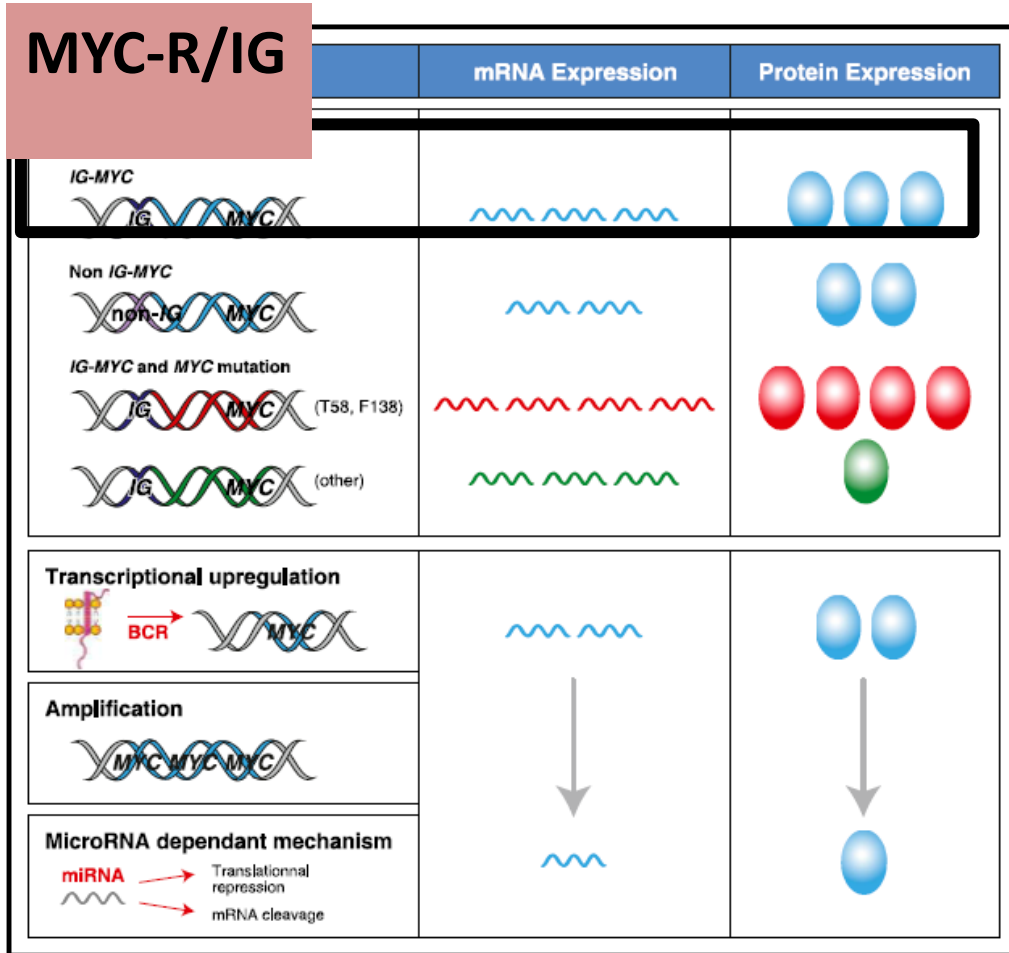


impact on the level of protein expression



- 30 to 40 % DLBCL,
- 60% HGBL,
- 70 to 100% of BL,
- 5% of normal GC B cells

Mechanism of MYC upregulation



Highest levels of MYC mRNA/protein

Constitutively active transcription driven by the IG promoter

**100% BL, 60% HGCL
5% DLBCL**

Mechanism of MYC upregulation




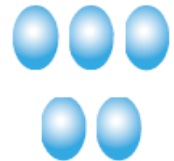


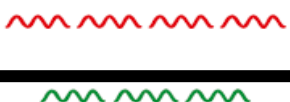
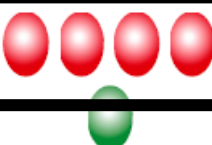






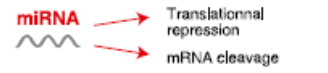


Genomic Alteration	mRNA Expression	Protein Expression
MYC-R/non-IG		
Non IG-MYC 		
IG-MYC and MYC mutation 	 	
Transcriptional upregulation 		
Amplification 		
MicroRNA dependant mechanism 		

5% DLBCL

Mechanism unclear

Quantity of mRNA
and protein lower
than in IG/MYC

Mechanism of MYC upregulation

Genomic Alteration	mRNA Expression	Protein Expression
Translocation <i>IG-MYC</i>  <i>Non IG-MYC</i> 		
MUTATIONS <i>IG-MYC and MYC mutation</i>  (T58, F138)  (other)		
Transcriptional upregulation 		
Amplification 		
MicroRNA dependant mechanism 		

SomaticHM



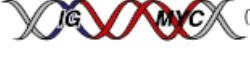






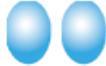











In the presence or absence of translocations

Prevalence and pattern of mutation distinct between BL and DLBCL

Upregulation of MYC by SHM

- Prevalence: BL>DLBCL
- Gain of function MYC mutants (T58 and F138) common in BL, <1% DLBCL
- In BL: T58 mutants
 - protect MYC RNA degradation leading to higher protein level
 - accelerate cellular proliferation
 - inhibit apoptosis
- In contrast, in DLBCL,
 - non T58 or F138 variants decrease MYC expression

Mechanism of MYC upregulation









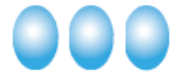









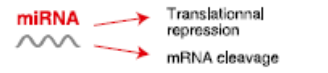


Genomic Alteration	mRNA Expression	Protein Expression
Translocation <i>IG-MYC</i>  <i>Non IG-MYC</i>  <i>IG-MYC and MYC mutation</i>  (T58, F138)  (other)	   	   
Transcriptional upregulation AMPLIFICATION		
Amplification 		
MicroRNA dependant mechanism  → Translational repression  → mRNA cleavage		

8 to 20% DLBCL

Not associated with increased MYC protein expression

Not associated with inferior survival

Mechanism of MYC upregulation

Genomic Alteration	mRNA Expression	Protein Expression
Translocation <i>IG-MYC</i>  <i>Non IG-MYC</i>  <i>IG-MYC and MYC mutation</i>  (T58, F138)  (other)	   	   
Transcriptional upregulation 		
Amplification 		
MicroRNA dependant mechanism 		

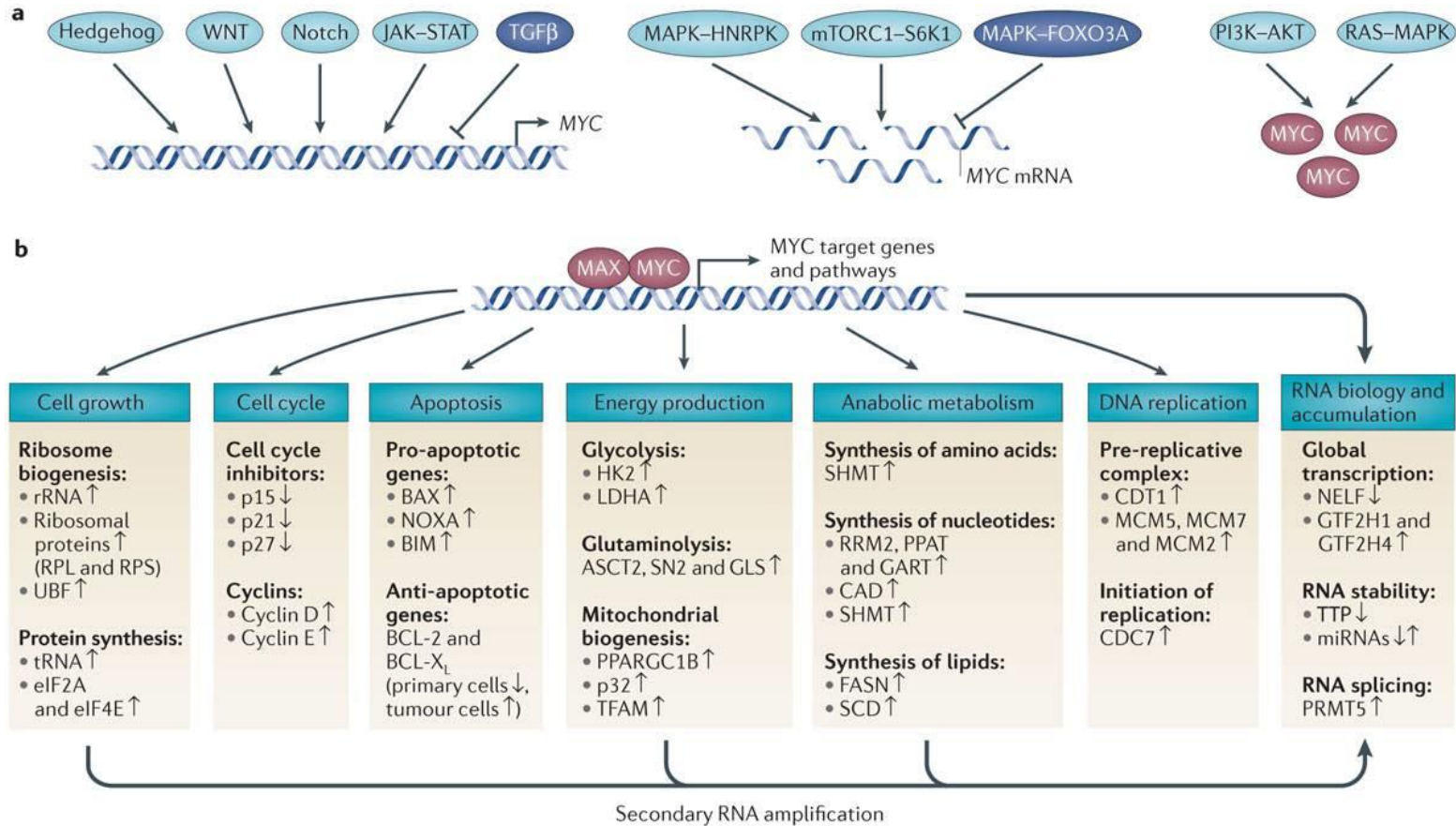
Other factors can affect MYC level without altering the integrity or location of the MYC locus

BCR and NFKB signaling pathway: increase transcription of MYC through direct or indirect interaction at the promoter

BCL2 deregulation

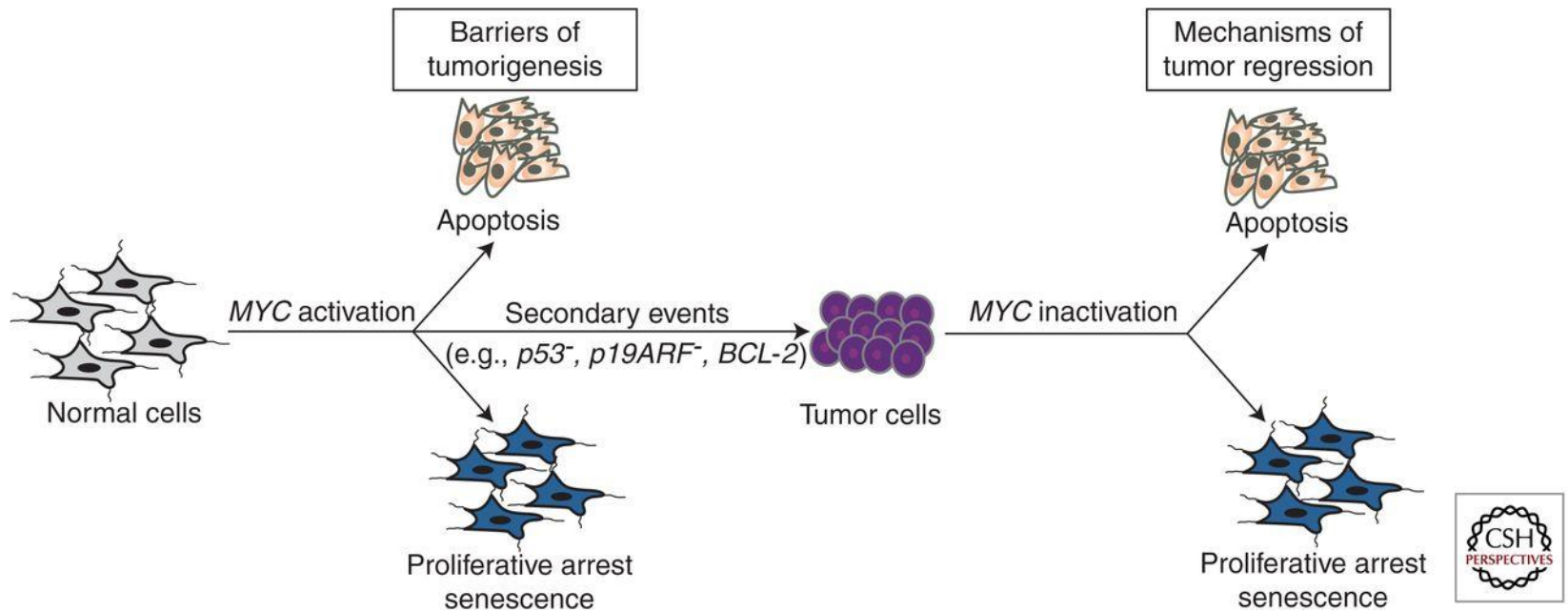
- BCL2 translocations usually early events
- Result of aberrant VDJ recombination in IG gene in the BM
- BCL2 mutated
 - in 68% GCB-DLBCL and 6% of ABC-DLBCL
 - Associated with BCL2 –R and protein expression
 - Consistently spare the BH3 domain, necessary for its antiapoptotic function
 - Binding site for BH3 mimetics such as venetoclax

MYC: 8q24



gene-activating and gene repressing functions dependent on its binding partners and the cellular context

MYC-induced cancer initiation and maintenance.



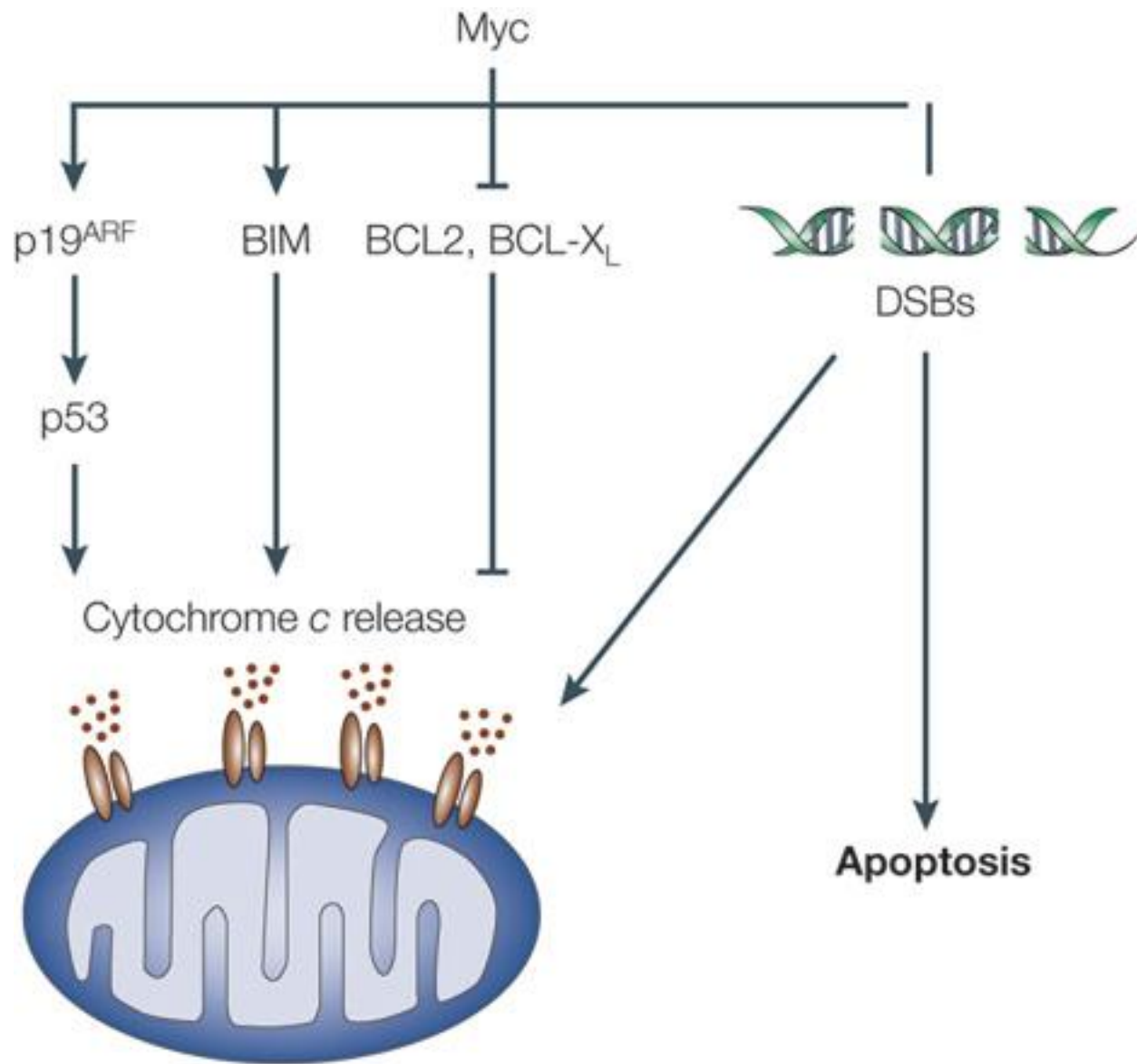
Meital Gabay et al. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med
2014;4:a014241

MYC= transcriptional amplifier

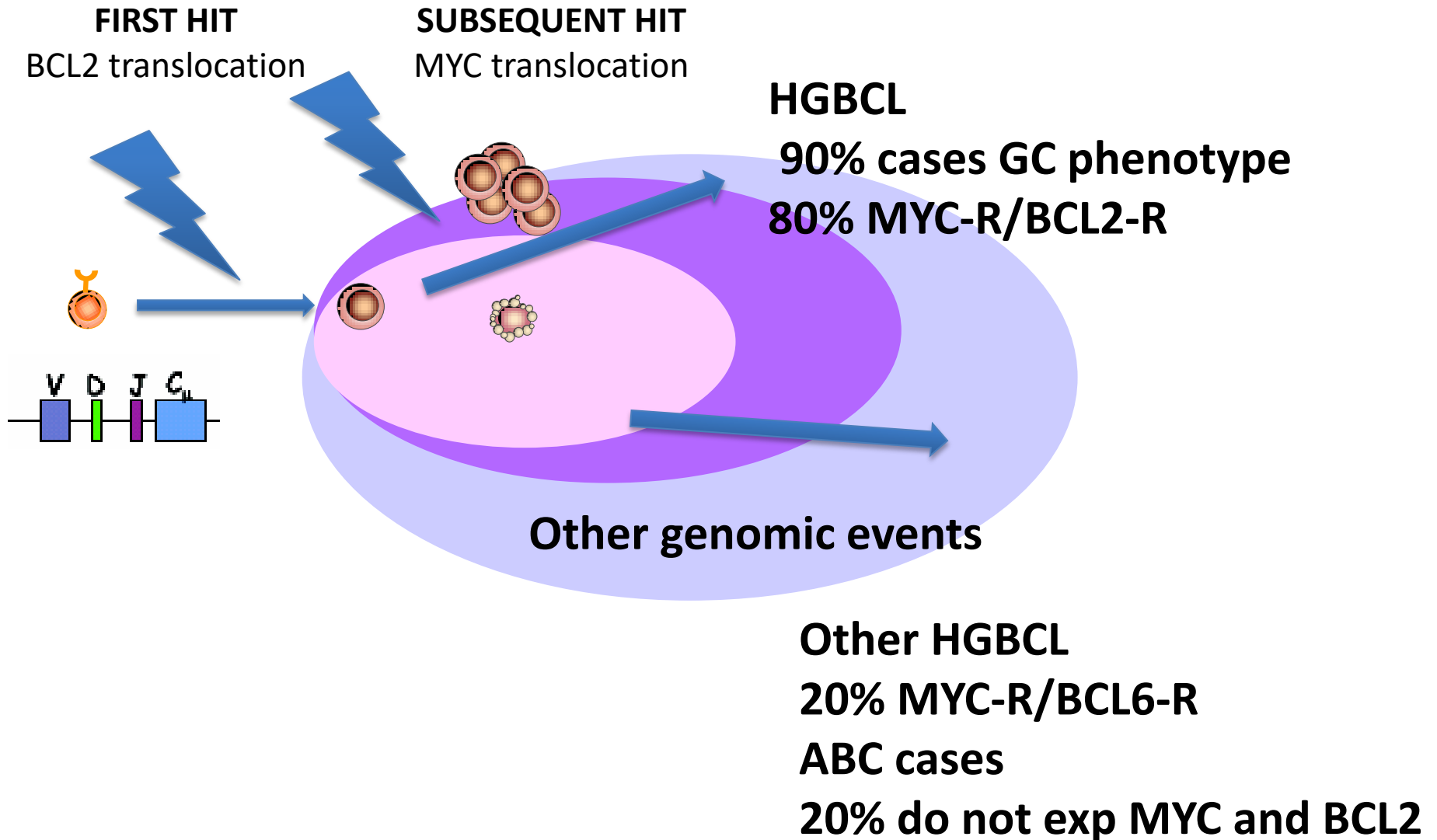
- Increases the transcription of genes that are already poised to be expressed
- Rather than initiating the transcription of new target genes
- In aggressive lymphoma:
 - Myc expression promotes cell proliferation, induces genomic instability and amplifies the transcriptional program already in place

BCL2= 18q21

- Originally describe in FL
- BCL2 protein expression in >50% DLBCL, 80% of HGBL, not observed in BL or normal GC cell
- Oncogene,
 - but lymphocytes overexpressing BCL2 require additional genomic alterations before developing overt lymphoma
- Primary function:
 - to promote cell survival by inhibiting apoptosis



Pathogenesis HGBL-DH : MYC/BCL2



Double expressor DLBCL

- **Not define a specific tumor biology**
- A **pronostic biomarker** of poor outcome at diagnosis and relapse
- Reproducible despite using different AB clones and threshold
- Functional readout of the cumulative genomic alterations that ultimately lead to their overexpression, mainly BCR and NFkB signaling in ABC patients and translocations in GCB patients
- May be clinically relevant: targeting BCR and BCL2 in ABC but not GCB DE DLBCL

MYC translocation alone?

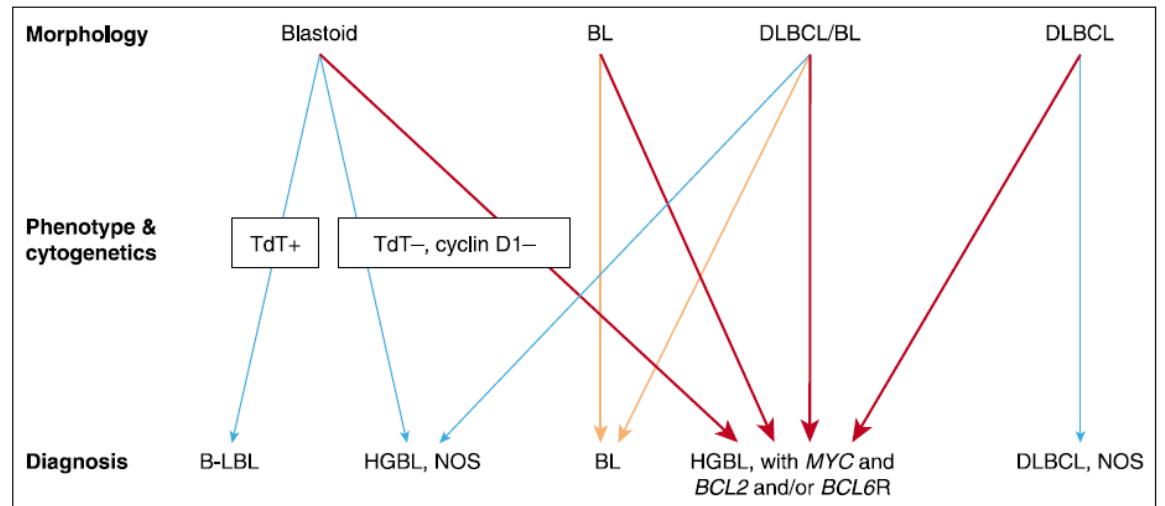
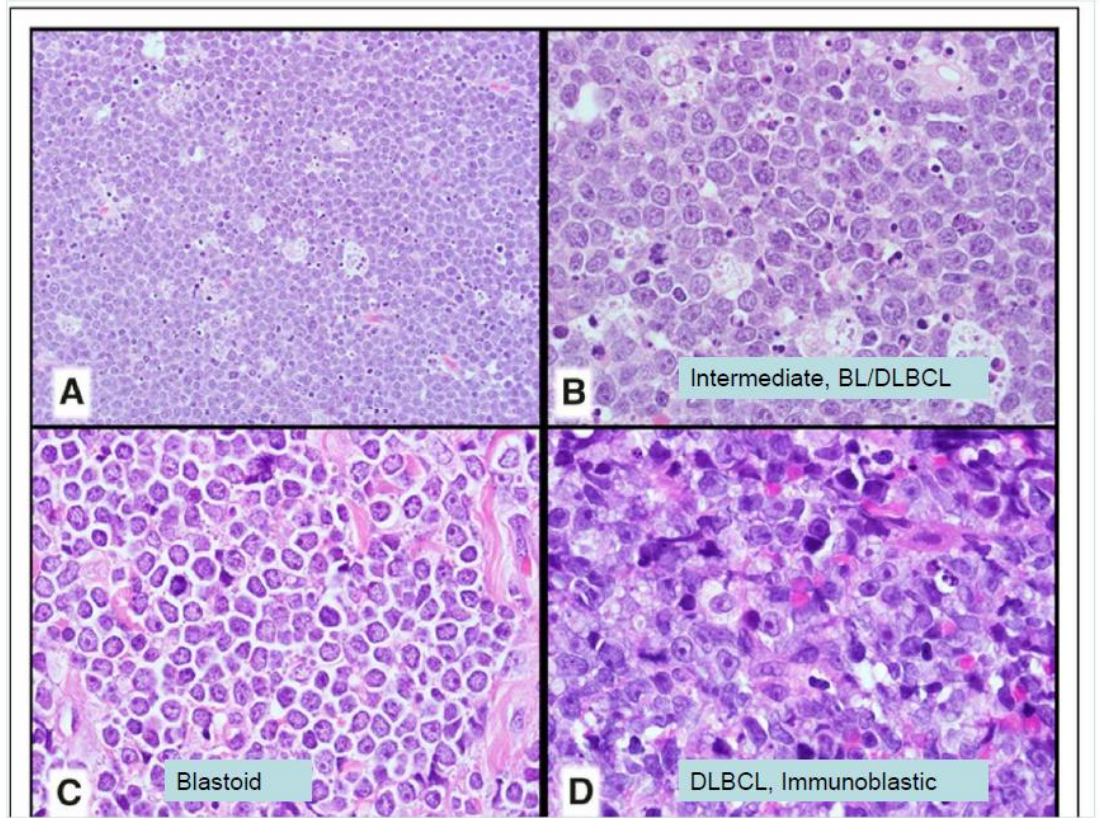
- Pronostic significance ?
- 60 to 80% of those patients still exp BCL2 protein
- In a large cohort of DLBCL the outcome of MYC rearrangement without BCL2 expxression was excellent

Jonhson NA JCO 2012

Key questions in 2017

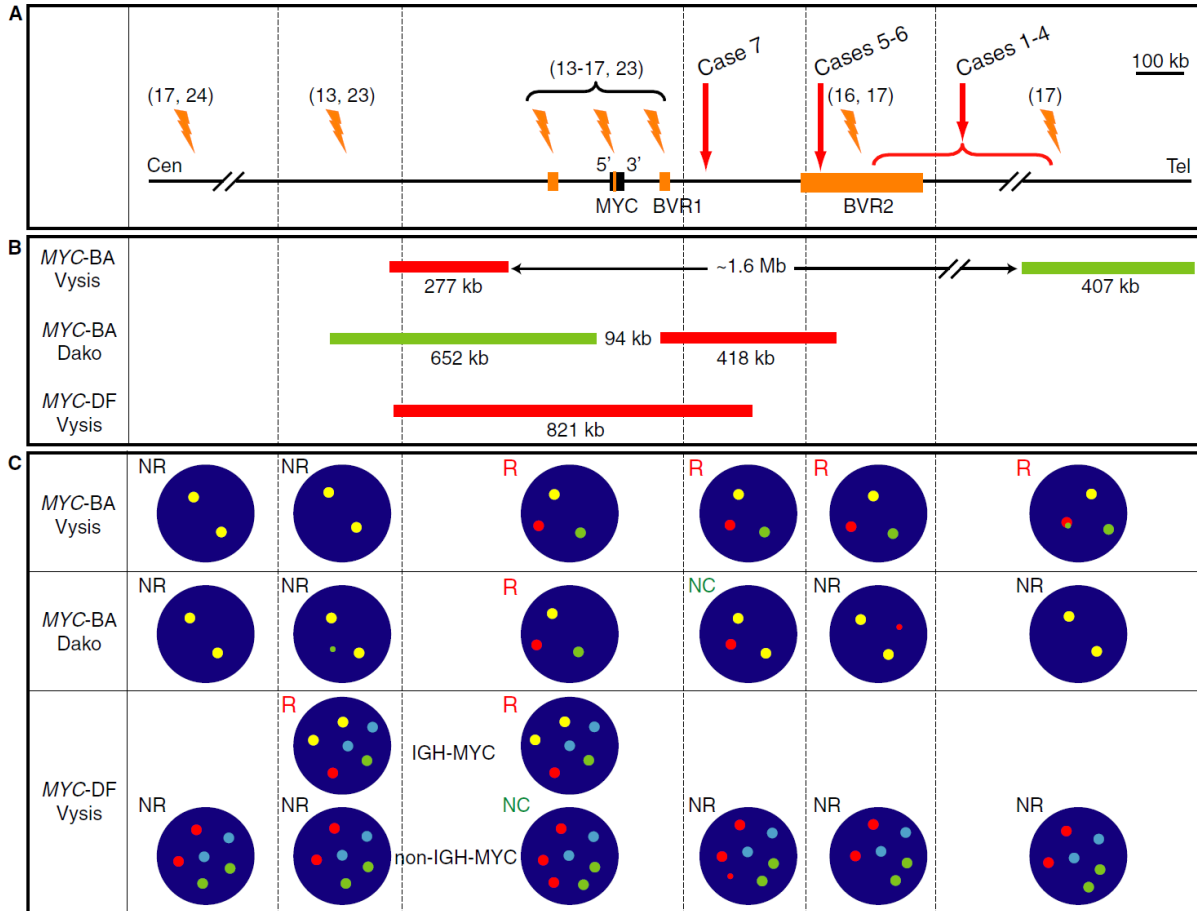
- Identification HGBCL
- MYC detection
- Therapeutic impact

Morphology HGBL-DH



Interphase FISH

Break apart probes





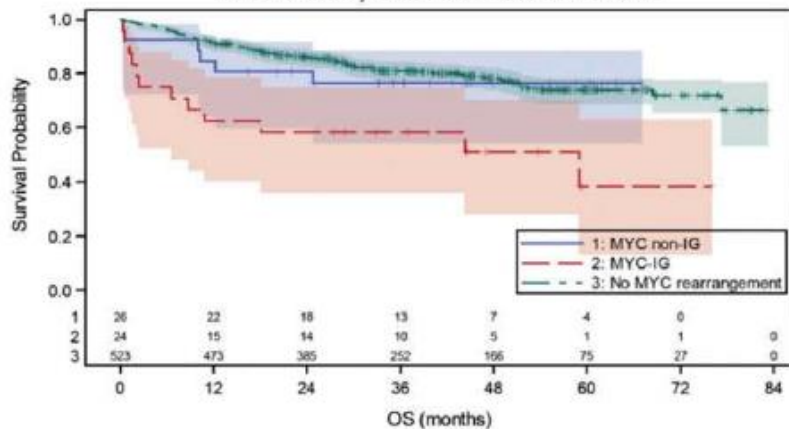
***MYC-IG* rearrangements are negative predictors of survival in DLBCL patients treated with immunochemotherapy: a GELA/LYSA study**

Christiane Copie-Bergman,¹⁻³ Peggy Cuillière-Dartigues,⁴ Maryse Baia,³ Josette Briere,⁵ Richard Delarue,⁶ Danielle Canoni,⁷ Gilles Salles,⁸ Marie Parrens,⁹ Karim Belhadj,¹⁰ Bettina Fabiani,¹¹ Christian Recher,¹² Tony Petrella,¹³ Nicolas Ketterer,¹⁴ Frederic Peyrade,¹⁵ Corinne Haioun,¹⁰ Inga Nagel,¹⁶ Reiner Siebert,¹⁶ Fabrice Jardin,¹⁷ Karen Leroy,¹⁻³ Jean-Philippe Jais,¹⁸ Herve Tilly,¹⁷ Thierry Jo Molina,^{19,*} and Philippe Gaulard^{1-3,*}

MYC-IG

Overall survival according to MYC partner gene including patients with no MYC rearrangement

With Number of Subjects at Risk and 95% Confidence Interval

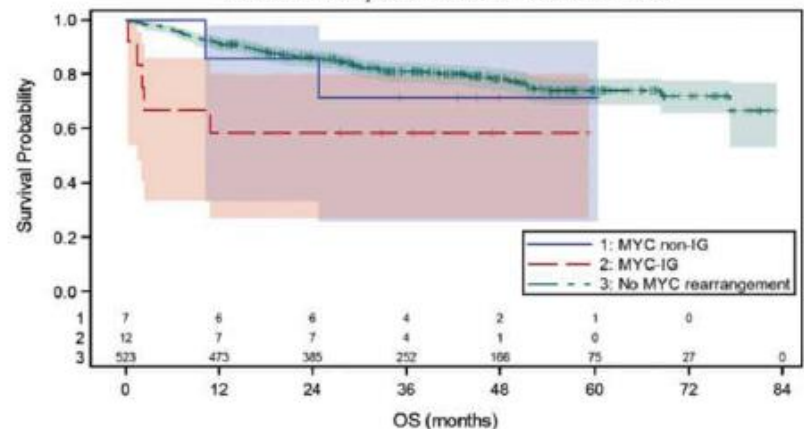


	No. of Subjects	Event	Censored	Median Survival (95%CI)
MYC non-IG	26	23.1% (6)	76.9% (20)	Not reached
MYC-IG	24	50% (12)	50% (12)	59 (6.5 ; NA)
No MYC rearrangement	523	20.7% (108)	79.3% (415)	Not reached

MYC-SH-IG

Overall survival according to MYC-SH partner gene including patients with no MYC rearrangement

With Number of Subjects at Risk and 95% Confidence Interval



	No. of Subjects	Event	Censored	Median Survival (95%CI)
MYC non-IG	7	28.6% (2)	71.4% (5)	Not reached
MYC-IG	12	41.7% (5)	58.3% (7)	Not reached
No MYC rearrangement	523	20.7% (108)	79.3% (415)	Not reached

Immunohistochemistry

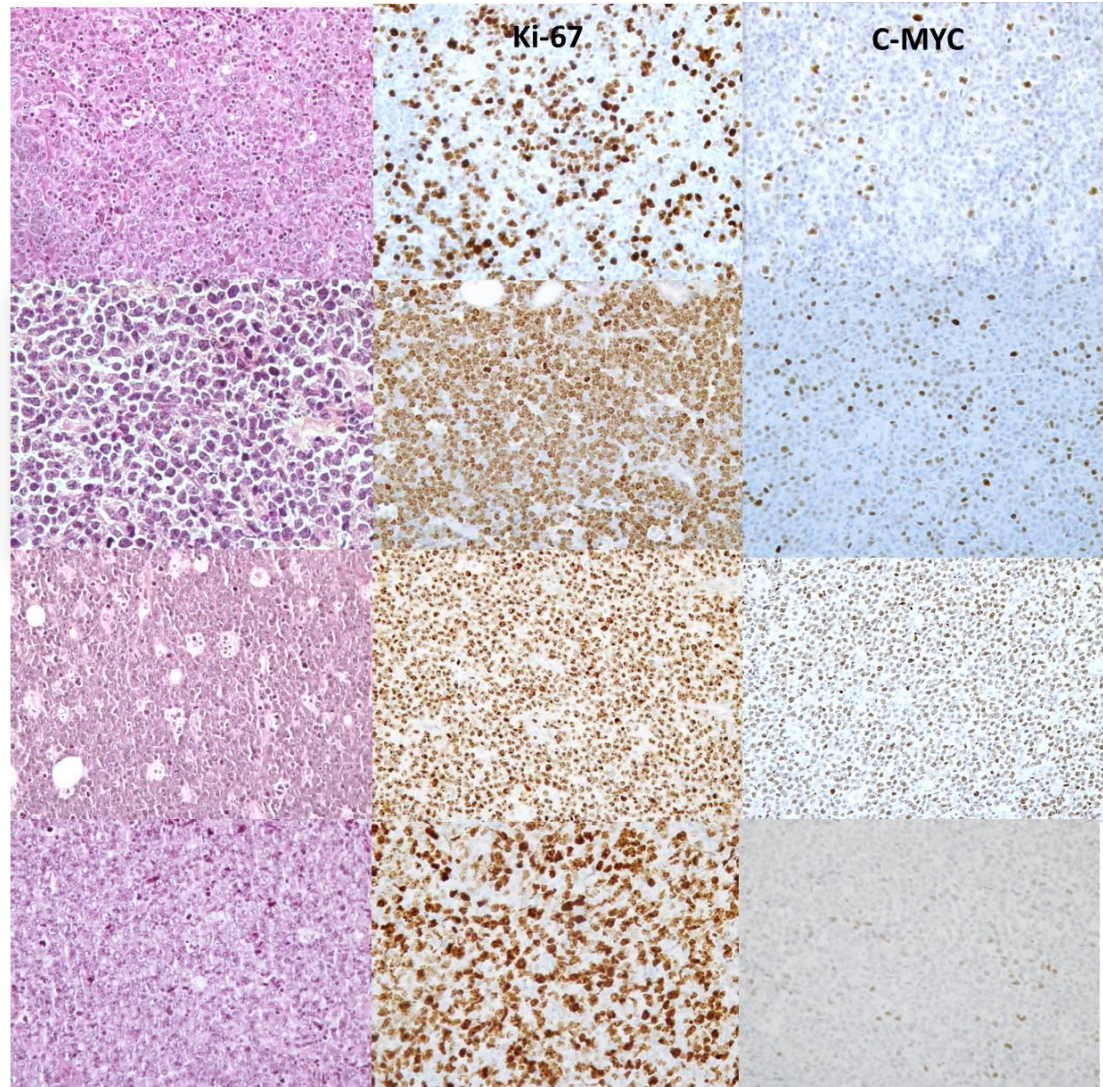
useful for screening patients who require FISH

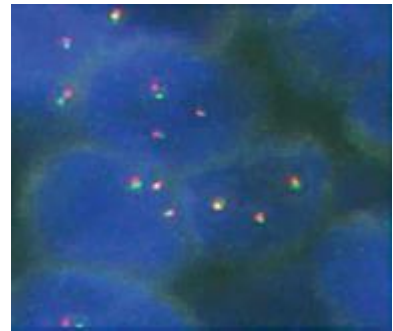
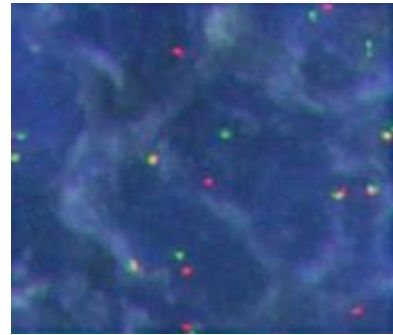
KI67 variable

Not a reliable
marker for
screening

MYC AB clone Y69
Good Reproducibility

Useful for the
detection of MYC-R
Threshold of 40%





283 cases aggressive B cell lymphomas

Diagnosed in pathology Dept Lyon Sud Hospital, France from 2010 to 2015

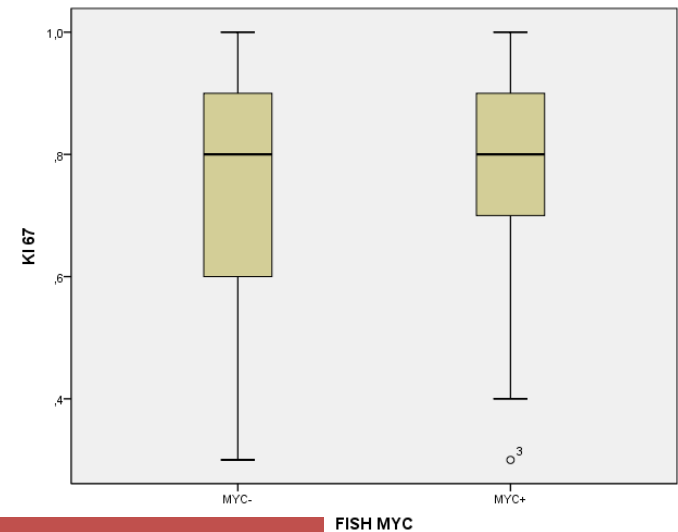
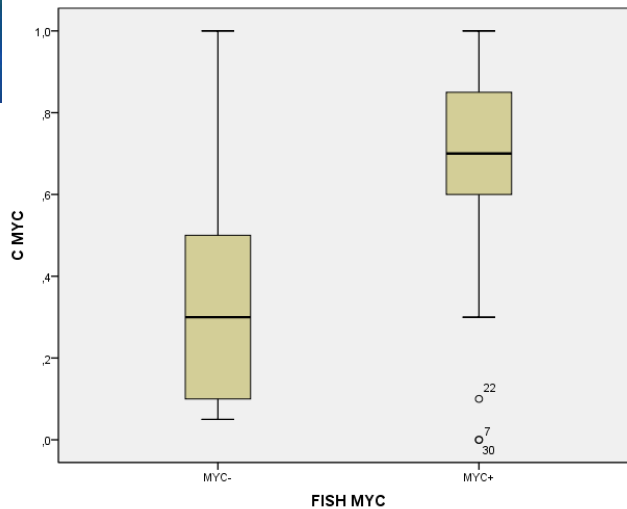
45 FISH MYC+

IHC MYC+/MYC- $p < 0,05$

BCL-U AND IMMUNOBLASTIQUE

GC>ABC

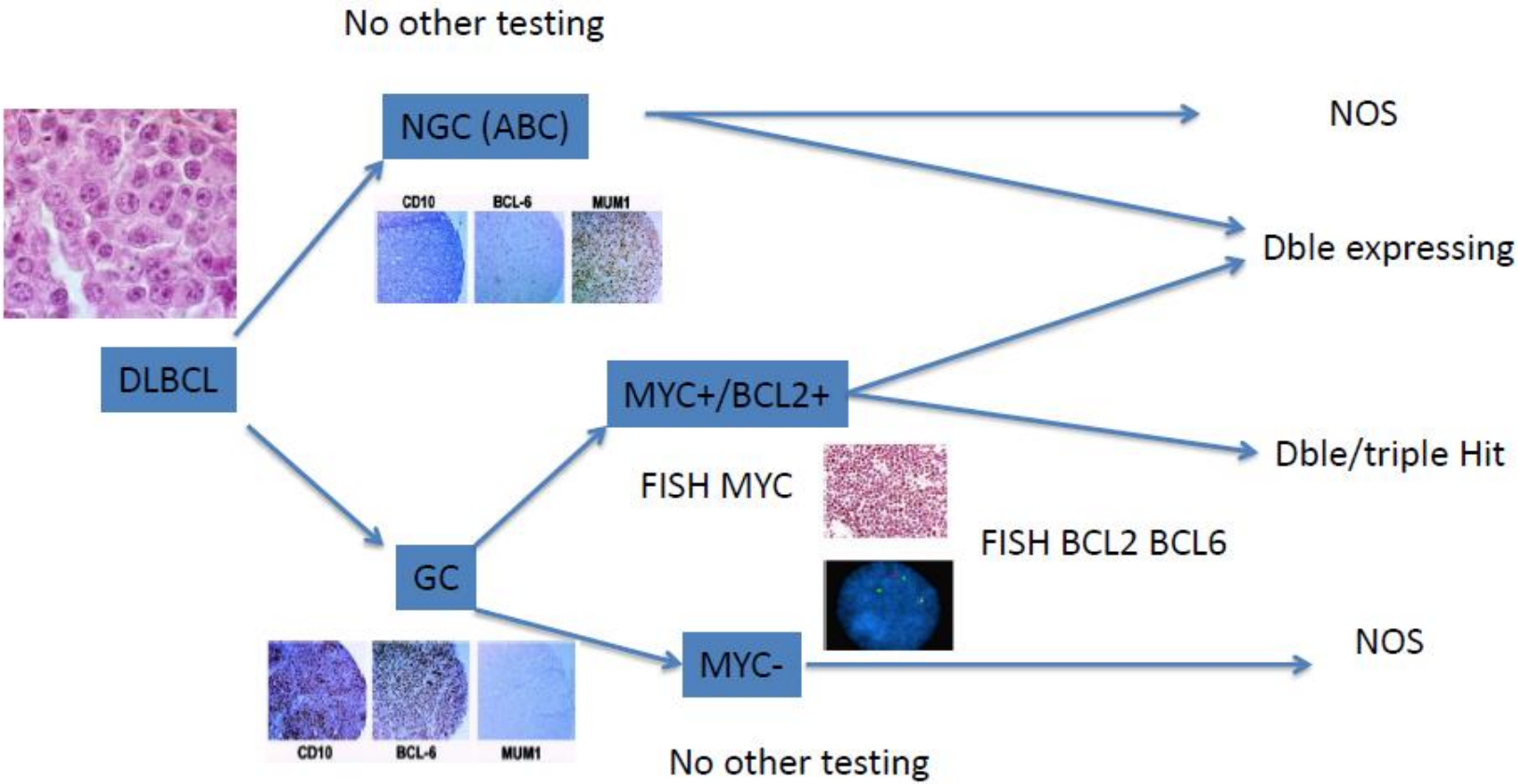
No differences KI67/BCL2



**Negative predictive value of <40% MYC expression
= absence of MYC R**

Unpublished data

Recommendations for FISH screening strategy



Therapeutic impact

- Active BCR signalisation pathway
- BCL2
- PI3K
- P53
-



Hospices Civils de Lyon



Coiffier B
Salles G
Sarkozy C
Ghesquières H
Bachy E
Sujobert P
Gazzo S
Callet-Bauchu E
Baseggio L
Jallade L
Genestier L

Fondation



Synergie
Lyon
Cancer



Lyon 1

