



# PTCL-NOS: Gene expression profiling

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# History of Lymphoma Classification

Rappaport

Luke & Collins  
Kiel classification

Working  
Formulation

Kiel  
classification/u  
pdate

REAL  
Classification  
NCI

W.H.O  
Classification

1956

1974

1982

1988

1998

2001

2008

2016

Morphology/  
Clinical

+ Immunohistochemistry

+ Cytogenetics, FISH

+ Molecular Biology

Transcriptomics

+ Gene Expression  
Profiles

Genomics

+ Next Generation  
Sequencing

PTCL entities

~19

~25

~30

Nebraska  
Classification project-1999

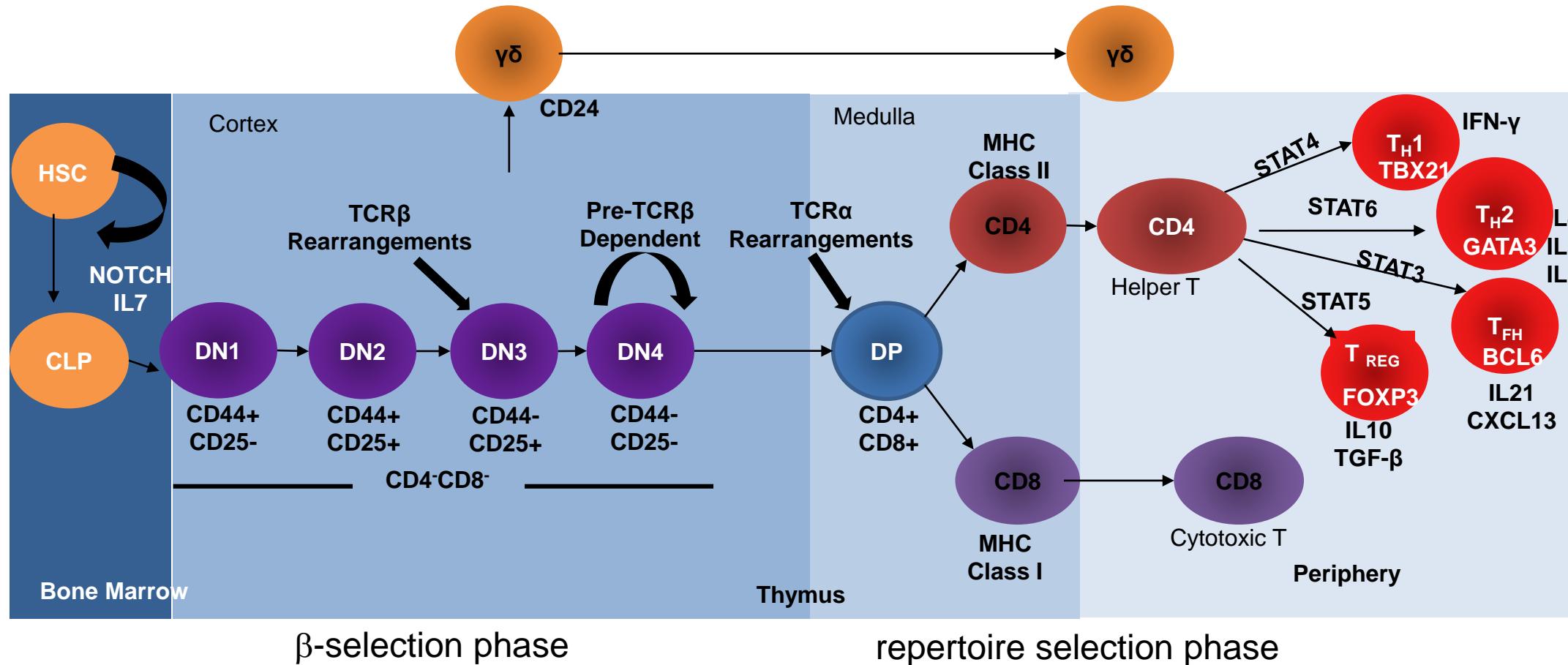


# Gene Signatures in PTCL

- The genomic characteristics of each tumor through expression of a unique set of genes is known as “GENE SIGNATURE
  - Molecular diagnosis
  - Pathobiology and target characterization
  - Rationalize/Justify the new clinical investigations



# Mature T cell development and activation



HSC: Hematopoietic stem cells  
CLP: common lymphoid progenitor

**Complexity of T-cell immunobiology, numerous subsets and functional plasticity makes disease classification challenging**



# W.H.O. classification of mature T/NK-cell neoplasms (2016 revised version)

**Nodal**

**Extra-nodal**

**Cutaneous**

**Leukemic**

Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma, Not Otherwise Specified  
PTCL-NOS

Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma  
AITL

Nodal PTCL with  $T_{FH}$  phenotype

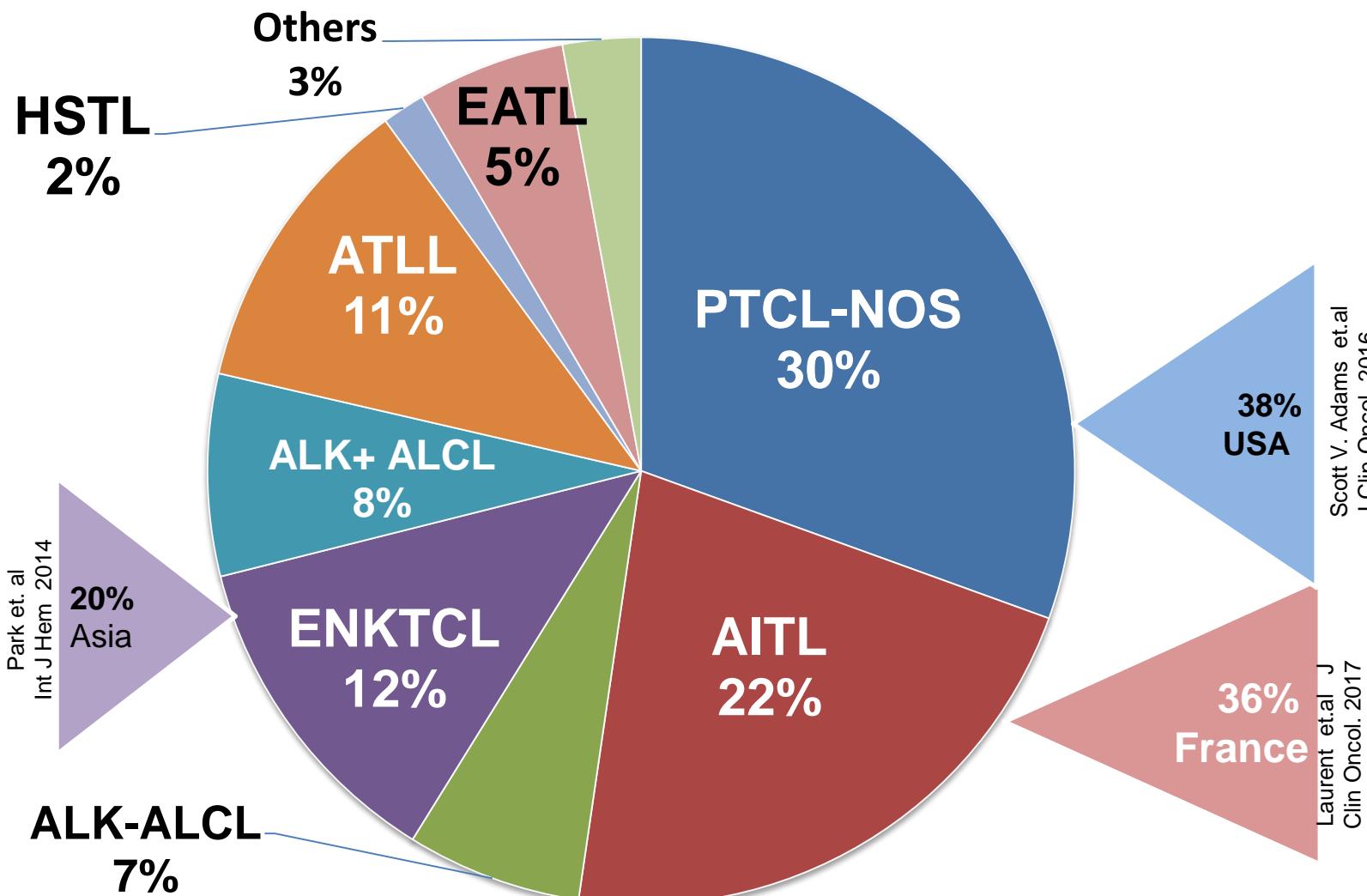
Follicular PTCL

Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, ALK(+)ALCL

Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, ALK(-) ALCL



# Overall frequency of PTCL subtypes

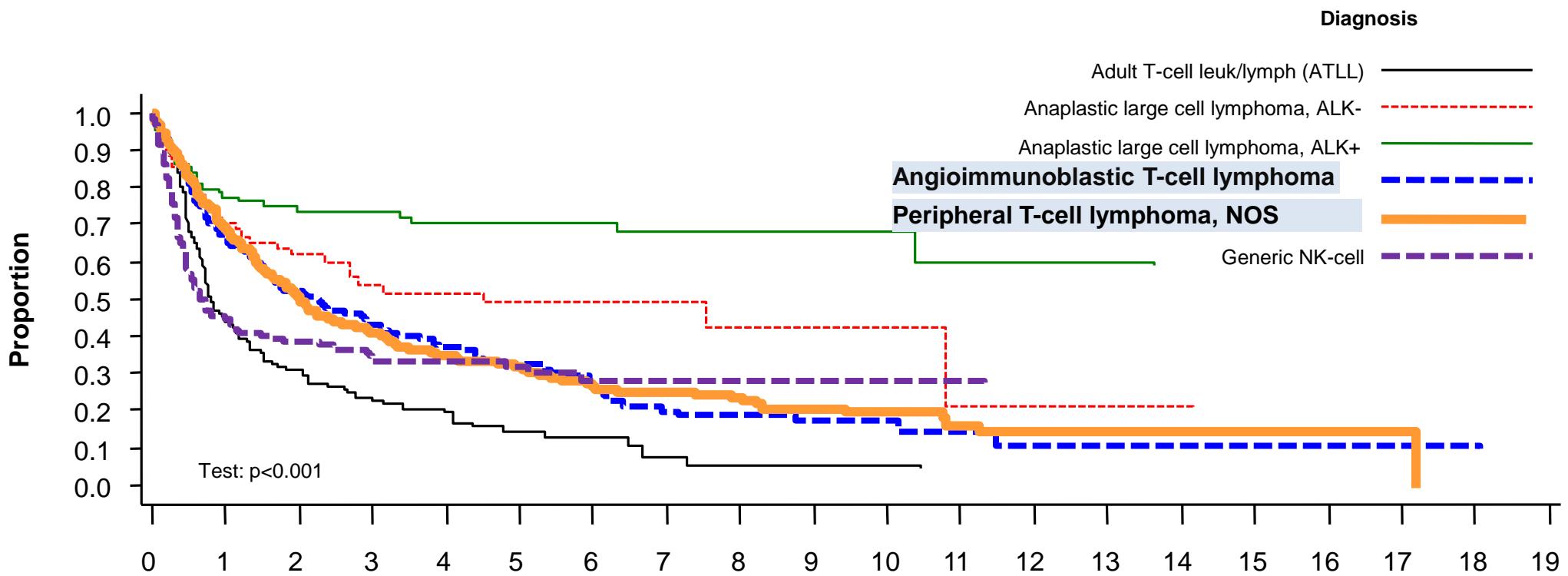


Park, S. & Ko, Y.H.  
Scott V. Adams et.al  
Vose et.al

Int J Hematol (2014)  
J Clin Oncol. 2016; 34: 963–971  
J Clin Oncol. 2008, 26:4124–4130



# Major PTCL subtypes have inferior clinical outcome

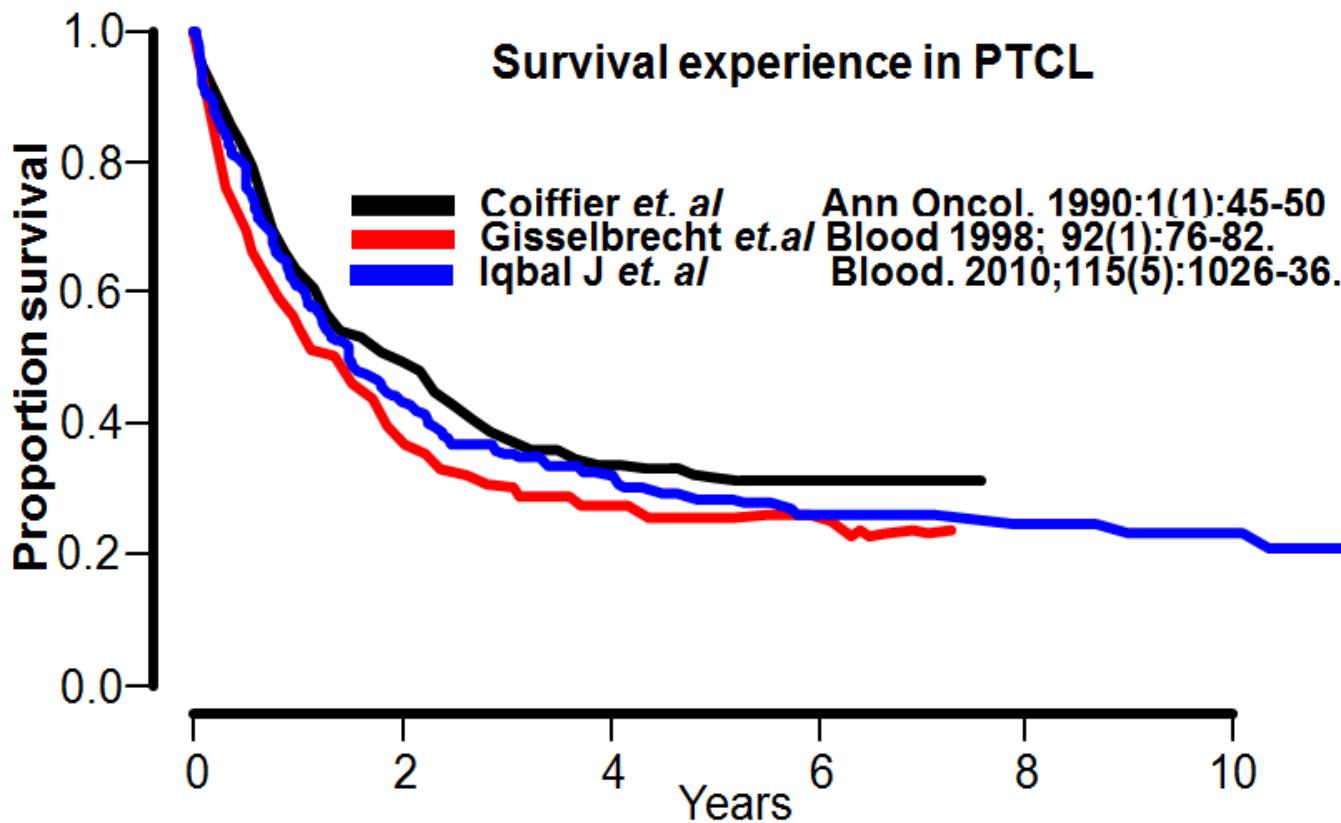


- Xu et.al PLOS One 2014

“No Survival Improvement for PTCL/AITL patients over the Past Two Decades: A Population-Based Study of 1207 Cases”

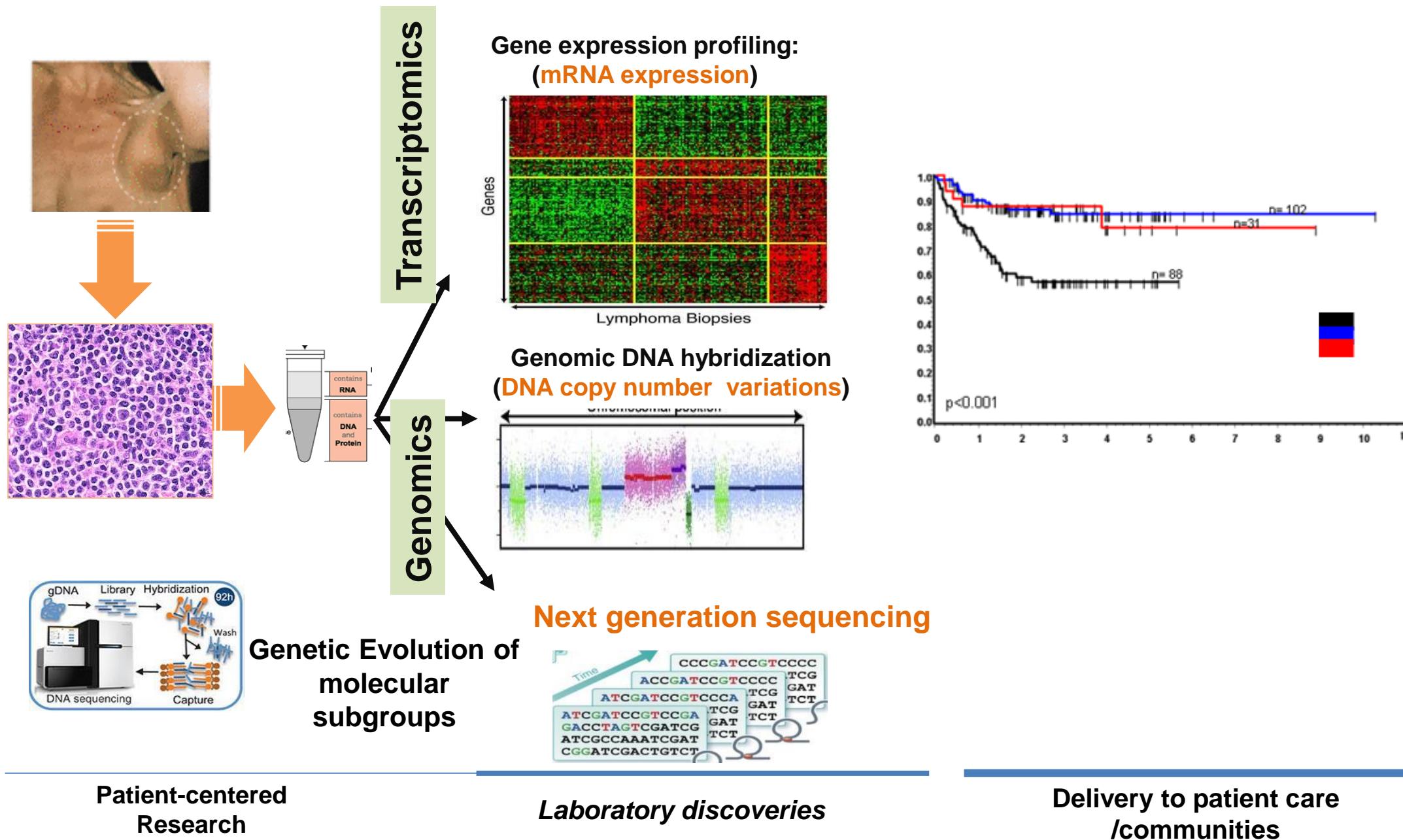


# No major improvement in clinical outcome since last three decades in PTCL



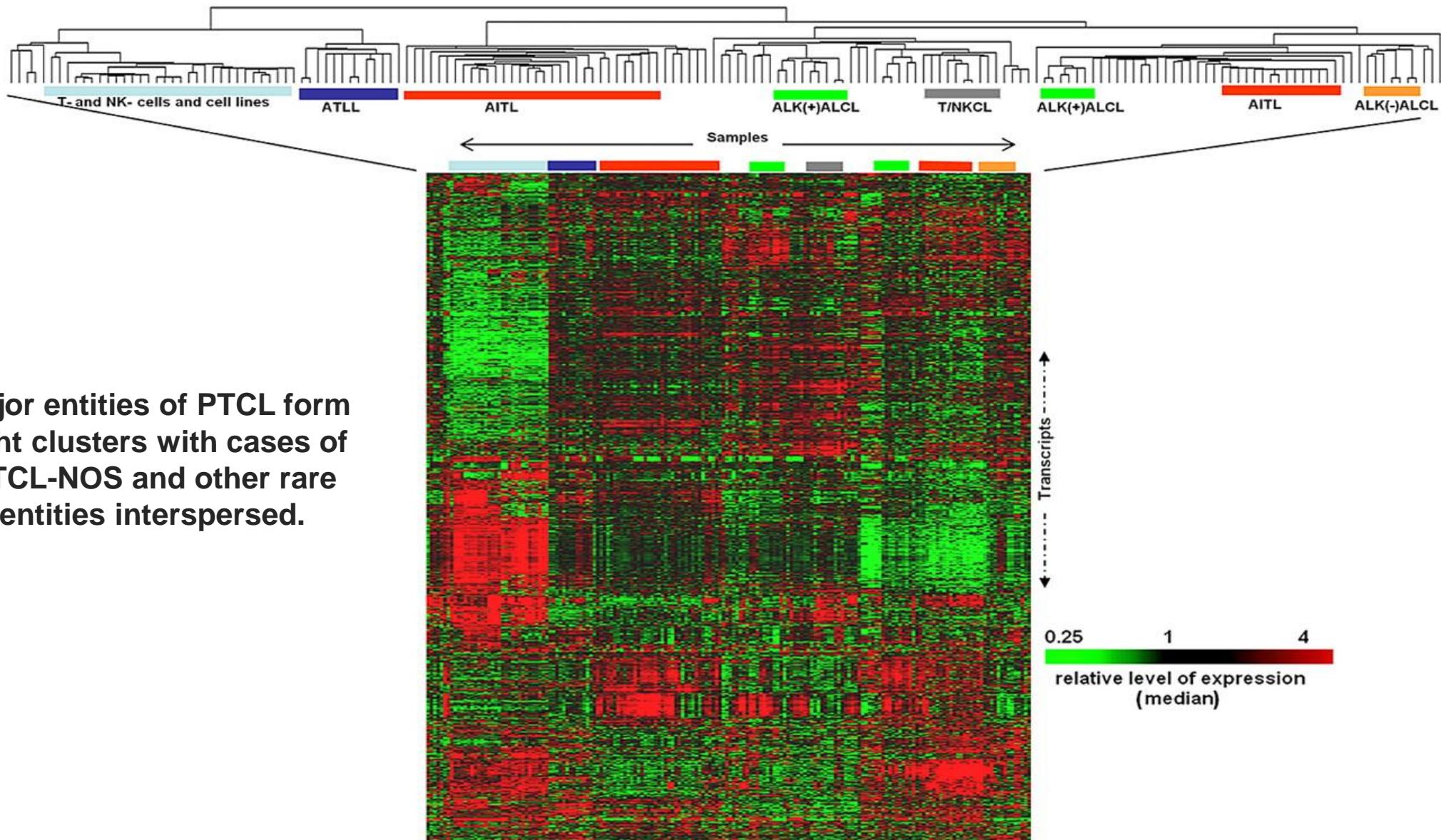
OS of PTCL-NOS/AITL

# High-throughput technologies dissecting distinct molecular and prognostic subgroups





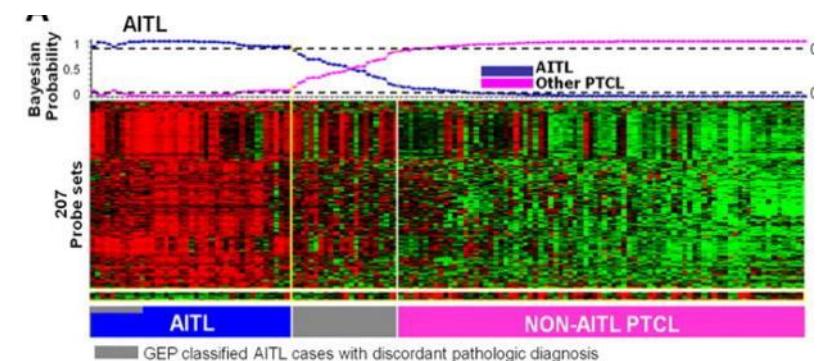
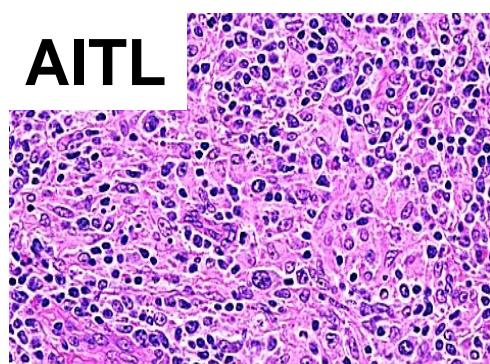
# Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of PTCL cases and normal T cells



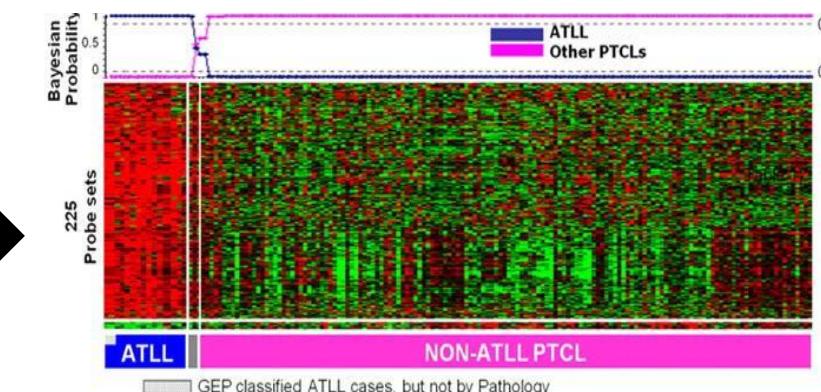
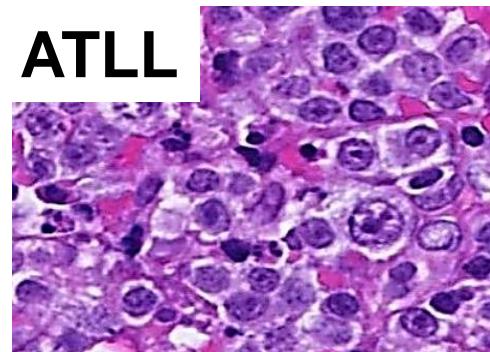


# Gene expression-based molecular predictors of the major subgroups of PTCL

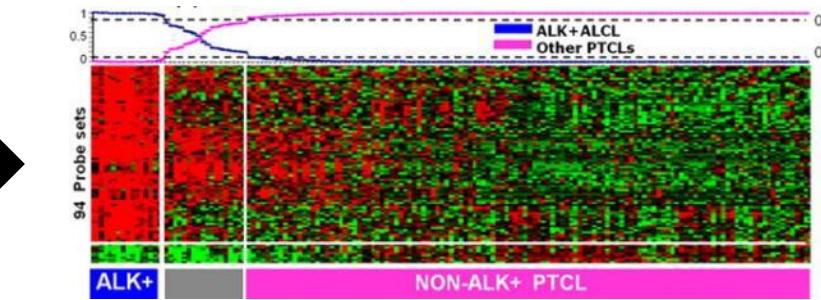
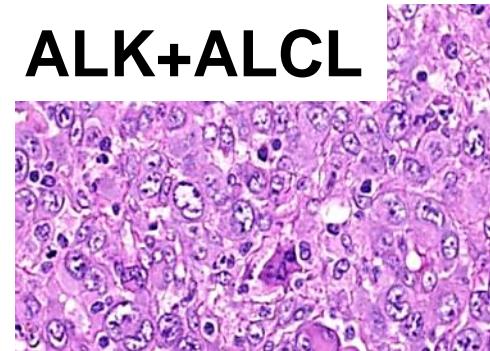
AITL



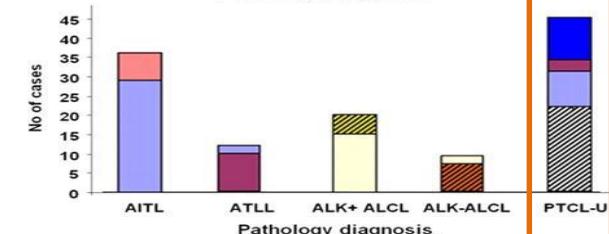
ATLL



ALK+ALCL



D Comparison between the molecular diagnosis and Pathology diagnosis



Molecular diagnosis



Not molecularly classified

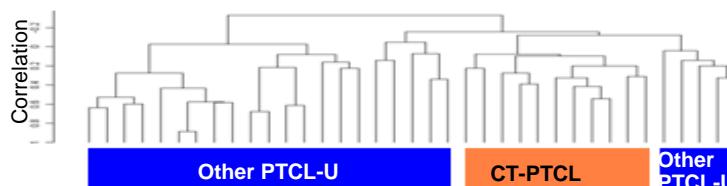


- More than half of the PTCL-NOS cases were not molecularly classified



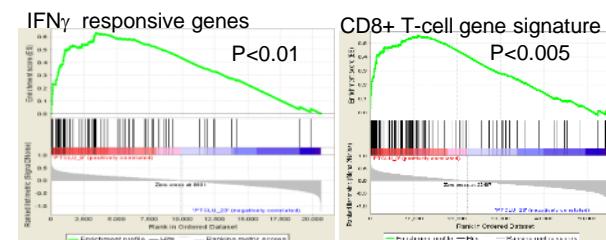
# Identification of cytotoxic ( $\alpha\beta$ ) PTCL group from PTCL-NOS

## (A) Hierarchical clustering

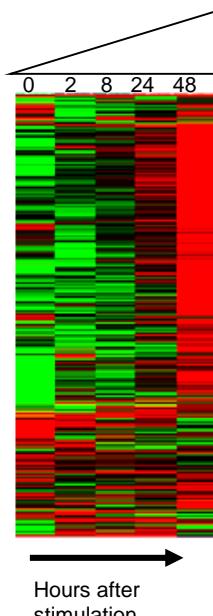


Dendrogram for clustering PTCL-NOS cases using centered correlation and complete linkage

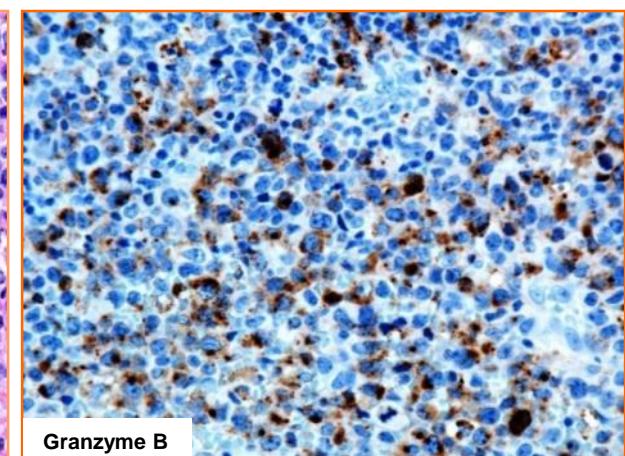
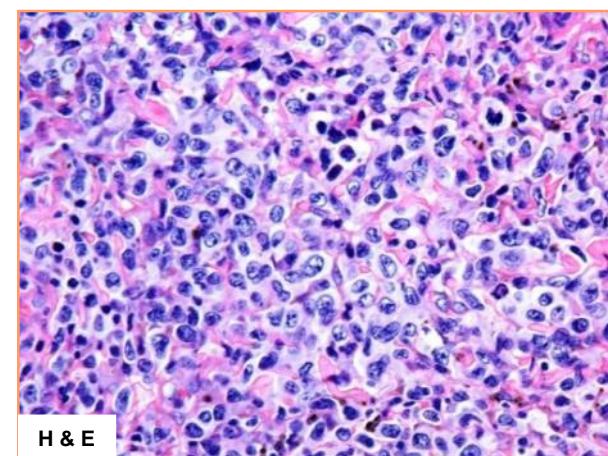
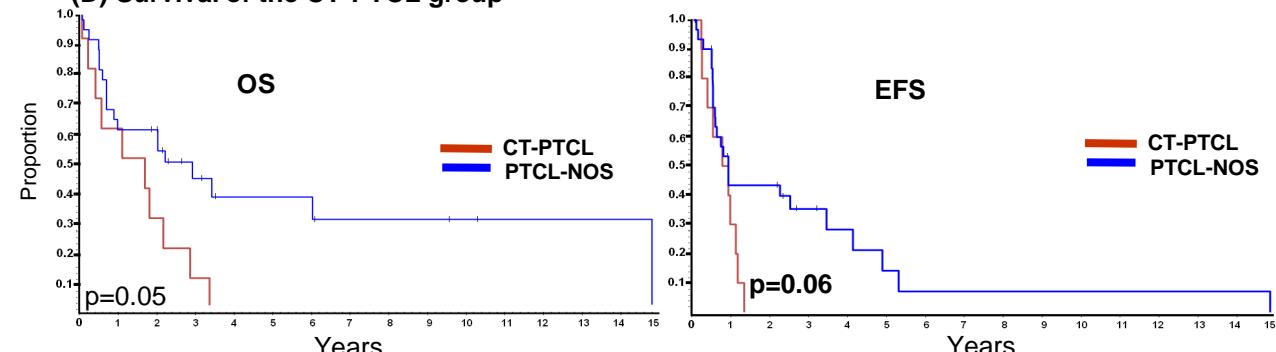
## (C) GSEA analysis



## (B) Expression of the CT-PTCL signature in normal CD8+ T-cells stimulated with anti-CD3, anti-CD28 and IL12 for various time intervals (hours)



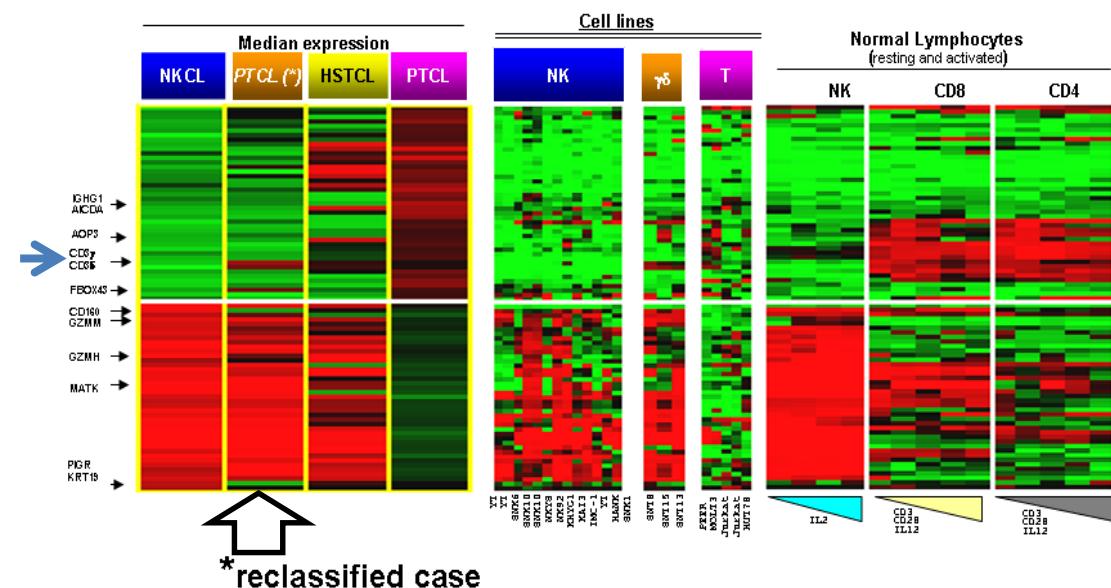
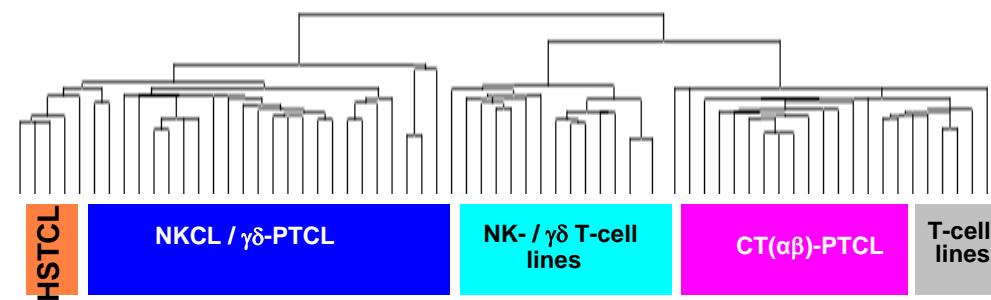
## (D) Survival of the CT-PTCL group



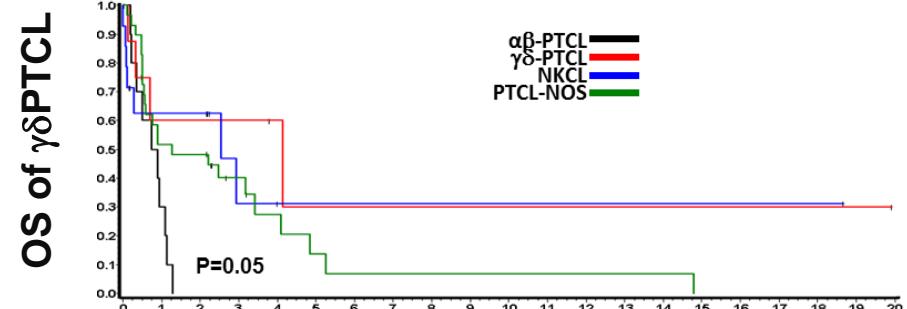
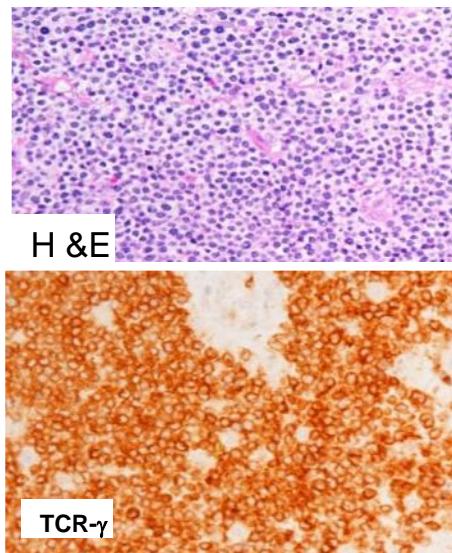


# Identification of $\gamma\delta$ -PTCL from PTCL-NOS

$\gamma\delta$ -PTCL have similar gene expression signature as NKCL but distinct from CT( $\alpha\beta$ )-PTCL and HSTCL

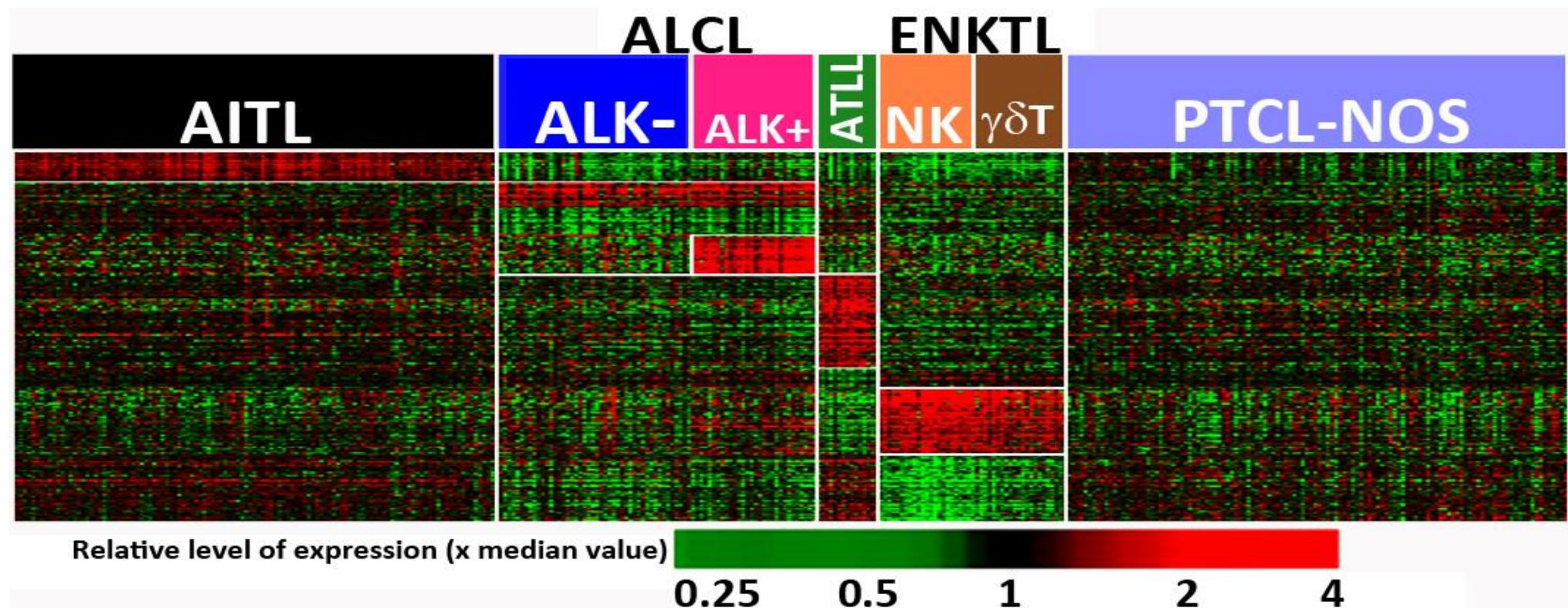


| Markers           | Status         |
|-------------------|----------------|
| CD3ε              | 7/7 (+)        |
| CD2               | 2/4 (+)        |
| CD5               | 1/7 (+)        |
| CD7               | 1/1 (+)        |
| CD8               | 3/5 (+)        |
| CD4               | 1/6 (+)        |
| <b>CD56</b>       | <b>3/4 (+)</b> |
| <b>TIA1</b>       | <b>4/4 (+)</b> |
| <b>Granzyme B</b> | <b>2/3 (+)</b> |
| <b>TCR-beta</b>   | <b>5/5 (-)</b> |
| EBER-1            | 3/5 (-)        |





# Refinement of molecular diagnostic signatures

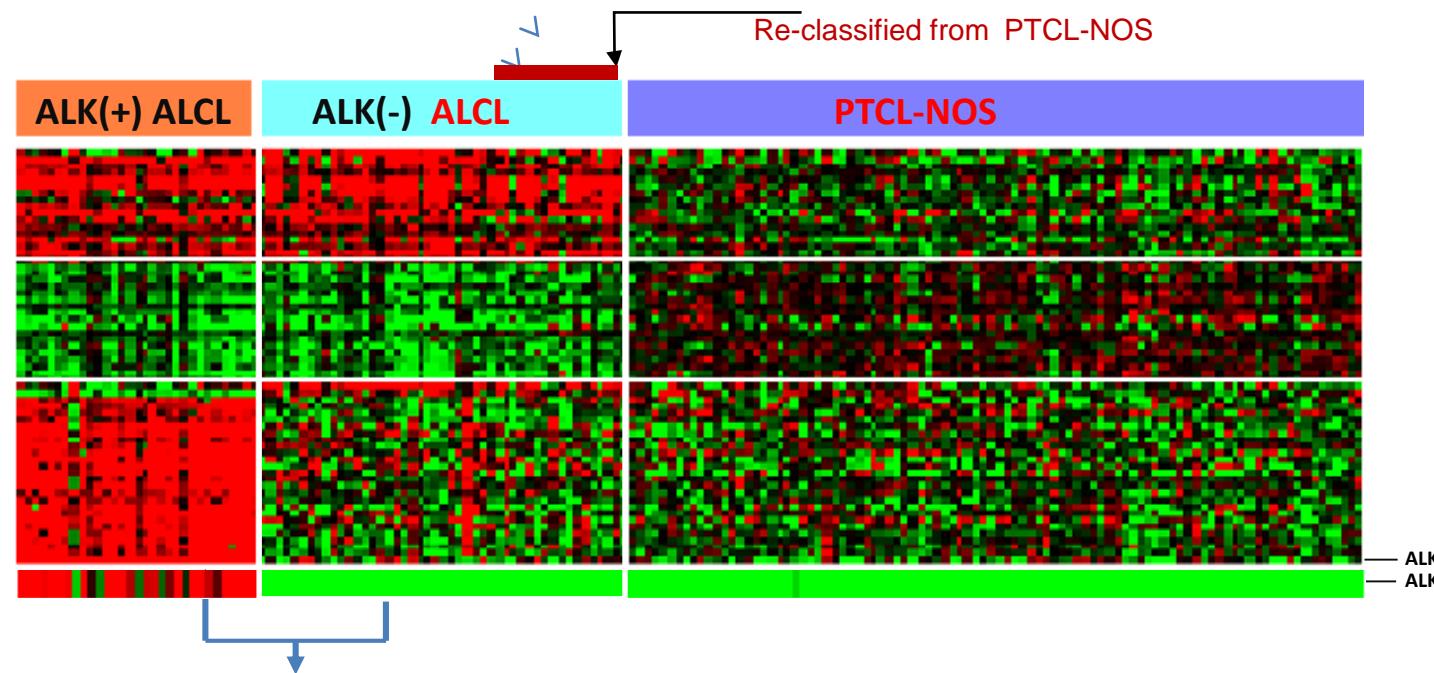


- Unique molecular signatures were identified for major PTCL entities



# Robust molecular signature for ALK(-)ALCL

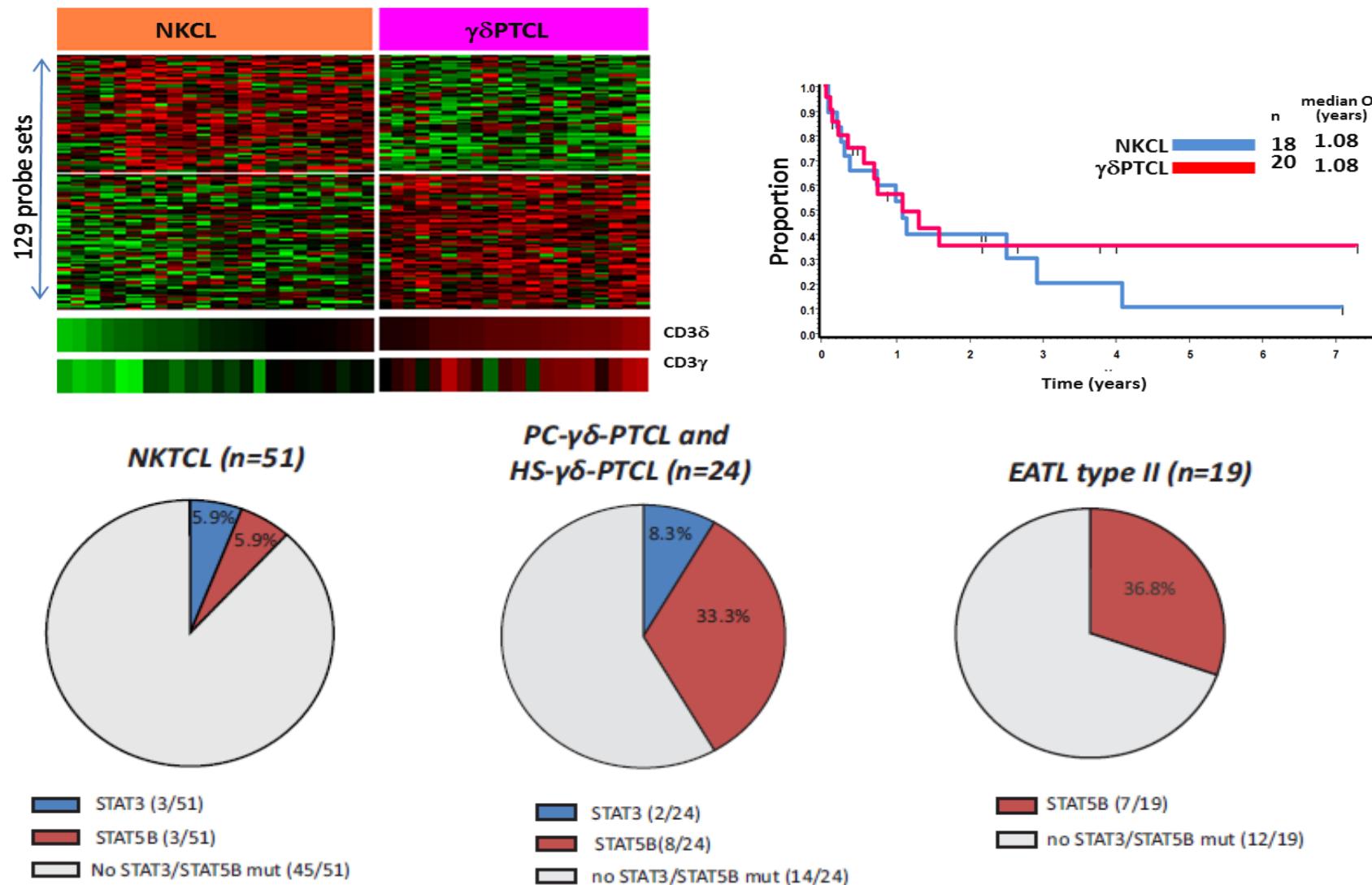
## Gene signature/pathway enrichment summary in ALK(-)ALCL



- ALK(-) ALCL is molecularly distinct from PTCL-NOS and ALK(+)ALCL



# STAT3 and STAT5B mutations identified in NK or $\gamma\delta$ -T cell derived lymphomas

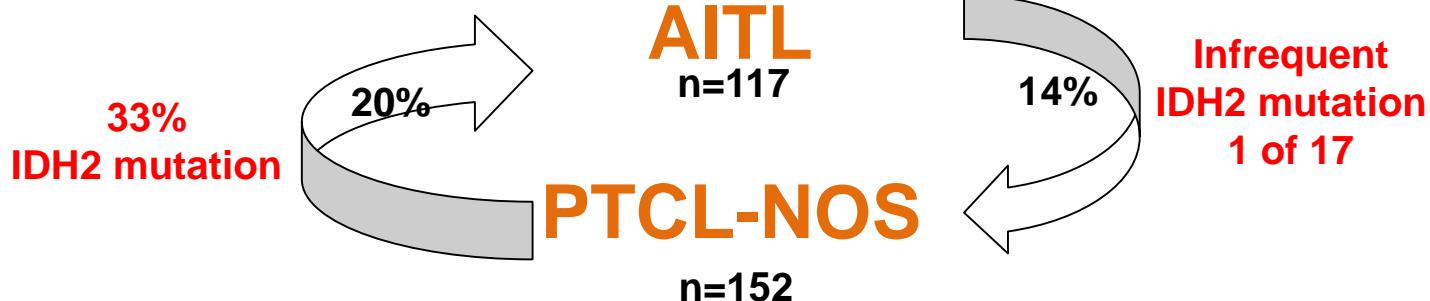
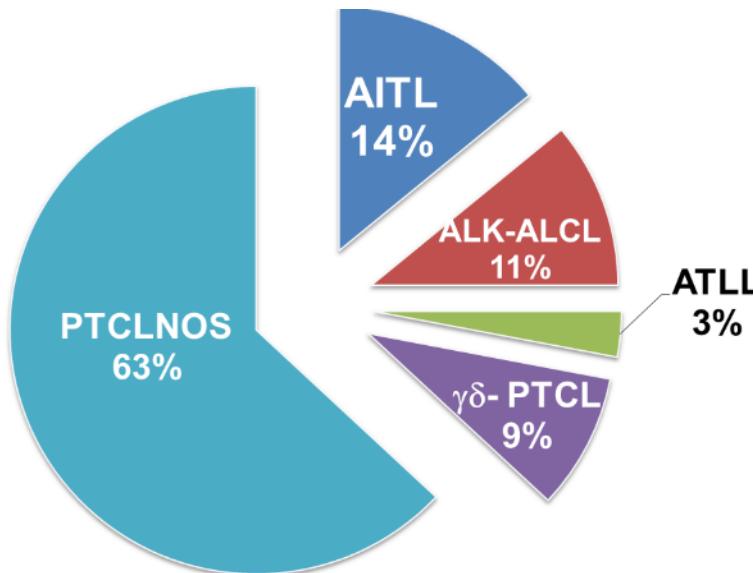


-Stat3 and Stat5B are often mutated at the SH2 domain in NK and  $\gamma\delta$ -T cell lymphomas  
-In vitro data analysis showed sensitivity of these mutations to JAK1/2 inhibition



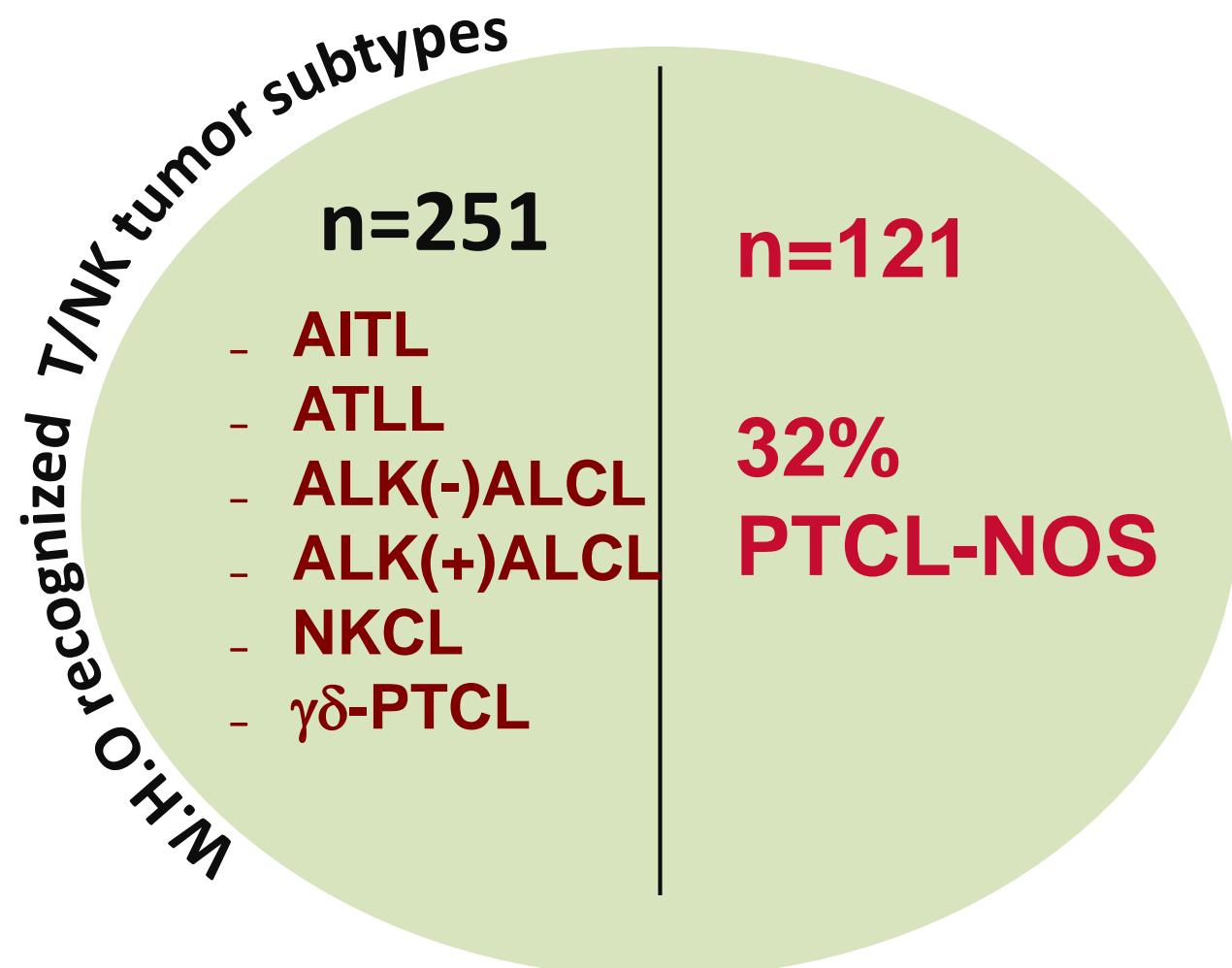
# Evaluation of pathological vs molecular diagnosis

of 152 PTCL-NOS cases, a subset of cases were classified into unique PTCL entities



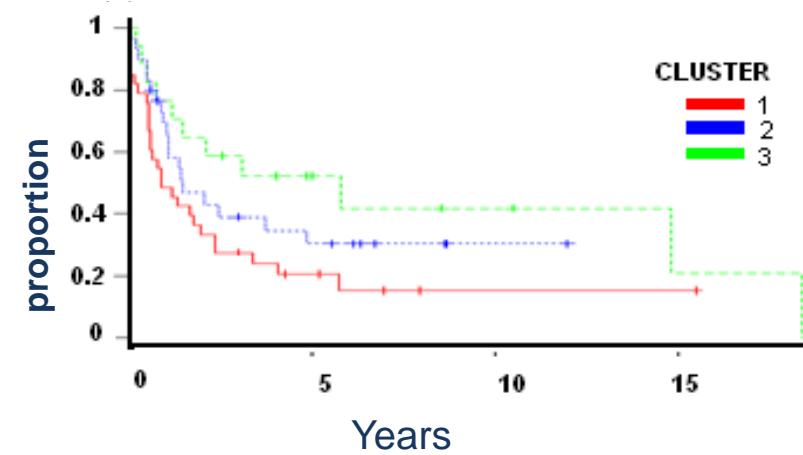
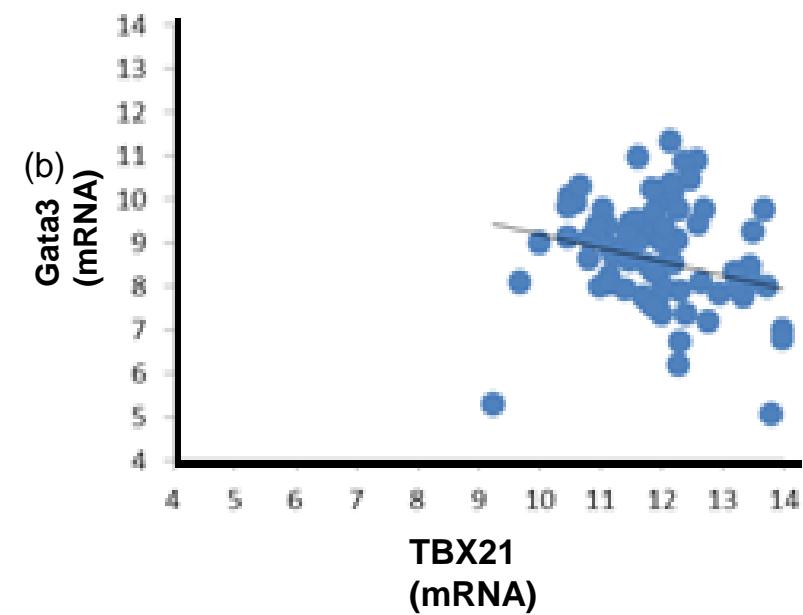
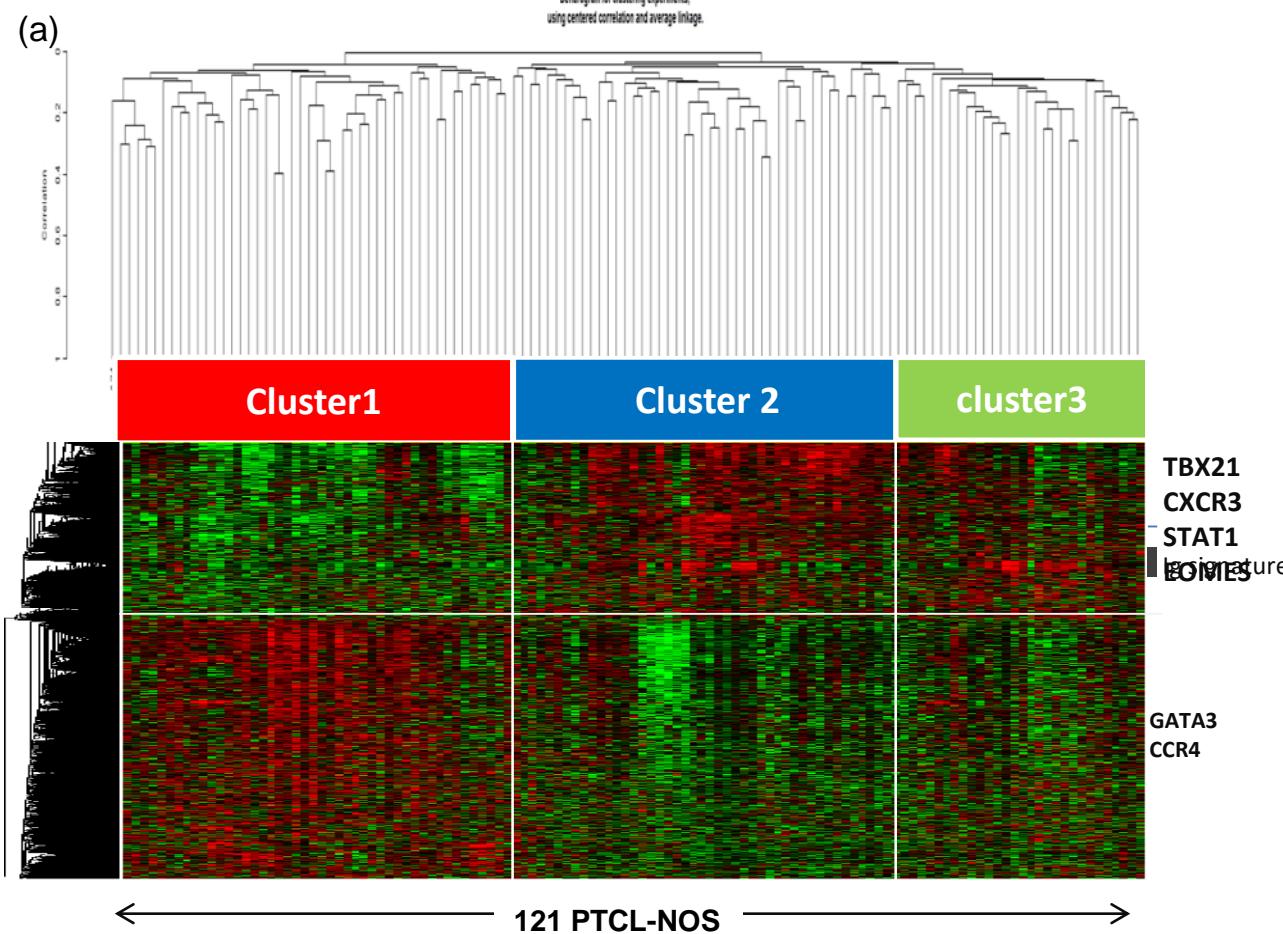


# One-third of PTCL-NOS cases were not molecularly classified into WHO recognized PTCL entities



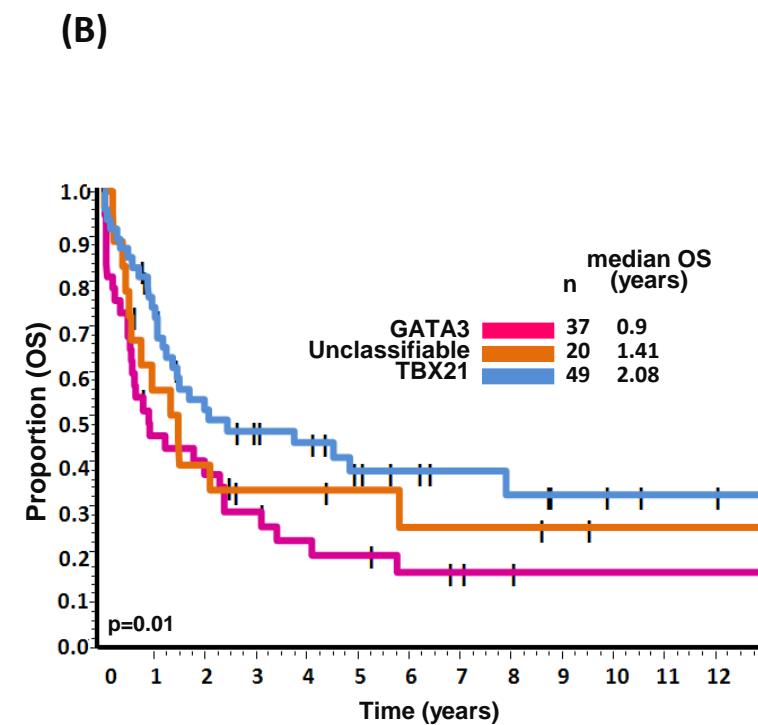
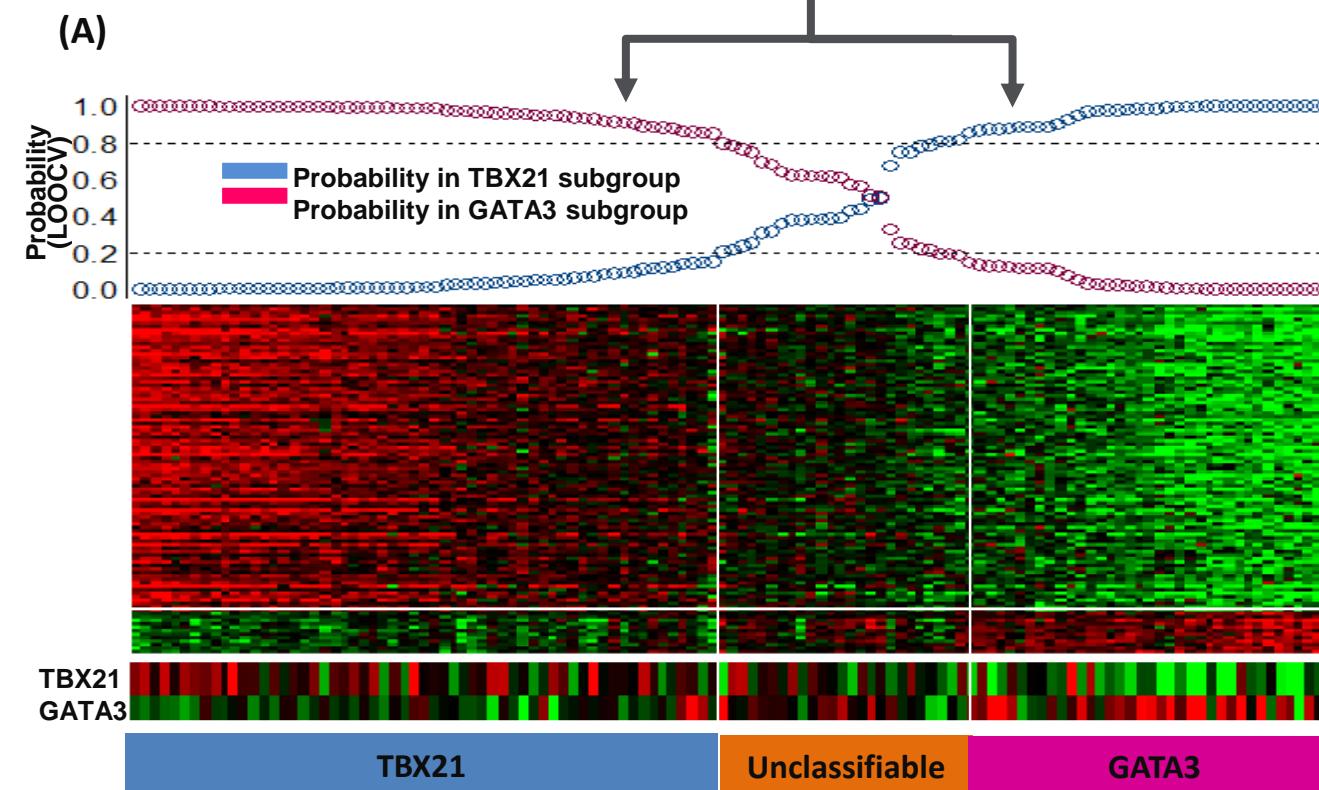
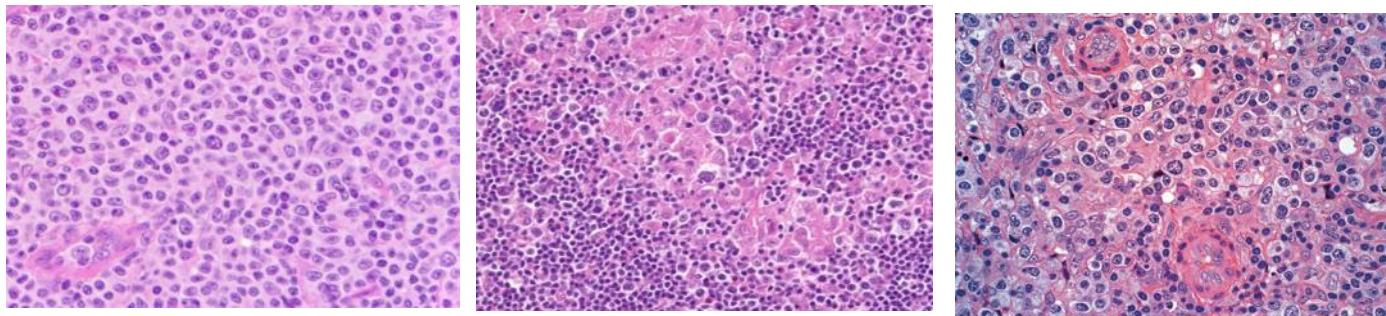


# Unsupervised clustering of PTCL-NOS showed at least 3 major clusters





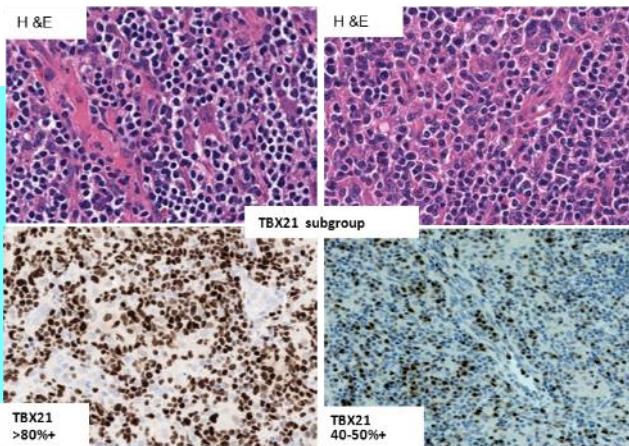
# PTCL-NOS can be further divided two major subgroups



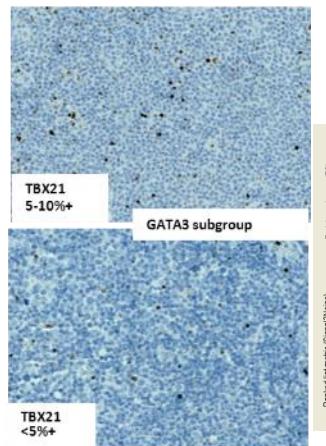


# GEP identified distinct oncogenic pathways

TBX21

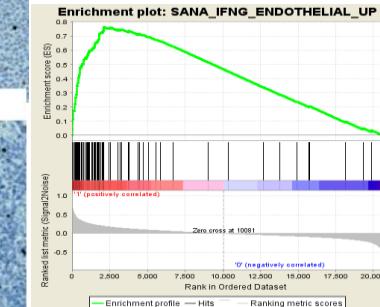


IHC validation

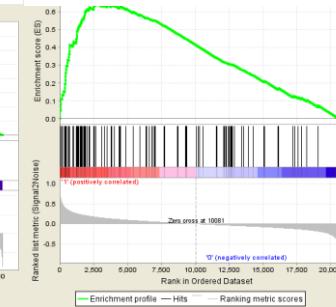


GATA3

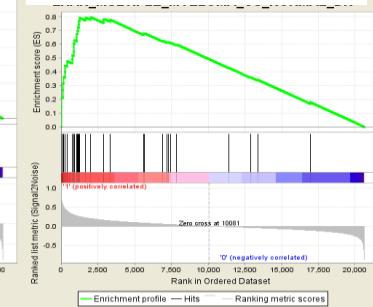
INF- $\gamma$  gene signature



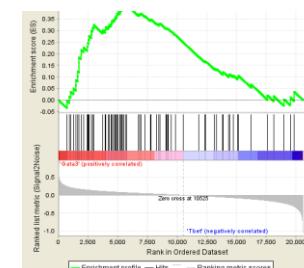
NF- $\kappa$ B target gene signature



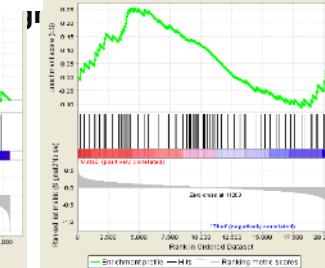
Plasma cell gene signature



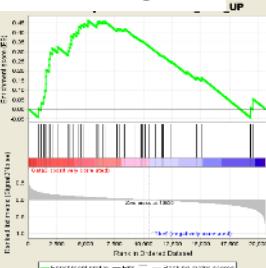
Proliferation



atenin oncogenic



MYC targets



PI3Kinase regulated

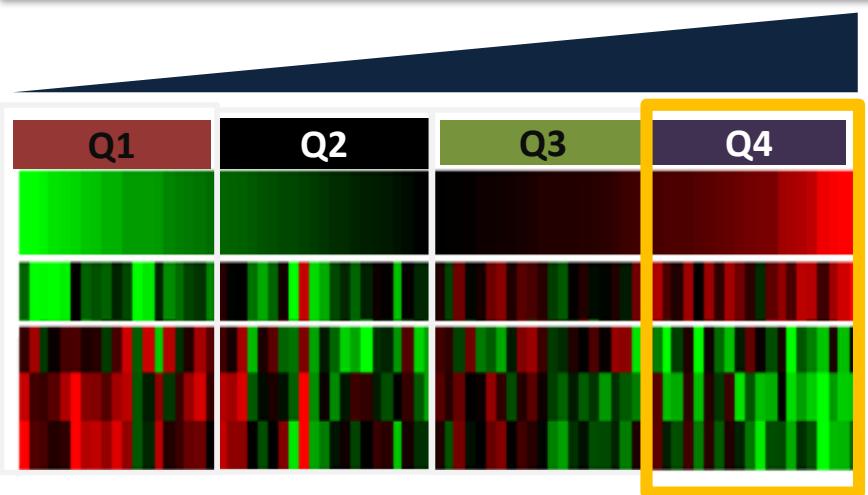
Myc induced gene targets (up)

Ribosomal transcripts (mTOR)

Proliferation related



# Tumor microenvironment significantly influences the prognosis in PTCL-TBX21 subgroup

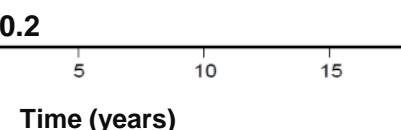


Cytotoxic plasma cell  
signature ↑  
Proportion  
Cytotoxic  
Pan-B  
plasma-cell  
Immunoglobulin ↓

(D)

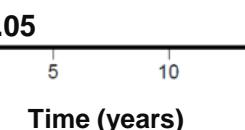
OS in TBX21 subgroup

Quartile  
Q1  
Q2  
Q3  
Q4



OS in TBX21 subgroup

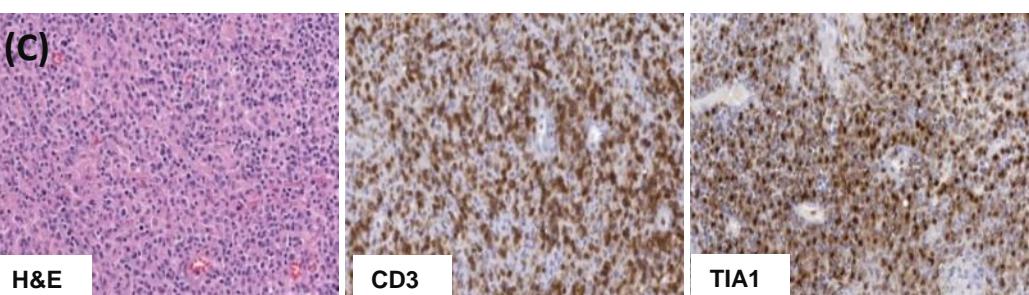
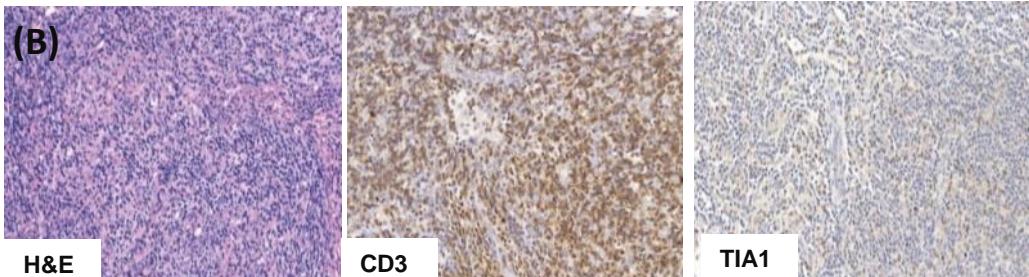
— Q1+Q2+Q3  
— Q4



p=0.05

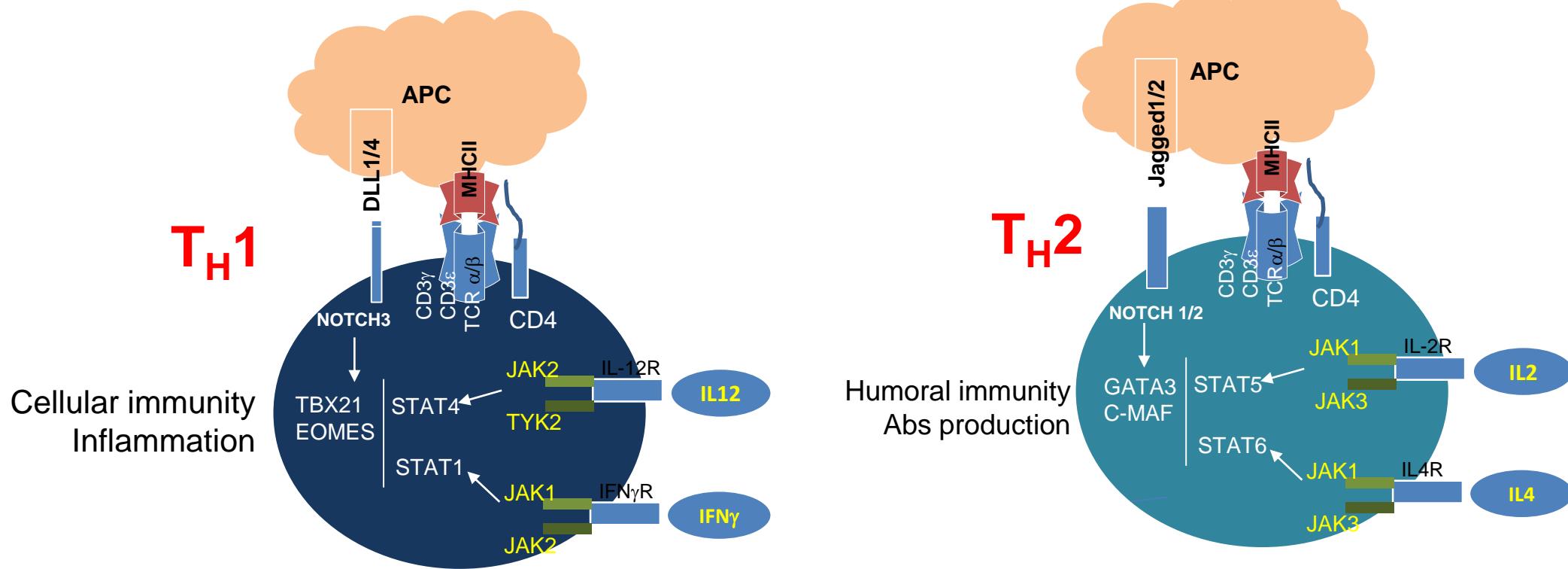
Time (years)

Time (years)



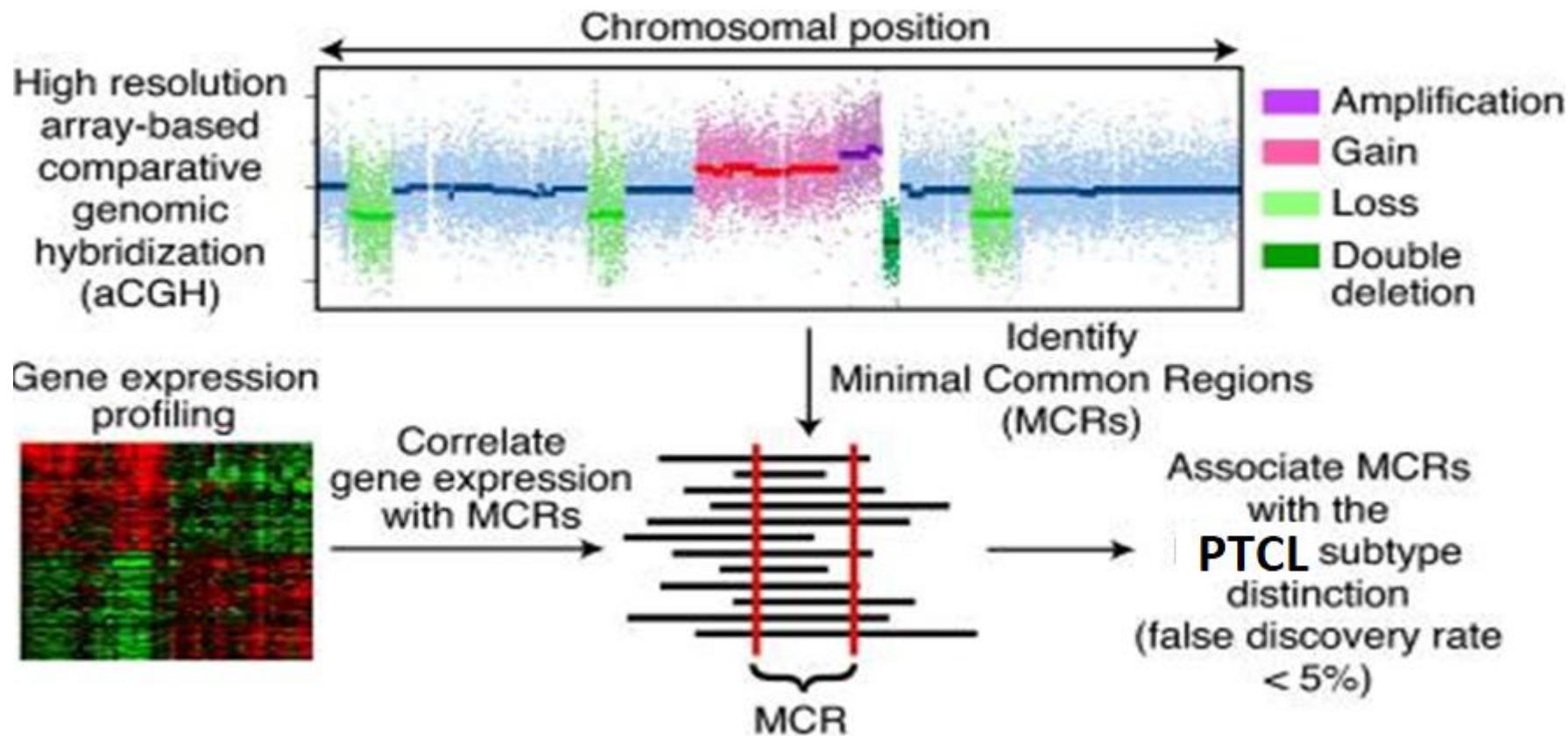


# T<sub>H</sub>1/2 differentiation ProgramSchematic



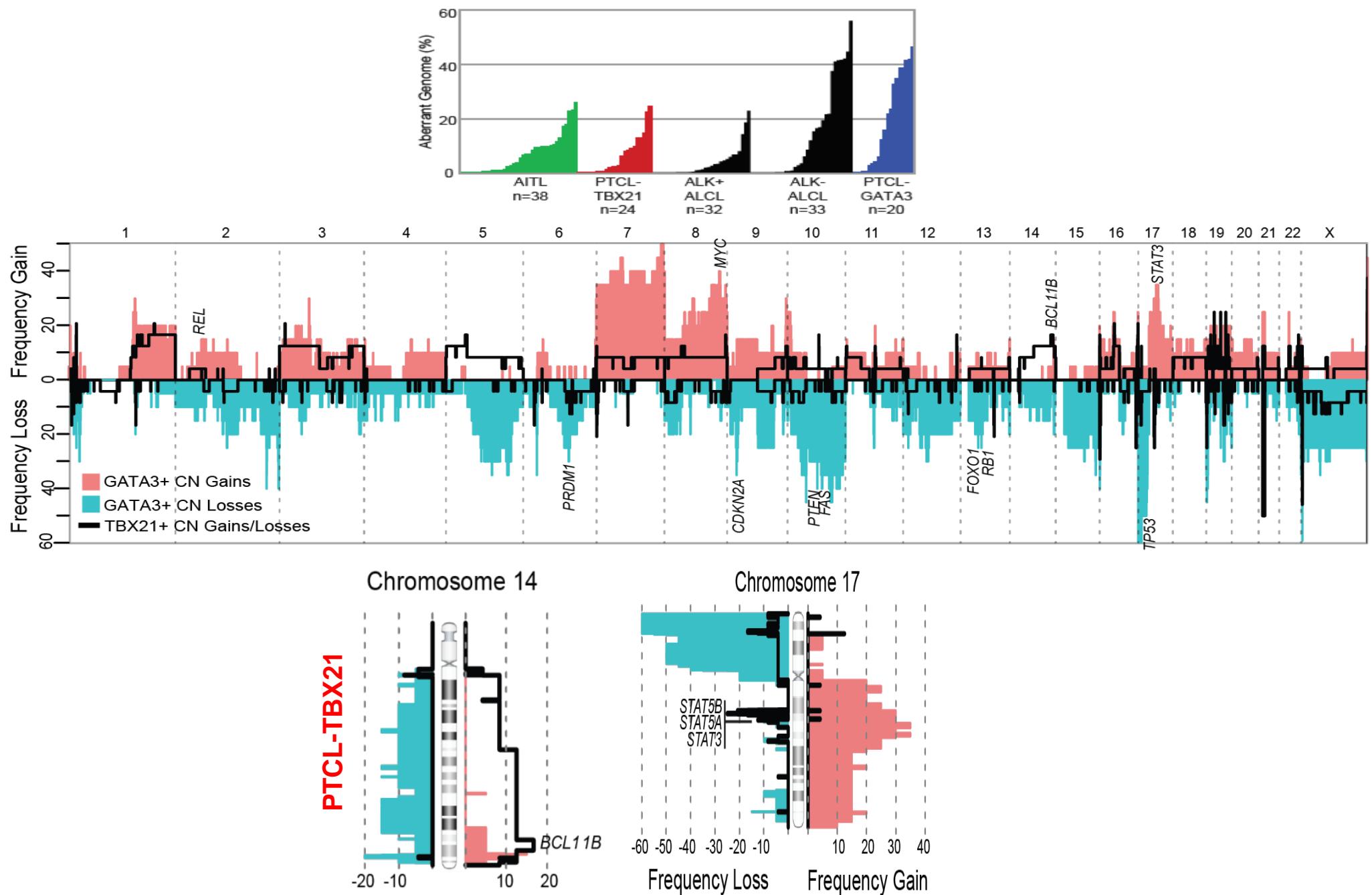


# Schematic of the Gene Expression and Dosage Integration algorithm



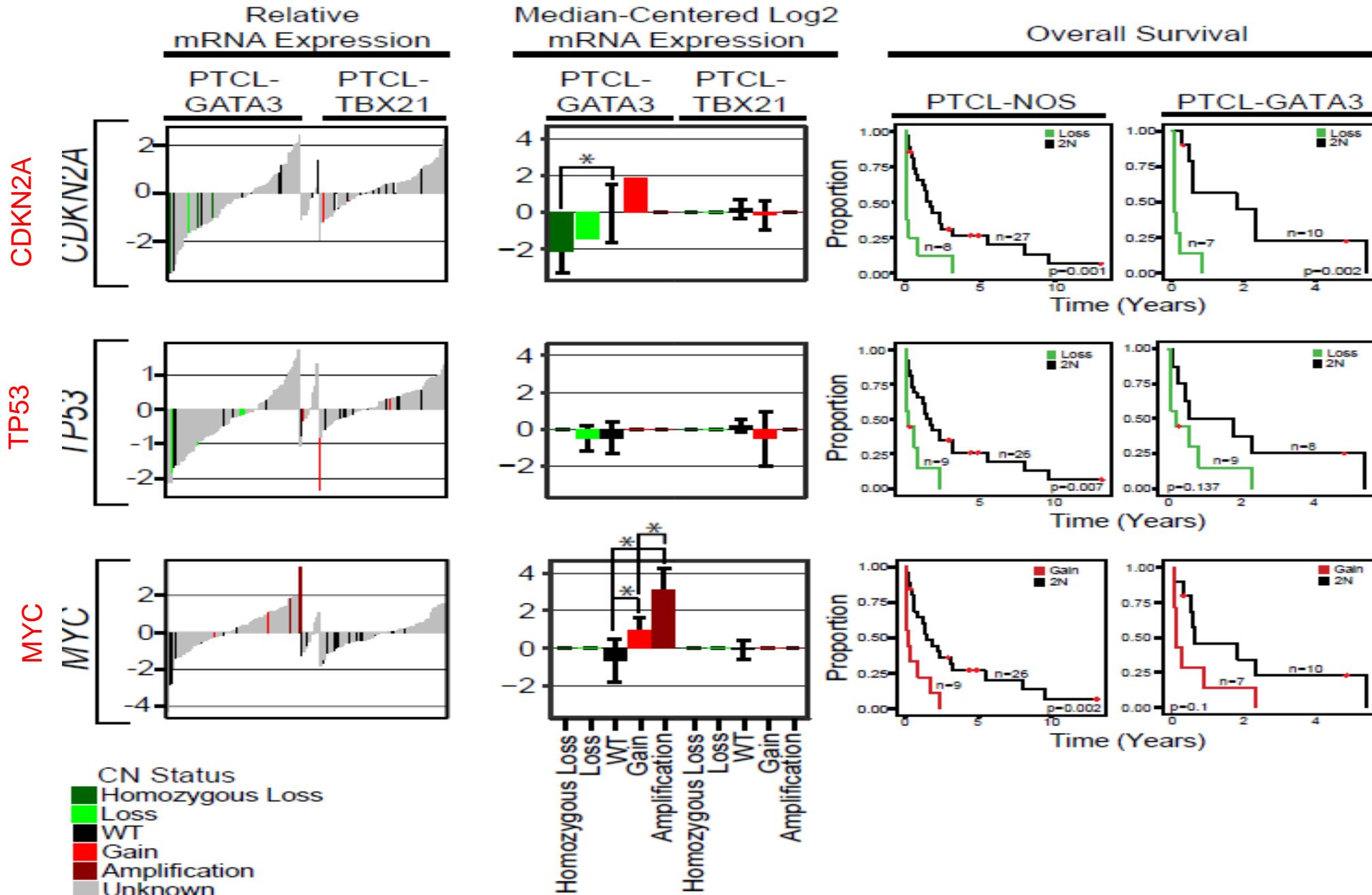


- Major Subgroups within PTCL-NOS characterized by distinct genomic abnormalities



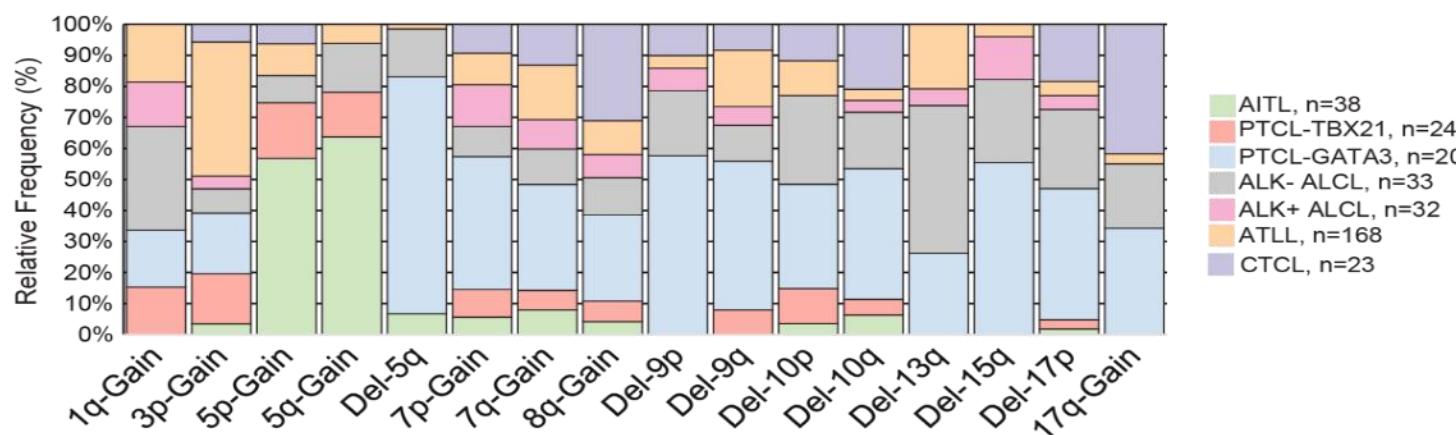
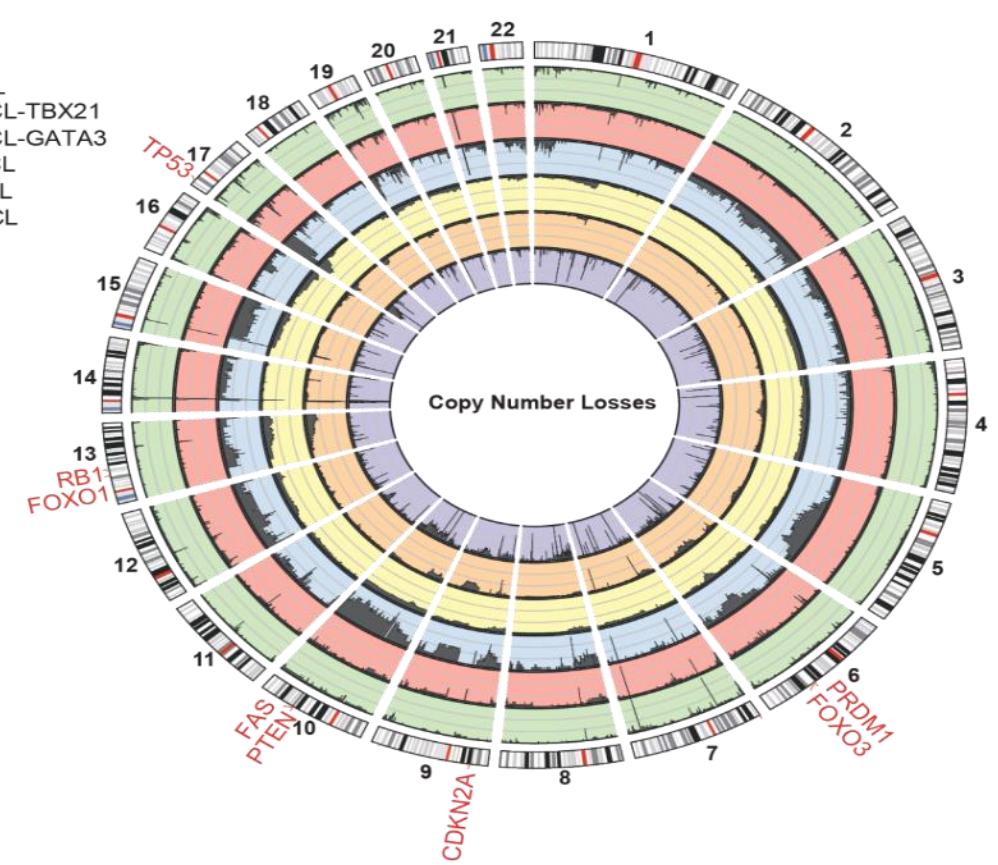
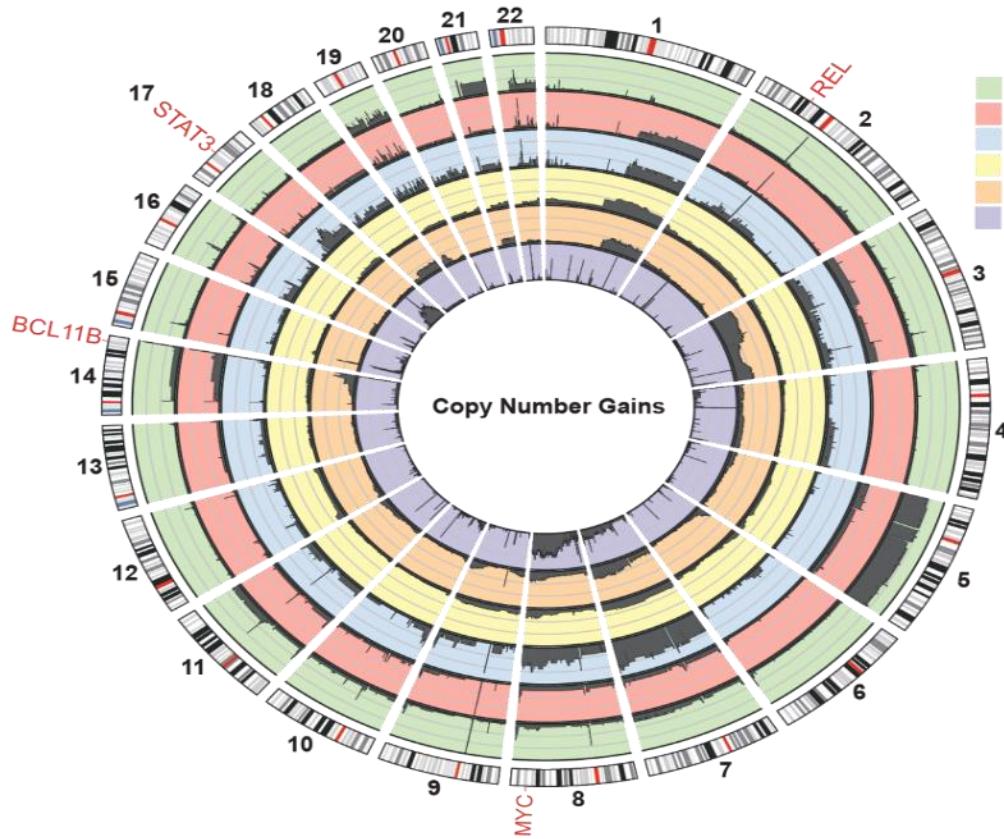


# CN Abnormalities Associating with Overall Survival



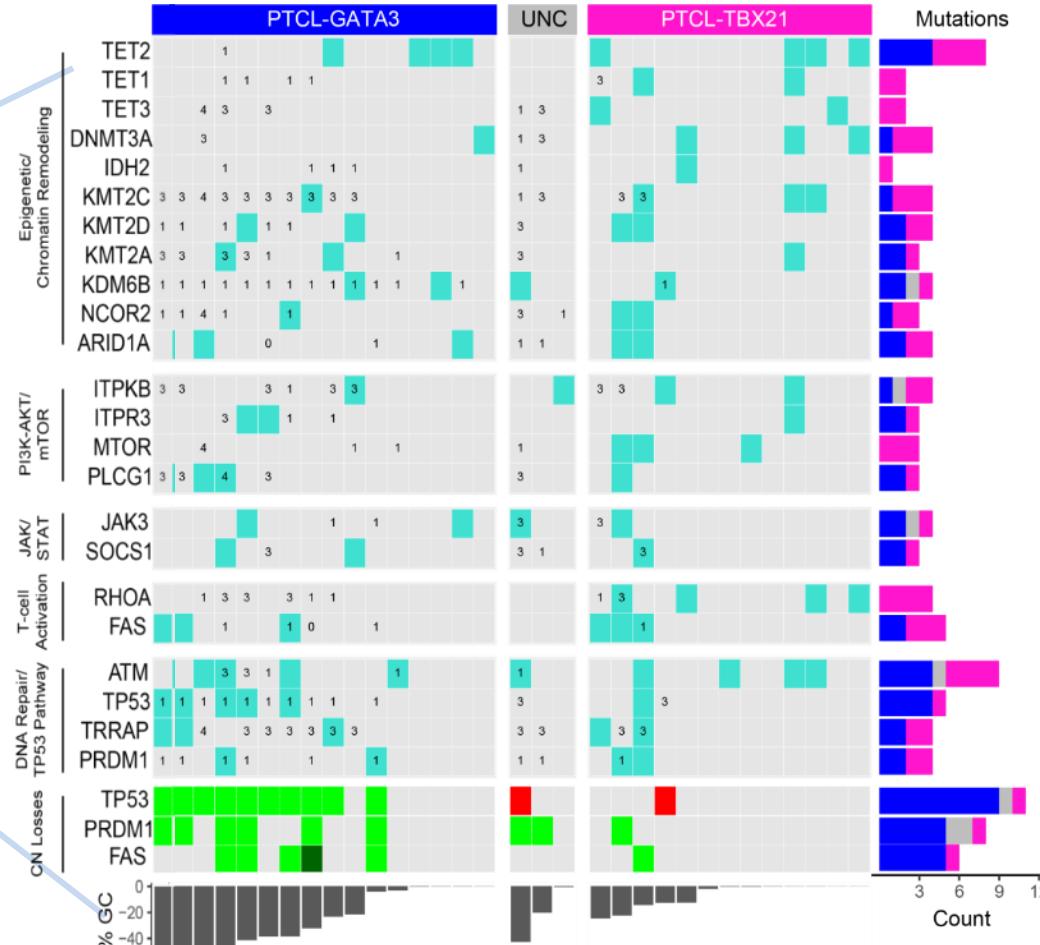
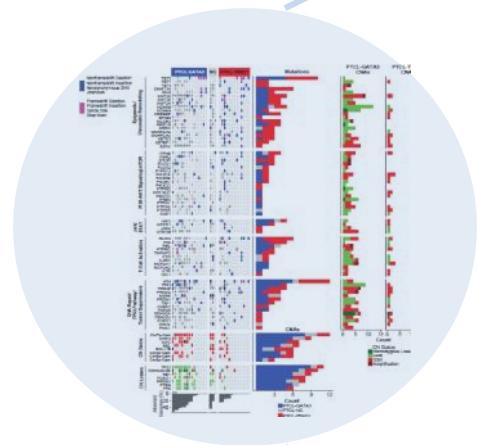


# Novel PTCL subgroups have distinct Chromosomal Abnormalities





# • Unique Mutation Profiles in molecular subgroups



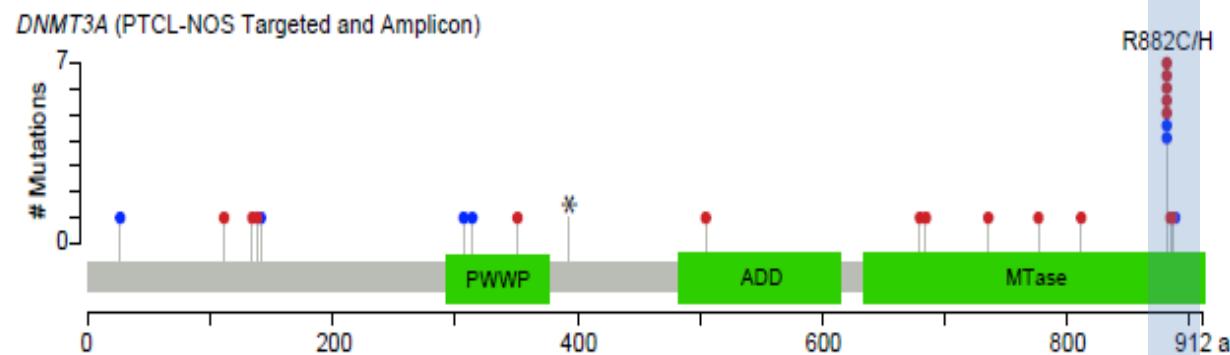
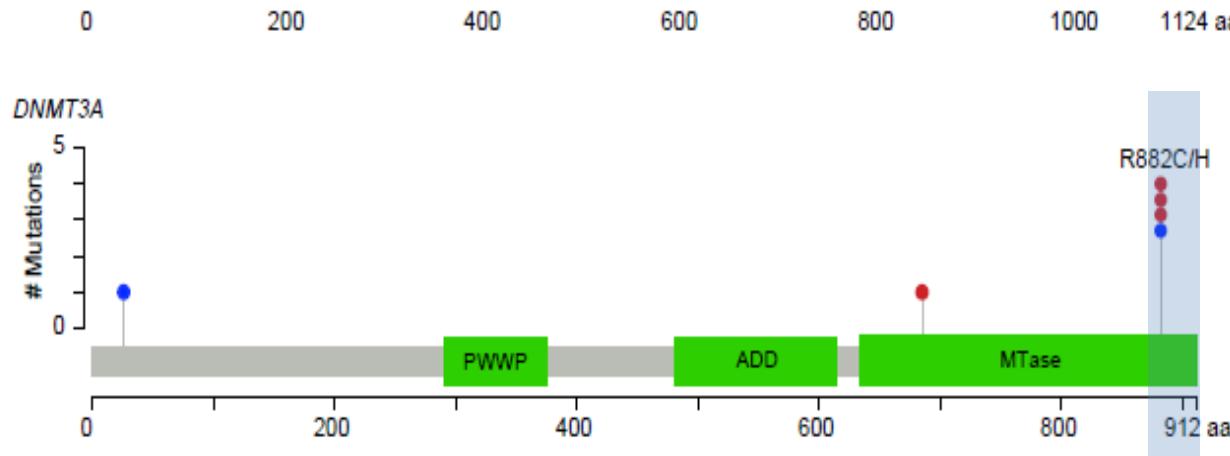
**CN Status**

- Homozygous Loss
- Loss
- Gain

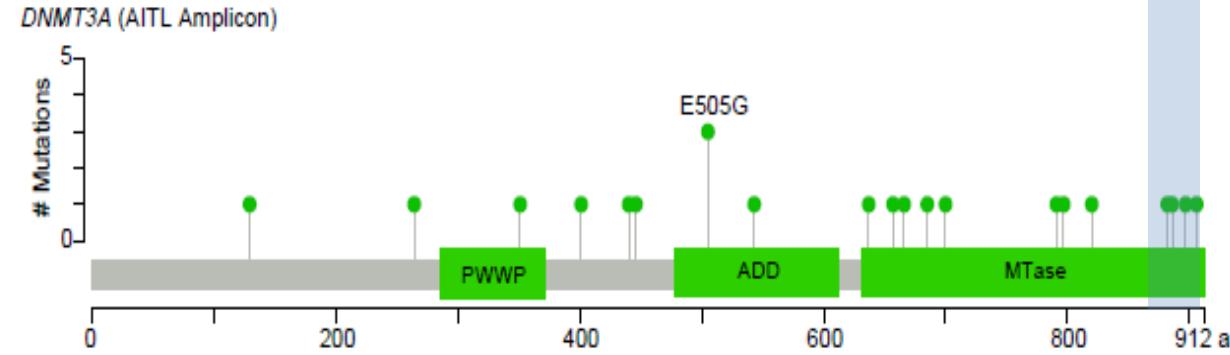


# Distinct spectrum of DNMT3A mutations

PTCL-TBX21

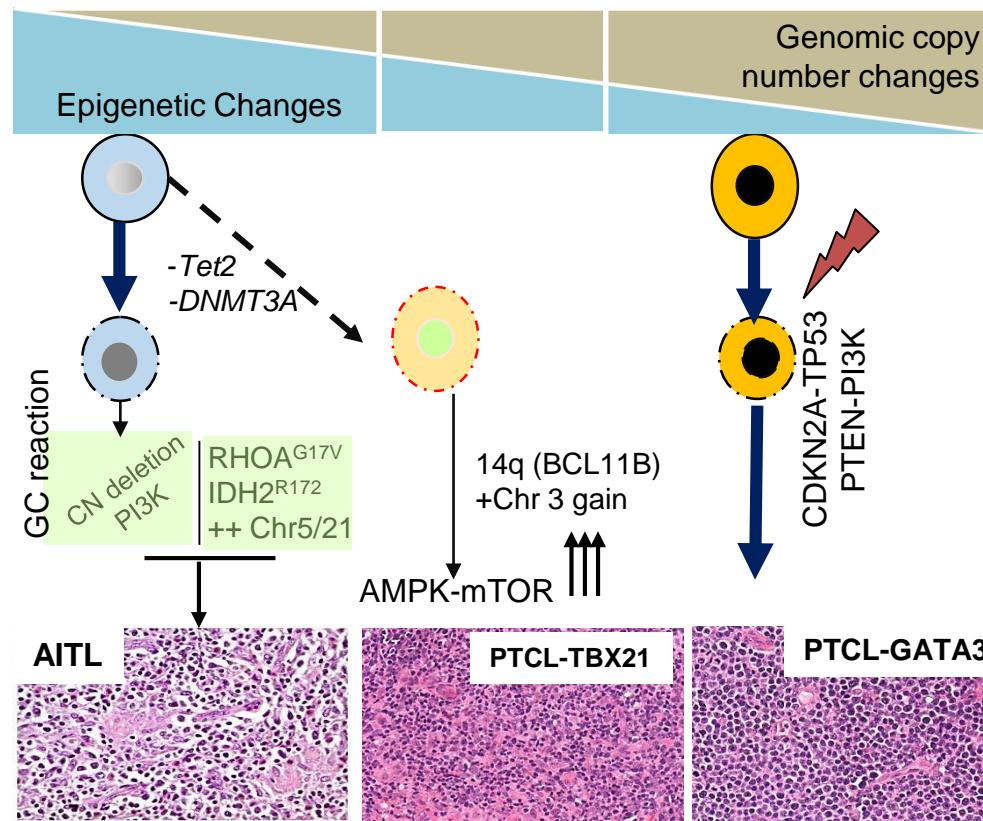


AITL





# Summary



**The complexity of PTCL can finally be addressed with the integration of global genomic analyses, which demonstrated that molecularly defined subgroups of PTCL have diverse genetic features and arise by distinct genetic pathways.**



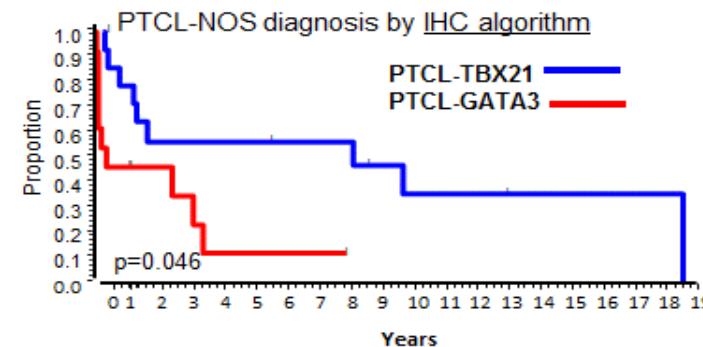
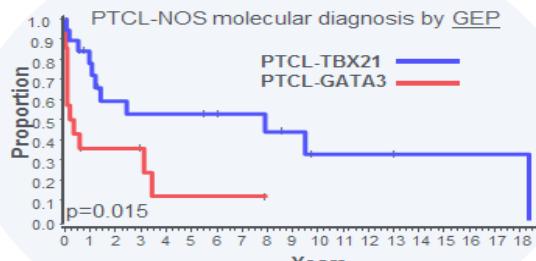
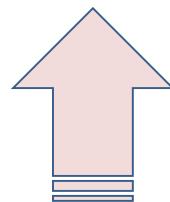
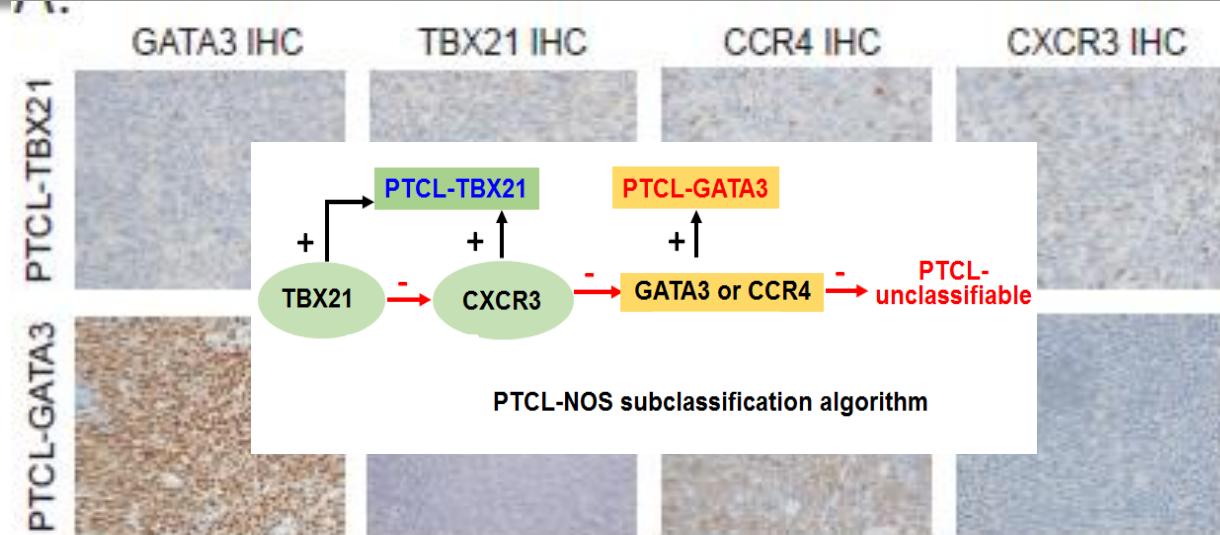
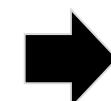
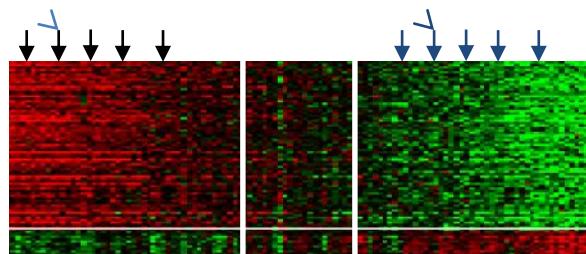
## **Translate Gene Signatures into clinical settings applicable to FFPE**

- **Immunohistochemistry based algorithm**
- **Quantitative mRNA based assay**



# Translation using Immunohistochemistry

## PTCL-NOS subgroups

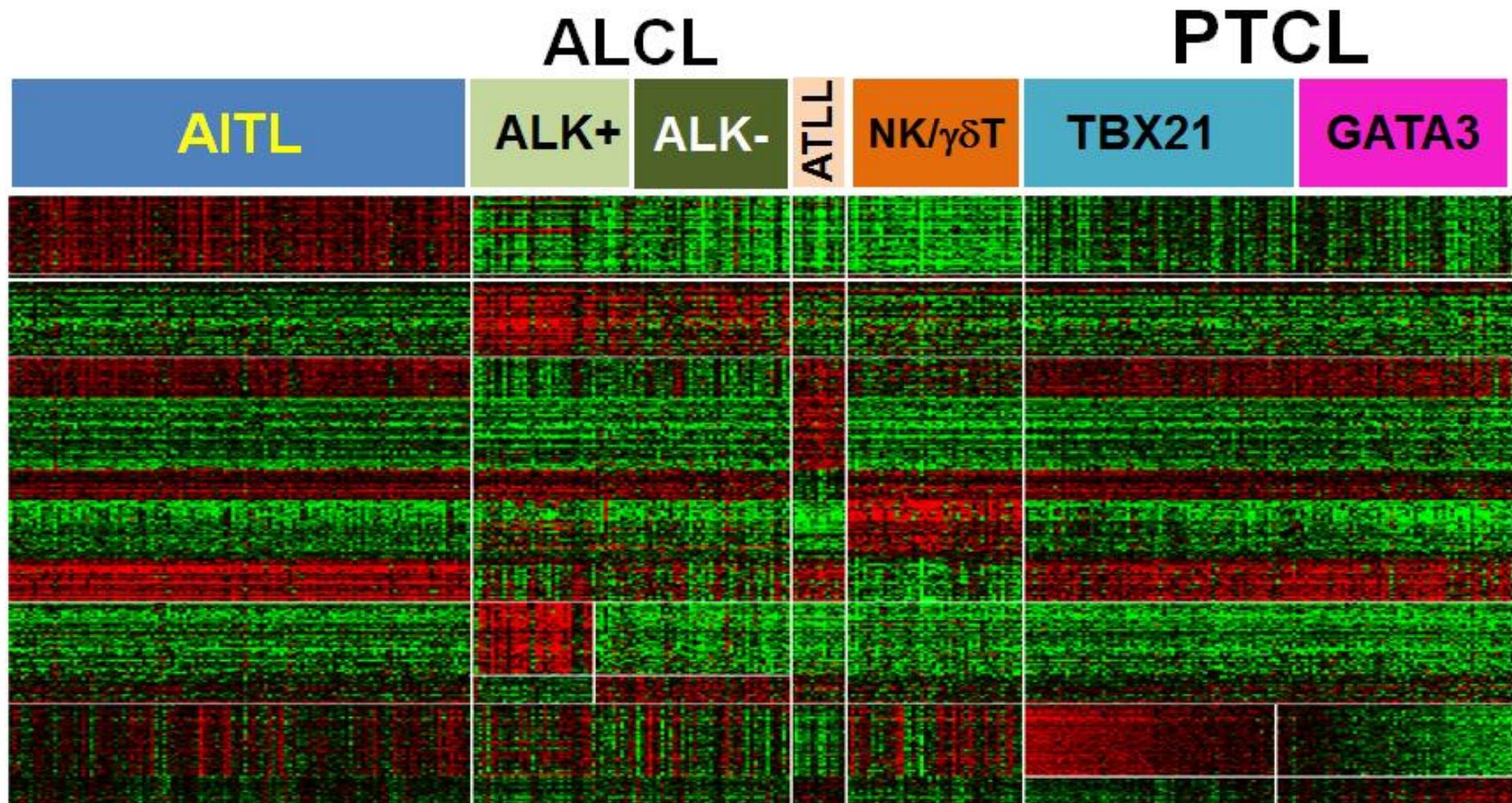


**Validation Cohort**  
n=150 PTCL-NOS

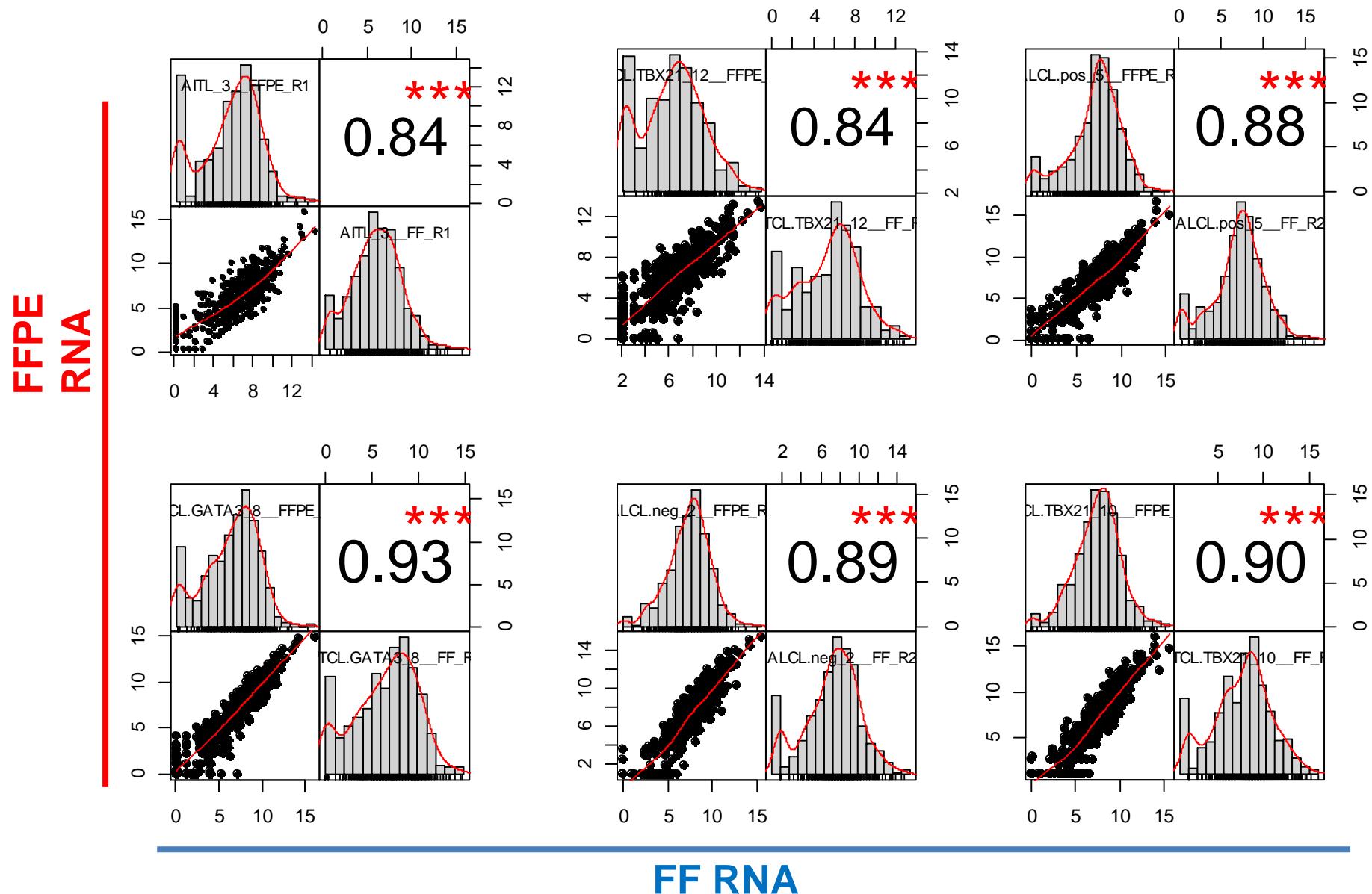


# Translating gene signatures for NanoString platform

Refinement of gene signature algorithm



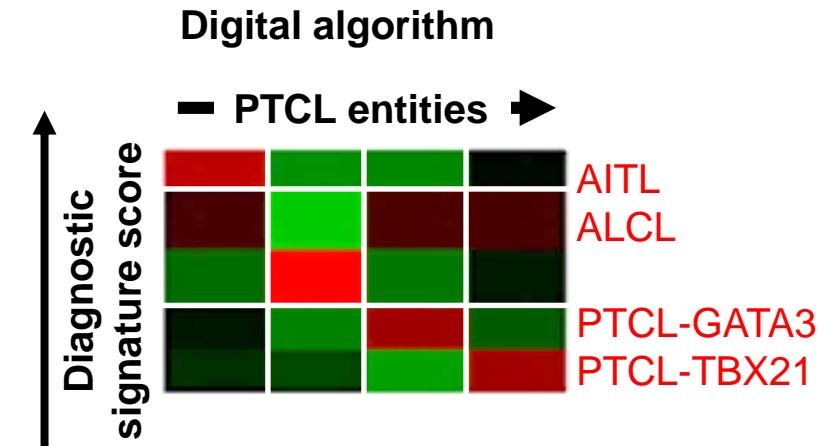
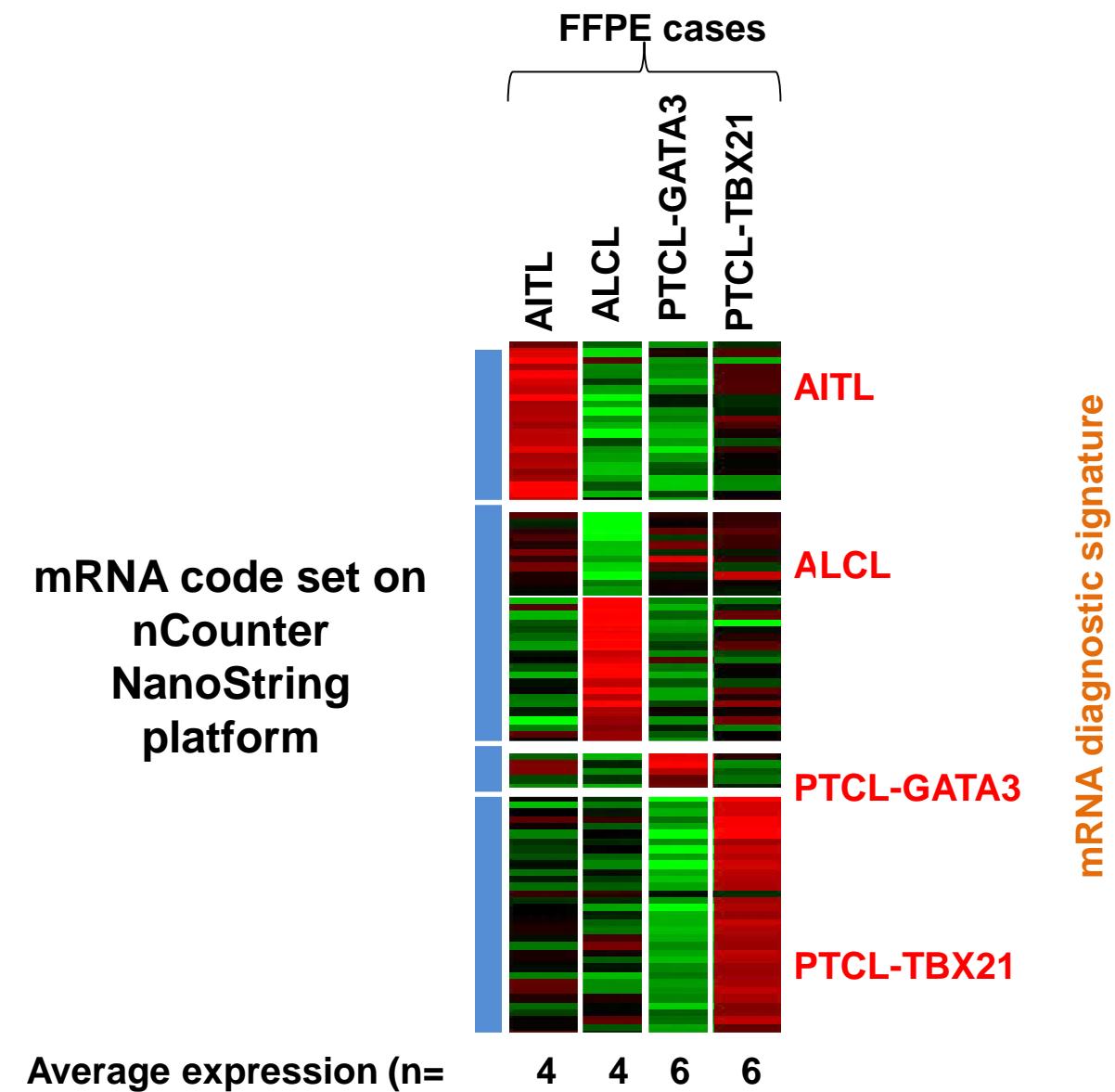
# Correlation of gene signatures between Fresh frozen RNA and corresponding FFPE RNA on nCounter platform



100ng of RNA was run for all FF samples



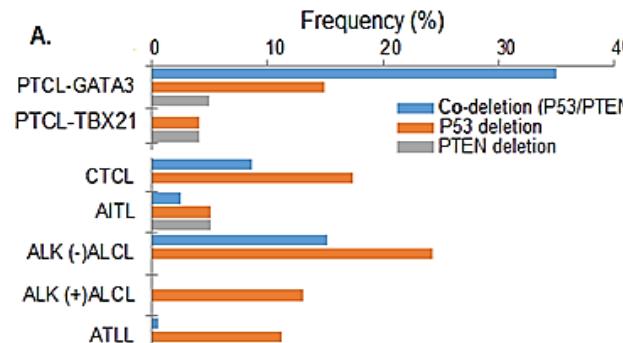
# Molecular diagnostic algorithm for FFPE PTCL entities



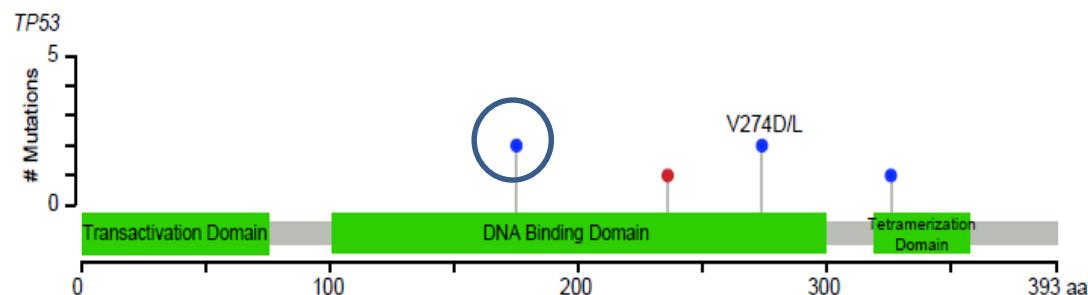
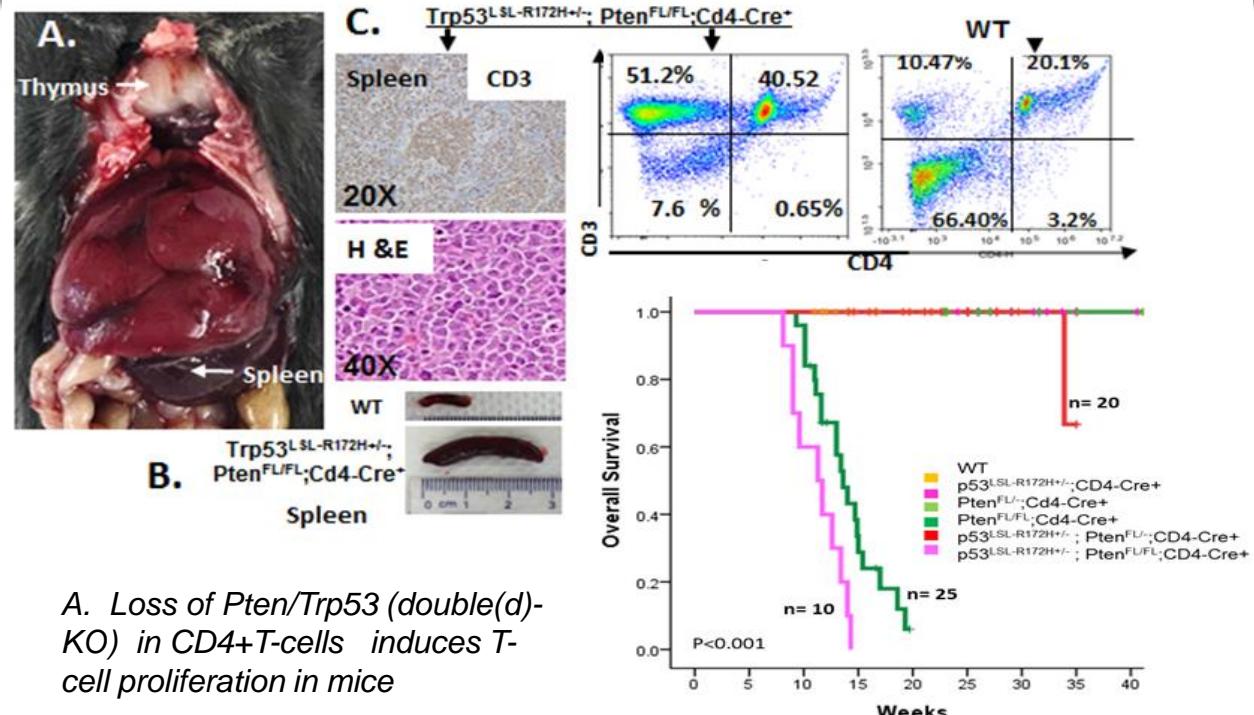


# Genetically faithful model of PTCL-GATA3

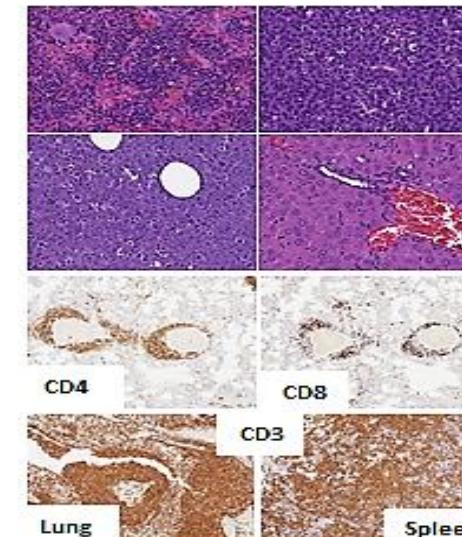
## CNA analysis in PTCL entities



## Generating Murine models

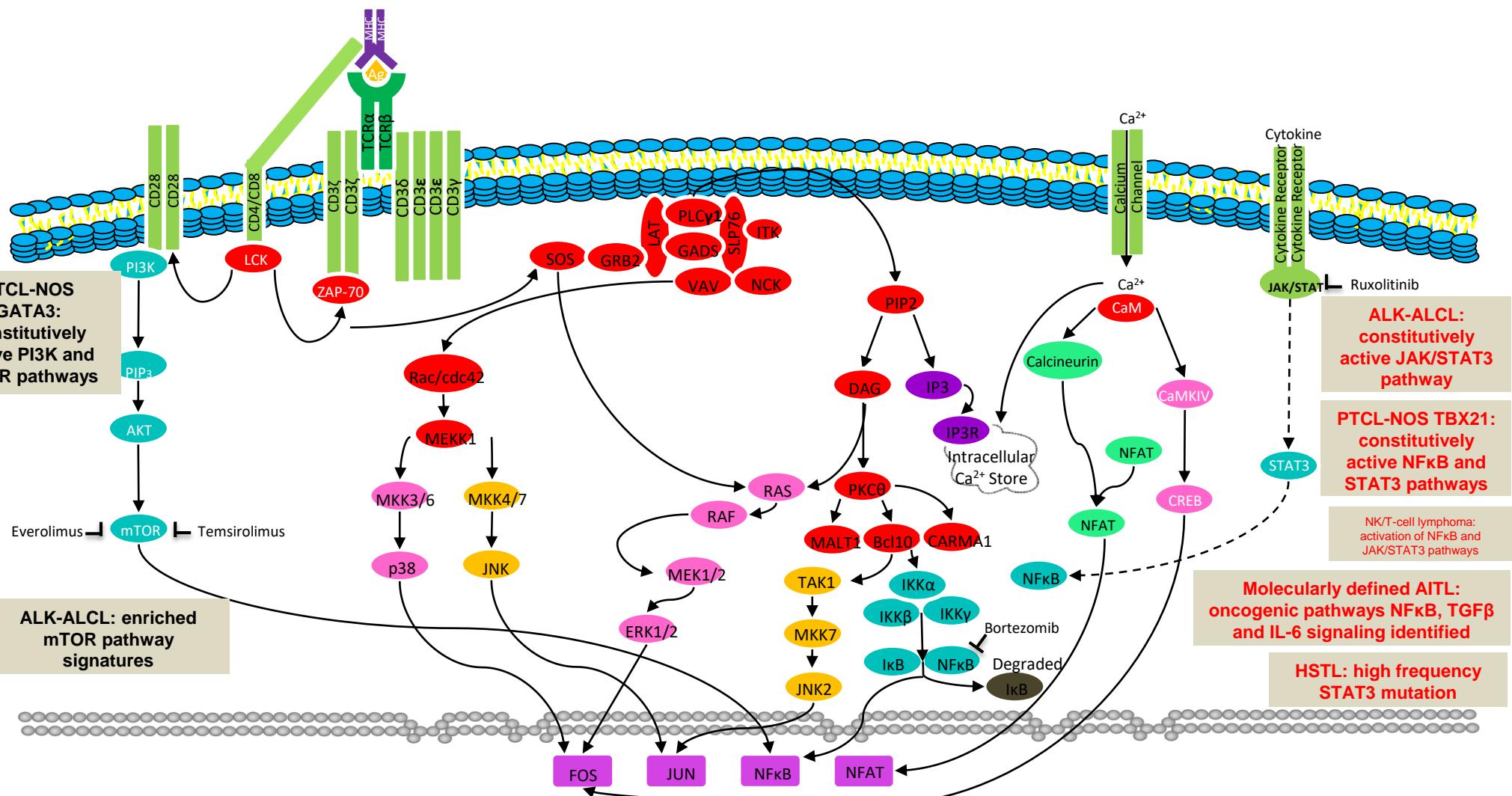


## Developing PDX models of PTCL-NOS



H&E of different organs of a mouse implanted with a primary PTCL-NOS

# Integrating new genomic information for targeted therapy in PCTL





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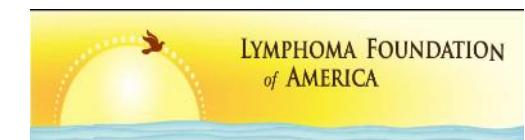
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## •LLMPP consortium members

## • International PTCL Project



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- UH2/UH3
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