

# Molecular Classification of Soft-Tissue and Bone Tumors

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# Soft-Tissue and Bone Tumors

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Soft-tissue sarcomas are a heterogeneous group of malignant neoplasms.



## Paediatric Tumours

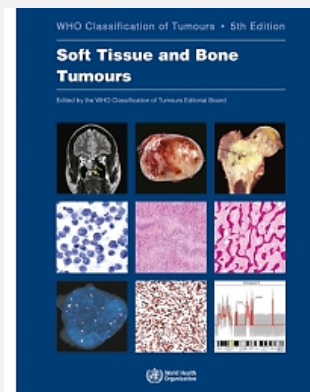
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## Soft Tissue and Bone Tumours

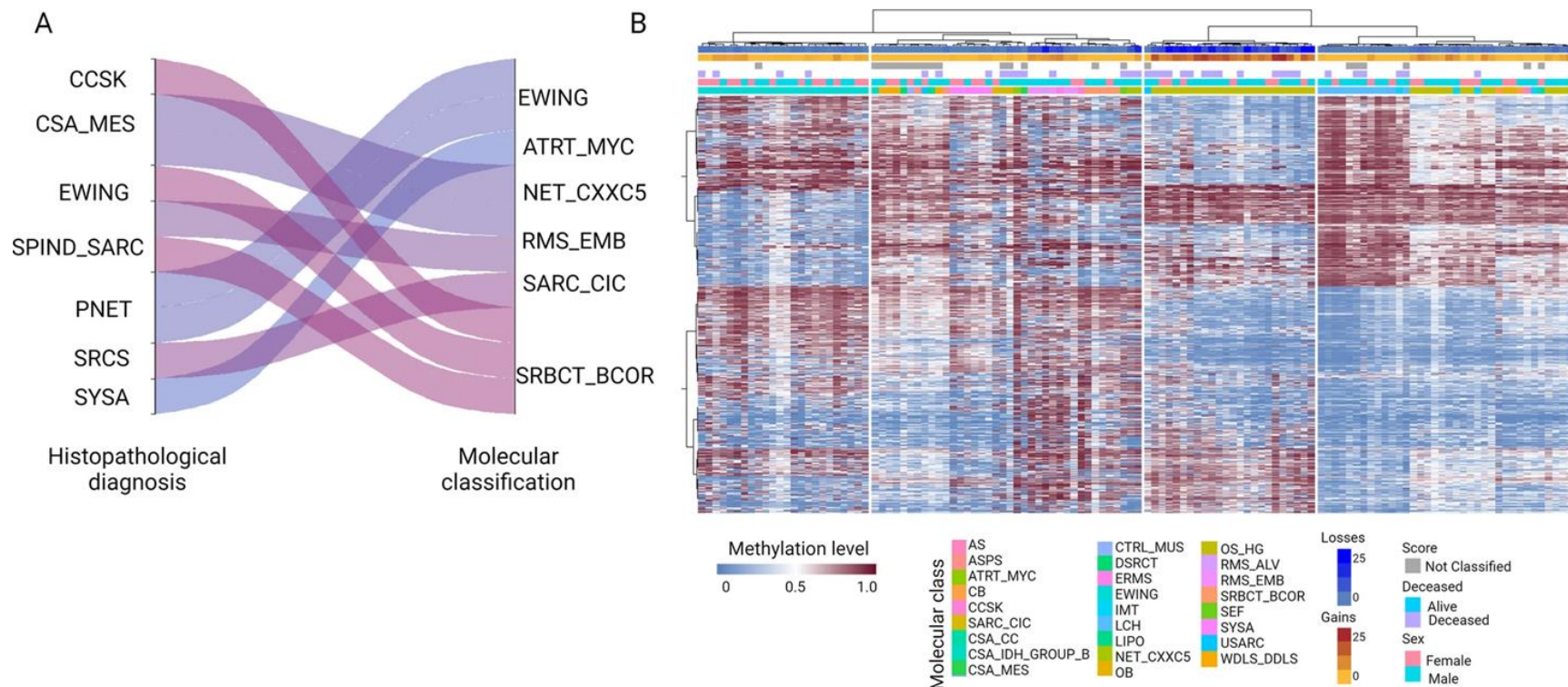
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2020

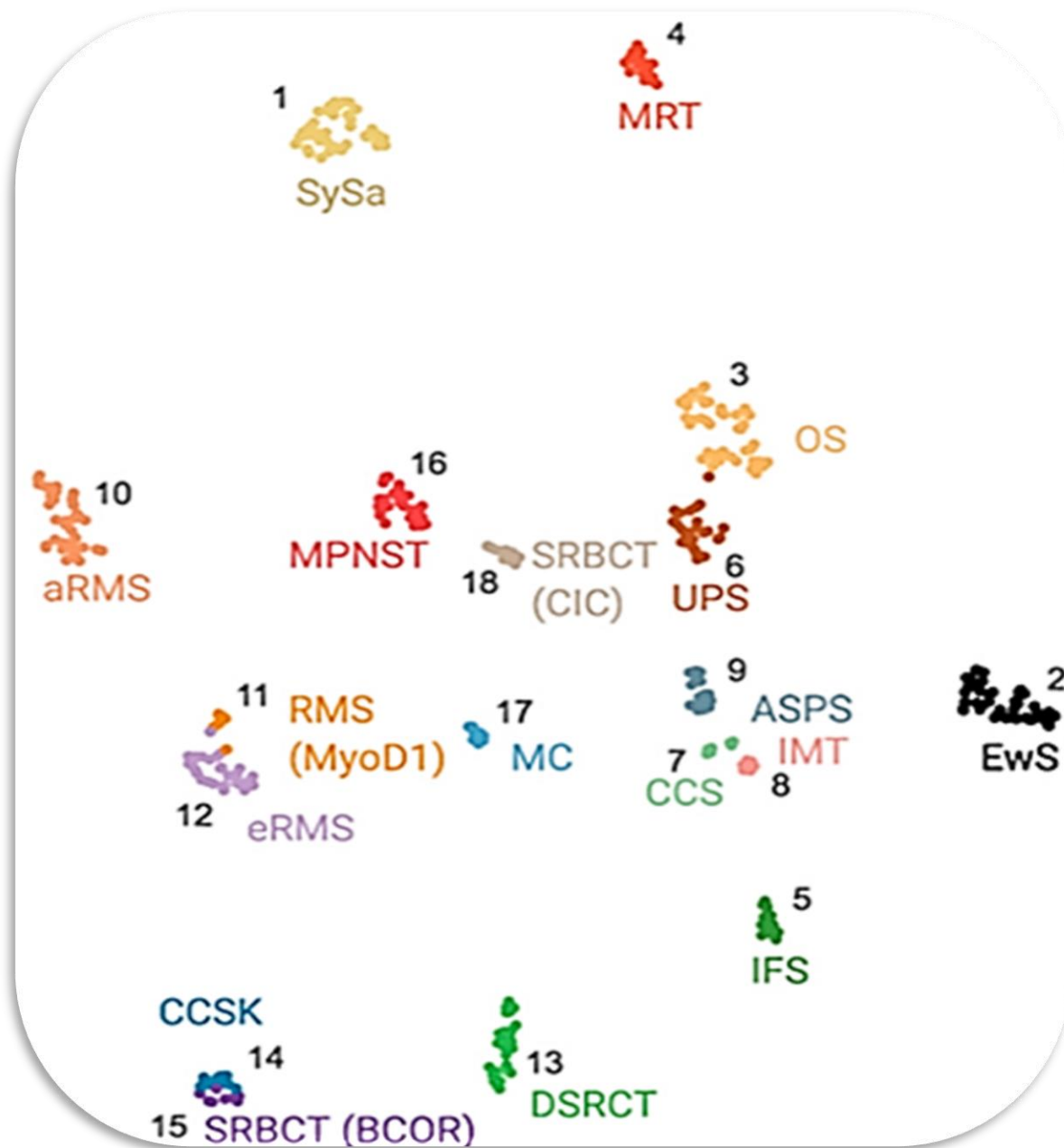
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**Classification of pediatric soft and bone sarcomas using DNA methylation-based profiling**

Methylation profile predicted the classification of 88.5% of pediatric sarcomas





Role of Biomarker	Example
Diagnostic	EWSR1 rearrangement in Ewing Sarcoma
Prognostic	Type of FOXO1 rearrangement in Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma
Predictive/Treatment	NTRK rearrangements in Infantile Fibrosarcoma
Genetic Predisposition to Cancer	TP53 mutations for Li–Fraumeni Syndrome

Molecular classification is not yet universally utilized.



# Molecular In My P ONCOLOGY: Pediatric So

Prepared by the Association for Molecular Pathology Tr

Tissue Type	Tumor Type	Gene/Biomarker	
<b>Adipocytic</b>	Lipoblastoma	PLAG1, HMGA2 (rare)	fusion
<b>Skeletal Muscle</b>	Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma	PAX3::FOXO1, PAX7::FOXO1	fusion
	Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma	HRAS, KRAS, NRAS; FGFR4; NF1	activation
	Spindle Cell / Sclerosing Rhabdomyosarcoma	MYOD1	sequence
		VGLL2, NCOA2	fusion
<b>Myofibroblastic</b>	Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans / Giant Cell Fibroblastoma	COL1A1::PDGFB	fusion
	Desmoid-Type Fibromatosis	CTNNB1 (sporadic) APC (germline)	sequence
	Infantile Fibrosarcoma	ETV6::NTRK3, other NTRK fusions	fusion
	Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor	ALK, NTRK3, ROS1	fusion
	Low-grade Fibromyxoid Sarcoma / Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma	FUS::CREB3L2 EWSR1::CREB3L1	fusion
	Nodular Fasciitis, Cranial Fasciitis	USP6	fusion
<b>Pericytic</b>	Infantile Myofibroma / Myofibromatosis	PDGFRB	sequence variation
<b>Vascular</b>	Pseudomyogenic Hemangioendothelioma	FOSB	fusion
	Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma	WWTR1::CAMTA1, YAP1::TFE3	fusion
<b>Bone</b>	Aneurysmal Bone Cyst	USP6	fusion
	Giant Cell Tumor of Bone	H3-3A (H3F3A) p.G35W (p.G34W), p.G35L (p.G34L)	sequence variation
	Osteosarcoma	TP53	fusion, sequence deletion
			sequence variation
<b>Cartilage</b>	Chondroblastoma	H3-3B (H3F3B) p.K37M (p.K36M)	sequence variation
	Mesenchymal Chondrosarcoma	HEY1::NCOA2	fusion
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Ewing Sarcoma	EWSR1::FLI1, EWSR1::ERG, other FET-ETS fusions	fusion
	CIC-Rearranged Sarcoma	CIC::DUX4, other CIC fusions	fusion
	Sarcoma with BCOR Genetic Alterations	BCOR::CCNB3, BCOR internal tandem duplication (ITD)	fusion, internal tandem duplication
	Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma	ASPCR1::TFE3	fusion
	Angiomatoid Fibrous Histiocytoma	EWSR1::CREB1 (90%), EWSR1::ATF1	fusion
	Chordoma (Poorly Differentiated)	SMARCB1 (INI1)	loss (usually partial)
	Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor	EWSR1::WT1	fusion

diagnosis	FISH, RT-PCR, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA)
diagnosis	NGS (DNA), ddPCR
diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, prognosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
diagnosis, familial cancer risk	FISH, RT-PCR, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, treatment	IHC (ALK), FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, prognosis, treatment	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, treatment	NGS (DNA)
diagnosis	NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	FISH, RT-PCR, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	IHC (H3.3 G34W), NGS (DNA)
diagnosis	NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	IHC (H3.3 K36M), NGS (DNA)
diagnosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	RT-PCR, FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	IHC (BCOR), NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	IHC (TFE3), RT-PCR, FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis	FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)
diagnosis, prognosis	IHC (INI1), CMA, NGS (DNA), MLPA
diagnosis	RT-PCR, FISH, NGS (DNA, RNA)

Table 1  
Key features

	Age of Presentation	Typical Location	Morphology	Molecular	Methylation Pattern	Prognosis
Embryonal	<10 years	Head and neck & genitourinary tract	Round and spindle cells with variably dense cellularity	Variable RAS pathway	Fusion negative <sup>a</sup>	Variable
Alveolar	10–25 years	Extremities	Round	Majority with FOXO1 fusion	Fusion positive <sup>a</sup>	Poor
Spindle Cell/ Sclerosing	Adolescent/ young adult (2–94 years) <sup>27</sup>	Head and neck & Paratesticular	Spindle/ sclerosing	MyoD1 mutation	MyoD1	Poor
	<5 years	Chest wall		VGLL2/NCOA2 fusion	Fusion negative	Favorable
	(11–86 years) <sup>35</sup>	Intraosseous craniofacial skeleton	Spindle and epithelioid	TFCP2 fusion		Poor
	10–20 years	Not otherwise specified (NOS)	Spindled with embryonal-like areas	Unidentified		
Pleomorphic	50–60 years	Deep soft tissue of extremity	Large, atypical cells	Complex karyotype	Complex sarcomas	Poor

<sup>a</sup> Fusion positive and negative refers to FOXO1 rearrangement.

# Rhabdomyosarcoma Classification: Refining Our Understanding

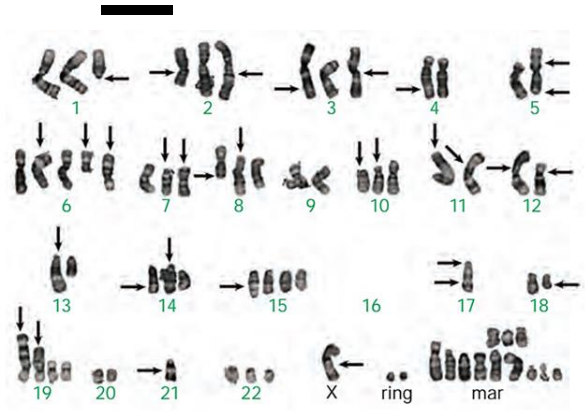
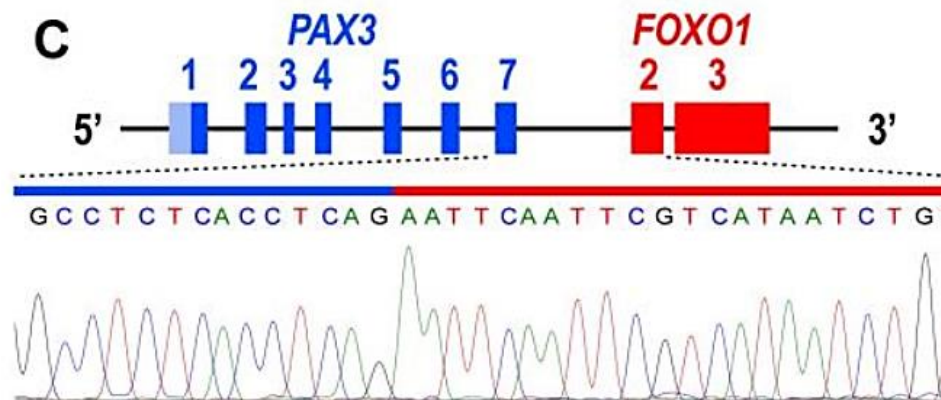
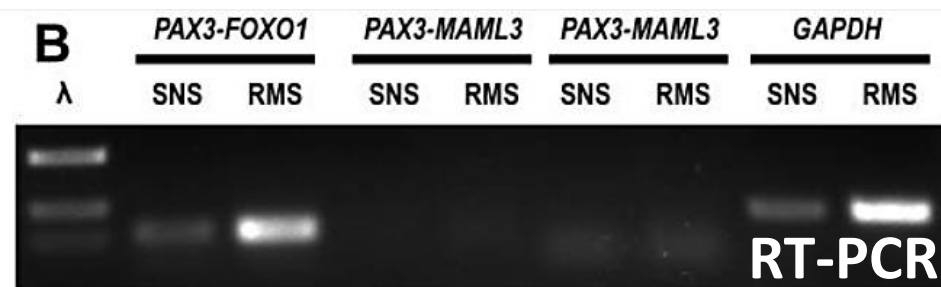
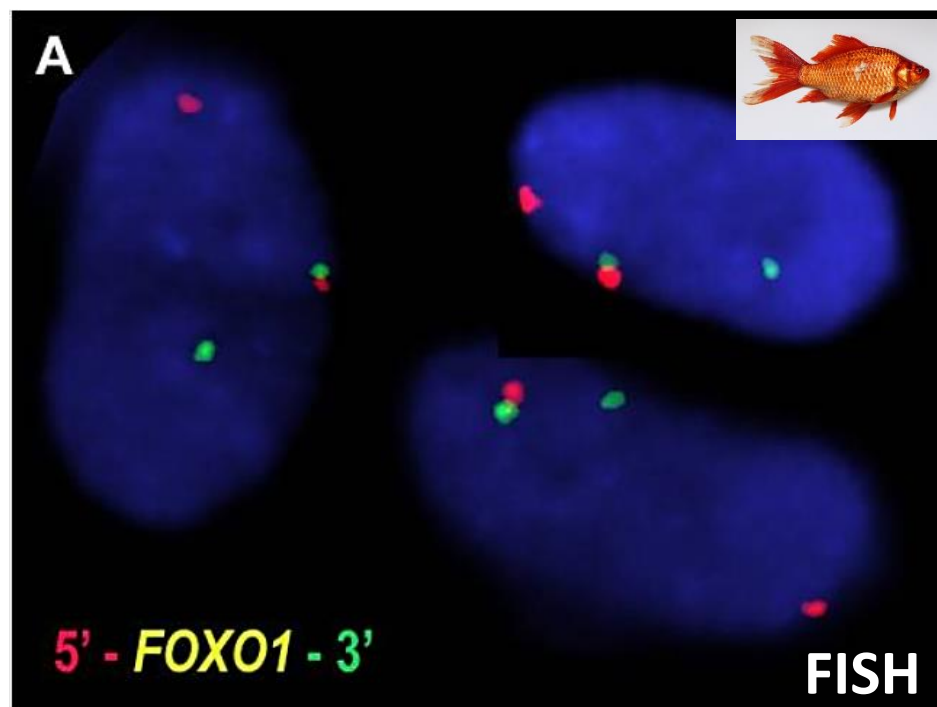
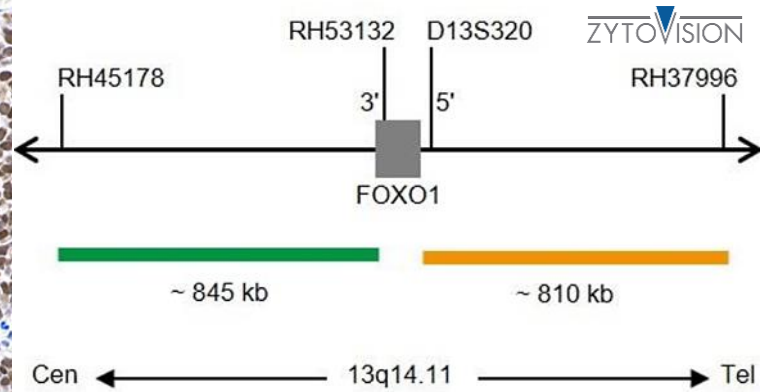
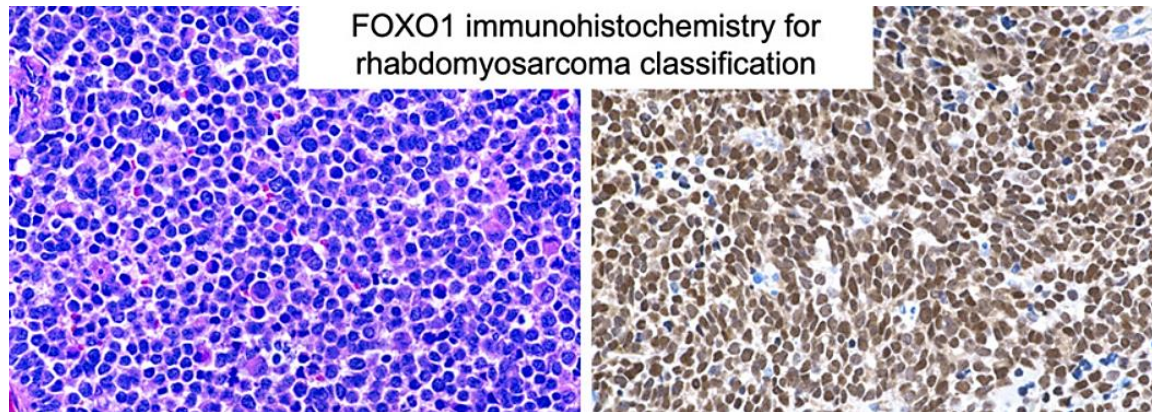


Figure 18.1 Complex Karyotype. This karyotype from an undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma shows numerous cytogenetic aberrations characteristic of sarcomas with complex cytogenetic features. (Courtesy Dr. Andre Oliveira, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN.)

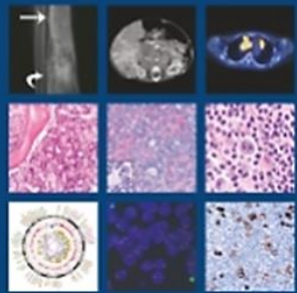


FOXO1 immunohistochemistry for rhabdomyosarcoma classification



**Paediatric Tumours  
Part A**

Edited by the WHO Classification of Tumours Editorial Board



## Undifferentiated sarcomas

Undifferentiated small round cell sarcomas of soft tissue and bone

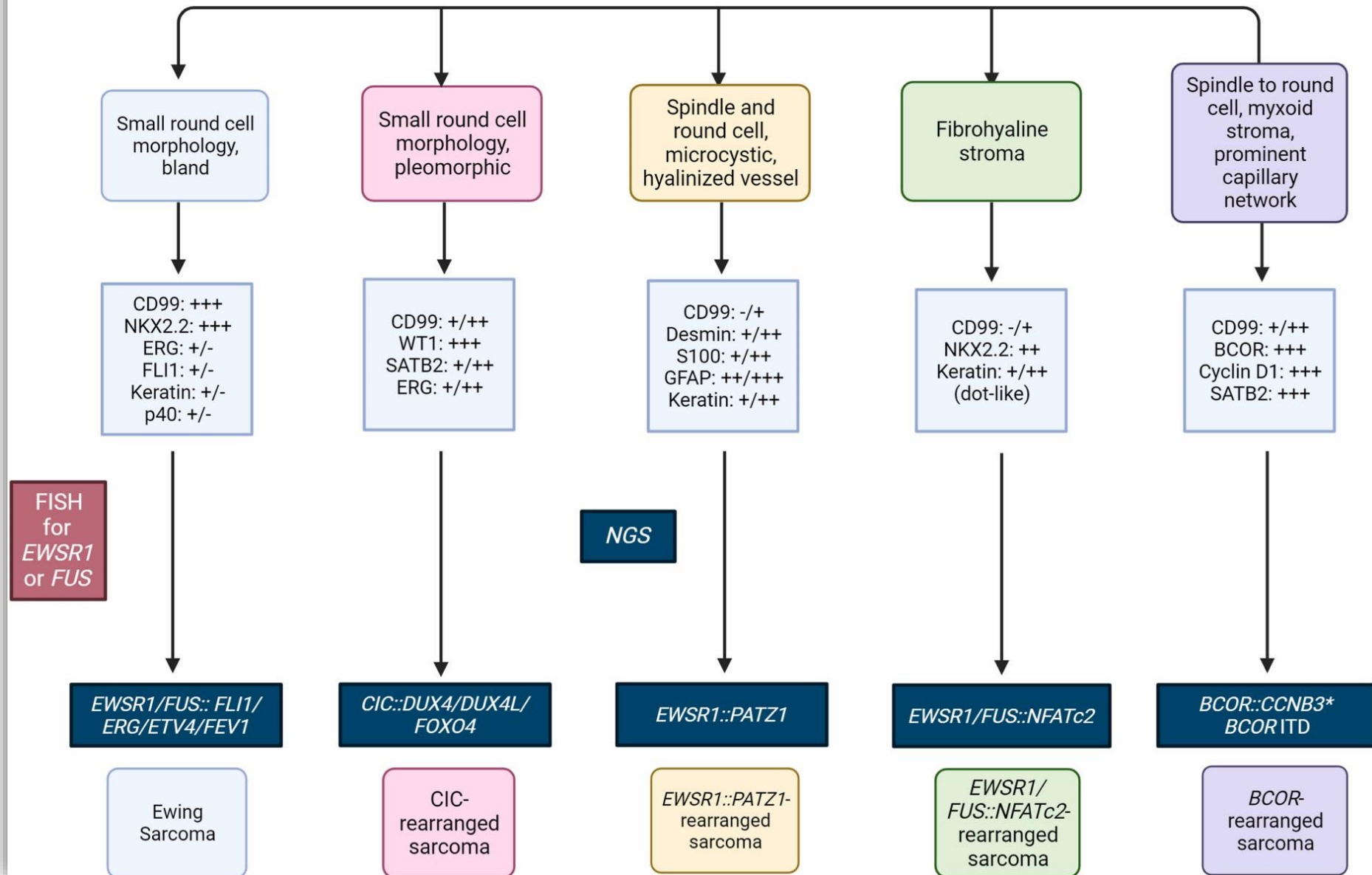
Ewing sarcoma

Round cell sarcoma with *EWSR1*::non-ETS fusions

*CIC*-rearranged sarcoma

Sarcoma with *BCOR* genetic alterations

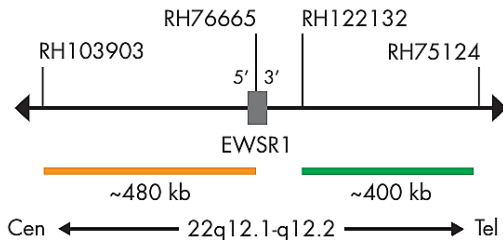
# Undifferentiated small round cell sarcoma?



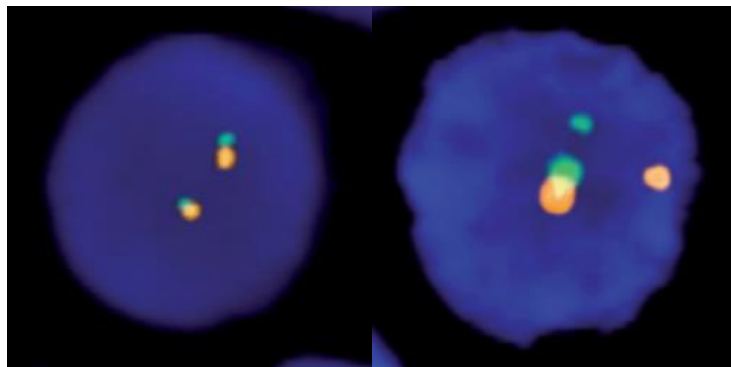


EWSR1

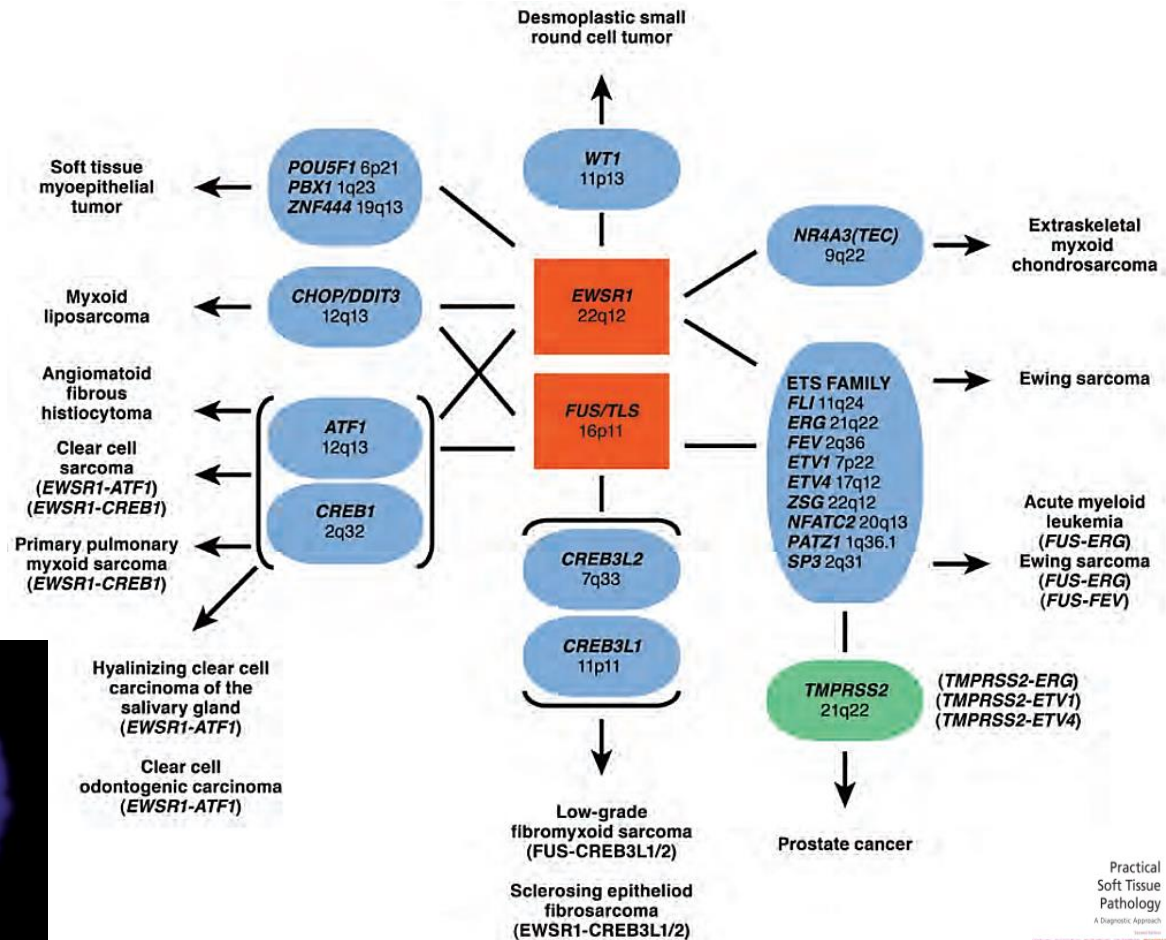
Ideogram of chromosome 22 indicating the hybridization locations.



SPEC EWSR1 Probe map (not to scale).



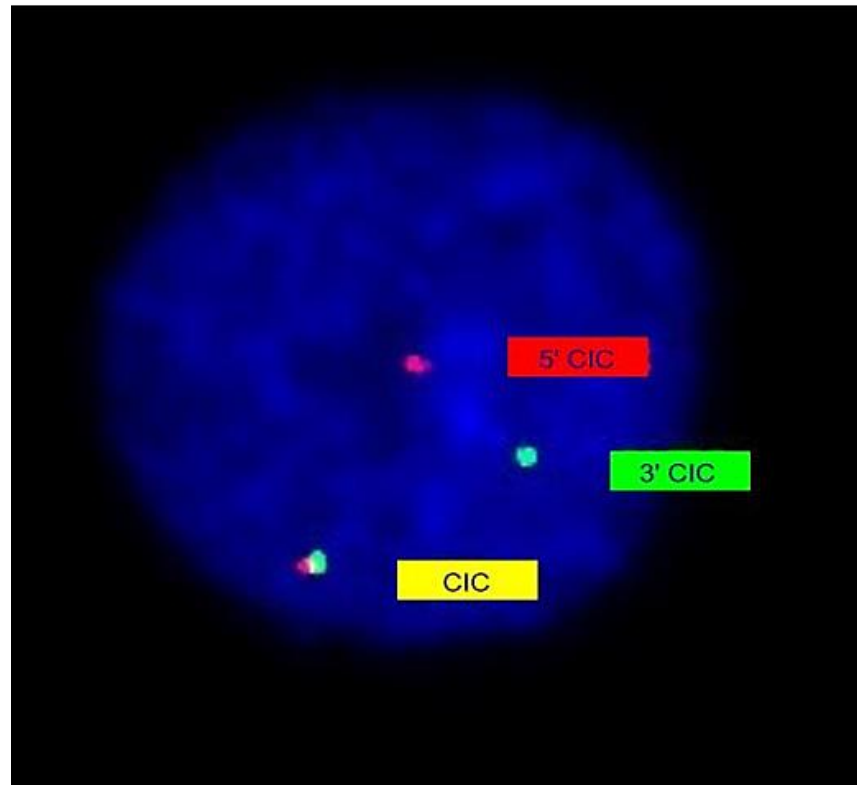
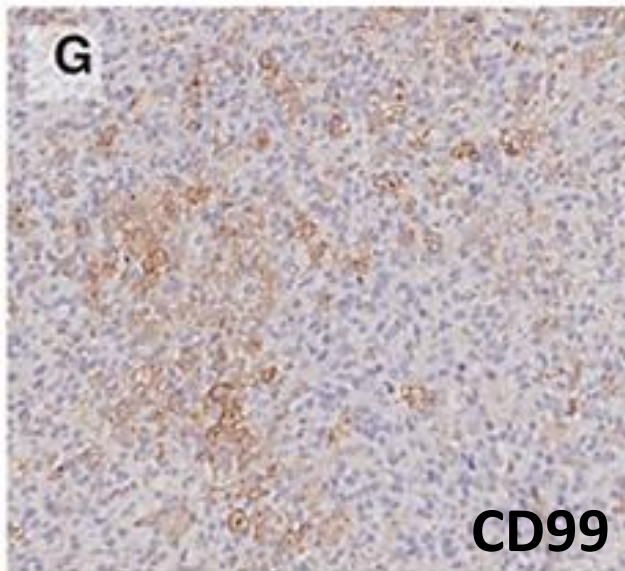
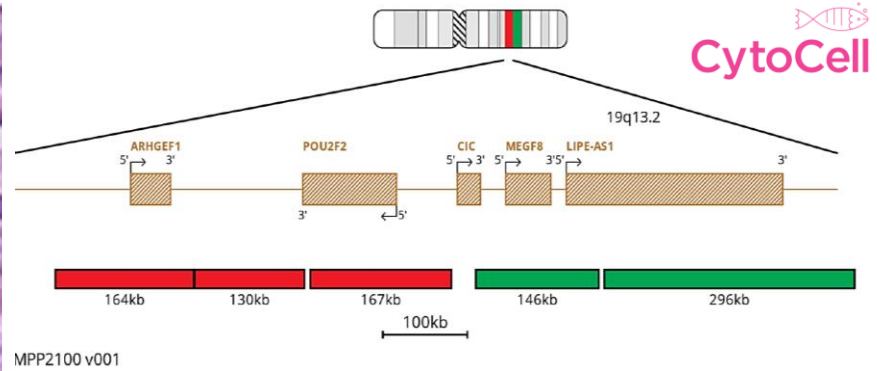
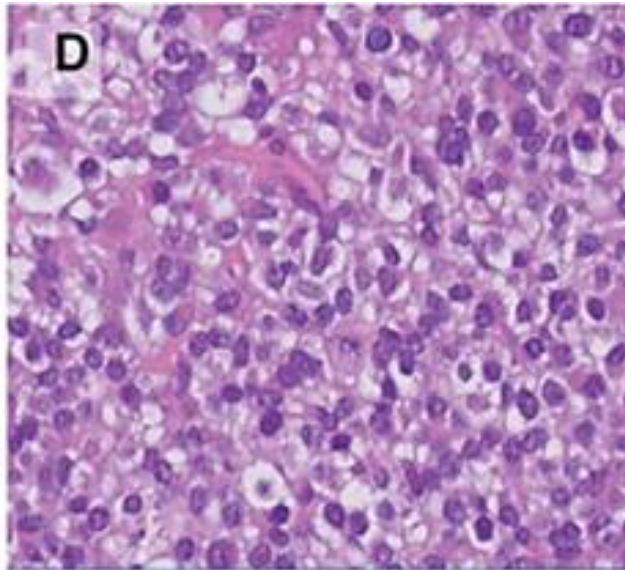
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Practical  
Soft Tissue  
Pathology  
A Diagnostic Approach







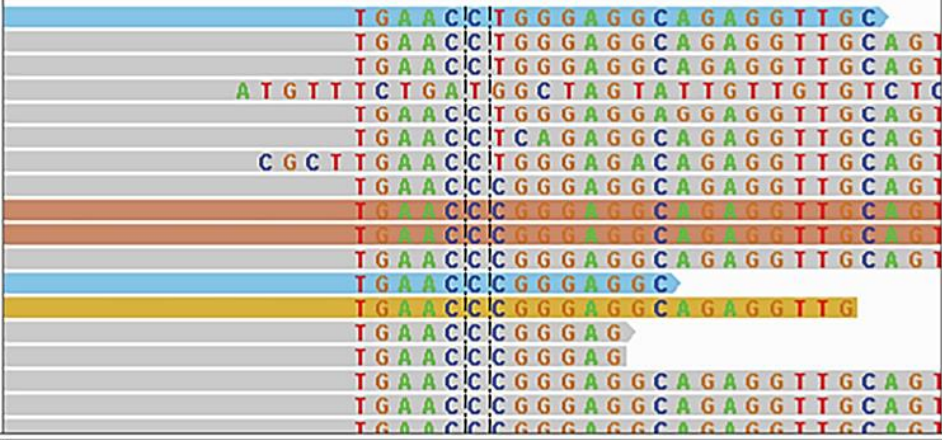
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22:29,687,262-29,687,302

6

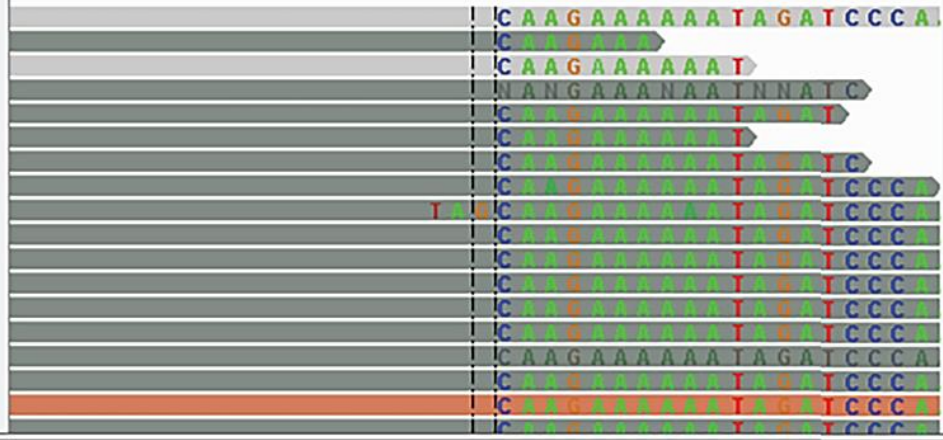
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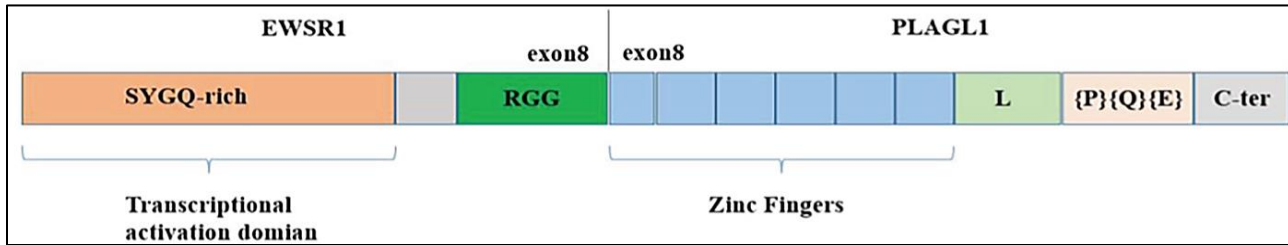


EWSR1

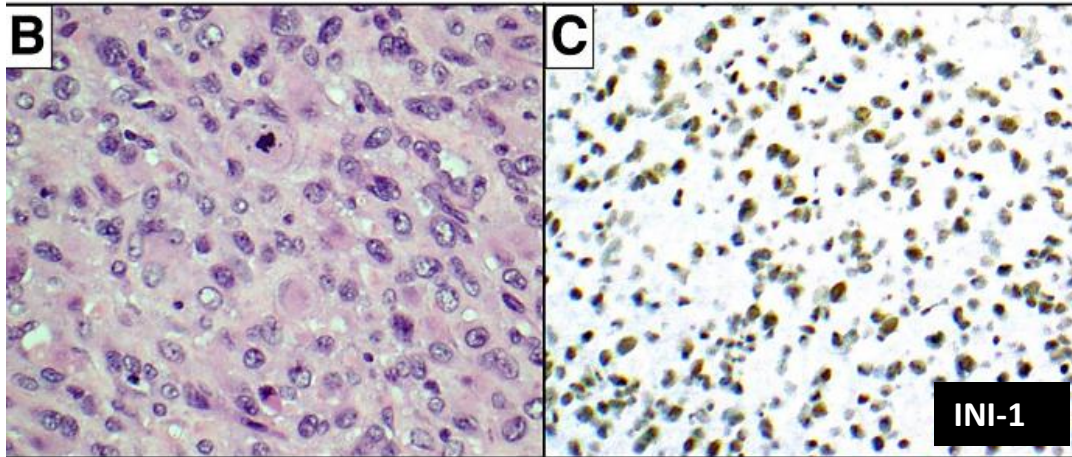
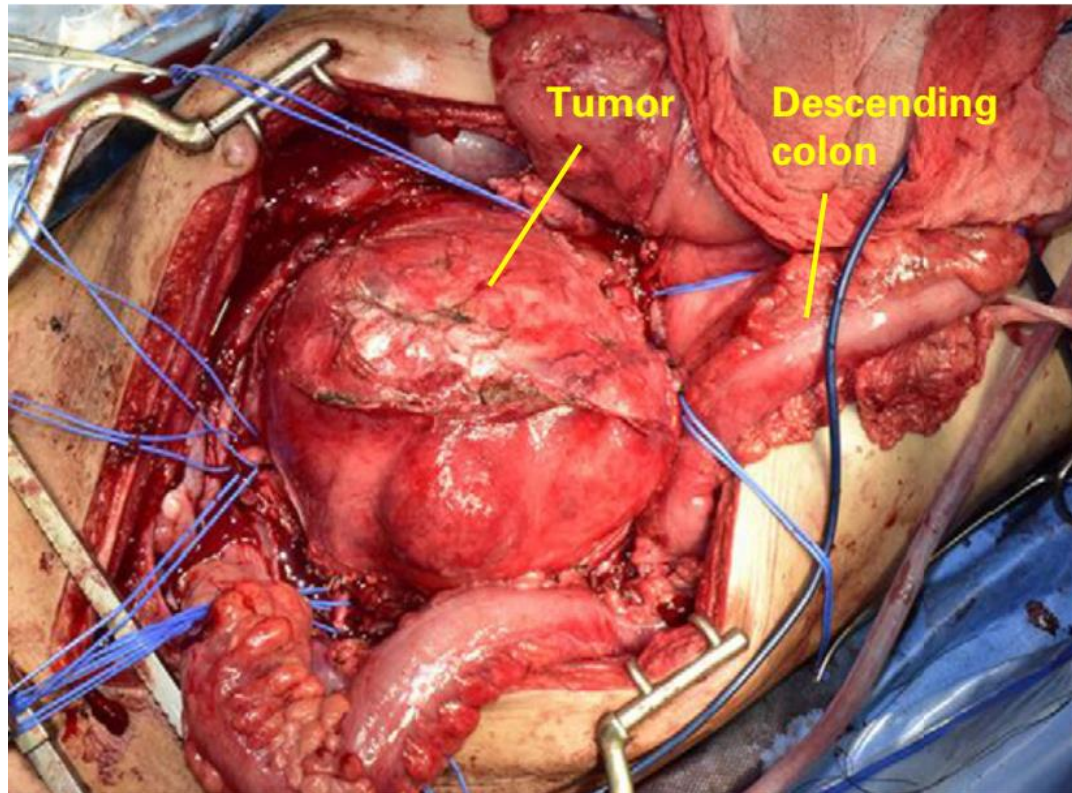
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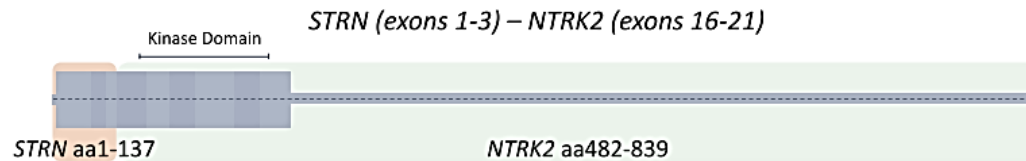
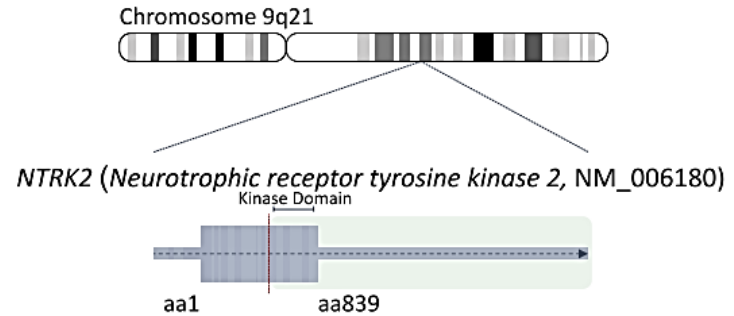


PLAGL1



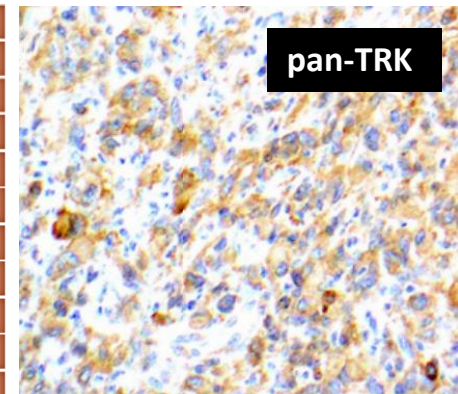
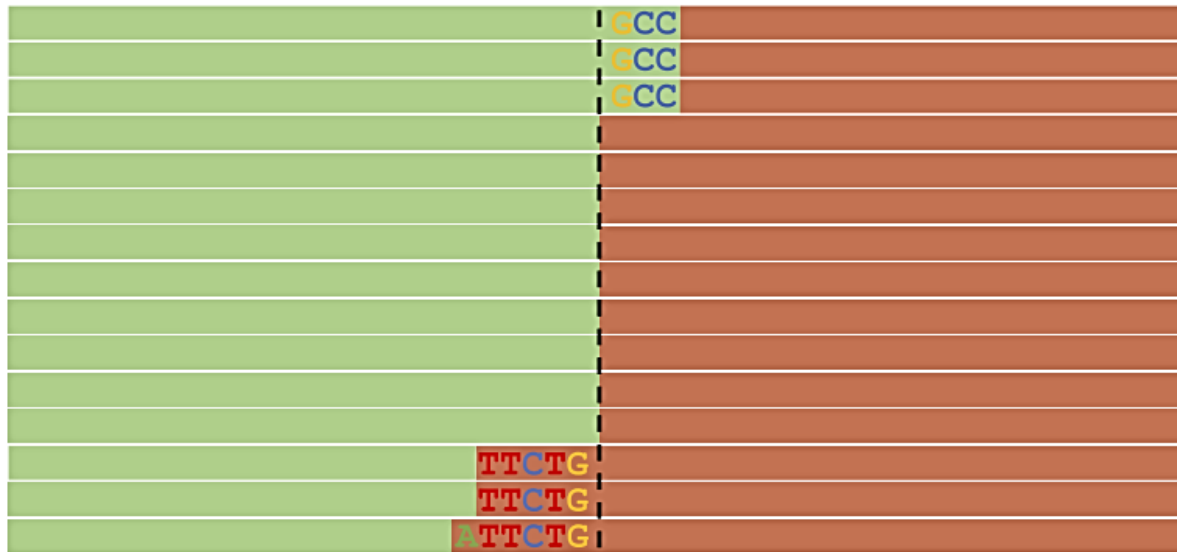






*STRN* exons 1-3

*NTRK2* exons 16-21



**Durable Clinical Response to Larotrectinib in an Adolescent Patient With an Undifferentiated Sarcoma Harboring an *STRN*-*NTRK2* Fusion**

Wu, et al. ASCO. Precision Oncology. 2018





# Cell Reports

Volume 15  
Number 10

June 7, 2016

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On the cover: **Neighboring neurons can form non-overlapping dendrite arbors, a phenomenon known as dendrite tiling.** Yip and Heiman show that dendrite tiling could have evolved as the serendipitous byproduct of pre-existing mechanisms for dendrite patterning. **The photo shows the intricate tiling of the Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque in Isfahan, Iran.** Photo by Candice Yip.