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# Absence of NOTCH1 gene mutations in MALT lymphomas

The NOTCH family of genes encodes a set of four transmembrane receptors that function in cell fate decisions during the development of many cell types, including B-cells, and recent studies have indicated an important oncogenic role for NOTCH activation in various B-cell malignancies (Mirandola et al, 2011). In particular, NOTCH signalling is known to be important for the generation of marginal zone B-cells (Hozumi et al, 2004; Santos et al, 2007). Three subtypes of lymphoma are believed to derive from marginal zone B-cells: splenic marginal zone lymphoma (MZL), nodal MZL and the more common extranodal MZL of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) (Swerdlow et al, 2008). NOTCH2 mutations have been reported in B-cell lymphomas, including MZL, albeit at a low frequency (<5%) (Troen et al, 2008; Lee et al, 2009). Very recently, NOTCH1 mutations have been reported in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) (Fabbri et al, 2011; Puente et al, 2011). These observations led us to examine the mutational status of NOTCH1 in a panel of MALT lymphomas. We focused on exon 34 of NOTCH1 as it is the most commonly targeted site for activating mutations that remove the C-terminal PEST domain, giving rise to a constitutively active and more stable NOTCH1 protein (Weng et al, 2004; Fabbri et al, 2011; Puente et al, 2011).

Twenty-three cases of MALT lymphomas were analysed. Informed consent was obtained in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki following the procedures approved by the local ethical committees and institutional review boards of each participating institution. The sites of anatomical involvement were: orbital adnexa (eight cases), stomach (five), salivary glands (four), skin (four), thyroid, lung (one each). Seven cases presented involvement of multiple organs. DNA samples were obtained as previously described (Rinaldi et al, 2011). Whole genome-amplification (WGA) was performed using 10 ng of DNA per sample and the REPLI-g Mini kit (Qiagen AG, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland). For polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of exon 34 of NOTCH1, 5 μl of WGA DNA was used with the following primers: 5'-TCCACCAGTTTGAATGGTCA-3' (forward) and 5'-AAGG CTTGGGAAAGGAAGC-3' (reverse). A Richter syndrome (RS) sample known to harbour a heterozygous CT deletion in exon 34 of NOTCH1 was included as a positive control (Fabbri et al, 2011). PCR products were purified using the QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen AG) and Sanger sequencing of purified PCR products was performed (Microsynth AG, Balgach, Switzerland). Sequence chromatograms were viewed with 4Peaks Version 1.7.2 (Mekentosj, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands). All samples had been previously characterized for copy number changes with Affymetrix Human Mapping 250 k arrays (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, USA) (Rinaldi *et al*, 2011).

None of the previously reported mutations affecting exon 34 nor any novel mutations were observed, while the heterozygous CT deletion recently reported as present in approximately 10% of B-cell CLL and 31% of RS was observed only in the RS sample included as a positive control, thereby supporting the methodology used. Also, the *NOTCH1* locus was not a target of DNA gains, amplifications or copy neutral loss of heterozygosity in the 23 MALT lymphomas (nor in an additional 24 samples) analysed.

Together, these results suggest that activating mutations of NOTCH1 are not a common pathogenetic mechanism in MALT lymphomas. It is possible that targeting of other components of the NOTCH signalling pathway may be more relevant for MZL. Larger studies investigating other components of the NOTCH signalling pathway may shed more light on the precise contribution of NOTCH signalling to MALT pathogenesis and possibly open up new treatment avenues for MALT lymphomas.

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#### Authors contribution

FB, DR and GG conceived and designed the study. AAM, AR performed experiments. MP, VC, SU, GB, DR, GG and EZ collected and characterized MZL samples. AAM and FB interpreted the co-wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## **Conflict of Interest**

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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