Cell adhesion receptors in lymphoma dissemination
Drillenburg (ook Lelijveld), P.

Citation for published version (APA):

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Chapter 2

Expression of the mucosal homing receptor $\alpha_4\beta_7$ in malignant lymphomatous polyposis of the intestine

Steven T. Pals\textsuperscript{1}, Paul Drillenburg\textsuperscript{1}, Brigitte Dragosics\textsuperscript{2}, Andrew I. Lazarovits\textsuperscript{3}, and Thaddäus Radaszkiewicz\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; \textsuperscript{2}Department of Pathology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; and \textsuperscript{3}University Hospital, Robarts Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

Gastroenterology 1994; 107:1519-1523
Expression of the Mucosal Homing Receptor \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \) in Malignant Lymphomatous Polyposis of the Intestine

STEVEN T. PALS,* PAUL DRILLENBURG,* BRIGITTE DRAGOSICS,† ANDREW I. LAZAROVITS,§ and THADDÄUS RADASZKIEWICZ†

*Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; †Department of Pathology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; and §University Hospital, Robarts Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

Recent studies have identified the integrin \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \) as a mucosal homing receptor that mediates lymphocyte migration to the intestinal mucosa by binding to MAdCAM-1, which is a vascular recognition molecule (adressin) selectively expressed on mucosal endothelium. The expression of the \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \) mucosal homing receptor was studied in eight cases of malignant lymphomatous polyposis (MLP). This unusual presentation of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma of mantle cell type is characterized by multifocal lymphomatous involvement of the gastrointestinal tract. Unlike nodal mantle cell lymphomas, cases of MLP showed expression of \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \), suggesting that this homing receptor plays an important role in determining the characteristic mucosal dissemination pattern of MLP.

Malignant lymphomatous polyposis (MLP) is an uncommon disease characterized by the formation of multiple lymphomatous polyps along the gastrointestinal tract. Based on its histological, cytological, and immunophenotypic characteristics, MLP is regarded as a gastrointestinal variant of the entity known as mantle cell (MC) lymphoma. The mechanisms underlying the highly characteristic clinical picture of MLP are poorly understood. However, the specific dissemination to the intestinal mucosa strongly suggests a role of tissue-specific homing mechanisms. Recent advances in the understanding of the molecular basis of mucosal lymphocyte homing now allow access to this hypothesis. In mice, high endothelial venules of Peyer’s patches and lamina propria venules selectively express a glycoprotein called mucosal vascular addressin (MAdCAM-1). MAdCAM-1 and for regulating lymphocyte homing to mucosal sites. In humans, \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \) seems to have a similar function. It is also expressed on mucosal lymphocytes. Moreover, it is present on a subset of peripheral blood memory T cells with putative gut homing properties.

In the present study, we have explored whether selective expression of the \( \alpha 4\beta 7 \) homing receptor might be a clue towards understanding the characteristic mucosal dissemination pattern of MLP.

Case Reports

The major clinical findings of the eight patients with MLP are shown in Table 1. For further illustration, three cases are reported in more detail.

Case 1

A 67-year-old man presented with positive stool testing for blood. Colonoscopy showed several small stalked polyps scattered in the transverse and descending colon, which were endoscopically removed. Histological examination, in retrospect, showed MC lymphoma. Without further treatment, the patient presented with bloody diarrhea after a symptom-free interval of 2 years. This time, colonoscopy and barium enema (Figure 1A) showed multiple polyps throughout the entire colon, and gastroscopy showed massive thickening of the gastric folds as well as multiple duodenal polyps. Infiltration was also present in the epipharynx. Biopsy specimens documented MC lymphoma at all sites. After six terms of chemotherapy, the patient had entered a complete remission. He died at 36 months of myocardial infarction. Autopsy showed no evidence of lymphoma recidive.

Case 2

A 66-year-old woman presented with abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss of 10 kg. At endoscopy, multiple small polyps were found in the duodenum and colon. Radiography showed peppercorn-sized polyps in the jejunum and polyps

Abbreviations used in this paper: MC, mantle cell; MLP, malignant lymphomatous polyposis.

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0016-5085/94/$3.00
### Table 1. Clinical Findings and Course of Disease From Eight Patients With MLP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Age (yr)/Sex</th>
<th>Presenting symptoms</th>
<th>Gastrointestinal tract site</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Therapy</th>
<th>Course (mo)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>67/M</td>
<td>Bloody stools</td>
<td>Colon, stomach, duodenum,</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>36 Death without lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>epipharynx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>66/F</td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>Colon, duodenum, jejunum</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>14 Death of lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>78/F</td>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>Tonsil, colon</td>
<td>IV*</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Progression</td>
<td>14 Death of lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>65/M</td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>Stomach, duodenum</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>14 Alive with disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>58/M</td>
<td>Ileus</td>
<td>Ileocecum</td>
<td>N*</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>2 Death of lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>60/M</td>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>Colon</td>
<td>N*</td>
<td>CT/RT</td>
<td>Progression</td>
<td>12 Death of lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>78/M</td>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>Tonsil, duodenum, jejunum,</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>CT/RT</td>
<td>Progression</td>
<td>38 Death of lymphoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>colon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CR, complete remission; CT, chemotherapy; PR, partial remission; RT, radiotherapy.

*Ann Arbor system.

"Stage IV because of bone marrow involvement.

up to 1.5-cm diameter in the cecum and the right-sided colon. Biopsy specimens showed an MC lymphoma. A partial remission was obtained after seven terms of chemotherapy, including endoxan and oncovin. The patient died of a small bowel perforation 14 months after diagnosis. No autopsy was performed.

### Case 3

A 78-year-old woman presented with dysphagia caused by enlargement of the left tonsil. Biopsy specimen showed an MC lymphoma. At staging, a cervical and hilar lymphadenopathy and bone marrow involvement were found. The patient received six terms of chemotherapy at reduced dosage, resulting in a partial remission. At 14 months, routine colonoscopy showed multiple 6–8-mm polyps in a lawnlike pattern in the left-sided colon (Figure 1B). The patient refused further diagnostic procedures and therapy.

### Methods

Tissue specimens of the eight patients with MLP were from the files of the Department of Pathology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria. They were histologically classified as MC lymphoma. Frozen tissue specimens were studied for expression of the mucosal homing receptor α4β7 by using monoclonal antibodies (immunoglobulin G1). Monoclonal antibodies against other adhesion receptors were Leu-8 (Becton Dickinson, Sunnyvale, CA) against E-selectin; HECAM-452 against CLA; TB133 against LFA-1α (CD11a); RR/1

### Table 2. Expression of Adhesion Molecules in Primary Multiple MC Lymphomas of the Gastrointestinal Tract (MLP) and in Primary Nodal MC Lymphomas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adhesion receptor</th>
<th>Mucosal site (MLP)</th>
<th>Nodal site (MC)</th>
<th>Staining intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(no. positive/ tested)</td>
<td>(no. positive/ tested)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α4/β7</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-selectin</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>1-2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>0/8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA-1α (CD11a)</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>1-2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAM-1 (CD54)</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>1-2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p4 (CD49D)</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>1-2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD44</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LFA, lymphocyte function-associated antigen; ICAM, intracellular adhesion molecule.
against intracellular adhesion molecule (CD54)\(^{12}\); HP2/1 against \(\alpha 4\) (CD49d)\(^{13}\); and NKI-P1 against CD49d.\(^{14}\) Monoclonal antibodies OKT-6 immunoglobulin G1 (Ortho Diagnostic Systems, Raritan, NY) against CD1 and B4 (immunoglobulin G1; Coulter Clone, Hialeah, FL) against CD19 were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. Immunoperoxidase staining was performed on acetone-fixed cryostat sections using the streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase complex method. Sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Staining intensity was scored semiquantitatively on a scale of 0–2 (0, no staining; 1, weak staining; 2, moderate/strong staining). For a lymphoma to be scored positive, a minimum of 20% of the cell has to be stained.

For comparison, five cases of nodal MC lymphoma were also studied.

**Discussion**

The results of our immunohistochemical studies using monoclonal antibody Act-1 against \(\alpha 4\beta 7\) show expression of this homing receptor in all cases of MLP examined (Table 2 and Figure 2A–C). In each case, expression of \(\alpha 4\beta 7\) was detectable on a majority of the tumor cells. The expression level on individual tumor cells was heterogeneous and ranged from moderate to weak. By contrast, \(\alpha 4\beta 7\) was absent from nodal MC.
lymphomas (Table 2). This difference between MC lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract (i.e., MLP) and nodal MC lymphoma did not reflect a general difference in the regulation of adhesion molecule expression but was specific for αββ7 (Table 2). Expression of a number of other adhesion receptors involved in lymphocyte-endothelial cell interaction and lymphocyte homing, including T-selectin, cutaneous lymphocyte antigen, leukocyte function-associated antigen 1 (LFA-1α, CD11a), intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1, CD54), VLA-4 (CD49d), and CD44 in nodal MC and MLP, was not different (Table 2). Hence, αββ7 is specifically expressed in MLP and might mediate the mucosa-specific tumor dissemination that is characteristic of this disease.

Maintenance of the integrity of distinct lymphoid compartments, such as mucosa-associated lymphoid tissues, is critically dependent on selective recirculation and homing of lymphocytes. Results from a large body of studies suggest that this process is carefully regulated through specialization of both endothelial cells and lymphocyte subsets in both their expression and regulation of adhesion receptors and counterreceptors. In non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas, the normal expression programs of these receptors seem to contribute importantly to the specific patterns of dissemination of non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. This notion is not only supported by the selective expression of αββ7 in MLP as found in our present study. Previous studies from our own and other laboratories have shown that the skin homing receptor cutaneous lymphocyte antigen is selectively expressed on cutaneous T-cell lymphomas. Furthermore, expression of αββ7 mucosal homing receptor is not unique to MLP, but this molecule is also expressed on other lymphomas of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (unpublished observation). The close relationship between the expression of particular tissue-specific homing receptors and the anatomic site of lymphoma involvement suggests that lymphomas at different sites may represent biologically distinctive groups of tumors, a notion that is also emerging from recent clinical, morphological, and molecular genetic studies. Assessment of homing receptor expression in non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas, which can be performed by routine immunohistochemistry, may contribute to the classification of non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas and may help to predict lymphoma dissemination.

References


Received February 3, 1994. Accepted July 4, 1994.

Address requests for reprints to: Steven T. Pals, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Fax: (31) 20-696-0389.

Supported by grant IKA-91/9 of the Dutch Cancer Foundation and the Crohn’s and Colitis Foundation of Canada.

The authors thank Drs. R. A. W. van Lier, E. G. Butcher, T. A. Springer, F. Sanchez-Madrid, and C. G. Figdor for providing monoclonal antibodies, and M. Burghuber and I. Mosberger for technical assistance.