

**Pulmonary MALT lymphoma with strong
nuclear BCL10 expression and novel
translocation t(1;2)(p22;p12)/IGK-BCL10.**

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摘要

Abstract

Introduction: Pulmonary mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma is commonly associated with t(11;18)(q21;q21)/API2-MALT1 and rarely with t(14;18)(q32;q21)/IGH-MALT1 and t(1;14)(p22;q32)/IGH-BCL10. In t(1;14)(p22;q32), the BCL10 (1p22) gene is brought next to the IGH locus (14q32), which leads to the deregulated expression of BCL10 and is shown as strong BCL10 staining in the nuclei of the lymphoma cells.

Methods: Multiple masses were identified during the examination of a 60-years old woman who had malignant fibrous histiocytoma in her abdomen. Biopsy of the pulmonary mass was taken and examined by histology, immunohistochemistry and interphase fluorescence in situ hybridisation.

Results: The pulmonary mass was diagnosed as MALT lymphoma and the tumour showed strong nuclear BCL10 expression and t(1;2)(p22;p12)/IGK-BCL10.

Discussion: Translocation of the BCL10 gene to the IGK locus has been reported as a novel translocation in a gastric MALT lymphoma. Our case is the first pulmonary MALT lymphoma carrying the same chromosomal aberration, indicating that t(1;2)(p22;p12)/IGK-BCL10 is a recurrent translocation in MALT lymphomas.