

EBV-negative Aggressive NK-cell Leukemia/Lymphoma

Clinical, Pathologic, and Genetic Features

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Abstract: Aggressive natural killer cell leukemia (ANKL) is a systemic NK-cell neoplasm, almost always associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Rare cases of EBV-negative ANKL have been described, and some reports suggested more indolent behavior. We report the clinicopathologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular characteristics of 7 EBV-negative ANKL. All patients were adults, with a median age of 63 years (range 22 to 83 y) and an M:F ratio of 2.5:1. Five patients were White, 1 Black, and 1 Asian. All patients presented acutely, with fever (6/7), cytopenias (6/7), and splenomegaly (4/7). Four patients had lymphadenopathy, 4 had extranodal disease. Bone marrow involvement was present in 5, with hemophagocytosis in 3. Peripheral blood was involved in 5 with the neoplastic cells containing prominent azurophilic granules. By immunohistochemistry and/or flow cytometry, the tumor cells lacked surface CD3 and were positive for CD56 (7/7), CD2 (5/5), CD8 (3/7), CD30 (4/5), and granzyme-B (6/6). They were negative for CD4, CD5, β F1, TCR γ , LMP1, and EBV-encoded RNA. Polymerase chain reaction for TCRG clonality was polyclonal. Mutational analysis revealed missense mutations in the *STAT3* gene in both cases studied. Median survival was 8 weeks from the onset of disease. One patient received allogeneic bone marrow transplant and is alive with no disease (follow-up 15 mo). EBV-negative ANKL exists but is rare. It tends to occur in older patients and is indistinguishable clinically and pathologically from EBV-positive ANKL, with a similar fulminant

clinical course. The high prevalence of Asian patients seen with EBV-positive disease seems less evident with EBV-negative cases.

Key Words: aggressive NK leukemia/lymphoma, Epstein-Barr virus, JAK/STAT pathway, epidemiology, NK cells

(*Am J Surg Pathol* 2017;41:67–74)

Aggressive natural killer (NK) cell leukemia (ANKL) is a rare, systemic neoplastic proliferation of NK cells, described commonly in young adults of Asian ethnicity.^{1–3} Patients present acutely with fever, cytopenias, liver failure, coagulopathy, and fulminant clinical course with <2 months survival.^{4–6} Although a highly complex karyotype with unbalanced chromosomal abnormalities has been reported, no specific recurrent alterations have been identified.^{4,7,8}

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection has been linked to ANKL's pathobiology and considered responsible for the aggressive clinical features. However, occasional reports of EBV-negative ANKL have been described,^{1,5,6,9–11} and a slightly better outcome observed was attributed to an EBV-negative status.^{6,11} Nevertheless, the limited number of the cases reported hampers definitive conclusions. We identified 7 cases of EBV-negative ANKL for which we reviewed the clinicopathologic and immunophenotypic features. We also studied 2 cases with available DNA for recurrent mutations seen in T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms. Our results provide further insights into the pathogenesis of these aggressive NK-cell neoplasms and their relationship to EBV-positive counterparts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The pathology database of the Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, was searched for NK/T-cell lymphomas/leukemias reported to be EBV negative. Six such cases were identified in the Hematopathology consultation archives from 2000 to date. An additional case was contributed by 1 of the coauthors (C.A.T.-C.). The cases were reviewed by 3 of the authors (E.S.J., K.A.G., A.N.), and a consensus in diagnosis was reached. The clinicopathologic, immunophenotypic

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Conflicts of Interest and Source of Funding: Supported by the intramural research program of the Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health. The authors have disclosed that they have no significant relationships with, or financial interest in, any commercial companies pertaining to this article.

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(including flow cytometry), and molecular data were analyzed. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the National Cancer Institute.

Immunohistochemistry and In Situ Hybridization Studies

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and in situ hybridization (ISH) studies were performed on available formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue using the following antibodies: CD2, CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD30, CD56, granzyme-B, β F1, TCR γ , and LMP1. The clones, with dilution and source, are listed in Table 1. All cases were tested for EBV-encoded RNA (EBER) by ISH. EBER1 DNP probe supplied by Ventana on an automated stainer (Ventana-Benchmark XT, Tucson, AZ) was used. ISH iView blue plus system with alkaline phosphatase and nitroblue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate substrate, with Fast Red as contrast, was applied for visualization. To assess the appropriate staining, a positive control was run with the cases.

Molecular Studies

For T-cell receptor gamma (TCRG) rearrangement, DNA was extracted from whole-tissue formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections and amplified by polymerase chain reaction, as published previously.¹² A single multiplexed polymerase chain reaction was done with primers directed against all known Vg family members, and the Jg1/2, JP1/2 and JP joining segments. The product was analyzed by capillary electrophoresis on an ABI 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

Mutational Analysis

Two cases with available DNA were analyzed for somatic mutations using a targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) strategy. The mutation panel included regions of 38 genes previously reported to be mutated in T-cell lymphomas, as well as regions of genes involved in T-cell signaling focused on the JAK/STAT signaling pathway. The amplicon libraries were generated with 2 custom primer pools (total 227 amplicons) and were sequenced on an Ion Torrent Personal Genome Machine (PGM) (Life Technologies). The NGS methods and the list of the genes analyzed were recently published¹²

TABLE 1. Antibodies Used in the Immunophenotypic Analysis

Antigen	Clone	Dilution	Source
CD2	AB75	1:160	Novocastra
CD3	Polyclonal	1:100	Dako
CD4	1F6	1:40	Novocastra
CD5	4C7	1:100	Novocastra
CD8	C8/144B	1:50	Dako
CD30	1G12	1:50	Novocastra
CD56	1B6	1:50	Novocastra
β F1	8A3	1:20	Endogen
TCR γ	γ 3.20	1:100	Thermo Scientific
Granzyme-B	GrB-7 + D170	1:100	Monosan
LMP1	CS1-4	1:400	Dako

RESULTS

Clinical Features

The demographic, clinical, and outcome data are detailed in Table 2. All patients were adults, with a median age of 63 years (range 22 to 83 y) and an M:F ratio of 2.5:1. Five patients were White, 1 Black, and 1 Asian. No patients were identified as being of Hispanic or Native American heritage. All patients presented acutely, with <1-month duration of symptoms. One patient (case 2) had a 9-year history of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma/Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia and was diagnosed with ANKL just after completion of the sixth cycle of Rituxan, Fludarabine, and Cytoxan for recurrent disease. Another patient (case 6) with hepatitis C, chronic kidney disease, and intravenous drug abuse had a 1-year history of lower extremity ulcers, which were thought clinically to be a manifestation of cryoglobulinemia and vasculitis.

Six patients presented with fever, 5 with night sweats, and 4 with lower extremity edema and ascites. Three patients had skin lesions manifesting as rash (case 1) or patches, ulcerated plaques, and nodules (cases 6, 7). One patient had disseminated intravascular coagulation (case 1). Clinical examination and computed tomography/positron emission tomography scan showed splenomegaly in 4 and lymphadenopathy in 4 patients. One patient had extensive omental disease (case 3), and 1 showed foci of increased metabolic activity in the sinuses, pericardium, pancreas, and gastric wall (case 6). Four patients had abnormal liver function tests and/or hepatomegaly. Except 1, all showed various degrees of cytopenias; none showed leukocytosis.

Three patients received CHOP and 1 a CHOP-like regimen as initial therapy. In addition, case 1 received EPOCH, Campath, and high-dose cytosine arabinoside, and case 7 received Bortezomib, with no evident response. Five patients died within 2 months and 1 in 7 months from the onset of symptoms (median survival 8 wk). One patient (case 5) who received 6 cycles of SMILE¹³ and a matched unrelated donor bone marrow transplant is alive with no disease (follow-up 15 mo).

Pathologic Findings

A summary of the morphologic, IHC, and molecular findings is shown in Table 3, and representative images are displayed in Figure 1. Bone marrow biopsies were available for evaluation in 5 cases; cellularity ranged from hypercellular (cases 1, 4) to hypocellular (case 2). Core biopsies showed an atypical lymphocytic infiltrate with an interstitial pattern, which varied in extent from subtle (cases 2, 7) to extensive (cases 1, 4). In addition, loose lympho-histiocytic aggregates (cases 2, 3) and a rich granulomatous background (case 4) were seen. Normal hematopoiesis was overall reduced with progressive maturation present. Hemophagocytic activity was noted in 3 cases and most prominent in case 2.

The liver biopsy in case 2 showed atypical portal lympho-histiocytic aggregates with scattered abnormal lymphocytes in the parenchyma and multiple foci of

TABLE 2. Demographic Features, Presentation, Management, and Outcome ANKL, EBV–

Case No.	Age/ Sex	Ethnicity	Clinical Presentation	Fever	Night Sweats	Splenomegaly	Lymphaden- opathy	Cytopenias	Therapy	Outcome	Duration Disease/ Follow-up
1	22/F	White	Acute onset, skin rash, edema, ascites, hepatomegaly, jaundice, abnormal hepatic & kidney function, coagulopathy, high LDH	–	+	+	Abdomen, chest	Thrombocytopenia	CHOP, EPOCH, Campath + Cytosine arabinoside	DoD	8 wk
2	73/M	White	Fever and weakness, focal liver abnormalities	+	–	–	–	Pancytopenia	N/A	DoD	7 wk
3	52/M	Asian	3-4 wk history of abdominal distension, chills, weakness, ascites, pleural effusion, hypoxemia, abnormal liver function	+	+	+	Mediastinum	–	1 × CHOP	DoD	8 wk
4	83/F	White	4 wk history of fever, episodic confusion	+	–	–	–	Pancytopenia	1 × CHOP	DoD	8 wk
5	64/M	White	Acute onset, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea	+	+	+	Diffuse	Pancytopenia	6 × SMILE, allogeneic MUD BMT	Alive, no disease	15 mo (8 mo after transplant)
6	63/M	Black	Acute onset, chest pain, skin plaques/nodules, edema, sinus changes, pericardium, pancreas, gastric wall. 1 yr history of lower extremity ulcers, Hep C, IVDA, CKD.	+	+	–	Diffuse	Anemia	Palliative Care	DoD	8 wk
7	60/M	White	Acute onset, skin rash/patches/plaques/nodules, edema, ascites, fever, chills, night sweats, weakness, weight loss, hepatomegaly, high LDH, abnormal kidney function	+	+	+	–	Pancytopenia	2 × Hyper-CVAD, Bortezomib, intrathecal CHT	DoD	7 mo

CHOP indicates cyclophosphamide, adriamycin, vincristine, prednisone; CHT, chemotherapy; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVAD, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, dexamethasone; DoD, died of disease; EPOCH, etoposide, prednisolone, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin; F, female; Hep, hepatitis C; IVDA, intravenous drug abuse; LPL, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma; M, male; MUD BMT, matched unrelated donor bone marrow transplant; SMILE, dexamethasone, methotrexate, ifosfamide, L-asparaginase, etoposide.

confluent hepatocellular necrosis without a zonal distribution pattern. By contrast the liver involvement in case 7 was predominantly intrasinusoidal. A lymph node biopsy (case 5) showed diffuse effacement by tumor cells, which also percolated into surrounding adipose tissue. A prominent starry sky pattern with tingible body macrophages was seen. Skin biopsies (cases 6, 7) showed a patchy, atypical dermal lymphoid infiltrate with a perivascular and interstitial pattern of infiltration. Apoptotic bodies were present, but the lesions lacked overt necrosis. The omental biopsy (case 3) demonstrated a panniculitis-like lymphoid infiltrate, with the presence of rimming by the atypical lymphocytes.

Cytologically, in 6 cases the tumor cells were monotonous, medium-sized with a moderate amount of pale cytoplasm, round or irregular nuclei, finely clumped chromatin, and small nucleoli. Case 4 showed atypical cells ranging in cell size with some large pleomorphic forms, dense chromatin, and moderate to abundant pale cytoplasm. The atypical cells in this case were admixed with histiocytes. Peripheral blood smears, available for 5 patients, showed atypical lymphoid cells with irregular nuclei and basophilic cytoplasm with prominent azurophilic granules. The same cytologic features were also observed in the bone marrow aspirates (cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 7) and touch preps obtained from the omental mass (case 3).

TABLE 3. Morphology, Immunophenotype, EBER-ISH, and T-cell Clonality by PCR in ANKL, EBV–

Case No.	Biopsy Site (s)	Tumor cell Morphology	Immunophenotype													PCR	
			HPS	CD2	CD3	CD4	CD8	CD5	CD7	CD56	CD30	βF1	TCRγ	GZB	LMP1	EBER	TRG
1	Bone marrow	Monotonous, medium size	–	na	+ c	na	+	–	na	+	na	–	–	+	–	–	No amp
2	Bone marrow, Liver, PB	Monotonous, medium size, azurophilic granules	+	na	+ c	–	–	–	na	+	+	na	–	+	–	–	PC
3	Bone marrow, omentum, PB	Monotonous, small-medium size, azurophilic granules	+	+	+ c	–	+	na	+	+	na	na	na	na	na	–	na
4	Bone marrow	Pleomorphic, range in cell size	–	+	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	na	–	+	na	–	na
5	LN axilla, PB	Monotonous, medium size, azurophilic granules	+	+	+ c	–	–	–	–	+ f	+	–	–	+	–	–	PC
6	Skin, PB	Monotonous, medium size, azurophilic granules	–	+	+ c	–	–	–	–	+	+ w	–	–	+	–	–	PC
7	Skin, liver, bone marrow, PB	Monotonous, medium size, azurophilic granules	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	+ f	–	–	+	na	–	PC

BM indicates bone marrow; c, cytoplasmic; f, focal; GZB, granzyme-B; HPS, hemophagocytic syndrome; LN, lymph node; Ly, lymphocytes; na, not available; No amp, no amplification; PB, peripheral blood; PC, polyclonal; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; s-surface; TRG, T-cell receptor γ chain gene; w, weak.

Immunophenotype

The IHC stains and the flow cytometry studies (available in 6/7 cases) demonstrated an absence of surface CD3 (Fig. 2). The cells expressed CD56 (7/7), CD2 (5/5), CD8 (3/7), granzyme-B (6/7), and CD30 (4/5). They were negative for CD4, CD5, βF1, TCRγ, and LMP1. Two cases analyzed showed absence of CD57 by flow cytometry. All cases were negative for EBER by ISH.

T-cell Receptor Gene Rearrangement and Mutational Analysis

Polyclonal TCRG rearrangement was present in all 4 cases analyzed with adequate DNA. One case showed no amplification products.

Two cases (5 and 6) were analyzed with a custom NGS mutation panel. Case 5 was found to have *STAT3* (c.1919A > T; p.Tyr640Phe, allele frequency [AF] 20.3%) and *PTPN2* (c.671 G > T, p.Gly224Val, AF 24.2%) mutations. Case 6 showed a missense mutation in *STAT3* (c.1981 G > T, p.Asp661Tyr, AF 41.9%) but differed from that seen in case 5.

DISCUSSION

ANKL is an extremely rare entity with < 200 cases published to date.^{2,4,5} It has a strong association with EBV infection, which is considered part of disease definition. Like other EBV-positive T-cell and NK-cell neoplasms, it has a higher incidence in Asia and is also encountered among indigenous populations in the Americas. Since its description by Fernandez et al in 1986,¹⁴ sporadic EBV-negative ANKL cases have been reported. EBV negativity has been speculated to correlate

with a less aggressive clinical outcome.^{11,15} However, the rarity of the reported cases precludes firm conclusions. In the current study, we describe the clinicopathologic features, clinical management, and outcome in 7 ANKL EBV-negative cases and compare the findings with those reported for ANKL EBV positive.

ANKL EBV negative is clinically comparable to ANKL EBV positive with a similar clinical presentation and course. However, patients with EBV-negative disease tend to be older (median age 63 y) compared with patients with EBV-positive ANKL (median age approximately 36 to 38 y).^{2,4,16} The older age at onset might correlate with other epidemiological features. Interestingly, 5 of our patients were White (not of Hispanic heritage), providing further epidemiological contrast with ANKL EBV-positive ANKL. Similar to EBV-positive ANKL, our patients presented acutely with fever, splenomegaly, and cytopenias.^{2,4,5} Besides, bone marrow and peripheral blood involvement, lymphadenopathy was a common feature observed in 57% of cases, similar to what has been reported for EBV-positive disease.^{1,2,4} Historically, the terminology of “leukemia/lymphoma” has been used for this disease,¹⁷ reflecting its systemic nature and extensive multiorgan involvement.^{8,17}

We observed hepatomegaly and/or abnormal liver function tests in 57% of patients. It has been shown that besides tumor cell involvement, malignant NK cells constitutively express FASL, which triggers apoptosis of hepatocytes or other cell types that express FAS.¹⁸ Indeed, in case 2, we observed multifocal areas of necrosis and a high rate of apoptosis of individual hepatocytes. Furthermore, similar to EBV-positive cases, there is risk for involvement of the central nervous system; 1 of our

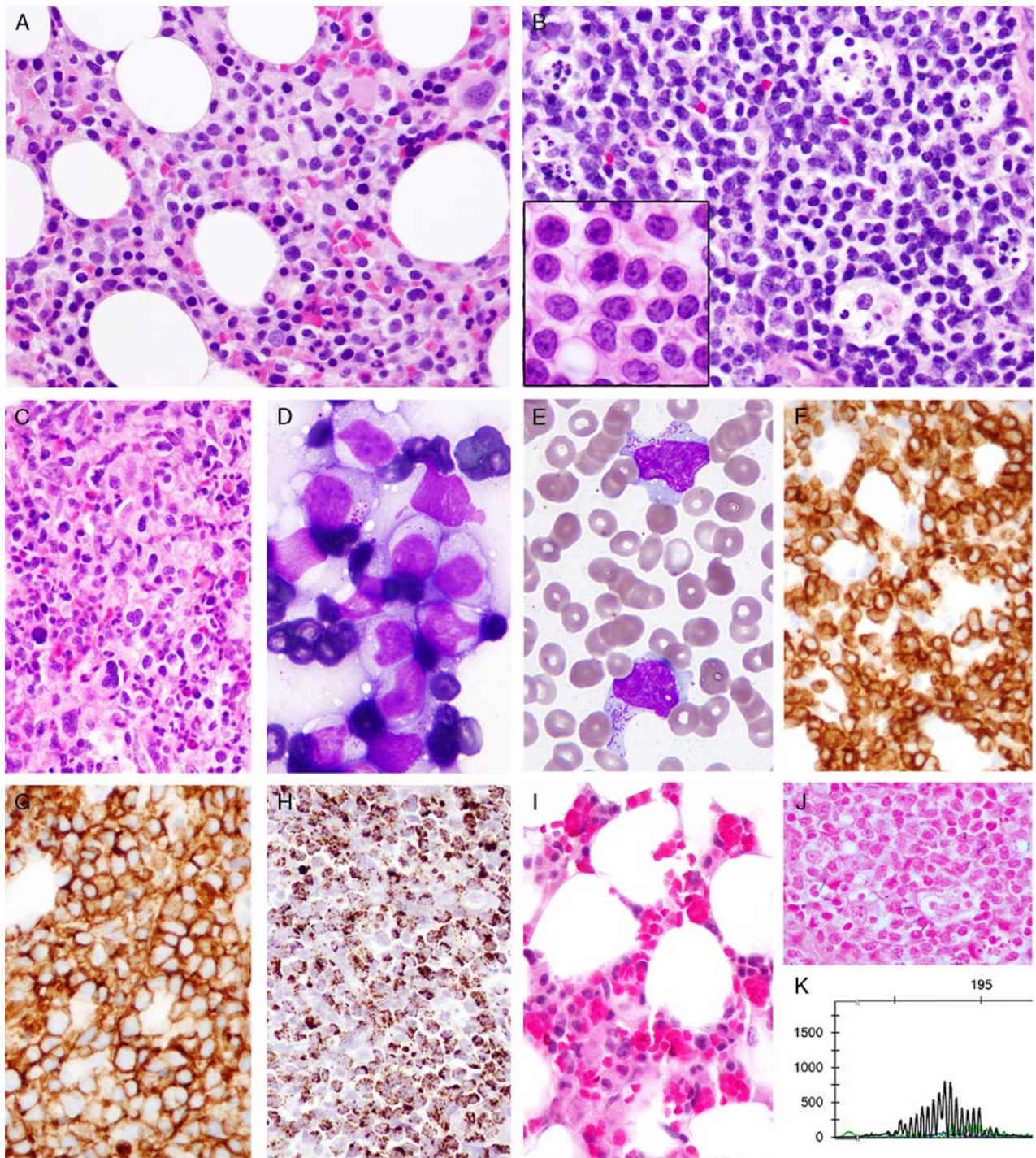


FIGURE 1. Morphologic, immunophenotypic, and genotypic features of EBV-negative ANKL. A, Bone marrow biopsy contains atypical interstitial infiltrate composed of medium-sized lymphocytes with fine chromatin and abundant pale cytoplasm (case 3). B, A lymph node is diffusely infiltrated by atypical lymphocytes with abundant apoptotic debris in tingible body macrophages. The tumor cells on touch prep were medium in size with round/irregular nuclei, pale cytoplasm, and easily identifiable mitoses (B, inset) (case 5). C, The bone marrow from case 4 contains more pleomorphic lymphocytes ranging in cell size, with reactive histiocytes in the background. D, A touch prep from an omental mass showed cytologically atypical lymphocytes with pale cytoplasm containing prominent azurophilic granules (case 3). E, Circulating cells with prominent azurophilic granules are present (case 5). By IHC the cells express cytoplasmic CD3 (F), CD56 (G), and granzyme-B (H). I, Bone marrow (case 2) shows reduced hematopoiesis and numerous histiocytes with hemophagocytosis. J, All cases were negative for EBER by ISH (case 3). K, Polymerase chain reaction for TCRG showed a polyclonal rearrangement pattern (case 5).

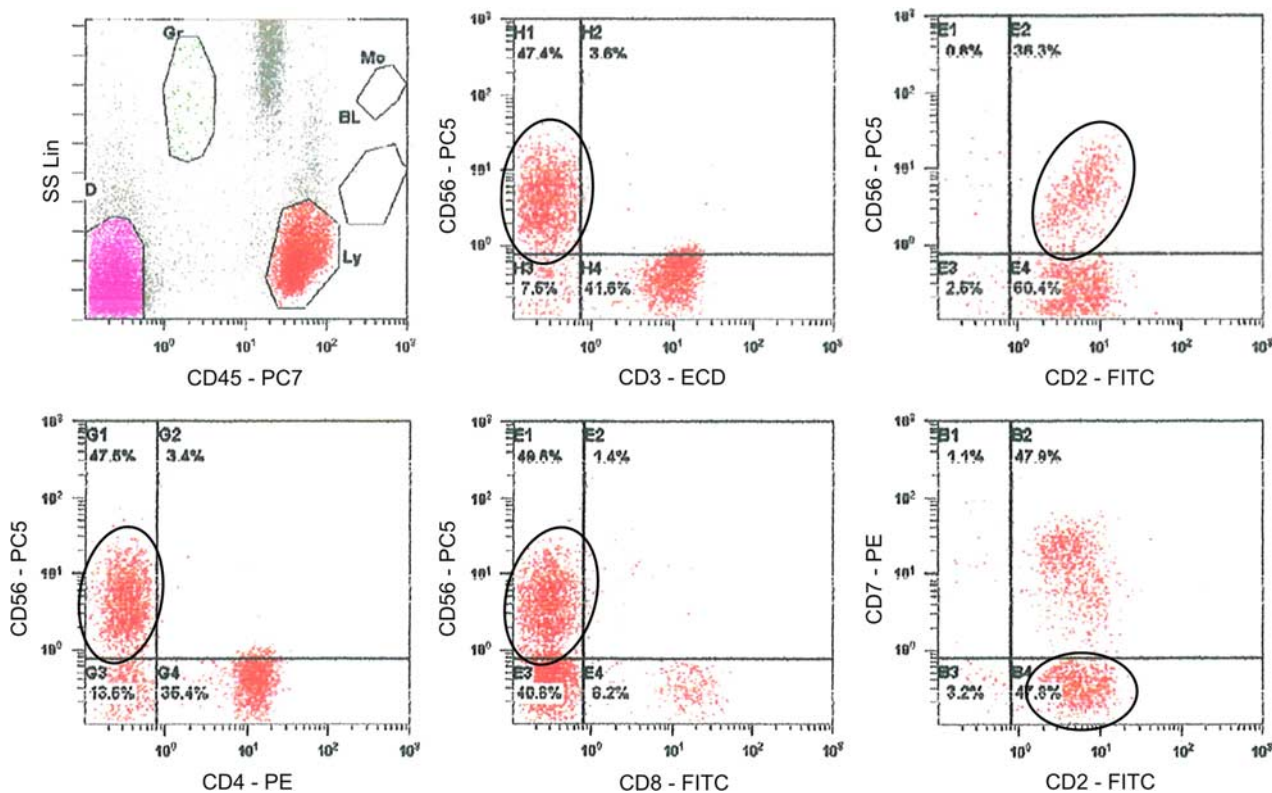


FIGURE 2. Flow cytometric analysis of EBV-negative ANKL. The atypical cells are negative for surface CD3, positive for CD56 and CD2, and negative for CD4, CD8, CD7, and CD5 (not shown) (case 5).

patients presented with episodic confusion. This feature can be attributed to CD56/Neuronal Cell Adhesion Molecule (NCAM) expression on the tumor cells, which leads to cell adhesion and recognition of other cell types expressing NCAM, such as brain, nerve, and muscle.^{2,19}

ANKL EBV negative is a rapidly progressive disease with high mortality within weeks of diagnosis. Five of our patients died within 8 weeks from the onset of symptoms; the only long-term survivor received an allogeneic bone marrow transplant. A similarly aggressive outcome was reported by Suzuki et al⁵ in 2 other patients with EBV-negative ANKL. However, a few case reports encompassing 4 patients described longer survival with a range from 11 months to 4 years.^{9,10,15} It has been speculated that lack of EBV and its upregulation of the multidrug resistance genes⁶ might account for an initial therapeutic response and the slightly better survival observed.¹⁵ The favorable outcome of our singular patient who underwent allogeneic bone marrow transplant points to a possible role of this management to control the disease. Newer regimens containing asparaginase have also proved effective in other EBV-positive NK-cell neoplasms and may be suitable to explore.¹³

No morphologic or immunophenotypic features reliably discriminate between EBV-positive and EBV-negative ANKL. Five of our cases showed blast-like morphology with monotonous, medium-sized lympho-

cytes with fine chromatin and coarse azurophilic granules; only 2 cases contained pleomorphic cells, with hyperchromatic nuclei. A similar cytologic spectrum has been described in EBV-positive ANKL.⁴ In addition, the observed immunophenotype with expression of CD2 and CD56 and lack of surface CD3 and CD7 is similar to that of EBV-positive ANKL.⁸ Clinical features aid in the differential diagnosis with extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type, which presents with more localized extranodal disease, lacking the systemic dissemination of both EBV-positive and EBV-negative ANKL. The presence of large geographic areas of necrosis is a helpful pathologic feature, not seen in ANKL.²⁰

Prompt and accurate diagnosis of EBV-negative ANKL is required. The diagnosis is often delayed due to the absence of EBV, a feature leading to all of the cases being submitted for consultation. On the basis of the acute clinical course, we excluded the possibility of chronic lymphoproliferative disorder of NK cells, an indolent process immunophenotypically similar to EBV-negative ANKL. More challenging is the distinction of EBV-negative ANKL from hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma (HSTL) due to significant clinical, morphologic, and immunophenotypic overlap, as seen for case 7, initially suspected as HSTL in the liver biopsy. Lack of surface CD3 by flow cytometry is useful in assigning an NK lineage; however, this feature, although rare, has been described in HSTL at relapse as well as in a de novo

case reported recently by Kapur et al.⁴ Abnormalities of chromosome 7⁷ and trisomy 8,⁴ typical of HSTL, have been described in exceptional cases of EBV-positive ANKL, but no case with both abnormalities have been reported. In case 7 multiple features favor EBV-negative ANKL over HSTL, including systemic disease with lymphadenopathy, skin lesions, interstitial bone marrow involvement, and lack of clonal TCR gene rearrangement.

Little is known about the molecular pathogenesis of either EBV-positive or EBV-negative ANKL. A recent report from Gao et al⁸ found evidence of *STAT5B* mutations in 1/5 cases studied of EBV-positive ANKL, but all 5 cases were negative for mutations in *STAT3*. We were able to identify *STAT3* mutations by targeting sequencing in both EBV-negative cases analyzed, although different hotspots were seen (Y640F [case 5] and D661V [case 6]). The same type of *STAT3* mutation has been identified in T-cell and NK-cell large granular lymphocyte (LGL) leukemia,^{21,22} where it has been shown to increase the transcriptional activity of *STAT3* with upregulation of its downstream targets.²³ These observations suggest that EBV-negative ANKL might arise by transformation from NK-cell LGL, a phenomenon that has been reported rarely.²⁴ However, none of our patients had clinical evidence of prior low-grade disease. Cytologic atypia, seen in all of our cases of EBV-negative ANKL, is one key to this critical differential diagnosis. In addition, 3 cases showed evidence of hemophagocytic activity, which is a common feature of both EBV-positive and EBV-negative ANKL, but is not seen in NK-cell LGL.^{20,25}

Notably, activating mutations in *STAT3* also have been recently identified in 26.5% of extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma nasal type²⁶ and regarded as an intrinsic mechanism of *STAT3* activation in addition to an extrinsic one elicited by the EBV proteins.²⁶ Besides a *STAT3* missense mutation, case 5 also harbored a mutation in the *PTPN2*. *PTPN2* (protein tyrosine phosphatase nonreceptor type 2) is a tumor-suppressor gene and a negative regulator of JAK/STAT pathway.²⁷ Biallelic inactivation of *PTPN2* by deletion of the entire gene locus or by mutation has been identified with low frequency in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified.^{27,28} Although no additional functional studies are available, it is likely that a combination of *PTPN2* inactivation and *STAT3* mutation would result in uncontrolled activation of the JAK/STAT pathway. Our data provide further evidence for deregulation of the JAK/STAT pathway in NK-derived malignancies, independent of EBV status.

In conclusion, we provide further evidence for the existence of EBV-negative ANKL, which shares most clinical and pathologic features with EBV-positive ANKL, including an aggressive clinical course. The high incidence of non-Asian patients in this Western series suggests that EBV-negative ANKL may not share the racial predilections of the EBV-positive cases. Deregulation of the JAK/STAT pathway appears to play an important role, as it does in other cytotoxic T-cell and NK-cell malignancies. Future studies to compare EBV-positive and EBV-negative

ANKL would be of interest to better assess their relationship and common pathobiology.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank the following physicians who contributed clinical information or case materials utilized in this report: Dr Damian McManus, Belfast, Northern Ireland; Dr Michael Glowalla, Kaiser Permanente, Los Angeles, CA; Dr Dervila O'Reilly Jonas, Inova Loudon Hospital, VA; Dr Richard G. Emanuelson, Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, PA; Dr Aaron P. Rapaport, University of Maryland, St Joseph Medical Center, MD.

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