# **Supplementary information**

#### Title

PAX5 P80R-mutated B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia with transformation to histiocytic sarcoma – clonal evolution assessment using NGS-based immunoglobulin clonality and mutation analysis

#### Journal:

Virchows Archiv

### Authors:

L. I. Kroeze<sup>1</sup>, B. Scheijen<sup>1,2</sup>, K.M. Hebeda<sup>1</sup>, J. Rijntjes<sup>1</sup>, J.A.C.W. Luijks<sup>1</sup>, D. Evers<sup>3</sup>, W.Hobo<sup>4</sup>, P.J.T.A. Groenen<sup>1</sup>, M. van den Brand<sup>1</sup>

### Affiliations:

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pathology, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands <sup>2</sup>Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Nijmegen, The Netherlands <sup>3</sup>Department of Hematology, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands <sup>4</sup>Department of Laboratory Medicine - Laboratory of Hematology, Radboud university medical center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

## **Corresponding author:**

Leonie I. Kroeze leonie.kroeze@radboudumc.nl ORCID-ID: 0000-0002-2666-1742

#### **Supplementary Tables**

**Supplementary Table 1**: Immunoflowcytometric phenotyping of the blasts in the bone marrow discriminated 2 B-cell precursor populations, that showed both expression of CD19, CD22, CD34, cytoplasmic CD179a and TdT, but the expression levels and some additional markers (CD10) differed.

Population	CD19	CD34	CD33	CD10	CD20	HLADR	CD38	cytCD79a+	cytCD179a+	TdT	CD22
1	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
			(50%)	(22%)							(55%)
2	++	+	+	-	-	++	++	+	+	+	+

#### Supplementary Table 2: SNP-array

Array results	1q21.1qter(143932350_249224684)x3[0.35]	[gain 105,3 Mb]
	9pterp13.1(192129_38787480)x1	[deletie 38,6 Mb; bevat CDKN2A/B en PAX5 gen]
	16q11.2qter(46463673_90163275)x1[0.35]	[deletie 43,7 Mb]
	20q11.21q13.2(31532616_50232497)x1	[deletie 18,7 Mb]
	20q13.2qter(54937543_62915556)x1	[deletie 8 Mb]
Array-based	46,XY,dup(1)(q21.1qter),del(9)(pterp13.1),del(	16)(q11.2qter),del(20)(q11.21q13.2),del(20)(q13.
karyotype	2qter)	

Supplementary Table 3: Immunohistochemical expression of the histiocytic sarcoma in the skin.

Positive markers	Negative markers
CD68	CD20
CD163	CD79a
CD14	CD10
CD4 (weak)	CD34
Lysozyme (partly)	TdT
	CD117
	MPO
	CD1a
	CD123
	CD23
	CD56
	TCL-1
	Tryptase

			B-ALL (90% tumor cells)	HS (70% tumor cells)
Gene	Transcript	Mutation	VAF	VAF
PAX5		c.239C>G p.(Pro80Arg)	88%	56%
KRAS	NM_004985.5	c.35G>A p.(Gly12Asp)	4%	31%
CDKN2A	NM_000077.4	c.151dup p.(Val51fs)	14%	-
PTPN11 <sup>^</sup>	NM_002834.5	c.218C>T p.(Thr73Ile)	14%	-
PTPN11#	NM_002834.5	c.1508G>C p.(Gly503Ala)	9%	-
PTPN11#	NM_002834.5	c.1507G>A p.(Gly503Arg)	3%	-
PTPN11#	NM_002834.5	c.1504T>C p.(Ser502Pro)	3%	-
PTPN11 <sup>^</sup>	NM_002834.5	c.215C>T p.(Ala72Val)	2%	-
NRAS	NM_002524.5	c.37G>C p.(Gly13Arg)	1%	-
RAF1	NM_002880.3	c.1171A>T p.(Arg391Trp)	- *	37%
Median unique coverage			737x	807x

Supplementary Table 4: Pathogenic mutations detected using TruSight oncology 500

\* Covered by 932 unique reads: not any T detected at this position in the B-ALL sample

# and ^: mutations close together, but present in different sequencing reads

### **Supplementary Table 5**: Copy number variations detected using TruSight oncology 500

	B-ALL (90% tumor cells)	HS (70% tumor cells)
CDKN2A	mono-allelic loss*	bi-allelic loss
PAX5	mono-allelic loss	mono-allelic loss

\* It can not be excluded that bi-allelic loss is present in a small subclone

### **Supplementary Figures**









D: IGHD-IGHJ



#### E: IGKV-IGKJ



**Supplementary Fig. 1**: GeneScanning results of the EuroClonality/BIOMED-2 IG assays. For each target a duplicate analysis for the ALL and the HS sample is shown and in addition a polyclonal control. A) IGHV-IGHJ FR1; B) IGHV-IGHJ FR2; C) IGHV-IGHJ FR3; D) IGHD-IGHJ; E) IGKV-IGKJ; F) IGKV/intron-IGKde. B-ALL, B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; HS, histiocytic sarcoma; FR, framework; C, clonal; Cw, clonal weak; and bp, base pairs.

\* Sanger sequencing analysis of this product (Cw148 bp) showed that this is a result of cross-annealing of the IGH V4 primer to the V6-1 gene. Therefore, this small peak also represents the V6-1 rearrangement (similar as the C164 bp product resulting from the IGH V6 primer).

#### A: IGHV-IGHJ FR3



rearrar

#### **B: IGHD-IGHJ**



gement	clonotype	junction in amino acids	junction information	junction aa length	%
h	D2-2-2/7/-5J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWYYYYGMDVW	рор	22	97.2
h	D2-2-2/7/-5J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWYYYYGMDVW	рор	23	1.1
h	D2-2-2/0/-1J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWYYYGMDVW	pop	21	0.8
h	D2-2 -2/12/-8 J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWL#YYYGMDVW	рор	23	0.07
h	D2-2-2/2/-2J5	VRIL**YQLLW#NWFDPW	рор	18	0.06
h	D5-5=D5-18 -1/12/-3 J4	VVDTAMVRGTAHFDYW	рор	16	0.05
h	D2-2 -2/7/-5 J6	VRIL**YQLLCFW#LLLRYGTSW	рор	23	0.05
h	D2-2-2/7/-5 J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWYYYYGMDVR	рор	22	0.03
h	D2-2-2/7/-2J6	VRIL**YQLLCFWYYYYYGMDVW	рор	23	0.03
h	D1-26 -3/11/-5 J4	VGIVGATPGV#FDYW	рор	15	0.03

HS: No specific product (5 reads)





angement	clonotype	junction in amino acids	junction information	junction aa length	%
k-Jk	V1-33=V1D-33-11/2/-7J3	CQQYD#F	unp	7	64.1
k-Jk	V2-30=V2D-30-0/3/-7J3	CMQGTHWPP#F	unp	11	1.4
k-1k	V1-33=V1D-33-0/0/-1J4	CQQYDNLP#LTF	unp	12	1.3
k-Jk	V4-1-0/0/-0J4	CQQYYSTPPLTF	pro	12	0.8
k-Jk	V1-39=V1D-39-3/9/-0J4	CQQSYSTPGGSLTF	pro	14	0.7
k-1k	V1-37=V1D-37-0/0/-5J4	GQRTYNAP##F	unp	11	0.6
k-Jk	V1-33=V1D-33 -1/10/-6 J4	CQQYDNLPLKAHF	pro	13	0.5
k-Jk	V4-1-5/2/-0J2	CQQYYST##CSF	unp	12	0.4
k-Jk	V4-1-1/0/-4J4	CQQYYSTP#TF	unp	11	0.4
k-Jk	V1-37=V1D-37-2/1/-0J4	GQRTYNAP#LTF	unp	12	0.4



ingement	clonotype	junction in amino acids	junction information	junction aa length	%
-Jk	V2D-26-1/2/-0J4	CMQDAQDPQ#LTF	unp	13	74.1
-Jk	V1-33=V1D-33 -11/2/-7 J3	CQQYD#F	unp	7	25.3
-Jk	V2D-26-1/2/-0J4	CMQDAQDPQ#LTF	unp	12	0.2
-Jk	V2D-26-1/2/-0J4	CMARCTRSSGSLF	pro	13	0.03
-Jk	V2D-26-1/2/-0J4	CMARCTRSS#LTF	unp	13	0.02
-Jk	V1-33=V1D-33 -11/2/-7 J3	CQQYD#F	unp	6	0.02
-Jk	V2D-26-1/2/-0J4	RMARCTRSS#LTF	unp	13	0.02

#### D: IGKV/intron-IGKde



HS: No specific product (2 reads)

Supplementary Fig. 2: NGS-based clonality results. For each target the result from the B-ALL and HS sample are shown. On the left the top 50 most abundant clonotypes are visualised in colour, based on the amino acid (AA) junction length (X-axis) and frequency (Y-axis). On the right the top 10 most frequent clonotypes are shown in a table format. A) IGHV-IGHJ FR3; B) IGHD-IGHJ; C) IGKV-IGKJ; D) IGKV/intron-IGKde. B-ALL, B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; HS, histiocytic sarcoma; FR, framework; unp, unproductive; pro, productive; pop, potentially productive; and unk, unknown.