TOPOISOMERASE II ALPHA IMMUNOEXPRESSION AS A POTENTIAL PREDICTOR OF ANTRACYCLINE CHEMOTHERAPY IN CATS WITH INJECTION-SITE SARCOMA

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<u>Introduction</u>: Feline injection-site sarcomas (FISSs) are mesenchymal tumours that develop in cats following vaccination or injection with various medications. FISSs appear to be moderately chemosensitive, and the use of adjuvant or neoadiuvant anthracycline chemotherapy has been proposed to complement surgery.



Fig. 1. FISS. A subcutaneous, multilobulated tumour infiltrating adjacent tissues along septa of the panniculus. HE. Bar = $500 \,\mu$ m



Fig. 2. FISS. Perivascular (small arrow) and peripheral (long arrow) lymphocytic infiltrates. HE. Bar. = $100 \,\mu m$

Fig. 3. FISS. An extensive area of central necrosis. HE. Bar = $200 \,\mu\text{m}$.

Unfortunately, there are no specific indications for the use of anthracyclines in individual patients. Topoisomerase II (TOPII) is a key enzyme in DNA replication and a molecular target for TOPII inhibitors, including the most commonly used anthracyclines such as doxorubicin and epirubicine. This study aimed to evaluate the expression of TOPII in FISSs, considering the suitability of this assessment for the selection of patients for the treatment with TOPII inhibitors.

Materials and Methods: Samples of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded FISSs were immunohistochemically labeled with anti-TOPII antibody. The number of positive cells and the intensity of the reaction were taken into account in order to assess TOPII immunoexpression (Tab.1)

Table 1. Scoring system by Remmele and Stegner (IRS, Immunoreactive Score) taking into account the percentage of cells (PP) and the intensity of the staining (IS). (Remmele, W., Stegner, H.E., 1987. Recommendation for uniform definition of an immunoreactive score (IRS) for immunohistochemical estrogen receptor detection (ER-ICA) in breast cancer tissue. Pathologe 8(3):138-40.

Percentage of positive cells	x Intensity of staining	= IRS (0-12)	IRS - classification
0 = no positive cells 1 = < 10% of positive cells 2 = 10 - 50% positive cells 3 = 51 - 80% positive cells 4 = > 80% positive cells	0 = no colour reaction 1 = mild reaction 2 = moderate reaction 3 = intense reaction	0 - 1 = negative 2 - 3 = mild 4 - 8 = moderate 9 - 12 = strong	0 = negative 1 = positive - week expression 2 = positive - moderate expression 3 = positive - strong expression

Fig. 6. FISS. A small number of cells showing a moderate to intense immunohistochemical reaction for TOPII. IHC staining, Mayer's haematoxylin counterstain. Bar = $50 \,\mu$ m

Fig. 7. FISS. A significant number of cells showing a moderate immunohistochemical reaction for TOPII. HC staining, Mayer's haematoxylin counterstain. Bar = 50

Fig.8. A significant population of cells showing a moderate to intense immunohistochemical reaction for TOPII . IHC staining, Mayer's haematoxylin counterstain. Bar = 50 μm

<u>Results:</u> Nuclear, granular TOPII immunoexpression was evident in all cases, although differences in the number of positive cells and the intensity of the reaction were shown (Fig. 6-10, tab. 2). Moreover, differences were observed between individual cases. TOPII expression tended to increase with increasing histological malignancy grade. These were independent of the anatomical location of tumours.

<u>Conclusions:</u> It can be assumed that FISSs with elevated level of TOPII immunoexpression might respond better to anthracycline chemotherapy than tumours with low immunoexpression of this enzyme. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that the assessment of TOPII immunoreactivity in FISSs may represent a predicting factor for adjuvant or neoadjuvant treatment with drugs interfering with TOPII function, including

Fig. 4. FISS. Bundles of highly atypical spindle cells with large nuclei and frequent mitotic figures (arrows). HE. Bar = $50 \,\mu m$

Fig. 5. FISS. Highly pleomorphic population of spindle cells with marked anisokaryosis. Scattered, large multinucleated cells are visible. HE. Bar = $50 \,\mu$ m.

doxorubicin and epirubicin.

Table 2. Clinical, histological and immunohistochemical characterisation of 18 cases of feline injection-site sarcoma included in the study.

Breed	Sex	Age (years)	Location	Size (mm)	Histopathology	Grading	TOPII? expression(IRS score)/ classification
Vixed	Μ	11	Right thigh	15	Fibrosarcoma	II	4 / 2
Vixed	Μ	10	Dorsal neck	35	Fibrosarcoma		6/2
Vixed	F	5	Back	12	Fibrosarcoma	I	2/1
Ragdoll	Μ	14	Interscapula	44	Chondrosarcoma	II	4 / 2
Vixed	F	10	Back	24	Fibrosarcoma	III	6 / 2
Vixed	F	9	Back	20	Fibrosarcoma	II	4 / 2
Persian	Μ	3	Interscapula	16	Fibrosarcoma	II	6/2
Vixed	F	13	Interscapula	26	Chondrosarcoma	II	4 / 2
Vixed	Μ	12	Back	32	Fibrosarcoma	III	9/3
Vixed	Μ	5	Back	18	Fibrosarcoma	I	4 / 2
Persian	F	4	Dorsal neck	28	Fibrosarcoma	II	6 / 2
Vixed	Μ	15	Right thigh	14	Fibrosarcoma		3 / 1
Vixed	Μ	4	Right scapula	14	Undiferentiated sarcoma	III	6 / 2
Vixed	F	5	Interscapula	25	Fibrosarcoma	II	9/3
Vixed	F	6	Interscapula	37	Fibrosarcoma	III	6 / 2
Devon Rex	Μ	7	Dorsal neck	18	Undifferentiated sarcoma		9/3
Vixed	Μ	10	Left scapula	30	Fibrosarcoma		6 / 2
Vixed	F	11	Back	43	Fibrosarcoma		9/3

Fig. 9. Positive immunohistochemical reaction for TOPII in spindle-shaped nuclei of tumour cells and nuclei of some lymphocytes in the periphery of the tumour. IHC staining, Mayer's haematoxylin counterstain. Bar = $50 \,\mu$ m

Fig. 10. A mulitinucleated giant cell with intense nuclear reaction for TOPII (arrow). IHC staining, Mayer's haematoxylin counterstain. Bar = $20 \,\mu m$

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