



# Infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors: clinicopathological and molecular characterization of 12 cases

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## Abstract

Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors arising in infants are rare, poorly investigated and mostly reported as isolated cases or as a part of larger series thus, their clinicopathological and molecular features are essentially unknown. Archival files from two large pediatric institutions and a tumor registry were queried for pediatric inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors. Available material from patients ≤12 months of age was reviewed. Additional immunostains (ALK-1, D240, WT1) and ALK-FISH studies were performed as needed. Targeted anchored multiplex PCR with next-generation sequencing was done in all cases. A total of 12 of 131 infantile cases (mean 5.5 months) were identified (M:F of 2:1). Anatomic locations included intestinal/mesenteric ( $n = 6$ ), head/neck ( $n = 3$ ), and viscera ( $n = 3$ ). Half of tumors showed a hypocellular myxoid pattern, perivascular condensation, and prominent vasculature with vague glomeruloid structures present in four of them. The remaining cases exhibited a more cellular pattern with minimal myxoid component. ALK-1 immunohistochemistry was positive in most cases (11/12) with cytoplasmic-diffuse ( $n = 6$ ), cytoplasmic-granular ( $n = 2$ ), and dot-like ( $n = 3$ ) staining patterns. *ALK* fusion partners identified in five cases included *EML4*, *TPM4*, *RANBP2*, and a novel *KLC1*. Three inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors showed fusions with other kinases including *TFG-ROS1* and novel *FNI-ROS1* and *RBPMS-NTRK3* rearrangements. Favorable outcome was documented in most cases (10/11) with available follow-up (median 17 months) while three patients were successfully treated with crizotinib. In summary, infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are rare and can exhibit paucicellular, extensively myxoid/vascular morphology with peculiar immunophenotype mimicking other mesenchymal or vascular lesions. All tumors harbored kinase fusions involving *ALK*, *ROS1*, and *NTRK3* including three novel fusion partners (*KLC1*, *FNI*, and *RBPMS*, respectively). A favorable response to crizotinib seen in three cases supports its potential use in infants as seen in older patients. Awareness of these unusual morphologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular features is critical for appropriate diagnosis and optimized targeted therapy.

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## Introduction

Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are rare mesenchymal myofibroblastic lesions of intermediate malignant potential with tendency for local recurrence and rare metastases

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usually seen within the first and second decades of life [1], though infantile cases have also been reported [2–4]. Although inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors may arise at any site, these tumors preferentially involve the abdominal cavity, lung, head and neck, and mediastinum. In children, there is a predilection for the abdominal cavity, especially omentum, mesentery, retroperitoneum, pelvis, or intrabdominal viscera [3–8].

Histologically, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are composed of plump or elongated myofibroblasts admixed with a characteristic inflammatory infiltrate of lymphocytes, plasma cells, and eosinophils [3, 4] embedded in a variably myxoid to collagenous stroma [2]. Although inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors exhibit a wide morphologic spectrum, Coffin et al. [1] described three basic histologic patterns that occasionally can be present even within the same tumor in variable proportions. The first pattern displays loose spindle cells in a myxoid and edematous stroma along with a network of small blood vessels (myxoid-vascular pattern). The second pattern shows a denser proliferation of spindle cells within an inflammatory background resembling tumors such as fibrous histiocytoma, fibromatosis, or smooth muscle neoplasms (compact spindle cell pattern). The third pattern is paucicellular with extensive areas of plate-like collagen resembling desmoid fibromatosis or scar tissue and relatively sparse inflammation (hypocellular fibrous pattern) [1, 7]. The distinction of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors displaying the latter pattern from IgG4-related sclerosing disease may be challenging [9].

A subset of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors exhibiting a strikingly diffuse myxoid-vascular morphology has been recently described in infants [10]. These tumors overlap with the so-called omental mesenteric myxoid hamartoma of infancy described by González-Crussi in 1983 [11]. As a matter of fact, the current World Health Organization (WHO) classification of soft tissue tumors [12] considers omental mesenteric myxoid hamartoma within the spectrum of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, likely representing an infantile variant [1].

Up to 60% of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors harbor *ALK* gene rearrangements on chromosome 2p23 leading to the formation of a chimeric fusion protein and overexpression of the ALK-1 protein, which can be detected by ancillary techniques including immunohistochemistry, revealing particular staining patterns according to the specific partner gene involved [4–6]. Numerous *ALK* fusion partner genes are now recognized including *NPM*, *TPM3*, tropomyosin 4 (*TPM4*), *TFG*, *ATIC*, *CLTC*, *MSN*, RAN binding protein 2 (*RANBP2*), *CARS*, *SE3IL1*, *NUMA1*, and echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (*EML4*), among others [2, 4, 8, 13]. Subsequently, Lovly et al. [5] demonstrated the presence of alternative fusions involving

other kinases different from *ALK* (*ROS1* or *PDGFRB*) by next-generation sequencing. More recently, Alassiri et al. [14] identified two inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors harboring *ETV6-NTRK3* and other *NTRK* rearrangements—one of them arising in a young adult—in a series of *ALK* negative inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, while a rare *RET*-rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor was reported by Antonescu et al. [4] in an adult patient.

Despite several large series of pediatric inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors available in the literature, infantile cases have been poorly investigated, mainly due to their rarity. To the best of our knowledge, most infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors have been described as isolated case reports with only one small series while their clinicopathological features remain largely unknown [1, 2, 4–6, 8–11, 15–63]. The identification of a dot-like ALK-1 immunohistochemical staining pattern in a recent series [10] as well as the identification of a chimeric *A2M-ALK* rearrangement in two infantile pulmonary inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors with peculiar microcystic morphology [20] might suggest distinct clinicopathological and biologic features of these entities when occurring within the first year of life. Our aim is to investigate the frequency of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors in children ≤12 months of age and to characterize their clinical, histologic, and molecular features.

## Materials and methods

Institutional and consultation files from two large pediatric institutions (UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh and the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia) were searched for cases of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, following institutional review board approval. Additional cases were also ascertained from the Italian Association of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology registry for soft tissue tumors. Only those patients diagnosed with inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors ≤12 months of age were selected for further review. Two of the cases included in this study were previously reported as individual case reports (cases 1 and 8) [8, 21].

Hematoxylin-eosin stained sections and available immunohistochemical and molecular material were reviewed. Additional molecular studies and/or FISH for *ALK* rearrangements were reviewed as needed. Four pediatric and soft tissue pathologists (RA, IJ, SR, LS) reviewed all stains. The pertinent clinical information was retrieved from electronic medical records. For each case, the following histologic features were reviewed: (1) Cellularity (hypocellular or hypercellular); (2) amount of inflammatory component (scant or brisk); (3) degree of nuclear atypia (focal or diffuse); (4) number of mitoses per 10 high-power

fields; (5) degree of vascularization (scant or prominent); and (6) type/amount of stroma (collagenized or myxoid/scant or prominent).

Immunohistochemistry for ALK-1 (clone ALK01, Ventana Roche, Tucson, AZ or monoclonal mouse anti-human CD246, clone ALK1, DAKO UK), D240 (podoplanin, mouse monoclonal Covance; Cat # 3730, Dil 1:50) and WT1 (mouse monoclonal, clone 6F-H2, Cell marque; Cat # 760.4397, Predilute) were performed on 3- $\mu$ m thick formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections when not available for review. Neoplasms showing any positive cytoplasmic and/or membranous staining in the tumor cells were considered to be ALK-1 positive. For each case, the ALK-1 immunohistochemistry was qualified as membranous, smooth-cytoplasmic, granular cytoplasmic, or paranuclear dot-like staining pattern. WT1 and D240 were considered positive when more than 10% of cells showed nuclear and membranous staining, respectively.

When tissue was available, targeted anchored multiplex PCR was performed followed by next-generation sequencing (Archer DX, Boulder, CO) as previously described [64]. Briefly, RNA or total nucleic acid was extracted from fresh or formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue, respectively. RNA was reverse-transcribed to generate cDNA and molecular barcode adapters were ligated to cDNA followed by two rounds of target-specific PCR. All libraries were sequenced on Illumina MiSeq or HiSeq (Illumina, San Diego, CA). Data analysis was performed using Archer analysis software. In most instances, identified fusions were then confirmed with Sanger sequencing. When tissue was inadequate for sequencing, FISH was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue with *ALK* (2p23) and receptor tyrosine kinase (*ROS1*) (6q22) break apart FISH

probes (Leica Biosystems, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) using standard protocols.

## Results

### Clinical findings

In total, 12 infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors were identified. The median age at diagnosis was 6 months (range 0–12 months) with a male-to-female ratio of 2:1. The most common site of involvement was intestinal/mesenteric ( $n = 6$ ), followed by head and neck ( $n = 3$ ), and viscera ( $n = 3$ ; one each in lung, liver, and adrenal gland, respectively). No evidence of any remarkable syndromic association was identified except for one patient who developed a pulmonary inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor in the setting of multiple congenital anomalies, including heterotaxia, asplenia, imperforate anus, micrognathia, and right-sided sequestration with esophageal fistula (case 10). No recurrences were documented in nine cases with available follow-up information. The clinical presentation was available for review in ten cases and included isolated abdominal distention ( $n = 3$ ), gastrointestinal ( $n = 1$ ), and site-specific symptoms ( $n = 3$ ). In addition, one patient had a prenatal diagnosis while two patients were asymptomatic. In three cases there was documented treatment with crizotinib with adequate response (cases 4, 8, and 12). The median follow-up was 17 months with complete remission for most patients (11/12). One patient died due to numerous congenital anomalies (case 10). The clinicopathological features of the inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors in this series are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1** Clinical findings

Case	Age (mo)	Sex	Location	Clinical presentation	Follow-up (mo)	Outcome
1	10	M	Abdomen (mesenteric mass)	Asymptomatic abdominal mass	18	CR
2	4	M	Abdomen (mesenteric mass)	Asymptomatic abdominal mass	3	CR
3	2	F	Abdomen (small bowel mass)	Emesis, poor feeding, abdominal distension, weight loss	115	CR
4	0	M	Head (skin right temple)	Prenatal diagnosis at 19 weeks of gestation by ultrasound	17	CR
5	6	F	Abdomen (small bowel mass)	Abdominal distention	120	CR
6	12	M	Abdomen (mesenteric mass)	Abdominal distention	120	CR
7	8	M	Adrenal gland	Asymptomatic abdominal mass	12	CR
8	10	M	Tongue	Drooling, night dyspnea, macroglossia.	5	CR
9	2	M	Neck mass	Right occipital neck mass, 0.5 cm at 1 mo enlarged to 3 cm at 2 mo	Lost	Unknown
10	2	M	Lung	Pulmonary intralobar sequestration and esophageal fistula	11	DDD
11	7	F	Liver	Hyperbilirubinemia, coagulopathy, and failure to thrive	140	CR
12	6	F	Abdomen	Abdominal distention	4	CR

CR complete remission, DDD died of cause different than disease, M male, F female, mo months

**Pathologic findings**

Macroscopic descriptions were available in eight cases. Overall, the tumors presented as lobulated and firm nodules with a homogeneous tan-white to tan-pink cut surface and focal translucent or fibrotic areas. Only focal areas of hemorrhage were described, and no evidence of necrosis was reported. The tumor size ranged from 1 to 10 cm with an average of 5.2 cm. There was no evidence of multifocality. Morphologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular findings are summarized in Table 2.

Two main histologic patterns were identified. Half of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (cases 1–6) showed a predominantly diffuse myxoid or edematous stroma with variably collagenized areas and low cellularity, with focal perivascular condensation (hypocellular myxoid pattern, Fig. 1a). A prominent vascular network characterized by irregularly shaped and dilated vessels was consistently identified in all tumors being particularly prominent in myxoid areas. Numerous vessels also exhibited perivascular hyalinosis. All inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors displayed relatively bland, plump to stellate cells with small nucleoli. An intra-abdominal inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (case 2) showed focal epithelioid-like cellular areas with vesicular nuclei and occasional small conspicuous nucleoli (Fig. 2). Four cases showed multifocal condensation of myofibroblastic cells forming glomeruloid structures (cases 1, 2, 4, and 5) (Fig. 1a, inset) whereas one case presented with few isolated cartilage-like nodules. In case 4, the unusual vascular pattern and expression of podoplanin (D240) initially prompted a diagnosis of a vascular tumor (i.e., kaposiform hemangioendothelioma, Fig. 1c).

The remaining six cases (cases 7–12) exhibited more classic features with higher cellularity, dense collagenized stroma with variably sclerotic areas and a minimal to focal myxoid component (cellular collagenized pattern, Fig. 3a). In this particular group, the inflammatory component was moderate to prominent (brisk) with a consistent number of lymphocytes and plasma cells and variable presence of neutrophils, eosinophils and macrophages. No significant atypia was observed other than occasional cells with multinucleation and prominent nucleoli. The mitotic activity was low, with less than 2 mitosis per 10 high-power fields. No atypical mitotic figures or necrosis were identified in any case regardless histologic pattern.

**Immunohistochemistry**

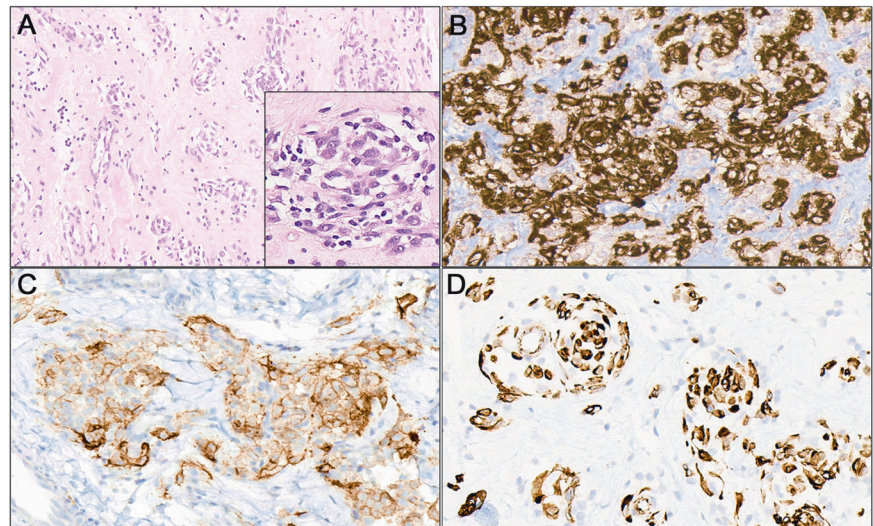
ALK-1 immunostaining was positive in 11 out of 12 cases. Hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors exhibited a dot-like ( $n=3$ ) (Figs. 2d and 4b), diffuse cytoplasmic ( $n=2$ ) (Figs. 1b and 3b), or granular cytoplasmic ( $n=1$ ) staining pattern. Most inflammatory

**Table 2** Morphologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular findings

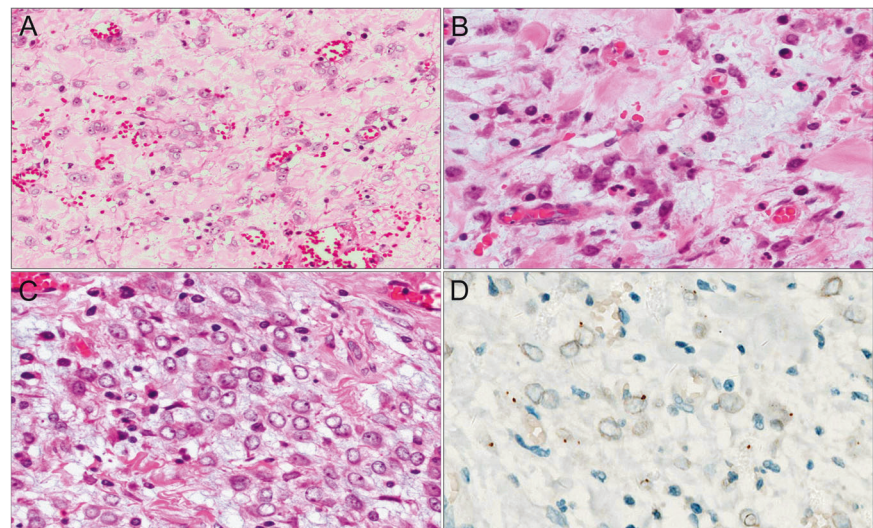
Case	Tumor size (cm)	Histologic pattern	Immunohistochemistry						ALK-FISH			Fusion gene
			Myogenin	SMA	Desmin	WT1	D240	ALK				
1	7	Hypocellular myxoid, prominent vasculature/glomeruloid	Negative	2+	3+	2+	2+	2+	Dot-like	Positive	Positive	RNA fail
2	10	Hypocellular myxoid, prominent vasculature/glomeruloid	Negative	Negative	3+	1+	1+	2+	Dot-like	Positive	Positive	RANBP2-ALK
3	1.5	Hypocellular variably myxoid with areas of collagenization, scant vasculature	N/A	1+	Negative	3+	3+	Negative	Dot-like	N/A	N/A	RBPMS-NTRK3
4	5	Hypocellular myxoid, prominent vasculature/glomeruloid	N/A	2+	Negative	3+	3+	1+	Granular cytoplasmic	Positive	Positive	EML4-ALK
5	9.5	Hypocellular myxoid, prominent vasculature/glomeruloid	N/A	3+	2+	N/A	N/A	N/A	Diffuse cytoplasmic	Positive	Positive	Fail
6	6	Hypocellular variably myxoid with areas of collagenization, scant vasculature	N/A	1+	Negative	N/A	N/A	N/A	Diffuse cytoplasmic	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	4	Cellular collagenized, scant to moderate vasculature	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative	2+	Diffuse cytoplasmic	Positive	Positive	TPM4-ALK
8	5	Cellular collagenized, scant vasculature	Negative	3+	Negative	1+	1+	2+	Diffuse cytoplasmic	N/A	N/A	KLC1-ALK
9	2.5	Cellular collagenized and focal myxoid areas, scant to moderate vasculature	N/A	3+	N/A	Negative	Negative	3+	Diffuse cytoplasmic	Positive	Positive	TPM4-ALK
10	5.5	Cellular collagenized, scant vasculature	Negative	3+	1+	1+	3+	3+	Granular cytoplasmic	Negative	Negative	FN1-ROS1
11	2.8	Cellular with central hypocellular hyalinized areas, scant vasculature	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	3+	3+	Negative	Negative	Negative	TFG-ROS1
12	1	Cellular collagenized, scant vasculature	Negative	1+	1+	N/A	N/A	N/A	Diffuse cytoplasmic	Positive	Positive	N/A

N/A not available/performed, SMA smooth muscle actin, WT1 wilms tumor 1, D240 podoplanin, ALK anaplastic large lymphoma kinase

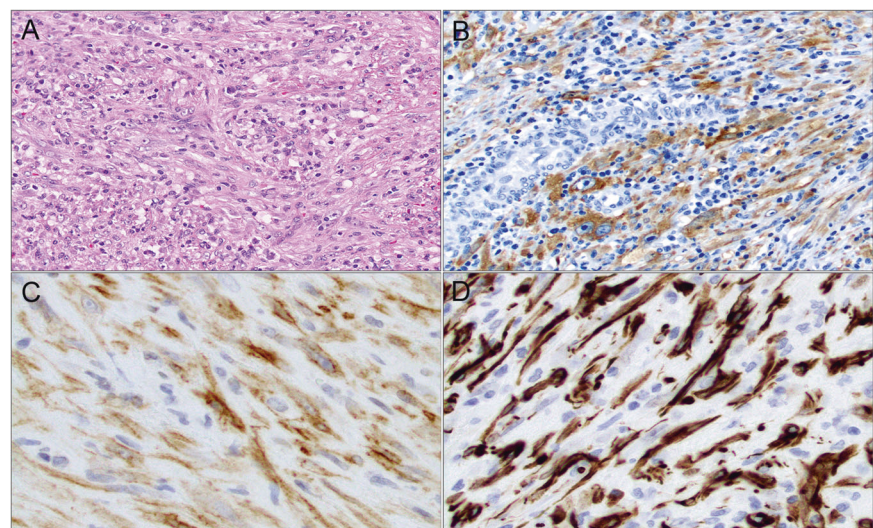
**Fig. 1** **a**, inset: Hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor detected in-utero (case 4, *EML4-ALK*) with prominent glomeruloid-like features. **b** Diffuse cytoplasmic expression of ALK-1. **c** Multifocal cytoplasmic expression of D240. **d** Diffuse cytoplasmic and focal nuclear expression of WT1



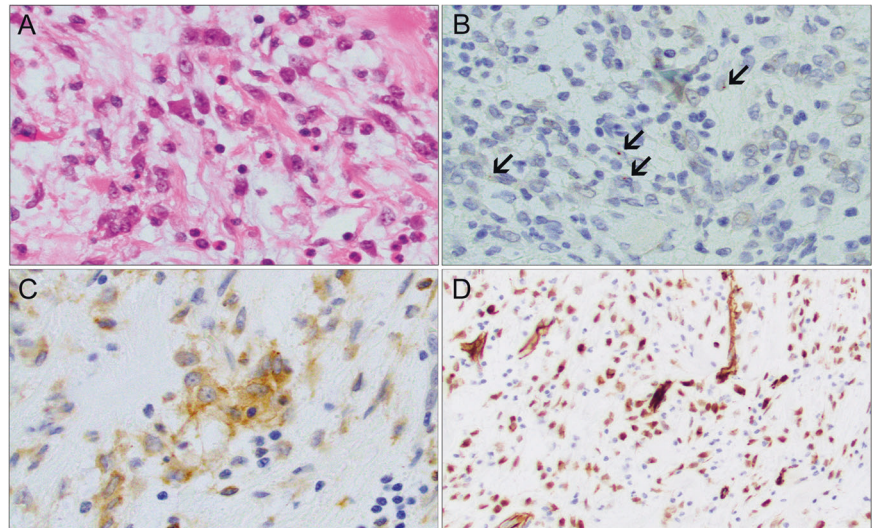
**Fig. 2** **a** Hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as a rapidly growing intrabdominal mass (case 2, *RANBP2-ALK*). **b** Scant inflammation with only rare stromal neutrophils. **c** Focally denser areas containing small to medium sized oval cells with inconspicuous nucleoli. **d** Subtle, dot-like expression of ALK-1



**Fig. 3** **a** A more conventional/cellular inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as an adrenal gland mass (case 7, *TPM4-ALK*). **b** Diffuse cytoplasmic expression of ALK-1. **c** Diffuse cytoplasmic expression of D240. **d** Diffuse nuclear and cytoplasmic expression of WT1



**Fig. 4** **a** Hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as an intrabdominal mass (case 1, *ALK*-FISH positive). **b**, arrows: Subtle, dot-like expression of *ALK*-1. **c** Diffuse cytoplasmic expression of D240. **d** Predominantly nuclear expression of *WT1*



myofibroblastic tumors with a predominantly cellular collagenized morphology had either a diffuse cytoplasmic ( $n = 4$ ) or granular cytoplasmic ( $n = 1$ ) staining pattern for *ALK*-1 with one negative case (case 11).

Smooth muscle actin was variably positive in all cases except by one (case 2). Desmin was positive in 5/12 inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors and cytokeratin AE1/AE3 was focally positive in 2/12 cases. All inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors with available myogenin immunohistochemistry were negative (cases 1, 2, 8, 10, and 12). Additional immunohistochemistry in nine inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors with available material showed cytoplasmic positivity for podoplanin (D240) in 89% (8/9) of cases (Figs. 1c, 3c, and 4c) as well as cytoplasmic and nuclear positivity for *WT1* in 66% (6/9) of cases (Figs. 1d, 3d, and 4d).

### Molecular cytogenetics and RNA sequencing

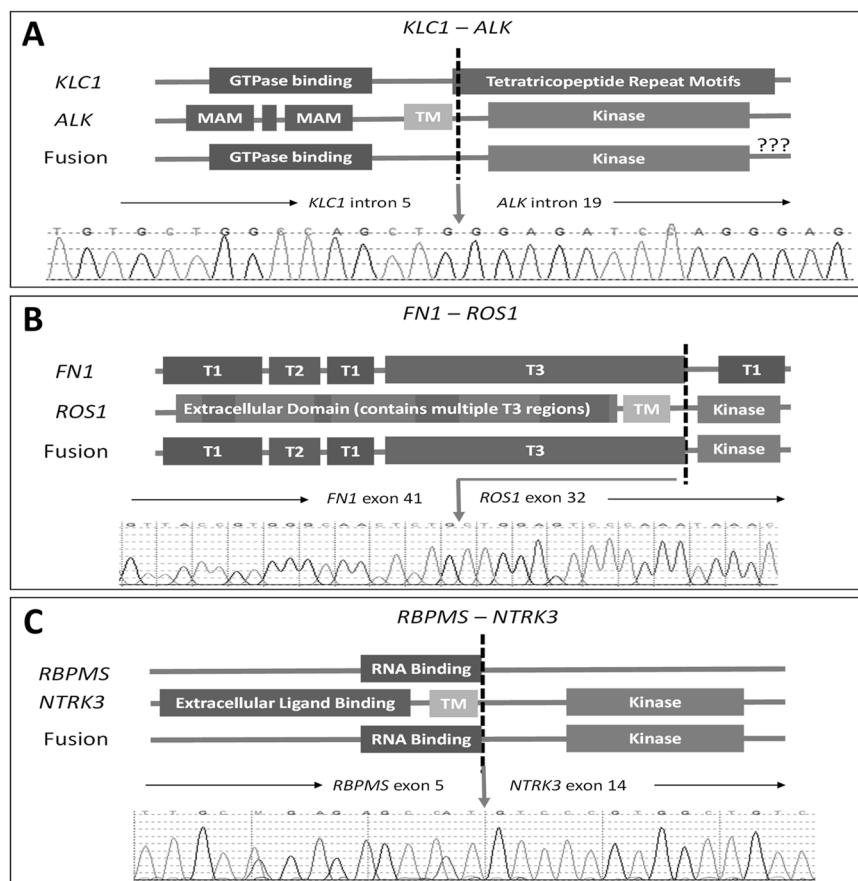
*ALK*-FISH studies were performed in nine inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors with the majority of them being positive ( $n = 7$ ) and two negative cases (cases 10 and 11). In addition, targeted RNA sequencing was attempted in ten inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (cases 1–5, 7–11) confirming *ALK* rearrangements in five of them including the following fusion partners: *TPM4-ALK* ( $n = 2$ ), *EML4-ALK* ( $n = 1$ ), *RANBP2-ALK* ( $n = 1$ ), and Kinesin light chain 1 (*KLC1*)-*ALK* ( $n = 1$ , Fig. 5a). The two *ALK*-FISH negative cases (cases 10 and 11) demonstrated *FNI-ROS1* (Fig. 5b) and *TFG-ROS1* rearrangements, respectively. In one case (case 3) an *RBPMS-NTRK3* rearrangement was identified (Fig. 5c), whereas in two inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors the targeted RNA sequencing failed (cases 1 and 5). The remaining cases had no material available for further ancillary testing (cases 6 and 12). Detailed molecular findings are summarized in Table 3.

### Discussion

Infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are rare, most of them included as part of larger pediatric series or as isolated case reports. Our review of the literature identified 85 infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors; most of them with limited morphologic/immunophenotypic descriptions and minimal to absent molecular characterization [1, 2, 4–6, 8–11, 15–63] (Table 4) with only one clinicopathological study describing four so-called omental mesenteric myxoid hamartomas [11] and *ALK*-1 dot-like staining pattern with unusual expression of calretinin, podoplanin, and *WT1* [10].

The morphologic heterogeneity of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors is well recognized across all age groups. In our study, 50% of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors showed a hypocellular myxoid pattern. A rich vascular network was consistently present in all cases, but it was particularly evident within myxoid areas. Peculiar multifocal vascular structures showing a vague glomeruloid arrangement were seen in 33% (4/12) of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors and were prominent in one case (case 4) prompting an initial diagnosis of kaposiform hemangioendothelioma. Remarkably, the inflammatory component was never a dominant finding in any of the hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, especially in case 4. The reasons for this minor inflammatory component are unclear, but we can speculate that the immature inflammatory milieu typical of newborn infants might be responsible for the limited number of inflammatory cells [20, 36]. Based on our findings, we propose that the hypocellular myxoid appearance is, at least in part, age-related as it appears to be less predominant in older children; however, these observations require further confirmation in additional series. The remaining inflammatory

**Fig. 5 a** An ALK-rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as a tongue mass (case 8) harboring a novel *KLC1* fusion partner **b** An *ROS1*-rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as lung mass (case 10) harboring a novel *FN1* fusion partner **c** An *NTRK3*-rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor presenting as an intrabdominal mass (case 3) harboring a novel *RBPM5* fusion partner. *T1* fibronectin type 1 domain, *T2* fibronectin type 2 domain, *T3* fibronectin type 3 domain, *TM* transmembrane domain, *MAM* meprin/A-5 protein/receptor protein-tyrosine phosphatase mu domain



myofibroblastic tumors in our series (6/12) exhibited a denser cellular collagenized pattern. Morphologic atypia including necrosis, prominent fascicular architecture, focal herringbone pattern, multinucleation, pleomorphism, abundant large ganglion-like cells, and atypical mitoses [45], do not appear to be part of the morphologic spectrum seen in infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors. Our series also highlights diagnostic pitfalls in those predominantly hypocellular myxoid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors. Morphologically, the differential diagnosis in this group of tumors may be challenging without an appropriate immunohistochemical panel including ALK-1 antibody. This is well demonstrated by case 4, originally diagnosed as a kaposiform hemangioendothelioma, in absence of ALK-1 staining and presence of diffuse expression of D240. This case was subsequently reclassified as inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor only after next-generation sequencing studies were performed. However, the glomeruloid areas observed in infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (in contrast to kaposiform hemangioendothelioma), are composed of myofibroblastic cells rather than endothelial cells/pericytes and they are negative for arterial/venous endothelial markers (i.e., CD34 and CD31), which can be a helpful aid to avoid misinterpretations. Another differential includes primitive myxoid mesenchymal tumor of infancy,

which is a myxoid lesion composed of immature mesenchymal cells and potentially aggressive behavior arising in children within the first year of life [65]. Although both entities overlap, careful searching for inflammatory cells, prominent non-arciform vascularity, and identification of denser myofibroblastic areas should be indicative of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor. Desmoid fibromatosis with extensive myxoid stroma may also be a mimicker; generally showing more elongated thin vessels paralleling myofibroblastic fascicles with presence of scattered mast cells.

The ALK-1 immunohistochemical expression pattern varies, at least partially, due to fusion partner genes. Different partners in some instances correspond to specific subcellular locations of *ALK*, leading to distinct patterns of expression by the ALK-1 antibody [66]. We identified seven cases harboring *ALK* alterations with corresponding ALK-1 immunohistochemical expression. Remarkably, our three cases showing a dot-like staining pattern demonstrated a predominantly hypocellular myxoid morphology in keeping with the omental mesenteric myxoid hamartoma reported by Ludwig et al. [10]. This single paranuclear dot-like pattern may be easily overlooked or wrongly considered a staining artifact, representing another potential diagnostic pitfall within this group of tumors. The

**Table 3** Detailed molecular findings

Case	Fusion gene		5' Gene Partner			3' Gene partner				
	ALK-FISH	Fusion gene	5' Gene	Transcript	Exonic breakpoint	Chromosomal breakpoint (hg19)	3' Gene	Transcript	Exonic breakpoint	Chromosomal breakpoint (hg19)
1	Positive	RNA fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
2	Positive	<i>RANBP2-ALK</i>	<i>RANBP2</i>	NM_006267.4	Exon 18	chr2:109375005	<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	Exon 20	chr2:29446394
3	N/A	<i>RBPM5-NTRK3</i>	<i>RBPM5</i>	NM_006867.3	Exon 5	chr8:30361953	<i>NTRK3</i>	NM_002530.3	Exon 12	chr15:88576276
4	Positive	<i>EML4-ALK</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Positive	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Positive	<i>TPM4-ALK</i>	<i>TPM4</i>	NM_003290.2	Exon 7	chr19:16204563	<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	Exon 20	chr2:29446394
8	N/A	<i>KLCL-ALK</i>	<i>KLCL</i>	NM_005552.4	Intron 5	chr14:104134639	<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	Intron 19	chr2:29446488
9	Positive	<i>TPM4-ALK</i>	<i>TPM4</i>	NM_003290.2	Exon 7	chr19:16204563	<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	Exon 20	chr2:29446394
10	Negative	<i>FN1-ROS1</i>	<i>FN1</i>	NM_212482.1	Exon 41	chr2:216235017	<i>ROS1</i>	NM_002944.2	Exon 32	chr6:117650609
11	Negative	<i>TFG-ROS1</i>	<i>TFG</i>	NM_006070.5	Exon4	chr3:100447702	<i>ROS1</i>	NM_002944.2	Exon 35	chr6:117642557
12	Positive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A not available

consistent expression of WT1 and D240 in the majority of our inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors is similar to the observations rendered by Ludwig et al. and should be considered in the diagnostic work up to minimize misdiagnoses, as shown in case 4. Interestingly, while in their series all infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors were consistently positive for these markers (but negative in conventional inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors in older children), in our study only WT1 was predominantly expressed by myxoid hypocellular inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors [10], while D240 was invariably positive in all inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors regardless their morphologic pattern.

Besides their variable morphologic and immunophenotypic patterns, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors also show a significant molecular heterogeneity with more than ten different *ALK* fusion partners identified, all of them leading to its oncogenic activation [4]. We identified *ALK* rearrangements in four inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors in association with previously reported transcripts [4, 5] including *EML4* in case 4, *TPM4* in cases 7 and 9 as well as *RANBP2* in case 2. In addition, one inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (case 8) revealed a novel *ALK-KLCL* rearrangement.

The *RANBP2* encodes for a GTP-binding nuclear pore protein of the *RAS* superfamily. The *RANBP2-ALK* fusion has been reported within a wide age range including one confirmed infantile case [43]. These tumors display epithelioid-to-round cell morphology, conspicuous nucleoli, predominantly neutrophilic inflammatory infiltrate, and a diffuse myxoid stroma. They show a nuclear membrane ALK-1 staining pattern and strong desmin expression. This variant is associated with aggressive behavior and unfavorable outcome with a proposed designation as epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcoma [2, 66]. Our *RANBP2-ALK* case (case 2), presented as a rapidly growing, large intrabdominal mass in a male infant. Although we identified several hypercellular clusters of desmin positive, round ganglion-like cells within a diffuse myxoid stroma reminiscent of epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcoma, it also displayed other unusual features: (1) predominantly hypocellular pattern, (2) scant inflammatory component with only rare scattered neutrophils, (3) small to medium sized oval cells with inconspicuous nucleoli and (4) a peculiar ALK-1 dot-like immunohistochemical staining pattern. Although these features are at least, atypical for epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcoma, this diagnosis cannot be entirely excluded, particularly in the setting of an *RANBP2-ALK* fusion. After a review of the literature, we identified 21 *RANBP2-ALK* rearranged [2, 43, 66–78] epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcomas with only one infantile case reported in a 7-month-old male [43]. In addition, Marino-Enriquez et al. [2]



**Table 4** Clinical, histological, and molecular features of 85 infantile IMTs reported in the literature

Author	No.	Age (mo)	Sex	Location	Morphologic pattern	ALK status	Fusion gene	Treatment	Follow-up (mo)	Outcome
Gonzalez-Crussi et al. [11]	1	5	F	Abdomen (multinodular)	Hypocellular, myxoid	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	15	NED
	2	6.5	M	Abdomen (mesentery, omentum, multinodular)	Hypocellular, myxoid	N/A	N/A	Complete excision, actinomycin D	180	NED
	3	4	M	Abdomen	Hypocellular, myxoid	N/A	N/A	Complete excision, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy	132	NED
Coffin et al. [1]	4	12	F	Abdomen (omentum, multinodular)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision/local recurrence, and reexcision (9 mo)	36	NED
	5	12	M	Heart, right ventricle	N/A	N/A	N/A	Excision/local recurrence (3 mo) heart transplant (9 mo)	18	NED
Lawrence et al. [63]	6	7	M	Abdomen (mesentery, peritoneum, multinodular)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Partial excision +CT/RT Persistent tumor with sarcomatoid transformation	42	DOD
	7	12	M	Abdomen	N/A	Positive	<i>TPM4-ALK</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8	12	F	Abdomen	N/A	Positive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hill et al. [51]	9	3	M	Heart (septum)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision, intraoperative complications	N/A	DDD
	10	10	F	Heart (left atrium)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	156	NED
de Montpreville VT et al. [52]	11	3	M	Heart (right ventricle)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	9	NED
	12	12	M	Heart (right ventricle)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	60	NED
Sebire et al. [27]	13	1.6	M	Heart (right atrium)	Hypocellular, myxoid	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	N/A
	14	NB	F	Heart (right atrium)	Hypocellular, myxoid	Negative	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	DDD
	15	7	F	Heart (mitral valve)	Cellular, conventional	Negative	N/A	N/A	N/A	DDD
Coffin et al. [45]	16	NB	M	Brain	N/A	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	N/A
	17	12	F	Abdomen (mesentery)	N/A	Positive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaggio et al. [15]	18	8	F	Abdomen (retroperitoneum)	Cellular, conventional	Negative	N/A	Complete excision + left nephrectomy	84	NED
	19	12	F	Thoracic wall	Cellular, conventional	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	84	NED
Saab et al. [9]	20	12	M	Abdomen (mesentery)	N/A	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	3	NED
	21	12	F	Abdomen (mesentery)	N/A	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	N/A
	22	12	F	Abdomen (mesentery)	N/A	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	12	NED
Lovly et al. [5]	23	6	M	Abdomen (peritoneum)	N/A	Positive	N/A	Complete excision + CT, RT	36	DOD
	24	12	M	Abdomen (mesentery)	N/A	Positive	Fail	N/A	N/A	N/A
	25	<12	F	Shoulder	N/A	Positive	<i>PRKAR1A-ALK</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ludwig et al. [10]	26	<12	N/A	Abdomen (omentum/abdominal wall)	Hypocellular, myxoid	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	NED
	27	<12	N/A	Abdomen (omentum/abdominal wall)	Hypocellular, myxoid	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	NED
Antonescu et al. [4]	28	NB	F	Abdomen (omentum)	Hypocellular, myxoid	Positive	<i>EML4-ALK</i>	Complete excision	12	NED
	29	6	F	Arm	Cellular, conventional	Positive	<i>EML4-ALK</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 4** (continued)

Author	No.	Age (mo)	Sex	Location	Morphologic pattern	ALK status	Fusion gene	Treatment	Follow-up (mo)	Outcome
Dalton et al. [16]	30	1	N/A	Musculoskeletal	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	29	NED
	31	8	N/A	Nasopharynx	N/A	N/A	N/A	CT followed by complete excision	47	NED
Yamamoto et al. [18]	32	12	N/A	Neck	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	2	NED
	33	12	N/A	Abdomen	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	90	NED
	34	11	N/A	Abdomen	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	220	NED
	35	4	F	Abdoment (mesentery, small bowel)	Hypoecellular, myxoid	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	90	NED
Tanaka et al. [20]	36	12	F	Liver	Cellular, conventional	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	216	NED
	37	12	M	Cecum	Cellular, conventional	Negative	N/A	Complete excision	181	NED
	38	12	M	Liver	Cellular, conventional	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	144	NED
	39	8	M	Lung (right)	Cellular, conventional	Positive	A2M-ALK	Complete excision (lobectomy)	N/A	N/A
Ghosh et al. [6]	40	12	M	Lung (right)	Cellular, conventional	Positive	A2M-ALK	Complete excision (lobectomy)	N/A	N/A
	41	15	F	Abdomen	Hypoecellular, mostly hyaline stroma	N/A	N/A	Complete excision	N/A	N/A
	42	10	M	Abdomen (mesentery)	Hypoecellular, myxoid	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	48	NED
	43	4	M	Abdomen	Cellular, conventional	Positive	N/A	Complete excision	24	NED
Summary of single case reports [2, 9, 16, 18, 21–26, 28–44, 46–50, 53–62]	n = 42	NB to 12	M (n = 21)	Abdominal cavity (n = 12)	Hypoecellular, myxoid (n = 10)	Positive (n = 14)	RANBP2-ALK (n = 1)	Complete excision only (n = 29)	Median 12 mo (n = 27)	NED (n = 27)
				Visceral/organ (n = 22)	Cellular, conventional (n = 13)			Partial excision only (n = 1)		AWD (n = 2)
F (n = 18)				Head & neck (n = 6)	Epithelioid (n = 2)	Negative (n = 11)	Crizotinib (n = 1)	Steroids/NSAIDS (n = 4)		DOD (n = 4)
N/A (n = 3)				Thoracic wall (n = 1)	N/A (n = 17)	N/A (n = 17)	N/A (n = 41)	Chemotherapy/Radiation (n = 2)		DDD (n = 1)
				Lumbosacral (n = 1)				Embolization (n = 1)		
								N/A (n = 4)		N/A (n = 8)

CT chemotherapy, RT radiotherapy, NED no evidence of disease, AWD alive with disease, DOD died of disease, DDD died of cause different than disease, N/A not available, NB newborn, M male, F female, Mo months

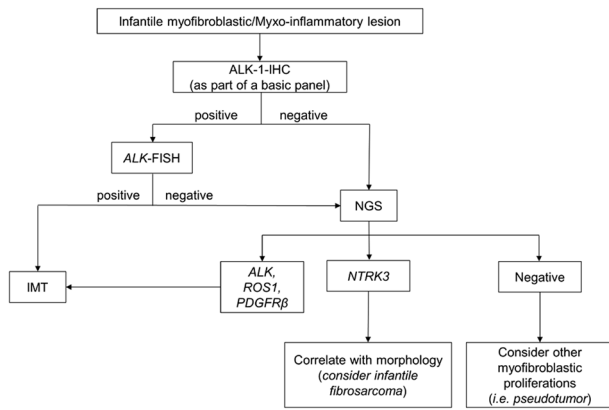
reported an epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor in a 7-month-old male who ultimately died of disease; however, no additional morphologic details were provided and the underlying molecular alteration remains unknown. Based on the features seen in our case, we could speculate that epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcomas arising within the first year of life may display unconventional morphology in contrast to cases seen in older children; however, this hypothesis deserves further investigation in larger series; a challenging endeavor considering their rarity. We also identified two *TPM4-ALK* rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors presenting as an adrenal mass (case 7) and neck mass (case 9), respectively. These cases exhibited a cellular pattern with minimal myxoid component and diffuse cytoplasmic ALK-1 expression. The presence of *TPM4-ALK* has been consistently reported in other series of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, most of them children [5, 18, 63]. Nonetheless, only one infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor harboring this fusion has been reported thus far [63]. Remarkably, a *KLC1-ALK* rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor in the tongue of a 10-month-old male (case 8) was identified. This lesion showed a cellular pattern with diffuse cytoplasmic ALK-1 expression. *KLC1* encodes the light chain component of kinesin, a protein involved in organelle transport [79]. The *KLC1-ALK* is a rare driving fusion gene that has been reported only in five adult patients in the setting of lung carcinomas [79–82]. Our case is unique, as the *KLC1-ALK* fusion gene has never been identified either in inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors or in any other pediatric neoplasm.

The ROS proto-oncogene 1, *ROS1* gene is considered the second most common alteration following *ALK* fusions in pediatric thoracic inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors [4, 18, 83]. We identified a *TFG-ROS1* (case 11) and a fibronectin 1 (*FNI-ROS1*) (case 10) rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor involving liver and lung, respectively. Both of these demonstrated a more cellular and collagenized pattern. Although several neoplasms harboring *FNI-ALK* rearrangements have been described [84, 85]; the presence of *FNI-ROS1* rearrangement in an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor is a novel finding not yet reported in any other neoplasm or age group. *FNI* is located in chromosome 2q34 and encodes fibronectin, a surface glycoprotein also present within the extracellular matrix of various cell types that provides a strong promoter for its fusion partner gene [85]. It is possible that the oncogenicity of *FNI-ROS1* parallels the mechanisms involved in *FNI-ALK* rearranged inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors expanding the group of already known partners that can overlap between different actionable kinases in similar way as *TFG* partners with *ALK*, *ROS1*, and *NTRK* genes [86]. Intriguingly, this case (as well as

case 3) showed ALK-1 expression despite lacking *ALK* rearrangements. ALK-1 immunohistochemical expression has been described in association with mechanisms other than rearrangements, including isolated mutations [87] and increases in copy number of both rearranged and native *ALK* [88]. Remarkably, *ROS1* rearrangements can be co-expressed with other mutated oncogenic drivers in the setting of non-small cell lung cancer [89]. In our series, an increased native *ALK* copy number can be ruled out by FISH studies; therefore, we hypothesize alternative activation mechanisms co-existing with other kinase rearrangements that remain to be explored.

An *NTRK* fusion (*RBPMS-NTRK3*) was present in case 3. Various neoplasms with *NTRK3* alterations have been described including infantile fibrosarcoma, a tumor that characteristically harbors the *ETV6-NTRK3* fusion [90]. So far, eight cases of *ETV6-NTRK3* positive inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are reported involving various organs within a widespread age range (2–61 years) and a spectrum of morphologic patterns [14, 18, 83, 91, 92]. The *RBPMS-NTRK3* fusion has been reported rarely [83, 90] and no infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (or other infantile neoplasms) harboring this genetic alteration have ever been documented. This case, as well as several other fibroblastic tumors with *NTRK* rearrangements, embodies the issue of morphologic versus molecular characterization of tumors. Morphologically, its hypocellular myxoid pattern and location (small bowel wall) made this tumor indistinguishable from the omental mesenteric myxoid hamartoma reported by Gonzales-Crussi [11] and the subsequent cases described by Ludwig et al. [10]. It is intriguing that it also overlaps with a brain tumor described by Bale et al. as strongly reminiscent of low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma [93]. Whether these tumors should be classified as inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors or as a subset of infantile fibrosarcoma, is an issue that remains to be explored. Perhaps gene expression profiles may help to find a more definitive answer, although the similar prognosis of these two entities and the possibility of a common targeted treatment make this a matter of semantics. Nevertheless, the morphologic-to-molecular correlation represents an important step in a systematic diagnostic approach, such as that proposed in Fig. 6, until molecular diagnostic panels become widely available in clinical practice.

Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors have intermediate prognosis, with potential for local relapse and rare metastases. Interestingly, those occurring in infants seem to have a favorable clinical behavior. Our literature review of infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors with available outcome showed that 9% died as a direct consequence of their underlying neoplasm while 86% were in complete remission with a median follow-up of 24 months (Table 4). In the current series, 91% (10/11) of inflammatory myofibroblastic



**Fig. 6** Proposed diagnostic approach for infantile myofibroblastic and/or myxo-inflammatory lesions. *ALK* anaplastic lymphoma kinase, *IHC* immunohistochemistry, *FISH* fluorescence in situ hybridization, *NGS* next-generation sequencing, *IMT* inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, *ROS1* ROS proto-oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase, *PDGFRβ* platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta, *NTRK3* neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 3

tumors with available follow-up had a favorable outcome with no recurrences and a median follow-up of 17 months. Although one of our patients died, this was attributed to various associated congenital anomalies.

The use of *ALK* tyrosine kinase inhibitors (*ALK*-TKIs), particularly crizotinib, is increasingly reported in the setting of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors [68] and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network supports its use in inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors harboring *ALK* translocations [94]. Nonetheless, their effects in children younger than 1 year are still largely unknown, as infants were not included in the Children’s Oncology Group phase 1 consortium study [95]. Furthermore, the identification of targetable fusions other than *ALK* has raised interest in other TKIs (i.e., *ROS1*, *NTRK*, and *RET* inhibitors), among patients with inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors. However, caution is warranted in infants, as the major pharmacokinetic processes are significantly different due to their immaturity and continuous organ development [96]. To the best of our knowledge, only one patient with an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor arising within the first year of life was successfully treated with crizotinib [21]. Our series identified three additional infantile inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors successfully treated with crizotinib (cases 4, 8, and 12) with sequence information available in two of them (*EML4-ALK* and *KLC1-ALK* fusion genes, respectively) and *ALK*-*FISH* positivity only in one. Our results highlight the importance of molecular characterization of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors as treatment responses might be affected based upon the presence of specific fusion partners and lack of specificity of *ALK*-1 immunohistochemistry [86]. This also paves the way for a more customized and less invasive therapeutic approach,

becoming particularly relevant among infants presenting with recurrent and/or unresectable tumors in whom a conservative approach is not an option.

In summary, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are rare among infants. When they occur, they can display cellular morphology with variable collagenized stroma and inflammation as seen in most inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors across all ages, but they can also show a paucicellular, extensively myxoid pattern potentially leading to misdiagnoses. Our series showed that most inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors in this age group harbored kinase fusions involving *ALK*, *ROS1*, and *NTRK* including three novel fusion partners (*KLC1*, *FNI*, and *RBPMS*, respectively). Due to the limited simple size of our study, it is difficult to draw clear-cut morphologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular correlations. We also identified favorable response to crizotinib among three infants, highlighting the potential use of TKIs in this population of patients as an alternative therapeutic approach that deserves further investigation. Awareness of these unusual morphologic features and molecular alterations is critical for appropriate diagnosis and optimized targeted therapy.

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**Compliance with ethical standards**

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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