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PAX6 is frequently expressed in ependymal tumours and associated with prognostic relevant subgroups

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ABSTRACT

Aims An ependymoma shows divergent morphological and molecular features depending on their location. The paired box 6 (PAX6) transcription factor is a putative tumour suppressor and drives cancer cells towards a stem cell-like state. A transcriptome study reported high PAX6 expression in ependymal tumours, but data on protein expression are lacking.

Methods We, therefore, analysed PAX6 expression by immunohistochemistry in 172 ependymoma samples and correlated its expression to histology, WHO grade, anatomical location and molecular subgroups.

Results Mean PAX6 nuclear expression in ependymoma was 27.5% (95% CI 23.3 to 31.7). PAX6 expression in subependymoma (mean: 5%) was significantly lower compared with myxopapillary (30%), WHO grade II (26%) and anaplastic ependymoma (35%). Supratentorial ependymomas also displayed significant lower PAX6 levels (15%) compared with spinal cord tumours (30%). Expression levels in YAP1-fused ependymoma (41%) were higher compared with REL-associated protein (RELA)-fusion positive tumours (17%), while PAX6 expression was similar in posterior fossa group A (33%) and B (29%) ependymomas. Kaplan-Meier analysis in RELA-fusion positive ependymomas and posterior fossa group B showed a significant better outcome for PAX6 at or above the cut-off of 19.45% compared with tumours with PAX6 below the cut-off.

Conclusions We demonstrate that PAX6 is frequently expressed in human ependymal tumours and immunohistochemistry may be helpful in determining prognostic relevant subgroups.

INTRODUCTION

Ependymomas are central nervous system (CNS) tumours that predominantly arise in the lining cells of the ventricular system and spinal cord. Ependymal tumours are more frequent in children than in adults and depending on their tumour location they show divergent morphological, immunophenotypic and ultrastructural ependymal features.¹ In adults, up to 46% of ependymomas are located in the spinal cord, while up to 90% of paediatric ependymoma are located intracranially. The current WHO classification recognises subependymoma grade I, myxopapillary ependymomas grade I, (classical) ependymoma grade II, anaplastic ependymoma III and a molecularly defined group, ependymoma, REL-associated protein (RELA)-fusion positive.² Grade II and III tumours often do not correspond to their predicted prognosis, especially in different age groups and at different locations in the

CNS.^{3,4} Methylation profiling identified nine divergent molecular subgroups of ependymal tumours with tight relation to their anatomic sites and distinctive prognostic potential.⁵ Posterior fossa (PF) ependymomas can be distinguished by global levels of histone H3 K27-trimethylation into two clinical relevant groups designated PF A (PFA) and PF B (PFB).⁶ The molecular variant ependymoma, RELA fusion positive occurs supratentorial mostly in children and young adults and can be readily distinguished from other ependymomas by expression of L1CAM.⁷ RELA-like ependymomas carry ZFTA/C11orf95 fusions to MAML2/3, NCOA1/2 or CTNNA2.^{8,9} A smaller molecular group is seen in infants and characterised by predominantly YAP1 fusions.¹⁰ Spinal ependymomas may carry NF2 alterations or MYCN amplifications.^{11,12} Among the molecular groups, ependymoma group PFA, RELA-positive ependymomas and MYCN amplified spinal ependymomas carry an unfavourable prognosis.¹³ Recent consensus guidelines favour molecular classification over histological grading and suggested to assign WHO grade II to myxopapillary ependymoma because of frequent recurrences.¹³ Current standard of care include neurosurgical resection and radiotherapy. Most ependymomas are chemotherapy-resistant tumours and there is a demand to identify effective molecular targets for systemic therapies.

Paired box 6 (PAX6) is a transcription factor belonging to the highly conserved paired box family. The protein is important for the development of the CNS, eyes and endocrine pancreas¹⁴ and is expressed in precursors cells in developing human cerebellum.¹⁵ Dysregulation of PAX6 results in developmental disorders and tumour formation.¹⁶ PAX6 expression has been reported in non-small-cell lung cancer, breast, bladder, oesophageal and gastric cancer¹⁷ and in several cancer cell lines including melanoma and haematological malignancies.¹⁸ PAX6 expression is highly tissue-dependent and in pancreatic cancer it is upregulated and results in oncogenic MET activation.¹⁹ In glioma cells, PAX6 acts as a tumour suppressor and inhibition of PAX6 resulted in increased proliferation and cell migration²⁰ and in higher cell expansion under stressful conditions.²¹ The oncogenic role of PAX6 in brain tumours is not due to mutation in the PAX6 gene.²² Instead, PAX6 in glioma cells is a target of miR-223 and the miR-223/PAX6 axis regulates the growth, invasion and chemo resistance via PI3K/Akt signalling pathway.²³ PAX6 gene expression from high-grade gliomas was reduced compared with adjacent normal brain and higher mRNA values were associated with



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better survival.²⁰ Lastly, class I selective histone deacetylase inhibitor prodrugs such as Largazole pass the blood–brain barrier and show upregulation of *PAX6* in animal models indicating a potential treatment target.²⁴ A study using oncogenic enhancer profiling showed that ependymoma tumour cells are enriched with *PAX6* among other cancer-associated genes.²⁵ Similarly a recent transcriptome study reported high *PAX6* expression in ependymal tumours and animal experiments indicated that YAP-MAMLD1 overexpression arises from *PAX6*-positive neural stem cells.²⁶ Ependymal tumours also exhibit patterns of gene expression that recapitulate those of radial glia cells in the corresponding region of the CNS.²⁷ Because *PAX6* expression has been reported in radial glial cells of animal models,²⁸ these data not only suggest that radial glia are cells of origin of ependymoma but also that *PAX6* could be involved transforming neural progenitors into ependymoma cancer stem cells. Taken together, these data indicate that *PAX6* is expressed in human ependymomas and that expression may differ between molecular and anatomic subgroups. There is a need for novel prognostic biomarkers because of the low reliability of conventional morphological grading of ependymoma. Currently, immunohistochemical data on *PAX6* expression in these tumours are lacking. We, therefore, analysed the actual frequency and distribution of *PAX6* protein expression in 172 human ependymal tumours, and correlate *PAX6* expression with biological relevant molecular subgroups, tumour grade, anatomical location and clinical outcome.

METHOD

Biological specimen

In total, 172 available ependymoma brain tumour samples were enrolled in this retrospective study (69 female, 103 male, age range: 0–82 years). The formalin-fixated, paraffin-embedded samples were obtained from patients undergoing surgery between 2000 and 2019 at the University Hospital Tuebingen. All samples were re-evaluated for histological diagnosis and grading according to the current WHO classification of CNS tumours.² Tumour location, gender, survival, tumour status (primary/progression) and patient age were retrieved from the clinical records.

Tissue microarray

After microscopic evaluation, eligible representative areas of 155 tumour samples were selected and tumour cylinder probes measuring 1 mm in diameter were extracted from the respective area of the corresponding paraffin-embedded tumour tissue sample with a conventional tissue microarrayer (Beecher Instruments, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, USA) and aligned as tissue microarray (TMA) on a recipient paraffin block. Subsequently, 4 µm slides were cut from the TMA blocks with a microtome and dried at 80 °C for 15 min and used for immunohistochemistry. Further 17 samples were evaluated on full-slides because tissue was not sufficient for transfer on TMA blocks.

Immunohistochemistry and molecular analysis

All 172 samples were previously screened with IDH1 R132H and ATRX stains as described previously to exclude potential astrocytomas.^{15–29} Immunohistochemical staining of the ependymoma TMA samples and full sections was done with a Ventana BenchMark immunostainer (Ventana Medical Systems, Tucson, Arizona, USA). Pretreatment was performed with prediluted Cell Conditioning Solution CC1 (pH 8.5) for 32 min or 48 min (*PAX6*), followed by incubation with primary antibodies at for 32 min at room temperature or 37 °C (NF-kappaB p65). Following antibodies were used: Rabbit anti human Tri-Methyl Histone K27, clone C36B11, Cell Signalling at 1:200 dilution,

rabbit anti human YAP1, clone D8H1X, Abcam at 1:800, mouse anti human NF-kappaB p65, Cell Signalling at 1:8000 dilution, mouse anti human L1CAM, clone UJ127.11, Sigma, 1:8000 dilution and mouse monoclonal *PAX6*, clone sc81649 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, Texas, USA), dilution 1:200. Antibody incubation was followed by OptiView HQ Universal Linker for 12 min, incubation with OptiView HRP Multimer for 12 min. Both stains were finalised with counterstaining with one drop of haematoxylin for 4 min. Each staining round was accompanied by controls using molecularly validated RELA-fusion positive ependymoma for L1CAM and NFkappaB p65, breast cancer samples for YAP1, human pancreatic tissue for *PAX6* (online supplemental figure 1) and glioblastoma for H3K27me3. Methylation classification data from paediatric cases was retrieved from supratentorial and PF cases enrolled in the MNP2.0, PTT2.0 or INFORM trials.³⁰ Adult cases were classified using H3K27me3 staining for fossa posterior tumours⁶ and L1CAM and NFkappaB p65 expression was used to identify RELA-fusion positive tumours.^{7,31}

Microscopy and statistical analysis

TMA sections were examined by light microscopy, and photographic documentation was performed with ProgresC10 (Jenoptik, Jena). All available tissue punches from distinct regions of tumour, were analysed. L1CAM and YAP1 were evaluated for cytoplasmic expression, while nuclear staining in NFkappaB, H3K27me3, *PAX6* and YAP1 counting was performed blindly with respect to all other clinical and histopathological data on tissue sections. NFkappaB was considered positive, when nuclear staining was observed in more than 5% of tumour cells. *PAX6* was evaluated as nuclear staining with the help of an automated percentage assessment of digital images taken from stained slides. ImageJ software (V.1.51j8, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland, USA) together with the plugins Bio-Formats (Release V.5.4.1; Open Microscopy Environment, Madison, New Jersey, USA) and ImmunoRatio (V.1.0c, Institute of Biomedical Technology, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland) were used. In addition to full counting, the *PAX6* staining in tumours was quantified separately as follows: 0 negative (less than 1% nuclear staining), 1 (1%–24% tumour cells positive), 2 (25%–49% tumour cells positive), 3 (50%–74% tumour cells positive) and 4 (more than 75% tumour cells positive). During the establishment of the *PAX6* staining, in addition to a dilution series for optimal signal-to noise ratio, full slide sections were compared with the corresponding TMA punches in five cases to check the transferability and reproducibility of the stains. Quantitative and statistical analyses were performed using JMP V.7.0 (SAS Institute). For correlation analyses, we performed unpaired, two-tailed Student's t-test and the Fisher's exact test to identify possible significant associations or differences between two pairs. Kaplan-Meier testing was performed using a *PAX6* cut-off determined by classification and regression tree (CART) analysis with progression-free survival as covariate (median follow-up time: 714 days (95%CI mean: 936 to 1336 days, total samples: n=144). Multivariate analysis using the proportional Cox hazard model for *PAX6* included age and gender and tumour WHO grade. Subgroup testing was performed for grade II and III tumours combined, then again with myxopapillary ependymoma included according to the proposed future WHO classification as grade II tumours,¹³ for tumour separated by their anatomical compartments (supratentorial, infratentorial, spinal) and for molecular subgroups (excluding EPN-YAP and subependymomas cohorts with insufficient samples). Univariate analyses of the

Table 1 Epidemiological details and immunohistochemistry results for ependymoma separated by molecular profile and anatomical compartment

	Cases	Primary, recurrence	Mean age (range)	F/M	Tumour grades I–III	L1CAM pos	NfκappaB p65 pos	YAP1 pos	PAX6 mean % (range)
EPN-RELA	10	5/5	22.5 (3–42)	2/8	0-0-10	6/8	8/8	7/7	17.1 (1.9–38.3)
EPN-YAP1	2	1/1	2 (1–3)	1/1	0-0-2	0/2	0/2	1/2	41 (6.3–75.6)
SE-SUP	5	5/0	50.8 (40–66)	2/3	5-0-0	0/5	0/5	4/5	6.7 (0.7–19.6)
PFA	16	9/7	7.5 (2–42)	6/10	0-5-11	1/8	1/7	5/6	32.8 (1–95.6)
PFB	24	20/4	45.2 (20–77)	11/13	0-17-7	0/23	0/23	22/23	29.3 (0.5–94)
SE-INF	5	5/0	61.6 (47–75)	0/5	5-0-0	0/5	0/5	3/4	3.4 (0.7–10.7)
MPE	29	27/2	38.4 (9–60)	11/18	29-0-0	0/27	0/28	18/26	30.9 (2.9–78.5)
EPN-SPINE	68	64/4	47.1 (11–82)	33/35	0-63-5	2/65	2/66	48/59	31 (0.4–97.5)
EPN-NC	13	11/2	40.61 (2–74)	3/10	0-6-7	0/12	0/12	3/12	15 (0–61.3)

EPN-NC, not classified; EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal ependymoma; EPN-YAP1, ependymoma with Yap1 fusion; MPE, myxopapillary ependymoma; PAX6, paired box 6; PFA, posterior fossa group A; PFB, posterior fossa group B ependymoma; SE-INF, subependymoma infratentorial; SE-SUP, subependymoma supratentorial.

different variables were obtained with 95% CIs. A $p < 0.05$ was considered as significant.

RESULTS

A total of 172 ependymomas (69 female, 103 male patients, mean age 39.7 years, range 0–82) were included. The cohort consisted of 10 subependymoma, 29 myxopapillary ependymomas, 91 ependymoma WHO grade II and 42 anaplastic ependymoma WHO grade III. Details for each molecular group are shown in [table 1](#).

Cytoplasmic L1CAM expression was observed in nine cases including 6/8 (75%) ependymomas with RELA-fusion. The remaining cases were two spinal ependymomas and one positive case was a PFA ependymoma. Nuclear expression of NfκappaB was observed in 8/8 (100%) RELA-fusion positive samples, in two spinal ependymomas and in one PFA case. The three non-RELA cases positive for NfκappaB p65 were the same positive for L1CAM. YAP1 expression was not restricted to YAP-fused ependymoma and observed more or less in 111 tumours across all subgroups. The mean nuclear expression of trimethylated histone H3K27me3 in all ependymal tumours was 46% (95% CI 41% to 51%). As expected, a significantly reduced expression of trimethylated histone H3K27me3 was seen in PFA tumours (mean: 4% positive nuclei) compared with highest expression levels in PFB tumours (mean: 73% positive nuclei).

Nuclear PAX6 expression in ependymomas was highly variable, ranging from completely negative to expression in 97% tumour cells (mean: 27.5%, 95%CI 23.3 to 31.7, $n=172$, [figure 1](#)). PAX6 staining and expression pattern did not differ between TMA punches and full slides. 55 (32%) samples were considered negative (PAX6 score 0). Low expression was observed in 50 samples (29%, PAX6 score 1), intermediate in 30 samples (17%, PAX6 score 2) and high expression was seen in 18 samples (10%, PAX6 score 3). Nineteen samples (11%, PAX6 score 4) had very high PAX6 expression. PAX6 expression in WHO grade I and II tumours was lower compared with WHO grade III tumours ([table 2](#)). Lowest PAX6 expression levels were observed in subependymomas (mean: 5%), while PAX6 expression in myxopapillary ependymoma (mean: 31%) and ependymoma WHO grade II (mean: 26%) were similar. Highest PAX6 levels were observed in anaplastic ependymoma WHO grade III (mean: 35%). The PAX6 expression in subependymoma was significantly lower compared with myxopapillary ($p=0.010$), classical ($p=0.025$) and anaplastic ependymoma ($p=0.0023$).

There was no significant PAX6 differences between male and female ($p=0.88$) samples, between primary and recurring ependymomas ($p=0.84$) and no association of PAX6 expression with age ($p=0.182$). Supratentorial ependymomas had significant lower PAX6 levels (mean: 15%, $p=0.012$) compared with spinal cord tumours (mean 30%). Infratentorial tumours

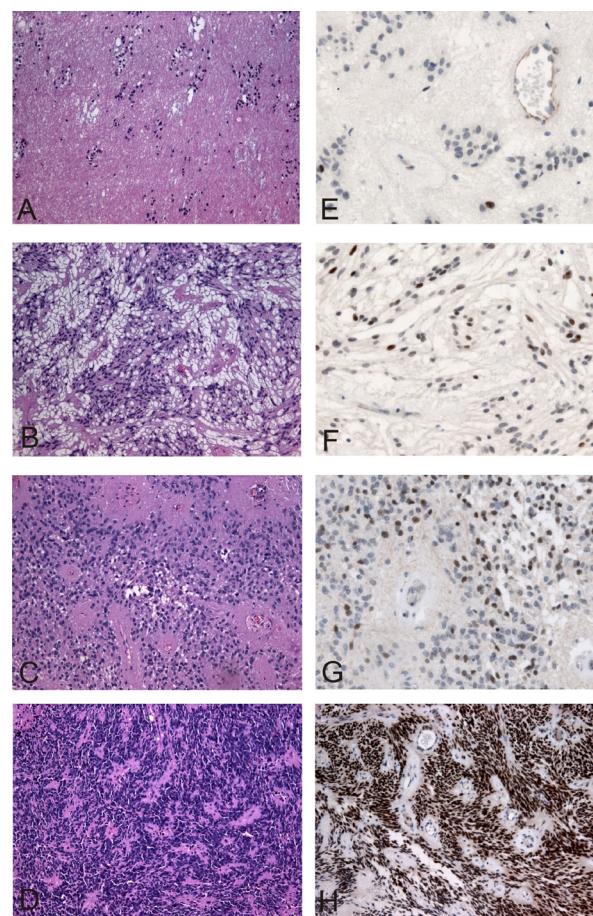


Figure 1 Histology and PAX6 immunohistochemistry results in exemplary cases. Subependymoma (A), myxopapillary ependymoma (B), WHO grade II ependymoma (C), anaplastic ependymoma (D) and their corresponding PAX6 immunohistochemical results (E–H) with nuclear staining for PAX6 (brown chromogen), (E) 1% PAX6 positive nuclei, (F) 20% PAX6, (G) 20% PAX6 and (H) 96% PAX6. PAX6, paired box 6.

Table 2 *PAX6* mean expression across clinicopathological relevant subgroups

	n	<i>PAX6</i> mean	P value
WHO Grade			
I	39	24.3	
II	91	25.6	
III	42	34.7	0.089
Histology			
Myxopapillary	29	30.9	
Subependymoma	10	5.0	
Classic	91	25.6	
Anaplastic	42	34.7	0.0020
Age	172		0.182
Gender			
Female	69	30.7	
Male	103	25.4	0.88
Localisation			
Infratentorial	45	28.1	
Spinal cord	100	30.3	
Supratentorial	26	14.8	0.211
Molecular Subgroup			
EPN-RELA	10	17.1	
EPN-YAP1	2	41	
SE-SUP	5	6.7	
PFA	16	32.8	
PFB	24	29.3	
SE-INF	5	3.4	
EPN-SPINE	68	31	
MPE	29	30.9	
Not classified	13	15	0.0257
Tumour type			
Primary	147	27.3	
Recurrent	25	28.4	0.84

EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal ependymoma; EPN-YAP1, ependymoma with Yap1 fusion; MPE, Myxopapillary ependymoma; *PAX6*, paired box 6; PFA, posterior fossa group A; PFB, posterior fossa group B; SE-INF, subependymoma infratentorial; SE-SUP, subependymoma supratentorial.

(mean: 28%) overlapped with supratentorial and spinal cord ependymomas.

PAX6 showed significant differences across molecular ependymoma subgroups (figure 2). Expression levels in YAP1-fused ependymoma (mean: 41%) were higher compared with RELA-fusion positive tumours (mean: 17%), while *PAX6* expression was similar in PF group PFA (mean: 33%) and PFB (mean: 29%) ependymomas. *PAX6* expression in infratentorial subependymoma (mean: 3%) was significantly lower compared with myxopapillary ependymoma (mean: 31%, $p=0.0392$) and to spinal ependymomas (mean: 31%, $p=0.0312$).

Kaplan-Meier analysis for pure histological grading in our cohort showed no significant prognostic differences between grade II WHO and grade III tumours (log-rang: $p=0.2399$, $n=119$, (online supplemental figure 2A) in accordance with previous data.⁴ Because a recent consensus meeting has recommended future grading of myxopapillary ependymoma as grade II WHO neoplasm,¹³ we repeated the Kaplan-Meier analysis with MPE tumours included as WHO II tumours and obtained similar non-significant results in our cohort (Log-rang: $p=0.1243$, $n=144$, (online supplemental figure 2B).

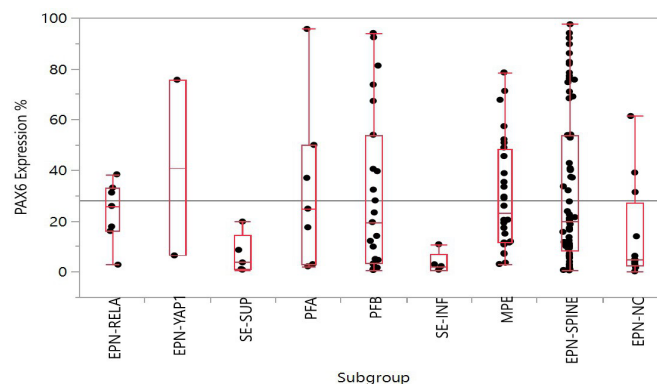


Figure 2 Box plot of distribution of *PAX6* immunohistochemistry across molecular subgroups. EPN-NC, ependymoma, non-classifiable; EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal ependymoma; EPN-YAP1, ependymoma YAP1 fusion positive; MPE, myxopapillary ependymoma; *PAX6*, paired box 6; PFA, ependymoma posterior fossa group A; PFB, ependymoma posterior fossa group B; SE-INF, subependymoma infratentorial; SE-SUP, subependymoma supratentorial.

We observed a significant correlation between *PAX6* expression and progression-free survival in Cox proportional hazard model (likelihood ratio: $p>\chi^2$: 0.0057, $n=144$, figure 3). CART analysis of *PAX6* best fit identified an optimal *PAX6* cut-off at 19.45% (online supplemental figure 3). Using this cut-off, *PAX6* expression $\geq 19.45\%$ was observed in 68 ependymomas (median progression-free survival: 1526 days, and expression $<19.45\%$ was observed in 76 tumours (median progression-free survival: 473 days, log-rang: $p<0.0001$, figure 4). Because the cut-off of 19.45% is very specific, we repeated Kaplan-Meier analysis with slightly different thresholds for practical purposes in *PAX6* immunohistochemistry scoring and results remained significant using the threshold values (cut-off 17%: log-rang $p=0.0003$; cut-off 20%: $p=0.0002$; cut-off 22%: $p=0.0001$).

Due to their prognostic role, we next performed Kaplan-Meier analysis for the relevant anatomic compartments separately. In infratentorial ependymomas, a significant better outcome for *PAX6* at or above the cut-off (Log-rang $p<0.049$, $n=17$, median time: 1488 days) was observed compared with ependymomas with *PAX6* <19.45 ($n=20$, median time: 638 days). In spinal cord ependymomas outcome in *PAX6* $\geq 19.45\%$ was significantly better ($p<0.0001$, $n=45$, median: 1225 days) compared with tumours with *PAX6* <19.45 ($n=44$, 258 days). Due to low numbers, in supratentorial tumours no significant better outcome was seen in *PAX6* $\geq 19.45\%$ tumours ($p=0.87$, $n=6$, 2162 days) compared with *PAX6* <19.45 ($n=14$, 1198 days).

A similar prognostic role for *PAX6* was observed in ependymomas separated by their molecular profile (figure 4, table 3). A significant better outcome for *PAX6* at or above the cut-off 19.45 was observed in RELA-fusion positive ependymoma ($p=0.0136$, table 3), in posterior group B ependymomas ($p=0.0341$) and in spinal ependymoma ($p=0.0001$, figure 3). Due to the low numbers of samples in some subgroups, survival analysis could not be evaluated in all molecular cohorts.

DISCUSSION

Ependymal tumours, often histologically identical, comprise genetically distinct subgroups associated with distinct anatomic compartments and imprinted methylation signature inherited from their cells of origin.⁵ Similar to radial glia cells in the

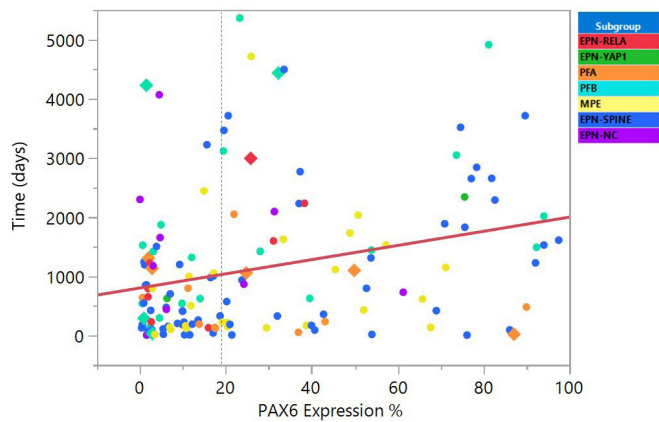


Figure 3 Scatterplot of *PAX6* staining percentage plotted against progression-free survival with molecular subtypes marked by colour of points. The blue dotted line marks the 19.45% cut-off determined by Classification and Regression Tree, the red line marks linear fit of correlation ($p=0.0022$) which remains significant in multivariate analysis (Proportional hazard fit, likelihood ratio: $p=0.0057$), censored values are shown as squares. EPN-NC, ependymoma, non-classifiable; EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal ependymoma; EPN-YAP1, ependymoma with Yap1 fusion; MPE, Myxopapillary ependymoma; *PAX6*, paired box 6; PFA, posterior fossa group A; PFB, posterior fossa group B.

corresponding region of the CNS, *Pax6* expression has been reported in animal ependymoma models,^{27,28} but data on *PAX6* protein expression was lacking in human ependymal tumours. We, therefore, conducted an immunohistochemical study of *PAX6* in 172 ependymal tumours of different anatomic components and molecular backgrounds and correlated its expression to histology, WHO grade, anatomical location and molecular subgroups. Consistent with the putative cell of origin of ependymal tumours, we identified *PAX6*-positive tumour cells in the majority (68%) of human ependymoma and *PAX6* expression in our cohort was not significantly altered after treatment at recurrence. Also consistent with its putative role as transcription factor, nuclear *PAX6* was quite variable and showed a trend

Table 3 Kaplan Meier progression-free survival (PFS) data for molecular groups separated by *PAX6* cut-off 19.45

Molecular subgroup	n <i>PAX6</i> <19.45	Median PFS (d) <i>PAX6</i> <19.45	n <i>PAX6</i> ≥19.45	Median PFS (d) <i>PAX6</i> ≥19.45	Log-rang P value
EPN-RELA	5	651	3	2232	0.0136*
PFA	8	412	7	1262	0.4323
PFB	12	1318	10	2530	0.0341*
EPN-SPINE	33	306	30	1417	0.0001*
MPE	11	222	14	864	0.1778

*Significant.
EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal ependymoma; MPE, Myxopapillary ependymoma; *PAX6*, paired box 6; PFA, posterior fossa group A; PFB, posterior fossa group B.

to increased expression with tumour grading (table 2). Similarly, in a study examining 111 ductal breast cancer samples, approximately two-thirds ($n=75$) of the tumours showed low number of *PAX6* positive tumour cells.³² This contrasts with data in pancreatic cancer where *PAX6* in the majority of tumours stained more than 50% of tumour nuclei.³³ Although *PAX6* was widely distributed up to 97.5% positive tumour nuclei in one case, the mean nuclear *PAX6* expression in ependymoma was 27.5% and differed significantly between supratentorial ependymomas (15%) and spinal cord tumours (30%), indicating that *PAX6* is heterogeneously expressed in a subset of tumour cells. In non-neoplastic human brain, *PAX6* is expressed in the cerebellum.¹⁵ In accordance with this data, *PAX6* expression in infratentorial ependymomas was higher compared with supratentorial tumours (table 2). Data from previous studies showed that infratentorial ependymomas derive from regionally specific stem cells bearing a radial glial cell phenotype.³⁴ Transcriptome analysis showed the radial glial neural stem cell marker *PAX6* to be expressed at a higher level in ependymomas compared with glioblastomas.⁵ *PAX6* is also expressed in subsets of interneurons in the ventral spinal cord in mice.³⁵ Interestingly in our cohort, *PAX6* in spinal ependymomas was higher and clearly associated with the classical ependymoma histology, thus, clearly

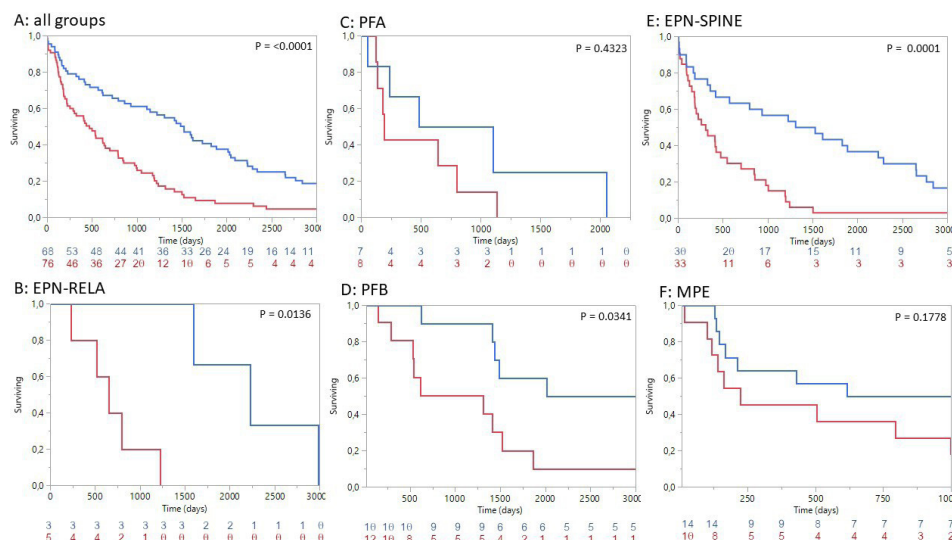


Figure 4 Kaplan-Meier analysis for ependymomas separated by *PAX6* expression in molecular subgroups: blue: *PAX6* ≥19.45 vs red: *PAX6* <19.45, for details see table 3. EPN-RELA, ependymoma RELA-fusion positive; EPN-SPINE, spinal Ependymoma; MPE, Myxopapillary ependymoma; *PAX6*, paired box 6; PFA, ependymoma posterior fossa group A; PFB, ependymoma posterior fossa group B.

segregating subependymomas with overall low *PAX6* expression from all other ependymal tumours. Our immunohistochemical data matches transcriptome results indicating lower *PAX6* levels in subependymoma.⁵ Some authors believe that subependymal tumours originate from a mixture of astrocytes of the subependymal plate and ependymal cells rather than of pure ependymal origin.³⁶ Clinically, most of these tumours are inactive and show a very favourable prognosis, again differing from the course seen in other ependymal tumours. Even WHO grade I myxopapillary ependymomas recur more frequently, so that some authors propose WHO grade II for these tumours to differentiate them from indolent subependymomas.¹³ Our observation that *PAX6* levels in myxopapillary ependymomas were similar to grade II ependymomas fits to this notion. Our data also hints at a prognostic role of *PAX6* in WHO grade II and III ependymoma with a better outcome in cases with *PAX6* expression levels above the cut-off determined in CART analysis. A higher expression of *PAX6* was observed in anaplastic ependymoma. This observation further supports the low reliability of conventional morphological grading in WHO II and III ependymoma and stresses the need for novel prognostic markers. The significant role for *PAX6* at or above the cut-off 19.45 was retained when we separated our tumours by their prognostic relevant anatomic compartments. Furthermore beside a significant role in supratentorial, infratentorial and spinal cord ependymomas, we also found *PAX6* to be prognostic relevant in RELA-fusion positive ependymoma and in posterior group B ependymomas (table 3). The determined cut-off 19.45% in our cohort is close to the *PAX6* median 18.9%. Because there are no substantial differences for slightly different threshold values (such as cut-offs at 17%, 20% or 22%), a simplified approach of 20% for practical purposes may be used in future *PAX6* immunohistochemistry scoring. Of course, our observations are limited due to the retrospective nature of our study and the divergent treatment depending on WHO grades and low numbers of cases, especially of YAP1-fused cases. The prognostic potential should be verified in an independent validation cohort. In general, low *PAX6* expression in our combined cohort of 144 tumours was associated with poor outcome. Similar observations have been made in other cancer types. Kiselev *et al* reported in node positive small cell lung cancer for patients with high *PAX6* expression a median survival of 127.4 months, vs 22.9 months for patients with low *PAX6* expression.¹⁷ Another study identified down-regulation of *PAX6* by promoter methylation was associated with poor prognosis in 143 non-small cell lung cancer specimen.³⁷ Consistent with these results, *PAX6* overexpression through transfection in glioma cell lines suppresses glioma

growth and the survival of mice with tumours implanted was prolonged.²⁰ It is noteworthy that supratentorial ependymomas frequently harbour chromothripsis involving Chr.11q13 and extending further across Chr.11,⁷ but deletions of Chr. 11p13 involving *PAX6* is usually not observed in ependymomas. The modulating factor for *PAX6* expression in ependymomas and if there is an association with *PAX6*'s role as tumour suppressor remains to be identified. Taken together, we demonstrate that *PAX6* is frequently expressed in human ependymal tumours and immunohistochemistry may be helpful in determining prognostic relevant subgroups.

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Take home messages

- ⇒ Paired box 6 (*PAX6*) expression is present in 68% of ependymal tumours and is significantly higher in spinal cord tumours compared with supratentorial tumours.
- ⇒ Nuclear expression of *PAX6* is highly variable and is significantly lower in subependymoma compared with other histological variants.
- ⇒ *PAX6* shows significant differences across molecular ependymoma subgroups with lower expression levels in RELA-fusion positive tumours compared with posterior fossa group A and B tumours.
- ⇒ There is a significant correlation between *PAX6* expression level and progression-free survival.

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