Journal of Clinical Pathology

Cover legend: Myxoid liposarcoma, classic subtype. Tumours often arise in the deep soft tissue of the extremities of adolescents and adults and form a lobulated mass that can be identified preoperatively as myxoid after fat suppression with a high T2 fluid signal such as in this knee coronal MRI image with T2FS (A). Macroscopically, MLS demonstrates a glistening, gelatinous cut surface (B). Microscopically, fat lobules with an abundant myxoid stroma rich in delicate, arborising capillaries are distinctive (C) H&E, original magnification ×100. The tumour cells show admixed ovoid to stellate and adipoblast-like morphology (D) H&E, ×120. DDIT3 rearrangements can be detected by FISH (E), and the chimeric DDIT3 protein can be detected with immunohistochemistry (F) DDIT3 immunohistochemistry, ×200. MLS, myxoid liposarcoma; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization. Center. DDIT3 protein architecture allows it to dimerise with other bZIP proteins including itself, arresting DNA transcription and inducing apoptosis and impaired differentiation in the case of adipogenesis.

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