

Hyperplasia–adenoma sequence in pituitary tumorigenesis related to aryl hydrocarbon receptor interacting protein gene mutation

Chiara Villa^{1,2}, Maria Stefania Lagonigro², Flavia Magri², Maria Koziak³, Marie-Lise Jaffrain-Rea^{4,5}, Raja Brauner⁶, Jerome Bouligand⁷, Marie Pierre Junier¹, Federico Di Rocco⁸, Christian Sainte-Rose⁸, Albert Beckers⁹, François Xavier Roux³, Adrian F Daly⁹ and Luca Chiovato²

¹Unit of Neuropathology, INSERM U984 Laboratory of Glial Plasticity, Centre Hospitalier Sainte Anne, University of Paris Descartes, 1 Rue Cabanis, 75014 Paris, France

²Unit of Internal Medicine and Endocrinology, Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri IRCCS, ISPEL Laboratory for Endocrine Disruptors, Department of Endocrinology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy

³Unit of Neurosurgery, Centre Hospitalier Sainte Anne, University of Paris Descartes, Paris, France

⁴Department of Experimental Medicine, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy

⁵Neuromed Institute, Pozzilli, Italy

⁶Unit of Pediatric Endocrinology, Hôpital Bicêtre, University of Paris Descartes and AP-HP, Paris, France

⁷University of Paris-Sud, Hôpital Bicêtre, INSERM UMR-S693, Paris, France

⁸Department of Pediatric Neurosurgery, Hôpital Necker Enfants-Malades, University of Paris Descartes, Paris, France

⁹Department of Endocrinology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Liège, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium

(Correspondence should be addressed to A Beckers, Department of Endocrinology, CHU de Liège;

Email: albert.beckers@chu.ulg.ac.be; C Villa at Unit of Neuropathology, INSERM U984 Laboratory of Glial Plasticity;

Email: chiaravilla@hotmail.it)

Abstract

Mutations of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor interacting protein (*AIP*) gene are associated with pituitary adenomas that usually occur as familial isolated pituitary adenomas (FIPA). Detailed pathological and tumor genetic data on *AIP* mutation-related pituitary adenomas are not sufficient. Non-identical twin females presented as adolescents to the emergency department with severe progressive headache caused by large pituitary macroadenomas require emergency neurosurgery; one patient had incipient pituitary apoplexy. Post-surgically, the patients were found to have silent somatotrope adenomas on pathological examination. Furthermore, the light microscopic, immunohistochemical, and electron microscopic studies demonstrated tumors of virtually identical characteristics. The adenomas were accompanied by multiple areas of pituitary hyperplasia, which stained positively for GH, indicating somatotrope hyperplasia. Genetic analyses of the FIPA kindred revealed a novel E216X mutation of the *AIP* gene, which was present in both the affected patients and the unaffected father. Molecular analysis of surgical specimens revealed loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in the adenoma but showed that LOH was not present in the hyperplastic pituitary tissue from either patient. *AIP* immunostaining confirmed normal staining in the hyperplastic tissue and decreased staining in the adenoma in the tumors from both patients. These results demonstrate that patients with *AIP* germline mutation can present with silent somatotrope pituitary adenomas. The finding of somatotrope hyperplasia unaccompanied by *AIP* LOH suggests that LOH at the *AIP* locus might be a late event in a potential progression from hyperplastic to adenomatous tissue.

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Introduction

Pituitary adenomas are the most common tumors arising in the pituitary gland, with a prevalence of about 17% in unselected autopsy and radiological

series (Ezzat *et al.* 2004). Clinically relevant anterior pituitary tumors have prevalence in the general population of ~1:1064 to 1:1288 (Daly *et al.* 2006, Fernandez *et al.* 2010). Pituitary adenomas carry a

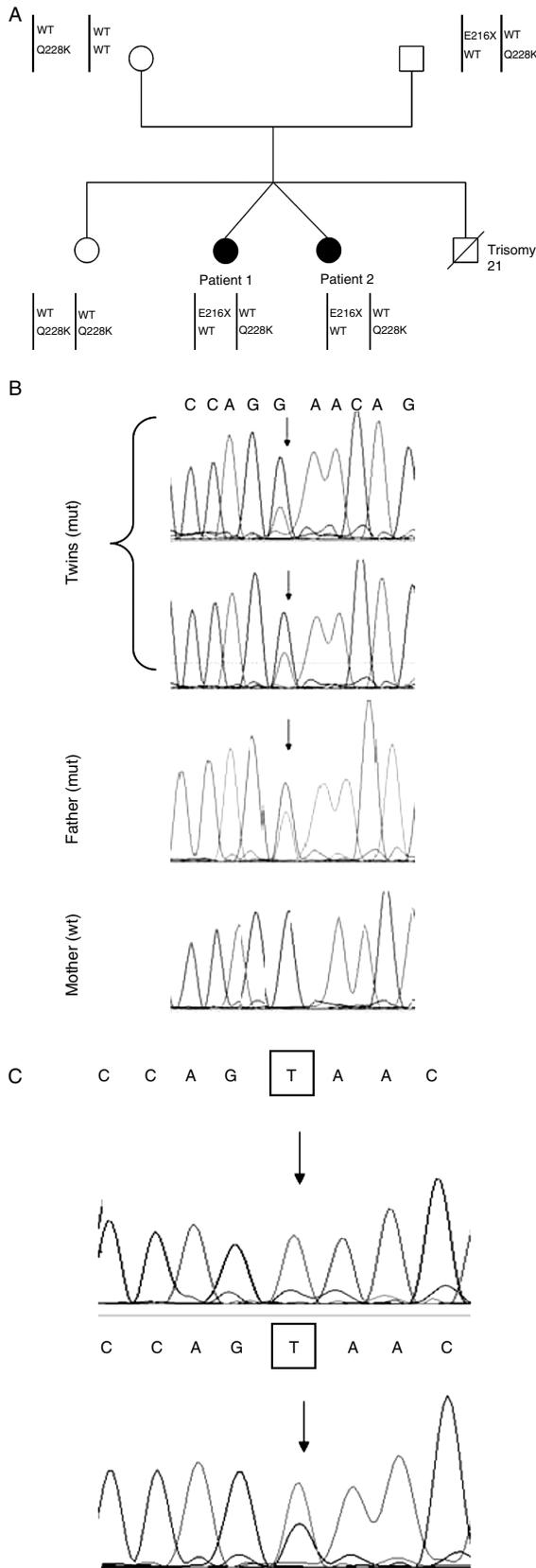
heavy clinical burden due to the effects of hormonal hypersecretion or deficiency, damage to important local structures, and the necessity for invasive surgery and/or chronic medical therapy. Multiple molecular genetic alterations related to pituitary adenomas have been identified, mainly as somatic mutations in sporadic tumors (Asa & Ezzat 2009). Familial pituitary adenomas are infrequent (5% of the total) but are of clinical interest due to the possibility for earlier diagnosis of tumors via screening for germline genetic mutations (Daly et al. 2009a).

Established syndromes that are associated with familial pituitary adenomas include multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1), due to *MEN1* gene mutations, and acromegaly occurring as a component of the Carney complex (CNC), associated with *PRKARIA* gene mutations (Bertherat et al. 2009, Daly et al. 2009b). Inactivating mutations of the *CDKN1B* gene cause MEN4, a rare condition potentially associated with inherited pituitary tumor risk (Pellegata et al. 2006, Agarwal et al. 2009). Pituitary adenomas also occur in a familial setting in the absence of MEN1 and CNC, in familial isolated pituitary adenoma (FIPA) kindreds (Beckers & Daly 2007). Vierimaa et al. (2006) reported that inactivating mutations of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor interacting protein gene (*AIP*) occurred in families with pituitary adenomas. *AIP* mutations account for 15% of FIPA families (Daly et al. 2007) and may be found in 4–5% of patients with acromegaly (Cazabat et al. 2009). *AIP* mutation-related pituitary adenomas are typically seen in young patients, are large and commonly invasive at diagnosis, and are usually somatotropinomas or prolactinomas, although rare cases of non-secreting adenomas and other subtypes also occur (Daly et al. 2010). *AIP* may act as a tumor suppressor gene, as loss of heterozygosity (LOH) occurs in pituitary tumor tissue (Vierimaa et al. 2006), although *AIP* immunostaining is abolished in only a minority of tumors from *AIP* mutation-bearing patients (Jaffrain-Rea et al. 2009). *AIP* overexpression *in vitro* decreases cell proliferation (Leontiou et al. 2008), *AIP* gene silencing results in cell proliferation (Heliovaara et al. 2009), and recent results from an *Aip* knockout mouse match the human phenotype (Raitila et al. 2010).

We describe the detailed morphological and pathological features of pituitary tumors in a new FIPA family with a novel *AIP* mutation, paying particular attention to somatic genetic status of *AIP* in surgical samples that revealed features of pituitary hyperplasia, which is a novel pathological topic that has not previously been well described in this genetic background.



Figure 1 Radiological imaging studies. Panels A and C, contrast enhanced MRI of the brain in patient 1 showing a pituitary macroadenoma of 25×20 mm, compressing the optic chiasm with an area of hemorrhage or necrosis. Panels B and D, contrast-enhanced brain MRI of patient 2 with a pituitary macroadenoma of 32×35 mm with compression of the optic chiasm and heterogeneous uptake of contrast agent; this tumor was found to be hemorrhagic on emergency surgery.



Methods

Patients and family history

The index case was a 17-year-old female, who was first seen at our institution in December 2008. She had a 4-week history of headache that had rapidly worsened in severity over the preceding 48 h, the pain being resistant to opiate analgesia. There was no grossly diminished visual acuity (perimetry was not performed). Minor galactorrhea was present bilaterally, menses were regular, and no other clinical evidence of endocrine dysfunction was apparent. Medical history was notable only for asthma. At presentation, her height and weight were 166 cm and 75 kg respectively.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain revealed a pituitary macroadenoma measuring 25×20 mm that compressed the optic chiasm and had evidence of necrosis/hemorrhage (Fig. 1A and C). Pituitary hormone levels were within the normal range. In view of the severe presentation, the patient underwent emergency tumor resection through a direct parasellar transsphenoidal approach; the tumor was fully excised. After surgery, she developed transitory diabetes insipidus and secondary adrenal deficiency. In June 2009, a follow-up MRI showed no evidence of recurrence.

During investigation of patient 1, family history revealed that in October 2003 her non-identical twin sister presented with a pituitary tumor elsewhere, at the age of 12 years. The clinical presentation was a rapidly progressive headache over the previous 3 weeks associated with vomiting. There was a sudden loss in visual acuity immediately before presentation and papilledema was present on examination. The patient's height and weight were 162 cm and 62 kg respectively; she also suffered from bronchial asthma. No features of acromegaly or other signs/symptoms suggestive of an endocrine abnormality were present. On MRI she had a large pituitary adenoma measuring 32×35 mm with suprasellar extension, compression of the optic chiasm and heterogeneous uptake of the contrast agent (Fig. 1B and D). Preoperative hormonal evaluation was not performed. Owing to a high suspicion of pituitary

Figure 2 Genealogy and *AIP* sequencing information. Panel A, genealogic tree of the immediate family of the affected patients indicating *AIP* genotype and polymorphism data. Panel B, the sequences of *AIP* demonstrating germline E216X mutations in the two affected patients and in the unaffected father and the wild-type sequence in the mother are shown. Panel C, loss of heterozygosity (LOH) at the *AIP* locus in samples of tumor DNA from the pituitary adenomas of both affected sisters; DNA extracted from zones of hyperplasia or residual adenohypophysis did not show similar LOH.

apoplexy, the patient underwent an emergency sub-frontal craniotomy that demonstrated a giant (>40 mm maximum diameter) hemorrhagic pituitary adenoma. The patient developed hypopituitarism and permanent diabetes insipidus post-operatively. Normal visual acuity was re-established. Follow-up MRIs in 2006 and 2009 showed no recurrence. The patient's height at age 17 was 170 cm and she weighed 92 kg.

The genealogy is shown in Fig. 2A. The patients' mother was 56 years old (weight: 79 kg, height: 160 cm) from Morocco. She had no medical history of note. The father was aged 48 years (weight: 90 kg, height: 189 cm) and from Algeria; he had no relevant medical history and normal basal pituitary hormone levels. The older sister of the two patients was aged 20 years, suffered from bronchial asthma, and had normal pituitary hormone studies. The mother, father, and sister declined MRI. A younger brother was born in 1998 with Down syndrome and a severe congenital cardiac abnormality and died at the age of 1 year due to bronchiolitis and heart failure. Other members of the kindred predominantly lived in North Africa and were unavailable for or declined medical assessments. The patients' father had 13 siblings; all were well and reported no endocrine/neurologic/oncologic diseases. The paternal grandparents died due to heart failure and smoking-related lung cancer. The maternal grandmother and 12 siblings of patients' mother were alive

and well; the maternal grandfather had died of causes unrelated to endocrine or oncologic pathologies.

Genetic studies

Based on the familial presentation of pituitary adenomas, the patients and first-degree relatives underwent screening for germline mutations of the *MEN1* gene. As there was no clinical evidence or features of CNC, *PRKARIA* screening was not warranted. The patients met the criteria for FIPA and underwent germline screening for an *AIP* mutation. All individuals and their guardians provided written informed consent for clinical and genetic investigations, and the study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

For *AIP* and *MEN1* studies, genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood using the QIAamp DNA Blood Midi kit and from paraffin-embedded surgical pituitary specimens using the QIAamp DNA mini kit (Qiagen). Isolated DNA was submitted to spectrophotometric quantization and then to quality assessment using β -actin PCR. The PCR/sequencing primers and conditions for *AIP* analysis were as described previously (Vierimaa et al. 2006). The PCR products were visualized on agarose gels using ethidium bromide and were then purified by QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen).

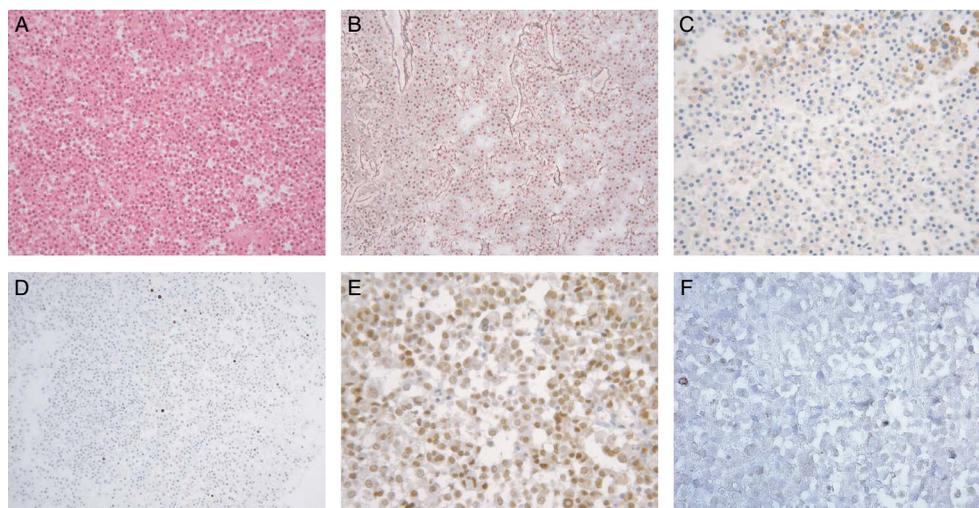


Figure 3 Histological characterization of pituitary adenoma of patient 1. Panel A, hematoxylin- and eosin-stained fragments from pituitary adenoma show a solid architecture pattern of predominantly small, round cells with acidophil cytoplasm ($\times 20$ magnification). Panel B, on reticulin stain, adenoma exhibits a complete loss of the normal reticulin pattern ($\times 20$ magnification). Panel C, on GH immunostain, scattered cells are immunoreactive for GH with a cytoplasmic pattern ($\times 20$ magnification). Panel D, on MIB1/Ki67 immunostain, nuclear expression is observed in scattered cells ($\times 10$ magnification). The proliferation index was globally evaluated at 3% on the tumor samples. Panel E, Pit-1 immunostain shows homogeneous nuclear expression in pituitary adenoma cells (negative controls: endothelial and/or inflammatory cells) ($\times 40$ magnification). Panel F, AIP immunostain where present is cytoplasmic and weak in pituitary adenoma cells ($\times 40$ magnification). Only scattered cells were positive for AIP.

Direct sequencing of the *AIP* gene was performed using Big Dye 1.1 Terminator on an ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Reference *AIP* sequences were downloaded from the EMBL nucleotide database (accession number ENST00000279146) and matched with the NCBI database (GenBank Accession number NM_003977.2). *MEN1* gene sequencing was performed with the BigDye Terminator on an ABI377 DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems). Chromatograms were analyzed using the Lasergene Navigator Software (GATC, Koustaaz, Germany) and blasted against the published *MEN1* genomic sequence (GenBank accession number U93237).

Histological studies

Pituitary surgical samples were fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin. Sections 5 μm thick were stained with hematoxylin–eosin, periodic acid–Schiff, and reticulin for light microscopy. Immunostains for all anterior pituitary hormones, CAM5.2, MIB1/Ki67, chromogranin A, Pit-1, and AIP, were performed as described elsewhere (Villa *et al.* 2008, Jaffrain-Rea *et al.* 2009).

An ultrastructural study was performed as described previously (Villa *et al.* 2008), which was limited by the formalin-fixing and paraffin-embedding protocol to the evaluation of secretory granule diameter and cytoplasmic distribution (for detailed discussion of

ultrastructural findings in *AIP*-mutated pituitary adenomas, see Leontiou *et al.* (2008)). Before tissue microdissection was performed, normal, adenomatous, and hyperplastic pituitary tissues were identified using reticulin staining. Multiple well-defined sites from pathological specimens were identified in this way for microdissection: normal pituitary ($n=3$), adenoma ($n=5$) and hyperplastic tissue ($n=4$). An initial 5 μm-thick tissue section was stained with reticulin for light microscopic examination; subsequently, ten 7 μm-thick serial sections were cut for manual tissue microdissection. An eleventh 5 μm-thick section was stained with reticulin in order to control for changes in the distribution of pathological and normal pituitary tissue areas. Manual scraping of different pituitary tissue areas in all ten 7 μm-thick serial tissue sections was performed using a fine needle tip. The resulting paraffin-embedded material was collected for DNA extraction (Kristiansen 2010).

Results

Genetic analysis

Both affected patients had a novel heterozygous E216X *AIP* mutation in exon 5 (Fig. 2B). The clinically unaffected father was a carrier of this mutation, whereas the mother and older sister were of wild-type. Both patients and both parents were heterozygotic for the previously described Q228K

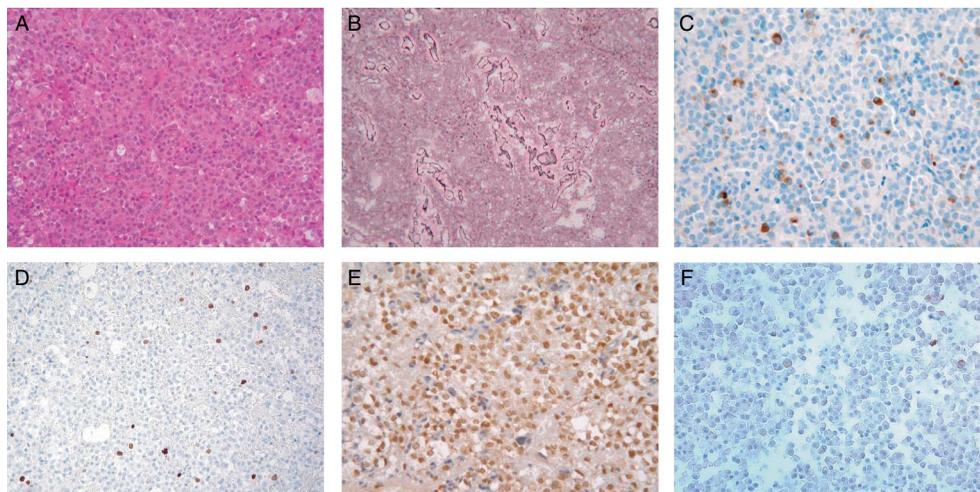


Figure 4 Histological characterization of pituitary adenoma of patient 2. Panel A, hematoxylin and eosin stain fragments from pituitary adenoma show a solid architecture pattern of predominantly small round cells with acidophil cytoplasm (×20 magnification). Panel B, on reticulin stain, adenoma revealed total breakdown of reticulin pattern (×20 magnification). Panel C, the adenoma demonstrated scattered cells immunoreactive for GH with a cytoplasmic or Golgi-like pattern (×40 magnification). Panel D, on MIB1/Ki67 immunostain, nuclear expression is observed in some cells as well in one mitosis (×20 magnification). The proliferation index was globally evaluated at 5% on the tumor samples. Panel E, Pit-1 immunostain shows homogeneous nuclear expression in pituitary adenoma cells (negative controls: endothelial and/or inflammatory cells) (×40 magnification). Panel F, AIP immunostain where present is cytoplasmic and weak in pituitary adenoma cells (×40 magnification). Only scattered cells were positive for AIP.

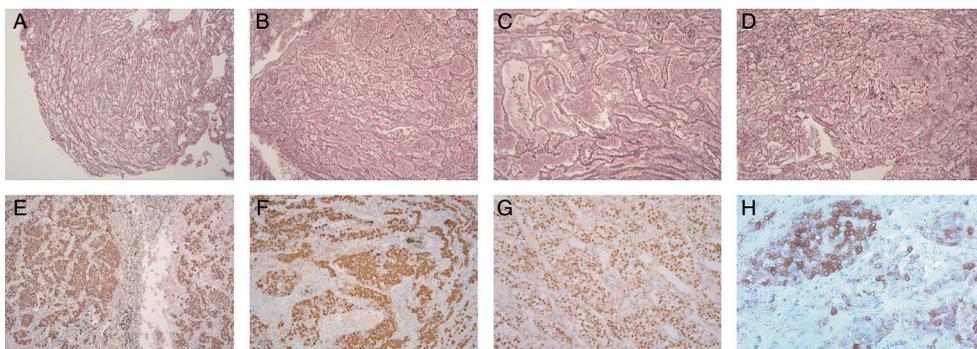


Figure 5 Histological characterization of pituitary hyperplasia of patient 1. Panel A, reticulin stain of residual normal adenohypophysis ($\times 10$ magnification). Panels B and C, in areas of hyperplasia, the reticulin fiber network is preserved but the acini are expanded compared with normal adenohypophysis ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel D, transformation zone from hyperplasia to adenoma ($\times 10$ magnification). From the left side to the right side of this panel, the reticulin fiber network shows a gradual disruption. Panels E and F, diffuse, cytoplasmic GH immunoreactivity observed in hyperplastic acini ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel G, homogeneous nuclear expression of Pit-1 was observed in hyperplastic acini ($\times 20$ magnification). Panel H, AIP immunostain is strong and cytoplasmic in hyperplastic acini ($\times 40$ magnification).

(rs641081) polymorphism; the older sister was homozygous for this polymorphism. Sequencing of *AIP* in tumor tissue revealed LOH in adenoma samples from both patients (Fig. 2C). In contrast, LOH for the *AIP* gene was found in neither the hyperplastic nor the normal pituitary DNA samples.

MEN1 gene sequencing demonstrated wild-type sequences in all patients and subjects apart from the mother who had a previously described exon 10 polymorphism/missense mutation A541T (Bazzi et al. 2008). No clinical evidence consistent with a diagnosis of MEN1 was found in the mother.

Histopathology

Histopathological findings from the pituitary tumors of both patients were very similar. Both had tissue fragments with a solid architectural pattern of predominantly small round cells with acidophil cytoplasm (Figs 3A, B and 4A, B). There was evidence of infarction, hemorrhage (patient 1), and ischemia (both patients).

Reticulin staining revealed total breakdown of the reticulin pattern in adenomatous tissue (Figs 3B and 4B), although expanded acini with a well-developed reticulin fiber network were observed in areas of pituitary hyperplasia (Figs 5B, C and 6B, C). Regions of normal pituitary as well as zones of transition from hyperplasia to adenoma were also observed (Figs 5A, D and 6A, D).

Immunohistochemistry of both tumors showed scattered GH and rare prolactin-positive cells (Figs 3C and 4C). Areas of pituitary hyperplasia showed a diffuse cytoplasmic GH immunoreactivity (Figs 5E, F and 6E). All adenoma fragments and hyperplastic

areas were immunoreactive for Pit-1 (Figs 3E, 4E, 5G and 6G). In the tumor of patient 1, the Ki-67/MIB1 proliferation index was 3%, with mitotic activity < 1 mitosis per 10 high-power fields (HPF), while in patient 2, the proliferation index in the adenoma was 5% with seven mitoses per 10 HPF (Figs 3D and 4D). Rare cells in hyperplastic areas were positive for MIB1/Ki67, whereas in residual normal pituitary, only exceptional cells appeared immunoreactive (Fig. 6F). Rarely, tumor cells expressed CAM5.2 with a perinuclear ‘dot-like’ pattern. AIP staining was weak and scattered in both adenomas and localized to the cytoplasm. In contrast, AIP staining was strongly positive in the hyperplastic areas (Figs 3F, 4F, 5H and 6H) and in normal pituitary.

The ultrastructural features were suggestive of sparsely granulated adenomas. The diameter of the sparse, spherical, electron-dense, cytoplasmic secretory granules ranged from 110 to 290 nm (mean: 180 nm) in patient 1 and from 120 to 280 nm (mean: 200 nm) in patient 2. Tumor from patient 2 also demonstrated some densely granulated cells, with granules of 190–480 nm (mean: 335 nm) in diameter. According to the definition of silent pituitary adenoma proposed by the AFIP and WHO classification of pituitary tumors, the pathological diagnosis in both cases was consistent with a silent somatotrope adenoma (Asa 2008, Osamura et al. 2008).

Discussion

In this study, we describe a new FIPA kindred in which non-identical female twins presented in adolescence with pituitary macroadenomas in association with a novel E216X mutation of *AIP*. These patients highlight

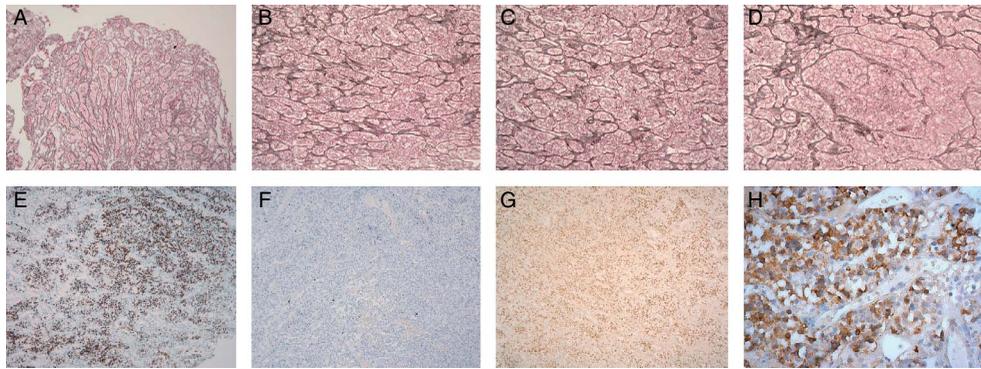


Figure 6 Histological characterization of pituitary hyperplasia of patient 2. Panel A, reticulin stain of residual normal adenohypophysis ($\times 10$ magnification). Panels B and C, in areas of hyperplasia, the reticulin fiber network is preserved but the acini are expanded compared with normal adenohypophysis ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel D, transformation zone from hyperplasia to adenoma ($\times 10$ magnification). From the left to the right side of Panel D, the reticulin fiber network shows a gradual disruption. Panel E, a diffuse, cytoplasmic GH immunoreactivity is observed in hyperplastic acini ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel F, on MIB1/Ki67 immunostain, nuclear expression is observed in rare cells in a hyperplastic area ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel G, homogeneous nuclear expression of Pit-1 was observed in hyperplastic acini ($\times 10$ magnification). Panel H, AIP immunostain is strong and cytoplasmic in hyperplastic acini ($\times 40$ magnification).

the current understanding of *AIP* mutation-associated pituitary adenomas as large, aggressive tumors in young patients (Daly *et al.* 2010), which manifested in these kindred as emergency presentations in both and as pituitary apoplexy at the age of 12 years in one twin. The role of *AIP* in predisposing to pituitary adenomas was first described by Aaltonen's group in 2006 (Vierimaa *et al.* 2006). Such patients are predisposed preferentially to somatotropinomas and prolactinomas, although non-secreting adenomas, Cushing disease and thyrotropinomas also occur infrequently. In these FIPA kindred, the diagnosis in both twins was consistent with a silent somatotrope pituitary macroadenoma. This diagnosis is supported by the lack of growth disorders and other clinical symptoms or signs attributable to somatotrope hypersecretion. Owing to this lack of suggestive symptoms or signs in advance of emergency presentation, the standard hormonal workup (including dynamic pituitary function tests) was not available before surgery. For this reason, although the current patients were unlikely to have the very elevated GH levels and concomitant symptoms typical of *AIP*-mutation-related somatotropinomas (Daly *et al.* 2010), more subtle abnormalities in the somatotrope axis such as those commonly seen in CNC cannot be ruled out (Boikos & Stratakis 2006). The pathological designation is suggested by the presence of scattered GH-positive cells (Figs 3C and 4C) and immunoreactivity for Pit-1 (Figs 3E and 4E). As only exceptional cells were immunoreactive for prolactin in both adenomas, this observation was considered insufficient to classify these adenomas as somatomatotrope (Asa 2008, Osamura *et al.* 2008).

The most important finding on histological study of these two tumors suggests that pituitary hyperplasia may accompany pituitary tumor formation against a background of an *AIP* mutation. Histopathological diagnosis of somatotrope pituitary hyperplasia may be difficult due to the high concentration of somatotrope cells in the lateral wings of the adenohypophysis and the interpretation of expanded acini on reticulin staining can be prone to subjectivity. In both tumors, reticulin staining demonstrated clearly enlarged acini in the hyperplastic regions compared with normal adenohypophysis (Figs 5A–C and 6A–C). Areas of transformation from hyperplasia to adenoma were seen (Figs 5D and 6D), which are rarely noted in surgical samples in the absence of hyperplasia. Although MIB1/Ki67 immunostaining is not recognized as a criterion to confirm pituitary hyperplasia, the proliferation index clearly increased from low in residual normal pituitary and hyperplasia to high in adenoma (Figs 6F, 3D and 4D). Immunohistochemistry demonstrated that the hyperplastic regions in both tumors stained positively for GH, indicating their derivation from somatotropes (Figs 5E, F and 6E). Hyperplastic and adenomatous areas stained uniformly for Pit-1, supporting a common developmental lineage (Figs 5G and 6G). Importantly, these zones of hyperplasia did not display LOH for the E216X mutation, unlike the LOH observed in adenomatous tissue. LOH is an established feature in pituitary tumors associated with germline *AIP* mutations (Vierimaa *et al.* 2006, Daly *et al.* 2007, Leontiou *et al.* 2008). These results were also confirmed by AIP immunostains (Figs 3F, 4F, 5H and 6H). Indeed, in hyperplastic areas in both tumors,

the cells stained strongly positive for AIP, although in both adenomas, the immunoreactivity was very weak. Staining was not completely absent as the E216X mutation affects exon 5 (i.e. the epitope is preserved) and low levels of mutated protein are likely to be expressed as have been seen for multiple other AIP mutations (Jaffrain-Rea *et al.* 2009).

Hyperplasia of the type seen in this study is not a feature of MEN1-related pituitary adenomas, the other frequent known genetic cause of familial pituitary adenomas. As shown by Trouillas *et al.* (2008) in a large case–control study, somatotrope hyperplasia was found in only 3/77 MEN1 pituitary tissues, with 2/3 being caused by GHRH hypersecretion from a pancreatic tumor. Pituitary hyperplasia is, however, characteristic of patients with CNC and acromegaly (Pack *et al.* 2000), although the tumor multicentricity seen in CNC has not been seen to date in the setting of AIP mutations. In contrast to the tumors in this study where the hyperplastic areas were immunoreactive for GH only, pituitary hyperplasia in CNC is characterized by GH and prolactin immunoreactivity (Boikos & Stratakis 2006). McCune–Albright syndrome (MAS) is also associated with acromegaly and disorders of both GH and prolactin secretion in which diffuse somatomammotrope hyperplasia accompanying the adenoma has been described (Kovacs *et al.* 1984, Dumitrescu & Collins 2008). In CNC and MAS, patients may exhibit elevations in hormone levels in the absence of an overt adenoma. However, among carriers of AIP mutations, no similar disorder has been noted to date (Beckers & Daly, personal communication), which suggests that hormonal abnormalities associated with AIP mutations are due to the adenoma itself, without a major contribution from any hyperplasia possibly present. In MEN1 and CNC, multiple pituitary tumors may be seen, which again has not been noted in the setting of AIP mutation-related pituitary adenomas (Magri *et al.* 2010).

In summary, we describe a hyperplasia–adenoma sequence in pituitary tumorigenesis against a background of a novel AIP germline mutation (E216X). The clinical presentation, in two non-identical twin females carrying this same AIP germline mutation, was remarkably similar with pituitary macroadenomas and acute symptom onset in young patients. The tumor genetic and pathological findings were virtually identical in both patients, who presented with unusual silent somatotrope adenomas. For the first time, pituitary hyperplasia that was not accompanied by LOH for the AIP gene has been described; this differs from LOH findings in the tumor tissue. Our study suggests that AIP LOH might be a late event in the

pituitary tumorigenesis sequence since LOH was observed in the adenoma and was absent in hyperplastic regions, whereas normal AIP immunostaining was preserved in the hyperplastic regions and largely lost in the adenomatous tissue. This raises the possibility of other genetic events occurring as concomitant drivers of pituitary tumorigenesis (e.g. digenic disease), which may help explain the current low or moderate penetrance of pituitary adenomas among carriers of AIP germline mutations. As pituitary hyperplasia may be a feature of other patients with AIP mutations (Stratakis *et al.* 2010) or in patients with gigantism (Scheithauer *et al.* 1995), which is itself frequently associated with AIP mutations, studies combining large numbers of pituitary tumors of differing AIP mutation origin could elucidate the potential role of hyperplasia in the development of pituitary adenomas in individuals with germline AIP mutations.

Declaration of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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Author contribution statement

All authors were involved in writing the paper and had final approval of the submitted and published versions.

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