endoplasmic reticulum is suppressed in Bortezomib. The morphology of the endoplasmic reticulum is characterised by using live cell imaging, immunofluorescence, electron microscopy and quantitated by Image J Software and AnalySIS v3 (Soft Imaging System GmbH, Germany). We show that down-regulation of the UPR is the main mechanism of resistance to Bortezomib and quantitative analysis of the UPR can be a potential biomarker for drug sensitivity.

THE ROLE OF SMG1 EXPRESSION IN B CELL LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE

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SMG1 is a member of the family of phosphoinositide 3 kinase-like kinase (PIKK) proteins, which is responsive for cellular stress such as DNA damage and nutrient deprivation. Loss of SMG1 leads to the development of B cell lymphoproliferative disease in mice. However, this has not been studied in humans. The aim of this project is to correlate SMG1 expression in human B cell lymphoproliferative disease with clinical characteristics, histology, karyotype, response to therapy and prognosis. This is done by immunoblotting on purified clonal B cells in human blood and tissue microarray on human lymphoma. Preliminary results show that there is significant heterogeneity in SMG1 expression in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and mantle cell lymphoma. This study highlights a potential important pathway in the pathogenesis and treatment of B cell lymphoproliferative disease.

DIFFUSE LIPOMATOSIS AND AMYLOID DEPOSITION OF THE THYROID GLAND ASSOCIATED WITH POORLY DIFFERENTIATED/INSULAR CARCINOMA OF THE THYROID: REPORT OF A RARE ENTITY

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Diffuse lipomatosis of the thyroid gland is a rare entity. It might be accompanied by amyloid deposition. Reported cases of thyroid neoplasms associated with diffuse lipomatosis and co-existent amyloid deposition is extremely rare.

We report a case of diffuse lipomatosis and amyloid deposition of the thyroid associated with a poorly differentiated/insular carcinoma. A 69-year-old man presented with hoarseness, right side neck mass and exertional dyspnoea. The patient had long standing gout and chronic renal impairment.

Radiological investigations of the neck revealed a mixed solid and cystic solitary nodule with a background of diffuse fatty conversion. He underwent a right hemithyroidectomy followed by a completion thyroidectomy.

At histopathological examination of the specimen both lobes of thyroid demonstrated diffuse infiltration of the stroma by mature adipocytes and co-existent deposits of amyloid which was

confirmed by special stains. The histology and immune profile of the thyroid nodule revealed a poorly differentiated/insular carcinoma.

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‘EBV POSITIVE MUCO-CUTANEOUS ULCER’; A RECENTLY RECOGNISED CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ENTITY

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‘EBV positive muco-cutaneous ulcer’ is a newly recognised B cell lymphoproliferative disorder associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) protein occurring in immunosuppressed patients. Patients present with isolated, sharply circumscribed ulcers involving oropharyngeal mucosa, skin and gastrointestinal tract. They have a self-limiting, indolent course and generally respond well to conservative management.

We report a case of EBV positive muco-cutaneous ulcer in the right tonsil of a patient who was on long term Methotrexate therapy.

A 64-year-old man who was on long term Methotrexate and prednisolone for sero-positive rheumatoid arthritis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease presented with an ulcer over the right tonsil.

Histological examination of the tonsillar biopsy revealed atypical lymphoid infiltrate comprising large immunoblast-like cells and Reed-Sternberg-like cells. The atypical large cells were positive for CD20, CD30, CD45 and EBER.

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