The presence of NUT-variant cells in pulmonary tumors has been reported in a few cases. The cytokeratin, p63, and NMC staining of the resected tumors was useful in confirming their origin. In two NOD—SCID—IL2Rγ−/−(NSG) mice, we observed that the NSG mice can develop NSG-NUT−BRD− tumors that mimic the clinical and genetic features of NUT cases. The NSG-NUT−BRD− subtype is more aggressive and can cause death in a shorter period. The NSG-NUT−BRD− model mimics the clinical and genetic features of NUT cases. The NSG-NUT−BRD− subtype is more aggressive and can cause death in a shorter period.

In conclusion, the NSG-NUT−BRD− model mimics the clinical and genetic features of NUT cases. The NSG-NUT−BRD− subtype is more aggressive and can cause death in a shorter period.
were still in the early clinical trials. What should be altered is that target therapy with BET inhibitors could change the cytopathologic and immunohistochemical features of the tumor cells and be deceivable in the estimation of tumor recurrence.

In summary, we present an unusual case of NMC in a Chinese boy. NMC should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any undifferentiated carcinoma. The rapidly exacerbated course without effective therapy makes the prognosis dismal. The establishment of The International NUT Midline Carcinoma Registry in 2010 promoted the international cooperation and the clinical trial of target therapy was conducted which may bring the light of hope to this kind of patients.

Bibliografía


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Yangyang Ma¹, Jiayan Feng¹, Xianmin Xiao¹, Lian Chen¹,∗

¹ Department of Pathology, Children’s Hospital Fudan University, Shanghai, China

∗ Corresponding author.  
E-mail address: doctchenli01@163.com (L. Chen).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arbres.2017.09.010
0300-2896/
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