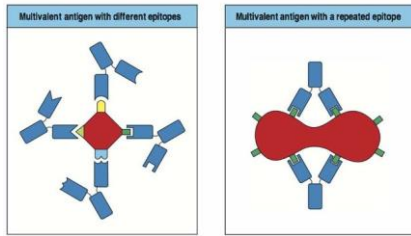




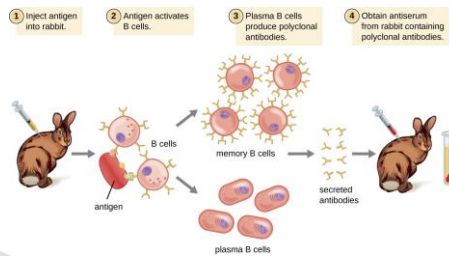
## Antígenos multivalentes: heteropoliméricos e homopoliméricos



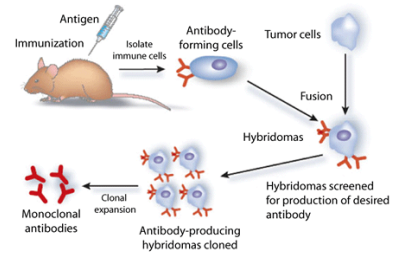
## Quais fatores influenciam na qualidade do anticorpo para IHQ?

- **Afinidade molecular**
  - É a habilidade do anticorpo primário em se ligar especificamente a um epítipo do antígeno alvo.
  - Situação ideal seria um anticorpo que reconhecesse apenas um antígeno em apenas tumores de um tipo celular.
    - Ex. MUM1 (Multiple Myeloma 1)
      - Cães: mieloma múltiplo e plasmocitoma
      - Humano: MM, melanomas, leucemias
  - Consequências práticas da alta afinidade
    - Menor tempo de incubação com o tecido-alvo
    - Menor concentração necessária

## Anticorpos policlonais



## Anticorpos monoclonais



## Indicações

- Diagnóstico
- Prognóstico
- Determinação de malignidade (maligno x benigno)

## Quais são os fatores determinantes que influenciam os resultados de uma reação imuno-histoquímica?



## Fixação inadequada

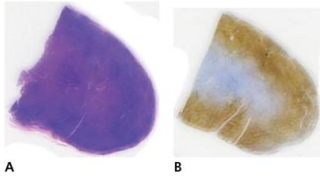


Figure 3.3 Effects of inadequate fixation. Dog, lymph node. Diffuse large B cell lymphoma. This sample was submitted without slicing, resulting in incomplete penetration of fixative and inadequate staining. (A) Reduced staining with hematoxylin in the center of the sample. (B) Lack of staining for CD79a in the center of the sample. Immunoperoxidase-DAB. (Source: Ramos-Vera and Miller, 2014. Reproduced with permission of SAGE Publications.)

### 1) Fixação do material

- Descalcificação
  - Agentes descalcificantes fracos (ácido fórmico): ideal
  - Agentes descalcificantes fortes: contra-indicado
  - Sempre avisar o laboratório terceirizado!

### 2) Processamento do material

- Agentes desidratantes e coagulantes usados no processamento > alteração na estrutura terciária



### 3) Blocos de parafina



### 3) Blocos de parafina



## Fase analítica

### 1) Recuperação antigênica

- Enzimática
  - Método antigo (até 1990)
  - Proteinase K, tripsina, pronase, pepsina
  - Desvantagens > vantagens

## 1) Recuperação antigênica

- Induzida por calor
- Tampão citrato, EDTA



## 1) Recuperação antigênica

- Conceito

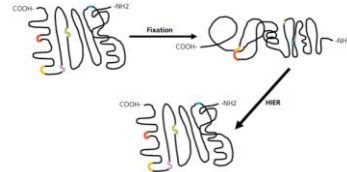


Figure 3.1 Effects of formalin fixation on proteins. Formalin fixation produces conformational changes in proteins secondary to cross-links between protein groups and the fixative. The use of antigen retrieval (heat-induced epitope retrieval, HIER) is intended to revert those changes. (Source: Ramos-Vaz and Miller, 2014. Reproduced with permission of SAGE Publications.)

## 2) Reação antígeno: anticorpo e visualização

- Esquematizar no quadro branco
- Tecido > antígeno > epítipo
- Anticorpo primário
- Anticorpo secundário
- Cromógenos/fluoróforos
- Sistema de detecção (biotina, polímero)

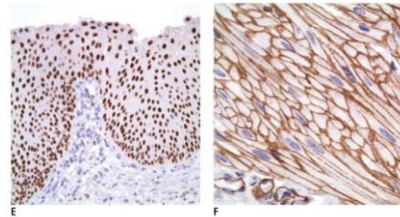


Figure 2.8 Each antigen has a different tissue distribution. (A) Dog, urinary bladder. Cytokeratins have a cytoplasmic localization. (B) Dog, oral melanoma. RACK1 is expressed in the cytoplasm of neoplastic cells. (C) Dog, urinary bladder urothelial carcinoma. A distinct membranous and less intense cytoplasmic expression for amyloidin III is observed in numerous neoplastic cells. (D) Dog, liver. Arginase-A is expressed in both the nucleus and cytoplasm. (E) Dog, urinary bladder urothelial carcinoma. Most urothelial cells have nuclear expression of GATA-3. (F) Dog, smooth muscle. Collagen IV is expressed in the interstitium. Immunoperoxidase DAB.

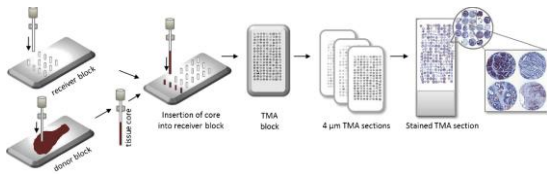
## Fase pós-analítica

### Controles da reação

- Tecidual positivo
  - Mesma espécie do tecido teste
  - Na mesma lâmina
  - Quantidade de antígeno variável (discreta > moderada > acentuada)
  - Controle externo ou interno
- Tecidual negativo

### Controles da reação

- Reagente negativo
  - Diluente de anticorpo
  - Imunoglobulina espécie-específica não imune
  - Anticorpo irrelevante
- Tampão



### Relatório imuno-histoquímico

- Localização do antígeno (citoplasmático, membrana ou nuclear)
- Intensidade da reação (+++, ++, +, +/-)
- Distribuição no tecido
- Percentual de marcação
- Ex. MUM1, Vimentina, c-kit
- Conheça os padrões!

### Interpretação dos resultados

- Os controles foram validados?
- Existe ponto de corte para o marcador?
- Existem publicações validando o painel?
- Qual percentual de células marcadas é considerado positivo?

### Interpretação dos resultados

- Controle e teste NEGATIVOS
- Controle POSITIVO, teste NEGATIVO
- Controle POSITIVO, teste PARCIALMENTE POSITIVO

### Interpretação dos resultados

- *Background* ou fundo

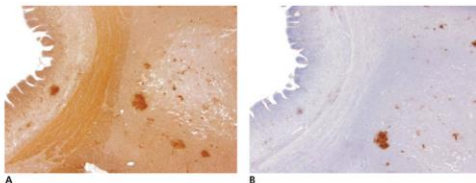


Figure 3.55 Background due to primary antibody concentration. Cat, intestine. B cell lymphoma. (A) The antibody titer was too concentrated, producing diffuse nonspecific background. (B) Optimal dilution showing specific labeling only in areas with T lymphocytes. CD3 immunoperoxidase-DAB.

Overview	
Product name	Anti-CD3 antibody [F7.2.38] <a href="#">See all CD3 primary antibodies</a>
Description	Mouse monoclonal [F7.2.38] to CD3
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-P, IHC-FoFr <a href="#">more details</a>
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) (Human).
Positive control	Tonsil.
General notes	

This antibody labels CD3 epsilon and is a useful tool for the identification of T cells and related neoplasms

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks), Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide Constituents: 1% BSA, Tissue culture supernatant
<b>Purity</b>	Tissue culture supernatant
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	This antibody labels CD3 epsilon and is a useful tool for the identification of T cells and related neoplasms
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	F7.2.38
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Research areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Immunology - Adaptive Immunity - T Cells - CD</li> <li>&gt; Stem Cells - Hematopoietic Progenitors - Hematopoietic Stem Cells - Human Lineage Negative</li> <li>&gt; Immunology - Adaptive Immunity - Regulatory T Cells</li> </ul>

### Associated products

- Compatible Secondaries**
- > Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150113)
  - > Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (HRP) (ab205719)

### Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab17143** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★★	1/10 - 1/25. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol. We suggest an incubation period of 30-60 minutes at room temperature.
IHC-FoR	★★★★☆	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

### Target

<b>Function</b>	The CD3 complex mediates signal transduction.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in CD3D are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell-positive/NK-cell-positive (T(-)/B(+)/NK(+) SCID) [MIM:608971]. A form of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. Patients present in infancy recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Contains 1 ITAM domain.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane.

### ab17143 has been referenced in 5 publications.

Alunno A. et al. Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 6 in Rheumatoid Arthritis: A Possible Novel Chemotactic Factor? <i>Front Immunol</i> 8:554 (2017).	PubMed: 28572803
Terenzi R. et al. Angiotensin II type 2 receptor (AT2R) as a novel modulator of inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis synovium. <i>Sci Rep</i> 7:13293 (2017).	PubMed: 29038523
Cox AR. et al. Resolving Discrepant Findings on ANGPTL8 in B-Cell Proliferation: A Collaborative Approach to Resolving the Betatrophin Controversy. <i>PLoS One</i> 11:e0159276 (2016). <b>IHC-P; Mouse</b> .	PubMed: 27410263
Keljers RR. et al. In Vivo Induction of Cutaneous Inflammation Results in the Accumulation of Extracellular Trap-Forming Neutrophils Expressing ROR1 and IL-17. <i>J Invest Dermatol N/A/N/A</i> (2013). <b>Human</b> .	PubMed: 24317395
Albaud L. et al. A new monoclonal anti-CD3epsilon antibody reactive on paraffin sections. <i>J Histochem Cytochem</i> 48:1609-16 (2000).	PubMed: 11101629

## Abordagem inteligente do teste imunohistoquímico

- O corte histológico corado pelo H&E é, SEMPRE, a base do diagnóstico
- A IHQ é o teste mais indicado para responder a pergunta em questão?
- A IHQ é um teste poderoso, porém tem limitações
  - Ex. e-caderina nos histiocitomas
- Validação em diferentes espécies
- Resultado da IHQ é complementar ao H&E

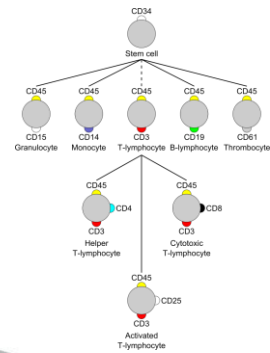
# Biomarcadores na imuno-histoquímica diagnóstica

## Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigen Workshops [ +edit ]

Since 1982 there have been nine Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigen Workshops culminating in a conference

Workshop	City	Year	CDs assigned	Reference
I	Paris	1982	1-15	[1]
II	Boston	1984	16-26	[2]
III	Oxford	1986	27-45	[3]
IV	Vienna	1989	46-78	[14]
V	Boston	1993	79-130	[15]
VI	Köbe	1996	131-166	[12]
VII	Harrgate	2000	167-247	[13]
VIII	Adelaide	2004	248-339	[14]
IX	Barcelona	2010	340-364	[15]
X	Woklongg	2014	365-371	

CD (cluster of differentiation ou designation ou classification determinant)



## Onde acessar informações dos painéis diagnósticos e prognósticos, cut-offs, validações, clones?

- Livros
- Artigos
- Sites
- VCGP

Table 3.3 Markers used for the differential diagnosis of major tumor categories

Tumor type	Markers**
Adrenal	Primary: Melan-A (ortax), tyrosine hydroxylase (medulla) Secondary: inhibin-alpha and calretin (cortex), PGP 9.5, chromogranin, and synaptophysin (medulla)
Cancer of unknown origin	Primary: CK5 AE1/AE3 (carcinoma), vimentin (sarcoma), CD18 (leukocyte), S100 (melanocytic, neural) Secondary: Cytokeratin subtypes (carcinoma), generic endocrine markers, specific secretory products
Endocrine tumors (generic)	Primary: Chromogranin A, synaptophysin, PGP 9.5 Secondary: Neuro-specific enolase (NSE), S100
Epithelial vs. mesenchymal	Primary: Cytokeratins (epithelial) and vimentin (mesenchymal) Secondary: E-cadherin and claudin-1 (epithelial), p63 (basal cells, myoepithelium)
Leukocytic (histiocytic)	Primary: CD45 (panleukocytic), CD18 (panhistiocytic, marker with emphasis in histiocytic) Secondary: CD114 (splenic macrophages), F-actin (Langerhans cells AND other leukocytes), lysozyme (histiocytic, myeloid histocytic antigen/histiocytes, myeloid cells), Bcl-2 (histiocytes (macrophages and dendritic cells), CD34 and CD118 (macrophages), CD30 (some dendritic cells) and T-lymphocytes)
Liver	Primary: Hepat1 (hepatocytic), cytokeratin 7 (bile duct epithelium), Secondary: Glypican-3, arginase, AFP (hepatocytic), CEA (hepatocytes and/or biliary epithelium), CK19 (hepatocytes and/or biliary epithelium)
Lung	Primary: TTF-1, Napsin A Secondary: CK5 AE1/AE3, CK7, vimentin
Lymphoid	Primary: CD3 (T-cell), CD79a, CD20 and Pw6 (B-cell) Secondary: CD45 and CD18 (see note below), MUM1 (plasma cells)
Mast cell tumors	Primary: KIT (CD117), tryptase Secondary: OCT3/4, vimentin
Melanocytic tumors	Primary: Melan-A, HMB-45 Secondary: S100, NSE, HACE1
Muscle differentiation	Primary: Smooth muscle actin (smooth muscle), actin (sarcomeric (striated muscle), MyoD1 (rhabdomyosarcoma) Secondary: Actin muscle and desmin (all muscle), myoglobin (skeletal muscle), myosin smooth muscle (smooth muscle), p63 (myoepithelium), caprine (smooth muscle, myofibroblast, myoepithelium), CK5/6 (myoepithelium)
Neurogenic tumors	Primary: S100 (neuron, glial cells, meningeothelial cells), GFAP (glial cells, ependymal cells), CNPase and Dlg2 (oligodendroglioma, PNG1) Secondary: NeuN, neurofilament (neuronal), neural sites, glial and nerve growth factor receptor (neuronal cells), cytokeratins (choroid plexus), vimentin (ependymal cells, meningeothelial cells), synaptophysin (neuron), chondral plexus, CD34 or E-cadherin (meningeothelial cells), plectan and Sox 10 (peripheral nerve sheath tumors)
Pancreas (endocrine)	Primary: Insulin, glucagon, somatostatin, gastrin Secondary: Synaptophysin, PGP 9.5, chromogranin A
Renal	Primary: Pdx1, Napsin A Secondary: CD19, CK5 AE1/AE3, vimentin, KIT
Squamous vs. adenocarcinoma	Primary: CK5 (squamous cell carcinoma), CK7 (adenocarcinoma) Secondary: p63 (squamous cell carcinoma), CK18 (adenocarcinoma)
Testis and ovary	Primary: GATA4, inhibin (sex cord-stromal tumors), calretinin (germ-cell tumors) Secondary: Mullerian-inhibiting hormone (Sertoli cell tumor), HSE (sex cord-stromal tumors), KIT, PGP 9.5 (germ cell tumors)
Thyroid	Primary: Thyroglobulin (follicular cells), calcitonin (medulla [C-cells]) Secondary: TTF-1 (follicles and medulla), Pdx1 (follicles and medulla), Napsin A (mostly medulla)
Urothelial tumors	Primary: Uroplakin III and uroplakin I Secondary: Cytokeratins 7, CK20, CK5, p63, GATA3, placental S100
Vascular tumors (endothelium)	Primary: Factor VIII-related antigen and CD31 Secondary: CD34 (all vessels), LYVE-1 and Prox-1 (lymphatic vessels)

<https://vcgp.org/>

### Casos

[https://plataforma.labcloud2.com.br/login/login\\_lab/vetpat](https://plataforma.labcloud2.com.br/login/login_lab/vetpat)



Veterinary Cancer Guidelines and Protocols

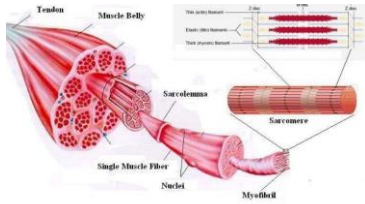
HOME GUIDELINES AND PROTOCOLS EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS GET INVOLVED MORE

## Veterinary Cancer Guidelines and Protocols

The goal of the website and the mission of VCGP is to improve care for pets with cancer through standardization of tumor evaluation and reporting. There are no published guidelines for the methods of the common parameters used by veterinary pathologists. This website is designed to address this need. VCGP created these guidelines and protocols as centralized resources for veterinary anatomists and clinical pathologists to assist in reporting and gathering relevant information about aggressive tumors. It is a living document that will be updated and is a continuation of manuscripts published in Veterinary Pathology in 2011 and 2021.

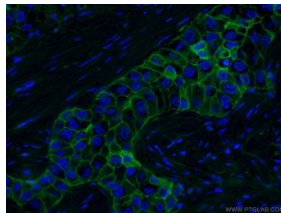


- 1) Actinas (citoplasmática)



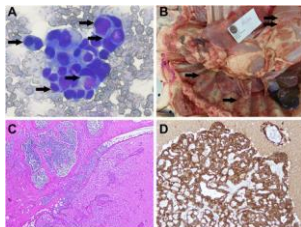
- 1) Actinas (citoplasmática)
  - 6 isoformas (alfa actina de músculo liso)
  - Tecidos com diferenciação miogênica pura, miofibroblastos e mioepitélio

- 2) Caderinas (membrana)
  - E-caderina (E-CAD)) (junção aderente nos epitélios)



- 2) Caderinas (membrana)
  - E-caderina (E-CAD)) (junção aderente nos epitélios)
  - Redução da expressão ou translocação celular: associada ao aumento do potencial de malignidade
    - Metástase de carcinoma mamário: redução e translocação citoplasmática
    - Células de Langerhans e histiocitoma

- 3) Calretinina (citoplasma)
  - Proteína intracelular ligante de cálcio
  - Diagnóstico de mesoteliomas



Ferreira FC et al. Four cases of cell cannibalism in highly malignant feline and canine tumors. Diagnostic Pathology, 2015.

- 3) CD3
  - Expressão: pró-tímócito > linfócito T maduro
  - Ligação covalente (TCR $\alpha$ / $\beta$  or TCR $\gamma$ / $\delta$ )
  - Especificidade molecular altíssima
  - Diagnóstico de linfomas e leucemias
  - Ex. DII crônica, linfocítica ou linfoplasmocítica x linfoma

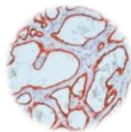
- 4) CD11/CD18 (membrana e/ou citoplasmática)
  - Moléculas de adesão leucocitária
  - CD18=subunidade  $\beta_2$  (histiócitos, macrófagos, dendríticas, Langerhans, monócitos)
  - Subunidades  $\alpha$ 
    - CD11a: pan-leucocitária
    - CD11b: granulócitos, monócitos, macrófagos
    - CD11c: granulócitos, monócitos, APC dendríticas)
    - CD11d: CD8+, linfócitos granulares, macrófagos, macrófagos medulares)

- 4) CD11/CD18 (membrana e/ou citoplasmática)
  - CD18: usado nas desordens histiocíticas em conjunto com outros marcadores linfocítico e leucocitários

- 5) CD20 (membrana)
  - Pré-linfócito B>linfócito B ativado
  - Ótimo substituto para o CD79 em gatos
  - Linfomas e plasmocitoma (20%)

- 6) CD31 (membrana)
  - PECAM-1
  - Células endoteliais, megacariócitos, plaquetas
  - Especificidade molecular alta: tumores endoteliais
  - Macrófagos e alguns carcinomas podem expressar

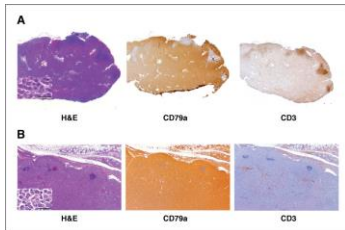
- 7) CD34 (citoplasma)
  - Precursores mielóides e linfóides
  - Tumores vasculares benignos e malignos



- 8) CD45 (citoplasma)
  - Família de proteínas conhecidas como antígeno comum de leucócitos (linfócitos, monócitos, macrófagos e granulócitos)
  - Superfície da maioria dos leucócitos
  - Ausente em megacariócitos e eritrócitos



- 9) CD79α (citoplasma e membrana)
  - Pré-pró célula B > plasmócitos
  - Expressão aberrante em músculo liso



Gene Profiling of Canine B-Cell Lymphoma Reveals Germinal Center and Postgerminal Center Subtypes with Different Survival Times, Modeling Human DLBCL

- 10) CD117 (citoplasma, membrana, paranuclear)
  - KIT
  - Stem cell hematopoiéticas, mastócitos, queratinócitos basais da epiderme, melanócitos, células germinativas, células de Cajal e tumores correlatos
  - Valor prognóstico em MCT de cães e gatos
  - Valor prognóstico em melanomas caninos (correlação a sobrevida)

- 11) CD163 e CD204 (citoplasma, membrana, paranuclear)
  - Restritos a linhagem de macrófagos e monócitos
  - Não são expressos em células dendríticas, Langerhans ou histiocitomas



- 12) Cromograninas (citoplasma)
  - A, B e C
  - Presentes no grânulos secretórios de células neuroendócrinas

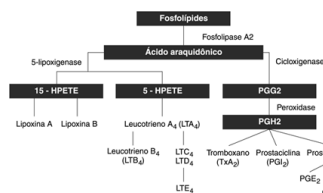
Canine Hepatic Neuroendocrine Carcinoma: An Immunohistochemical and Electron Microscopic Study

A. K. Patnaik, S. J. Newman<sup>1</sup>, T. Scase, more...

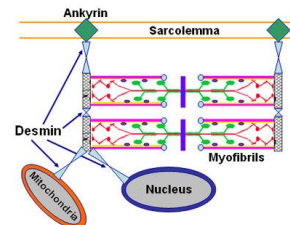
First Published March 1, 2005 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1354/vp.42-2-140>

Article information v

- 13) COX-2 (citoplasma)
  - Carcinomas uroteliais, mamários, CEC, intestinais
  - Difícil interpretação: diversos anticorpos, pontos de corte, sistemas de gradação



- 14) Desmina (citoplasma)
  - Estrutural, não participa na contração
  - Ausente em células mioepiteliais



- 15) DOG-1 (citoplasma e membrana)
  - *Discovered on GIST 1*
  - Células de Cajal
  - 5-10% GIST's humanos são negativos para KIT, porém DOG-1 positivos

**DOG1 is a sensitive and specific immunohistochemical marker for diagnosis of canine gastrointestinal stromal tumors**

Deanna D. Dailey<sup>1</sup>, E. J. Ehrhart, Dawn L. Duval, more...

First Published April 10, 2015 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638715578878>

Article information ▾

Altmetric 5

- 16) Receptores de estrógeno e progesterona (nuclear)
  - Carcinomas mamários < adenomas
  - Validade em veterinária é questionável

**Canine Mammary Tumors**

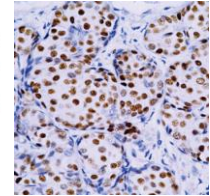
A Review and Consensus of Standard Guidelines on Epithelial and Myoepithelial Phenotype Markers, HER2, and Hormone Receptor Assessment Using Immunohistochemistry

L. Peña, A. Gama, M. H. Goshchmidt, more...

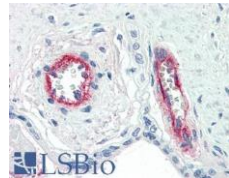
First Published November 13, 2013 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985813505038>

Article information ▾

Show all authors ▾



- 17) Fator VIII (citoplasma)
  - Marcador endotelial
  - Específico para hemangiossarcomas e linfangiossarcomas
  - Menor sensibilidade em HSA pouco diferenciados



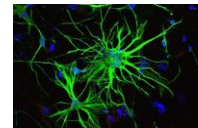
- 18) GFAP (citoplasma)
  - Astrócitos, células ependimárias,
  - Marcação variável em células de Schwann, mioepitélio e condrócitos

in vitro 611-628 (2010)  
doi:10.1373/jclin.11880

**Molecular Heterogeneity of Canine Cutaneous Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumors: A Drawback in the Diagnosis Refinement**

SILVIA TEIXEIRA<sup>1</sup>, SÉRGIO GABRIEL<sup>1</sup>, ALEXANDRA ADEUS<sup>1</sup>,  
 FÁTIMA FARIA<sup>1</sup> and FÁTIMA GARDNER<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pathology and Molecular Immunology of the Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar (IBAS), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal;  
<sup>2</sup>Institute for Research and Innovation in Health (i3HS), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal;  
 Institute of Molecular Pathology and Immunology of the University of Porto (IMMUPorto), Porto, Portugal



- 19) Melan A (citoplasma)
  - Gene *MART-1*
  - Melanócitos
  - Usado em *cocktails* para diagnóstico de lesões melanocíticas (PNL2, Melan-A, TRP-1, TRP-2)

**Immunohistochemical Diagnosis of Canine Oral Melanocytic Neoplasms**

R. C. Smedley, J. Lamounoux, D. G. Sledge, more...

First Published November 15, 2010 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985810387447>

Article information ▾

Altmetric 0

- 20) MUM1 (nuclear)
  - >90% dos plasmocitomas positivos

**Immunohistochemical Detection of Multiple Myeloma 1/Interferon Regulatory Factor 4 (MUM1/IRF-4) in Canine Plasmacytoma: Comparison with CD79a and CD20**

J. A. Ramos-Vara, M. A. Miller, V. E. O. Valli,

First Published November 1, 2007 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1354/vp.44-6-875>

Article information ▾

Altmetric 0

- 21) Myo-D1 (nuclear)
- Diferenciação miogênica de células mesenquimais embrionárias
- Não é expresso em rabdomiócitos maduros
- Expresso nos rabdomiossarcomas

#### A Comparative Review of Canine and Human Rhabdomyosarcoma With Emphasis on Classification and Pathogenesis

B. G. Caserio, DVM, Dipl ACVP.

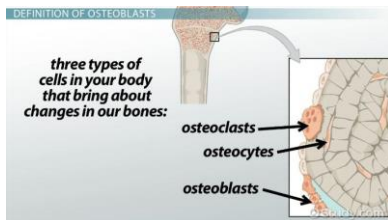
First Published February 25, 2013 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985813476069>

Article Information



- 22) Mioglobina (citoplasma)
- Expresso em rabdomiócitos maduros
- Não expresso em neoplasias musculares embrionárias

- 23) Osteocalcina (citoplasma)
- Especificidade molecular questionável na veterinária



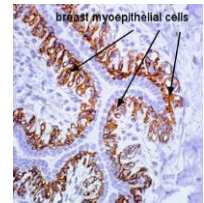
- 24) p63 (nuclear)
- Carcinomas *in situ* x invasores
- Não é expressa por miofibroblastos

#### p63: A Novel Myoepithelial Cell Marker in Canine Mammary Tissues

A. Gama, A. Aves, F. Gartner, more...

First Published July 1, 2003 | Research Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1354/vp.40-4-412>

Article Information



- 25) PAX-5 (nuclear)
- Pré-pró B até estágios anteriores ao plasmócitos
- *Dowregulated* ou ausente em plasmócitos
- Linfomas CD3+/CD79+ em cães
- PAX-5: desempate (PAX5+=B; PAX5-=T)

Pax5 immunostaining in paraffin-embedded sections of canine non-Hodgkin lymphoma: A novel canine pan pre-B- and B-cell marker

M. Willmann<sup>1,2</sup>, R. L. Mülbauer<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Guja de Amparochaga<sup>1</sup>, M. Rulliger<sup>5</sup>, S. Mosberger<sup>6</sup>, J. G. Thürlimann<sup>7</sup>

Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1186/14752875-11-219>

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- Quais são os *endpoints* padrão ouro na investigação prognóstica?
- Metástase
- Taxa de recidiva
- Intervalo livre da doença
- Sobrevida
- Portanto, a importância prognóstica dos biomarcadores citados deve correlacionar-se aos *endpoints*.

### Recommended Guidelines for the Conduct and Evaluation of Prognostic Studies in Veterinary Oncology

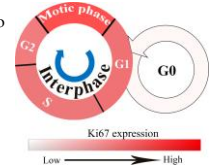
J. D. Webster, M. M. Dennis, N. Derვის, J. Heller, N. J. Bacon, P. J. Bergman, D. Bienzle, G. Cassali, M. Castagnaro, J. Cullen, D. G. Esplin, L. Peña, M. H. Goldschmidt, K. A. Hahn, C. J. Henry, E. Hellmén, D. Kamstock, J. Kirpenstejn, B. E. Kitchell, R. L. Amorim, S. D. Lenz, T. P. Lipscomb, M. McEntee, L. D. McGill, C. A. McKnight, P. M. McManus, A. S. Moore, P. F. Moore, S. D. Moroff, H. Nakayama, N. C. Northrup, G. Sarli, T. Scasse, K. Sorenmo, F. Y. Schuman, A. M. Sholeb, R. C. Smedley, W. L. Spangler, E. Teske, D. H. Thamm, V. E. Valli, W. Vernau, H. von Euler, S. J. Withrow, S. E. Weisbrode, J. Yager, M. Kiupel

First Published July 27, 2010 | Review Article | [Check for updates](#)  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985810377187>

Article information  

## Biomarcadores imuno-histoquímicos e prognóstico

- 1) Marcadores de proliferação celular
- Ki-67
  - Mensura a fração de crescimento



- 2) Marcadores de malignidade
- Malignos x benignos
  - PD-1, PSA, PSMA, PGP 9.5, PROX1, RACK1 (melanomas x melanocitomas), S100, SOX-10, somatostatina, SP-A, sinaptofisina, tireoglobulina, TTF-1, UPIII, vimentina

## Diagnóstico imuno-histoquímico das metástases de origem desconhecida

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
  - Principais órgãos: fígado, pulmão, ossos (carcinomas)
  - Objetivo: identificar a linhagem celular, permitindo um tratamento mais direcionado
  - Uso de exames complementares (estreitamento do painel)
    - Ex. Paciente com metástase óssea de carcinoma de origem indeterminada

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
  - 1ª etapa
    - Triagem por categorias amplas
      - Diferenciação leucocítica (CD45 e/ou CD18), melanocítica (Melan A ou PNL-2), epitelial (citoqueratinas) ou mesenquimal (vimentina)

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
  - 2ª etapa
    - Triagem para tumores epiteliais (pancitoqueratina positivos)
      - Citoqueratinas de baixo peso molecular
      - Citoqueratinas de alto peso molecular

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
- 2º etapa
  - Citoqueratinas de baixo peso molecular
    - CK8 e 18
    - CK19
    - CK7
    - CK20

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
- 2º etapa
  - Citoqueratinas de alto peso molecular
    - CK 5 e 6
    - Anticorpo 34βE12 (ck's 1, 5, 10 e 14)

- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
- 3º etapa
  - Determinação da expressão concomitante de Vimentina e Citoqueratina
  - Carcinomas renais, folicular de tireóide, glândula salivar e uterino
  - Essa etapa permite restringir ainda mais os possíveis candidatos

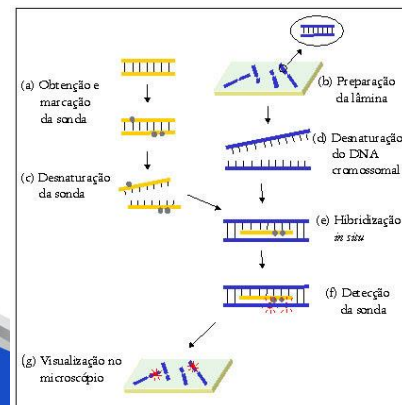
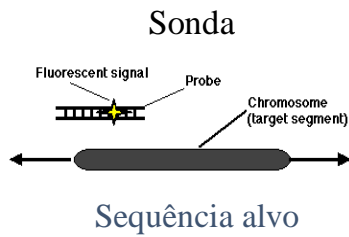
- CUPS (*cancer of unknow primary site*)
- 4º etapa
  - Detecção de produtos celulares específicos
    - Ex. tireoglobulina

## Hibridização/hidridação “in situ”

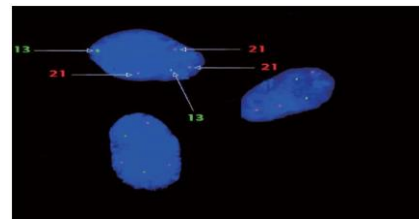
- É uma técnica citogenética molecular que utiliza sondas marcadas para detecção de sequências específicas de DNA, RNA e anomalias cromossômicas em cortes teciduais ou esfregaços
- Definição: é o pareamento de nucleotídeos contidos em fitas complementares de DNA e RNA através de ligações de hidrogênio numa lâmina de vidro.
- Cromogênica (*CISH*)
- Fluorescente (*FISH*)

## Indicações

- Aneuploidias
- Poliploidias
- Diagnóstico pré-implantação
- Microdeleções gênicas
- Rearranjos gênicos
- Amplificações gênicas



## Trissomia do 21



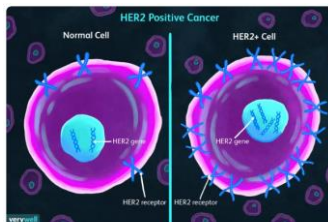
FISH analysis of uncultured amniocytes showing trisomy 21 and normal number for chromosome 13.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Page 3 Med Gen Coun, Vol 33, No 1, May 2001

Prenatal diagnosis of aneuploidy among a sample of Egyptian high risk pregnancies

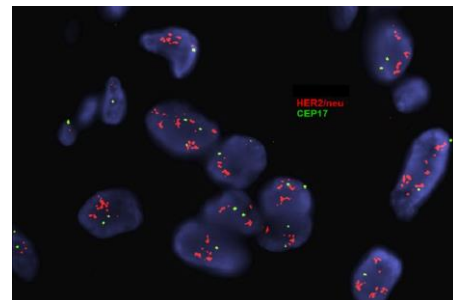
Rahab M. Shady\*, Esmat A. Zaky\*, Esmat S. El-Sabbay\*, Ahmad K. Bassy\* and Sherif K. Elmetwally\*

\*Pediatric Department, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Assiut University, Medical Genetics Center



Verywell / iStockphoto.com

- **HER2/neu** é um proto-oncogene localizado no cromossomo 17 e que codifica uma oncoproteína transmembrana, a p185<sup>HER2</sup>.
- A presença do HER2/neu determina rápida proliferação do tumor e alta agressividade.
- Através de sondas de DNA complementares marcadas com fluorocromo, pode-se visualizar um número aumentado de cópias do gene em relação às duas cópias normalmente existentes.



<https://www.pathologyoutlines.com/topic/stainsbreasther2.html>

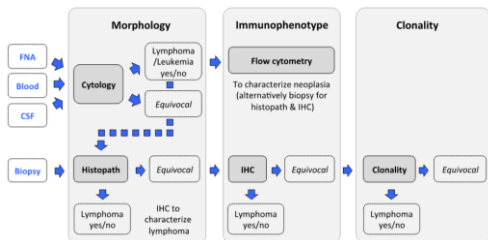
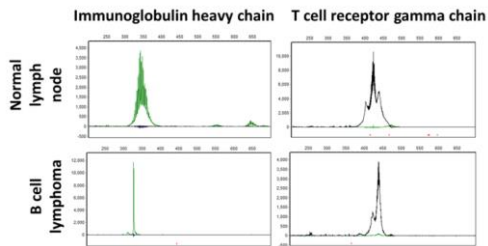


**Polymerase chain reaction for antigen receptor rearrangement: Benchmarking performance of a lymphoid clonality assay in diverse canine sample types**

E. J. Ehrhart<sup>1,2</sup> | Shikamul Wang<sup>3</sup> | Keith Richter<sup>1,2</sup> | Victoria Zisman<sup>2</sup> | Carolyn Grimes<sup>1,2</sup> | William Hendricks<sup>1,2</sup> | Chand Khanna<sup>1,2</sup>

Histopathologic discrimination of lymphoid malignancies in dogs from benign, reactive hyperplasia can be difficult in some cases, such as early lymphoma that does not efface nodal architecture, nodular lymphoma that mimics the architecture of a normal node, or lymphoma emerging in a patient with systemic inflammatory disease. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for antigen receptor rearrangement (PARR) is a molecular test for clonality that enables such discrimination.<sup>1,2</sup> Normal lymphocytes acquire unique antigen receptors during maturation through rearrangements of the V(D)J regions of T-cell and B-cell receptor genes (TRG [T-cell receptor gamma gene] and immunoglobulin heavy chain gene [IGH]) and are thus polyclonal at these genetic loci. However, lymphomas arise from clonal expansion of a single progenitor cell and therefore are characterized by monoclonal receptor loci. Lymphoma monoclonality can be detected using PARR, which incorporates PCR protocols to amplify specific sequences from lymphocyte DNA. Thus, PARR is based on identification of monoclonal lymphomas versus polyclonal benign or reactive tissues

[https://vetmedbiosci.colostate.edu/chl/principles-of-testing/PCR-for-Antigen-Receptor-Rearrangement-\(PARR\)](https://vetmedbiosci.colostate.edu/chl/principles-of-testing/PCR-for-Antigen-Receptor-Rearrangement-(PARR))



<https://www.uoguelph.ca/ahl/content/companion-animals-1>

**Pontos-chave para o diagnóstico**

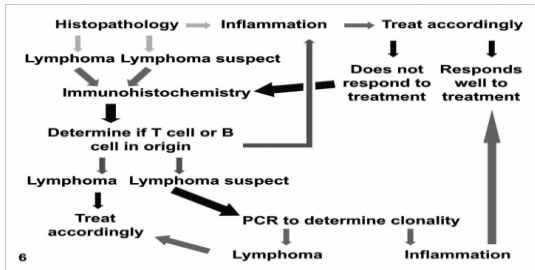
- **Análise de clonalidade (PAAR): TCR**
  - Resultados falso-negativos
    - Baixa sensibilidade da técnica em linfomas intestinais
    - Distribuição desigual dos linfócitos neoplásicos
    - *Background* policlonal
    - *Primers*
    - Aberrações cromossômicas

**Pontos-chave para o diagnóstico**

- **Análise de clonalidade (PAAR): TCR**
  - Resultados falso-positivos
    - Distúrbios inflamatórios

**Pontos-chave para o diagnóstico**

- **Análise de clonalidade (PAAR): TCR e IGH**
  - Infidelidade de linhagem (genótipo duplo em linfomas T ou B)
  - Linfomas compostos (proliferação monoclonal de linfócitos T e B)



Algoritmo diagnóstico (Kiupel e col. 2011)