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#### Important immunohistochemical stains in dermatology

by Sheila M. Valentín-Nogueras, MD, and Osward Y. Carrasquillo, MD, MPH



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Angiosarcoma	<b>CD31+</b> <b>CD34+</b> <b>ERG+</b> (most sensitive and specific) <b>FLI-1+</b>	c-MYC amplifications are positive in radiation-induced angiosarcoma
Atypical fibroxanthoma	<b>Vimentin+</b> <b>CD99+</b> <b>CD10+</b> <b>Pro-collagen-1+</b> <b>LN-2 (CD74)-</b> <b>MNF116-</b>	CD68+ (57-62%) α1 anti-trypsin and α1 anti-chymotrypsin + in >50%
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma	<b>LN-2 (CD74)+</b>	Weak staining for CD99
Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)	<b>bcl-2+</b> (diffuse staining) <b>peanut agglutinin+</b> (band-like peri tumorous reaction) <b>Ber-Ep4+</b> <b>Androgen receptor+</b> <b>CD34-</b>	Clinically aggressive BCCs have low labeling with bcl-2
Trichoepithelioma (TE)	<b>bcl-2+</b> (only in basal layer) <b>peanut agglutinin-</b> <b>Ber-Ep4+ (~75% of desmoplastic TE)</b> <b>Androgen receptor-</b> <b>CD34+</b> (peritumoral fibroblasts)	Desmoplastic trichoepitheliomas are CK20+ due to the presence of Merkel cells (uncommon in BCC)
Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	<b>Cytokeratin 5/6+</b> <b>HMWK 34βE12 +</b> <b>bcl-2-</b> <b>Ber-Ep4+/-</b>	CK 5/6 → distinguishes primary cutaneous adnexal CA (+) from metastatic adenocarcinoma from internal organs (-)
Basosquamous Carcinoma	<b>Pan-cytokeratin AE1/AE3+</b> <b>Proliferative Cell Nuclear Antigen (PCNA)+</b> <b>Ber-Ep4+/-</b>	p16+/-
Sarcomatoid or spindle cell squamous cell carcinoma	<b>MNF116+</b> <b>Pan-cytokeratin AE1/AE3- (in high grade variant)</b>	
Dermatofibroma	<b>CD34-</b> <b>FXIIIa+</b> <b>Stromelysin-3+</b> <b>D2-40+</b>	
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans	<b>CD34+</b> <b>FXIIIa-</b> <b>Stromelysin-3-</b> <b>D2-40-</b>	
Epithelioid sarcoma	<b>Cytokeratin (CK8, CK19)+</b> <b>EMA+</b> <b>Vimentin+</b>	~50% are CD34+
Granular cell tumor	<b>S100+</b> <b>NSE+</b> Granules are: <b>PAS+</b> <b>PTAH+</b>	Myelin basic protein staining variable

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<i>Hemangioma of infancy</i>	<b>GLUT-1+</b> <b>GLUT-1-</b>	
RICH NICH Vascular malformations (capillary, lymphatic, venous, and arteriovenous)		
<i>Infantile digital fibromatosis</i>	Eosinophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies are: <b>PTAH+</b> <b>Masson's trichrome+</b> (stains red) <b>Actin+</b> <b>PAS-</b>	
<i>Kaposi's sarcoma</i>	<b>LANA-1 of HHV-8+</b> (nuclear staining)	Variable staining for CD31, CD34, Ulex Europeans, and factor VIII-related antigen
<i>Langerhans cell histiocytosis</i>	<b>S100+</b> <b>CD1a+</b> <b>Langerin (CD207)+</b> <b>Factor XIIIa-</b> <b>CD68-</b> <b>HAM56-</b>	BRAF V600E mutation in 60%
<i>Non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis</i>	<b>S100-</b> in all <u>except</u> in Rosai-Dorfman and Indeterminate cell histiocytosis <b>CD1a-</b> in all <u>except</u> Indeterminate cell histiocytosis <b>Langerin (CD207)-</b> <b>Factor XIIIa +/-</b> <b>CD68+</b>	
<i>Leiomyosarcoma</i>	<b>Vimentin+</b> <b>Desmin+</b> <b>Smooth muscle actin+</b>	
<i>Lymphangioma circumscriptum and Cystic hygroma</i>	<b>LYVE-1+</b> <b>D2-40 (podoplanin)+</b>	
<i>Lymphomatoid papulosis</i>	<b>CD3+</b> <b>CD30+</b> <b>CD8-</b> except type D	CD2 +/- CD5 +/- CD7 +/-
<i>Mastocytosis</i>	<b>Giemsa+</b> <b>Toulidine blue+</b> <b>Leder (chloracetate esterase)+</b> <b>c-kit (CD117)+</b>	CD25+ on cutaneous mast cells from adult patients with UP is predictive of systemic mastocytosis
<i>Melanoma</i>	<b>S100+</b> <b>HMB-45+</b> <b>MART-1+</b> <b>MITF+</b>	Desmoplastic melanoma: <b>SOX-10+</b> <b>S100+</b> <b>p75 Neurotropin receptor (p75 NTR)+</b> HMB-45- MART-1- MITF-
<i>Merkel cell carcinoma</i>	<b>CK20+:</b> paranuclear dot staining <b>CK7-</b> <b>Thyroid transcription factor (TTF-1) -</b>	neuron-specific enolase (NSE), EMA, synaptophysin, and chromogranin +  CD44+ may indicate metastatic potential

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<i>Metastatic small cell lung carcinoma</i>	<b>CK20- CK7+ TTF-1+</b>	
<i>Microcystic adnexal carcinoma</i>	<b>CEA+ EMA+ Ber-Ep4-</b>	Morpheaform BCC and desmoplastic trichoepithelioma are Ber-Ep4+
<i>Mycosis fungoides</i>	<b>CD2, CD3, CD4, and CD45RO+ CD8- CD30-</b>	Loss of CD7 (most common, non-specific), CD5 and CD2 (least common, more specific) Hypopigmented variant usually CD4-/CD8+
<i>Mammary Paget's disease</i>	<b>CK7, CEA, EMA, low molecular weight cytokeratins (CAM 5.2), PAS, Alcian blue, and mucicarmine +</b>	
<i>Primary extra-mammary Paget's disease</i>	<b>CK7+/CK20-/GCDFP-15+</b>	Both are CEA, EMA, low molecular weight cytokeratins, PAS, Alcian blue, and mucicarmine + CK7+ associated with malignancies above diaphragm (breast, lung) CK20+ associated with malignancies below diaphragm (colon, stomach)
<i>Secondary extra-mammary Paget's disease (Associated with an underlying visceral carcinoma)</i>	<b>CK7+/CK20+/GCDFP-15-</b>	
<i>Sebaceous carcinoma</i>	<b>Adipophilin+ Androgen receptor+ EMA+ Ber-EP4-</b>	Ocular tumors usually express CK7
<i>Spitz nevus</i>	<b>S100A6+ p16+</b>	vs Melanoma: weak staining with p16 and S100A6  Most Spitz nevi exhibit a distinct mutation profile from common nevi and melanoma, featuring more HRAS, rather than BRAF or NRAS mutations

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