

INMUNOHISTOQUIMICA

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Patóloga

INMUNOHISTOQUIMICA

Técnica que combina la histología con la inmunología en la determinación de antígenos celulares (su presencia y localización micro anatómica).

Utilidades

- 1. Determinación de linaje (histogénesis / histoatipia).
 - * A. Clasificación neoplasia indiferenciada.
 - * B. Determinación de origen en enfermedad metastásica de primario no clasificable.

- 2. Selección de regímenes terapéuticos:
 - * A. Neoplasias hormono dependientes (receptores hormonales).
 - * B. Oncoproteínas sensibles a medicamentos específicos.

Her 2 Neu
CD117

■ 3. Ayuda Pronóstica

- * Metástasis ocultas
- * Resistencia quimioterapéutica
- * Mutaciones (p53)
- * Indicadores de transformación (células mioepiteliales, células basófilas).
- * Indicadores de proliferación celular y clonal
 - Ki67
 - Antígeno nuclear de proliferación nuclear

- **4. Diagnóstico en Enfermedades Infecciosas:**

- * Virus – Hepatitis, HPV, Hiv-1, Herpes.
- * Bacterias – Histoplasma.
- * Hongos – Criptococo.
- * Protozoos – Giardia, Amebas.

Materiales

■ Materiales (sustrato):

1. Se utiliza tejido “viable antigenicamente” fijado en formol u otro y procesado en parafina.
2. Productos de citología.
3. Tejido congelado.

Metodología

Altos estándares en control de calidad.

- **Ambiente:**
 - ✓ Temperatura.
 - ✓ Humedad.
 - ✓ Iluminación.
 - ✓ Nivelación.

- **Equipo:**
 - ✓ Cuchillas descartables
 - ✓ Procesador de tejidos (+ baño de parafina)
 - ✓ Incubadora
 - ✓ Cámaras de humedad
 - ✓ Cámara de termorregulación

■ Materiales:

❖ Reactivos:

- ✓ Solución de rescate antigénico
- ✓ Enzimas proteolíticas (predigestión proteasa)
- ✓ Buffer
- ✓ Controles negativos y positivos
- ✓ Anticuerpos:
 - Concentración (dilución)
 - Especificidad y sensibilidad



MAQUINA DE IPX



HISTORIA DE LA INMUNOHISTOQUIMICA

1940	Coons	Detección Ag con Ac fluorescentes en cortes congelados.
1942	Coons; Creech, Jone	Ac. Secundarios (Ag Pneumococo)
1965	Sternberg	Detección de Ac con metales pesados (Uranium)
1966	Graham, Karnovski	Utilización de enzimas PEROXIDASA
1697	Nakane, Pierce	Utilización de complejos de Ac y enzimas INMUNOPEROXIDASA
1970	Sternberg	Utilización de Peroxidatas / Antiperoxidatas (PAP) Ag + Ac Primario + Ac Secundario + PAP

1974	Heitzman & Richardson	Desarrollo del Método Avidina – Biotina, Streptoavidina – Biotina
1975	H Uang	Uso de digestión enzimática – Proteasas –
1976	Strauss I Simposio Mundial en Amsterdam	Inhibición peroxidases endógenas
1979	Heydeerman E.	Controles
1987	Kelly J; Whelan	Ac. Monoclonales
1988	Leong As.	Utilización Microondas (altas temperaturas)
1991	Frankel, Shi, Conrat	Técnicas de Rescate Antigénico
1995 – 1996	Shi, Iman Autoclave, SSteamer)	pH, Ac Monoclonales, Rescate (Olla de Presión, Microondas,

INMUNOHISTOQUIMICA EN GUATEMALA

1986 Dr. Miguel A. Garcés
Panel Aproximadamente de 10 Ac
* Desconocimiento de la técnica y sus aplicaciones
* Costos – Paneles
* Reacciones Cruzadas

1989 –

1995 Intentos Institucionales
* Dr. Victor Fernandez
* Dr. Victor Argueta

1998 Dr. Roberto Orozco
Panel de 67 Anticuerpos
* Dr. H. Molina Kirch

1999 Dra. Elizabeth Orellana
UFM – UNOP
Panel 24 Anticuerpos
Panel actual 47 Anticuerpos

2002 Dr. Orlando Rodas
Hospital Roosevelt

2006 Dr. Erick Soch
Dr. Hesler Morales
INCAN – Panel 24 Anticuerpos
Dr. Oscar Cabrera
Dr. Nery Velásquez
Dr. Hesler Morales
IGSS Zona 9 – Panel

FACTORES IMPORTANTES

1. Adecuado procesamiento del tejido (UNIVERSAL).
 1. Formol Bufferado
 2. No subfijación ni sobre fijación (no <24 Hrs. Ni > 72 Hrs.)
 3. Buena inclusión en parafina
 4. Cortes adecuados

2. Adecuada interpretación de microscopía en contexto clínico.
3. Selección correcta de paneles de anticuerpos
4. Adecuado manejo de reactivos (anticuerpos, diluyentes) y del método.
5. Correcta interpretación de Resultados.
6. Apoyo y respaldo financiero necesario y académico que permitan mantener la técnica vigente.

Abordaje Diagnóstico

Filamentos Intermedios (citoesqueleto)

- 1. Citokeratina**
- 2. Vimentina**
- 3. Desmina**
- 4. Neurofilamentos**
- 5. Proteína Glial Fibrilar Ácida (GFAP)**

Expresiones

Citokeratina: Carcinomas.

Vimentina: Sarcomas

Desmina: Rabdomiosarcomas

Neurofilamentos / GFAP: Gliomas

Otras:

S-100: Diferenciación Neural, Células de
Langerhans, Melanomas.

CD45 (Antígeno Leucocitario común): Linfomas.

SUBCLASIFICACION DEL LINAJE

Epiteliales

Summary of Predominant CD7/CK20

Immunophenotype of Varius Epithelial Tumors.

Immunophenotype: CK7+/CK20+

Tumors: Transitional cell carcinoma

Pancreatic Carcinoma

Ovarian Mucinous carcinoma

Immunophenotype: CK7+/CK20-

Tumors: Non-smallcell adenocarcinoma of the lung, Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma of the lung, Breast carcinoma, ductal and lobular types, Ovarian carcinoma other than mucinous tumor, Endometrial carcinoma Malignant mesothelioma.

Immunophenotype: CK7-/CK20+

Tumors: Colorectal adenocarcinoma

Immunophenotype: CK7-/CK20-

Tumors: Carcinoma Hepatocellular, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Prostatic Adenocarcinoma, Squamous cell carcinoma of lung, Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of lung.

Linfomas / Leucemias

Lymphomas Panel:

CD45 (common Leukocyte antigen)

CD20 (B cell, L26)

CD23 (B cell)

CD75 (follicular center B cells, LN1)

CD74 (B cell and histiocytes, LN2)

CD45RA (B cell, MB1)

MB2 (B cell)

BCL-2 oncprotein

BLA-36 (activated B cell)

κ light chain

λ light chain

Heavy chains (A, M, G, D)

CD5 (T cell, UCHL-1)

CD3 (pan T)

CD43 (T cell, MT1, Leu 22, L60)

CD8 (T-cell subset/suppressor)

CD68 (macrophages)

Lysozyme (histiocytes)

CD15 (Leu M1)

CD11 C(hairy cells, Leu MS)

Hodgkin's Panel

CD15 (Leu M1)

CD30/BER H2 (Reed-Sternberg cells, Ki-1)

L-26 (Reed-Sternberg cells, CD20)

BLA-36 (Reed-Sternberg cells, B cells)

Bone Marrow and Leukemia Panel

Granulocyte antigen (BM1)

Lysozyme

Myeloperoxidase

CD45 (common leukocyte antigen)

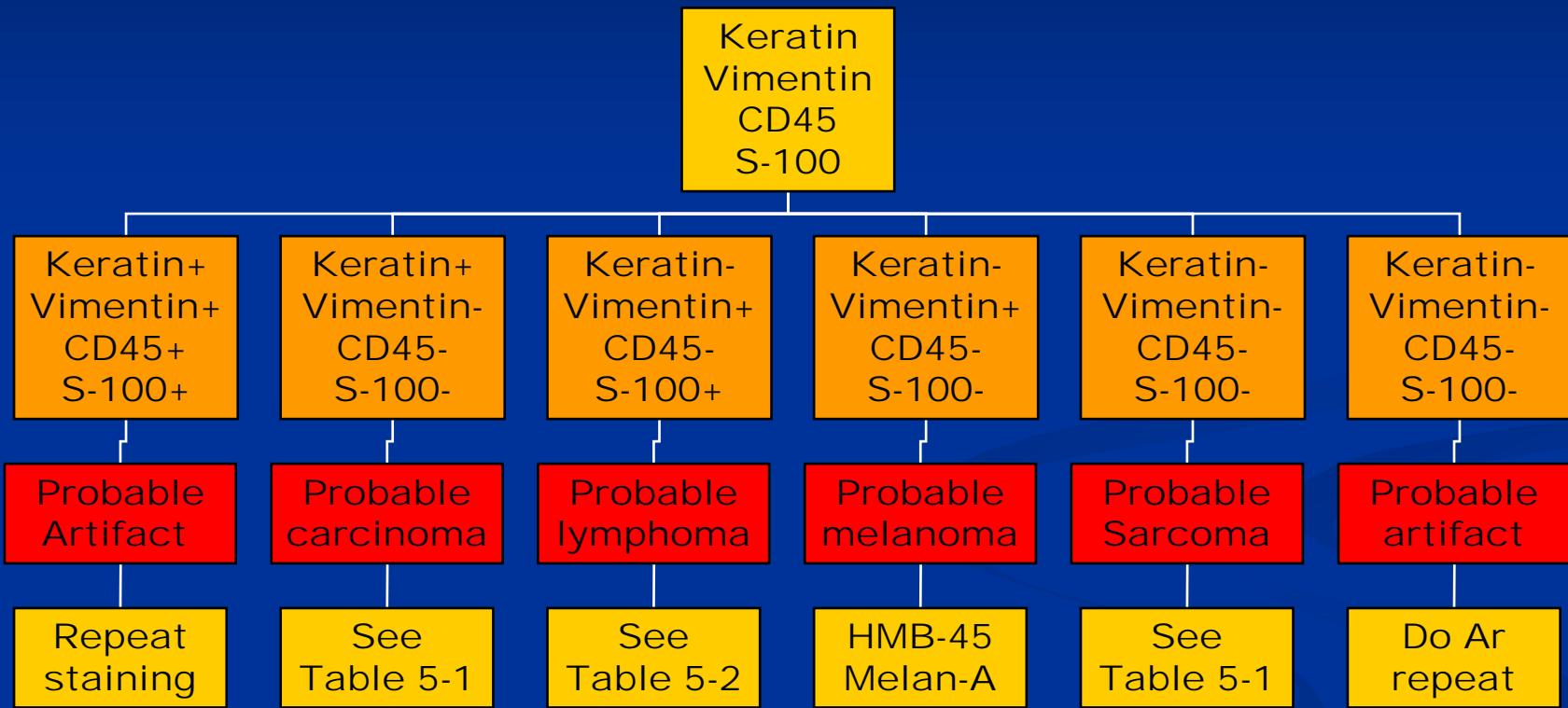
Hemoglobin A

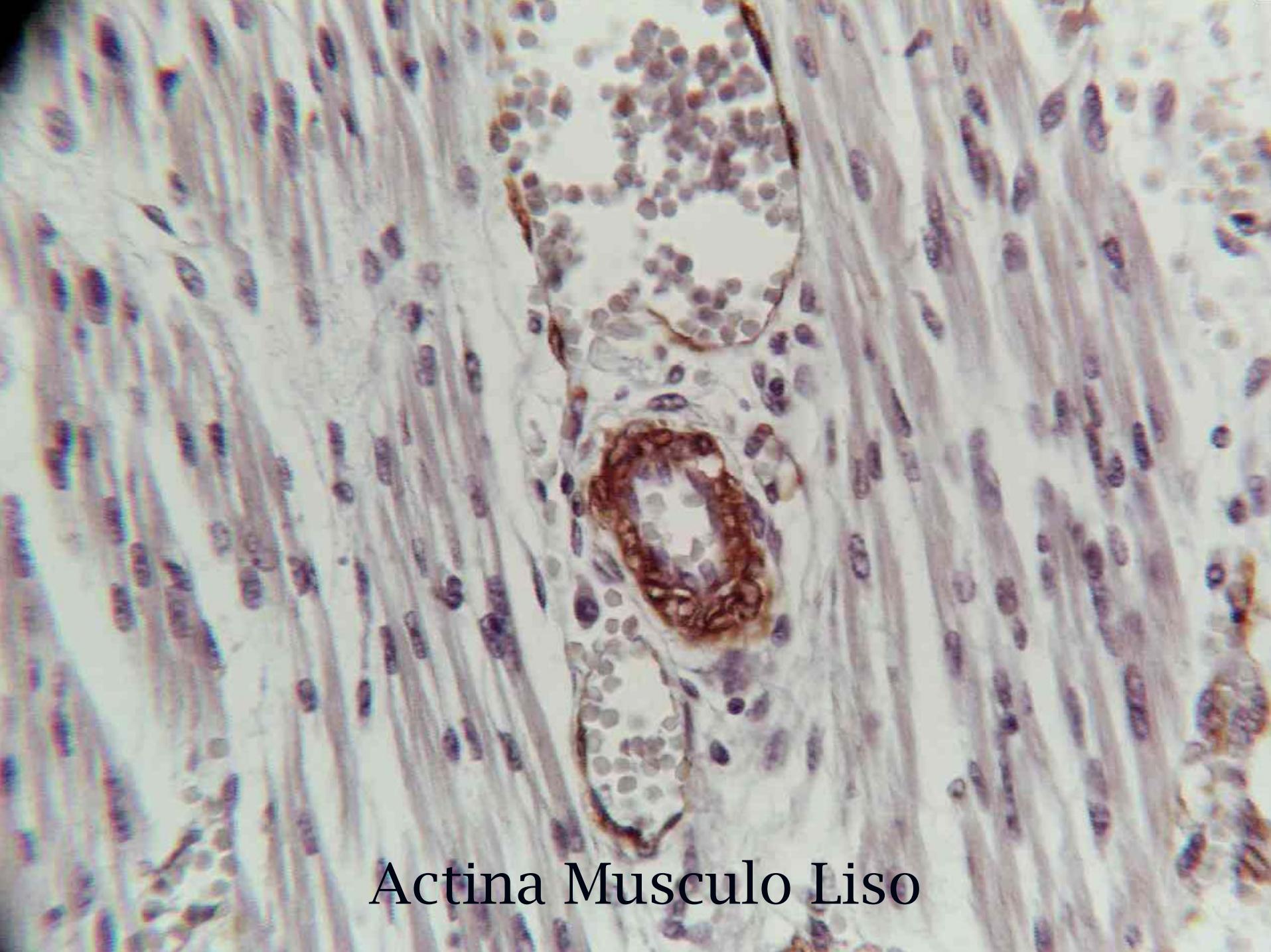
Hemoglobin F

Sarcomas

Immunohistochemical Staining Patterns of Anaplastic Spindle Cell Tumors

	Vimentin	S100	HMB-45	Keratin
Liposarcoma	+	+	-	-
Melanoma	+	+	+	-
Chondrosarcoma	+	+	-	-
Osteosarcoma	+	-	-	-
Fibrosarcoma	+	-	-	-
Spindle cell carcinoma	+	-	-	+

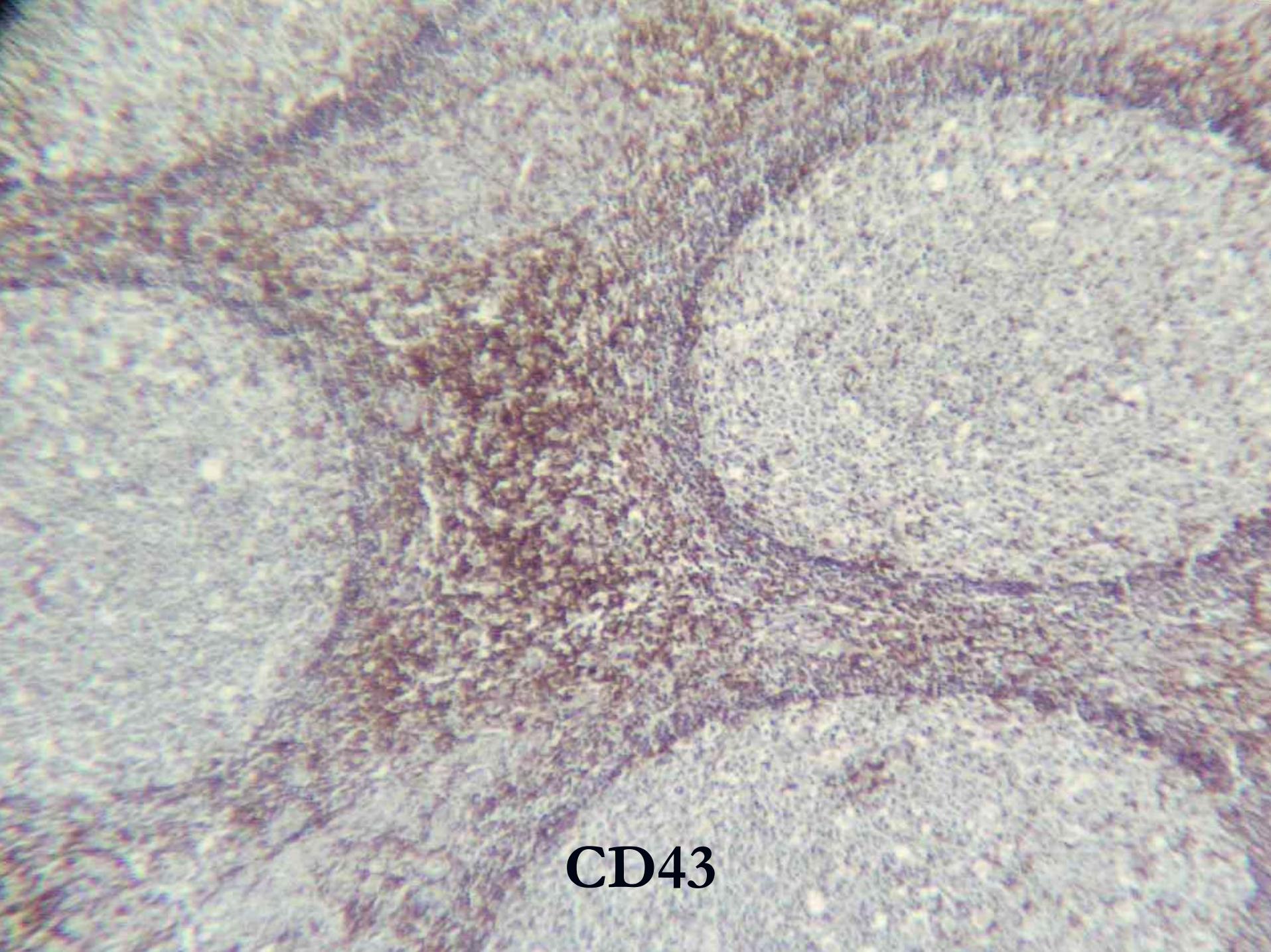




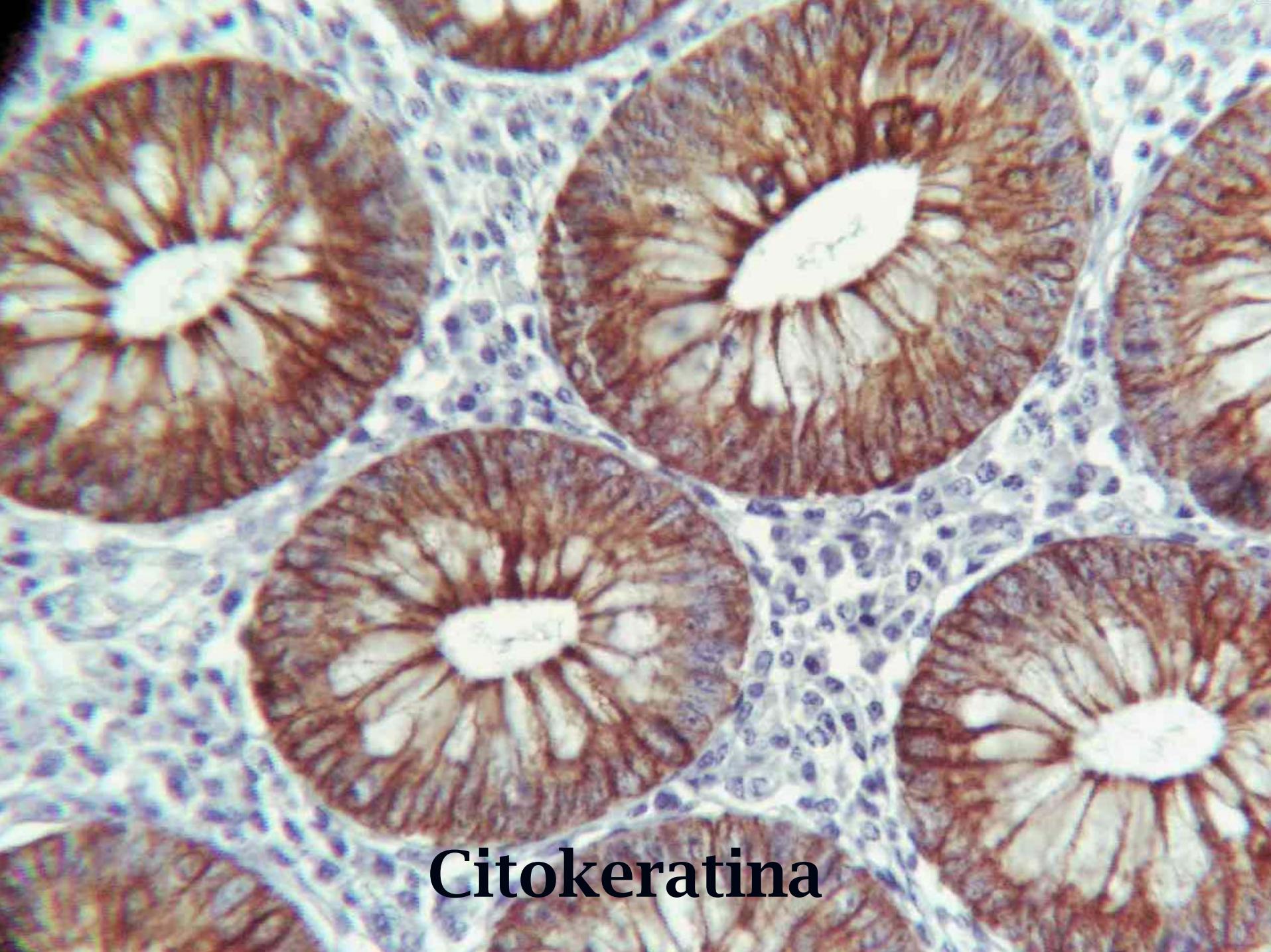
Actina Musculo Liso

CD20

This image shows immunohistochemical staining of tissue sections. The staining highlights clusters of cells with a brownish-red color, indicating the presence of the CD20 antigen. These stained cells are primarily located in the center and lower right of the frame. The background consists of unstained tissue with some greenish-yellow staining, likely from hematoxylin or another counterstain. The overall pattern suggests a lymphoid infiltrate, possibly in a lymph node or similar tissue.

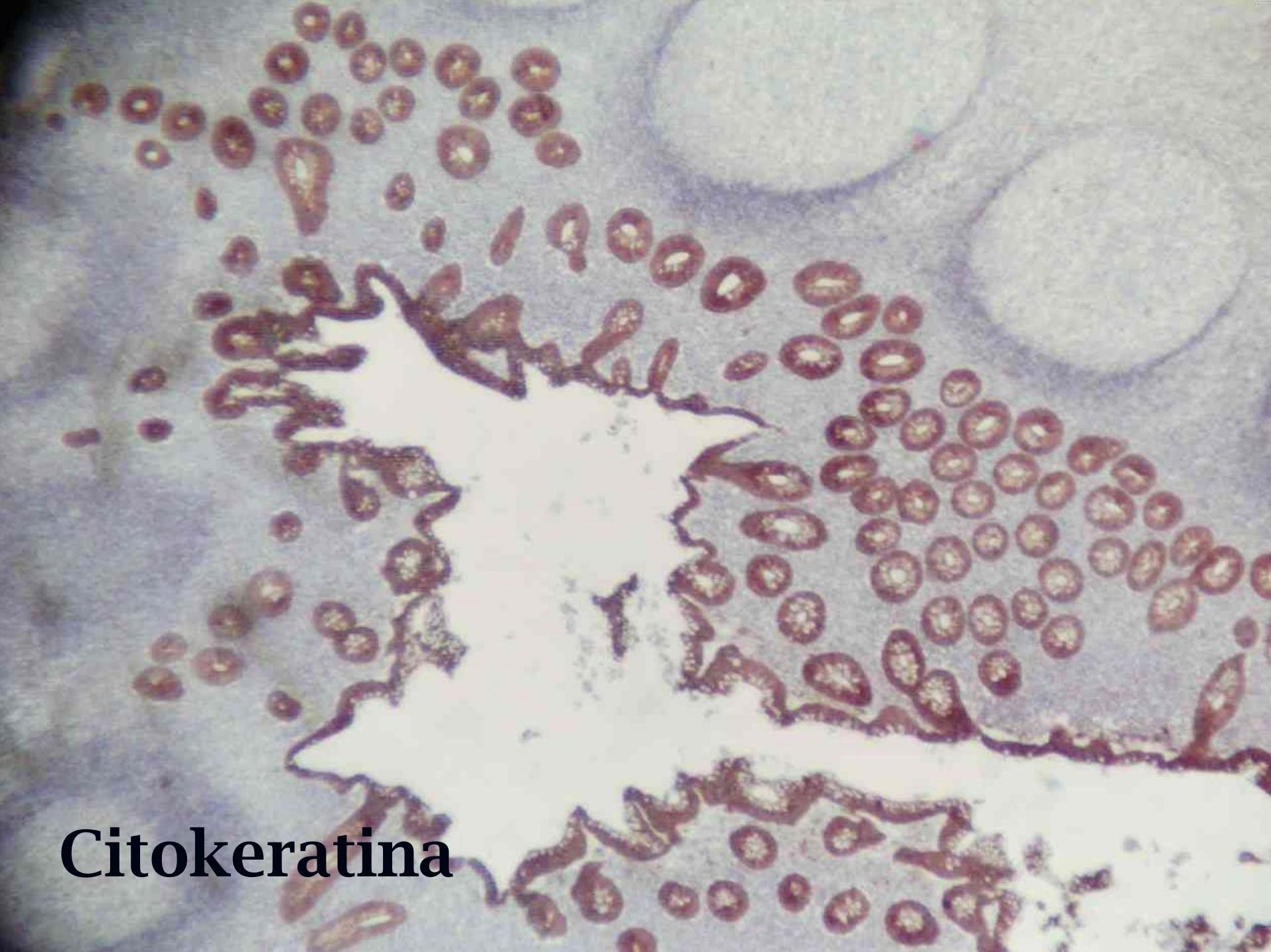
A light micrograph showing a tissue section. There is a prominent, dark brown, branching vascular network. The surrounding tissue has a granular appearance with some darker, reddish-brown areas. The overall color palette is dominated by shades of brown, tan, and grey.

CD43

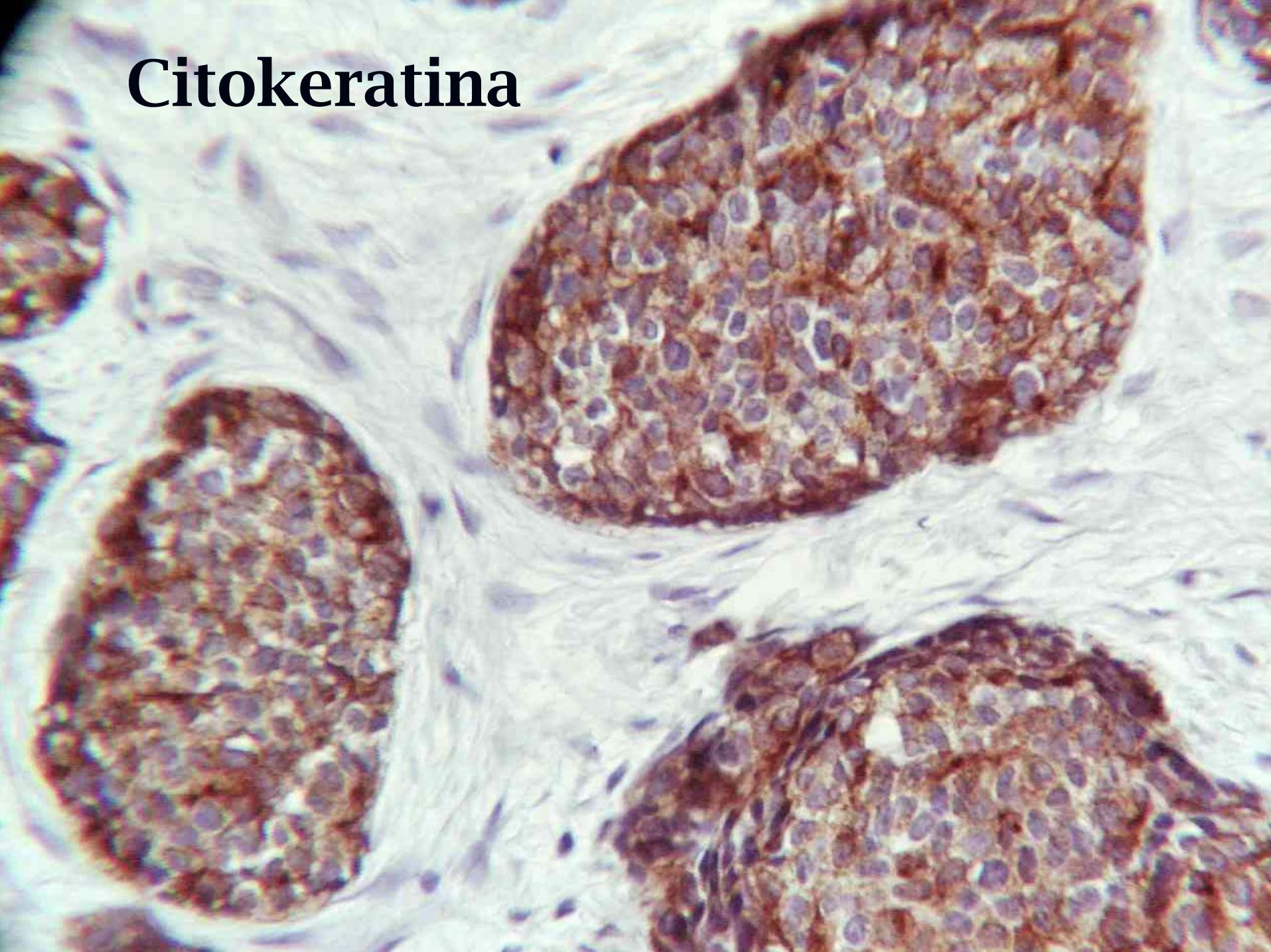


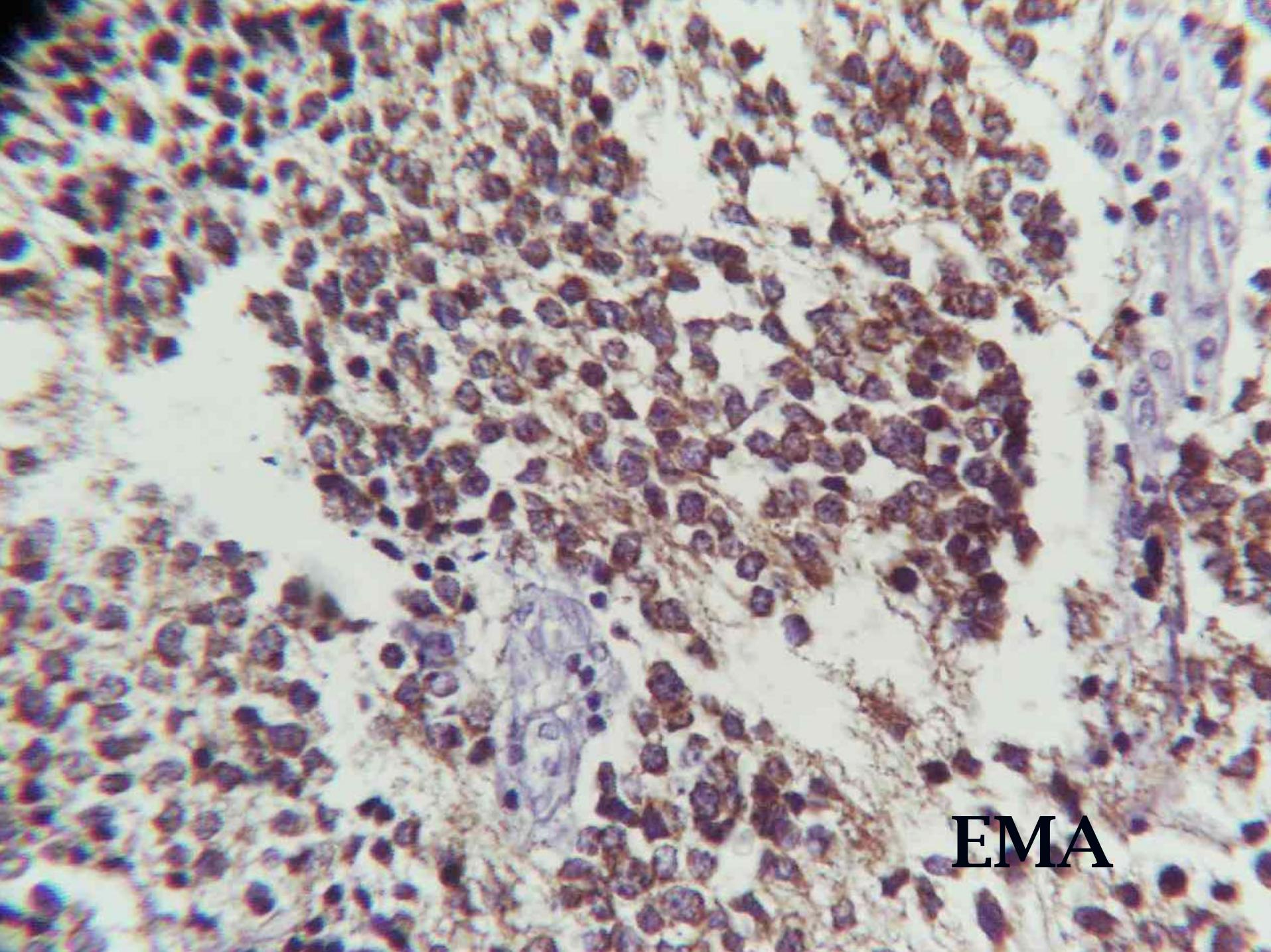
Citokeratina

Citokeratina

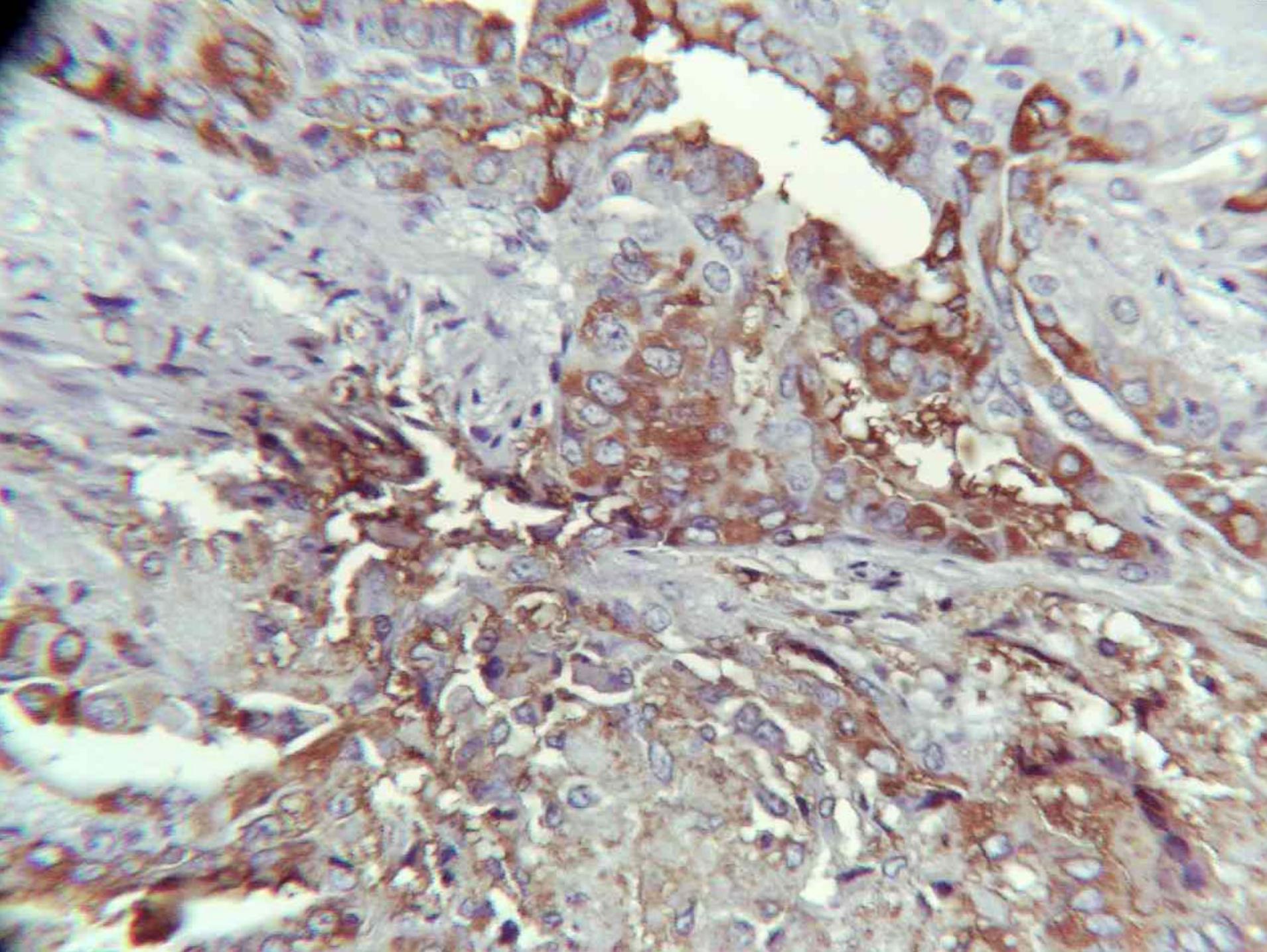


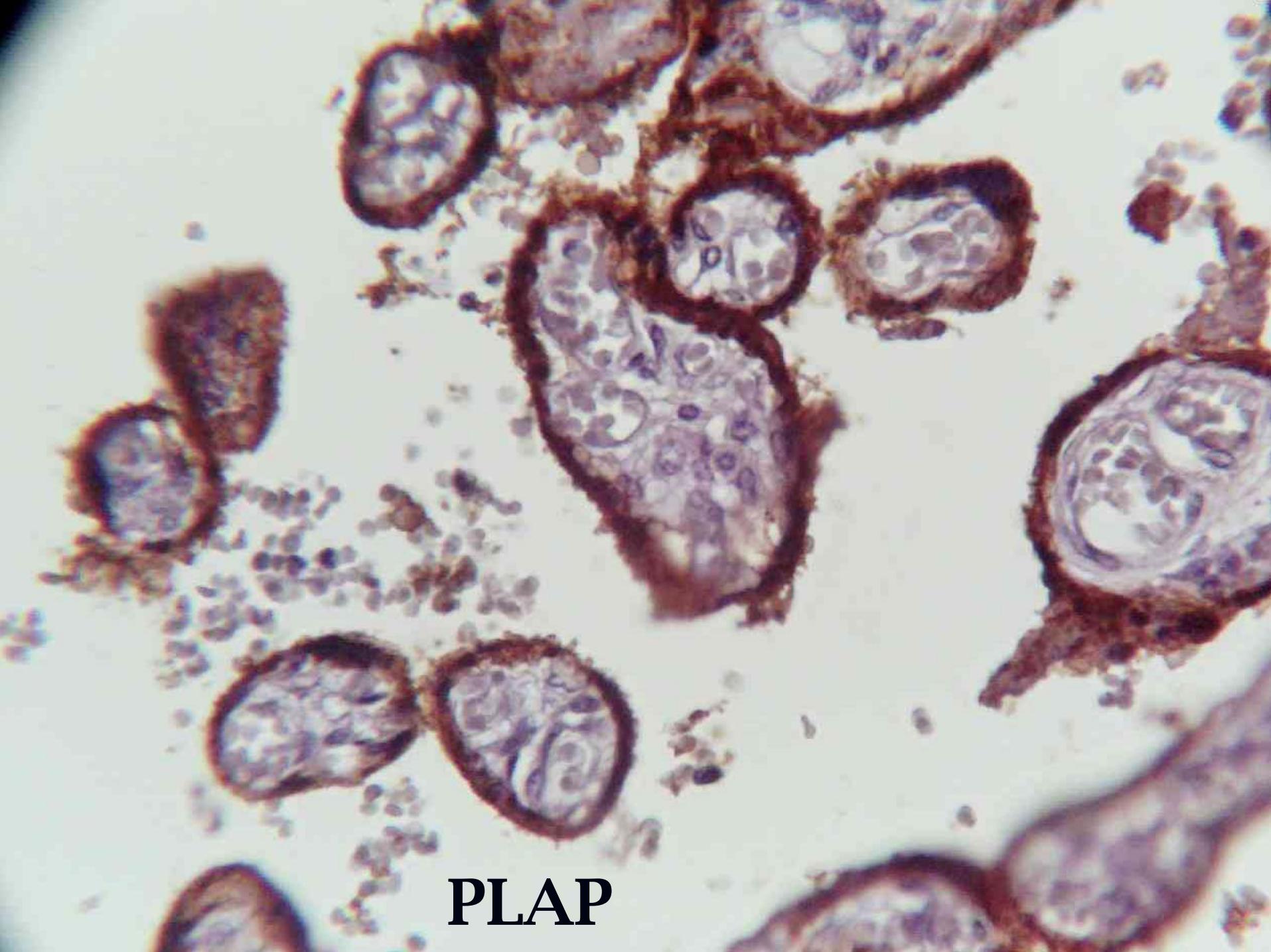
Citokeratina



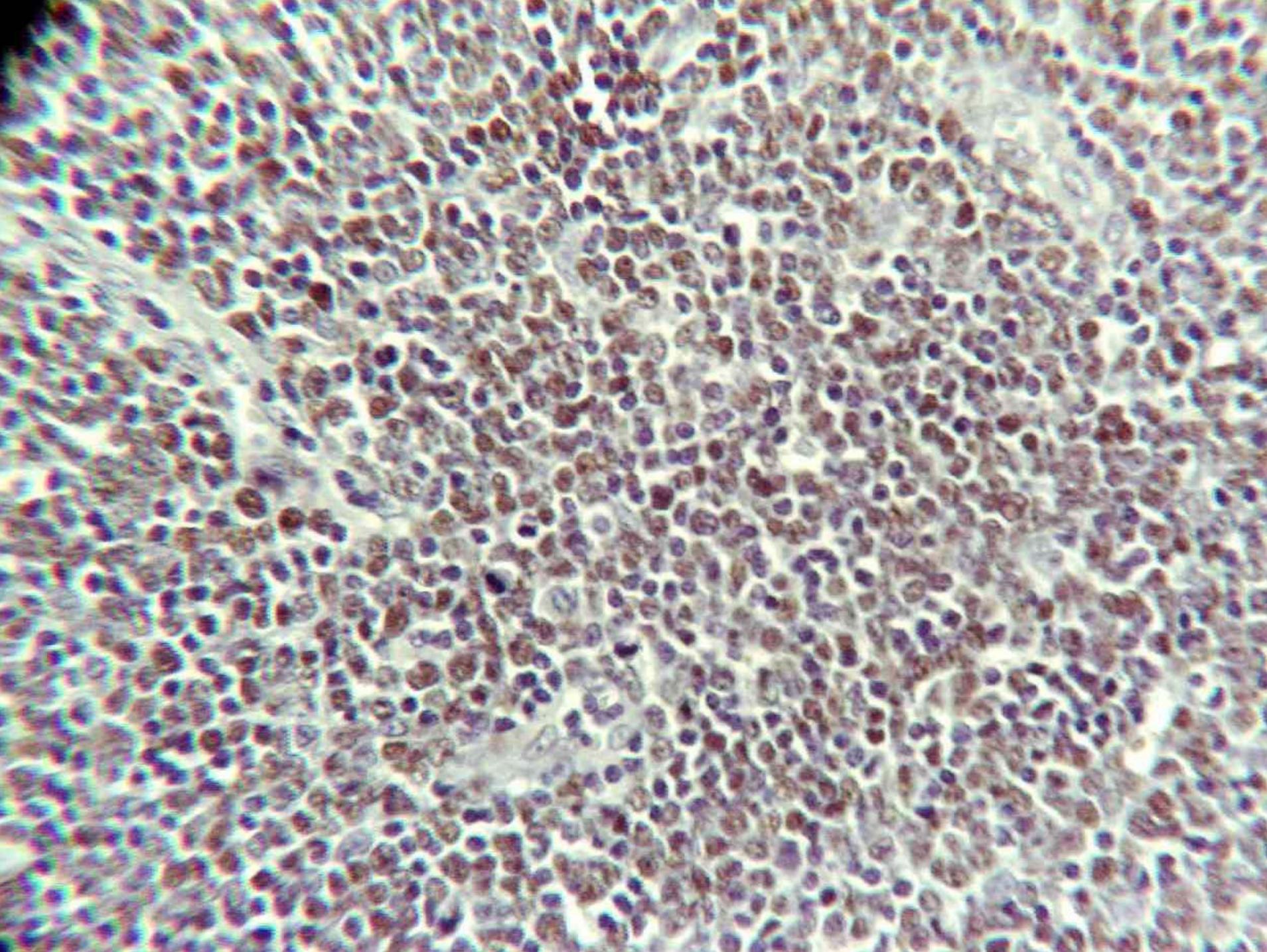


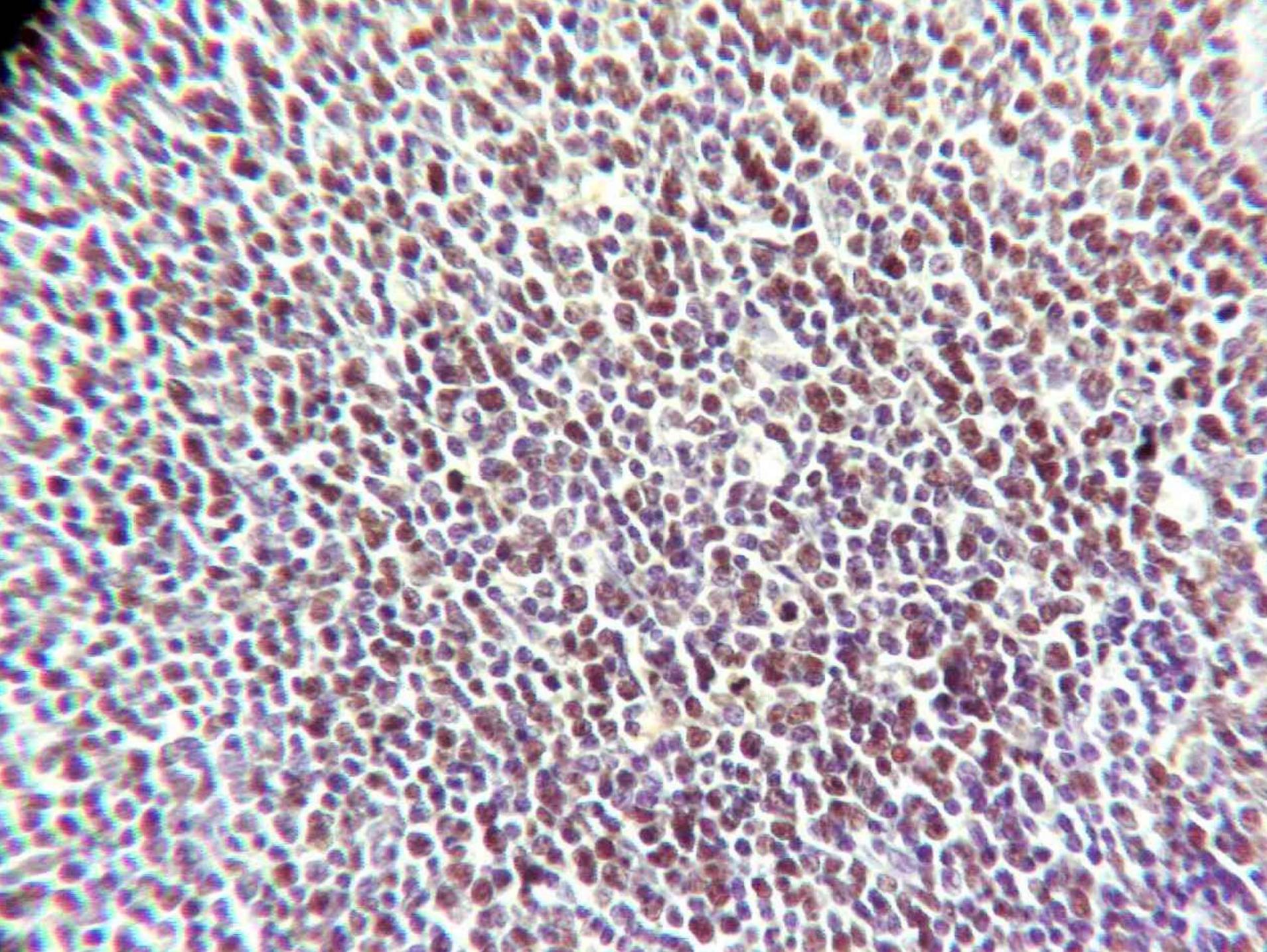
EMA

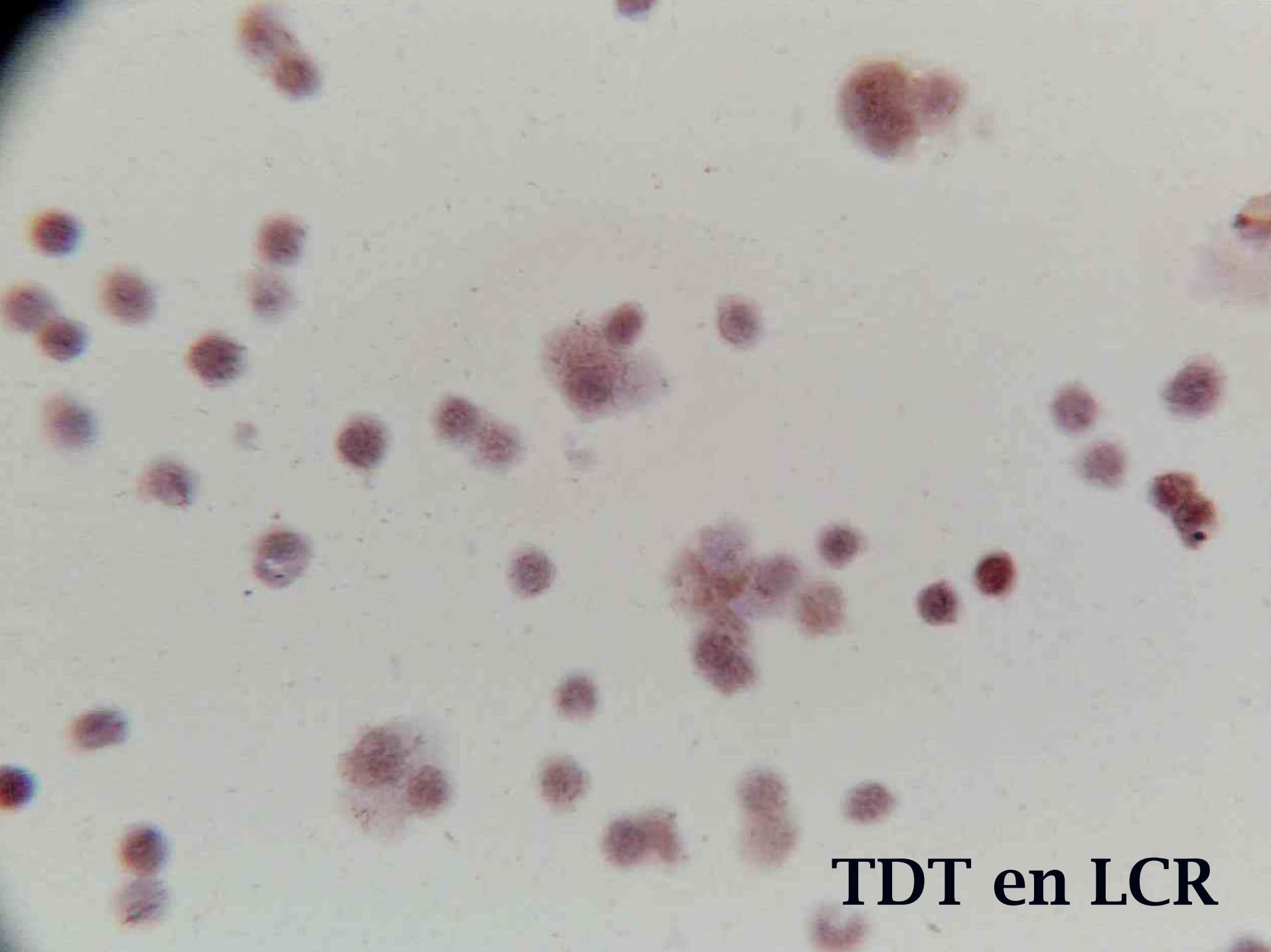


A light micrograph showing several tissue sections. The sections are stained with a purple hue, indicating the presence of the enzyme PLAP. Some sections show distinct, dark brown, granular deposits, while others appear more diffuse or have irregular borders. The background is white, and the overall image has a slightly grainy texture.

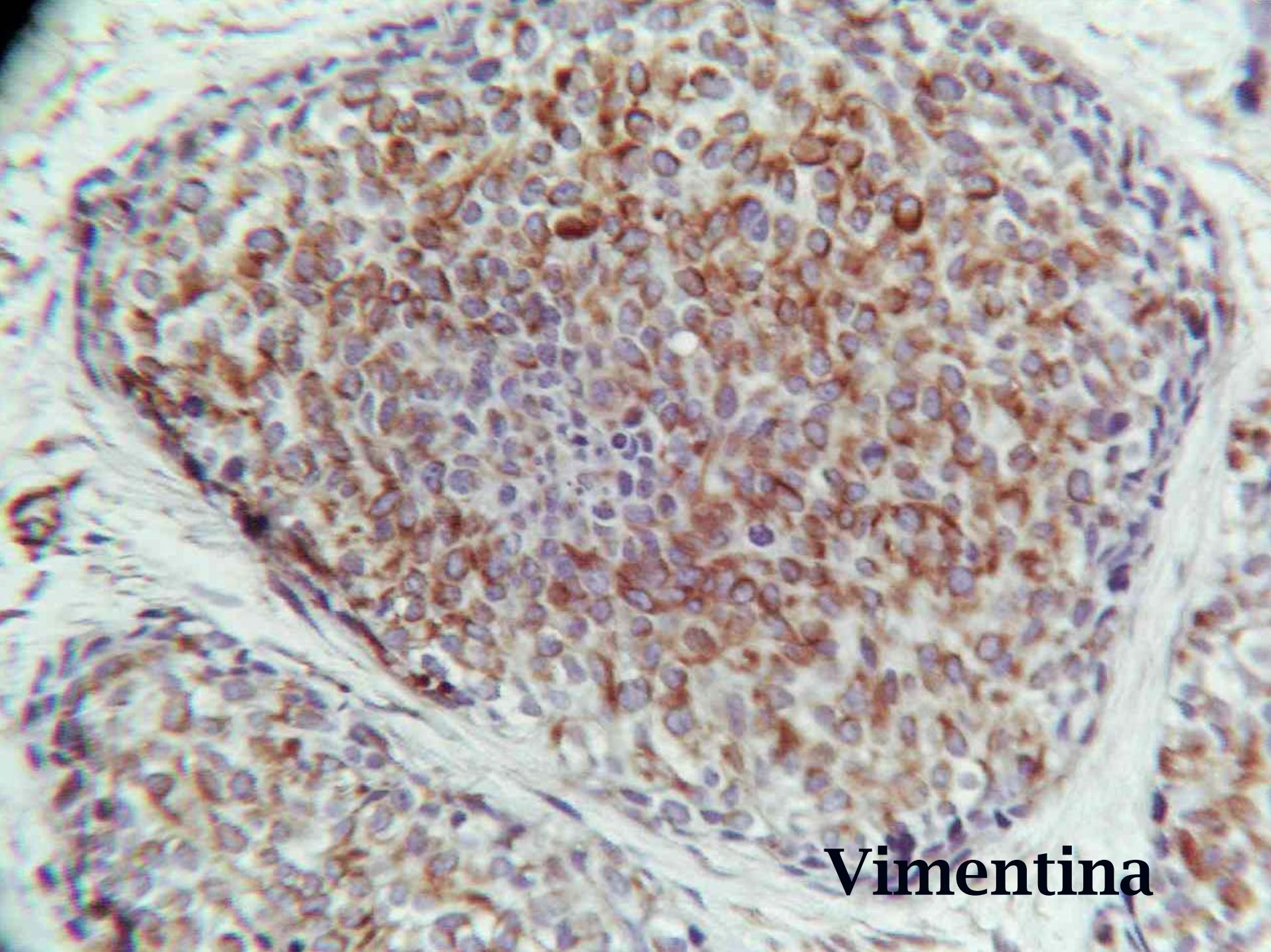
PLAP



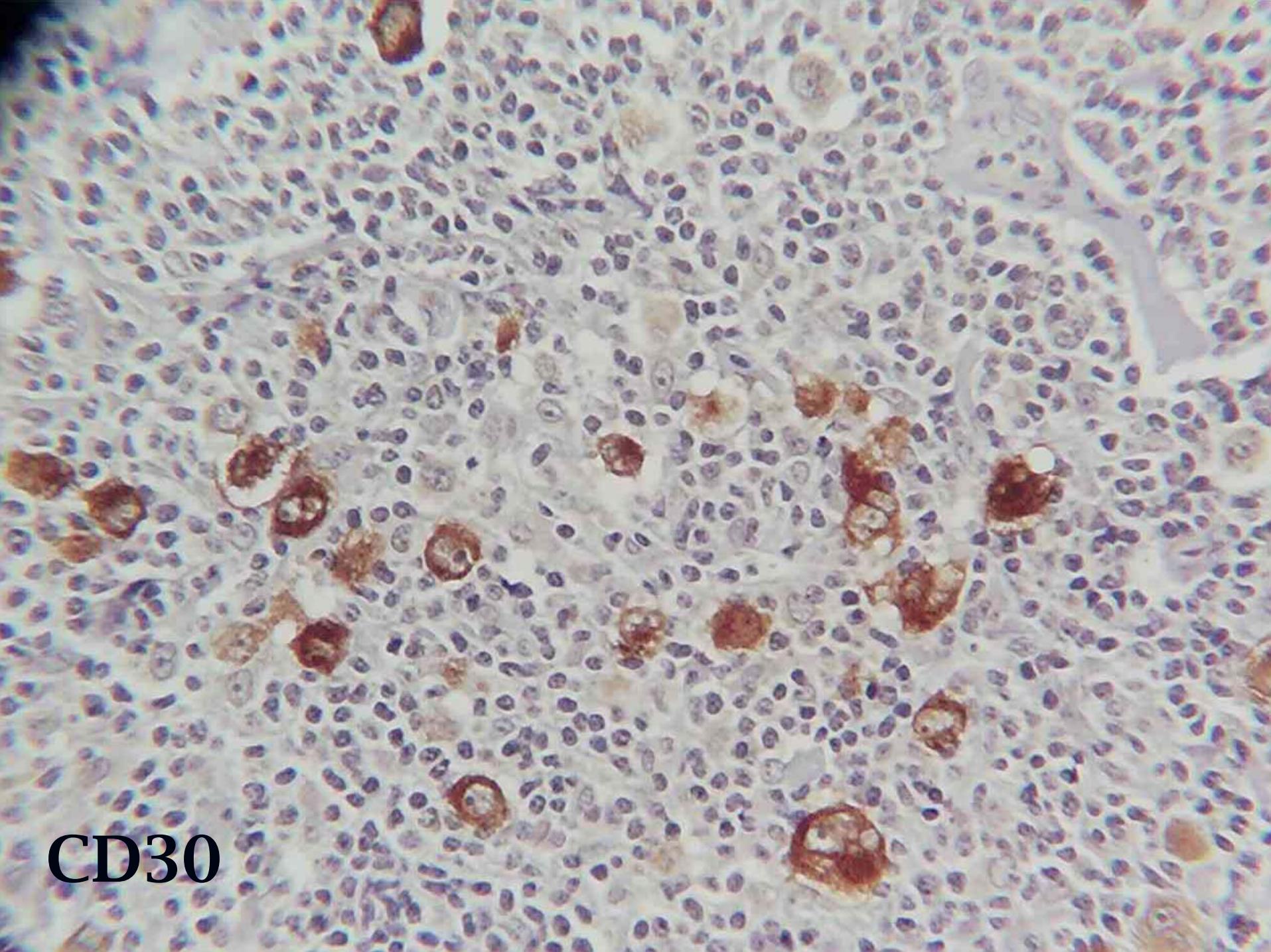


A microscopic image showing numerous red blood cells. Many of these cells contain dark, reddish-brown, irregularly shaped inclusions, which are characteristic of target cells. The background is a light grey.

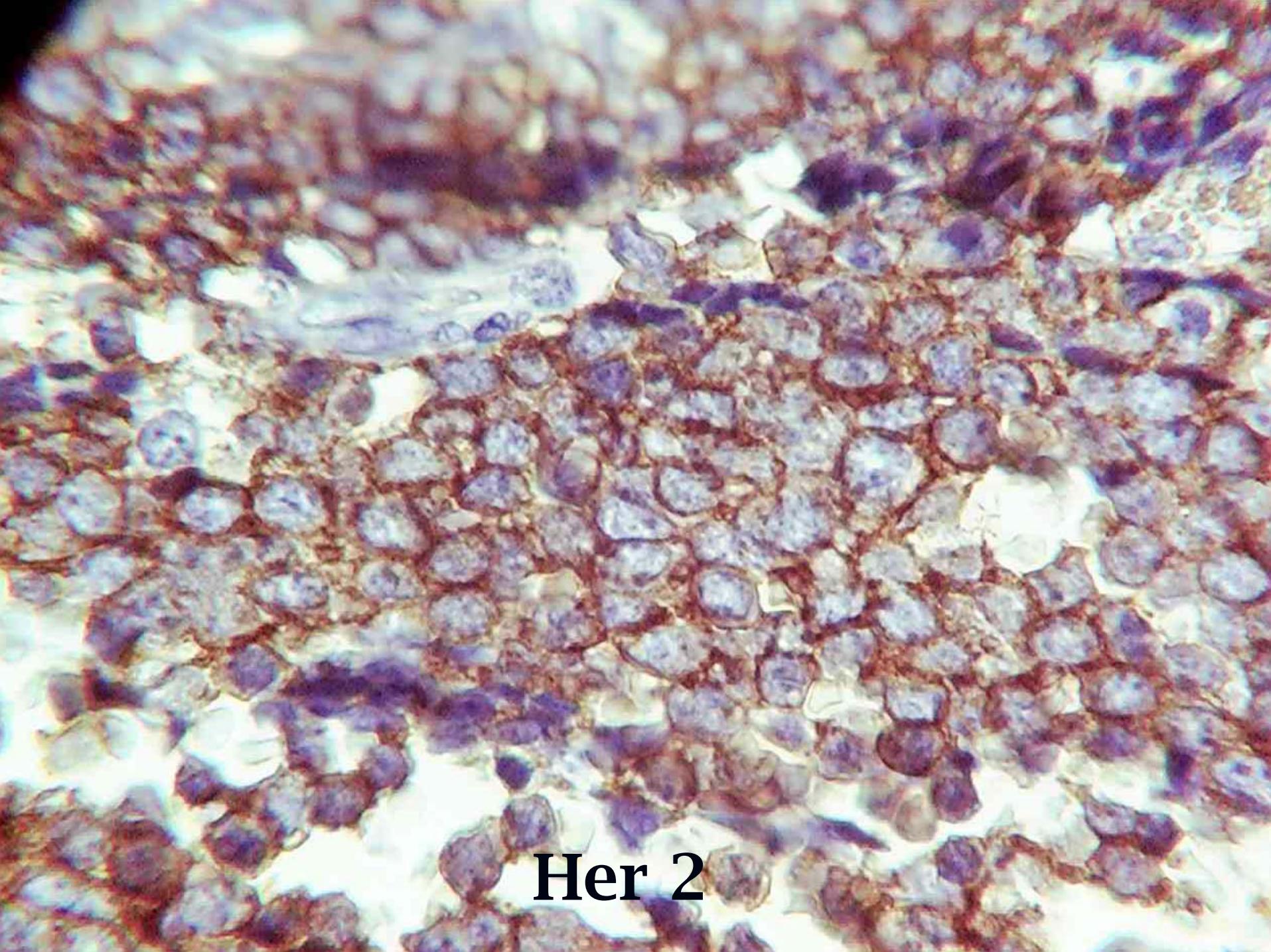
TDT en LCR

A light micrograph showing a tissue section. The nuclei of the cells are stained a dark reddish-brown color, while the cytoplasm is unstained or very lightly stained. The overall pattern is a dense arrangement of cells with distinct nuclei.

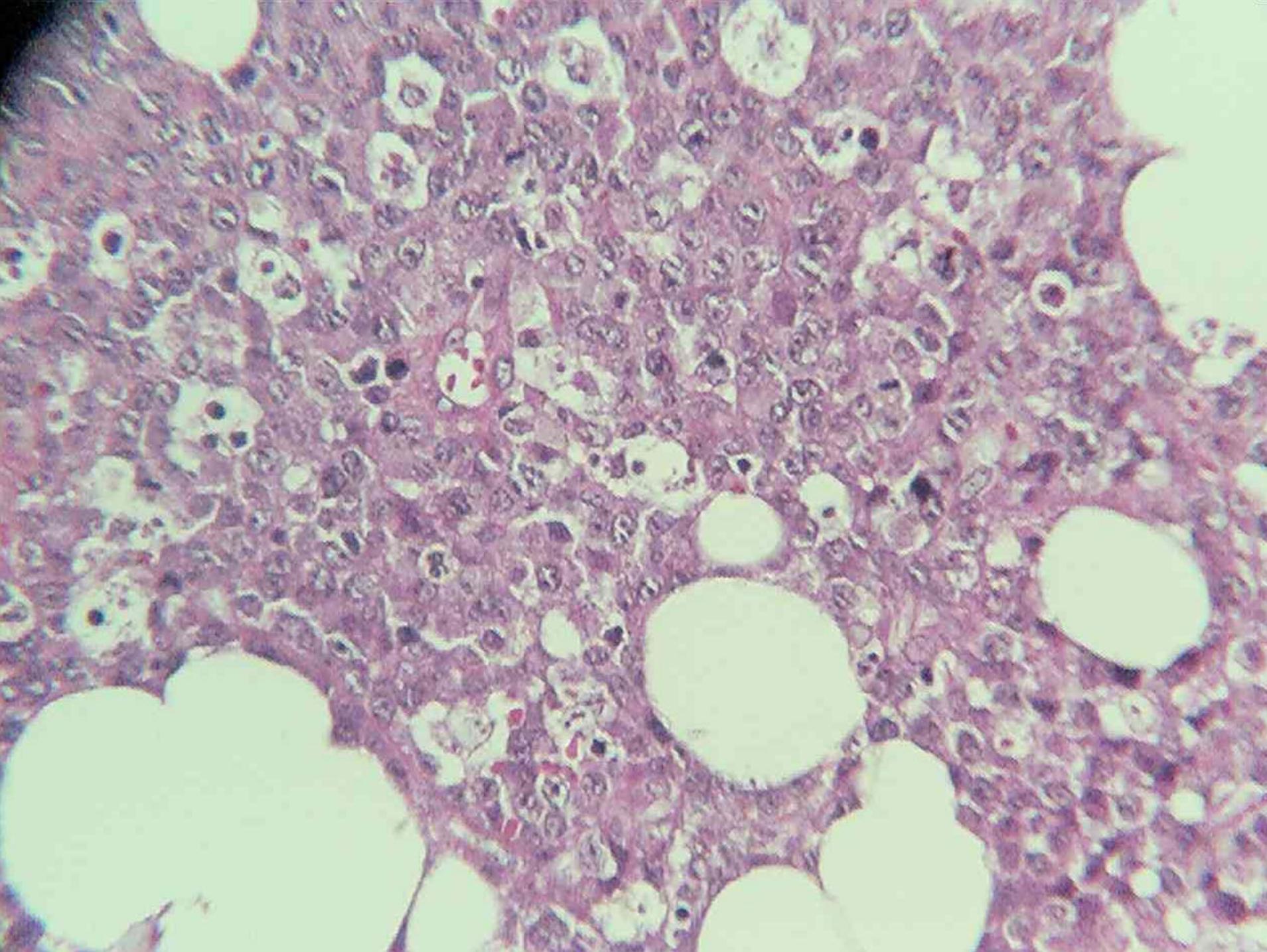
Vimentina

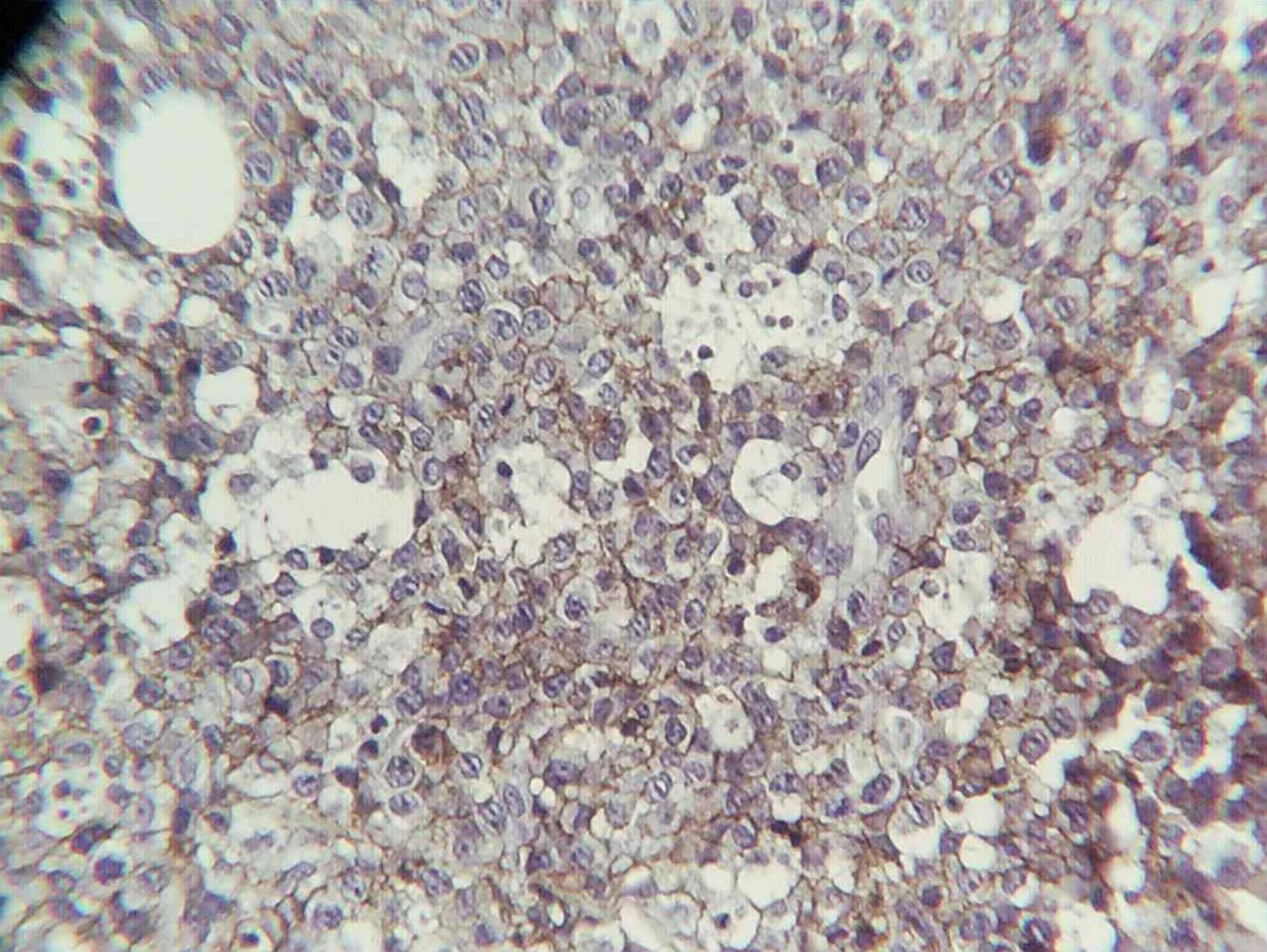


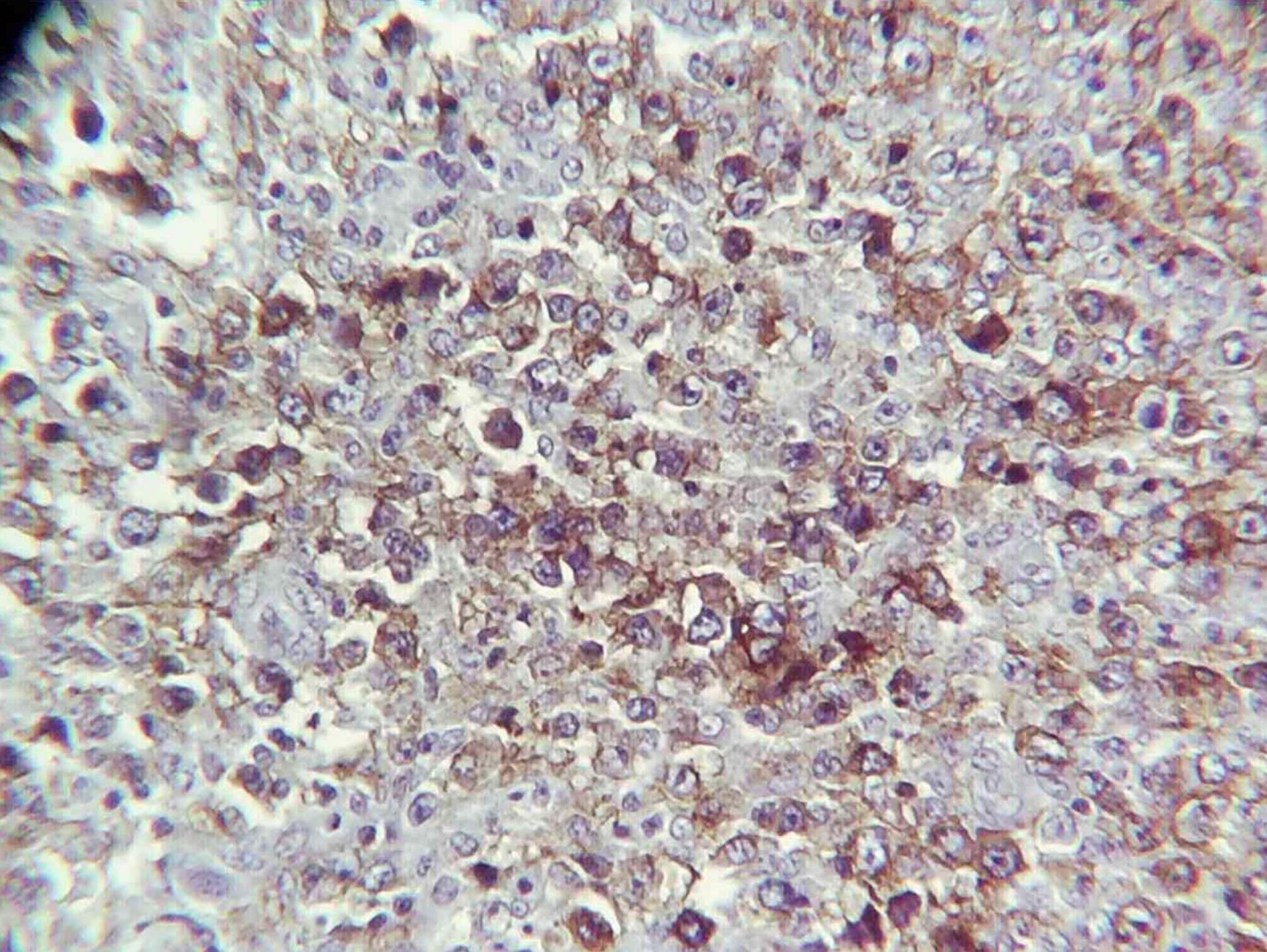
CD30

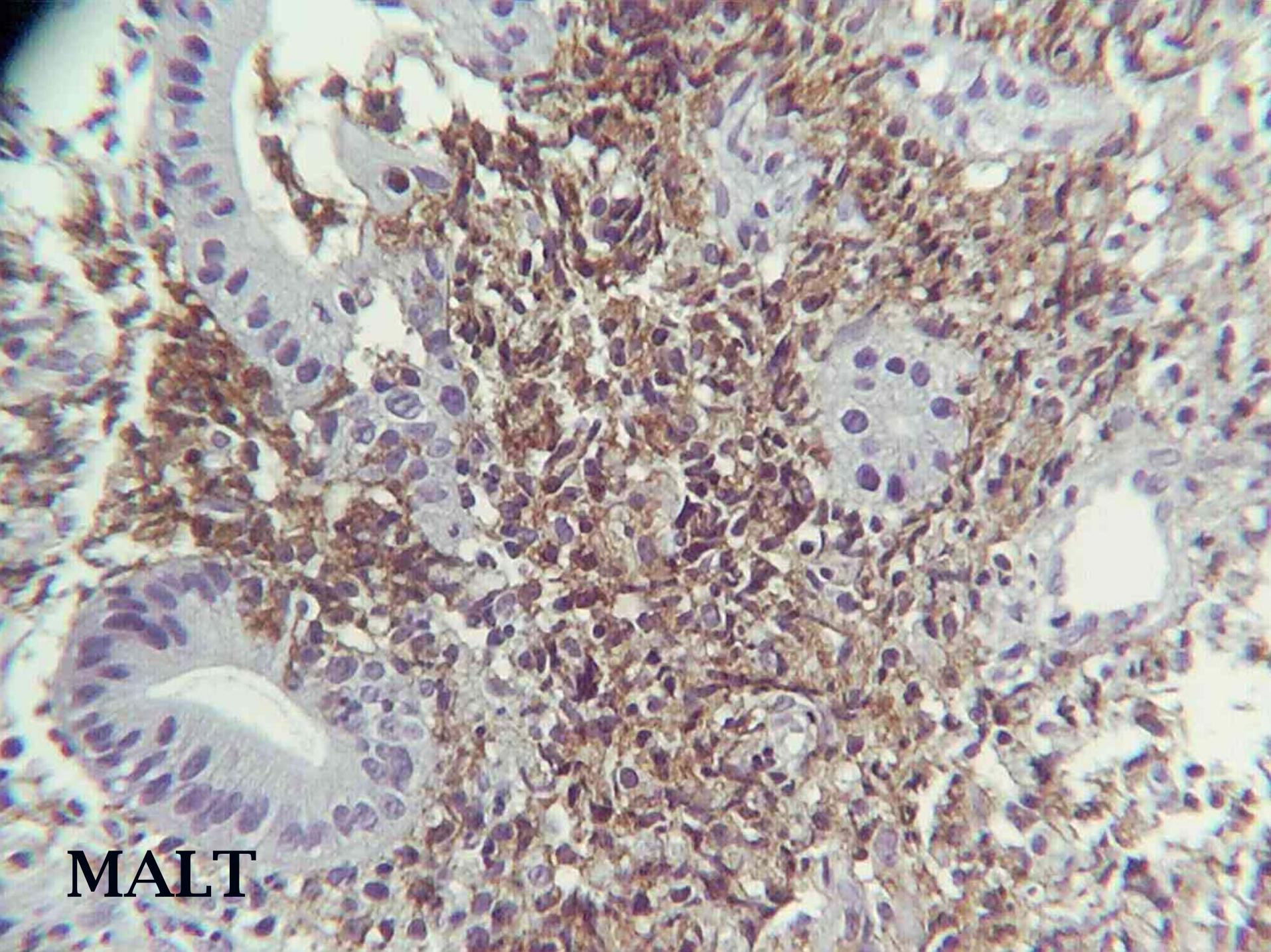


Her 2



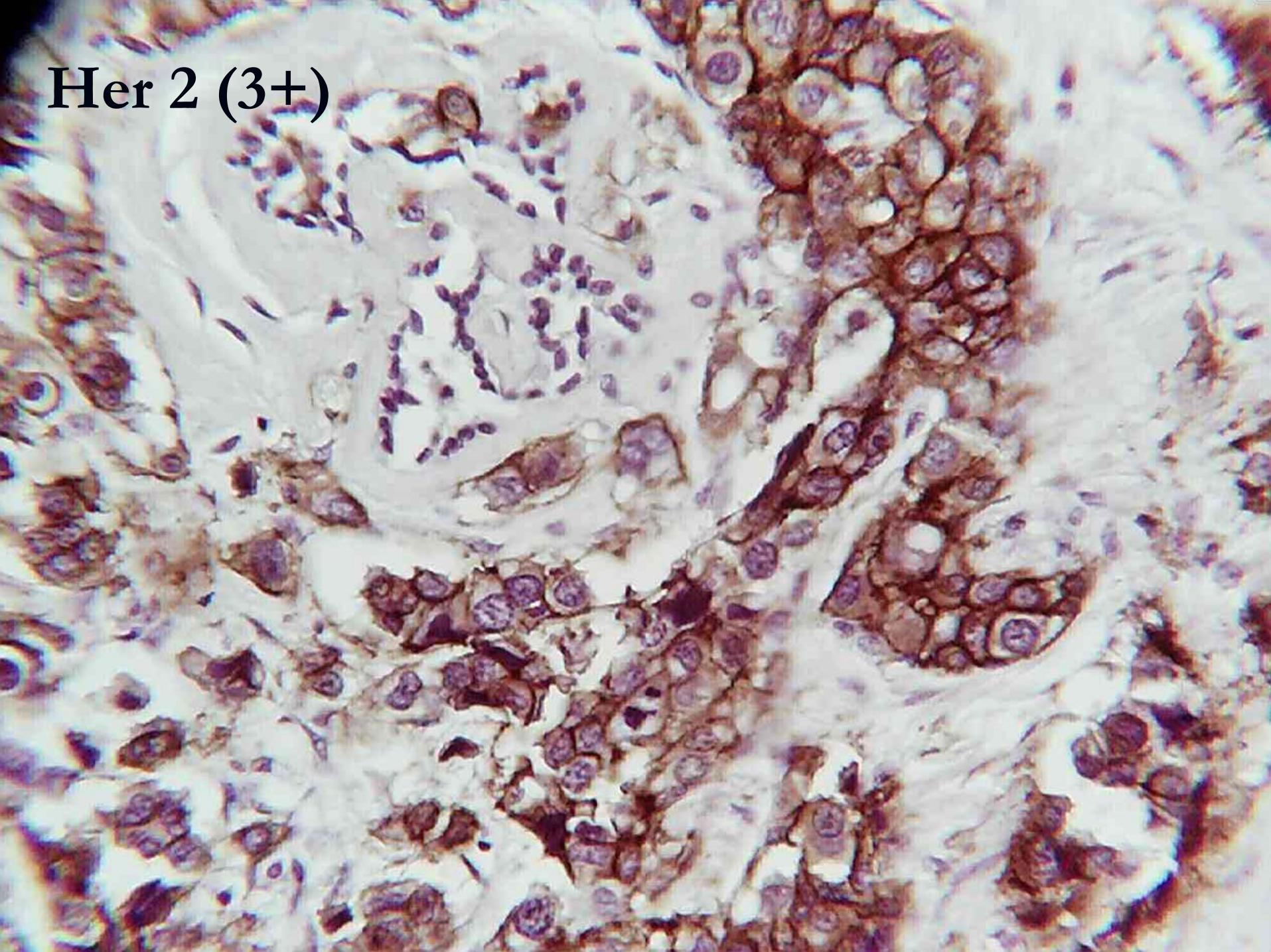


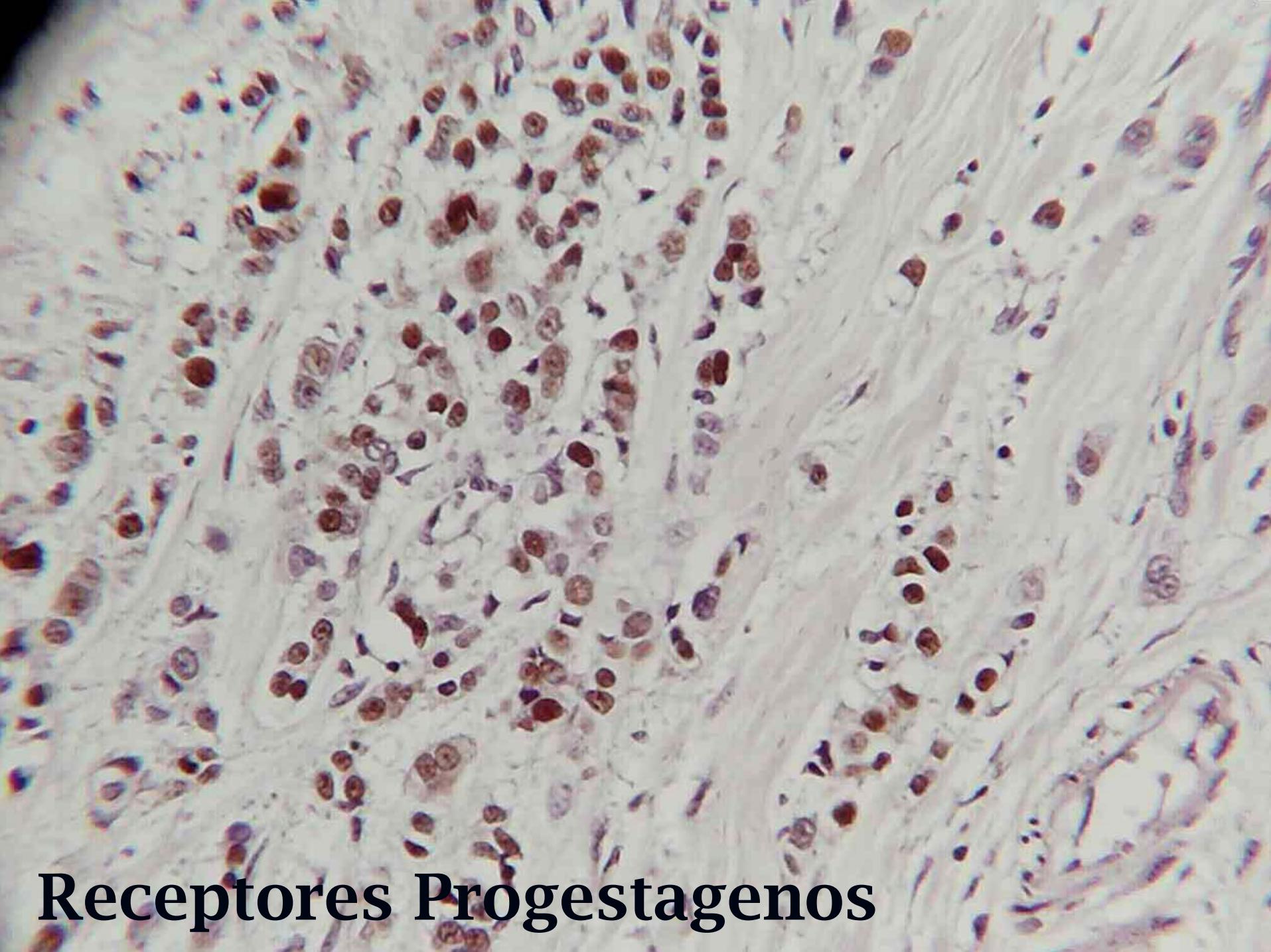




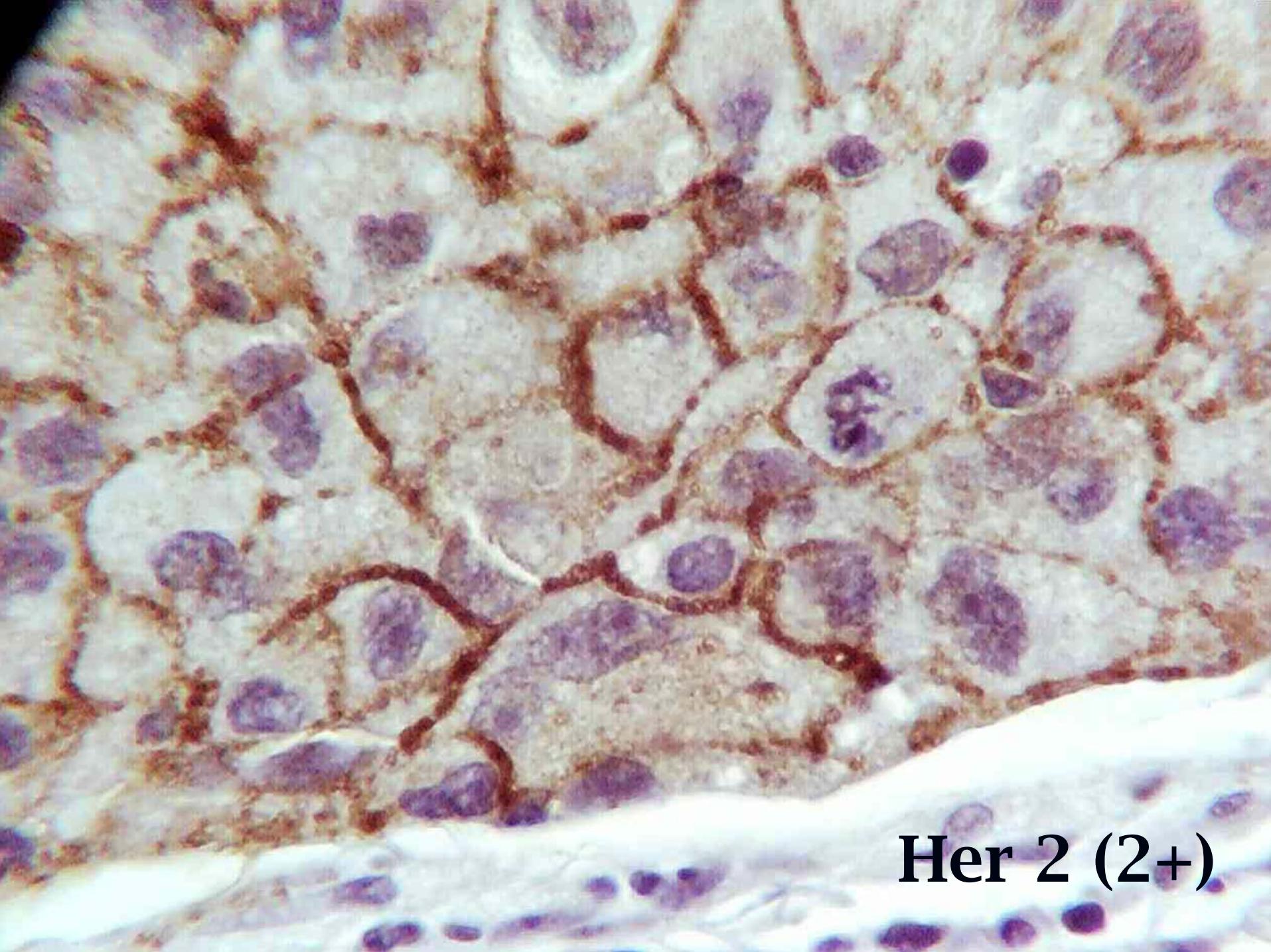
MALT

Her 2 (3+)





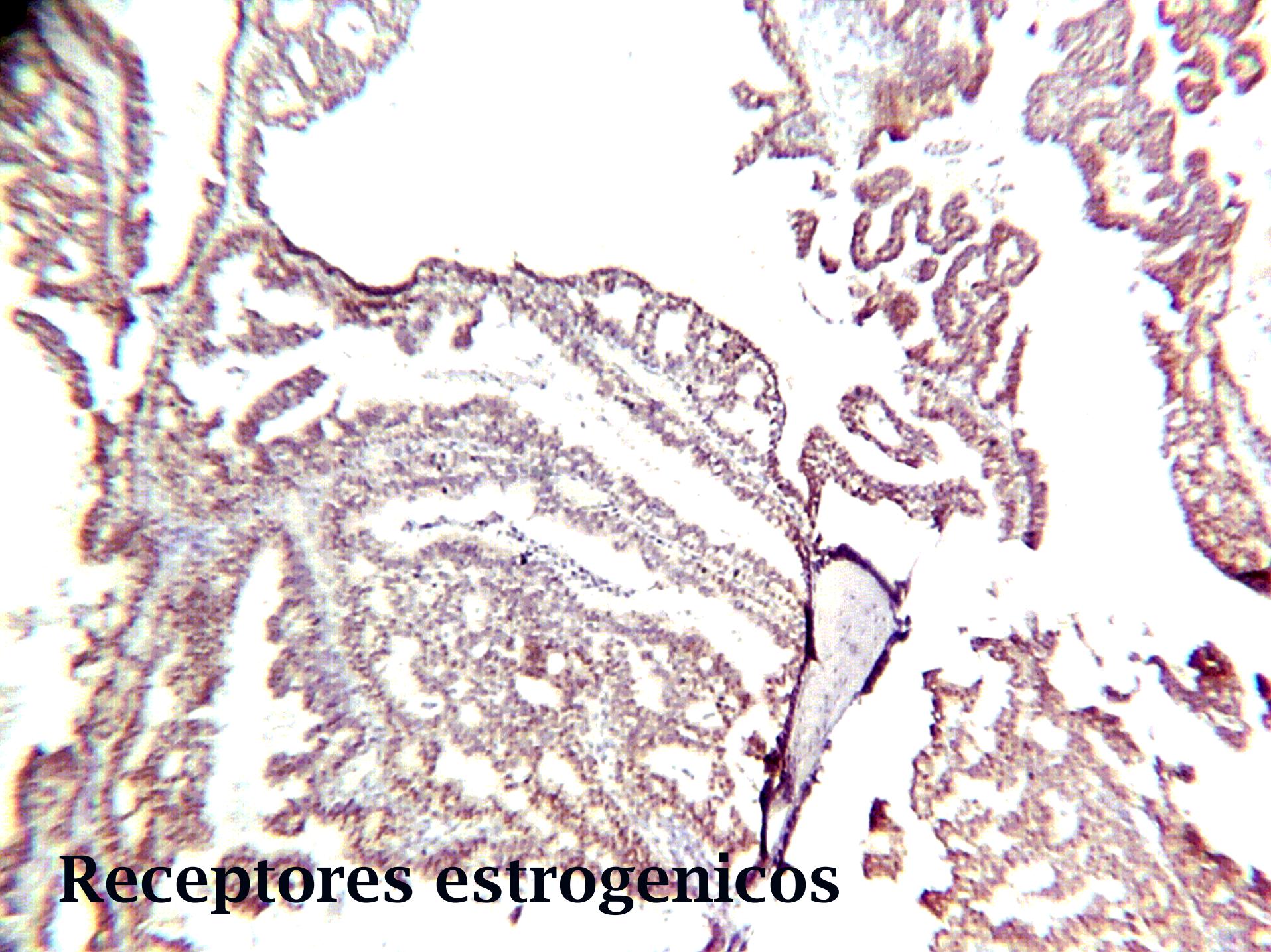
Receptores Progestagenos



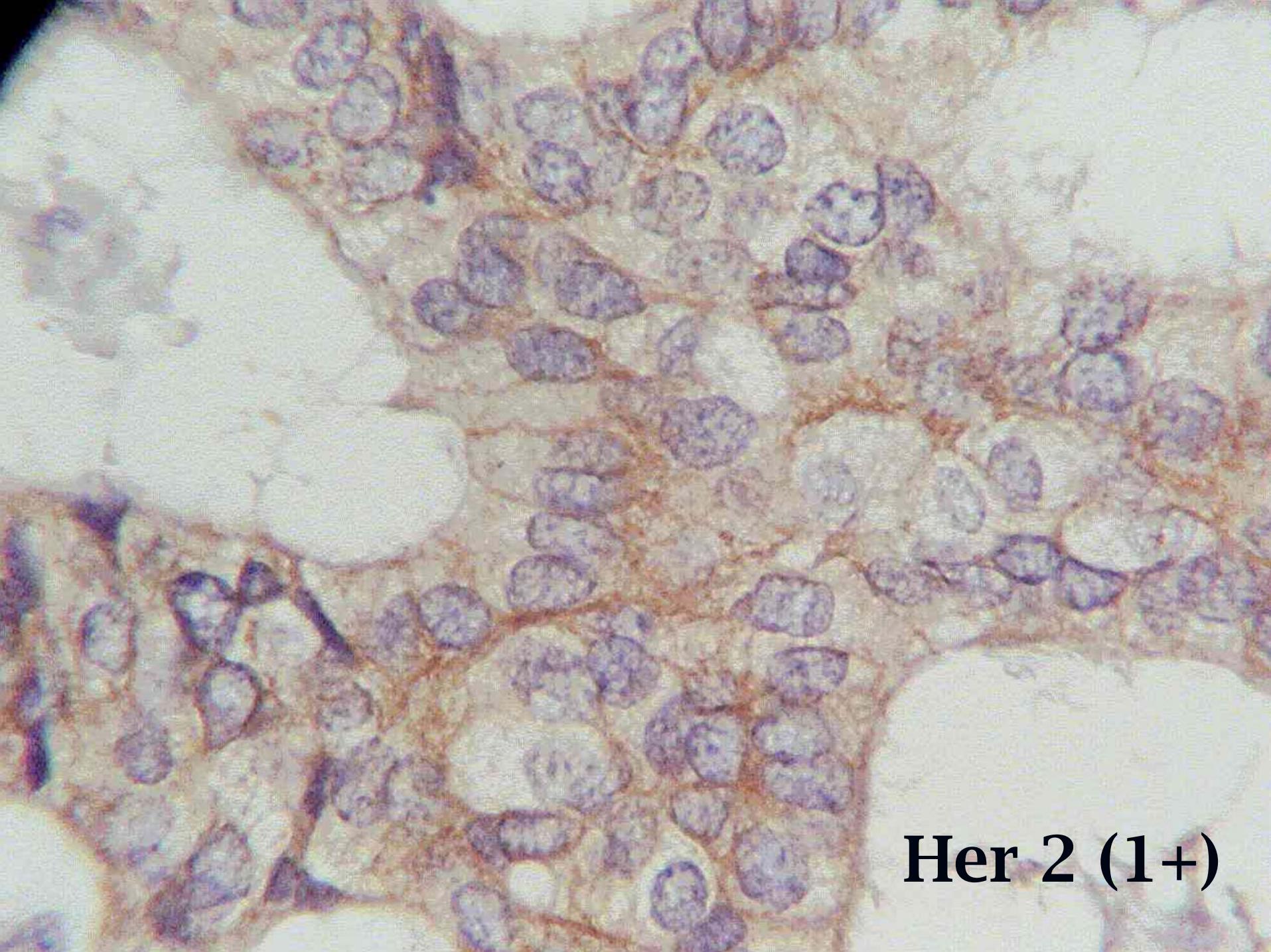
Her 2 (2+)



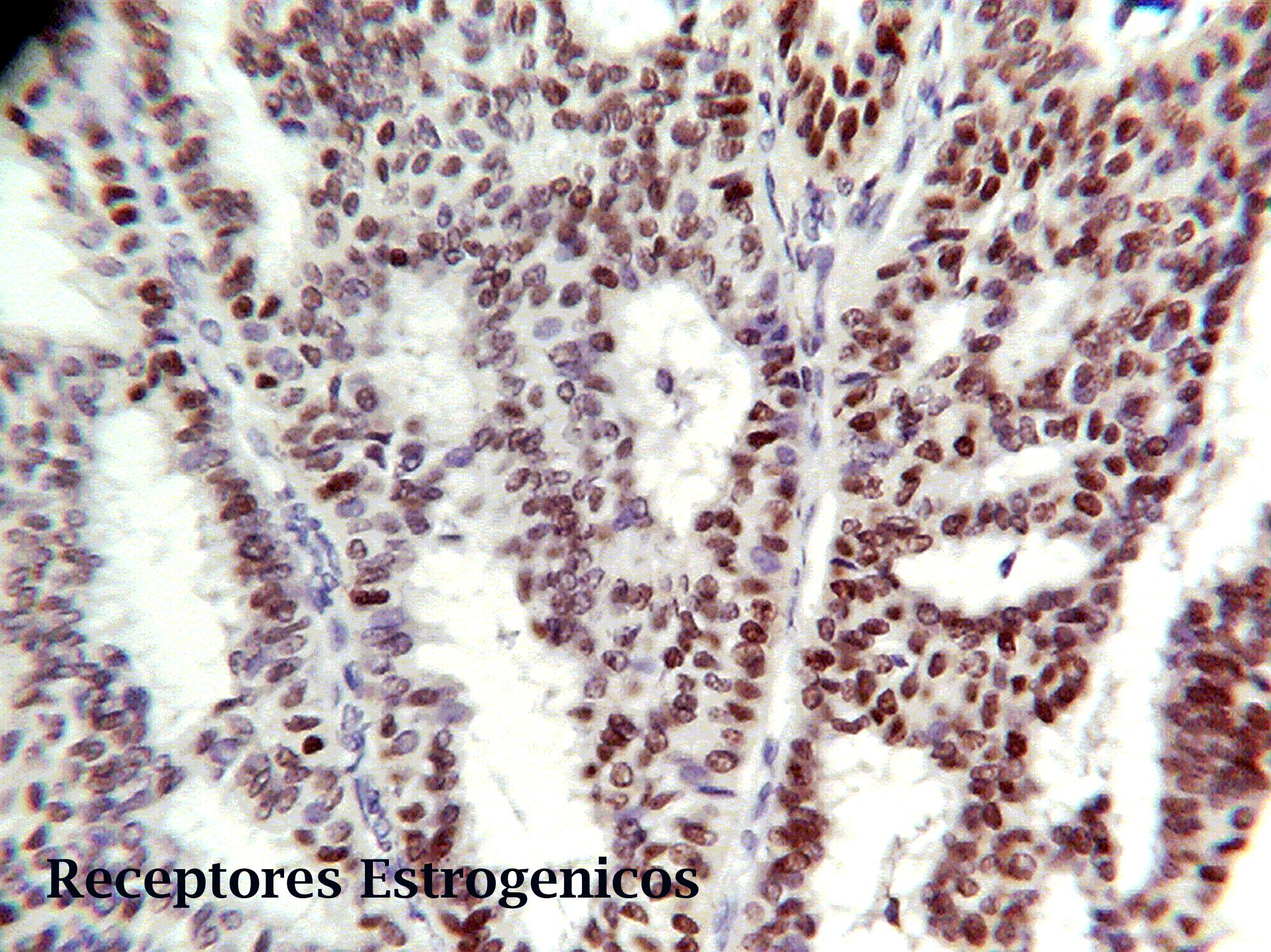
Her 2 (3+)



Receptores estrogenicos



Her 2 (1+)



Receptores Estrogenicos

iii Gracias !!!