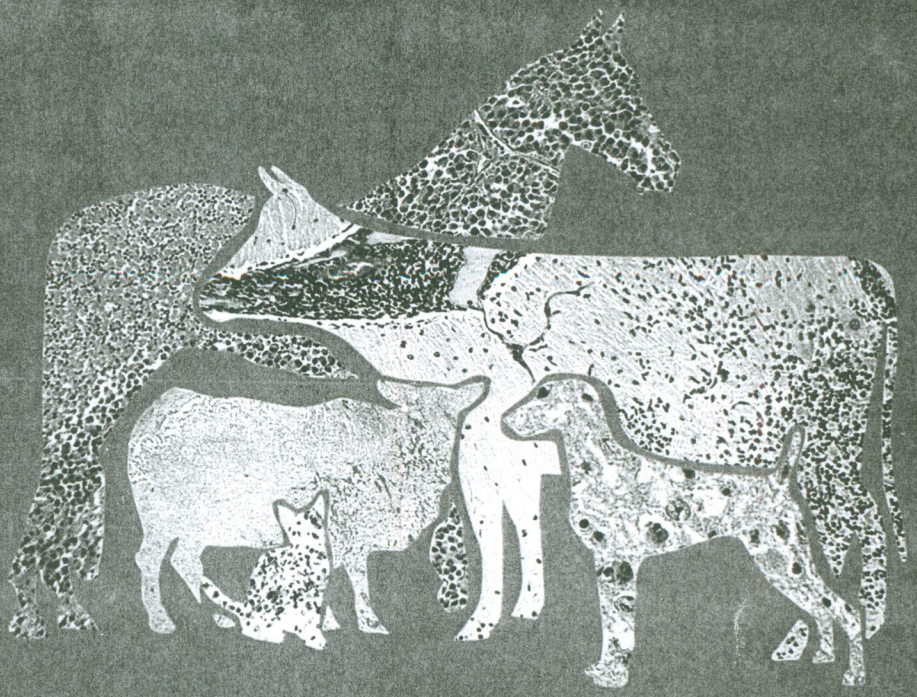
Proceedings and Programme



ESVP 2003

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ESVP

BSTP

C ACID ON THE OF SHEEP: AN PHOMETRICAL STUDY

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ilage. Because of its proven antation. In this study, sheep were ge under natural conditions, in order n the ovine immune system.

ep each and were administered orally for 7 weeks. Then animals were s) were collected for histological and and IgM were used to study the Furthermore, the occurence of ohistochemical detection of Ki67 and

mph nodes and spleen was found was significantly reduced in the high f the thymus was decreased in high may be responsible for the thymic ells in lymph nodes and ileum

nune response of sheep by inducing

POSTER 24: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CYTOKERATINS AND FILAGGRIN IN CANINE CUTANEOUS TUMORS

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Introduction

The aim of this study is to analyse the profiles of some cytokeratins (CKs), and filaggrin in canine squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) and various trichogenic tumors to investigate the relationship between differentiation antigens expression and cell morphology, as well as its utilities to discriminate benign and malignant keratinized epithelia tumors.

Material and Methods

Formalin-fixed tissue simples from 20 SCC, 25 trichoblastomas, 25 pilomatricomas and 20 trichoepithelioma were used. Monoclonal antibodies RCK102, AE1/AE3, MNF116, (Dako®), and polyclonal antibody anti-profilaggrin (Zymed®) were used for the immunohistochemical study (avidin-biotin-peroxidase method).

Results

RCK102 reacted with the mayority of basalioid cells of SCC and trichogenic tumors. AE1/AE3 stained diferenciated keratinocytes of SCC (frequently with a heterogeneous or chessboard pattern) and trichoepitheliomas; moreover, groups of basalioid cells and differenciated keratinocytes reacted in some trichoblastomas. MNF116 stained basalioid cells similarly to RCK102. The antibody anti-profilaggrin failed to detect this protein in the mayority of SCC as well as in trichoblastomas and pilomatrichomas, but reacted with many keratinocytes of the granular (keratohyaline granules) and horny layers of trichoepitheliomas (same pattern of normal keratinized epithelia).

Discussion

Alterations in the CKs profiles and lack of filaggrin expression occur in canine SCC, whereas the mayority of trichogenic tumors retained the pattern of differenciation expected for keratinized epithelia; nonetheless, pilomatricomas and some trichoblastomas, without thichogenic pattern, exhibited a heterogeneous pattern for CKs 1/10. Filaggrin seems to be a good marked for tumor of the follicular upper part. It remains to be determined whether the lack of filaggrin expression by differenciated keratinocytes of SCC could be related with their malignant potencial as it has been suggested for some human SCC.