

- 4 Immunohistochemical study of squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix using keratin(56kd and 68kd) antibodies in different clinical stages . J.Nagata, K.Okabe, K.Fujiwara, T.Tanaka, T.Hirata, Y.Nutahara, H.Satoh, Y.Mutai, Y.Negishi, Dept.Obst.and Gynec.,Tokyo Med.College,Tokyo.

Immunohistochemical study of squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix using 56kd keratin and 68kd keratin antibodies was performed.In the cases of CIS(Stage0) (n=25),there were three types of staining of which type 1 had both 56kd and 68kd negative(n=7),type 2 had 56kd positive and 68kd negative(n=15),and type 3 had both 56kd and 68kd positive(n=3).In the cases of invasive carcinoma(StageI,II,III) (n=23),there were two types of staining of which one type had 56kd positive and 68kd negative(n=17),and another type had both positive(n=6).Lack of keratin seen in the 7 cases of CIS means high degree of immaturity of squamous epithelium.The staining with only 56kd keratin positive means immature squamous metaplasia.Except for the keratin negative CIS,with keratin staining two groups were separated of which one group was 56kd positive and 68kd negative,and another group was both keratin positive.This result suggested that squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix was derived from two types of epithelium which had different degree of squamous differentiation.

- 5 Immunohistochemical study on the expression of carbohydrate antigens in uterine cervical carcinomas. T.Tsukada, S.Honma, M.Nakamura, S.Honda, S.Kodama, K.Kanazawa, K.Tanaka, T.Kaneko*, T.Ooshima*, T.Marunashi*, T.Takahashi*, S.Sasagawa*, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Niigata Univ. Sch. Med., Niigata, *Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Niigata Cancer Center Hosp., Niigata

The expression of 6 kinds of carbohydrate antigens was studied immunohistochemically in 11 normal cervical squamous epithelia and 44 cervical squamous cell carcinomas. CA-50 and CA19-9 were observed in carcinomas of 54.5% and 50.0% of patients examined respectively, while both of them were expressed in all of normal epithelia. Sialyl SSEA-1 was observed in normal epithelia of 36.4% of cases and 56.8% of cervical carcinomas.The expression of DU-PAN-2, SSEA-1, GM3 ganglioside in normal epithelia were found in only one case and 20.4%,13.7%,11.4% of cervical carcinomas respectively. Heterogeneous expression of these antigens was observed among different tumor specimens and among cells within each carcinoma. It is suggested that the characteristic of sialyl SSEA-1 expression is related to lymphnode metastasis. We also find that expression of sialyl SSEA-1 is associated with cell cycle G0.

- 6 Immunohistological studies on the basement membrane and lymph node metastasis in endometrial carcinoma. K.Obata, K.Ohira, M.Oiki, T.Yoshioka, Y.Inoue, K.Noda, Dept. Obst. and Gynec. Kinki Univ. Sch. Med., Osaka.

The present study was designed to elucidate the relationship between lymph node metastasis and the basement membrane in endometrial carcinoma.

Collagen type IV and laminin, both of which constitute the basement membrane, were stained by the ABC technique.

(1) The percentage of the basement membrane in primary foci tended to be lower in the lymph node metastasis group than in the non-metastasis group. (2) The basement membrane was found also in lymph node metastatic foci, where the percentage of the basement membrane was in essential agreement with that in primary foci (3) The proportions of areas containing collagen type IV and laminin were almost comparable in primary foci and metastatic foci. (4) In G1 adenocarcinomas, the percentage of the basement membrane in foci varied greatly from near zero to 80.

It appeared that the characteristics of the basement membrane was more related to the character of tumor cells themselves than the interstitium.