A magnifying glass is positioned over a microscopic slide of pancreatic tissue. The lens of the magnifying glass is centered on the slide, showing a detailed view of the tissue's cellular structure. The text is overlaid on this magnified area.

A 'Clearer' View of Pancreatic Pathology

Seung-Mo Hong, MD, PhD.

**Department of Pathology, Asan Medical Center,
Seoul, Korea**

**Department of Pathology,
Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions,
Baltimore, Maryland**

Dr. Ro's Do Your BeST!

- **B**asic
- **E**njoy
- (effort) **S**tudy
- **T**hink

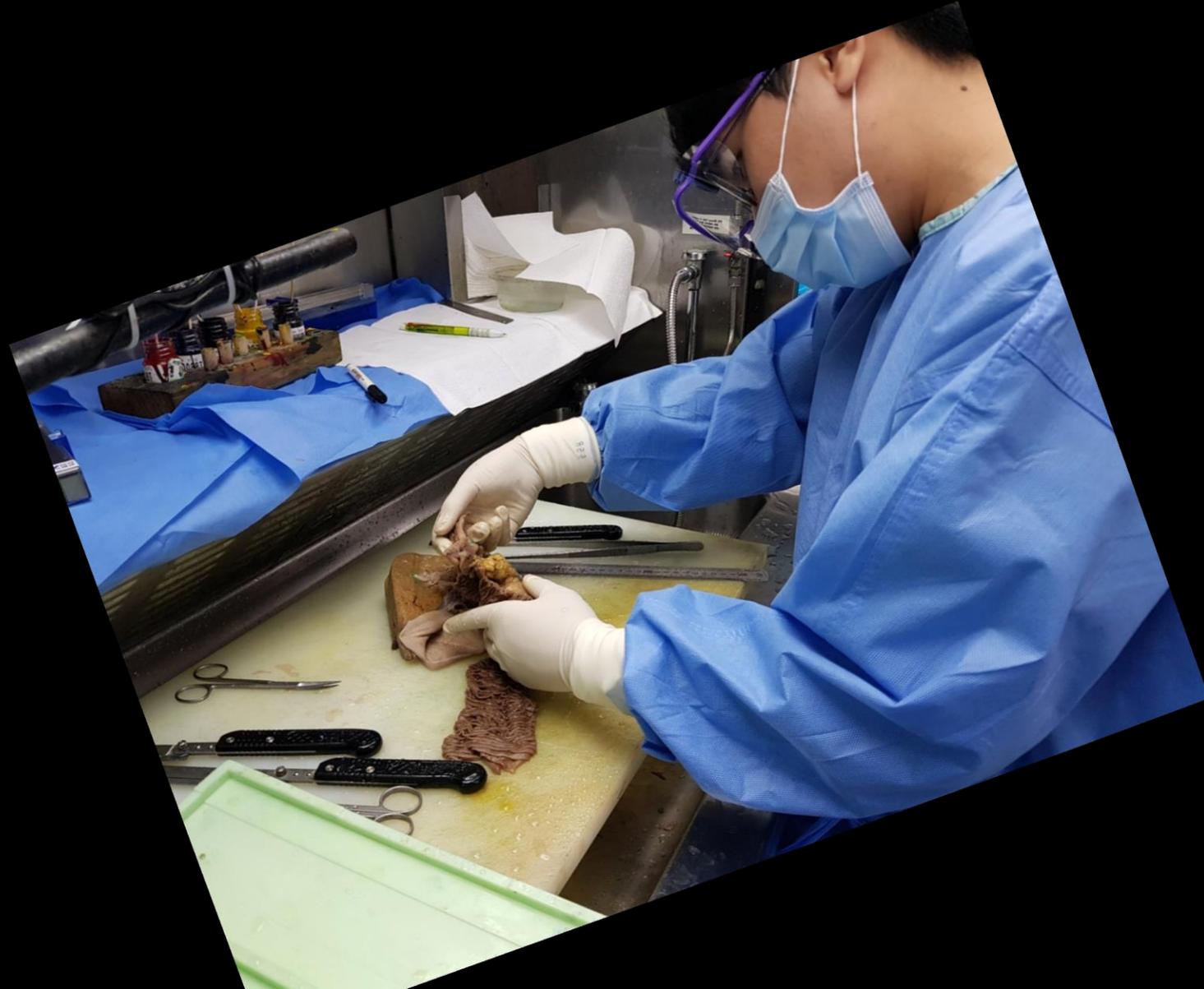


Dr. Ro's Do Your BeST!

- **B**asic
- **E**njoying **S**tudy
- **T**hink

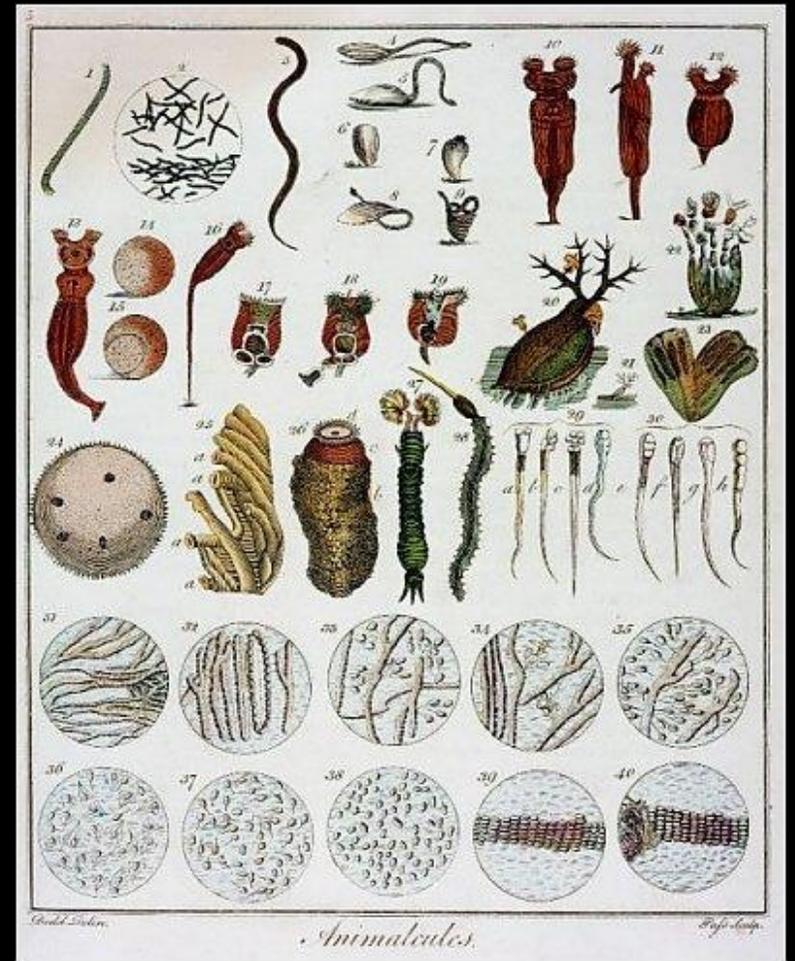


Gross examination

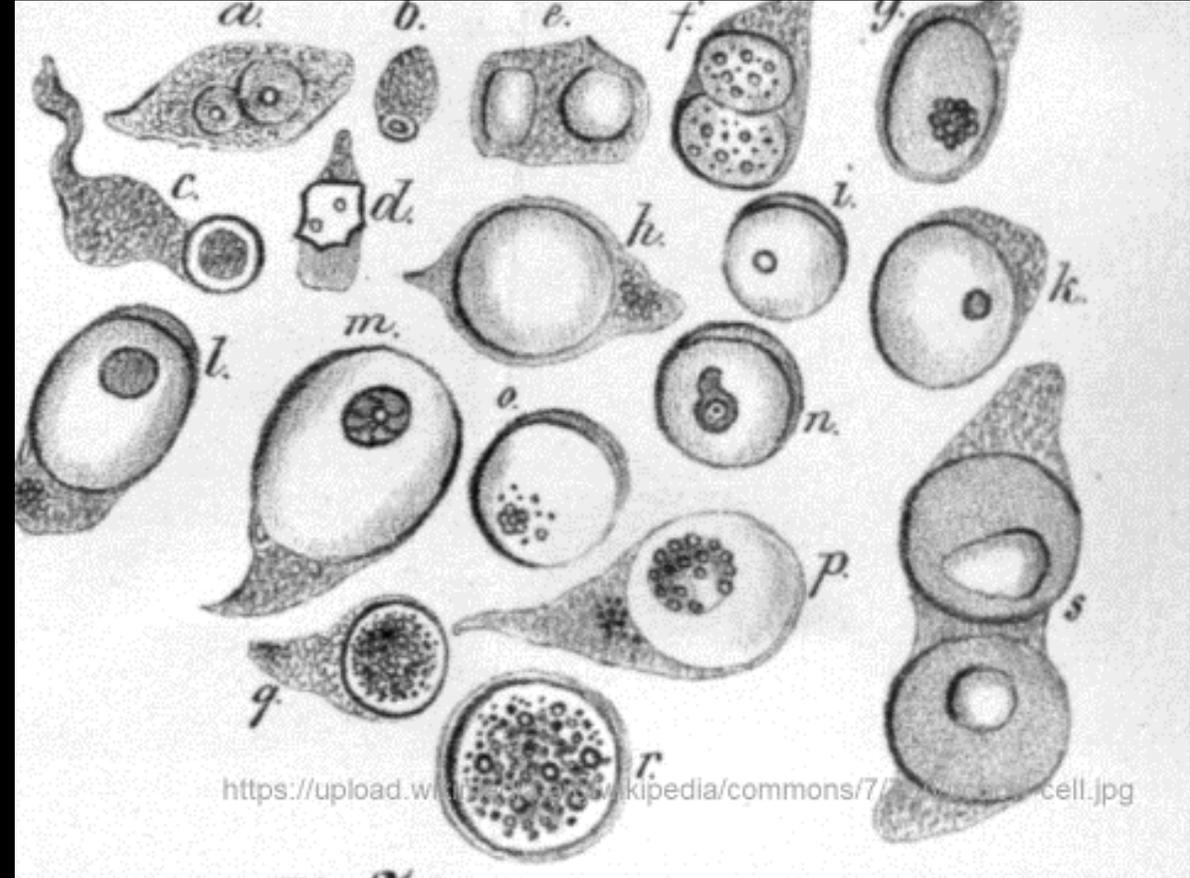
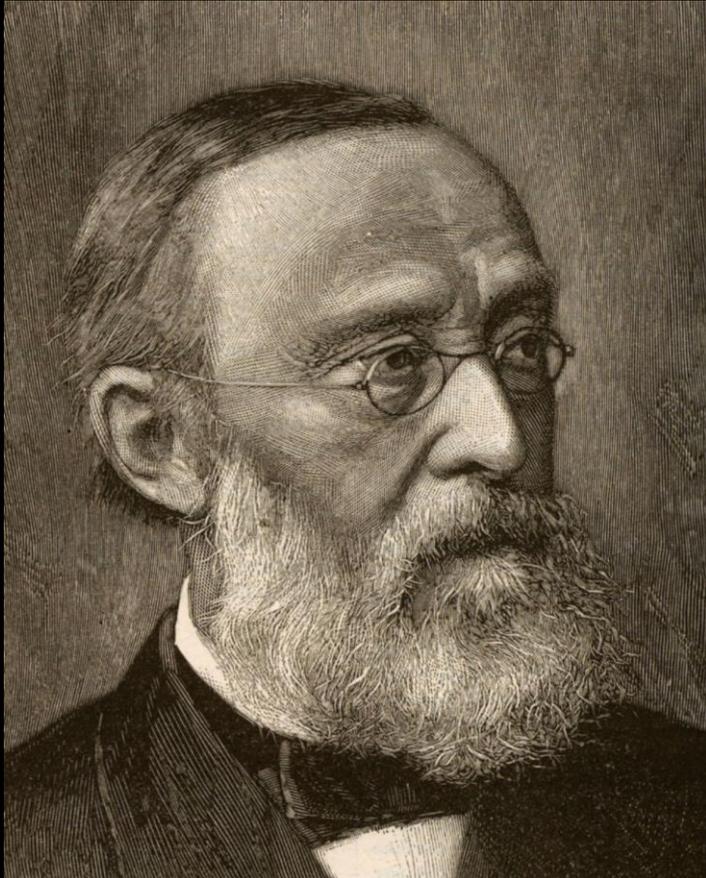


Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

1795



Rudolf Virchow

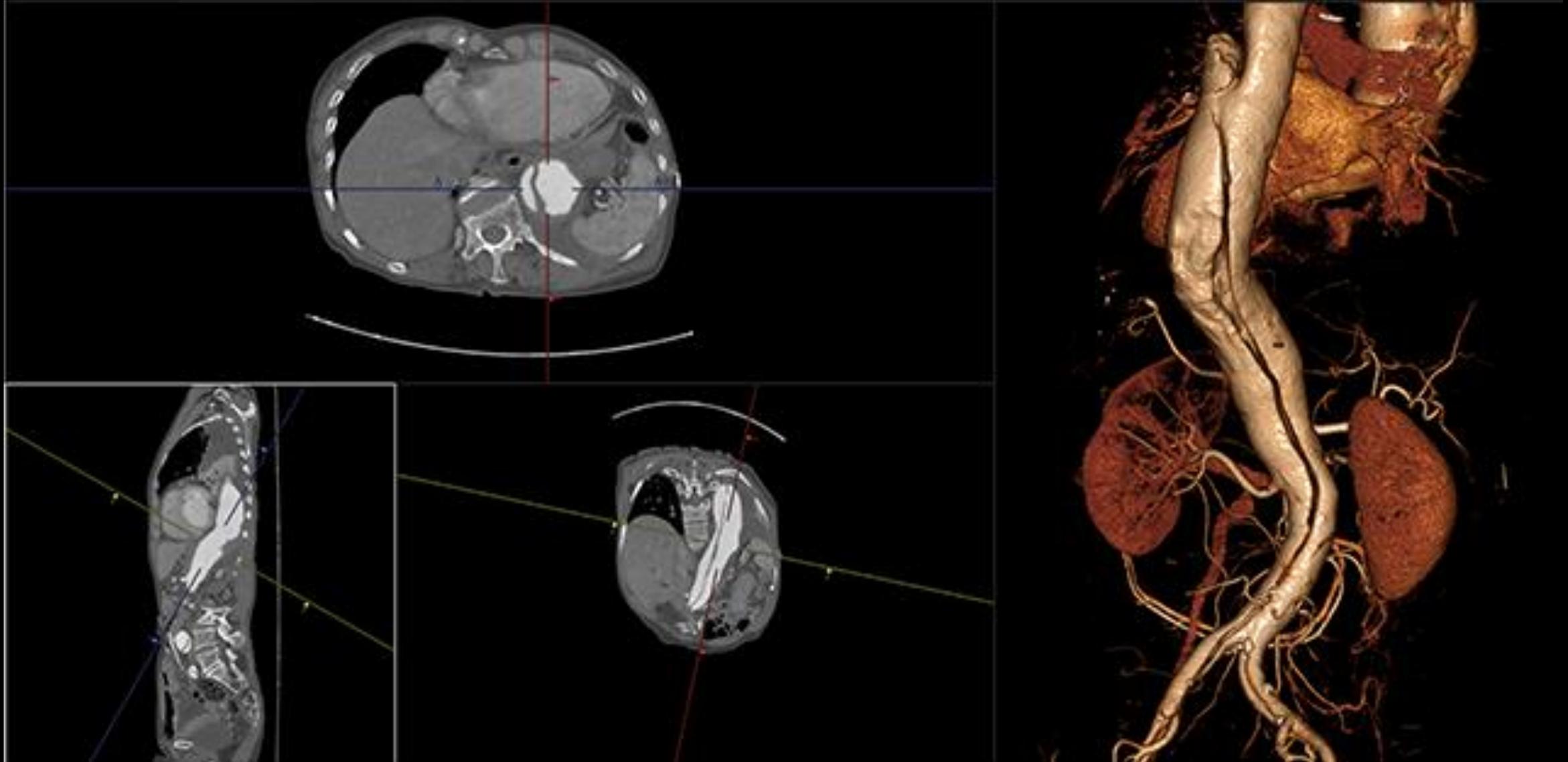


Father of pathology

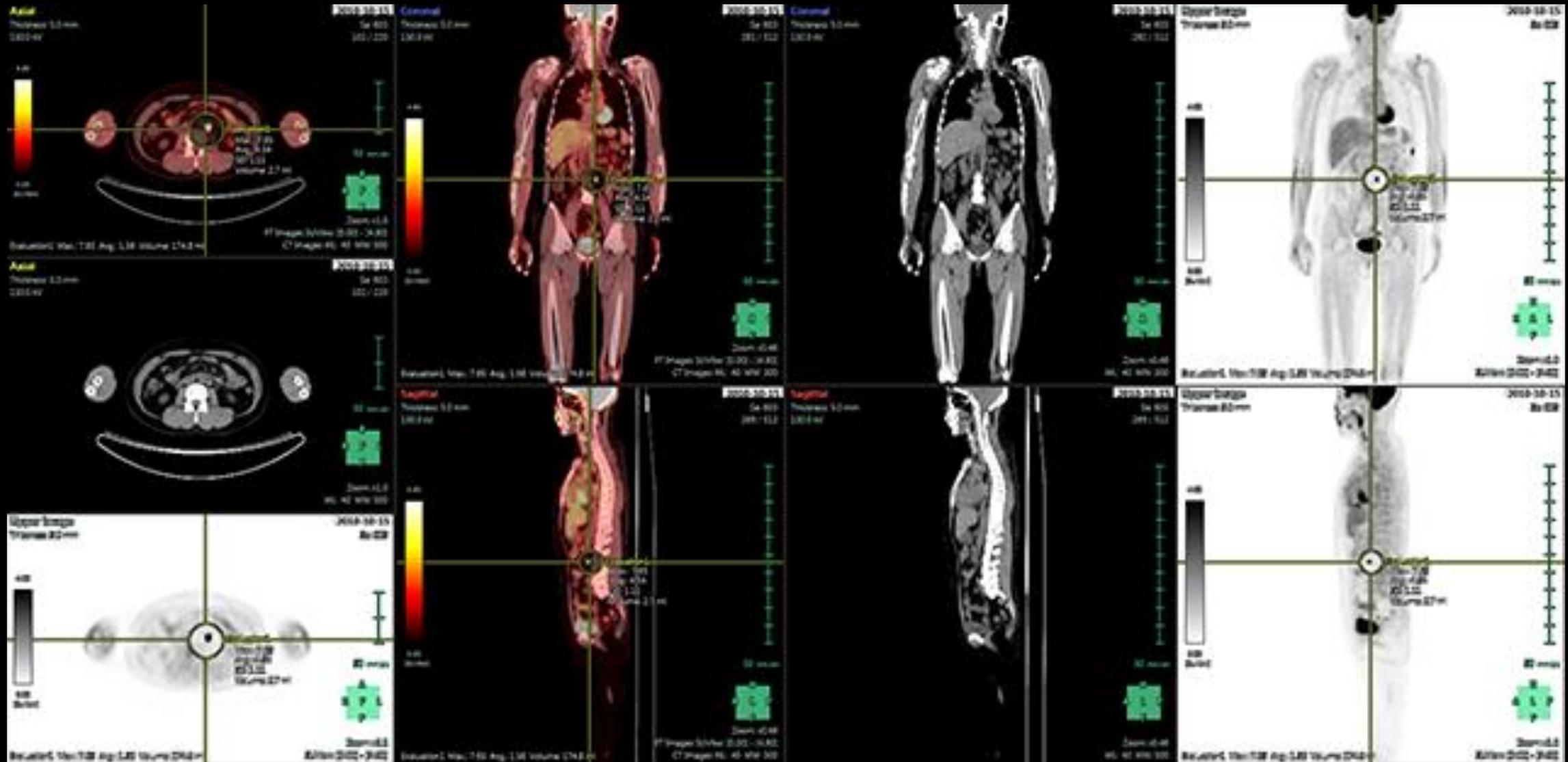
Our view of disease is framed by 2D slide



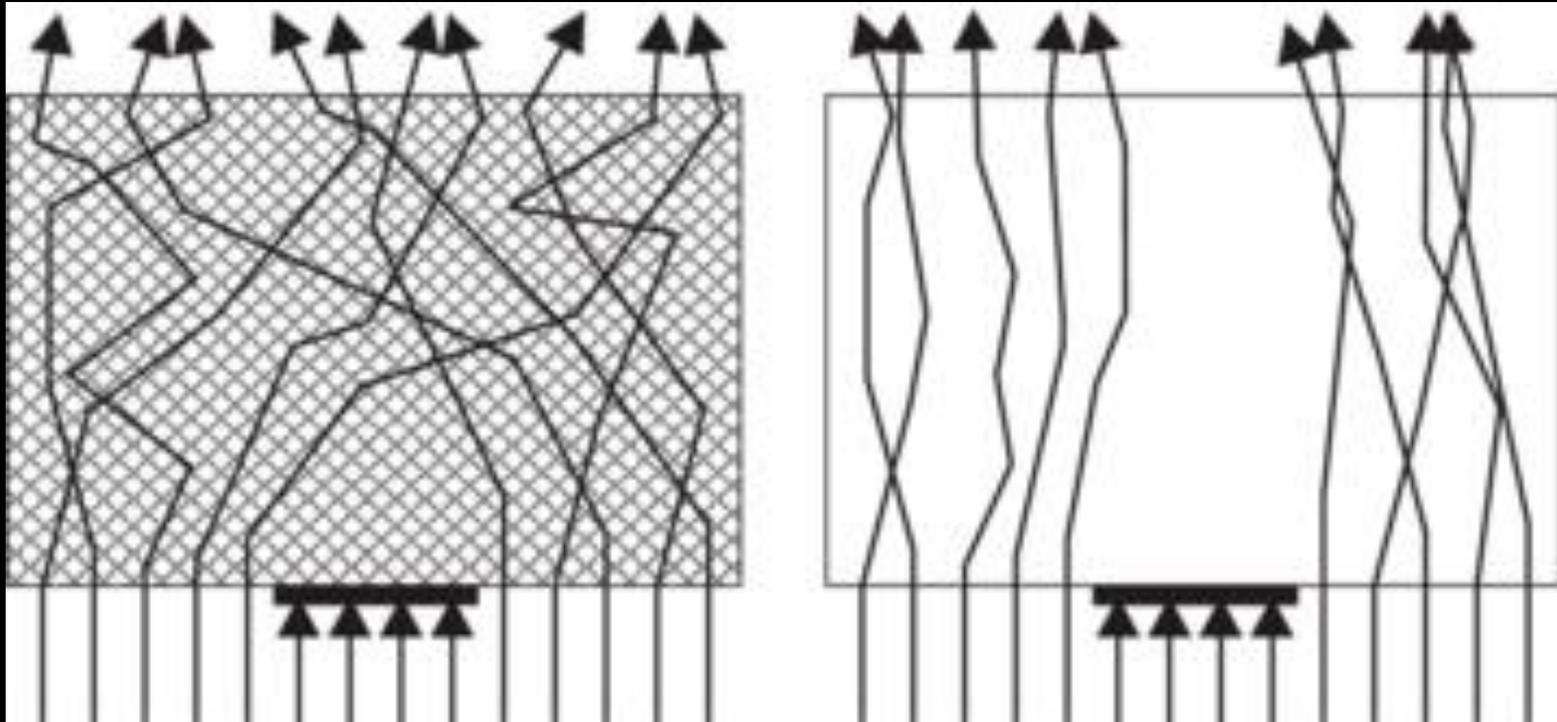
3D imaging in radiology



3D imaging in nuclear medicine



Clearing- 100 Year History

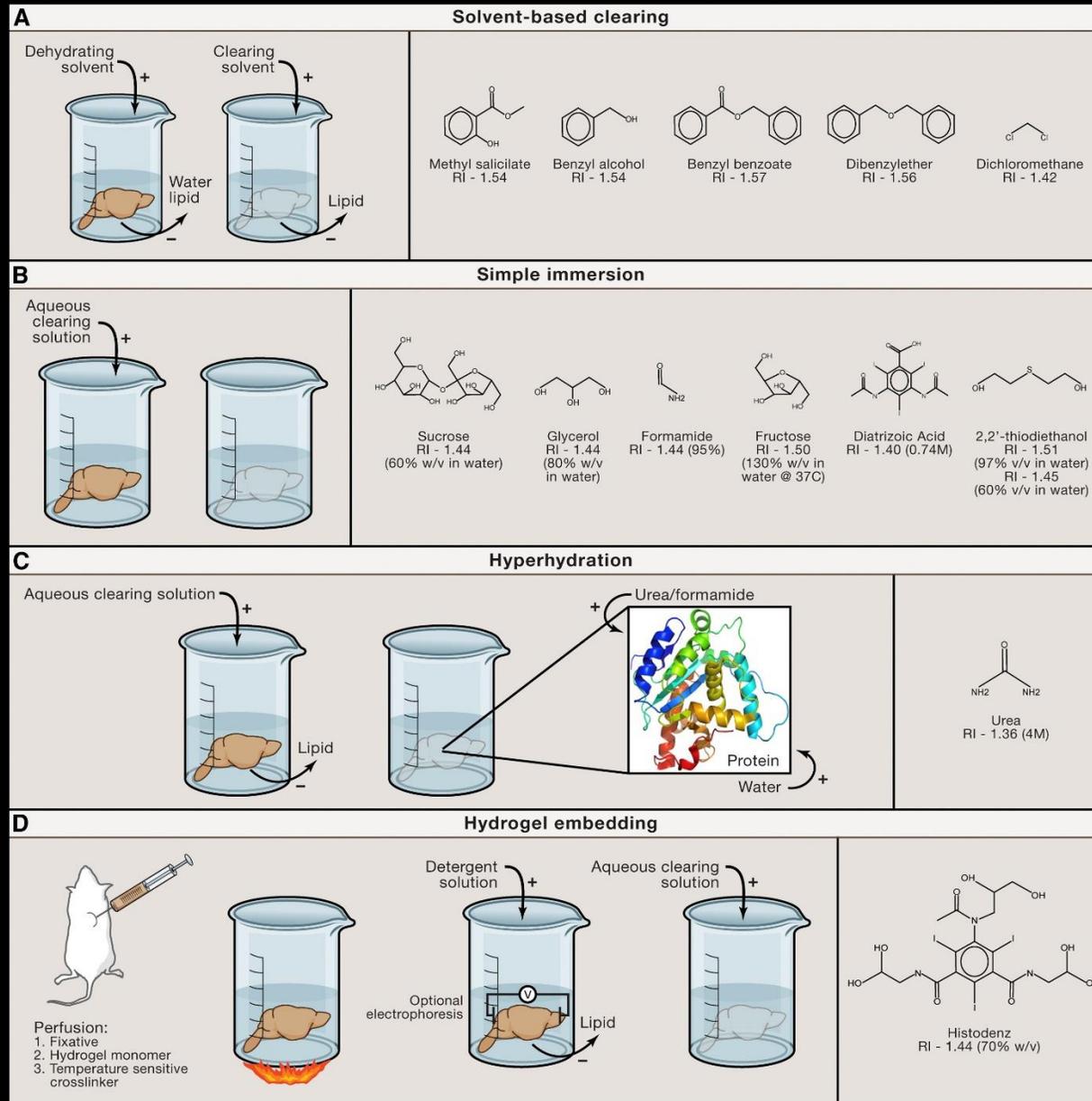


Werner Spalteholz 1914

Werner Spalteholz, Museum of Hygiene Dresden

<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/0957-0233/19/5/055710>

Tissue clearing techniques

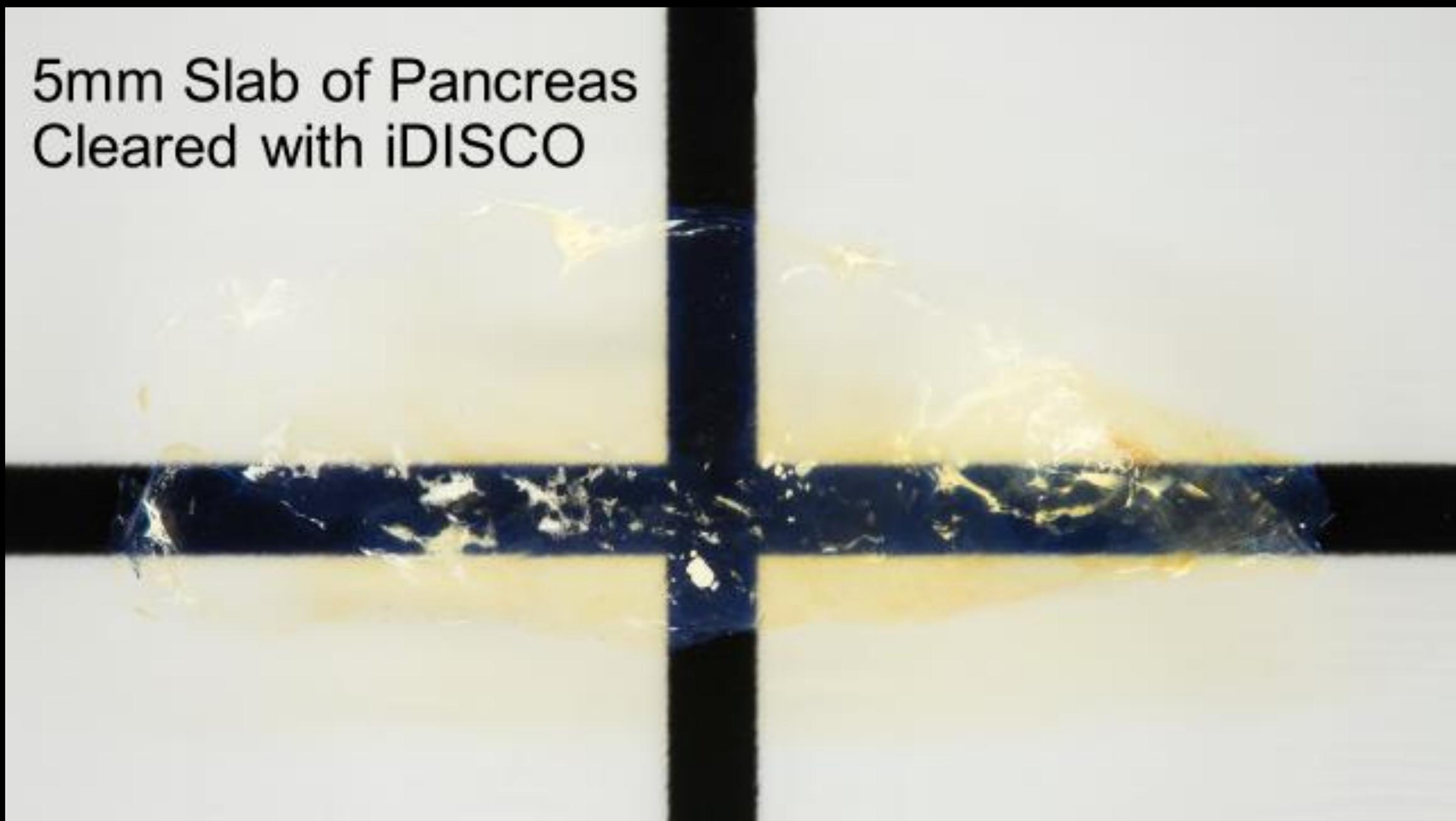


Human pancreas

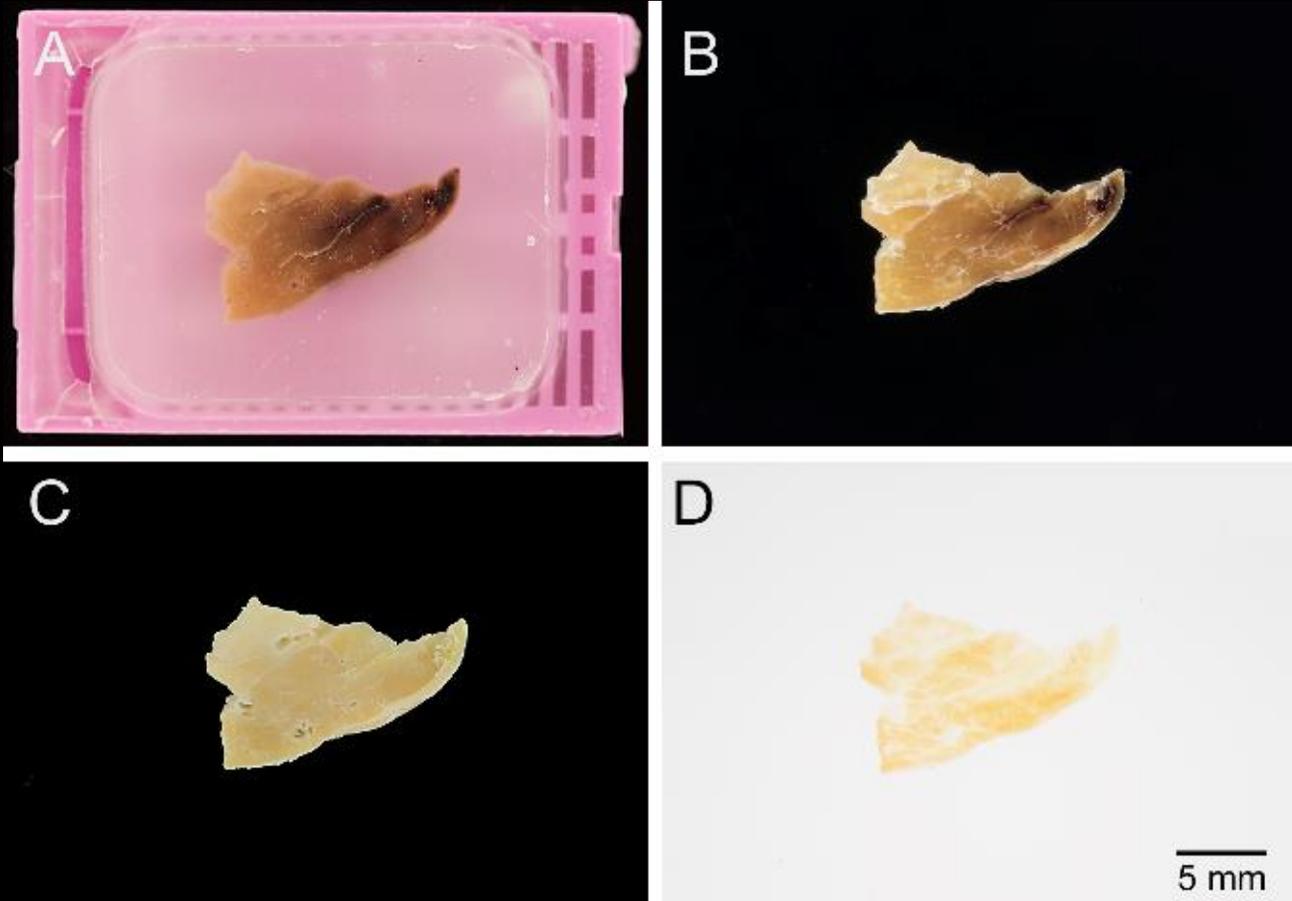


- Modified iDISCO method [dibenzyl ether (DBE)] to clear the samples
- Dense fibrotic tissue
- Antibody penetration into dense tissues facilitated by gradually increasing antibody concentrations, centrifugal flow, and sonication

5mm Slab of Pancreas
Cleared with iDISCO



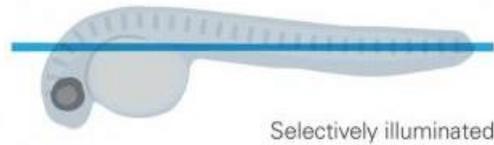
Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues also can be cleared



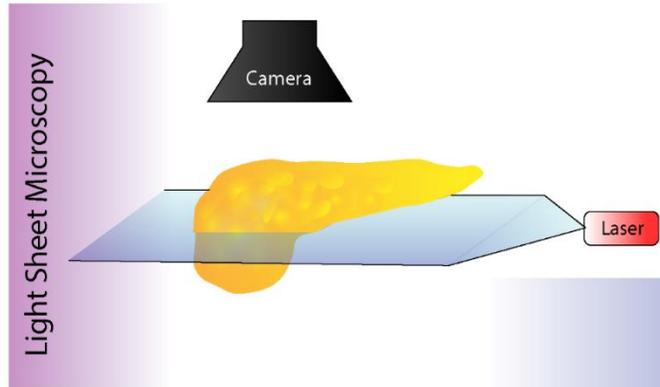
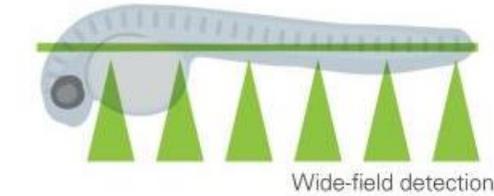
Imaging of cleared tissue

Light sheet microscopy

Illumination

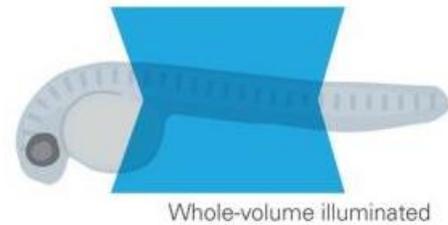


Detection

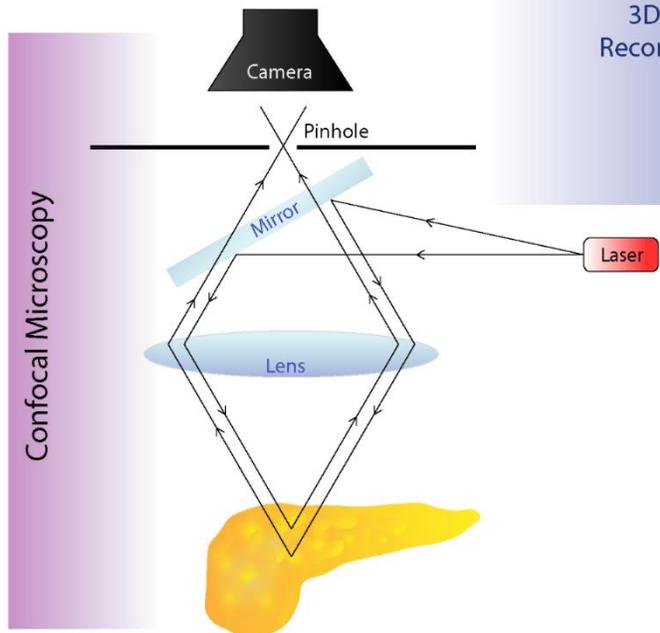
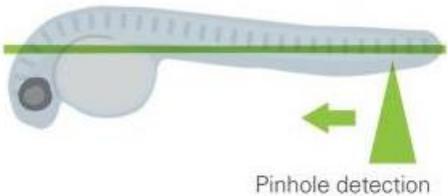


Confocal microscopy

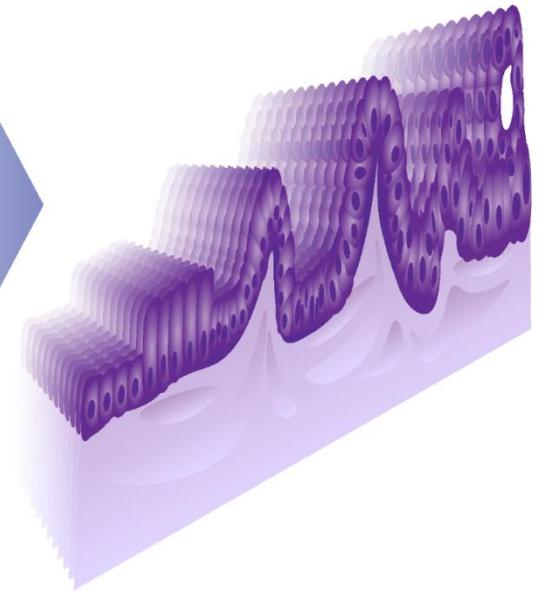
Illumination



Detection

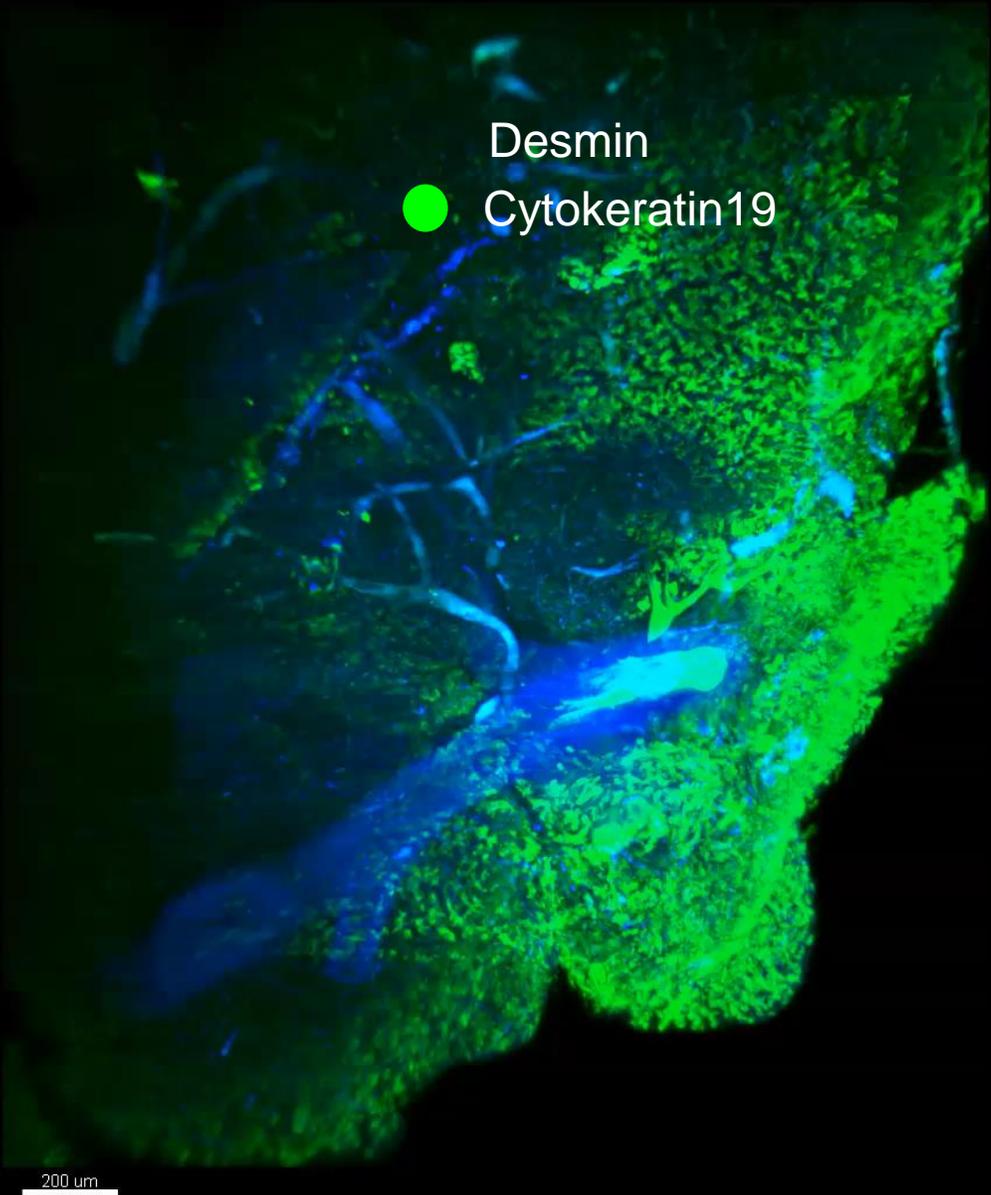
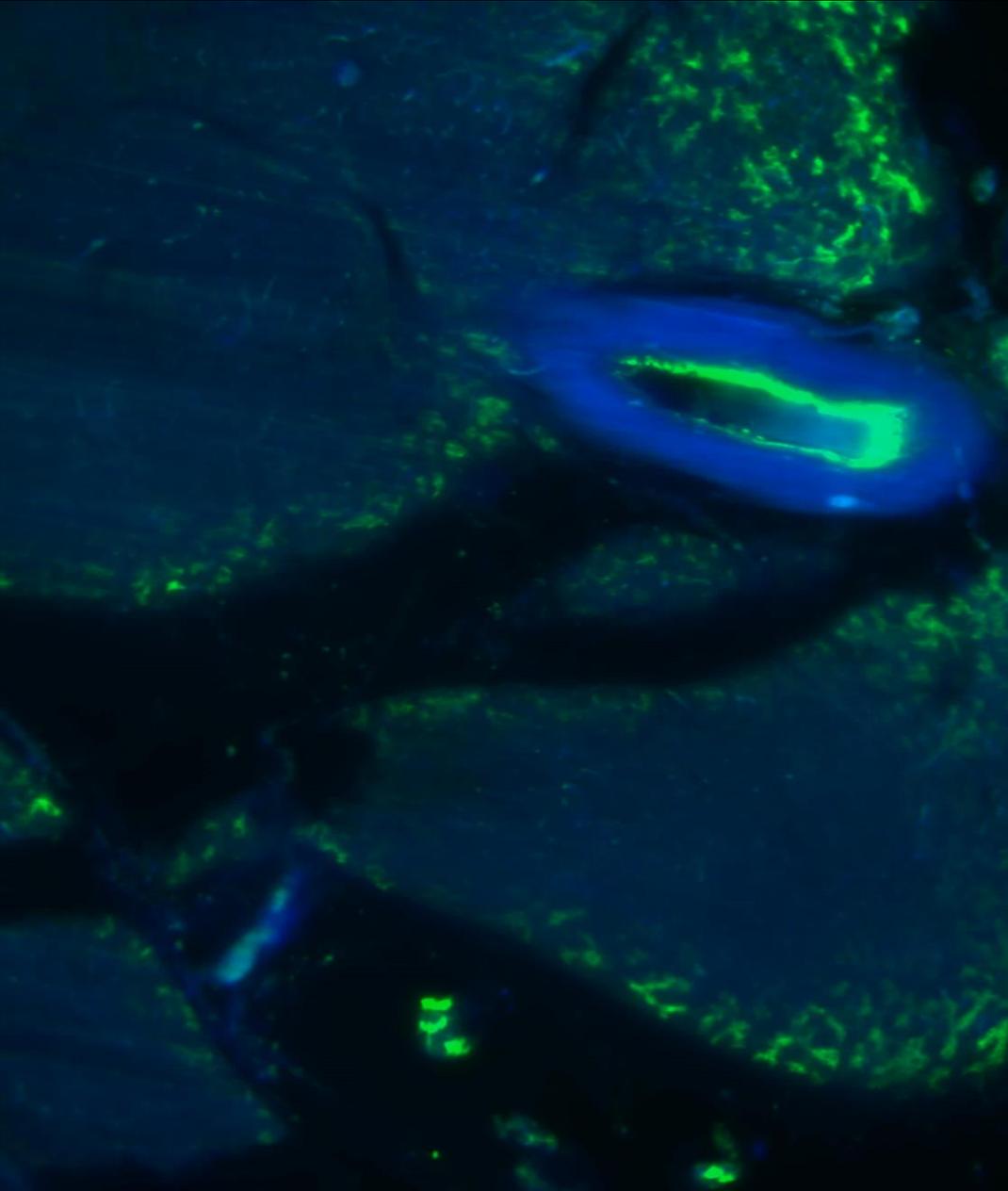


3D Image Reconstruction



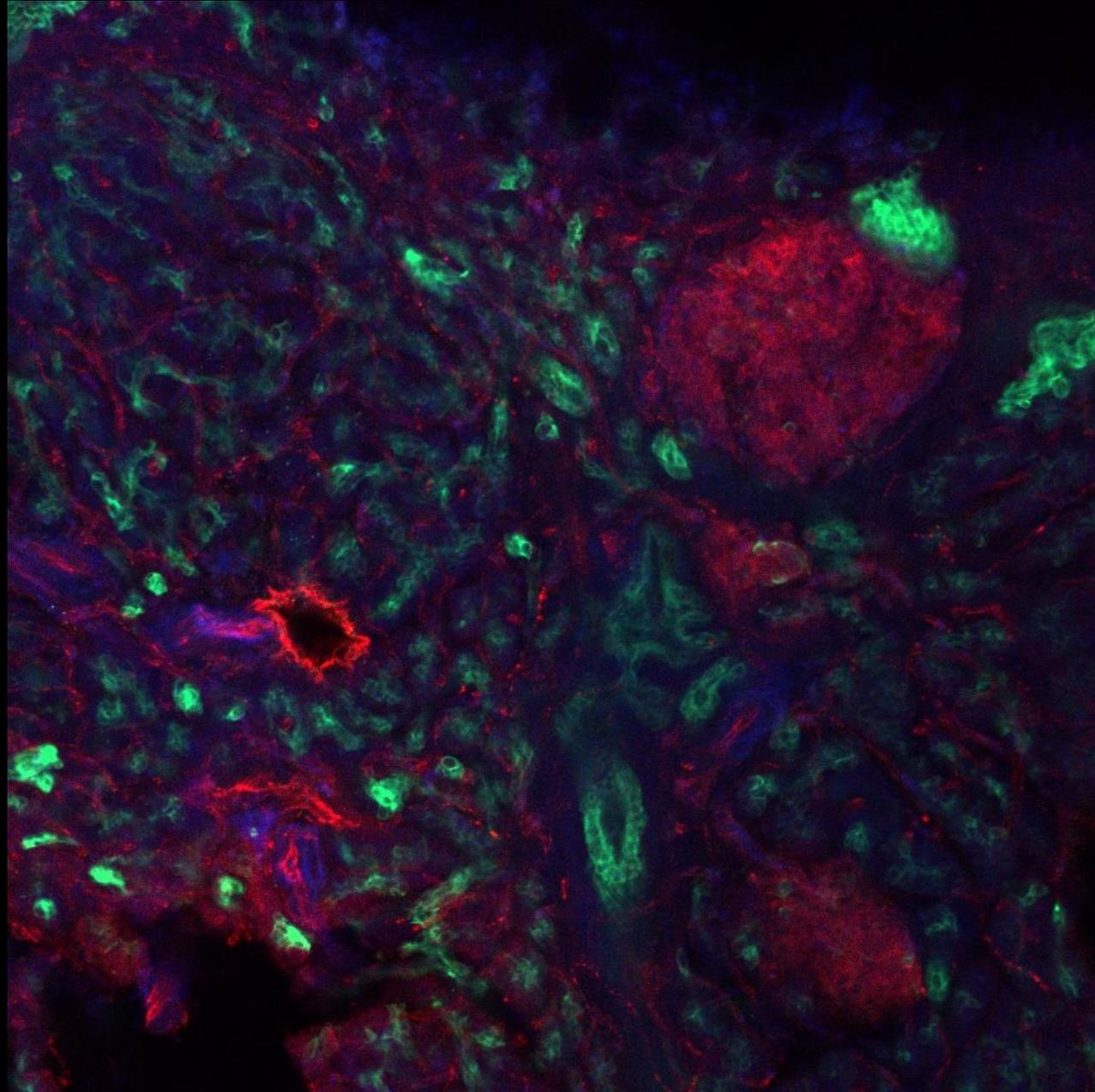
Normal pancreas

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● Auto-fluorescence



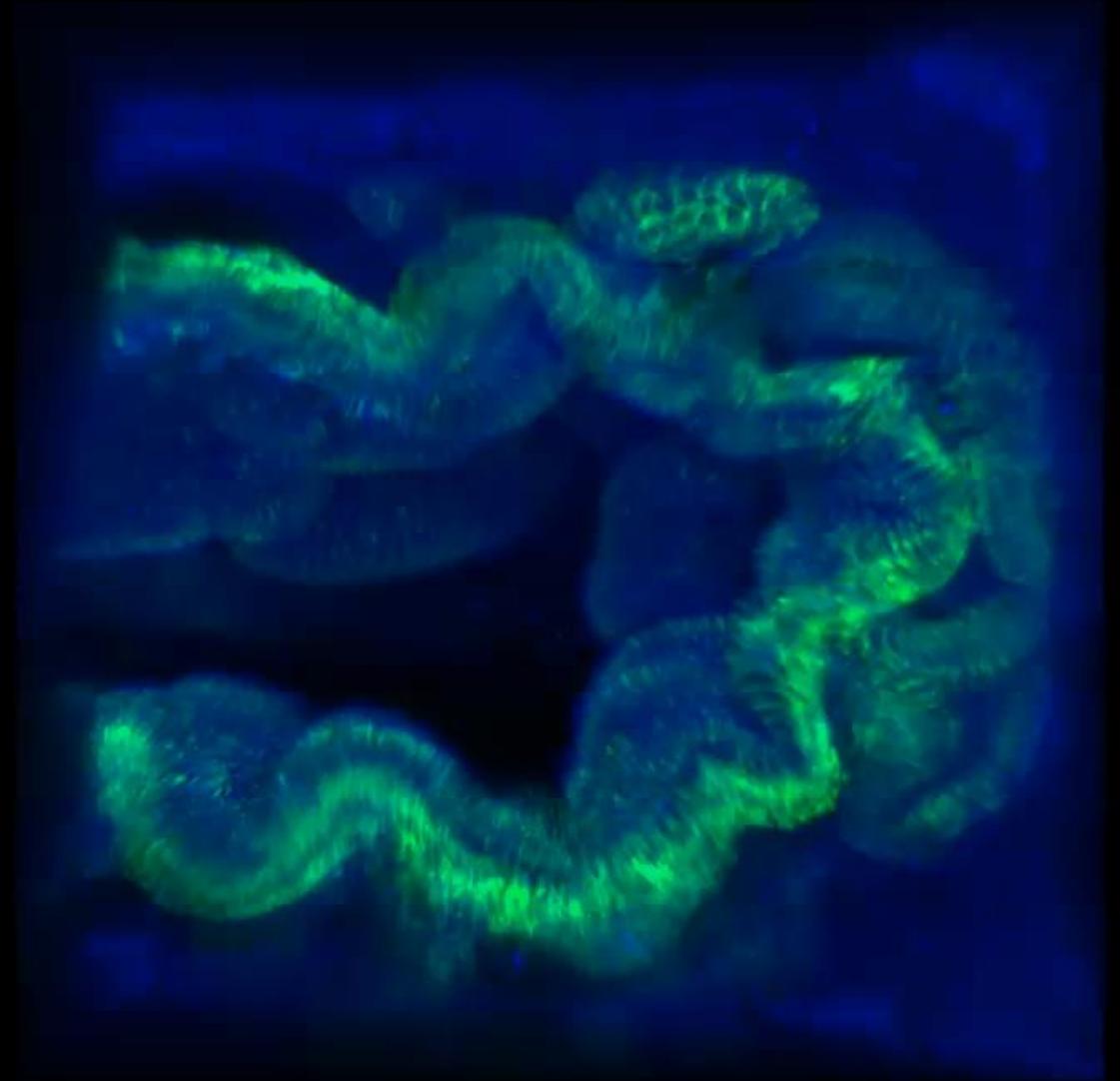
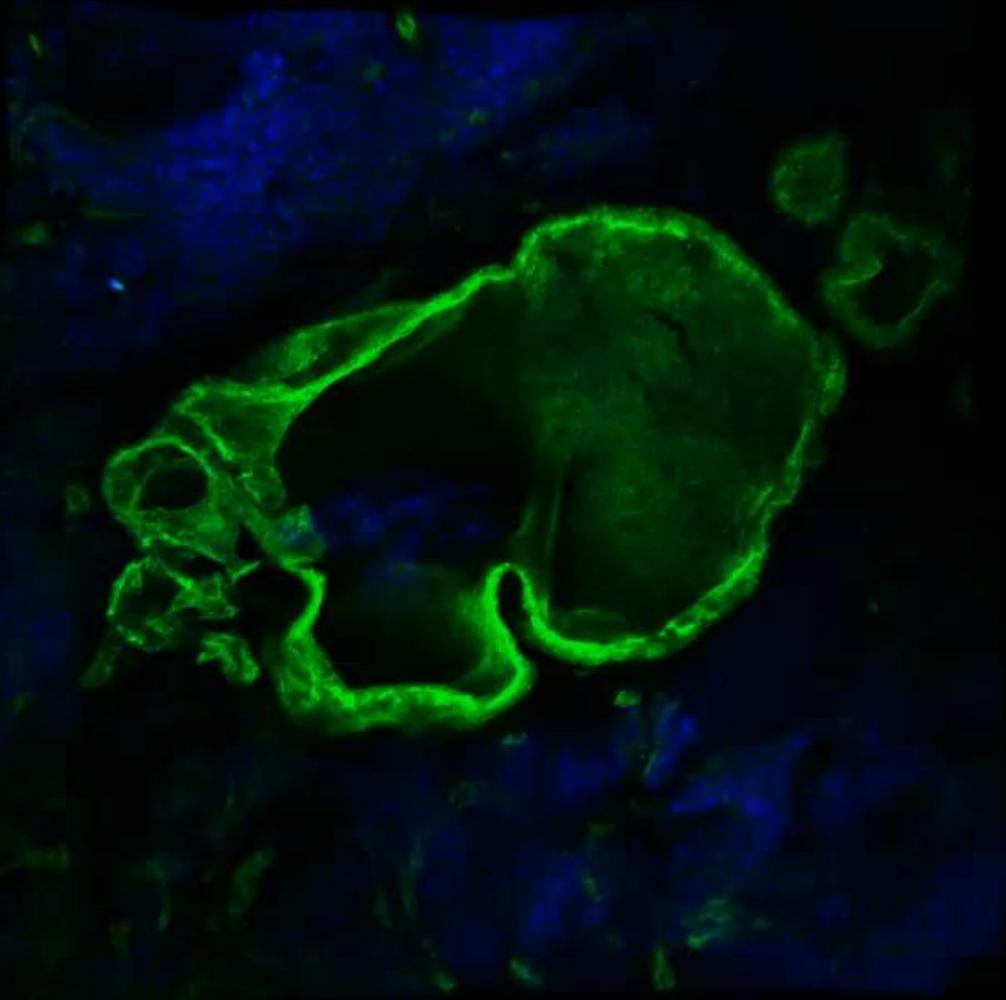
Normal pancreas

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



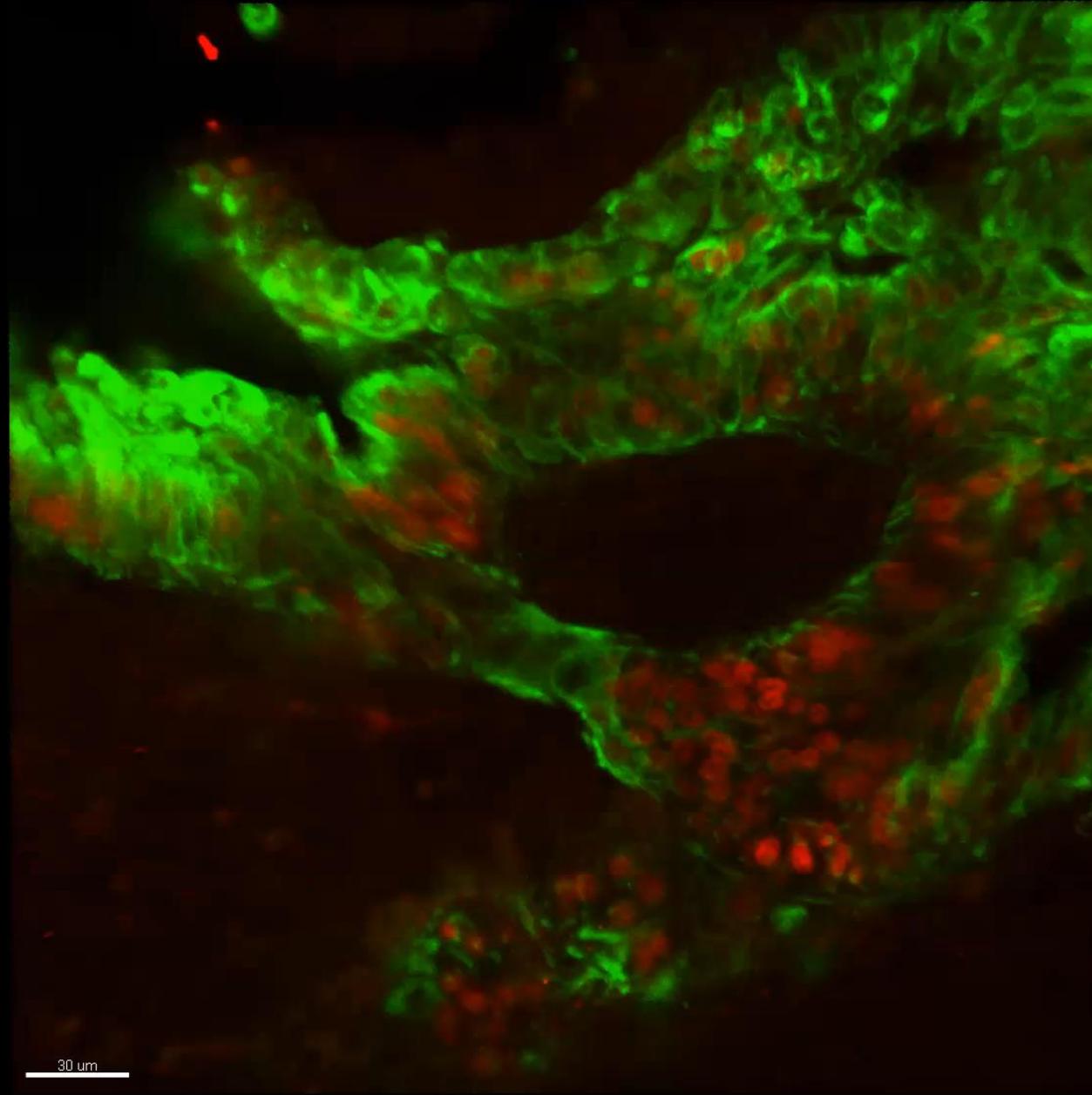
Still
Image

All PanINs are not created equal

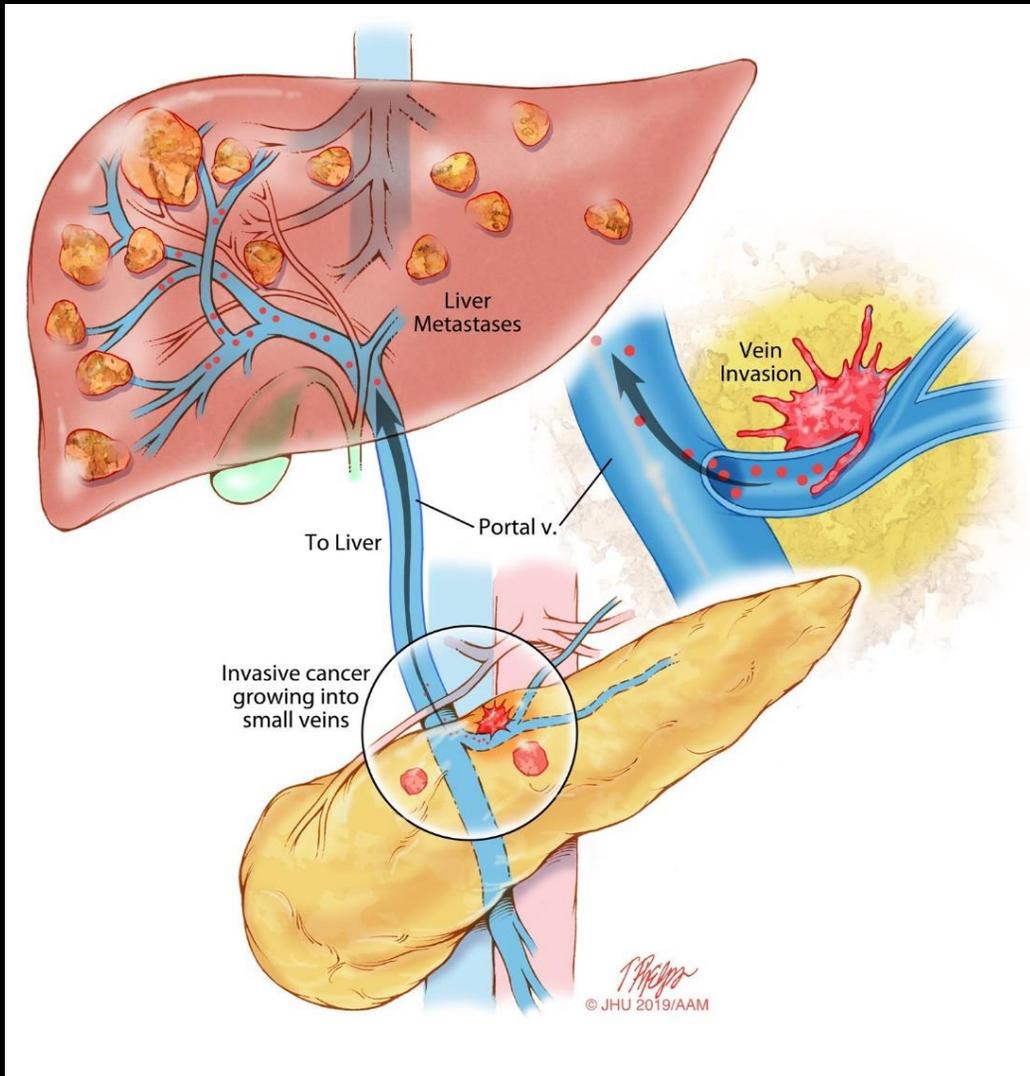


Ductal adenocarcinoma

● Cytokeratin 19 ● p53

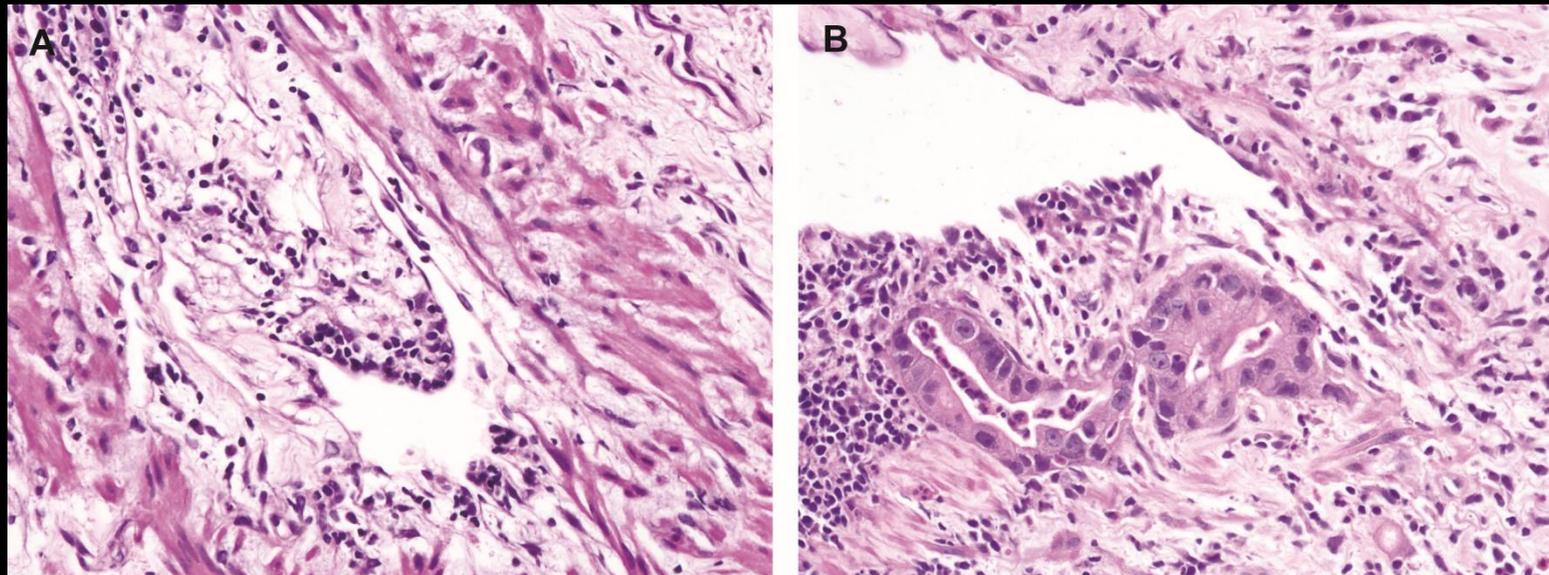
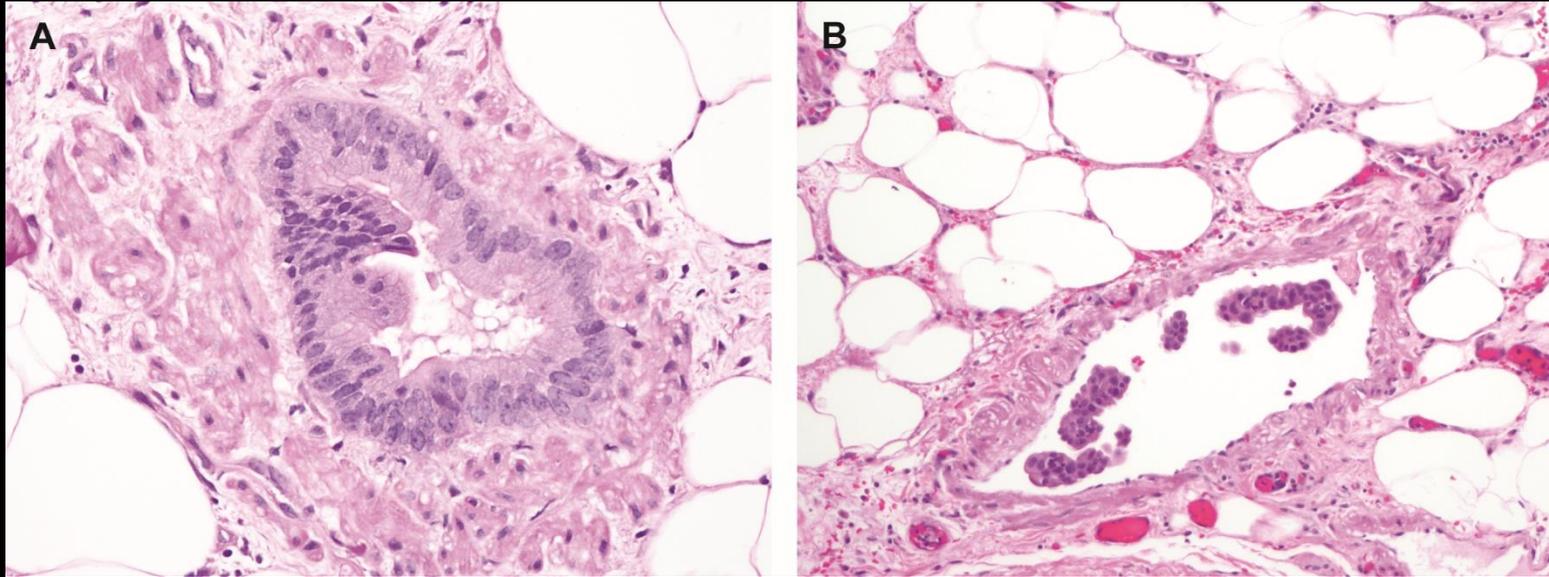


Vascular invasion

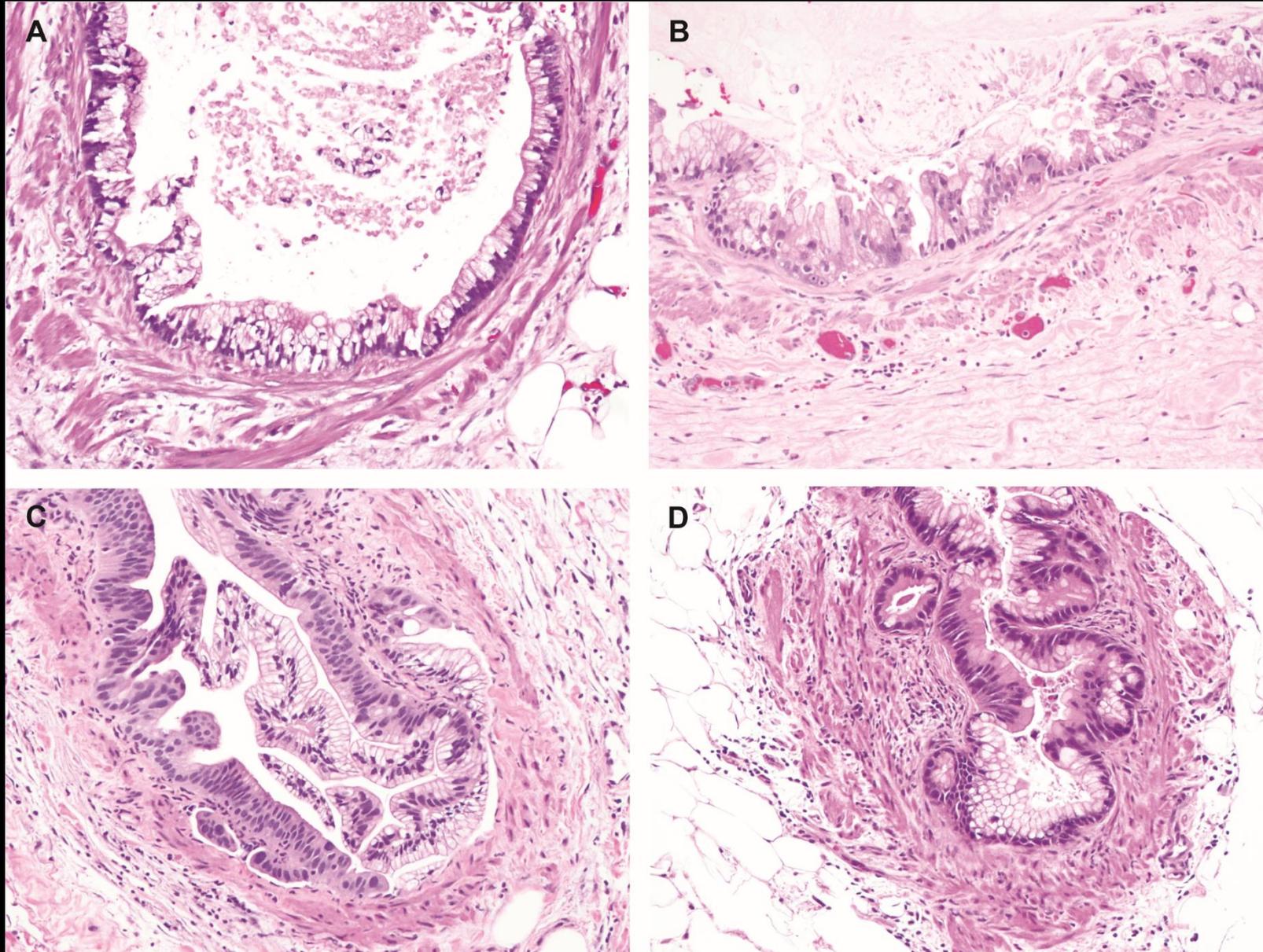


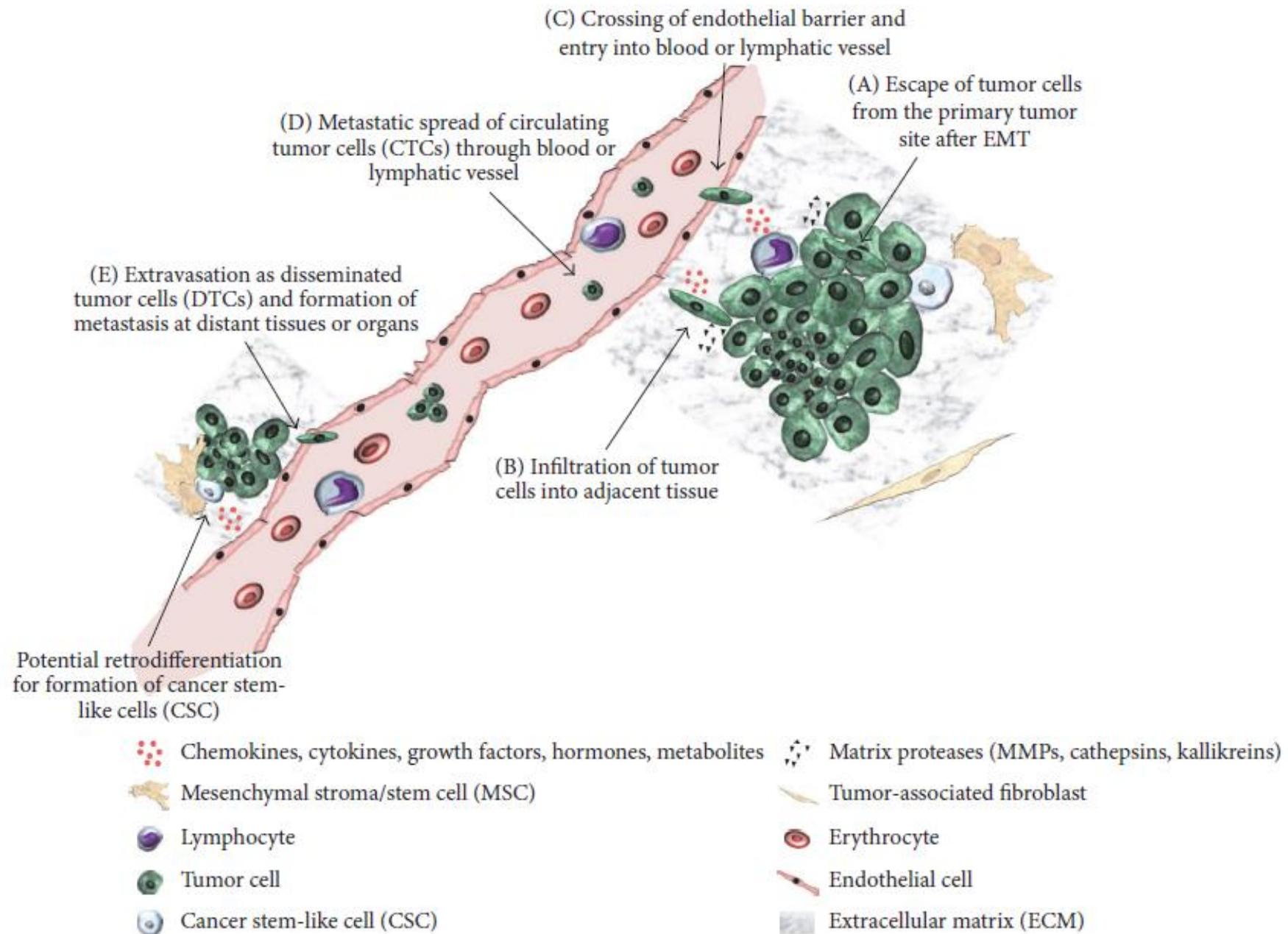
- Observed in 70% of surgically resected pancreatic cancer
- Much higher prevalence than cancers from other organs
- Associated with metastases and a poor prognosis
- Neoplastic cells replace endothelial cells and grow along inner wall of the vessels
- Unique histologic features: PanIN-like histologic feature

Vascular invasion



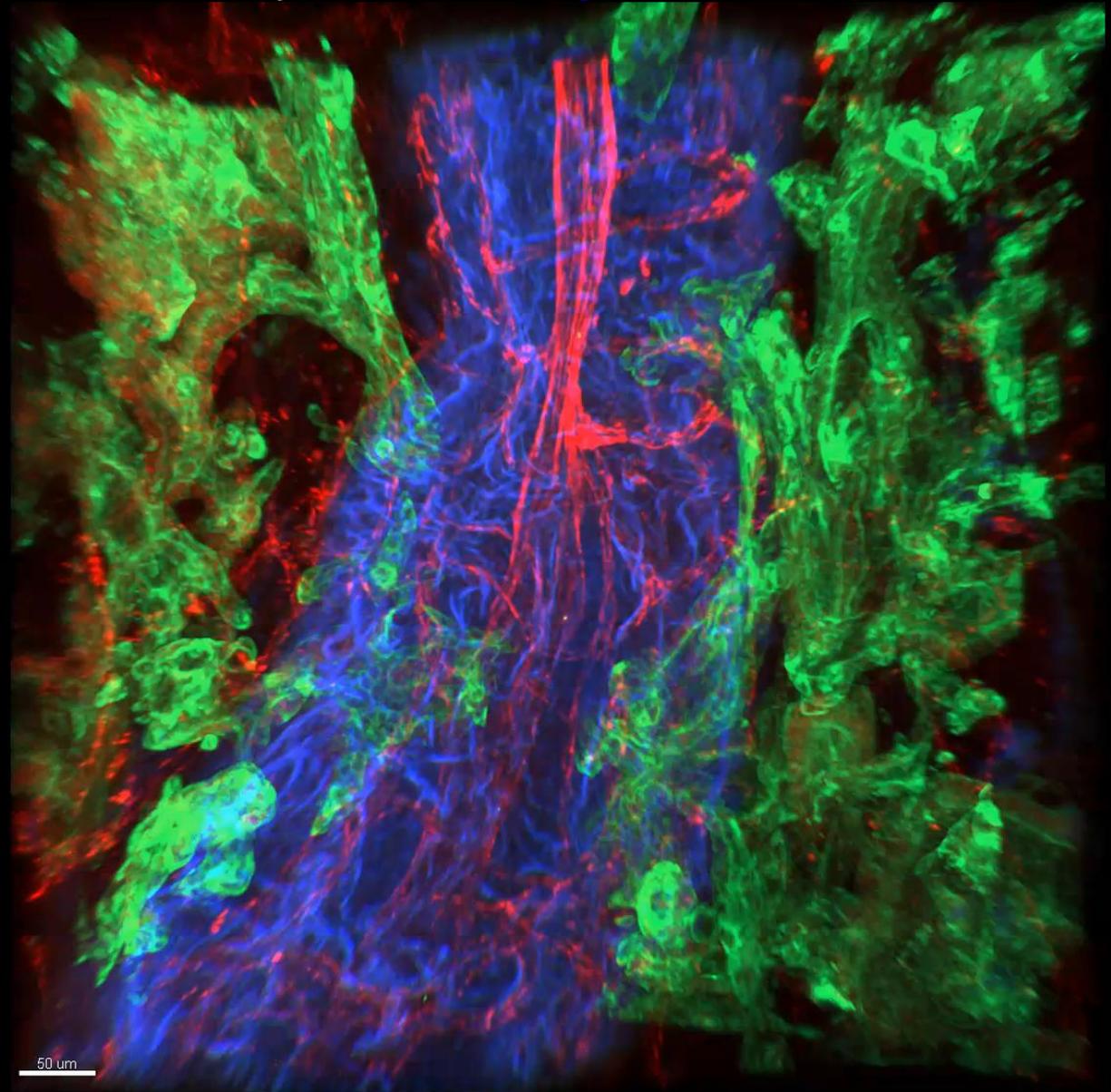
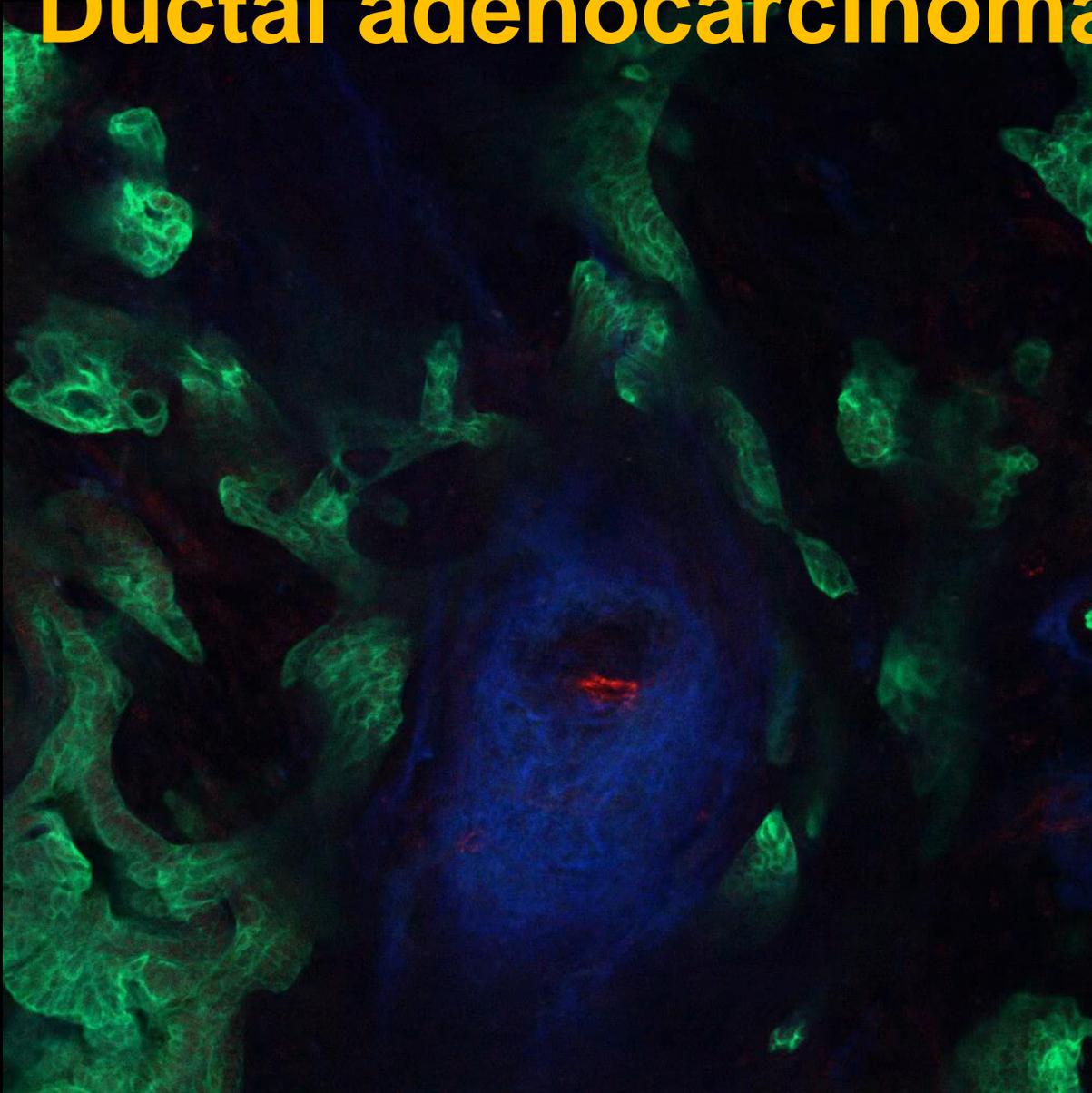
Vascular invasion





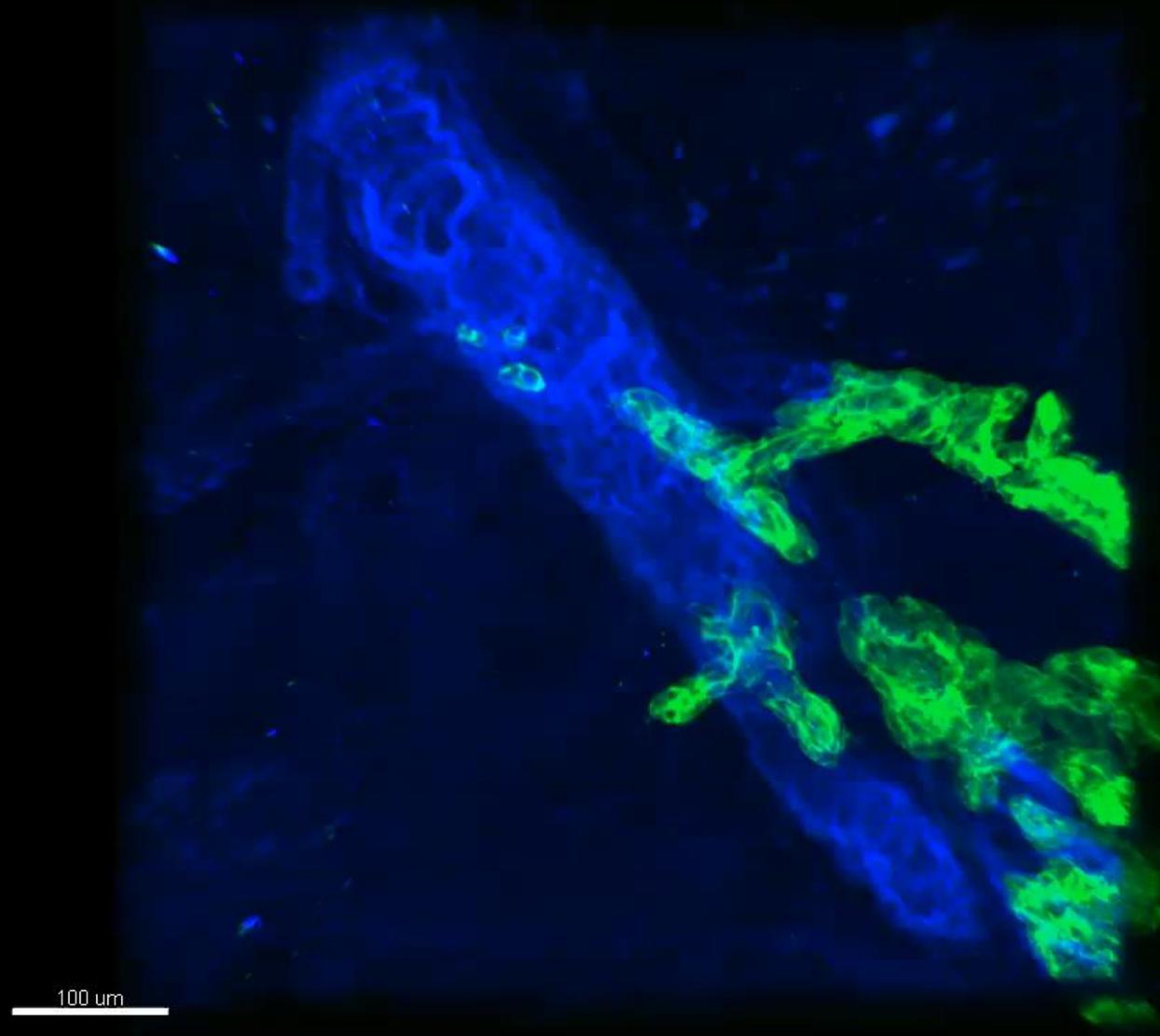
Ductal adenocarcinoma

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



Vascular invasion

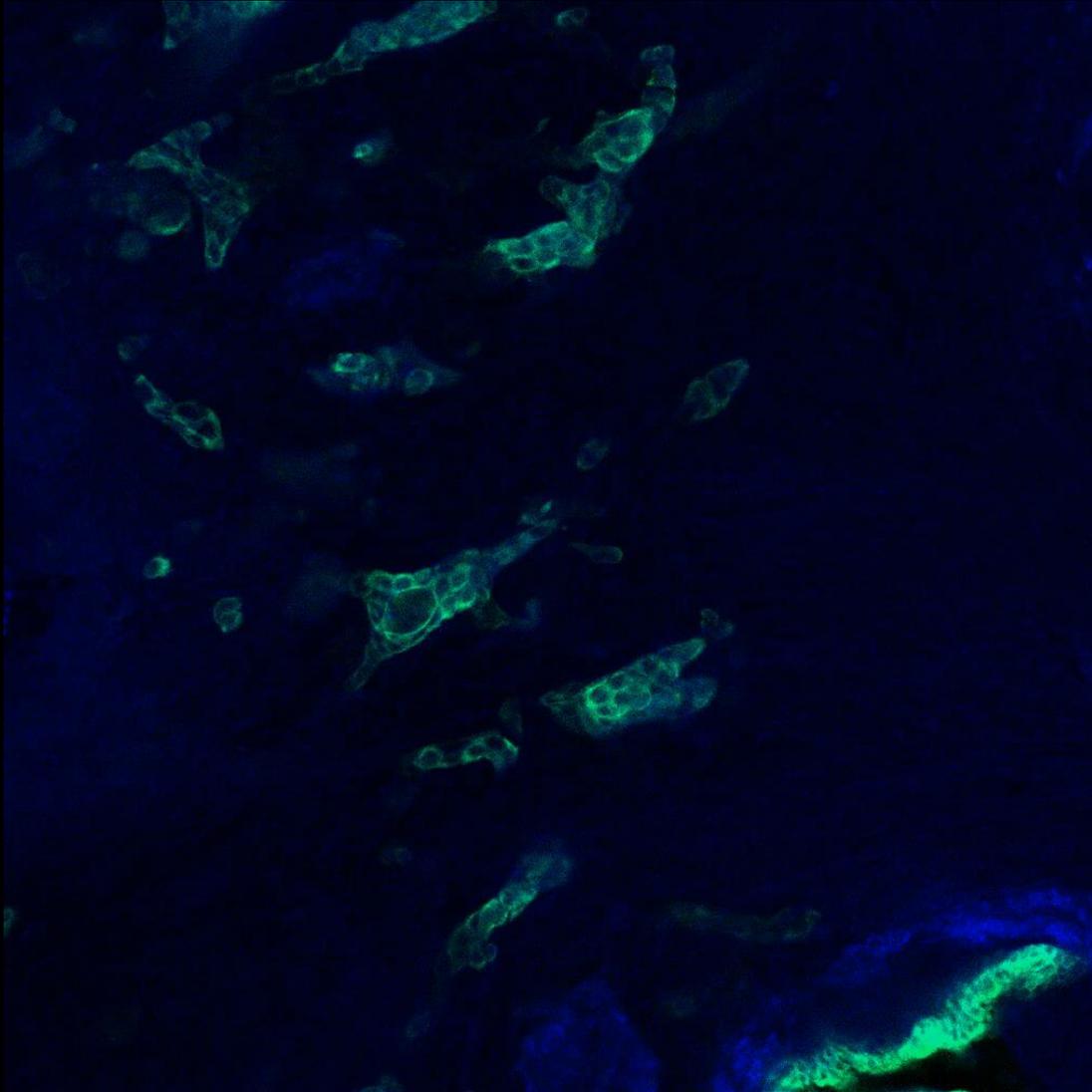
● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin



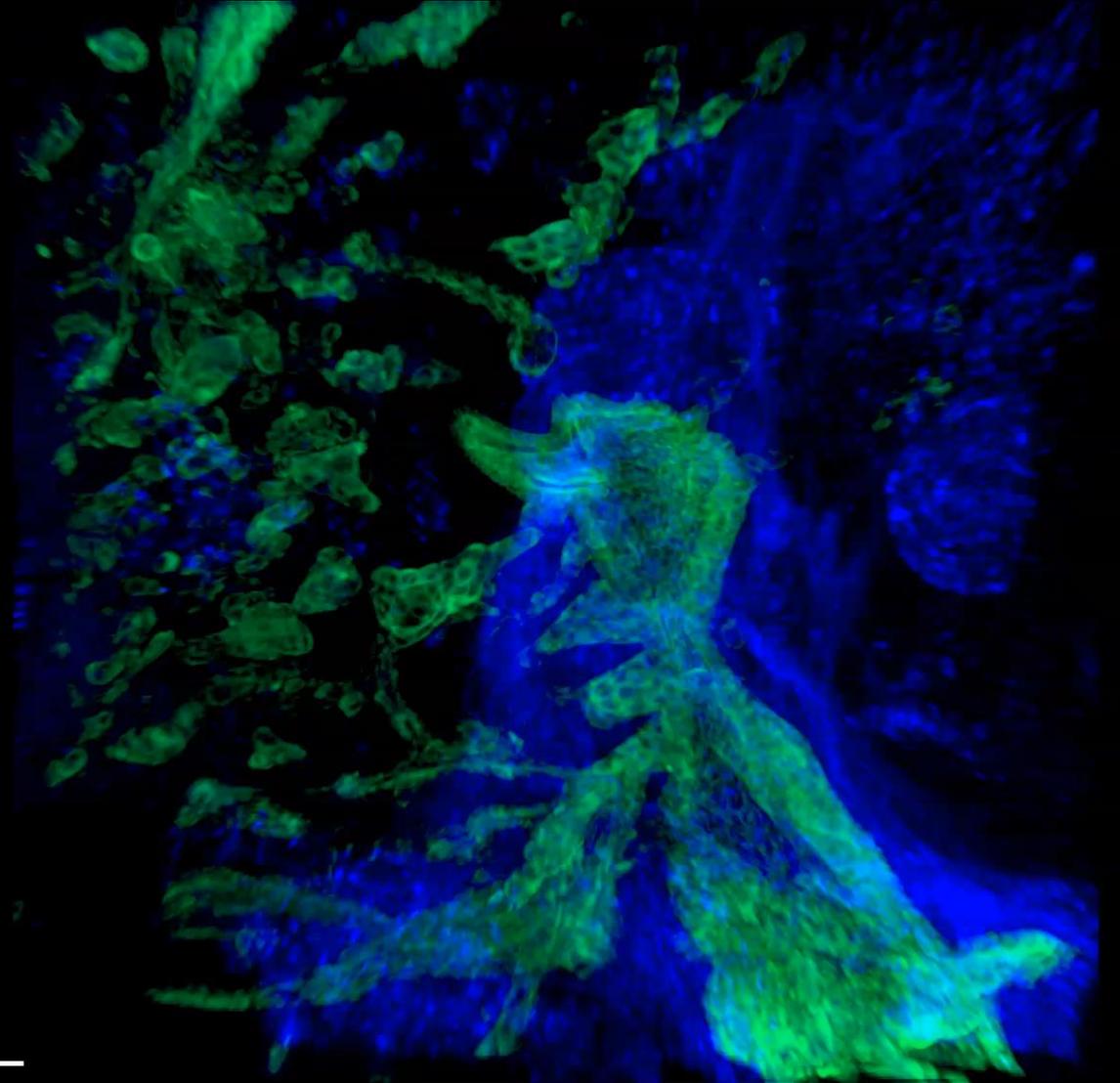
Long tubes of neoplastic cells approaching and then paralleling muscular veins

Vascular invasion

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin



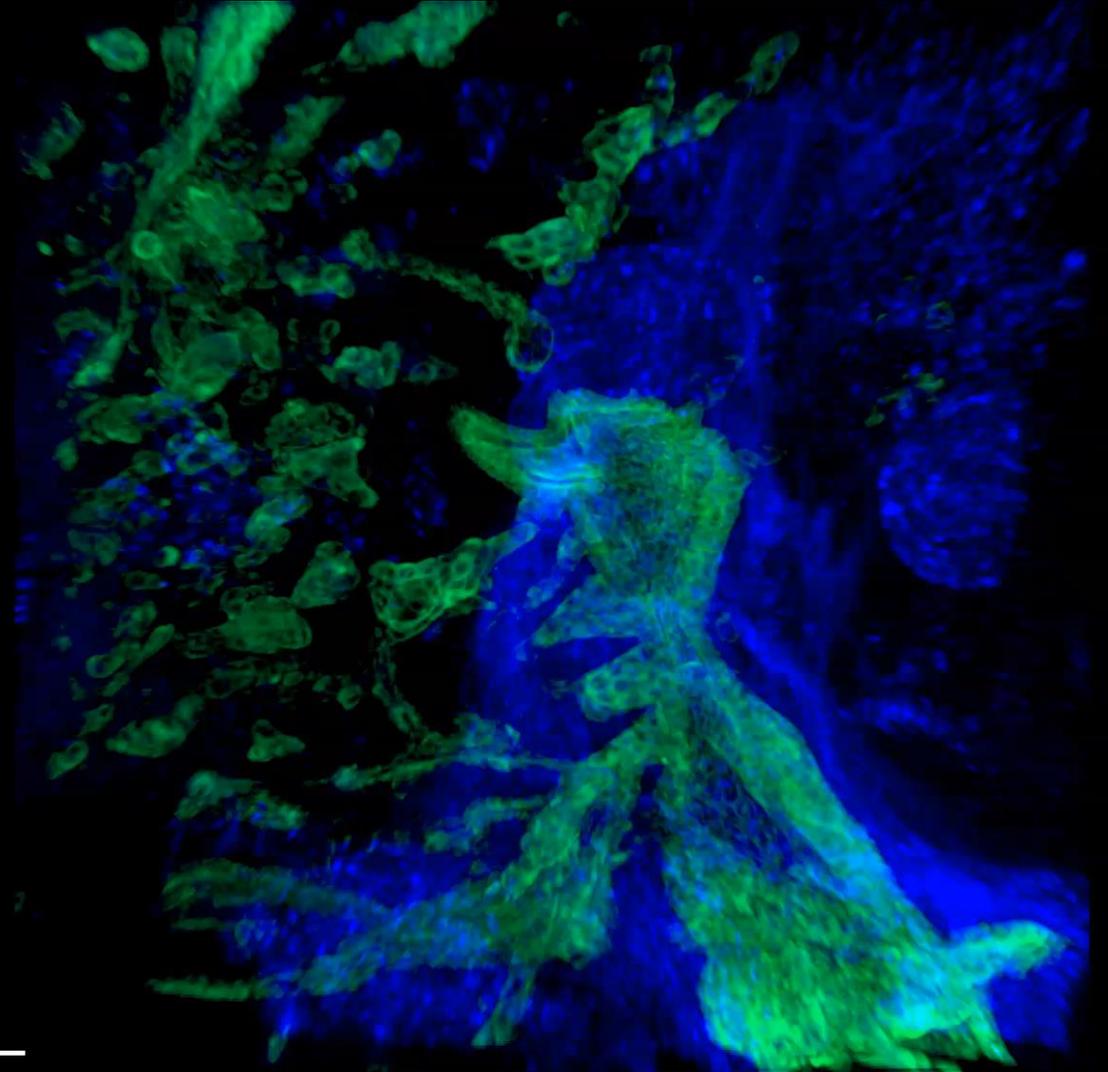
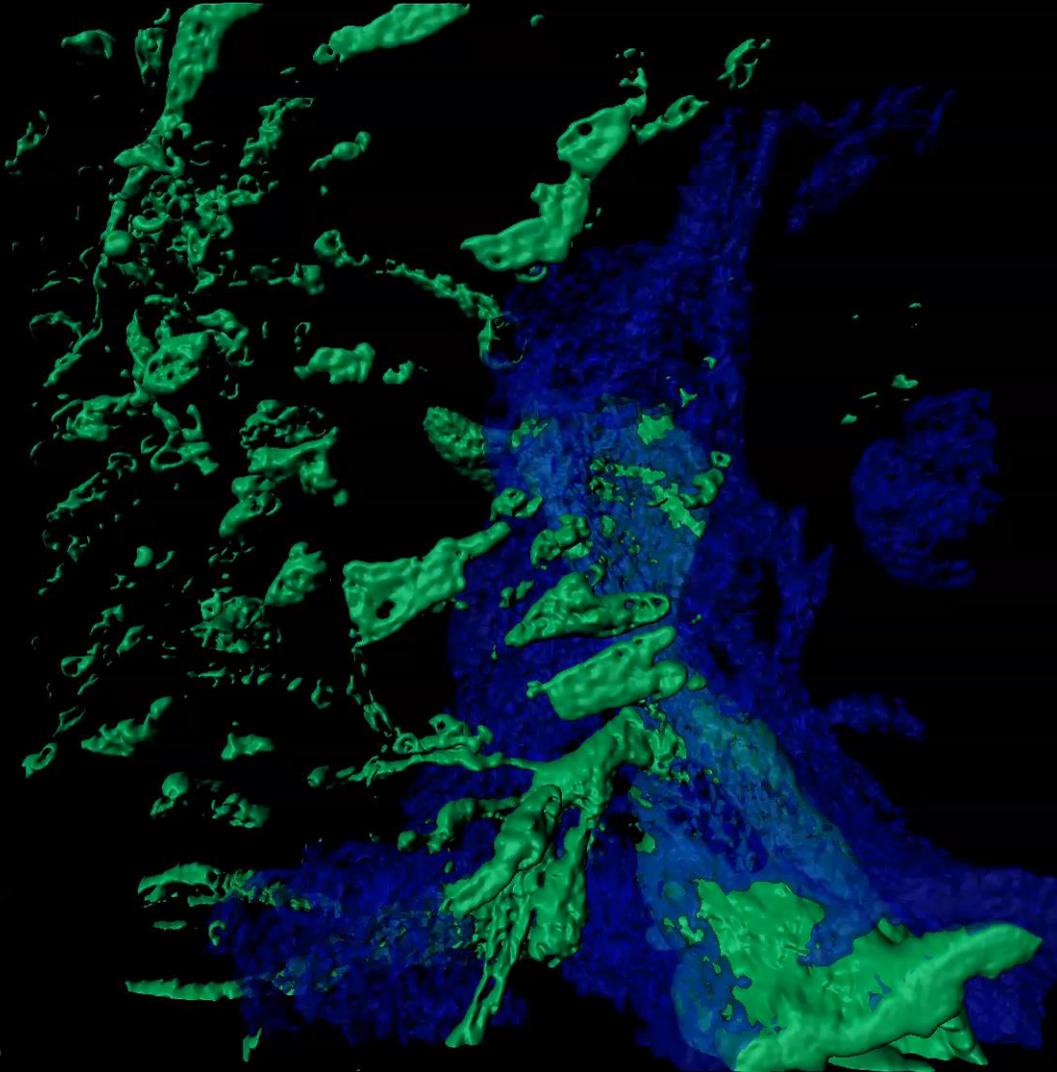
70 μ m



Multiple points along individual vessels at which the neoplastic cells traverse into/out of the vessels

Vascular invasion

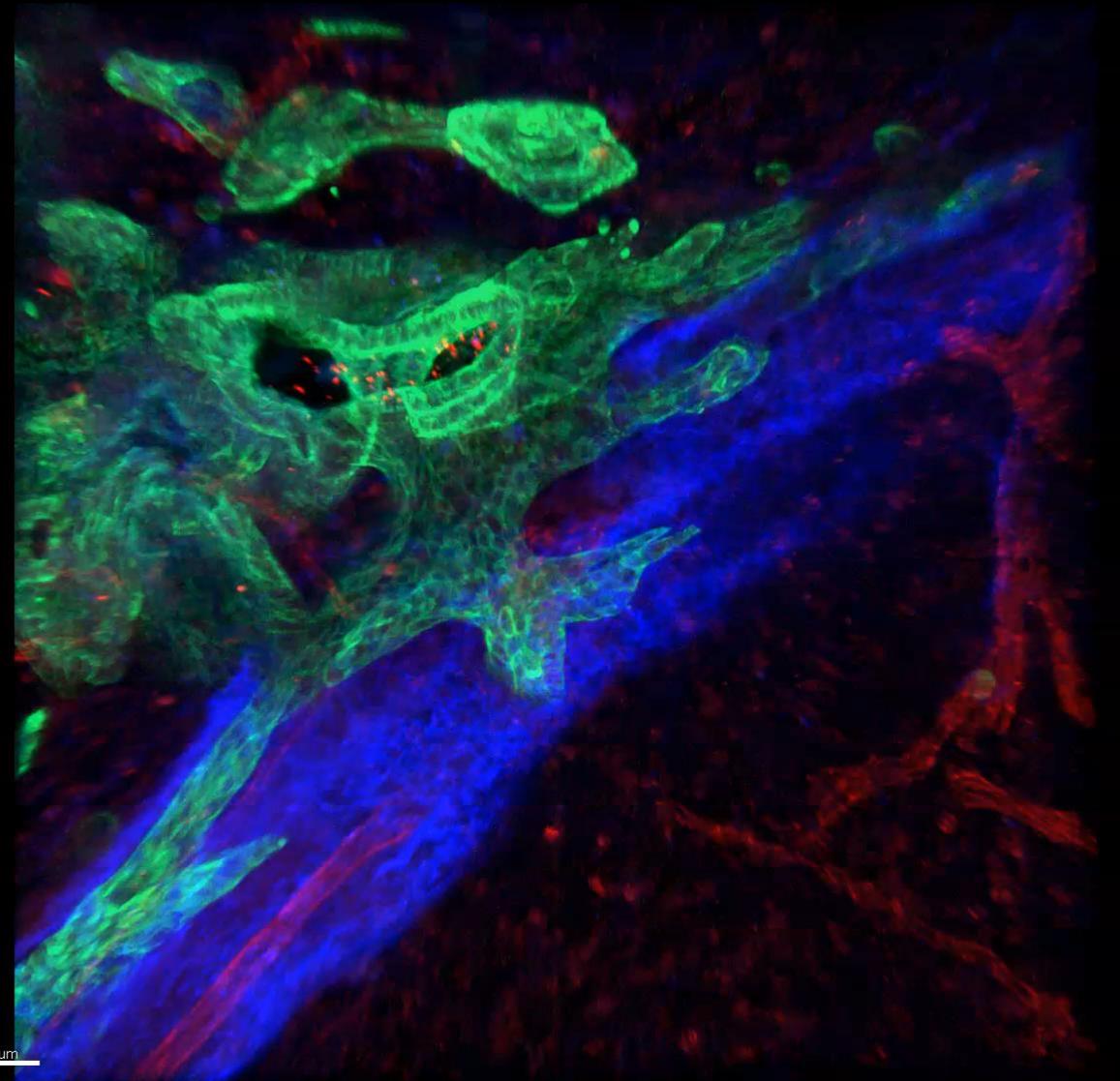
● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin



Multiple points along individual vessels at which the neoplastic cells traverse into/out of the vessels

Vascular invasion

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31

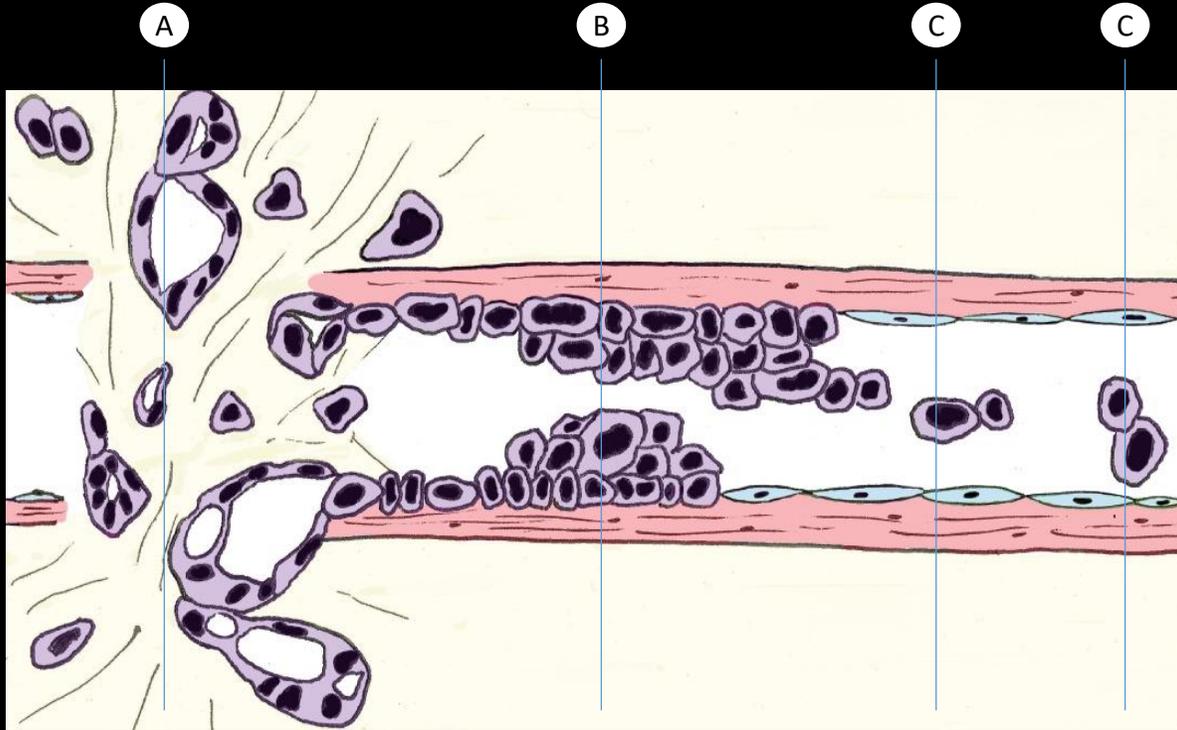


Vascular invasion

Destructive

PanIN-like

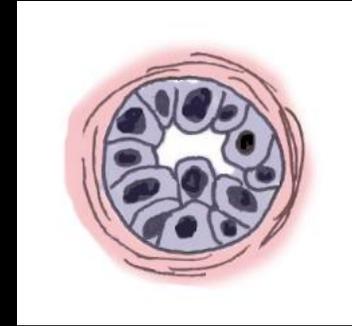
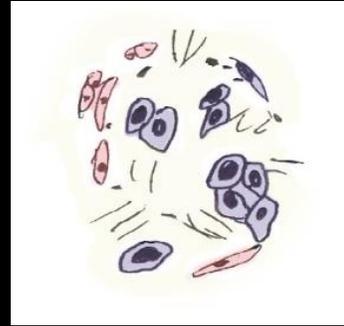
Conventional



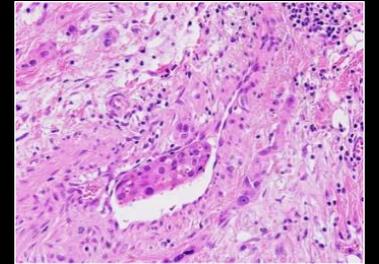
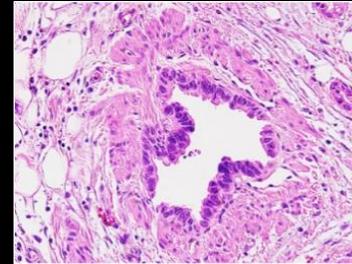
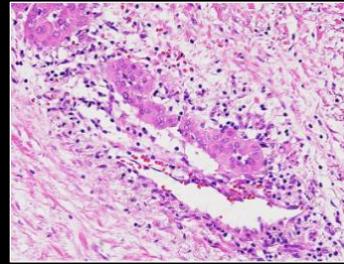
Destructive

PanIN-like

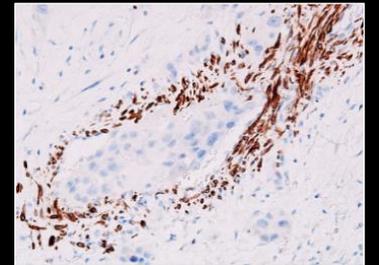
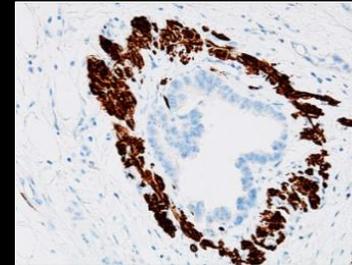
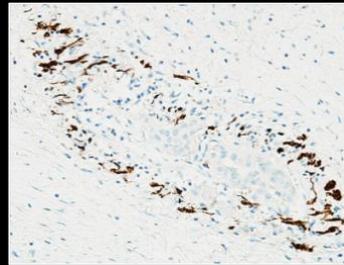
Conventional



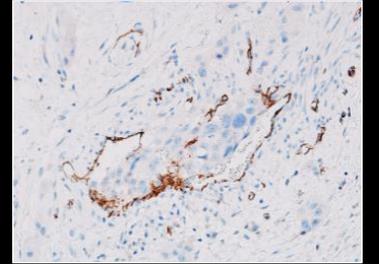
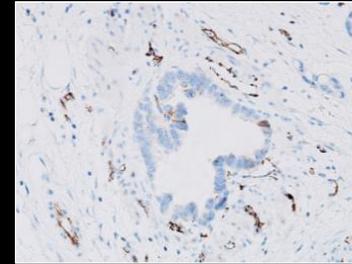
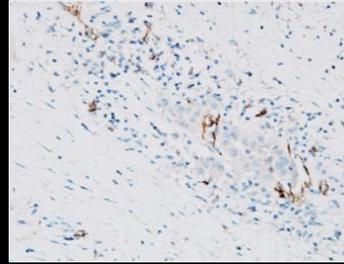
H&E



Desmin

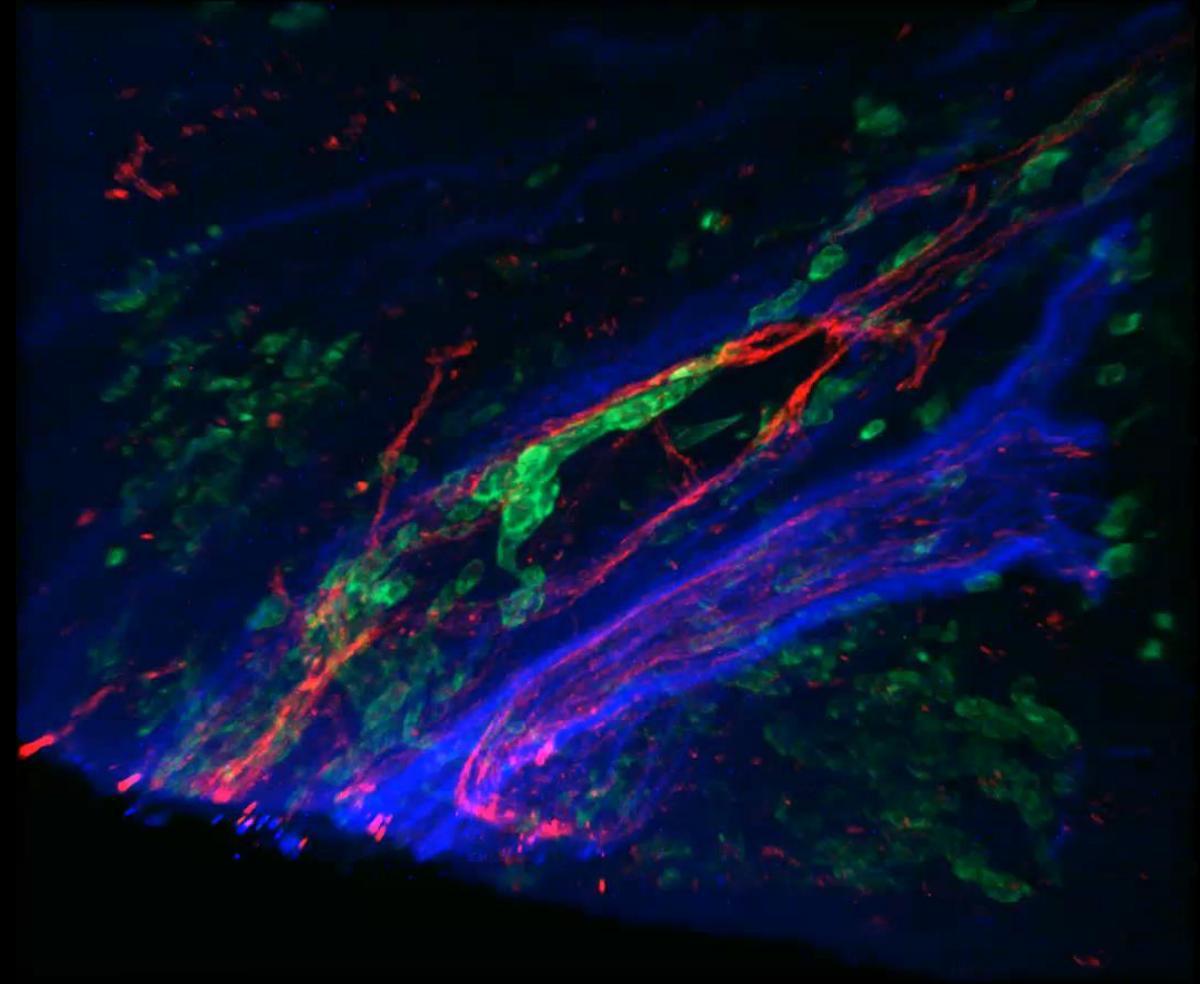


CD31



Vascular invasion

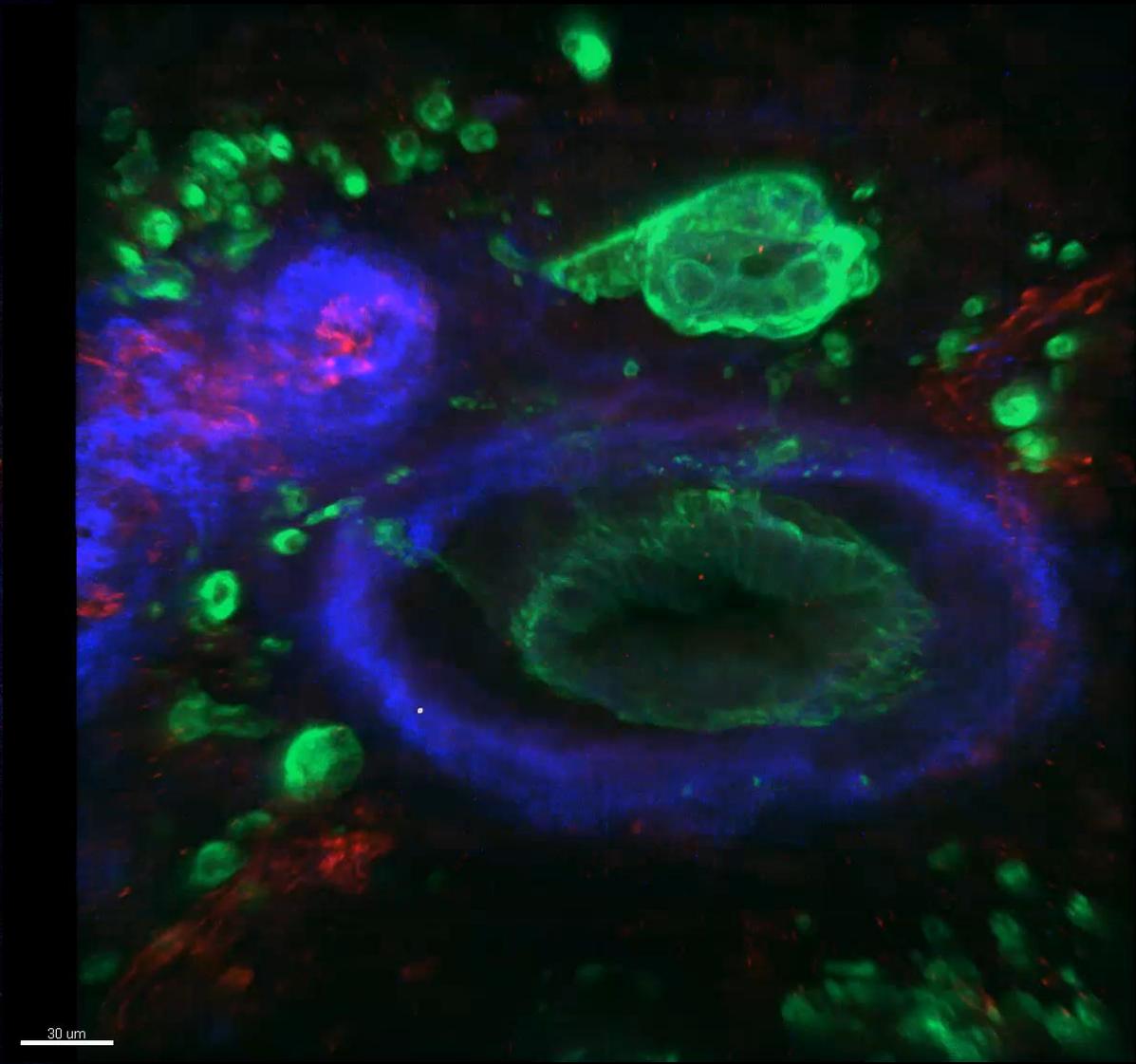
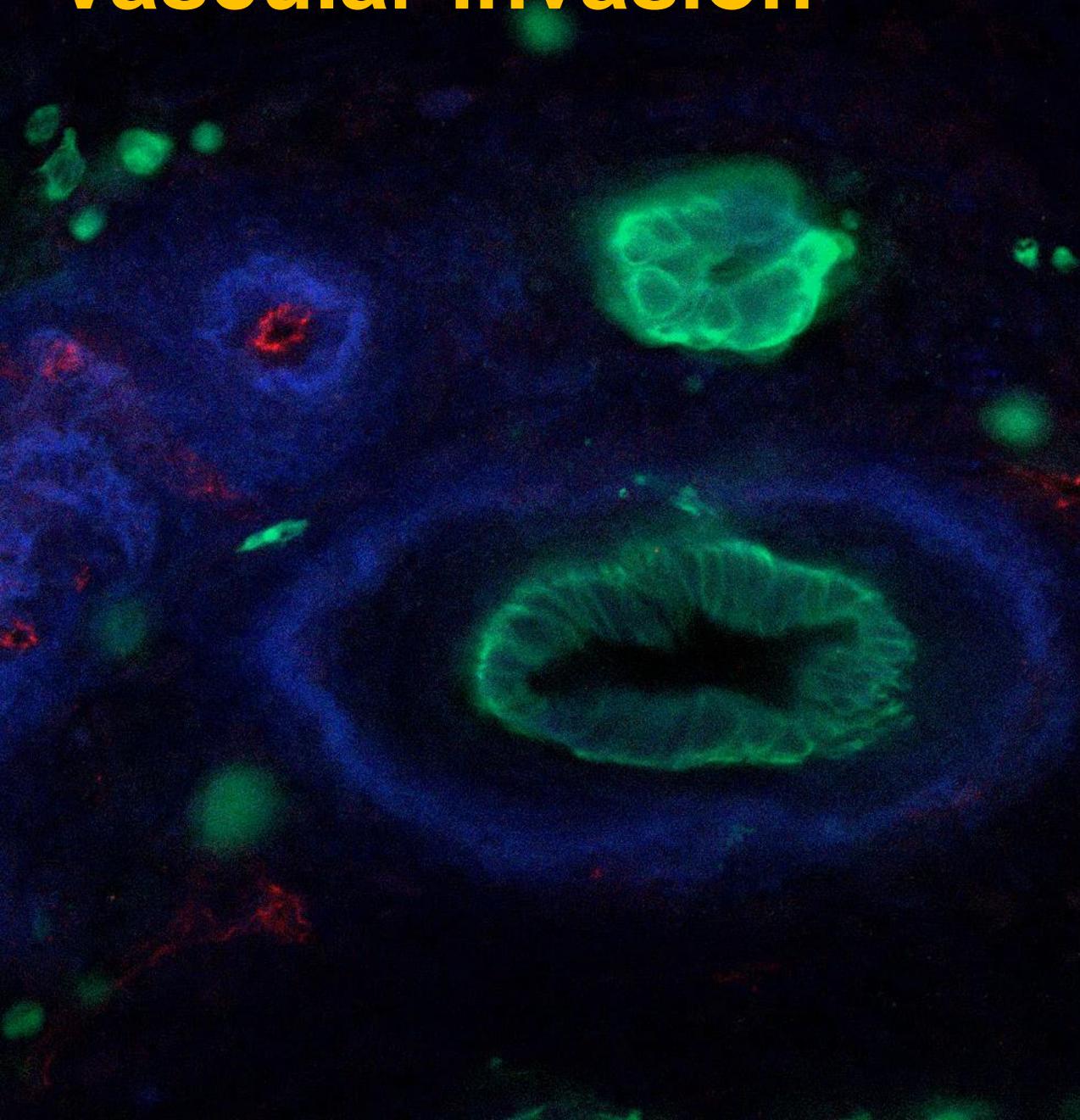
● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



70 μ m

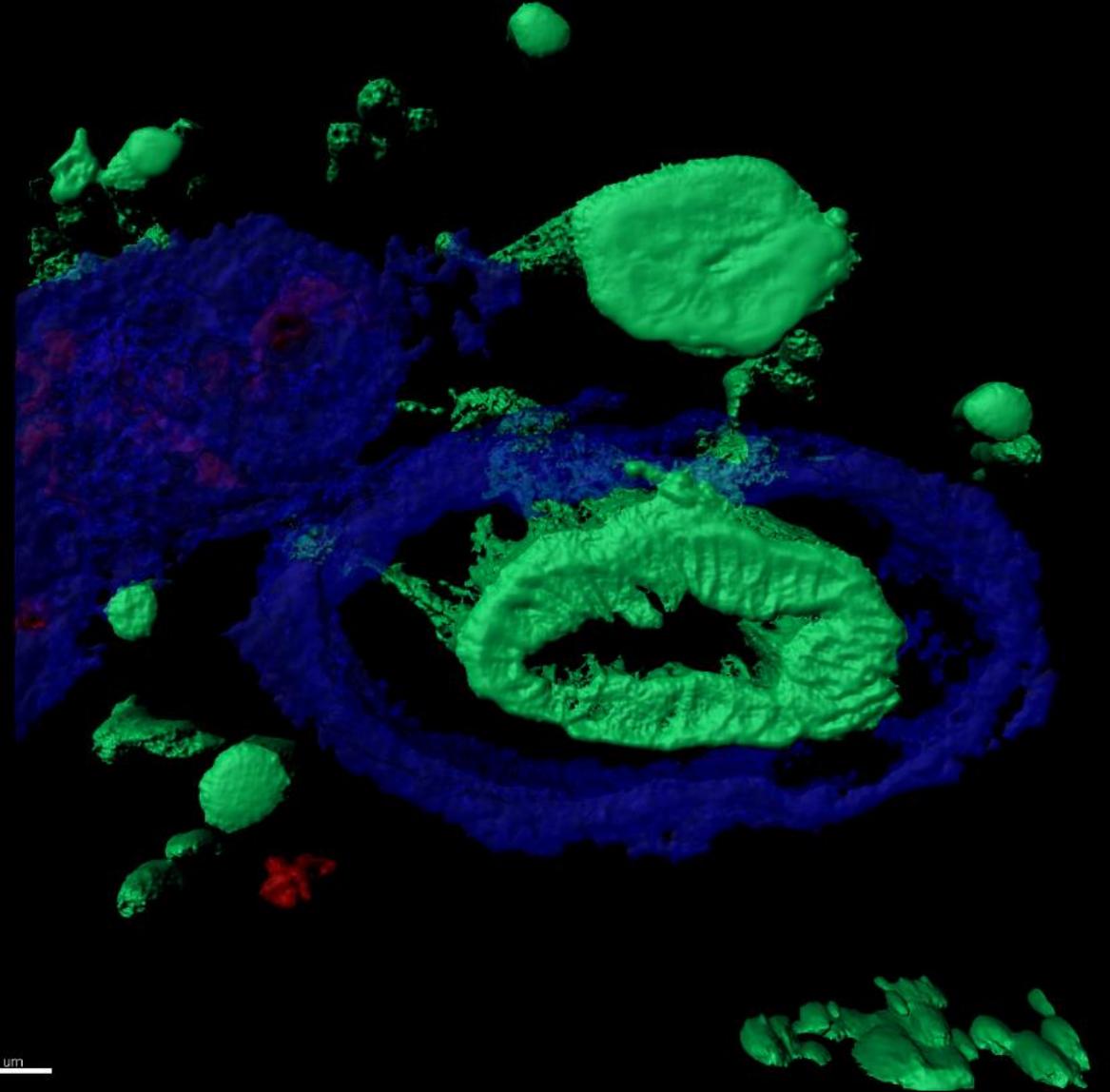
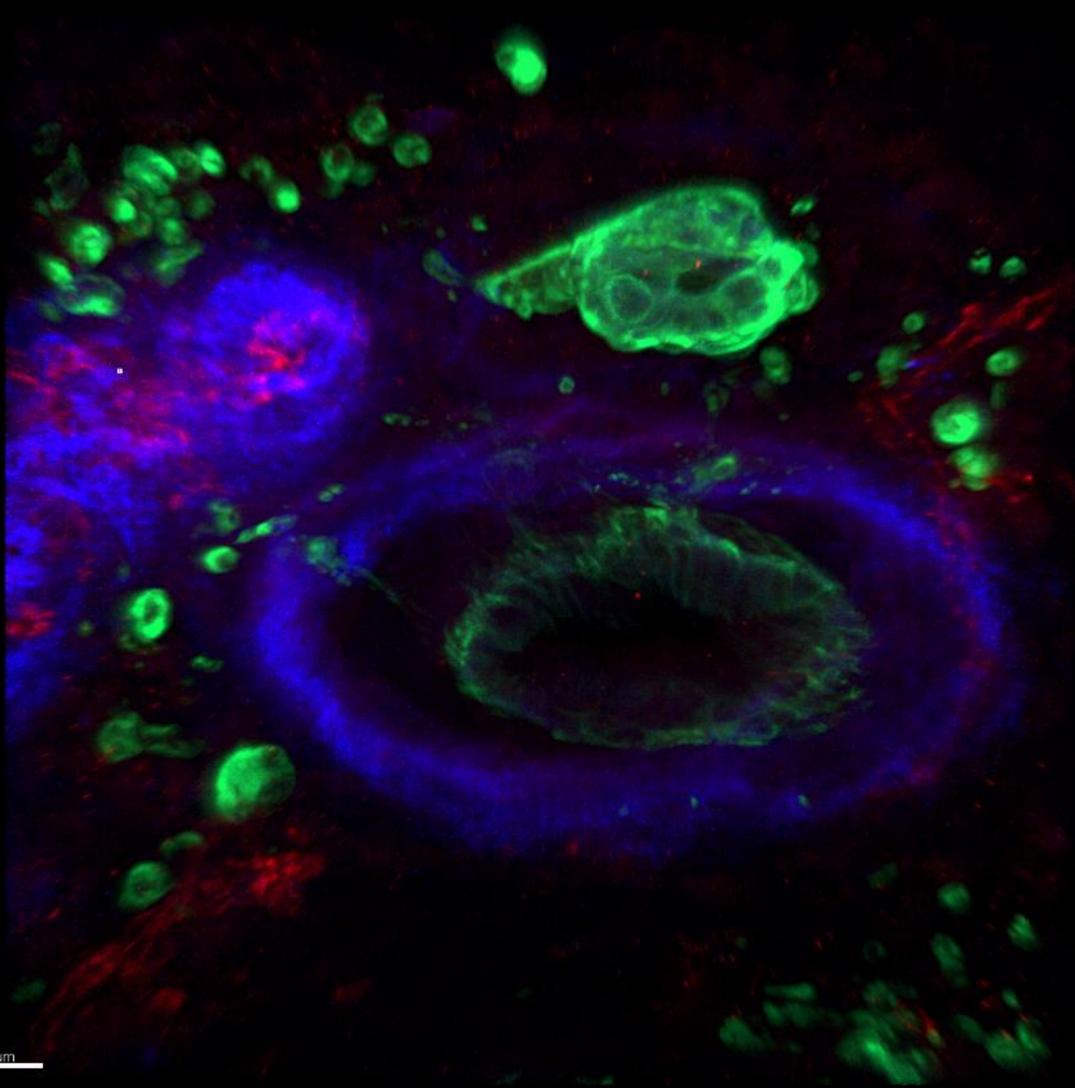
Vascular invasion

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



Vascular invasion

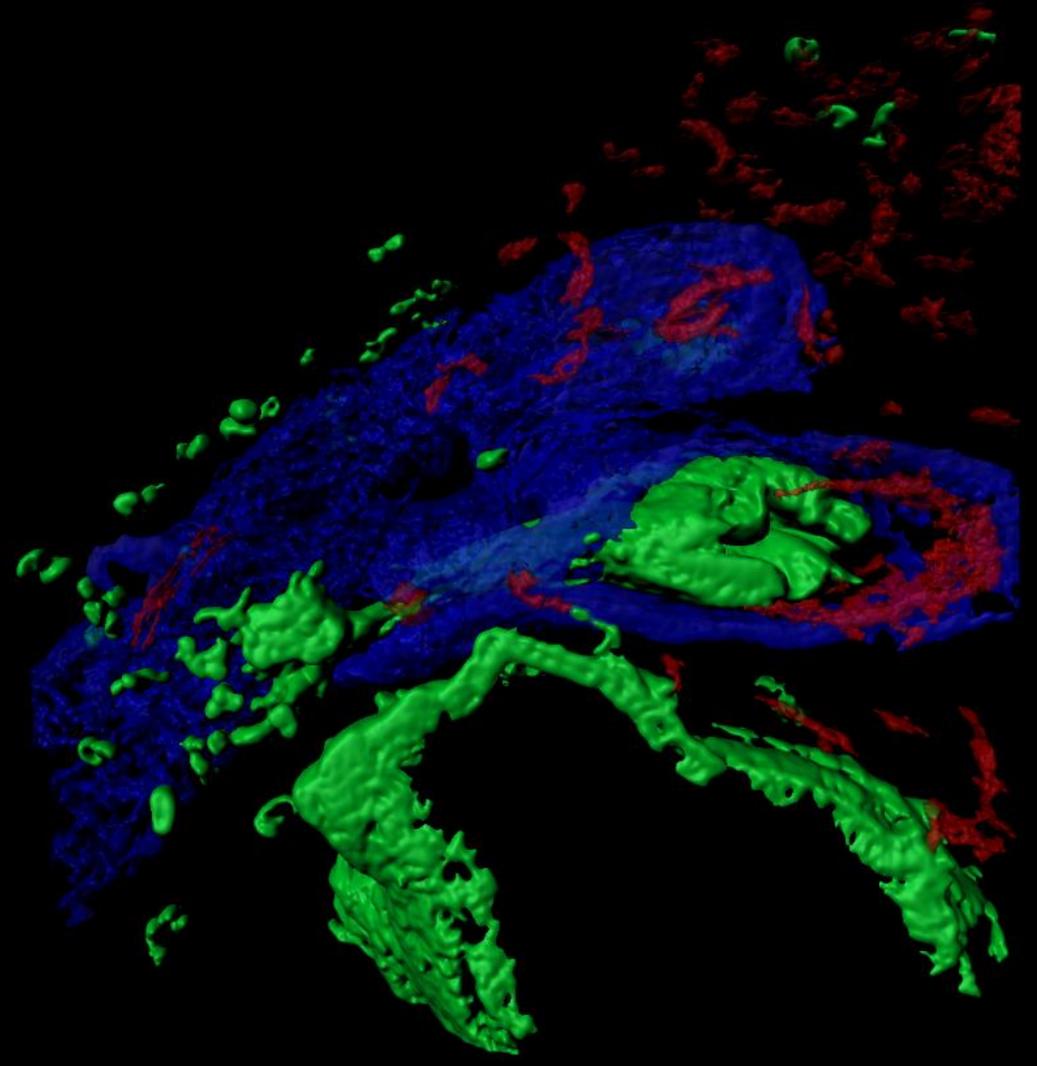
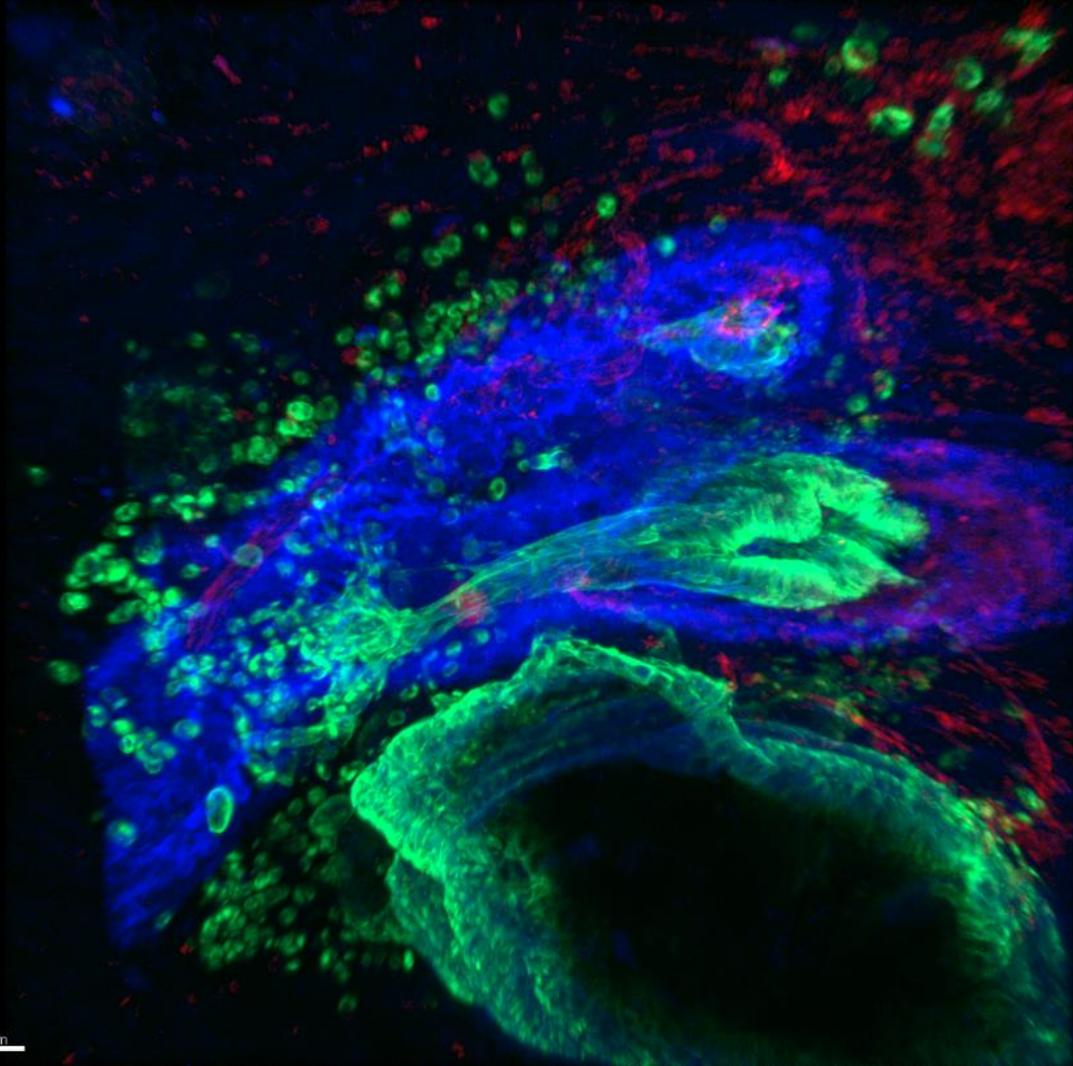
● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



Still
Image

Vascular invasion

● Cytokeratin 19 ● Desmin ● CD31



Still
Image

Summary of vascular invasion

- Long tubes of neoplastic cells approaching and then paralleling muscular veins
- Multiple points along individual vessels at which the neoplastic cells traverse into/out of the vessels
- Formation of loose cancer cell cords or networks inside of venous walls
- Replacement of the endothelial cells by neoplastic cells
- Intraluminal growth and extension of the cords of neoplastic cells
- Detachment of single cells at the leading edge of the intraluminal growth
- In many cases, the neoplastic cells retained a ductal morphology (cohesive cells forming tubes) throughout the process

2D versus 3D



Summary of my talk

- Incorporation of the new techniques (tissue clearing, advanced microscopies, and multiple antibody labeling), will provide new insights into pancreas pathology and will be widely applicable to other diseases.
- Dual or triple 3D visualization with cytokeratin 19 and desmin with/without CD31 immunofluorescence labeling demonstrates that sustained epithelial-mesenchymal transition is not required for venous invasion in pancreatic cancer.

Acknowledgements

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DongJun Jung

Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

Junyoung Shin

University Hospital Heidelberg, Germany

Matthias M. Gaida



Wednesday, March 20, 2019
Poster Board #: 145

**Immunolabeling of Cleared Human Pancreata for Multiple Markers
Provides Insights into Pancreatic Anatomy and Pathology**

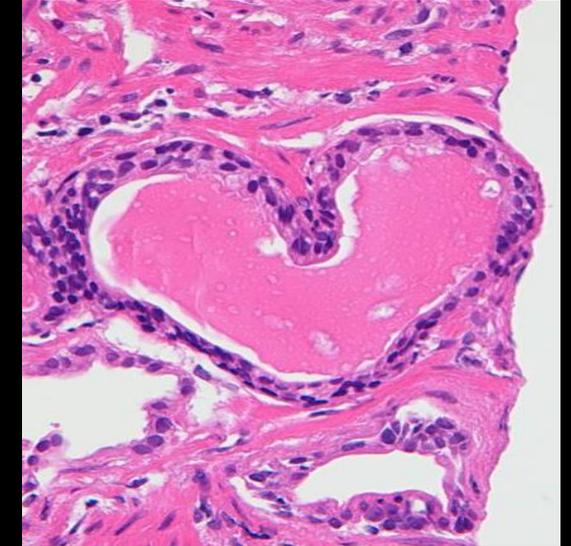
Celebrating Dr. Jae Ro's 50th Anniversary of Pathology: Do your BeST!

TO SIR, WITH LOVE



Do Your BeST!

- **B**asic
- (e**f**fort) **S**tudy
- **T**hink
- **E**njoy



2009 Boston, MA at USCAP annual meeting

Thank you!

