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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Immunohistochemical expression of CD44v6 in differentiated thyroid carcinomas

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KEYWORDS

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Abstract *Background:* CD44 is a polymorphic family of cell surface proteoglycans and glycoproteins implicated in cell-to-cell and cell-to-matrix adhesion interactions and tumor metastasis.

Aim: This study was designed to histopathologically examine and immunohistochemically detect the expression of CD44v6 in differentiated thyroid carcinomas, and its association with clinicopathologic parameters.

Methods: Forty different thyroid lesions constituted the material of this study. Cases were divided into a malignant ($n = 30$) and a non-malignant group ($n = 10$). Immunostaining was manually performed using CD44v6 mouse monoclonal antibody.

Results: CD44v6 expression was significantly higher in malignant compared to non-malignant lesions. This significance was not maintained when cases were categorized as neoplastic and non-neoplastic. Female sex and patients age < 45 years were significantly associated with higher CD44v6 expression in the malignant group. Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) showed higher CD44v6 expression than follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC). CD44v6 immunopositivity did not significantly associate with the microscopic variant of PTC and FTC. Also, tumor size failed to

Abbreviations: CD44, cluster of differentiation 44; FFPE, formalin fixed paraffin-embedded; FVPTC, follicular variant of PTC; FTC, follicular thyroid carcinoma; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin; HPF, high power fields; IHC, immunohistochemical; PTC, papillary thyroid carcinoma; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone.

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relate significantly with CD44v6 expression within the subtypes of PTC and FTC. However, female sex, patient age <45 years, and tumor size between 1-4cms associated with significantly higher CD44v6 expression in the PTCs when compared to non-malignant lesions. In FTCs no significant relationship was observed between CD44v6 immunopositivity and patients' age, sex, or tumor size. In the non-malignant group no significant relationship was found between CD44v6 immunopositivity and patients' sex, or age. The background non-neoplastic thyroid tissue was CD44v6 negative in all cases of both groups except for 4 cases of PTCs.

Conclusion: Deregulated expression of CD44v6 occurs in differentiated thyroid carcinomas and in benign thyroid nodules. Thus, further studies are warranted to investigate the diagnostic utility of CD44v6 expression in the differentiation of benign from malignant thyroid lesions. Also, the predictive value of CD44v6 deregulated expression in PTC and the occurrence of nodal metastasis needs further verification.

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1. Introduction

Thyroid tumors are the most common malignancies of the endocrine system.¹ In Egypt thyroid cancer represents 1.2% of cancers in males and 2.2% of cancers in females, and ranks the 10th most common cancer site among females.²

CD44 is a polymorphic family of immunologically related integral membrane glycoproteins and proteoglycans, implicated in cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesion,³⁻⁶ lymphocyte activation and homing,⁷ cell migration, and tumor metastasis.³⁻⁷ CD44 is encoded by a gene located on 11p13 chromosome and consists of at least 20 exons. Polypeptide isoforms of CD44 are produced by alternative splicing of at least 10 of the 20 exons during mRNA processing.^{7,8} The simplest CD44 isoform (CD44 standard or CD44s) does not contain any additional exon product and is expressed by hematopoietic cells and most of the epithelial cells.^{7,9}

Alterations in the composition of CD44 protein and of its isoforms are associated with neoplastic transformation and metastasis in a number of different tissues. So, increased expression of CD44 has been implicated in melanoma metastasis,^{7,10} pancreatic adenocarcinomas, colorectal carcinomas,^{7,11} non-Hodgkin lymphomas, breast and lung carcinomas.^{7,12} On the other side, decreased expression of CD44v6 is related to tumor recurrence and unfavorable outcome in poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma,^{7,12} laryngeal carcinomas, superficial bladder carcinoma^{7,13} and prostate carcinomas.^{7,14,15}

CD44 variant isoforms are also expressed in normal and neoplastic thyroid tissues, but it is unclear whether they have any prognostic value in differentiated thyroid carcinomas,^{7,14} which include papillary and follicular carcinomas and their subtypes.^{7,8}

The aim of this study was to histopathologically examine and immunohistochemically detect the expression of CD44v6 in papillary and follicular thyroid carcinomas, in addition to evaluating the expression of CD44v6 in benign thyroid lesions to evaluate any possible alteration in its expression. Also we associated CD44v6 expression in the different studied thyroid lesions with clinicopathologic parameters.

2. Methods

The present study included a total of 40 cases representing different thyroid lesions both neoplastic and non-neoplastic. Clinical data including patients' age, sex, clinical presentation, and type of operation (total, subtotal or hemithyroidectomy)

were obtained by reviewing the pathology request forms. The study was approved by the Alexandria University, Faculty of Medicine Research Ethics Committee.

One paraffin block representative of the lesion with adequate material suitable for immunohistochemical (IHC) studies was selected for every case. The formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue blocks were cut into 5 µm thick sections that were reevaluated without the knowledge of any previous diagnosis. As a first step, hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections were assessed to diagnose all cases. The presence of background lesions e.g. Hashimoto's thyroiditis in cases of PTC or degenerative changes in cases of adenomas were noted.

2.1. Immunohistochemistry

Five micron-thick sections, of FFPE tissue blocks were cut and mounted on coated slides. Tissue sections were deparaffinized in standard xylene and rehydrated in a graded alcohol series (100% to 70%) followed by incubation in Hydrogen Peroxide Block for 10-15 minutes, to block the endogenous peroxidase activity (EPA) to reduce nonspecific background staining. For CD44v6 immunostaining heat induced antigen retrieval was done in microwave oven using sodium citrate buffer (0.01 M Na-citrate monohydrate, pH 6.0) for 10 min, then allowed to cool down to room temperature. Tissue sections were immunostained for CD44 using mouse monoclonal antibody, (CD44v6, clone VFF-7 that specifically recognizes an epitope encoded by exon v6 on the variant portion of human CD44) provided by Bender Medsystems, Vienna, Austria diluted at 1:350 and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. The antigen-antibody reaction was visualized by Thermo scientific UltraVision LP Detection System. Immunohistochemical reactions were developed with diaminobenzidine. Sections were counterstained with Harris hematoxylin and covered by a coverslip using Canada balsam. All immunostains were manually processed with the utilization of appropriate positive and negative controls for each batch of slides.

2.2. Quantification of immunostaining

The immunostained slides were then evaluated and scored by two pathologists, independently without knowledge of any clinical data. The percentage of positive cells was counted in 10 high power fields (HPF) using semiquantitative method: 0 = negative; 1+ = less than 25% positive staining; 2+ =

25–50% positive staining; 3+ = greater than 50% positive area. The intensity of the stained cells was recorded as weak, moderate or strong but was not scored. Only continuous membranous immunoreactivity was considered positive. Neither cytoplasmic staining alone nor punctate membrane staining was considered positive.⁷

2.3. Statistical analysis of the data

Data were analyzed using SPSS software package version 18.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).¹⁶ Quantitative data were expressed using minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, median and inter-quartile range as the distribution was abnormal. The qualitative data were expressed in frequency and percent. Qualitative data were analyzed using Chi-square test also exact tests such as Fisher exact and Likelihood Ratio were applied to compare groups. Quantitative data were analyzed using Mann Whitney test to compare between any two groups. Spearman correlation was used and regression equation was determined if there was significant correlation. Scatter plot was drawn to present the correlation and regression. Agreement of the different predictives with the outcome was used and expressed in sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy of the CD44v6 where histomorphologic diagnosis was considered as the gold standard. Sensitivity was defined on the basis of thyroid cancer detection using immunostaining for CD44v6 [no. positive/(true positive + false negative)]. Specificity was defined on the basis of benign thyroid lesions detection [no. negative/(true negative + false positive)]. Positive and negative predictive values were computed as no. positive/ (true positive + false positive) and no. negative/true negative + false negative, respectively. *p*-Value was assumed to be significant at 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. Clinical data

The present study included 40 cases of different thyroid lesions both neoplastic and non-neoplastic. The forty cases were divided into two major groups: malignant and non-malignant. Group 1 included 30 cases of papillary and follicular thyroid carcinomas, whereas group 2 included 10 cases of different benign thyroid lesions. The age of the patients ranged between 14 and 70 years (mean \pm SD 44.18 \pm 13.25 years). Nineteen cases were < 45 years and 21 cases were \geq 45 years. Six cases were males (15%) and 34 cases (85%) were females.

3.2. Histopathological examination

Histopathological examination of the H&E stained sections revealed 24 (60%) papillary thyroid carcinoma cases (PTC), 6 cases (15%) follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC), 4 cases (10%) multinodular colloid goiter, 3 cases (7.5%) adenoma of the thyroid and 3 cases (7.5%) Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

3.3. Group 1; Malignant cases (*n* = 30)

Twenty-four out of the 30 cases (80%) in this group were females and 6 cases (20%) were males.

3.4. Papillary thyroid carcinomas

Nineteen cases (79.2%) were females and 5 cases (20.8%) were males. The patients' age in thirteen cases (54.2%) was < 45 years and in 11 cases (45.8%) was \geq 45 years.

The 24 PTC were microscopically subtyped according to De Lellis et al.² into: 8 cases (33.3%) conventional (or classic) type of PTC, 6 cases (25%) micropapillary variant of PTC carcinoma, 7 cases (29.2%) follicular variant of PTC (FVPTC), 2 cases (8.3%) encapsulated variant of PTC, and 1 case (4.2%) tall or columnar cell variant of PTC.

A significant relationship between the microscopic subtype of PTC and tumor size was noted for tumors with diameter < 1 cm as well as for tumor size between 1 and 4 cms; ($p < 0.001$ for both diameters). This significant association was not maintained for tumor size > 4 cm, ($p = 0.091$). Within the 24 PTC cases no significant association was observed between tumor size and patients' age ($p = 0.340$), patients' sex ($p = 0.145$), and TSH level ($p = 0.422$).

3.5. Follicular thyroid carcinoma

Five cases (83.3%) were females and one case (16.7%) was a male. The age range was 38–62 years (mean \pm SD 53.33 \pm 8.82 years). The tumor size ranged from 1 to 3 cm (mean \pm SD 2.08 \pm 0.80 cm).

The six cases of follicular thyroid carcinoma were microscopically subtyped according to De Lellis et al.² into: two cases (33.3%) minimally invasive FTC and four cases widely invasive FTC (66.7%); among these four cases a case was diagnosed as Hürthle cell carcinoma.

3.6. Group 2 (non-malignant cases)

All 10 cases in this group were females. Three cases were adenomas (one microfollicular, one mixed micro and macrofollicular and the third was a Hürthle cell adenoma), three cases were Hashimoto's thyroiditis and four cases were multinodular colloid goiters.

3.7. CD44v6 immunohistochemical staining of tissue sections

CD44v6 positive immunostaining revealed significantly higher expression in the malignant (80% of cases CD44v6 positive) versus the non-malignant (30% of cases CD44v6 positive) cases; ($p = 0.006$), Table 1. This statistical significance was not maintained when cases were categorized as neoplastic (differentiated thyroid carcinomas, and adenoma cases) and non-neoplastic.

Statistical analysis between both groups (groups 1 and 2) indicated that female sex, patients' age < 45 years and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) \geq 1.8 uIU/ml were associated with significantly higher levels of CD44v6 immunopositivity in malignant compared to non-malignant lesions; ($p = 0.015$, $p = 0.017$, and $p = 0.048$, respectively).

The sensitivity and the specificity of CD44v6 positive immunoreactivity in malignant versus non-malignant cases were 80% and 70%, respectively. Positive and negative predictive values were 88.89% and 53.85%, respectively.

Table 1 CD44v6 immunoreactivity in the malignant and non-malignant cases.

	CD44v6				Total		FEp
	-ve		+ve		No.	%	
	No.	%	No.	%			
<i>Malignant</i>							0.006*
Papillary carcinoma	4	16.7	20	3.3	24	100.0	
Follicular carcinoma	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	100.0	
<i>Non-malignant lesion</i>							
Follicular adenoma	3	100.0	0	0.00	3	100.0	
Hashimoto's thyroiditis	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0	
Multi nodular goiter	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0	

FEp: *p* value for Fisher Exact test.
* Statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Table 2 CD44v6 immunoreactivity in the different subtypes of PTC.

	CD44v6								Total	
	0		1+		2+		3+		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Conventional papillary thyroid carcinoma	0	0.0	2	8.3	3	12.5	3	12.5	8	33.3
Micro Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid	3	12.5	2	8.3	0	0.0	1	4.2	6	25.0
Follicular variant papillary thyroid carcinoma	1	4.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	4	16.7	7	29.2
Encapsulated papillary thyroid carcinoma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	2	8.3
Papillary thyroid carcinoma columnar cell type	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	4.2
Total	4	16.7	4	16.7	5	20.8	11	45.8	24	100.0
MCp				0.464*						

MCp: *p* value for Monte Carlo test.
* Statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$

3.8. CD44v6 expression in PTC cases ($n = 24$)

Twenty out of the 24 cases (83.3%) of PTC included in this study stained positive for CD44v6. Eleven cases (45.8%) showed membranous immunopositivity in >50% of tumor cells population and were given score 3, 5 cases (20.8%) showed immunopositivity in 20–50% of tumor cells population and were given score 2, and the remaining 4 cases (16.7%) showed positive staining in <25% of tumor cell population and were given score 1. Table 2 and Fig. 1 show the CD44v6 immunoreactivity in the different subtypes of PTC.

The staining intensity varied between strong (14 cases; 58.4%), moderate (5 cases; 20.8%), and weak (5 cases; 20.8%). Also, intratumoral variability of staining intensity was noted, and characteristically the strongest intensity was seen at the tumor border and invasive edges.

Out of 24 cases of PTC; only nine cases were submitted with cervical lymphadenectomy. Four out of those nine cases (44.4%) showed nodal metastatic deposits that were also immunostained using CD44v6 and revealed positive strong and diffuse immunoreactivity in all four cases.

The background thyroid tissue showed positive CD44v6 immunoreactivity in four out of the 24 PTC cases, three cases were score 2 with moderate to weak intensity (two cases of conventional PTC, and one case of FVPTC), and the fourth case (micropapillary variant of PTC) was score 1 with focal and weak immunostaining. The background

thyroid tissue was totally negative in the remaining 20 cases.

In the present study, papillary thyroid carcinoma showed significantly higher CD44v6 expression compared to non-malignant lesions, ($p = 0.005$). CD44v6 immunopositivity did not associate with PTC microscopic subtype, ($p = 0.147$). Also, the extent of CD44v6 expression (score) did not associate with PTC microscopic subtypes. CD44v6 immunopositivity within the different subtypes of PTC showed a significant association with patients' age only for age group ≥ 45 years; ($p = 0.038$), and not in the age group <45 years. No statistically significant relationship was found between CD44v6 immunostaining and sex within the different subtypes of PTC.

Statistical analysis showed that female sex, patients' age <45 years and tumor size ranging between 1 cm and 4 cm were associated with significantly higher levels of positive CD44v6 immunostaining in PTC compared to non-malignant lesions; ($p = 0.011$, $p = 0.022$ and $p = 0.017$, respectively). There was a significant positive and moderate correlation between CD44v6 immunostaining and the largest tumor size ($\rho = 0.536$, $p = 0.007$), and 31.4% of the changes in CD44v6 could be explained by variations in the largest tumor size as $R^2 = 0.314$. The CD44v6 value could be predicted by determining the largest tumor size according to the regression equation as for each unit change in the largest tumor size the CD44v6 increased by 0.515 (Fig. 2).

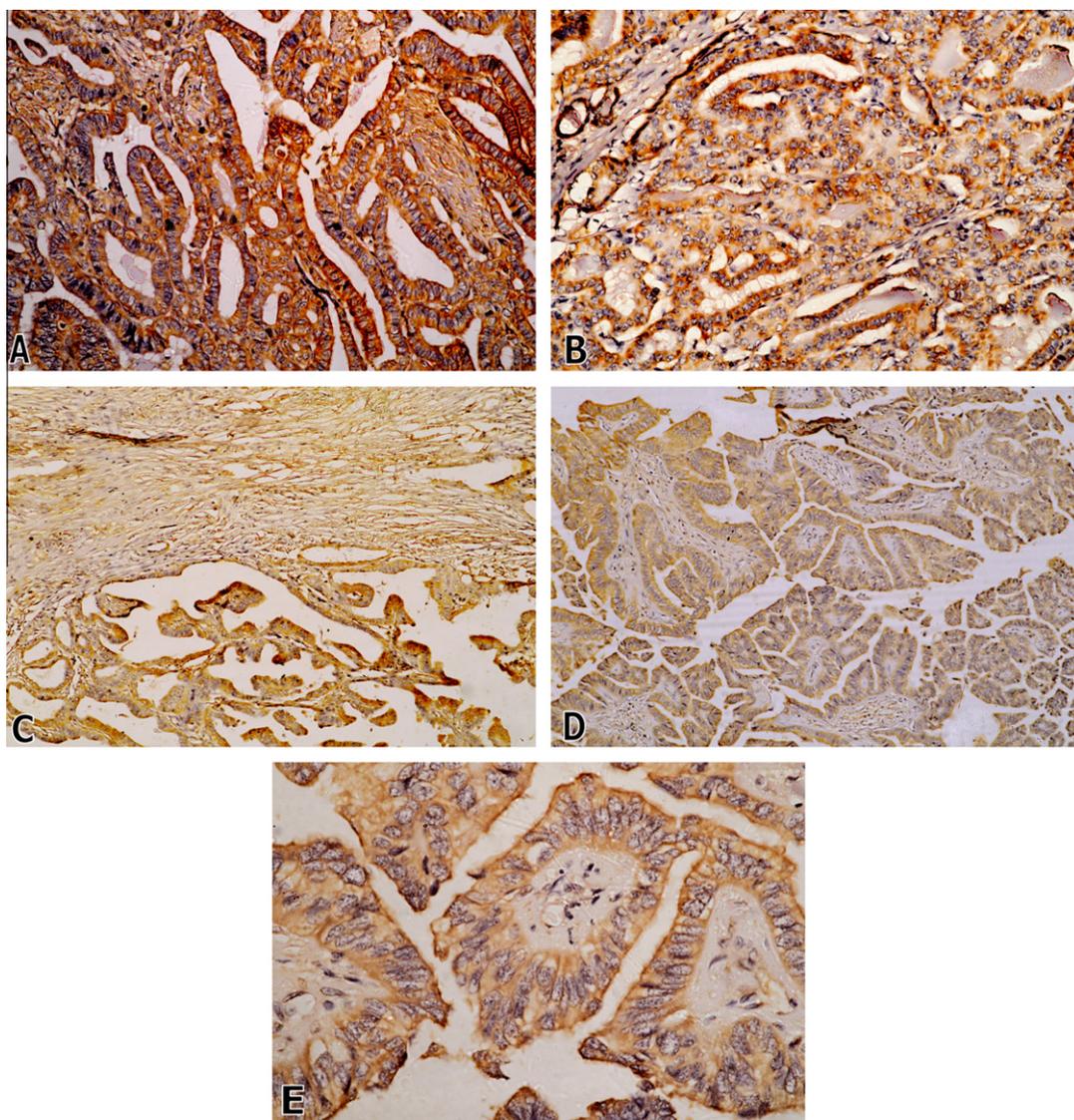


Figure 1 (A) Conventional (classic) PTC showing intense membranous immunopositivity, (CD44v6, $\times 400$). (B) Follicular variant of PTC showing follicles with strong membranous immunostaining, (CD44v6, $\times 200$). (C) Encapsulated variant of PTC, score 3; with capsular fibroblast serving as positive internal control, (CD44v6, $\times 100$). (D) Columnar cell variant of PTC, score 3, (CD44v6, $\times 100$). (E) Higher power of the previous case showing strong cytoplasmic membrane immunoreactivity (CD44v6, $\times 400$).

Also there was a significant positive and moderate correlation between CD44v6 and the smallest tumor size ($\rho = 0.633$, $p = 0.001$), and 33.2% of changes in CD44v6 could be explained by variations in the smallest tumor size as $R^2 = 0.332$. The CD44v6 value could be predicted by determining the smallest tumor size according to regression equation as for each unit change in the smallest tumor size the CD44v6 increased by 0.714 (Fig. 3).

The sensitivity and the specificity of CD44v6 in papillary thyroid carcinoma versus non-malignant lesions were 83.3% and 70.0%, respectively. Positive and negative predictive values were 86.96% and 63.6%, respectively.

3.9. CD44v6 expression in follicular carcinoma cases

Four out of six FTC cases included in the present study showed CD44v6 positive immunoreactivity. Three cases were score 3 (one case minimally invasive FTC and two cases widely

invasive FTC), and the fourth case was given score 1 (widely invasive FTC), (Fig. 4).

The sensitivity and the specificity of CD44v6 positive immunostaining in follicular thyroid carcinoma versus non-malignant lesion were 66.67% and 70.00%, respectively. Positive and negative predictive values were 57.14% and 77.78%, respectively.

3.10. CD44v6 expression in the non-malignant group

In the non-malignant group CD44v6 positive immunostaining was detected in only three out of 10 cases (30%). All three cases of benign thyroid adenomas were CD44v6 negative, Fig. (5A, 5B). Two out of 4 multinodular goiters and one out of three Hashimoto's thyroiditis showed CD44v6 immunopositivity and were given scores 3, 2, and 1, respectively, Fig. 5C and D, respectively).

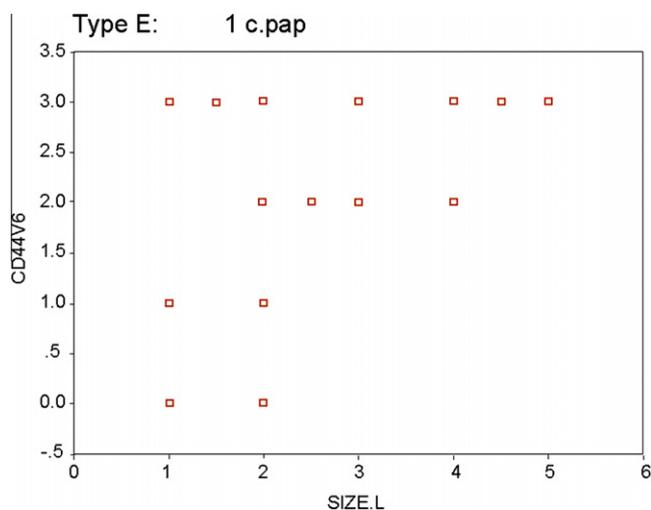


Figure 2 Scatter plot for the relation between CD44v6 and largest tumor size among papillary thyroid carcinoma cases. $Rho = 0.536^*$, $p = 0.007$; $R = 0.561$, $R2 = 0.314$ $CD44v6 = 0.734 + 0.515 \times \text{largest tumor size}$ $t = 3.175^*$, $p = 0.004$.

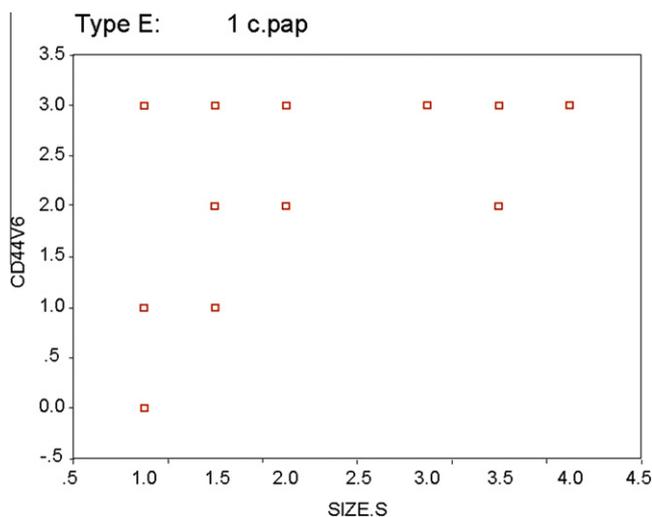


Figure 3 Scatter plot for the relation between CD44v6 and smallest tumor size among papillary thyroid carcinoma cases. $Rho = 0.633^*$, $p = 0.001$; $R = 0.576$, $R2 = 0.332$, $CD44v6 = 0.619 + 0.714 \times \text{smallest tumor size}$, $t = 3.304^*$, $p = 0.003$.

In the non-malignant group no statistically significant relationship was found between CD44v6 immunopositivity and patients' age, patients' sex, or TSH level.

4. Discussion

CD44 exists as a standard molecule and as multiple isoforms (v1–v10).^{6,17–19} CD44v6 exists in proliferating thyroid cells, and is upregulated in carcinomas.^{4,19} Several studies reported that PTCs, adenomas and multinodular goiters exhibit an increase in CD44 mRNA isoforms, that distinguish them from the histologically normal thyroid tissue,^{4,7,8} while others concluded that the majority of PTCs overexpress CD44 in contrast

to normal follicular cells and non-papillary carcinoma thyroid lesions.^{20,21} In differentiated thyroid carcinoma it is still unclear whether the deregulated expression of CD44 has any prognostic value.^{7,14}

The current study was undertaken to analyze CD44v6 expression in differentiated thyroid carcinomas and to correlate CD44v6 immunoreactivity to clinicopathological parameters.

Although some studies reported CD44v6 to be a marker of deregulated thyrocyte proliferation that is overexpressed in proliferating benign and malignant thyroid lesions,^{7,22,23} yet in agreement with Li et al.²⁴ in this study CD44v6 expression was significantly higher in malignant compared to non-malignant lesions. This statistical significance was not maintained when cases were categorized as neoplastic and non-neoplastic, which implies that although CD44v6 is highly expressed in neoplastic lesions, yet it cannot differentiate neoplastic from non neoplastic thyroid lesions.

Our results showed that female sex, and patients' age < 45 years showed significantly higher CD44v6 expression in malignant compared to non-malignant cases, yet, this statistical significance was also not maintained when cases were classified as neoplastic and non-neoplastic.

Within the malignant group, and in agreement with others,²⁵ CD44v6 expression was higher in PTC compared to FTC, yet, this difference did not reach statistical significance. The prevalence of CD44v6 in PTC was previously suggested to be due to differences in the genetic background of both tumors.²⁵ However, when compared to non-malignant lesions, PTC revealed significantly higher CD44v6 overexpression, which may support the suggestion that CD44 immunoreactivity may be of value in confirming the diagnosis of borderline fine-needle aspirates, as stated previously by Ross et al.²⁰ and Pazaitou-Panayiotou et al.²⁶

CD44v6 overexpression did not associate with the PTC subtype. Also, tumor size failed to relate significantly with CD44v6 expression when comparing the subtypes of PTC. However, female sex, patients' age < 45 years and tumor size ranging between 1 cm and 4 cm were associated with significantly higher levels of positive CD44v6 immunostaining in PTC compared to non-malignant lesions. Similarly, Hamam et al.²⁷ reported that CD44v6 expression was significantly higher in younger than older patients, although, others reported absence of association between CD44 immunopositivity and tumor size, patients' age and sex.^{24,28,29}

Papillary thyroid carcinoma is considered to be an indolent form of cancer with an excellent prognosis, yet occasional cases may behave in an aggressive manner.^{20,30} CD44 was implicated to facilitate lymph node metastasis,^{20,31,32} yet whether its expression in PTC, predicts disease progression, and explains the propensity for this tumor to involve regional lymph nodes is still under investigation.²⁰

In this study, we were not able to fully investigate the role of CD44v6 overexpression in PTC in the development of regional nodal metastasis. However, it was noted that the nodal metastatic deposits of PTC failed to stimulate a significant lymphoid tissue reaction. This may result from the lymphocyte-like surface molecule expression that appears as a characteristic of this tumor.²⁰ Thus, further evaluation of CD44 expression in thyroid papillary carcinoma as a predictive marker for cervical nodal metastasis is strongly warranted.

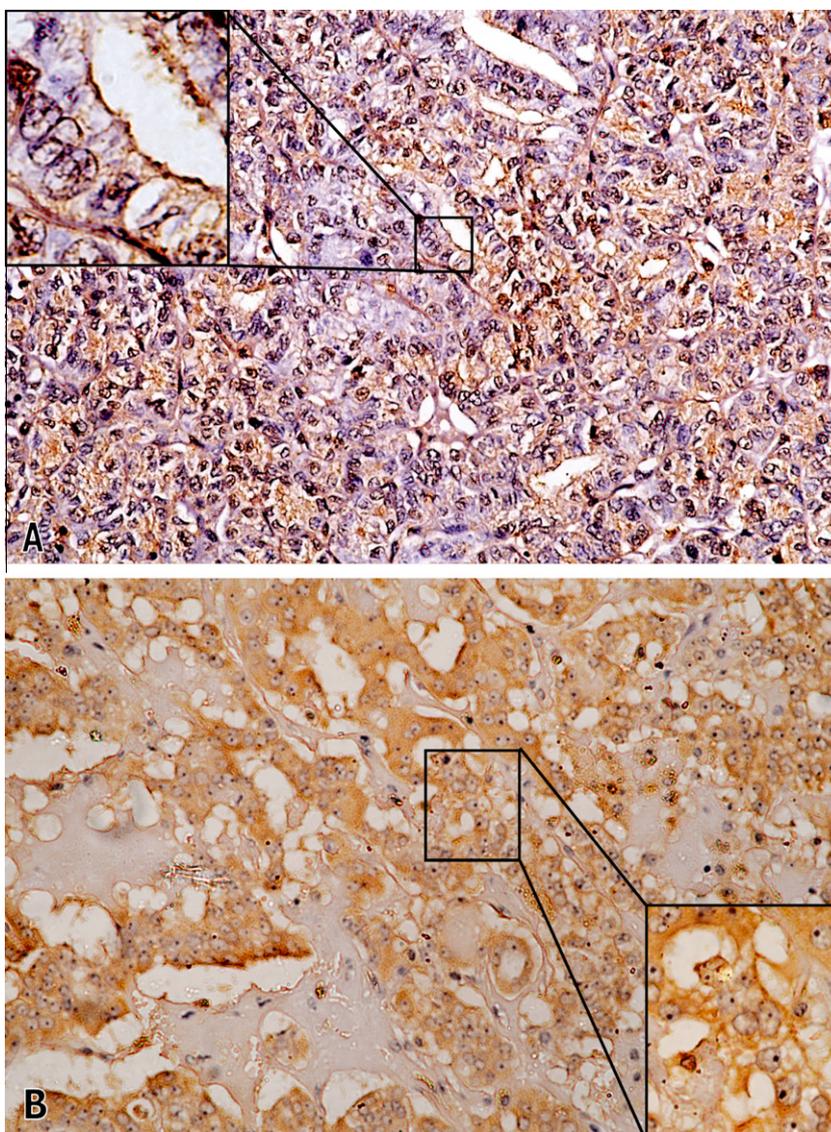


Figure 4 (A) Follicular thyroid carcinoma, score 3, (CD44v6, $\times 200$). The inset highlights the membranous staining (CD44v6, $\times 1000$). (B) Hürthle cell carcinoma, score 3 (CD44v6, $\times 200$), and the inset demonstrates the positive membrane staining (CD44v6, $\times 400$).

CD44v6 overexpression was detected in 66.7% of the studied FTCs. Conversely, the three studied follicular adenomas were CD44v6 negative. This goes in agreement with studies that reported FTC to highly express CD44v6 compared to follicular adenoma^{19,33} to the degree that they proposed that CD44v6 might be a useful diagnostic tool for the differentiation of FTC from follicular adenoma on thyroid fine needle aspiration. CD44 negativity in adenomas may be due to the shedding of ectodomain^{34–36} or failure of recognition of the receptor by the antibody due to post-translational changes which alter the 3-dimensional conformation of the protein.^{28,37}

In our study, CD44v6 negativity in adenoma cases goes with previous reports that the expression of CD44v6 in follicular adenomas ranges from 0% to 58.33%.^{21,24,29,33,38} We report CD44v6 immunopositivity in 50% of multinodular goiters, which is within the expression range reported by some studies.^{4,7,22,38} Conversely, other researchers reported the absence of CD44 in multinodular goiter.^{20,21} As regards Hashimoto's thyroiditis we report a CD44v6 expression rate that goes

in agreement with others,^{7,22} and the relative relation between Hashimoto thyroiditis and thyroid cancer may explain the CD44 expression in the former.⁷ Conversely, Chieng et al.²¹ reported that CD44v6 was not expressed in this lesion.

Similar to others,^{4,20,22,33,38} we report that the background non-neoplastic thyroid tissue was CD44v6 negative in all cases of both groups except for four cases of PTCs that revealed moderate to weak CD44v6 immunostaining of the background thyroid parenchyma. Conversely, background positivity was explained by Ermak et al.⁴ and Mackay et al.³⁹ by the release of soluble factors from the tumor resulting in the expression of CD44v6 in the normal adjacent thyroid tissue.

Most of the differentiated thyroid carcinomas (PTC and FTC), in opposition to non-malignant thyroid lesions and normal thyroid follicular cells, overexpress CD44v6. This suggests that deregulated expression of this adhesion molecule may play a role in the pathogenesis and better biological behavior of differentiated thyroid carcinomas. The usefulness of CD44 in confirming the diagnosis of PTC on borderline fine needle spi-

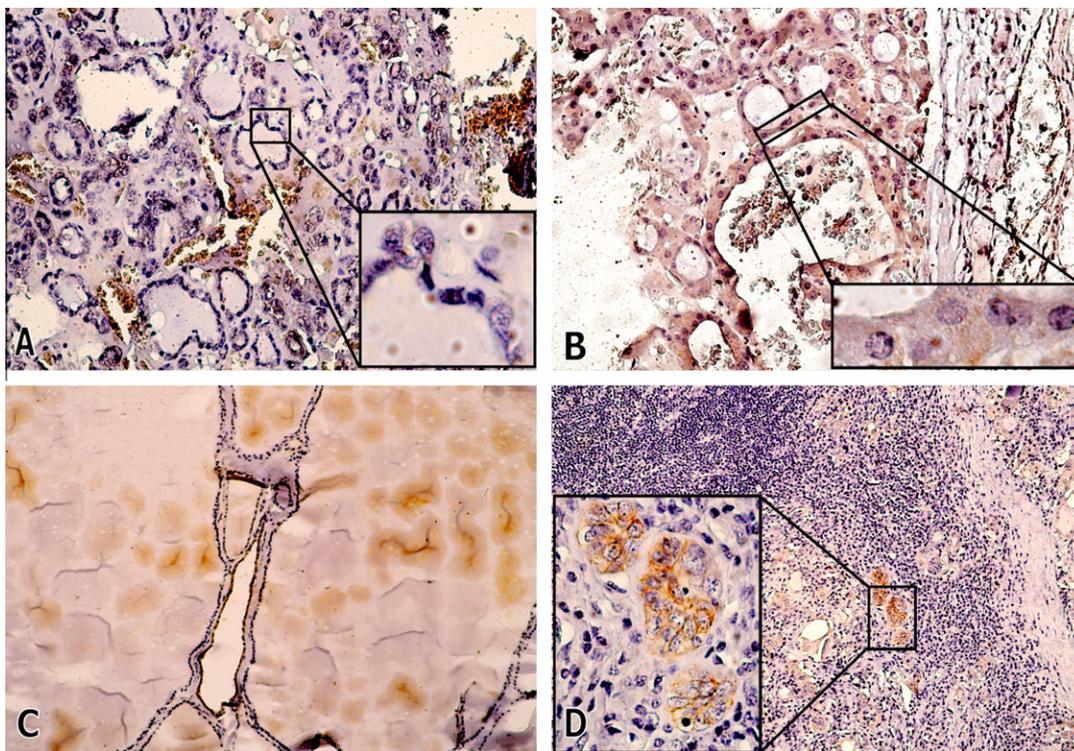


Figure 5 (A) Microfollicular adenoma negative for CD44v6 (CD44v6, $\times 200$). The inset demonstrates negative staining of neoplastic thyroid follicles, (CD44v6, $\times 1000$). (B) Hürthle cell adenoma, negative for CD44v6, ($\times 200$), with absence of the membranous staining in neoplastic cells seen in the inset, (CD44v6, $\times 1000$). (C) Multinodular goiter, score 2, (CD44v6, $\times 200$). (D) Hashimoto's thyroiditis, showing focal moderate to strong immunoreactivity of the Hürthle cells, score 1 (CD44v6 $\times 100$), that is highlighted in the inset (CD44v6, $\times 400$).

rates, and its utility in predicting cervical nodal metastasis needs to be investigated on a larger number of cases. Also, evaluating the role of CD44v6 in differentiating follicular adenoma from follicular carcinoma in routine surgical pathology should be investigated.

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