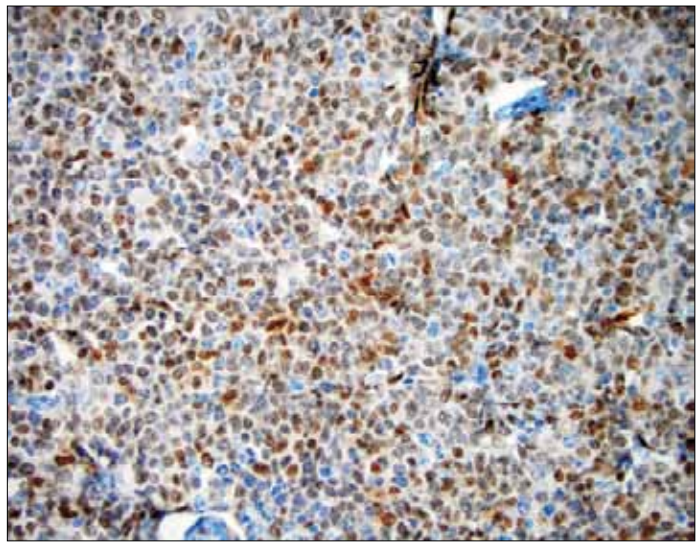
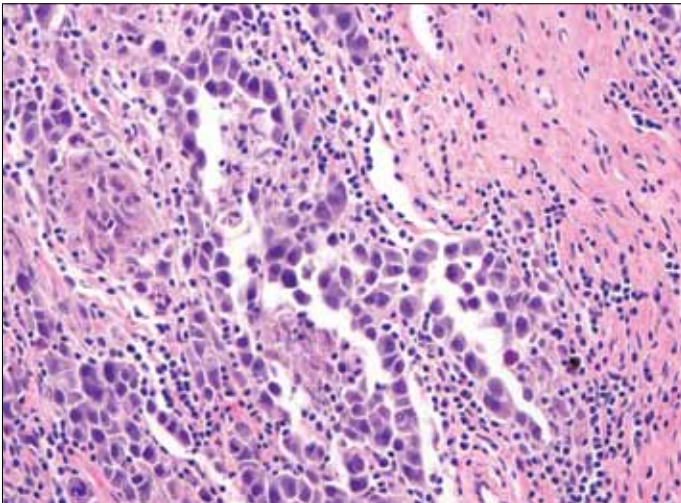


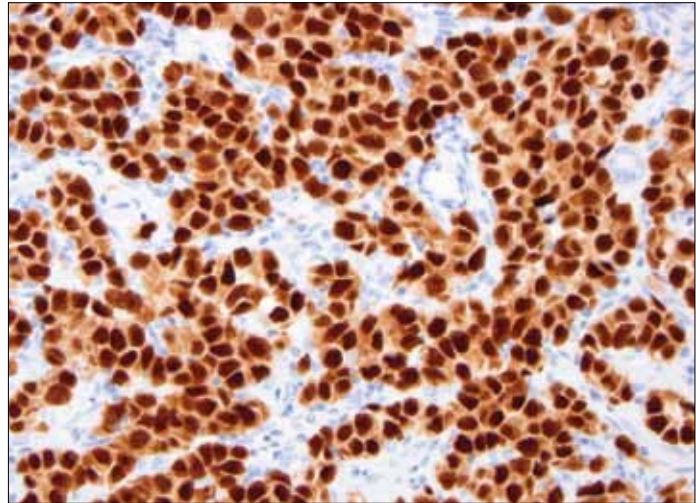
Ki-67 as seen here in a reactive follicle is characteristically polarized; while this feature is useful to distinguish follicular lymphoma from reactive follicles, this stain is seldom necessary.



Bcl-1 (Cyclin D1) as seen here, on the other hand, is a key stain that distinguishes mantle cell lymphoma from other lymphomata. It is very important to distinguish this intermediate grade lymphoma from other lymphoma, somewhat justifying its use in all appropriate cases.



A malignant germ cell tumor of the ovary, a dysgerminoma, removed from a pregnant woman. The histologic appearance is a little unusual, with a vaguely glandular pattern in some places, and such a tumor might cause diagnostic problems.



Immunohistochemical stain for Oct4. While it was difficult to make the diagnosis from the H&E-stained slides, the strong positive nuclear staining seen in this slide helps make the diagnosis. The only two ovarian tumors that would stain like this are dysgerminoma and embryonal carcinoma, and this tumor does not look like the latter. It was also keratin negative, while embryonal carcinoma is keratin positive. Thus, the positive Oct4 indicates this tumor is a dysgerminoma.