**Negative** 

IgG4 staining for tumor cells: 00%

**Microscopy Evaluation** 



# IgG4 **Immunohistochemistry**

**Medical facility** Pushpanjali Hospital (Rewari)

## **Test Description**

6% of total IgG; least abundant of IgG subclasses IgG4 related sclerosing disease is a syndrome affecting various sites with elevated serum IgG4 and site-related lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates, increased IgG4+ plasma cells and sclerosis. Common sites are head and neck [eosinophilic angiocentric fibrosis, idiopathic cervical (neck) fibrosis, salivary glands, liver, lung, pancreatobiliary region (sclerosing pancreatitis. Other sites: abdominal aortic aneurysms, breast, CNS, kidney,

# IgG4 IHC-Tumor Cells

IgG4:

**Specimen** 

lymph nodes, ureter.

Sample Type: Received FFPE block B-15564/23

Site: CBD

Pathology ID: MOLQ IHC-15/23

Disease: Dysplastic cells (? Adenocarcinoma)

Interpretation

Positive: Strong, brown, Cytoplasmic staining.

**Negative:** Absence of strong Cytoplasmic staining.

## **Methodology**

Immunostaining for IgG4 IHC marker is done using Biogenex IHC marker.

### Note

Diagnose IgG4 related sclerosing diseases, including some cutaneous pseudolymphomas although presence of numerous IgG4+ plasma cells by itself is not specific.

Differentiate IgG4 related sclerosing disease (high number and percentage of IgG4+ plasma cells in tissue ) from inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (low number and percentage,

### References

- Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology.
- https://www.pathologyoutlines.com/topic/stainsigg4.html

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IgG4 IHC