

Fig. 1

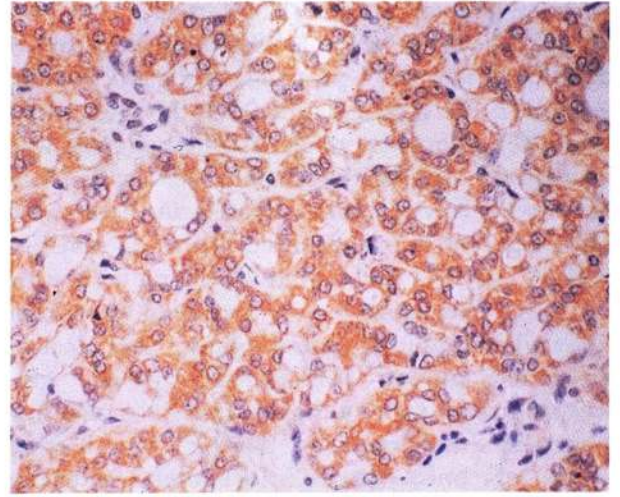


Fig. 4

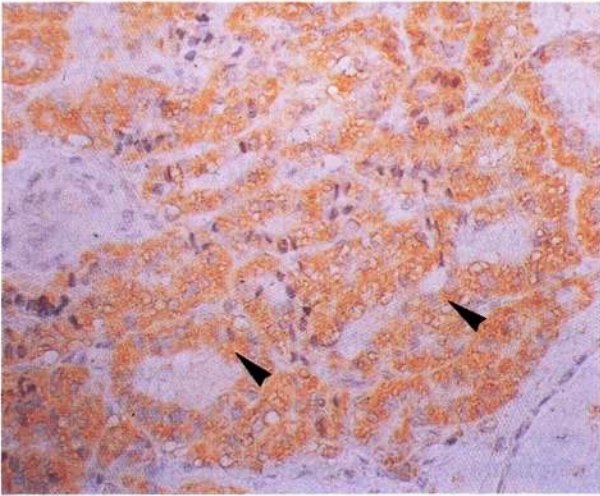


Fig. 2

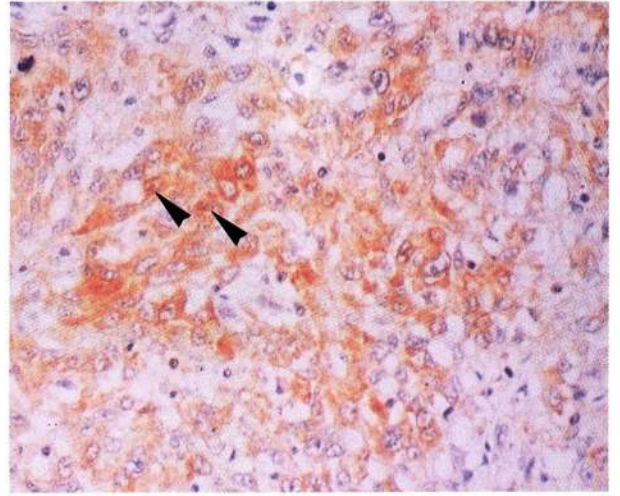


Fig. 5

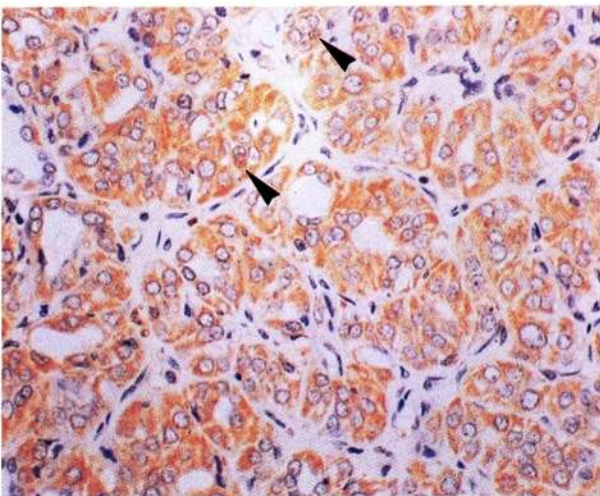


Fig. 3

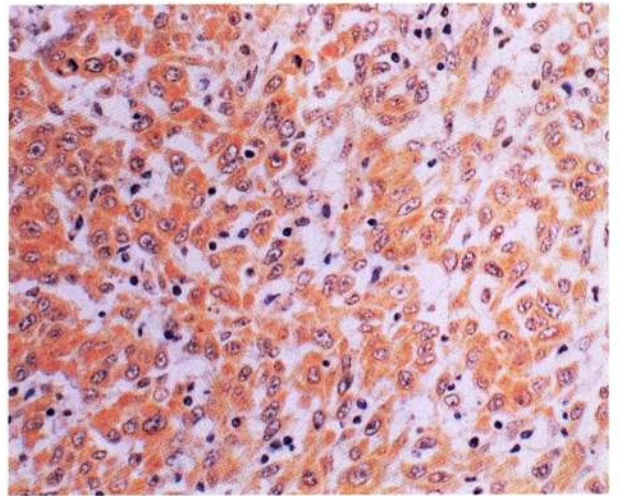


Fig. 6



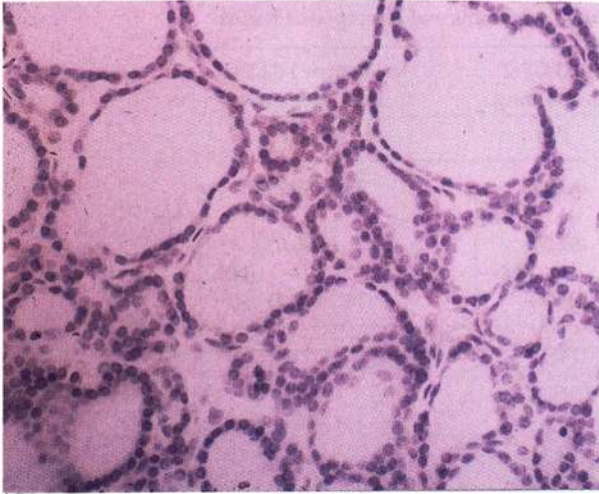


Fig. 7

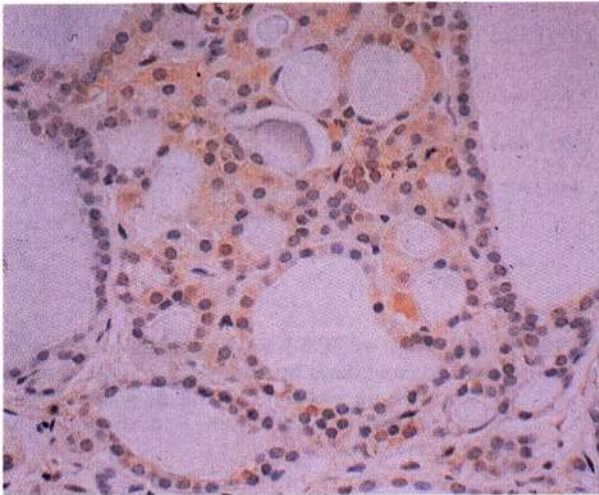


Fig. 8

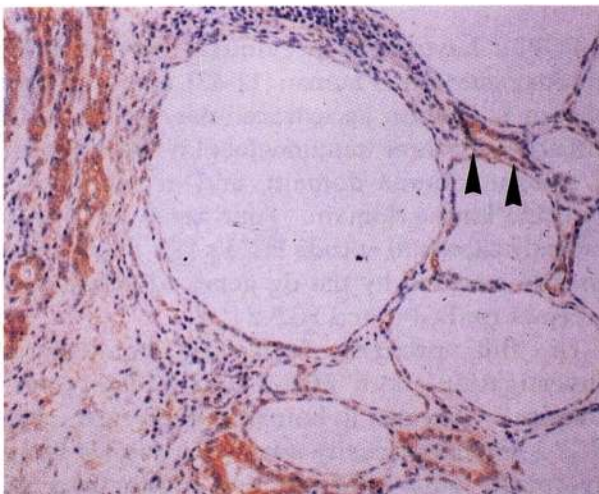


Fig. 9

Fig. 1. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGF-2 in papillary carcinoma. Reaction products were observed in the cytoplasm of the tumor cells (arrows) (x 400).

Fig. 2. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGFR-1 in papillary carcinoma. Reaction products were observed in the cytoplasm (arrows) (x 400).

Fig. 3. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGF-2 in follicular carcinoma. Reaction products were mainly observed in the cytoplasm and some were seen in the nucleus (arrows) (x 400).

Fig. 4. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGFR-1 in follicular carcinoma. Reaction products were mainly observed in the cytoplasm (x 400).

Fig. 5. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGF-2 in anaplastic carcinoma. Reaction products were mainly observed in the cytoplasm and some were seen in the nucleus (arrows)(x 400).

Fig. 6. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGFR-1 in anaplastic carcinoma. Reaction products are observed in the cytoplasm (x 400).

Fig. 7. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGF-2 in adenomatous goiter. No immunoreactivity was evident in the cytoplasm of the follicular cells (x 400).

Fig. 8. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGFR-1 in adenomatous goiter. Reaction products were observed in the cytoplasm (x 400).

Fig. 9. Light microscopic photograph showing the immunohistochemical localization of FGF-2 in normal thyroid tissue adjacent to papillary carcinoma. Both the endothelial cells of microvessels in the stroma (arrows) and the papillary carcinoma cells invading the stroma showed positive staining for FGF-2 in the cytoplasm (x 200).

*Comparison of FGF-2 and FGFR-1 expression in neoplasms and hyperplastic lesions*

According to the histopathological diagnosis, thyroid diseases were divided into three groups: carcinoma, adenoma, and adenomatous goiter. FGF-2 and FGFR-1 expression in these three groups was compared. As shown in Table 2, the positive rates of FGF-2 and FGFR-1 in carcinoma were more than 80%. Those in adenoma were more than 50%. In contrast, in adenomatous goiter, although the FGF-2-positive rate was 16.7%, that of FGFR-1 was 66.7%.









