The number of intraepithelial T cells decreases from ascending colon to rectum

The αβ-integrin (CD103) is expressed almost uniquely by T cells of the mucosal immune system, where it is upregulated on activated cells by the action of transforming growth factor β. The only known ligand for this integrin is E-cadherin, which is expressed by all epithelial cells, where it constitutes a homotypic adhesion system necessary for tight junction formation. A role for interaction between the αβ-integrin and E-cadherin in the localisation of intraepithelial T cells is supported by the reduction in numbers of mucosal T cells seen in CD103 deficient mice. The role of CD103+ T cells remains unclear. However, the potential of these cells to bind specifically to the epithelium is consistent with a capacity to mediate damage localised to this tissue. Indeed, CD8+CD103+ T cells have been shown to kill epithelial targets in vitro, and have been implicated in disease processes such as tubular destruction during renal allograft rejection. The potential for modulation of experimental colitis by the administration of antibodies directed at CD103 provides evidence that these cells might also act as effectors during this disease. Given the increasing severity of ulcerative colitis from the proximal to distal colon, it is perhaps reasonable to propose the existence of a similar gradient in the number of potential T cell effectors within the epithelium of the normal colon.

In order to confirm a survey of the linear distribution of cells expressing the CD3, CD8, and CD103 phenotypic markers within the normal human colon. Pinch biopsies were collected from the ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon and the rectum of patients attending clinic for routine diagnosis. Frozen sections were analysed from eight patients who were considered normal after routine histological evaluation. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked and the sections were stained with appropriate monoclonal antibodies (CD3, clone T3-4B5; CD8, clone CD8/144B; and CD103, clone BerAct8). In each case an isotype matched control antibody was also applied to demonstrate the specificity of the staining process. The labelled sections were visualised using a streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase kit. After counterstaining with Mayer's haematoxylin, the number of CD3, CD8, and CD103 positive cells was counted in each crypt cross section, and the mean number of each cell type in each crypt was calculated. Image analysis was used to demonstrate that the crypt cross sectional area did not vary between different sites within the colon.

Figure 1 shows the typical distribution of CD103+ T cells within the normal colon; it is apparent that many, but not all, of these cells are present within the epithelium. Figure 2 presents a summary of the numerical data derived from each of the eight normal patients. In the case of each phenotypic marker, the data are reproducible between individuals and show a significant decrease in the number of cells in each crypt from ascending colon to the rectum (CD3, p < 0.005; CD8, p < 0.02; CD103, p < 0.03).

Our data show clearly and for the first time a linear decrease from the normal ascending colon to the rectum in the number of cells expressing the CD3, CD8, and CD103 phenotypic markers. Although it appears paradoxical that this gradient runs contrary to that which may be expected if CD103+ T cells are, indeed, the effectors responsible for tissue damage in ulcerative colitis, it is tempting to speculate that this gradient of T cell distribution has some impact on the potential for immune reactivity within the gut.

Acknowledgement
This work was supported by the National Association for Colitis and Crohn's Disease.

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References

Food for thought
We read the poem by Dr Tirumalae with interest. Our particular interest stems from the work we did some years ago on the understanding, use, and potential modernisation of food terms in pathology. Having moved south from Lancashire and Cheshire, respectively, we found our missionary zeal to maintain the position of “sago spleen” as core knowledge in the medical curriculum was thwarted. The students of the South did not find reference to a Lancashire pudding manufactured from imported Indonesian rice to be of value in their education at all. In an attempt to rectify this we tried to update archaic food terms to ones more fitting to the 21st century. However, we stayed in the South and continued to modernise a small part of pathology, some years ahead of the “Pathology Modernisation
Programme”. We hope the following references may be of some interest to Dr Tirumalae and the readers of this journal.

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References

How do we define Hodgkin’s disease? The authors’ reply
We have read with interest the letter by Dr Naresh dated 26 March in response to our earlier letter, dealt with the problem of the borders between classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma (cHL) and anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) and suggested that the proponents of the World Health Organisation (WHO) classification should use a more flexible attitude towards cHL than ALCL. We believe that the WHO classification simply reflects the philosophy of the revised European-American (REAL) classifi- cation of mature lymphoid neoplasms, by drawing up a list of entities that can be readily recognised with the techniques available at the moment, which are defined by the amalgamation of cell morphology, phenotype, cytogenetics, molecular data, and clinical findings. This list can be easily updated, whenever new validated information becomes available in the literature.

We believe that the present scenario of cHL is much more homogenous than the one depicted for ALCL. In fact, most if not all examples of cHL have a germinal centre cell derivation, as shown by molecular data and B cell specific activator protein (BSAP) expression, with cases of T cell origin being exceptional and still a matter of speculation. In addition, a reasonable explanation has been found for the lack of immunoglobulin (Ig) expression by Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg cells (HRSC), being related to either crippling Ig gene mutations or deregulation of the transcription factors Oct-2, T-cell specific activator protein (BSAP) expression, with cases of T cell origin being exceptional and still a matter of speculation. This form of cHL has nothing in common with cHL which always lacks t(2;5) or variant translocations. The combined application of antibodies against the ALK protein and BSAP has allowed the critical revision of the so-called Hodgkin-like ALCL at state of the art, there is evidence that most tumours diagnosed as such in the past are really histologically aggressive forms of cHL (ALK+, and BSAP+), whereas ALK/+ BSAP+ ALCLs provided with some nodularity and sclerosis (thus mimicking nodular sclerosing cHL) are exceedingly rare. ALK protein expression, which leads to homodimer formation and constitutional activation of the ALK catalytic domain, is probably involved in the process of lymphom- agesis and seems to act on signalling proteins, such as phospholipase Cg and phos- phoinositide 3-kinase, with a direct influence on transduction of mitogenic signals and activation of the proapoptotic Akt pathway, respectively. None of these events is known to occur in cHL. With regard to ALK negative ALCL, when excluding the primary cutane- ous forms, which behave quite characteristi- cally (with possible spontaneous regression in 25% of cases) and are related to lympho- matoid papulosis,12 the remaining tumours are controversial, in contrast to ALK+ cHL, tumours, they mostly occur in old patients and run a very aggressive clinical course, with a poor response to conventional regimens (only 30% of patients survive at five years). Thus, it is unclear whether some ALK negative ALCL of the T/null cell type represents a separate entity or the end of the spectrum of peripheral T cell lymphomas. Within this context, a further intriguing problem is the recent observation that some cases phenotypically belonging to the null cell group express BSAP and carry IgVγ gene clonal rearrangements, the genes encoding T cell receptor β and γ being in germ line configuration.13 This finding highlights the need for the systematic evaluation of ALK negative ALCLs using all of the tools available to collect histogenetically homogeneous tumours and to assess whether there is some common event among these that leads to neoplastic transformation.

Acknowledgements
Supported by AIRC grants to SAP and BF.

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References
“Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is only now gaining acceptance as a primary modality for the study of musculoskeletal lesions.” So opens the preface to this book, and immediately the reader needs to choose how they are going to receive this statement. If you are sceptical then read the rest of the preface for its outline of the justification of FNA in this context, prepared to stay on the ship if persuaded; if you instantly agree then dive straight into the first chapter. It is an introduction, but with more than just technical aspects and analysis of rates of success or failure; the cost aware can read how many dollars are saved by FNA compared with open biopsies. Of more value are the tables and diagrams summarising cellular features in benign and malignant lesions, and algorithms for diagnosis. If you are going to use FNA for this purpose then get a copy of these tables on to the wall in front of you.

Most of the book works systematically through soft tissue and then bone tumours, using a standard pattern giving a description or overview, histological findings, cytological findings, problems in diagnosis, and a summary of key features. The text is clearly written, with good descriptions of the cellular features, and numerous illustrations: bullet points give added clarity where appropriate.

So what are you hoping to achieve by reading this book?

Are you part of a soft tissue/bone MDT actively involved in diagnosis, with appropriate discussion and information? This book will get you started.

Are you active in cytopathology and liable to receive incidental soft tissue pathology? This book should help prevent some errors, and will provoke clinical liaison.

Are you a histopathologist who is an occasional cytopathologist? All the illustrations will look the same, and you should not expect to make a useful comment most of the time.

In summary, this is a well written text on a difficult subject, with clearly presented information. Should you show this book to your clinical colleagues to encourage them to use FNA more often? It depends on whether you are an enthusiast.

J Goepel

The Hospital Autopsy, 2nd ed


Didactic information in a textbook cannot substitute for practical experience in gaining skill and dexterity in the performance of autopsies. However, the editors have produced a commendable syllabus, making the most of the potential of a textbook in this area. This text is almost unique in this respect; it should be of major importance to trainees, but also presents useful reference material for established practitioners.

The first five chapters cover essential preparatory information for the autopsy, starting with the history and comments on the future of where autopsies are going. Autopsies and the law are then covered, in up to date and comprehensive detail (although the detail is likely to be UK specific). The ethical and religious aspects of autopsies are adequately covered. There then follows a valuable chapter on biological safety, which links through to a following chapter on autopsy suite design and construction.

The group of chapters that follow (5–8) provide the practical conduct of routine autopsies, which are well described and illustrated. The next group of chapters (9–12) cover specialist dissection and circumstances, such as examination of the nervous system, and fetal, perinatal, infant, and maternal autopsies.

There then follows a group of chapters (13–15) that are a very valuable source of information on ancillary investigations such as toxicology, microbiology, and even immunological analyses.

The final group of chapters (16–18) round off the syllabus by discussing clinical demonstration, autopsy report formulation and teaching, reconstruction of the body, and the role of the autopsy in clinical audit. It might have been slightly more logical if reconstruction of the body had been included with the routine autopsy techniques.

Allowing for the limitations that a textbook cannot teach practical technique, that chapters on autopsy and the law are jurisdiction specific, and that information on autopsy consent procedures is liable to become out of date as the regulatory environment moves on, it is difficult to conceive of a better syllabus within a textbook of this size. I warmly commend it as a bench book in all histopathology departments, whether trainees are present or not. Even for experienced practitioners, there is useful information on ancillary investigations, and advice on autopsy suite design of the calibre presented here is difficult to find elsewhere in any single source.

T Stephenson

Handbook of Toxicologic Pathology, 2nd ed


My first impression on being asked to review this “hand book” was that I would need big hands to hold it for long! I found this a most impressive text consisting of two volumes each of about 800 pages. The handbook is a multiauthor text and has now appeared in second edition.

Volume one describes various principles of toxicology whereas the second volume looks at organ specific toxicology. I found that some chapters were particularly good, such as those describing heavy metal toxicology and radiation damage. The handbook gives a wealth of information written by experts in their field. Colour photographs may have assisted the text but presumably at the expense of production costs.

In summary, I believe this to be a most comprehensive reference book covering the topic of toxicological pathology thoroughly. Although specialised, it may well find a place in the general histopathology or chemical pathology laboratory. More likely, it would be used in a specialist toxicology department or larger library.

M Crook

Full details of events to be included should be sent to Maggie Butler, Technical Editor JCP The Cedars, 16 Queen Street, Castle Hedingham, Essex CO9 3HA, UK. email: maggie.butler2@tepenworld.com

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