RTMS.e30 Basics of Immunohistochemistry

QUESTIONS

1. What does IHC detect?
   A. Tissue-bound autoantibodies in fresh tissues.
   B. DNA aberrations in FFPE tissues.
   C. Specific antigens in FFPE tissues unmasked by different epitope-retrieval techniques.
   D. The presence of pathogenic RNA in fresh and FFPE tissues.

2. Which of the following is a true description of the indirect method of IHC
   A. Can be used only with biotin-labeled primary antibodies.
   B. Uses two layers of antibodies; the primary antibody is unlabeled and can be visualized through different secondary antibody–based detection systems.
   C. Is performed with circulating autoantibodies from patient serum.
   D. Is not very versatile because all primary antibodies must be labeled.

3. What is a major advantage of antigen detection with IHC?
   A. Antigen–antibody constructs are visualized through light microscopy by means of a color signal; the morphology of the surrounding tissue can be made visible by a counterstaining.
   B. It is the most sensitive method for detection of all antigens.
   C. FFPE tissue does not need to be prepared for antigen detection.
   D. It is a highly standardized and simple technique; there are almost no technical pitfalls.

4. Which of the following techniques is more sensitive than IHC for the detection of some antigens in the skin?
   A. Light microscopy: hematoxylin and eosin staining.
   B. Light microscopy: special stainings.
   C. Dermatoscope.
   D. PCR-based methods.

5. What thickness of FFPE tissue sections should be used for IHC?
   A. 10 µm.
   B. 10 nm.
   C. 3–4 µm.
   D. 3–4 nm.

ANSWERS

1. C.
2. B.
3. A.
4. D.
5. C.