

Direct Immunofluorescence of IgG on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissue by Heat-Induced Antigen Retrieval as a Sensitive Method for the Diagnosis of Pemphigus

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Purpose: Direct immunofluorescence (DIF) on frozen sections (DIF-F) plays a key role in the identification and differential diagnosis of bullous dermatoses, which are a group of critical autoimmune diseases that include pemphigus, bullous pemphigoid (BP), and epidermolysis bullosa acquisita (EBA). However, this technique requires specialized laboratory equipment conditions, sample acquisition and sample preservation. In this study, the application value of DIF on paraffin-embedded tissue sections (DIF-P) detecting IgG using heat-induced antigen retrieval (HIAR) in the diagnosis of bullous dermatosis was explored.

Patients and Methods: Samples from 12 patients with pemphigus vulgaris (PV), 10 patients with pemphigus foliaceus (PF), 17 patients with BP, and 4 patients with EBA were retrospectively studied for DIF-P IgG detection. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue (FFPE) was used, and the antigen retrieval method used in the experiment was HIAR. All patients were diagnosed with the autoimmune bullous disease (AIBD) based on clinical presentation, histopathology, DIF-F, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Results: Intercellular staining for IgG in the epidermis was successful in paraffin-embedded tissue sections in 11 of 12 PV samples and in all 10 PF samples. IgG at the basement membrane zone (BMZ) was not detected by immunofluorescent staining in 17 BP samples and 4 EBA samples.

Conclusion: The detection of IgG by DIF-P using HIAR can be used for the diagnosis of pemphigus as an alternative method to DIF-F.

Keywords: pemphigus, bullous dermatoses, direct immunofluorescence, IgG, paraffin-embedded section, heat-induced antigen retrieval

Introduction

Autoimmune bullous diseases (AIBDs) are a group of life-threatening skin-specific autoimmune diseases. They can be divided into intraepidermal and subepidermal blistering diseases, depending on the location of the blisters caused by autoantibodies.¹ Pemphigus is the most important intraepidermal blistering disease and mainly includes pemphigus vulgaris (PV) and pemphigus foliaceus (PF), while subepidermal blistering diseases mainly include bullous pemphigoid (BP), epidermolysis bullosa acquisita (EBA), and linear IgA bullous disease (LABD).²

Laboratory tests are crucial for the diagnosis of AIBD. Currently, direct immunofluorescence on frozen tissue sections (DIF-F), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), indirect immunofluorescence (IIF) and histopathology are important tools for the diagnosis of AIBD.³ DIF-F has long been the gold standard technique for diagnosing AIBD.⁴

Positive DIF results in intraepidermal blistering diseases mainly show IgG and/or C3 deposits between epidermal (or epithelial) cells, while in subepidermal blistering diseases mainly show IgG and/or C3 linear deposits at the basement membrane zone (BMZ), and linear deposits of IgA along the BMZ can be seen in LABD.^{5,6} However, in some cases, it may not be possible to obtain fresh skin tissue for staining. In this situation, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, which is more readily available and can be preserved for long periods of time, has several advantages.

Since the 1990s, heat-induced antigen retrieval (HIAR) has gradually become an important modification in antigen retrieval of FFPE tissue sections.⁷ HIAR can be used in combination with detection methods both enzyme labeled-antibody method including horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (AP) in immunohistochemical staining and fluorescence-labeled antibody method.⁸ Several recent studies investigating the diagnostic methods of AIBD using immunohistochemistry to stain for IgG, IgA and complement have achieved favorable results.^{9–23} In some of these studies, HIAR was used as a reliable method for antigen retrieval of immunohistochemistry.^{11,16,18,20} And immunohistochemistry has been included in some guidelines for diagnosis of BP as a supplementary diagnostic tool.^{24,25}

Now, HIAR has also been widely used in the immunofluorescence processing of samples prepared from FFPE tissue sections, for instance, in renal immunopathology.⁸ When we studied the function of skin infiltrating lymphocytes in pemphigus, we found that HIAR in combination with fluorescence could clearly display the IgG positive plasma cells, B cells and T cells in the dermis of pemphigus lesions.^{26–28} However, HIAR has not yet been used in the immunofluorescence analysis of IgG deposition of FFPE tissue from AIBD patients.

In this study, DIF on paraffin-embedded tissue sections (DIF-P) detecting IgG using HIAR was performed in pemphigus, BP and EBA patient samples to investigate the efficacy of this method for AIBD diagnosis.

Materials and Methods

Sample

Samples from 12 patients with PV, 10 patients with PF, 17 patients with BP, 4 patients with EBA and 10 normal control individuals were included in this retrospective study. The diagnosis of patients with PV, PF, and BP was confirmed from a combination of typical clinical manifestations and laboratory findings from histopathology, ELISA, IIF, and DIF experiments on frozen skin samples. The diagnosis of patients with EBA was confirmed by clinical manifestations and histopathology, ELISA and DIF on frozen skin samples. Normal skin was obtained from normal tissue surrounding the lesions collected during nevus surgery. All specimens were obtained with the approval of the Ethics Committee of Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine.

Hematoxylin and Eosin Staining

The FFPE tissue was cut into thin slices and fixed on positively charged slides. The sections were placed in xylene 3 times for 5 minutes each, then in anhydrous ethanol, 95% ethanol, 85% ethanol, and 75% ethanol 3 times for 5 minutes each in turn, and then the sections were rinsed with distilled water. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) in turn and then observed by Olympus microscopy.

ELISA

Anti-desmoglein (Dsg)1, anti-Dsg3, and anti-type VII collagen IgG levels were measured by ELISA performed according to standard procedures (MBL, Nagoya, Japan). Anti-BP180 and anti-BP230 IgG levels were measured by ELISA performed according to standard procedures (EUROIMMUN, Lubeck, Germany).

IIF

IIF was performed according to standard protocols (EUROIMMUN, Lubeck, Germany).

DIF-F

Snap-frozen tissue was transported in Michel media and cut into 5-mm sections. Then, the sections were air-dried and washed 3 times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4. After that, the sections were incubated with rabbit anti-human IgG/FITC antibody (Dako, Santa Clara, CA, USA) for 30 minutes at temperature, washed 3 times with PBS at pH 7.4, and mounted with mounting media before viewing with an Olympus fluorescence microscope.

DIF-P

Deparaffinization and rehydration were the same as those used for H&E staining. HIAR was performed using antigen retrieval buffer (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at 98°C for approximately 20 minutes. The sections were incubated with Protein Block (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) for 1 hour at room temperature for tissue blocking. The sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with a rabbit anti-human IgG monoclonal antibody (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at a ratio of 1:500, and then the sections were washed 3 times with PBS, followed by incubation with a goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L antibody (Alexa Fluor® 488) (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at a ratio of 1:300 for 1 hour at room temperature. After washing, the sections were sealed and observed under an Olympus fluorescence microscope.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism version 8.3.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). Fisher's exact test was used for enumeration data. Differences were considered statistically significant at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Intraepidermal Blistering Diseases

For pemphigus, we selected 12 PV patients and 10 PF patients for DIF-P. First, the paraffin tissue sections of these patients were subjected to fluorescence staining after HIAR to study the deposition of IgG fluorescence between the spinous cells. We found IgG deposits in the epidermis in 11 of the 12 PV samples included in this study (91.67%) and in all 10 PF samples (100%). Representative examples of H&E staining and DIF-P staining IgG results for pemphigus are presented in [Figure 1A–D](#) and [Figure S1A](#) and [B](#), among which [Figure 1A](#) and [B](#) are at the perilesion area of pemphigus, while [Figure 1C](#) and [D](#) and [Figure S1A](#) and [B](#) are at the blister area. Basically, the fluorescence intensity of IgG of the perilesion ([Figure 1B](#)) site was stronger than that of the blister ([Figure 1D](#) and [Figure S1B](#)). In the 10 normal control samples, no IgG deposits were observed in the epidermis. Representative examples of H&E staining and IgG negative staining results by DIF-P for healthy controls are presented in [Figure 1E](#) and [F](#). In comparison, DIF-F staining of IgG was performed in 11 of 12 PV patients, 10 of whom were positive, and DIF-F staining of IgG was positive in all 10 PF patients. General information, ELISA results, and DIF results for the 22 patients included are presented in [Table 1](#). There was no significant difference between DIF-P by HIAR and DIF-F in the positive rates of pemphigus ($P > 0.9999$) ([Table 2](#)). The sensitivity of DIF-P by HIAR in pemphigus is 95.45%, the specificity is 100%, and there is no significant difference between DIF-P by HIAR and DIF-F in the diagnosis of pemphigus. These results show that DIF-P using HIAR is effective in the diagnosis of pemphigus.

Subepidermal Blistering Diseases

For subepidermal bullous disease, we selected 17 patients with BP and 4 patients with EBA. We studied the deposition of IgG fluorescence at the BMZ by DIF-P from these patients after HIAR. In 17 BP samples and 4 EBA samples, no IgG deposits were present at the BMZ by DIF-P. DIF-F IgG staining was performed in all 17 BP patients, 14 of whom were positive. DIF-F staining IgG was also performed in 3 of the 4 EBA patients, and 2 of 3 were positive. In the 10 normal control samples, no IgG deposits were observed at the BMZ by DIF-P. Representative examples of IgG negative staining by DIF-P and H&E staining results for BP are shown in [Figure 1G–J](#), among which [Figure 1G](#) and [H](#) are at the perilesion area of BP, while [Figure 1I](#) and [J](#) are at the blister area. Representative examples of IgG negative staining by DIF-P on paraffin-embedded tissue sections and H&E staining results for EBA are shown in [Figure 1K–N](#), among which [Figure 1K](#) and [L](#) are at the perilesion area of BP, while [Figure 1M](#) and [N](#) are at the blister area. Information on the 21 patients with

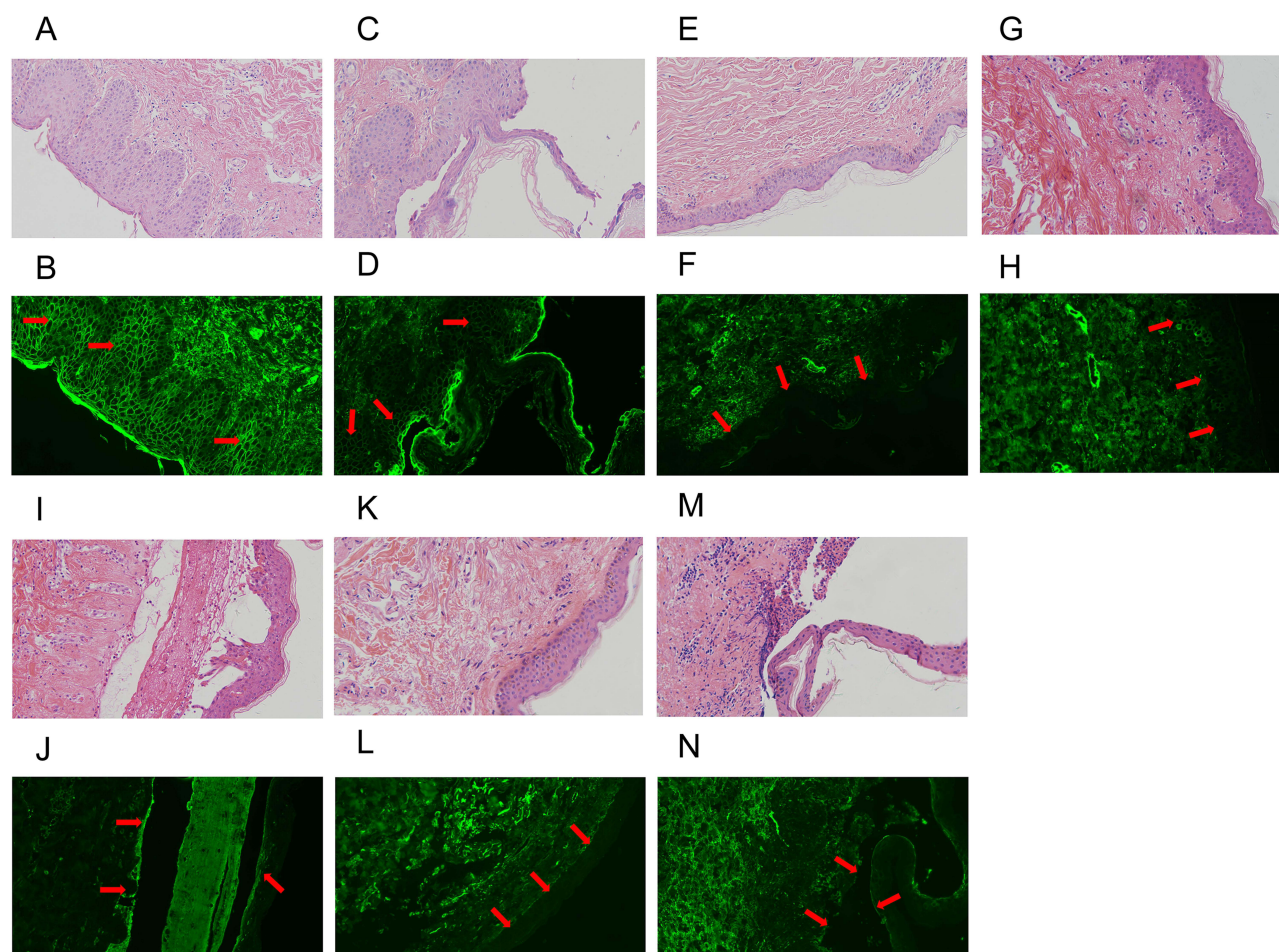


Figure 1 Representative examples of histopathological and immunofluorescent staining for pemphigus, bullous pemphigoid, epidermolysis bullosa acquisita and normal skin. (A) H&E staining at perilesion sites of pemphigus foliaceus. (B) DIF on paraffin tissue sections of positive IgG staining at perilesion sites of pemphigus foliaceus. (C) H&E staining at lesion sites of pemphigus foliaceus. (D) DIF on paraffin tissue sections of positive IgG staining at lesion sites of pemphigus foliaceus which is less strong than that of the perilesion site. (E) H&E staining of normal skin. (F) No IgG deposition is observed between spinous cells and along basement membrane zone by DIF on paraffin tissue sections in normal skin. (G) H&E staining at perilesion sites of bullous pemphigoid. (H) No IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone at perilesion sites by DIF on paraffin tissue sections of bullous pemphigoid. (I) H&E staining at lesion sites of bullous pemphigoid. (J) No IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone at lesion sites by DIF on paraffin tissue sections of bullous pemphigoid. (K) H&E staining at perilesion sites of epidermolysis bullosa acquisita. (L) No IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone at perilesion sites by DIF on paraffin tissue sections of epidermolysis bullosa acquisita. (M) H&E staining at lesion sites of epidermolysis bullosa acquisita. (N) No IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone at lesion sites by DIF on paraffin tissue sections of epidermolysis bullosa acquisita. DIF, direct immunofluorescence; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin.

Notes: the red arrows mark the location where IgG deposition should occur theoretically. In (B and D) the arrows mark the IgG deposition between spinous cells in pemphigus lesions, in (F) the arrows show no IgG deposition is observed between spinous cells and along basement membrane zone in normal skin, while in (H and J), the arrows show no IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone in bullous pemphigoid and the arrows in (L and N) show no IgG deposition is observed along basement membrane zone in epidermolysis bullosa acquisita.

subepidermal bullous diseases included and the results of their laboratory tests are listed in Table 3. These results suggest that DIF-P using HIAR has no diagnostic value for subepidermal bullous diseases compared to DIF on frozen sections ($P < 0.0001$) (Table 4).

Non-Autoimmune Blistering Diseases

In addition to the samples included as mentioned above, we also selected some non-autoimmune blistering diseases as controls, including 3 patients with erythema multiforme, 1 patient with epidermolysis bullosa, 2 patients with herpes simplex and 2 patients with drug eruption. In all these samples, no IgG deposits were observed in the epidermis and along the BMZ, at both lesion and perilesion sites. Representative examples of IgG negative staining by DIF-P and H&E staining results for them are shown in Figure S2.

Table 1 Patient Information and Laboratory Results of Pemphigus

No.	Sex	Diagnoses	Age	Index of ELISA		DIF on Frozen Tissue Section	DIF on Paraffin-Embedded Tissue Section
				Anti-DsgI	Anti-Dsg3		
1	M	PV	56	36.6	100.3	(+)	(-)
2	F	PF	49	46.2	42.6	(+)	(+)
3	F	PF	56	146.7	4.1	N/S	(+)
4	M	PV	70	106.0	165.0	(+)	(+)
5	M	PV	60	180.0	61.0	(+)	(+)
6	F	PV	42	237.0	74.0	(+)	(+)
7	M	PV	40	205.0	171.0	(+)	(+)
8	F	PF	38	77.2	5.0	(+)	(+)
9	F	PF	63	189.8	1.0	(+)	(+)
10	M	PF	52	250.0	1.0	(+)	(+)
11	F	PV	34	99.6	119.8	(+)	(+)
12	M	PF	41	231.0	2.5	(+)	(+)
13	M	PF	83	252.7	2.7	(+)	(+)
14	M	PF	68	214.7	13.9	(+)	(+)
15	F	PF	68	357.9	3.2	(+)	(+)
16	M	PV	33	5.8	40.3	(-)	(+)
17	M	PV	50	209.6	21.4	(+)	(+)
18	M	PV	45	144.7	169.0	(+)	(+)
19	F	PV	55	3.0	149.0	(+)	(+)
20	F	PF	63	231.0	0.0	(+)	(+)
21	F	PV	53	131.0	92.0	(+)	(+)
22	F	PV	55	77.0	216.5	(+)	(+)

Abbreviations: No., number; F, female; M, male; PV, pemphigus vulgaris; PF, pemphigus foliaceus; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; Dsg, desmoglein; DIF, direct immunofluorescence; (+), positive; (-), negative; N/S, not specified.

Table 2 Fisher's Exact Test of Pemphigus Samples

	Positive	Negative	Total
DIF on frozen tissue section	20	1	21
DIF on paraffin-embedded tissue section	21	1	22
Total	41	2	43
P value	>0.9999		

Abbreviation: DIF, direct immunofluorescence.

Discussion

DIF-F is not always possible due to several limitations, such as lack of appropriate equipment or reagents, higher technical requirements for operators, frozen samples that cannot be obtained retrospectively because AIBD is not considered, or when perilesion skin is mistakenly placed into a 4% formaldehyde solution. Currently, FFPE tissues from routine histopathology are more easily available, have simpler preservation conditions and exhibit longer storage times, and can be used retrospectively to facilitate clinical auxiliary examination.

This study shows that DIF-P by the HIAR method can be used to confirm intercellular IgG deposition in pemphigus lesions. Out of 22 total pemphigus samples, 21 samples showed a disease-specific staining pattern, demonstrating that this method is a reliable means of diagnosis. In addition, DIF-P after antigen retrieval by enzyme digestion has long been studied in the field. S. L. MERA et al found that DIF-P after antigen retrieval by enzyme digestion in pemphigus, pemphigoid and lupus erythematosus presented disease-specific staining patterns similar to those of frozen sections.²⁹ N. A. Firth et al found that DIF-P after antigen retrieval showed better specificity in the diagnosis of diseases involving the oral mucosa, such as mucous

Table 3 Patient Information and Laboratory Results of BP and EBA

No.	Sex	Diagnoses	Age	Index of ELISA		DIF on Frozen Tissue Section	DIF on Paraffin-Embedded Tissue Section
				Anti-BP180	Anti-BP230		
1	M	BP	60	>500.0	7.0	(+)	(-)
2	F	BP	39	>500.0	2.2	(+)	(-)
3	M	BP	58	442.7	1.7	(+)	(-)
4	M	BP	59	320.3	1.0	(+)	(-)
5	M	BP	77	402.8	317.1	(-)	(-)
6	M	BP	66	99.3	34.4	(+)	(-)
7	M	BP	76	200.3	3.1	(+)	(-)
8	M	BP	79	125.4	128.2	(+)	(-)
9	M	BP	77	485.4	321.8	(+)	(-)
10	M	BP	69	317.3	2.8	(+)	(-)
11	M	BP	64	156.2	1.9	(-)	(-)
12	M	BP	84	375.8	261.3	(+)	(-)
13	M	BP	77	>500.0	7.1	(+)	(-)
14	M	BP	51	286.4	0.5	(+)	(-)
15	F	BP	74	325.5	1.0	(-)	(-)
16	M	BP	68	123.3	54.7	(+)	(-)
17	F	BP	82	164.7	55.2	(+)	(-)
No.	Sex	Diagnoses	Age	Anti-Collagen VII		DIF on frozen tissue section	DIF on paraffin-embedded tissue section
1	F	EBA	18	189.5		(-)	(-)
2	F	EBA	58	132.5		(+)	(-)
3	F	EBA	73	13.9		(+)	(-)
4	F	EBA	73	168.7		N/S	(-)

Abbreviations: BP, bullous pemphigoid; EBA, epidermolysis bullosa acquisita; No., number; F, female; M, male; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; DIF, direct immunofluorescence; (+), positive; (-), negative; N/S, not specified.

Table 4 Fisher's Exact Test of BP Samples

	Positive	Negative	Total
DIF on frozen tissue section	14	3	17
DIF on paraffin-embedded tissue section	0	17	17
Total	14	20	34
P value	<0.0001		

Abbreviations: BP, bullous pemphigoid; DIF, direct immunofluorescence.

membrane pemphigoid and PV.³⁰ Furthermore, when the frozen tissues were immersed in formalin, negative results would probably be obtained by DIF-F. According to the research by Joshua Arbesman et al, the amount of time the tissue is exposed to formalin determines whether immunofluorescence can be performed, and the longer the time, the less effective the DIF-F is.³¹

The negative results of the subepidermal blistering disease samples in this study may be related to the method of antigen retrieval. In the present study, we used HIAR, which is the first reported use of HIAR in this context, unlike the enzyme digestion method used in previous studies of bullous diseases.²⁹ Both the HIAR and enzyme digestion methods are based on the principle of disrupting the cross-links between proteins that resulted from formalin fixation, thereby exposing the antigenic epitopes to be recognized by antibodies. The difference is that HIAR uses high temperatures instead of proteolysis to disrupt protein cross-links.³² The specific mechanism of antigen retrieval is not yet fully

understood for both methods. Based on the present study and previous studies, we speculate that the heat-mediated method may not adequately expose IgG antigen epitopes in subepidermal blistering disease samples relative to enzyme digestion or may destroy conformational epitopes recognized by antibodies during antigen retrieval, resulting in negative findings.

In the present study, the reason for the failure of DIF-P to show IgG deposits at the BMZ in subepidermal blistering disease samples may also be related to the nature of the BMZ itself. The BMZ is a special structure between the epidermis and dermis of the skin with complex composition.³³ We hypothesize that the IgG antigenic epitopes exposed to hyperthermia may interact with some component of the BMZ and are masked, resulting in a negative result due to the inability of the antibody to bind the corresponding antigenic epitopes.

In summary, when there are no fresh frozen samples but paraffin-embedded tissues are available, DIF-P could be chosen as a reliable diagnostic method. Both HIAR and enzyme digestion can be used in pemphigus samples, while only enzyme digestion is effective in pemphigoid.

We also performed DIF-P of C3 by HIAR in AIBD samples, including PV, PF, BP and EBA. Unfortunately, the results in our study were all negative (data not shown). In the literature about AIBD and kidney diseases, the result of C3 staining was often negative or weak by DIF-P, including using enzyme digestion.^{34,35} Therefore, when we diagnose AIBD, lupus and other diseases by DIF-P, IgG staining is more recommended than C3.

At last, as mentioned above, immunohistochemistry could be used in the diagnosis of AIBD.^{9–23} However, immunofluorescence is easier to observe than immunohistochemistry due to the nature of the fluorescence signal. In addition, immunofluorescence eliminates the step of DAB coloration, thus further saving time. The use of DIF-P combines the advantages of both techniques.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study found that DIF-P staining IgG using HIAR can be used as a diagnostic tool for pemphigus and has clinical significance as an alternative to DIF-F when it is not possible.

Abbreviations

DIF, Direct immunofluorescence; DIF-F, direct immunofluorescence on frozen tissue sections; DIF-P, direct immunofluorescence on paraffin-embedded tissue sections; Dsg, desmoglein; BP, bullous pemphigoid; EBA, epidermolysis bullosa acquisita; HIAR, heat-induced antigen retrieval; PV, pemphigus vulgaris; PF, pemphigus foliaceus; FFPE, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue; AIBD, autoimmune bullous diseases; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; LABD, linear IgA bullous disease; IIF, indirect immunofluorescence; BMZ, basement membrane zone; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

The research involving human participants was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine. The participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study. The research was carried out following the Helsinki Declaration.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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