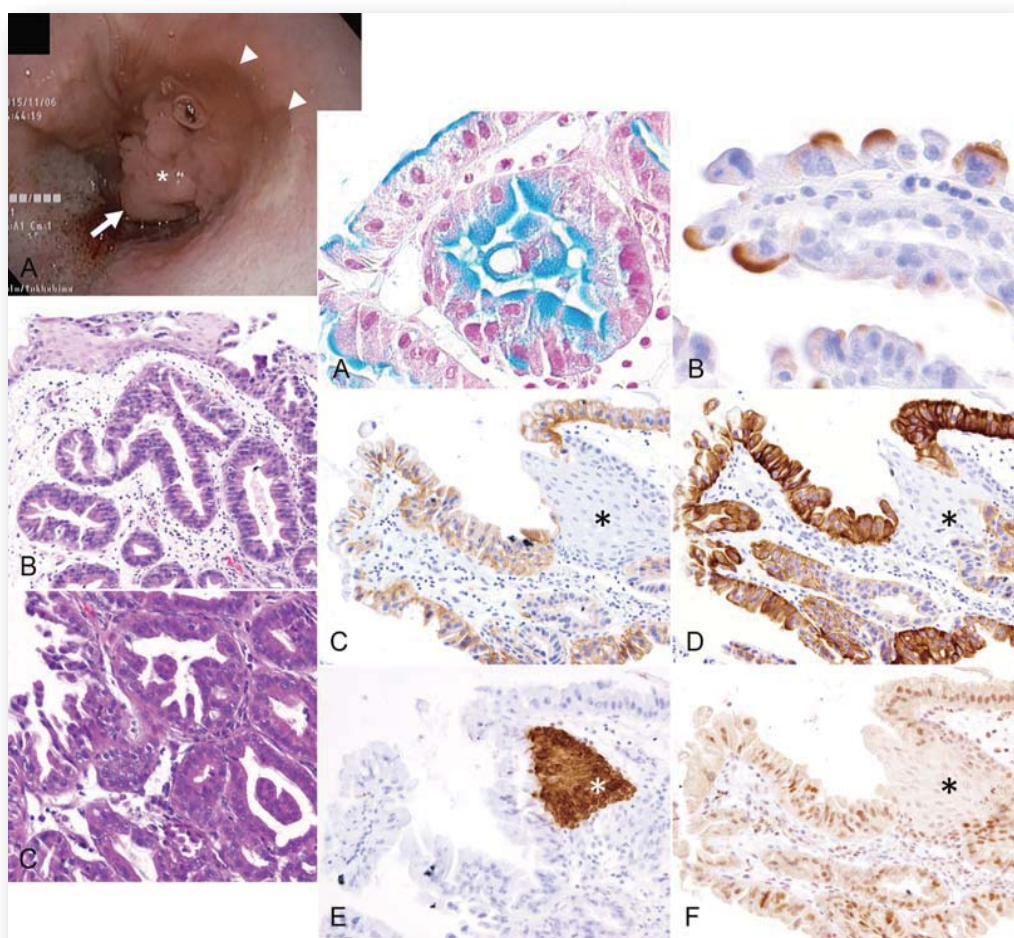




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### Description

The *Journal of Toxicologic Pathology* is an official periodical journal of the Japanese Society of Toxicologic Pathology. The journal accepts original papers, short communications, case reports and review articles. One volume published each year is composed of four numbers. Members of the Society are entitled to receive all publications in exchange for his or her membership fee. All articles published in the *Journal of Toxicologic Pathology* represent the opinion(s) of the author(s) and should not be construed to reflect the opinion of the Society.

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**Cover:** Left: (A) An endoscopic image of a mass protruding from the mucosa of the distal esophagus is shown. The mass (arrow) as well as the surrounding mucosa (arrowheads) were slightly dark red in color. An asterisk indicates the area that was collected for histopathological examination. (B) Cuboidal to columnar epithelial cells extended from the squamous epithelium of the esophageal mucosa (upper left). Lymphocytes and plasma cells infiltrated the stroma. (C) The atypical area exhibited a cribriform pattern and a loss of cellular polarity. (B) HE stain, ×100. (C) HE stain, ×200.  
Right: The surface columnar cells in the lesion were positive for Alcian blue (A) and immunohistochemically positive for MUC5AC (B). The cuboidal to columnar neoplastic cells were positive for CK7 (C) and CK20 (D), and negative for CK5/6 (E). The squamous epithelium of the remaining esophageal mucosa (asterisk) was negative for CK7 (C) and CK20 (D) and positive for CK5/6 (E). The nuclei of the cuboidal to columnar neoplastic cells were positive for p53, whereas those of the squamous epithelial cells were negative for p53 (F). (A) Alcian blue (pH 2.5) stain, ×400. (B–F) Immunohistochemistry; (B) ×400, (C–F) ×200. (See James K. Chambers, *et al.* p 177–181)