Analysis of the adult thymus in reconstitution of T lymphocytes in HIV-1 infection

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Figure 1 Immunohistological analysis of the thymus in HIV infection. (a–d) Thymus from HIV-1+ patient no. 1 with no thymopoiesis. (e–h) Thymus from HIV-1+ patient no. 2 with areas of active thymopoiesis. (a) Hematoxylin and eosin stain of patient no. 1’s lymphoid thymus. ×13. (b) A similar area as in a, with thymic epithelium in immunohistological analysis reactive with antikeratin antibody (brown central areas). All keratin+ thymic epithelium (e) in the true thymus is collapsed (dark brown areas) and devoid of lymphocytes, with a surrounding infiltrate of blue mononuclear cells present in the thymic perivascular space (P). ×13. (c) Immunohistological stain of CD8+ T cells (brown cells; see arrows for examples) in the perivascular space (P) around a central empty thymic epithelial island (e). The dotted line surrounds thymic true epithelial thymus areas (e), and the short arrow points out a rare CD8+ T cell within the true epithelial thymus (e). ×66. (d) Many of the perivascular space (P) CD8+ cells are reactive with MAB TIA-1 (arrows) and […]

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