Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Recurrent nevus.
eFigure 2. Atypical nevus of special sites.
eFigure 3. Malignant melanoma of superficial spreading type arising within a nevus.
eFigure 4. Malignant melanoma of superficial spreading type arising within a nevus.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eFigure 1. Recurrent nevus. sAC immunostaining with hematoxylin co-stain. The sAC pattern (red) is typical for a benign nevus showing the classic dotlike staining pattern (arrow) around the nucleus; significant nuclear staining is not noted. Bar indicates 50 μm.
eFigure 2. Atypical nevus of special sites. In atypical nevus of special sites those nevi exhibiting low-grade atypia show a sAC pattern similar to the benign nevus. A and B, sAC immunostaining with hematoxylin co-stain. In this mildly atypical nevus of acral sites a dotlike sAC staining (red) pattern (arrow) is observed around the nucleus. Discernible nuclear staining is not seen. Bar indicates 100 μm (A) and 50 μm (B).
eFigure 3. Malignant melanoma of superficial spreading type arising within a nevus. (A and B) sAC immunostaining with hematoxylin co-stain. The sAC staining (red) demonstrates a focal perinuclear dotlike staining with pan-nuclear staining observed amidst a minor cell component within the dermis. Interestingly, several cells are without any discernible staining. Bar indicates 75 μm. B, In this section, the invasive melanoma component (pan-nuclear, arrow B) can be distinguished from the residual nevus component (dotlike Golgi, arrow A) by the sAC stain. Bar indicates 50 μm.
eFigure 4. Malignant melanoma of superficial spreading type arising within a nevus. A (low power) and B (high power), sAC immunostaining with hematoxylin co-stain. A, The sAC staining (red) demonstrates an extensive pan-nuclear staining pattern (A, arrow) observed in both 29 atypical singly disposed and nested melanocytes located in the epidermis corresponding to melanoma in situ and a similar staining pattern is noted amidst the melanocytes in the superficial dermis. This component was histologically held to represent invasive melanoma. Bar indicates 75 μm. B, Interestingly, the dominant component within the dermis which was held to be atypical although not diagnostic of melanoma, demonstrated a nearly ubiquitous perinuclear dotlike Golgi pattern (B, arrow). Bar indicates 50μm