Renal Amyloidosis: Origin and Clinicopathologic Correlations of 474 Recent Cases

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Summary
Background and objectives The kidney is the organ most commonly involved in systemic amyloidosis. This study reports the largest clinicopathologic series of renal amyloidosis.

Design, setting, participants, & measurements This study provides characteristics of 474 renal amyloidosis cases evaluated at the Mayo Clinic Renal Pathology Laboratory from 2007 to 2011, including age, sex, serum creatinine, proteinuria, type of amyloid, and tissue distribution according to type.

Results The type of amyloid was Ig amyloidosis in 407 patients (85.9%), AA amyloidosis in 33 (7.0%), leukocyte chemotactic factor 2 amyloidosis in 13 (2.7%), fibrinogen A α chain amyloidosis in 6 (1.3%), Apo AI, Apo All, or Apo AIV amyloidosis in 3 (0.6%), combined AA amyloidosis/Ig heavy and light chain amyloidosis in 1 (0.2%), and unclassified in 11 (2.3%). Laser microdissection/mass spectrometry, performed in 147 cases, was needed to determine the origin of amyloid in 74 of the 474 cases (16%), whereas immunofluorescence failed to diagnose 28 of 384 light chain amyloidosis cases (7.3%). Leukocyte chemotactic factor 2 amyloidosis and Apo AI, Apo All, or Apo AIV amyloidosis were characterized by diffuse interstitial deposition, whereas fibrinogen A α chain amyloidosis showed obliterator glomerular involvement. Compared with other types, Ig amyloidosis was associated with lower serum creatinine, higher degree of proteinuria, and amyloid spicules.

Conclusions In the authors’ experience, the vast majority of renal amyloidosis cases are Ig derived. The newly identified leukocyte chemotactic factor 2 amyloidosis form was the most common of the rarer causes of renal amyloidosis. With the advent of laser microdissection/mass spectrometry for amyloid typing, the origin of renal amyloidosis can be determined in >97% of cases.


Introduction
The amyloidoses are an uncommon group of diseases characterized by extracellular deposition of insoluble fibrils resulting from abnormal folding of proteins. Amyloid deposits are identified histologically by their diagnostic apple-green birefringence when stained with Congo red and viewed under polarized light. Amyloidosis can either be localized or systemic and may affect any organ. The kidney is the organ most commonly involved in systemic amyloidosis. More than 25 precursor proteins of amyloid have been identified so far. The two most common types of renal amyloidosis are Ig-derived amyloidosis secondary to plasma cell dyscrasia and reactive AA amyloidosis derived from serum amyloid A (SAA), which is typically associated with chronic inflammatory conditions. The deposits in Ig-derived amyloidosis in the vast majority of patients are composed of fragments of Ig light chains (AL), but rarely are derived from fragments of Ig heavy chains and light chains (AHL) or fragments of heavy chains only (AH) (1). Other rare forms of amyloidosis that may affect the kidney are those derived from fibrinogen A α chain (AFib) (2), Apo AI, Apo All, or Apo AIV (AApo AI/All/AIV) (3–5), transthyretin (ATTR) (6), lysozyme (ALys) (7), gelsolin (AGel) (8), and the newly identified form derived from leukocyte chemotactic factor 2 (ALECT2) (9,10). Establishing the type of renal amyloidosis is essential for prognosis and treatment. Typing of renal amyloid in clinical practice is typically done by direct immunofluorescence on frozen tissue, immunohistochemistry on paraffin-embedded tissue via the commercially available immunoperoxidase or alkaline phosphatase detection kits, and more recently by laser microdissection/mass spectrometry (LMD/MS).

Several studies have investigated the clinicopathologic characteristics of renal amyloidosis (11–13), but only few have included patients with the uncommon forms (i.e., AFib, ALECT2, AH, AHL, AApo AI/All/AIV, and ATTR) (14,15); hence, there are only limited data on the biopsy incidence, morphologic patterns, and clinical renal parameters of these rare types of amyloidosis. In this largest study to date, we reviewed our experience with 474 recent amyloid cases diagnosed by renal biopsy. The goals of this study are as follows: (1) to determine the frequency of different

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types of renal amyloidosis, particularly AH, AHL, hereditary forms, and ALECT2; (2) to determine the distribution of renal amyloid deposits within the kidney and the patient’s clinical renal characteristics according to type; and (3) to address the challenges in the typing of renal amyloidosis and ascertain the role and indications of LMD/MS in this regard.

Materials and Methods
We identified 474 cases of renal amyloidosis by conducting a retrospective review of all native renal biopsies evaluated at the Renal Pathology Laboratory at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, from 2007 (since we started using LMD/MS for amyloid typing) through 2011. During the study period, the total number of native kidney biopsies was 22,330. The 474 biopsies were from 474 patients. Of these, 457 patients were living in the United States (in 44 different states, 57% in the Midwestern United States). Of the 474 cases, 209 were from non-Mayo Clinic patients who were under the care of outside nephrology groups that send all of their renal biopsies to the Renal Pathology Laboratory at the Mayo Clinic. The remaining 265 cases were from Mayo Clinic patients who were mostly referred from other institutions or nephrology groups for diagnosis and/or treatment of amyloidosis (particularly for treatment of AL). Most of these patients had their biopsies done elsewhere but the biopsies were re-reviewed by the Renal Pathology Laboratory at Mayo Clinic as part of the patients’ pretreatment evaluation. Sixteen of the 474 patients had one or two additional renal biopsies; of these patients, only the first diagnostic renal biopsy was analyzed in this study.

For light microscopy (LM), the following stains were applied to tissue sections: hematoxylin and eosin, periodic acid–Schiff, Masson’s trichrome, Jones methenamine silver, and Congo red. Electron microscopy (EM) was performed on formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissue sections. LMD/MS was performed in 147 patients. The biopsy incidence of renal amyloidosis in our center was 2.1%. The type of amyloidosis was AL/AH/AHL (Ig-derived) in 407 patients (85.9%); AA in 33 (7.0%); ALECT2 in 13 (2.7%); AFib in 6 (1.3%); AApO AIV/AII/AIV in 3 (0.6%), including AApO AI in 1, AAPo AII in 1, and AApo AIV in 1; combined AA and AHL in 1 (0.2%); and unclassified in 11 (2.3%), primarily due to the lack of adequate tissue for immunofluorescence and/or LMD/MS. The subtype of Ig amyloidosis was AL in 384 of 407 patients (94.3%; λ in 306 and κ in 78), AHL in 17 (4.2%; IgGκ in 2, IgGκ in 2, IgGκ in 2, IgAκ in 3, IgAα in 1, IgMκ in 1, IgMα in 1, and AH in 6 (1.5%; IgG in 5 and IgA in 1). Of the 209 cases from non-Mayo patients, which are more representative of the US population as a whole, 168 were AL/AH/AHL (80.3%), 24 were AA (11.4%), 10 were ALECT2 (4.8%), 1 was AFib (0.5%), and 6 were unclassified (2.9%).

Results
Amyloid Protein Identification
The biopsy incidence of renal amyloidosis in our center was 2.1%. The type of amyloidosis was AL/AH/AHL (Ig-derived) in 407 patients (85.9%); AA in 33 (7.0%); ALECT2 in 13 (2.7%); AFib in 6 (1.3%); AApO AIV/AII/AIV in 3 (0.6%), including AApO AI in 1, AAPo AII in 1, and AApo AIV in 1; combined AA and AHL in 1 (0.2%); and unclassified in 11 (2.3%), primarily due to the lack of adequate tissue for immunofluorescence and/or LMD/MS. The subtype of Ig amyloidosis was AL in 384 of 407 patients (94.3%; λ in 306 and κ in 78), AHL in 17 (4.2%; IgGκ in 2, IgGκ in 2, IgGκ in 2, IgAκ in 3, IgAα in 1, IgMκ in 1, IgMα in 1, and AH in 6 (1.5%; IgG in 5 and IgA in 1). Of the 209 cases from non-Mayo patients, which are more representative of the US population as a whole, 168 were AL/AH/AHL (80.3%), 24 were AA (11.4%), 10 were ALECT2 (4.8%), 1 was AFib (0.5%), and 6 were unclassified (2.9%).

Clinical Features at Kidney Biopsy
The clinical features at kidney biopsy are detailed in Table 1. The median age at time of kidney biopsy for the entire group was 63 years (range, 11–89). AA patients were...
The median number of globally sclerotic glomeruli was 2 (11%; range, 0%–100%). By definition, amyloid deposits were Congo red positive and showed apple-green birefringence when the Congo red stained slides were examined under polarized light. There were no significant differences in the intensity of Congo red staining according to the type of amyloid. The amyloid deposits were generally PAS negative or weakly positive, trichrome blue or gray, and silver negative. In four cases of AHL and one case of AH, the amyloid deposits were Congo red positive and showed apple-green birefringence. Amyloid deposits involved (by LM, immunofluorescence, and/or EM) glomeruli in 456 of 471 cases (97%) in which glomeruli were sampled, including the mesangium (42% versus 72%), lower frequency of amyloid spicules (55% versus 73%, P=0.004), and higher degree of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis (1.3 versus 1.0, P=0.01).

### Pathology of Renal Amyloidosis

**Glomeruli** were sampled for LM in 470 cases (99%). The median number of glomeruli sampled was 14 (range, 1–100). The median number of globally sclerotic glomeruli was 2 (11%; range, 0%–100%). By definition, amyloid deposits were Congo red positive and showed apple-green birefringence when the Congo red stained slides were examined under polarized light. There were no significant differences in the intensity of Congo red staining according to the type of amyloid. The amyloid deposits were generally PAS negative or weakly positive, trichrome blue or gray, and silver negative. In four cases of AHL and one case of AH, the amyloid deposits were PAS positive and were accompanied by mesangial hypercellularity. Amyloid deposits involved (by LM, immunofluorescence, and/or EM) glomeruli in 456 of 471 cases (97%) in which glomeruli were sampled, including the mesangium (42% versus 72%), lower frequency of amyloid spicules (55% versus 73%, P=0.004), and higher degree of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis (1.3 versus 1.0, P=0.01).
EM more commonly in AL/AH/AHL than in AA (Figure 2). They were not seen in any case of ALECT2, AFib, or AApo AI/AII/AIV (Table 2). Vascular involvement was more frequent and extensive in AL/AH/AHL and AA compared with other types. The degree of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis was lower in AL/AH/AHL than in other forms, and was highest in AFib and ALECT2. Overall, ALECT2, AApo AI/AII/AIV, and AFib had distinctive patterns of involvement: ALECT2 and AApo AI/AII/AIV were characterized by diffuse interstitial deposition with or without mesangial and vascular involvement, whereas AFib showed massive obliterative glomerular involvement (Figures 3–5). In 14 cases (2.9%), the biopsy showed one or more concurrent diseases (listed in Table 3).

### The Value of LMD/MS for Amyloid Typing

LMD/MS was performed in 147 cases. In 73 of these cases (50%), the type of amyloid was already determined by other means (by immunofluorescence in cases of AL/AH/AHL or by positive immunohistochemistry staining for SAA along with negative or only trace immunofluorescence staining for Ig light and/or heavy chains in cases of AA). In these cases, LMD/MS was performed to confirm the type of amyloid. In the remaining 74 (50%) cases, which represent 15.6% of all 474 cases, LMD/MS was needed to
establish the type of amyloidosis. These 74 cases were 35 AL, 13 ALECT2, 9 AA, 6 AFib, 4 AH, 4 AHL, 2 AApo AII/AIV, and 1 combined AA/AHL.

Of the 35 cases of AL that required LMD/MS for typing, 6 had no frozen tissue for immunofluorescence, 15 had negative immunofluorescence staining for \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \), 13 had inconclusive immunofluorescence findings (Table 4), and 1 had weak positive immunohistochemistry staining for SAA in addition to positive staining for \( \lambda \) only on immunofluorescence. LMD/MS in the latter case detected a peptide profile consistent with AL-\( \lambda \) amyloid deposition without spectra for AA. In 5 of the above 35 AL cases, there was strong (\( \geq 2+ \)) immunofluorescence staining for both Ig light and heavy chains, whereas LMD/MS detected large spectra for Ig light chains without (cases 4, 5, 9, and 10) or with only small (case 2) spectra for Ig heavy chains.

Overall, excluding cases without available tissue for immunofluorescence, immunofluorescence failed to diagnose 34 (8.5%) cases of AL/AH/AHL in this study, including 28 (7.3%) of the 384 cases of AL cases, 3 (50%) of the 6 cases of AH, and 3 (18%) of the 17 cases of AHL. On the other hand, 7 (21%) of the 33 cases of AA could not unequivocally be diagnosed as AA, despite the strong positive staining for SAA due to positive amyloid deposits for one or more Ig light chains and/or heavy chains on immunofluorescence.

**Discussion**

In our experience, AL/AH/AHL is much more common than AA, which is in line with the findings of other studies from the United States (10) and Western Europe (14,15). Importantl, AHL or AH comprised 5.7% of AL/AH/AHL cases in this study. These two types of amyloidosis have been only rarely reported previously (1,19–21) and are difficult to diagnose without the use of LMD/MS (19,20). In contrast to AL and AH, AHL has not yet been officially recognized as a separate amyloid type or included in the official amyloid nomenclature. We found that ALECT2, a newly described form of amyloidosis (9,10), is the third most common type of renal amyloidosis and is only slightly less common than AA. In contrast to the studies by Larsen et al. (10) and von Hutten et al. (15),

![Figure 2](image1.png)

**Figure 2.** Glomerular amyloid spicules. Glomerular amyloid spicules (arrows) result from parallel alignment of amyloid fibrils in the subepithelial zone perpendicular to the glomerular basement membrane. They were more common in AL/AH/AHL than other types of amyloidosis (Jones methenamine silver). The small image shows amyloid spicules by electron microscopy. AL/AH/AHL, light chain/heavy chain/heavy and light chain amyloidosis. Original magnification, \( \times 400 \) in image; \( \times 23,000 \) in inset.

![Figure 3](image2.png)

**Figure 3.** ALECT2. (A) This case of ALECT2 exhibits diffuse cortical interstitial amyloid deposition. The glomerulus on the left is also globally involved (Congo red stain). (B) The Congo red-positive amyloid deposits show apple-green birefringence when viewed under polarized light. (C) Electron microscopy shows several interstitial aggregates of amyloid deposits. The small image is a higher magnification showing the fibrillar nature of deposits. ALECT2, leukocyte chemotactic factor 2 amyloidosis. Original magnification, \( \times 100 \) in A and B; \( \times 5800 \) in C; \( \times 46,000 \) in C inset.
in which ATTR comprises 1.4% and 0.9% of cases of renal amyloidosis, respectively, we did not encounter any case of renal ATTR during the study period. We also did not encounter any case of ALys and AGel during the study period. The absence of these rare forms of renal amyloidosis in our large series compared with prior studies could be because of the different populations being studied, as most of our patients were from the Midwestern United States. ALECT2 is probably more common in the United States than in Europe due to the higher percentage of individuals of Mexican origin in the United States (10,22). In contrast, most reported cases of AFib are from Europe (23). We found that AFib, AApo AI/AII/AIV, and ALECT2 have different distribution in the renal compartments compared with AL/AH/AHL and AA. ALECT2 has a predominantly interstitial distribution. In addition, it is usually unsuspected clinically, due to the lack of paraproteinemia, lack of family history of amyloidosis, rarity of

Figure 4. | AApo AI/AII/AIV. (A) This case of AApo AI shows diffuse medullary interstitial amyloid deposits, which stain silver negative. (B) This case of AApo AIV reveals diffuse medullary interstitial amyloid deposits that stain strongly Congo red positive. (C) The Congo red stained sections from the case shown in B exhibit apple-green birefringence when viewed under polarized light. AApo AI/AII/AIV, Apo AI, Apo AII, or Apo AIV amyloidosis. Original magnification, ×100.

Figure 5. | AFib. (A) There is diffuse obliteratorative glomerular involvement by amyloidosis in this case of AFib (Congo red stain). (B) The Congo red-stained sections from the case shown in A exhibit apple-green birefringence when viewed under polarized light. (C) Electron microscopy shows marked mesangial and glomerular capillary wall amyloid deposition. Despite the subtotal obliteration of glomerular capillary lumina by amyloid deposits, no amyloid spicules are seen. AFib, fibrinogen Aα chain amyloidosis. Original magnification, ×100 in A and B; ×1900 in C.
impairment and bland urinary sediment, regardless of the individuals of Mexican origin who present with renal maintain a high level of suspicion for ALECT2 in older in the United States. Nephrologists and pathologists should the current practice in most nephropathology laboratories routinely performed on all native biopsies, which is not diagnosed histologically unless Congo red stain is proteinuria. Thus, this type of amyloidosis is likely under diagnosed histologically unless Congo red stain is routinely performed on all native biopsies, which is not the current practice in most nephropathology laboratories in the United States. Nephrologists and pathologists should maintain a high level of suspicion for ALECT2 in older individuals of Mexican origin who present with renal impairment and bland urinary sediment, regardless of the degree of proteinuria, and a Congo red stain should be performed. Likewise, AFib has a very distinctive morphology: massive obliteratorative glomerular involvement that should strongly suggest the diagnosis (23,24). The interstitial involvement in AFib, if present, is mild and focal and affects mainly the cortical interstitium. AApo A1/AII/AIV also appears to have a distinctive distribution: diffuse involvement of medullary interstitium (without involvement of cortical interstitium) with or without glomerular or vascular involvement. Amyloid spicules are a characteristic feature of renal amyloidosis. This study confirms the finding in few small prior studies that glomerular amyloid spicules are more common in AL/AH/AHL than AA (13,25). Importantly, spicules were not seen in any of the cases of ALECT2, AFib, or AApo A1/AII/AIV that we encountered during the 5-year study period. Therefore, the presence of amyloid spicules should raise a high suspicion of AL/AH/AHL.

The chemical composition of renal amyloid deposits not only affects the tissue distribution within the kidney, but is also associated with important differences in the clinical renal parameters. We found that AL/AH/AHL was associated with a higher degree of proteinuria and a higher frequency of full nephrotic syndrome compared with the other types of amyloidosis, likely reflecting the more prominent glomerular basement membrane involvement in AL/AH/AHL, as evidenced by the presence of amyloid spicules. The latter finding has been associated with a higher degree of proteinuria (25). Furthermore, patients with AL/AH/AHL had a lower incidence of renal insufficiency at diagnosis compared with those with other types of amyloidosis (likely due to earlier presentation/diagnosis, because edema and symptomatic cardiac involvement are more common in this group); as a consequence, these patients have a lesser degree of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis. In our study, patients with AFib and ALECT2 had the highest median serum creatinine at biopsy, likely due to the oblitorative glomerular deposition in the former and diffuse interstitial involvement in the latter, together with the prominent secondary tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis in both.

### Table 3. Concurrent renal diseases and additional findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concurrent Pathologic Lesions</th>
<th>Patients, n (%)</th>
<th>Type of Amyloidosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myeloma cast nephropathy</td>
<td>5 (1.1)</td>
<td>AL (3κ and 2α)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute tubular necrosis</td>
<td>3 (0.6)</td>
<td>AL (2κ and 1α)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoclonal Ig deposition disease</td>
<td>2 (0.4)</td>
<td>AL (1κ and 1α)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic glomerulosclerosis</td>
<td>2 (0.4)</td>
<td>1 AL-κ and 1 ALECT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin glomerular basement membrane disease</td>
<td>2 (0.4)</td>
<td>1 AL-κ and 1 AFib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proliferative GN with monoclonal IgG deposits</td>
<td>1 (0.2)</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light chain proximal tubulopathy</td>
<td>1 (0.2)</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Immunofluorescence findings in 13 AL cases that showed positive staining for >1 immunoglobulin light and/or heavy chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>LMD/MS</th>
<th>Positive Immunoreactants on Immunofluorescence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
<td>κ (1+), λ (+/-), IgG (+/-), IgM (+/-), C3 (+/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
<td>κ (3+), λ (2+), IgG (2-3+), C3 (2-3+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
<td>κ (1+), λ (1+), IgA (1+), IgG (+/-), IgM (2+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AL-κ</td>
<td>κ (3+), IgA (3+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (2+), κ (1-2+), IgM (3+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (1-2+), κ (+/-), IgG (1-2+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (1+), κ (1+), C3 (3-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (1+), κ (+/-), IgM (1+), IgG (+/-), IgA (+/-), C3 (+/-), C1q (+/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (2+), IgG (2+), IgM (+/-), C3 (+/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (3+), IgG (2+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (1+), κ (1+), IgG (1+), IgA (1+), IgM (1+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (2+), IgG (1-2+), IgM (+/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>AL-A</td>
<td>λ (1+), κ (1+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses indicate the intensity of staining on a scale of 0–3+; negative immunoreactants are not listed. AL, light chain amyloidosis; LMD/MS, laser microdissection/mass spectrometry.
The reasons for the heterogeneity in the distribution of amyloid deposits within the kidney of different types of amyloidosis are not well understood but may include binding of amyloidogenic proteins to certain cellular receptors (such as the receptor for advanced glycation end-products), interactions with extracellular components (particularly glycosaminoglycans that are abundant in the glomerular basement membranes and present in lower quantities in the mesangium and interstitium), and/or local milieu (such as low pH that promotes fibrillogenesis) (26). For example, in AL in which the glomerulus is the most commonly affected renal compartment, it has been shown that light chains interact with receptors on mesangial cells, and then are endocytosed and delivered to the lysosomal system where amyloid fibrils are formed (27). The newly described type of amyloidosis, ALECT2, is derived from LECT2, which is a multifunctional factor involved in chemotaxis, inflammation, immunomodulation, and the damage/repair process (28–30). No mutations in the LECT2 gene have been identified in patients with ALECT2 but most of these patients are homozygous for the G allele (9,22). The observed preferential interstitial involvement in ALECT2 could conceivably be a result of localized interstitial inflammation that leads to increased synthesis of an amyloidogenic LECT2 variant in patients homozygous for the G allele (22).

Establishing the type of renal amyloidosis is essential for prognosis and treatment. Traditionally, amyloid typing is performed by immunofluorescence on frozen tissue and/or immunohistochemistry on paraffin tissue. However, typing of AL/AH/AHL by immunofluorescence only is not always possible. The immunofluorescence antibodies used in routine renal pathology practice are directed against epitopes on the constant domains of \( \kappa \), \( \lambda \), IgG (\( \gamma \)), IgM (\( \mu \)), and IgA (\( \alpha \)), and if these epitopes are deleted or significantly modified in the amyloid deposits, then the immunofluorescence staining will be negative. According to some investigators, immunofluorescence staining for \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \) can be negative in 14%–35% of renal AL cases (31,32). In this study, immunofluorescence failed to diagnose 7.3% of AL cases. Another problem in amyloid typing, which is more common in AA, is that amyloid deposits occasionally exhibit variable nonspecific immunofluorescence staining for many Iggs and complement components, possibly due to contamination with serum proteins, charge interaction of the amyloid and the reagent antibody, and/or humoral reaction directed against amyloid fibrils (33–35). This nonspecific staining sometimes renders the distinction between AA and AL/AH/AHL (particularly AH and AHL) difficult. In fact, 21% of AA cases in this study could not be unequivocally diagnosed as such for the same reason, and needed confirmation by LMD/MS. In our study, the type of amyloid in 16% of renal amyloidosis cases could not have been typed without LMD/MS. In addition to its higher specificity compared with immunohistochemistry, LMD/MS is a single test that can determine the precursor protein of amyloid instead of testing the sample with multiple different antibodies, and it can be successfully done on small renal biopsies (36). Our indications for performing LMD/MS for typing of renal amyloidosis are listed in Table 5. Of note, very small amyloid deposits may be difficult to type by LMD/MS, whereas they may still be detectable by antibody based methods, in particular, immunofluorescence.

There is one noteworthy limitation of our study. The small sample size for AFib and AApo AI/AII/AIV likely limits the potential of finding clinical and pathologic differences among the groups and may produce random statistical effects. Therefore, further studies that include larger numbers of patients with these unusual forms of amyloidosis are needed to confirm our findings.

In summary, AL/AH/AHL is by far the most common type of renal amyloidosis in our experience. ALECT2 should be suspected if there is diffuse interstitial involvement, and AFib if there is massive obliterator glomerular involvement. Compared with other types of renal amyloidosis, AL/AH/AHL is associated with lower serum creatinine, higher degree of proteinuria, higher frequency of full nephrotic syndrome, and higher frequency of spicule formation. With the advent of LMD/MS for amyloid typing, the type of renal amyloidosis can be determined in >97% of cases.

Acknowledgment

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Disclosures

None.

References


Table 5. Indications for performing LMD/MS for typing of renal amyloidosis

| Lack of tissue for immunofluorescence |
| Negative immunofluorescence staining for \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \) and negative immunohistochemistry staining for SAA |
| Equal immunofluorescence staining for \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \) |
| Strong immunofluorescence staining for \( \geq \) Ig heavy chain (with or without staining for Ig light chains) |
| Positive immunofluorescence staining for IgG, IgA, \( \kappa \), and/or \( \lambda \), with positive immunohistochemistry staining for SAA |
| Equivocal Congo red stain |

LMD/MS, laser microdissection/mass spectrometry; SAA, serum amyloid A.


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