



**\*INCLUDE A ONE-PAGE ABSTRACT (including title and all authors) OF THE WORK YOU WILL BE PRESENTING**

**Background:**

Anterior Gradient-2 is critical in forming the anterior-posterior gradient in embryonic development. Interestingly, gene expression studies have suggested it may also play a role in hepatocellular carcinogenesis.

**Materials & Methods:**

Immunohistochemistry was performed on tissue microarrays that included typical hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC), fibrolamellar carcinomas and hepatic adenomas. Staining distribution was scored on a scale of 1-4: 1 (from 5-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%) and 4 (>76%). Intensity was graded on a scale of 1-3. Benign colon served as a positive control.

**Results:**

Only 2/40 (5%) typical HCC were positive for Anterior Gradient-2. In contrast, 6/8 (75%) of fibrolamellar and 3/4 (75%) metastatic fibrolamellar carcinomas were positive. The median distribution was 2, and the median intensity was 2. All 9 of the hepatic adenomas were negative. In the non-neoplastic livers, septal-sized bile ducts were positive, while smaller ducts were negative. In addition, 11/57 (19%) cases with background non-neoplastic liver showed weak immunostaining, limited to zone 3 hepatocytes.

**Conclusion:**

Anterior Gradient-2 is normally expressed in septal-sized bile duct and in zone 3 hepatocytes. The majority of fibrolamellar carcinomas (both primary and metastatic) are positive for Anterior Gradient-2, while most HCC and all hepatic adenomas are negative.

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