Clinicopathologic Correlation of Retinal Angiomatous Proliferation

Dinelli M. Monson, MD; Justine R. Smith, MBBS, PhD; Michael L. Klein, MD; David J. Wilson, MD

Arch Ophthalmol. 2008;126(12):1664-1668

**eFigure 1.** Color fundus photograph, left eye, taken 4 months prior to death. There is a large pigment epithelial detachment centered at the fovea with a few surrounding large drusen.

**eFigure 2.** Serial section 140 shows a thin-walled vessel (arrow) diving into the outer part of the retina (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×20 before reduction).

**eFigure 3.** Serial sections 181 and 656. A, Serial section 181 shows that cells of retinal angiomatous proliferation demonstrate positive immunoreactivity to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), though not as strongly as the adjacent neurosensory retina. The retinal pigment epithelium is strongly positive for VEGF. The choroid exhibits little immunoreactivity (not shown) (anti-VEGF antibody counterstained with fast red, original magnification ×400 before reduction). B, Serial section 656 shows no positive staining in the retina with rabbit IgG in place of the primary antibody (IgG antibody counterstained with fast red, original magnification ×400 before reduction).