

Hsieh Y-H, et al. Retroperitoneal extraosseous peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumor in a Formosan serow: case report and literature review

Supplementary Table 1. The differential diagnosis of malignant small round cell tumors and their immunohistochemical characteristics.

Differential diagnosis	CD56	CD99	Chro-A	CK	Desmin	FLI-1*	GFAP	NF	NSE	PAX8	S100	SYN	Vimentin
DSRCT	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	+
Dysgerminoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Lymphoma	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Melanoma	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	-	+	+/-	+
Nephroblastoma	+	-	-	+	+/-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
Neuroblastoma	+	-	+	+/-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+/-	+/-	-
Osteosarcoma	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
PNET	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	+	+/-	+/-	+	-	-	+/-	+/-
Neuroendocrine carcinoma	+	-	+/-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+/-	+/-
Rhabdomyosarcoma	+	+/-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	+
Synovial sarcoma	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	+
Current study	+	NA†	NA†	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

CK = cytokeratin; DSRCT = desmoplastic small round cell tumor; FLI-1 = Friend leukemia integration 1; GFAP = glial fibrillary acidic protein; NA = not available; NF = neurofilament; NSE = neuron-specific enolase; PAX8 = paired-box gene 8; PNET = primitive neuroectodermal tumor; SYN = synaptophysin; + = positive; +/- = variable; – = negative.

* FLI-1 is variably expressed in DSRCT, lymphoma, melanoma, and Merkel cell carcinoma.

† Because of poor cross-reactivity.