

# HILAR CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA WITHOUT MACROSCOPIC MASS FORMATION CLASSIFIED INTO EXTRAHEPATIC CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA BASED ON MOLECULAR PATHOLOGIC STUDIES

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Poster

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**Molecular pathological analysis using SERPINA1, CLDN18, and MSLN immunostaining demonstrated that hilar cholangiocarcinoma is classified into the same group as extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma rather than intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.**

## KEY POINTS

- In 358 surgically treated cholangiocarcinoma cases from a Japanese cancer center (1990-2013), transcriptome analysis identified three candidate markers (SERPINA1, CLDN18, MSLN) that differentiated extrahepatic from intrahepatic mass-forming cholangiocarcinoma in an analysis set of 48 cases.
- Validation immunohistochemistry showed no significant difference in expression of all three molecules between extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and hilar cholangiocarcinoma, but significant differences were observed between extrahepatic and intrahepatic mass-forming types.
- Clustering analysis of the three-marker combination divided cholangiocarcinoma into three subgroups: intrahepatic mass-forming, intrahepatic periductal infiltrating types, and a combined hilar plus extrahepatic group.
- The findings suggest that hilar cholangiocarcinoma can be molecularly classified with extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, potentially informing primary site-specific treatment selection for perihilar tumors.

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