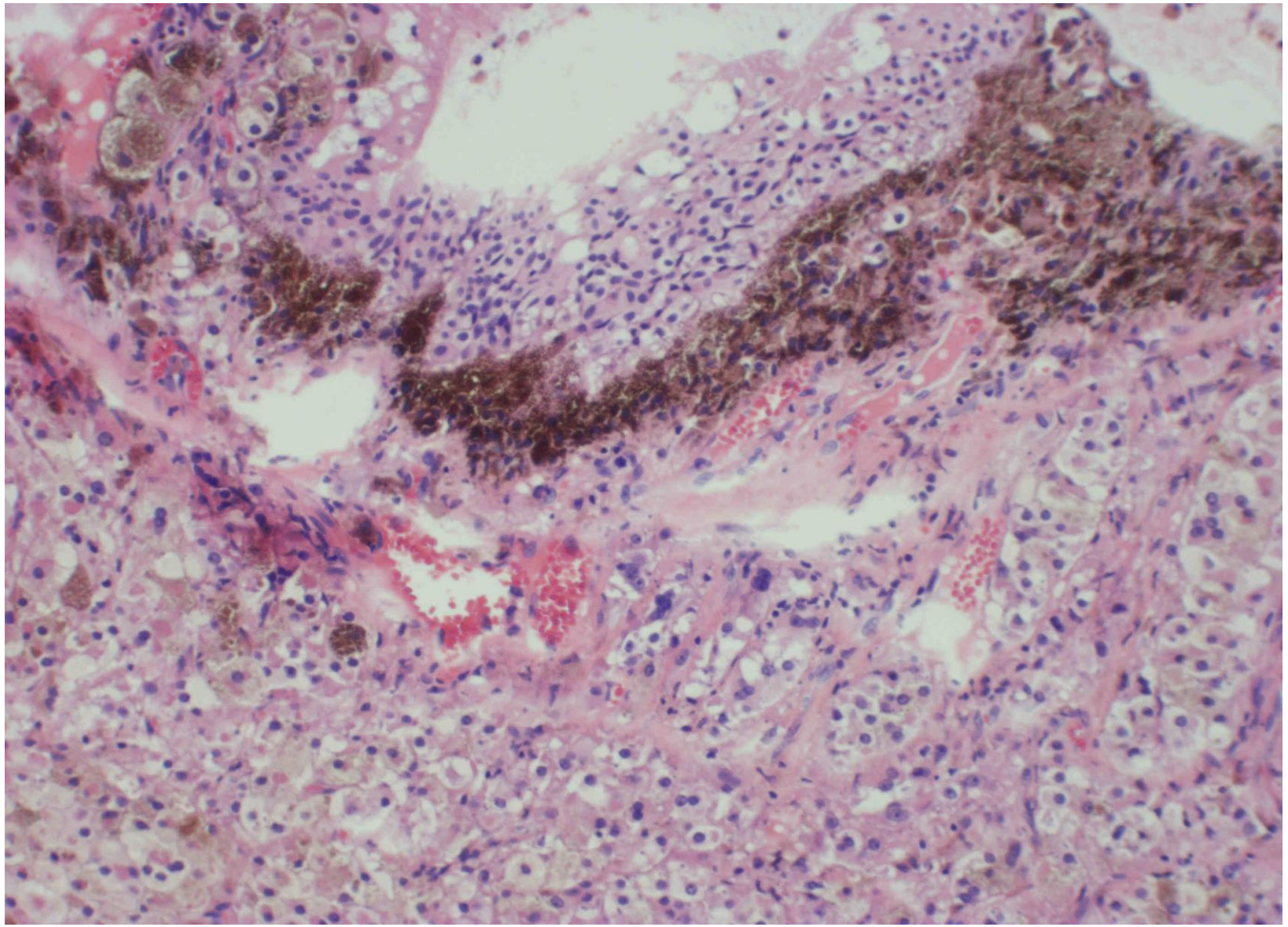
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M)

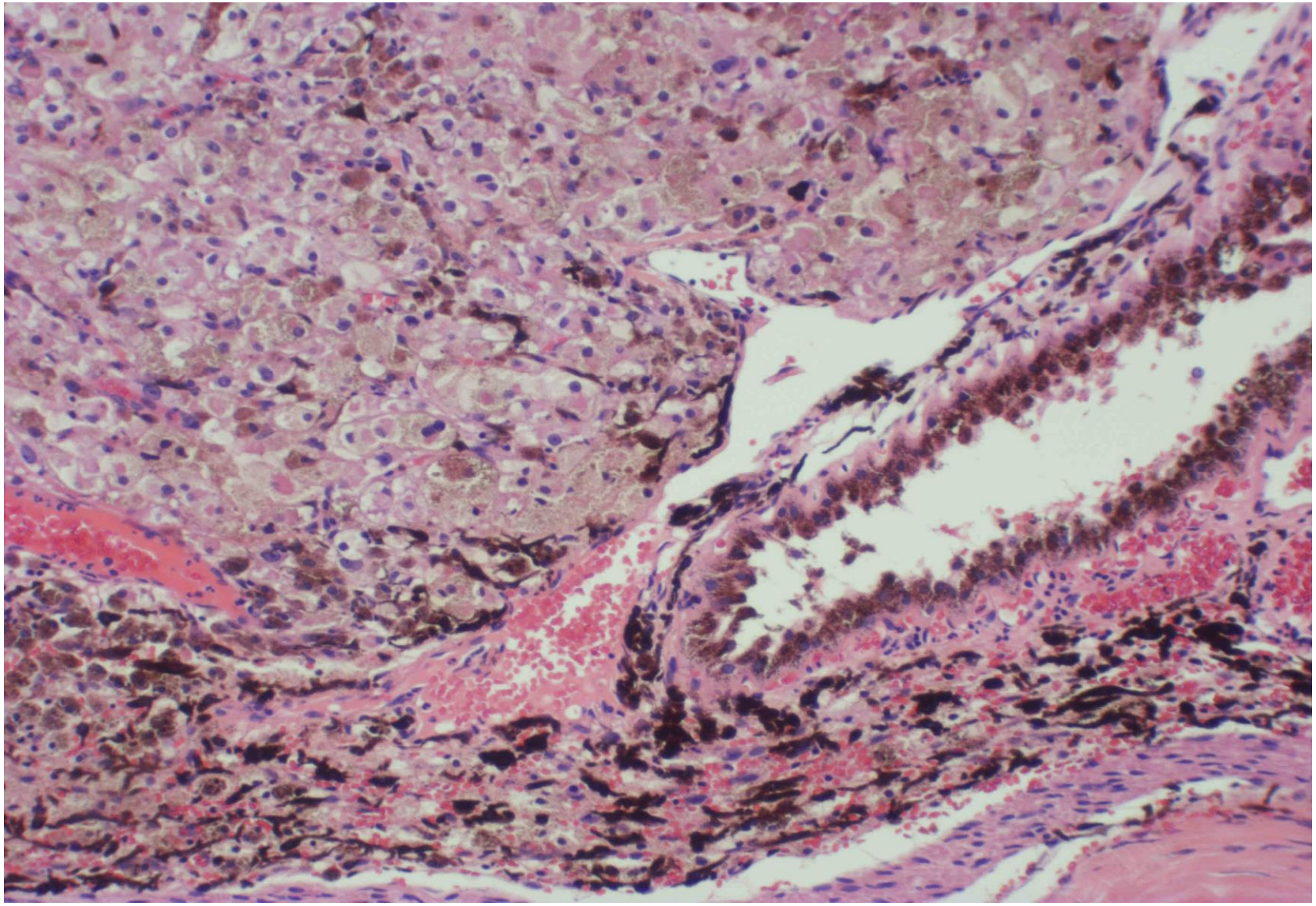
The most common tumors in the PEComa family are renal angiomyolipoma and pulmonary lymphangioleiomyomatosis, commonly seen in patients with tuberous sclerosis. PEComa may arise from any part of the human body, including the iris.

The cell type from which PEComa originates remains unknown, since in normal condition no perivascular epitheloid cells exist.

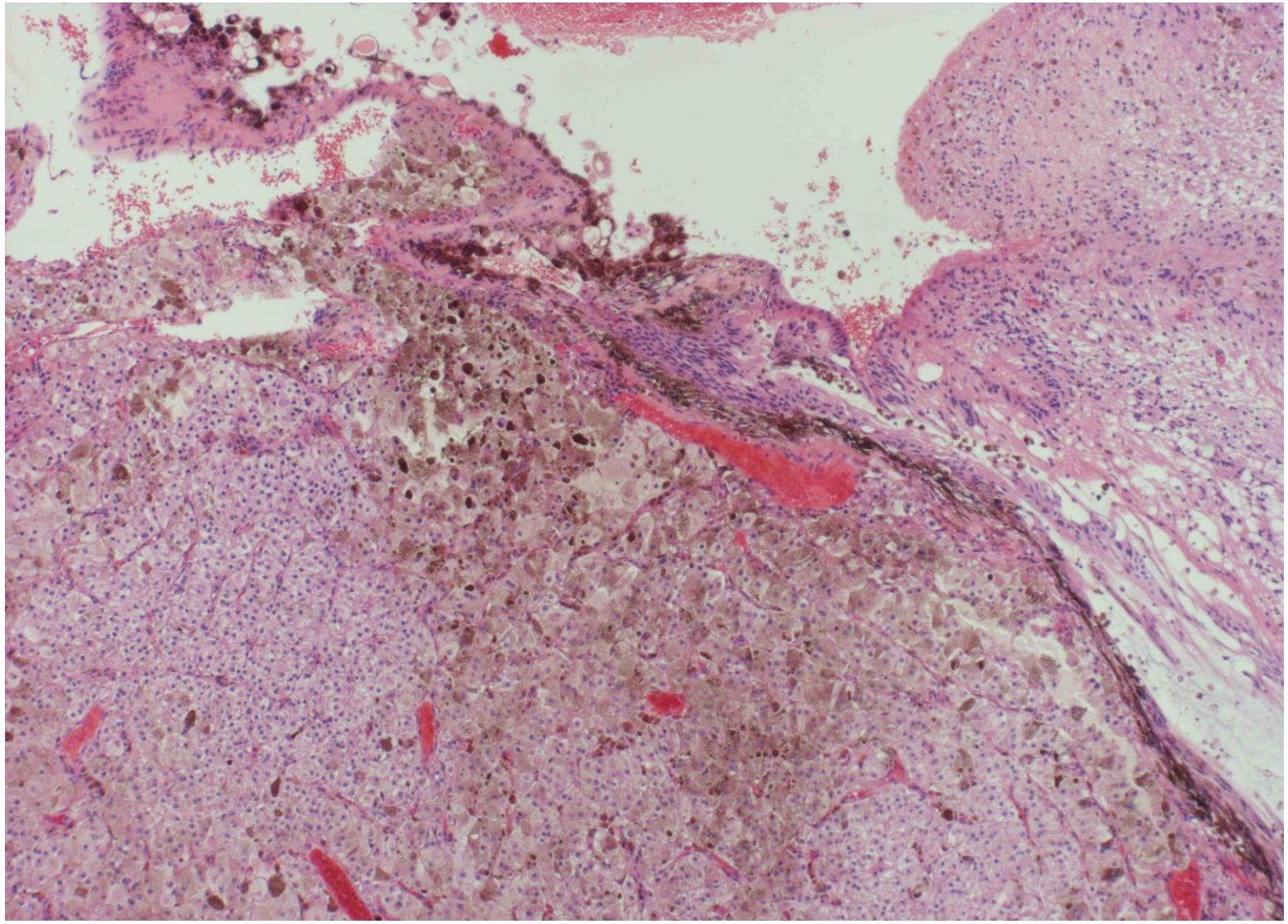
Histologically, PEComa consists of perivascular epithelioid cells with loosely cohesive, epithelioid morphology. Abundant clear or eosinophilic cytoplasm, low-grade nuclear atypia and cytoplasmic melanin pigments are noted. PEComa is immunoreactive for both melanocytic markers (HMB-45, Melan A and MiTF) and myogenic markers (α-smooth muscle actin, myosin and calponin).



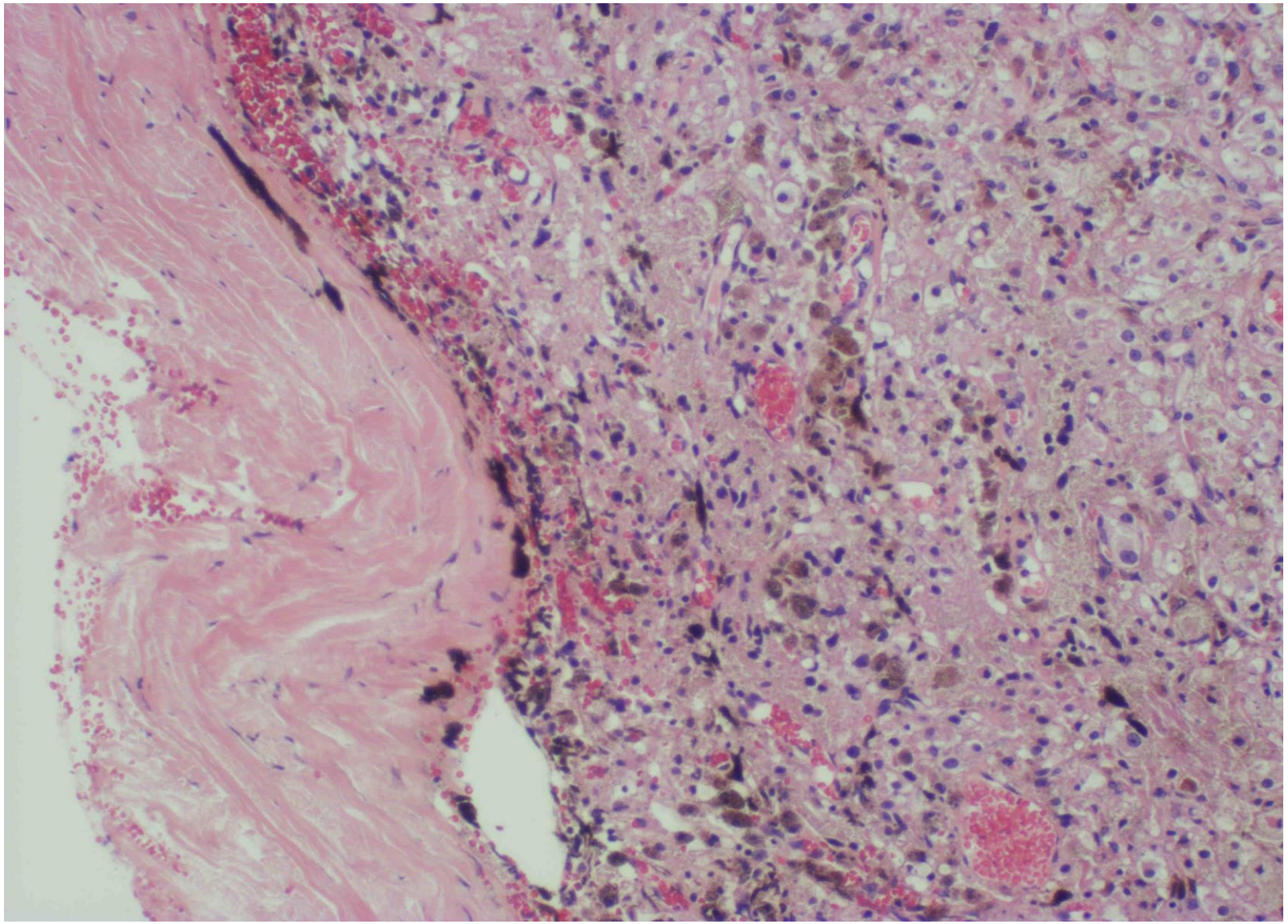
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-1



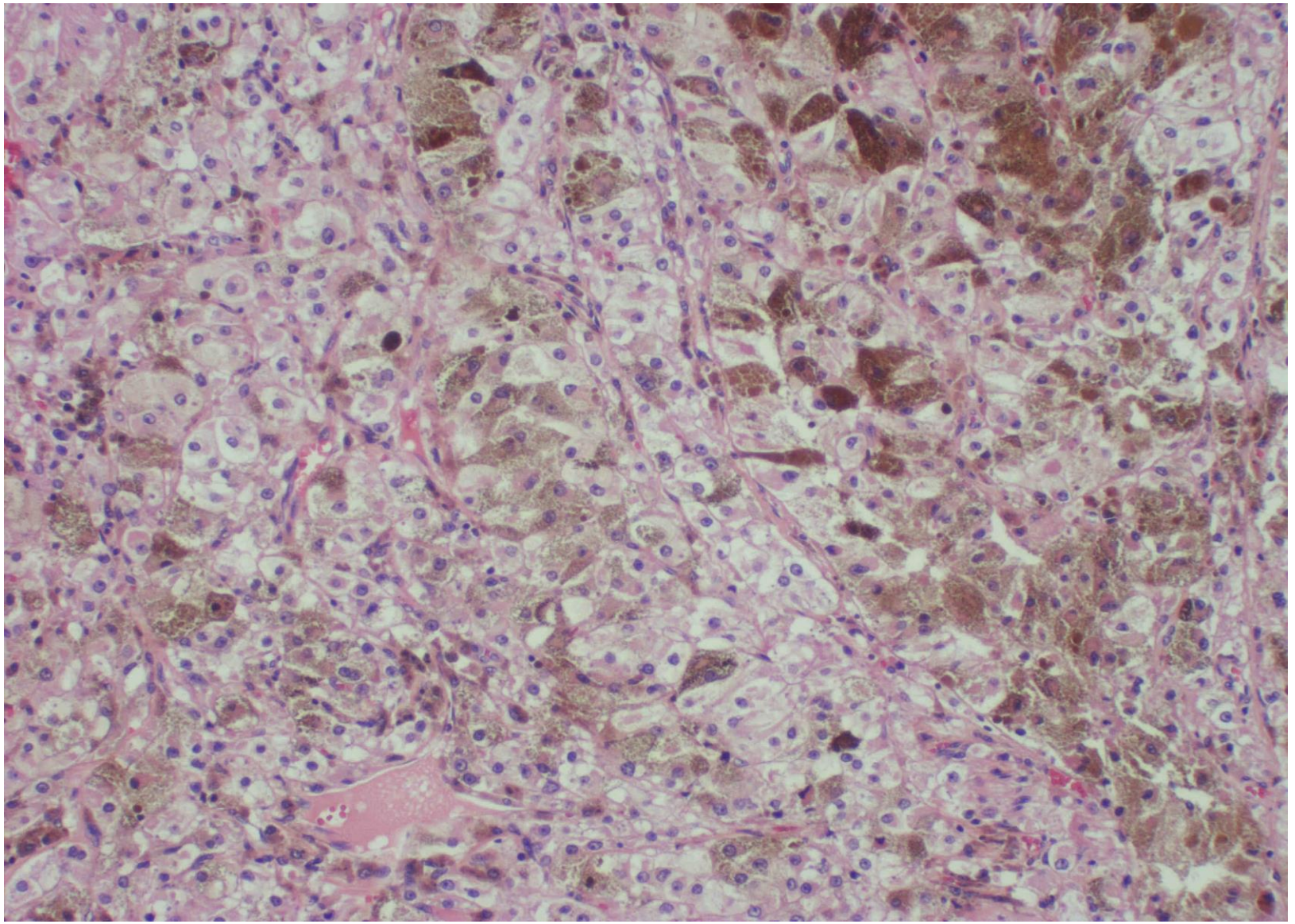
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-2



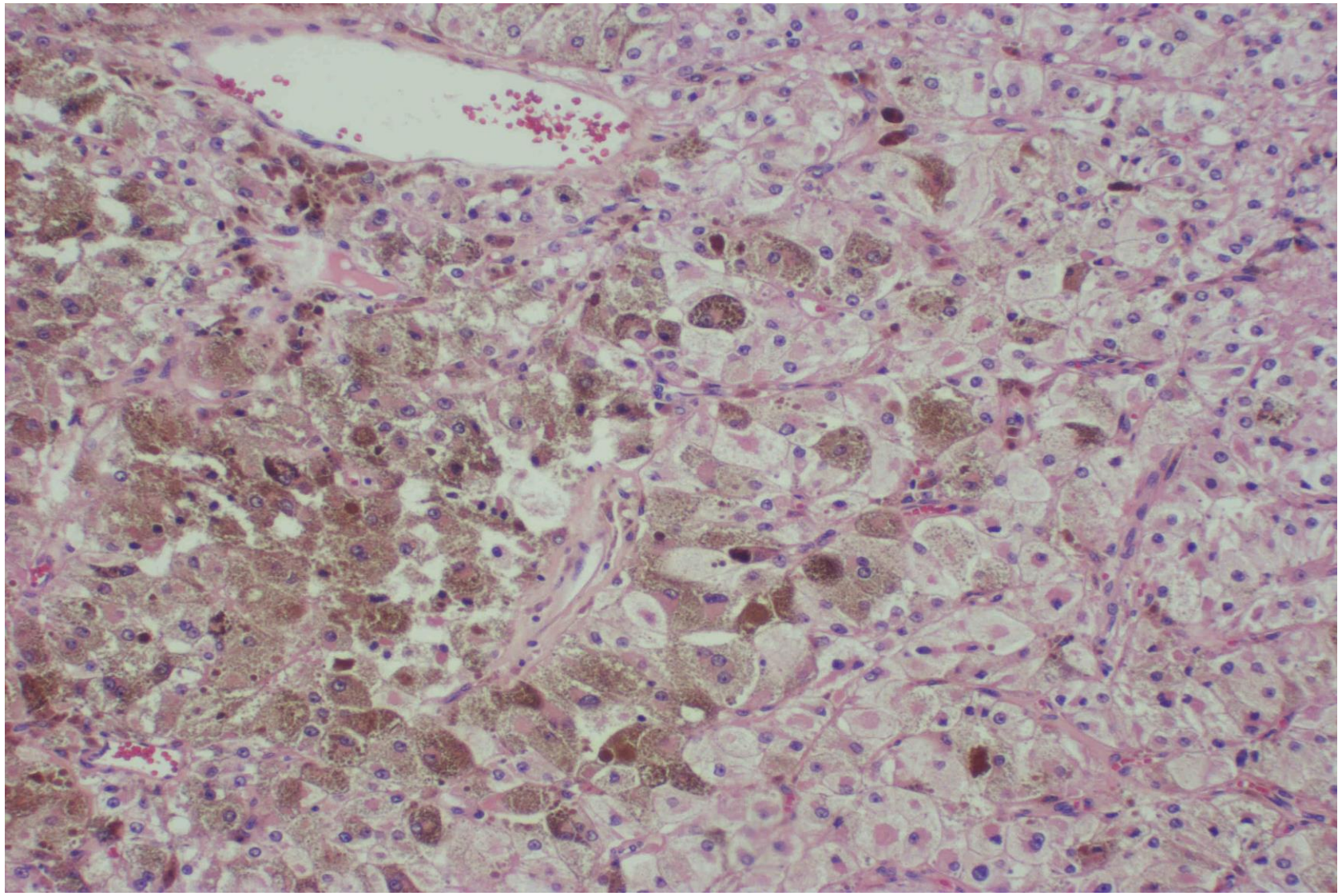
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-3



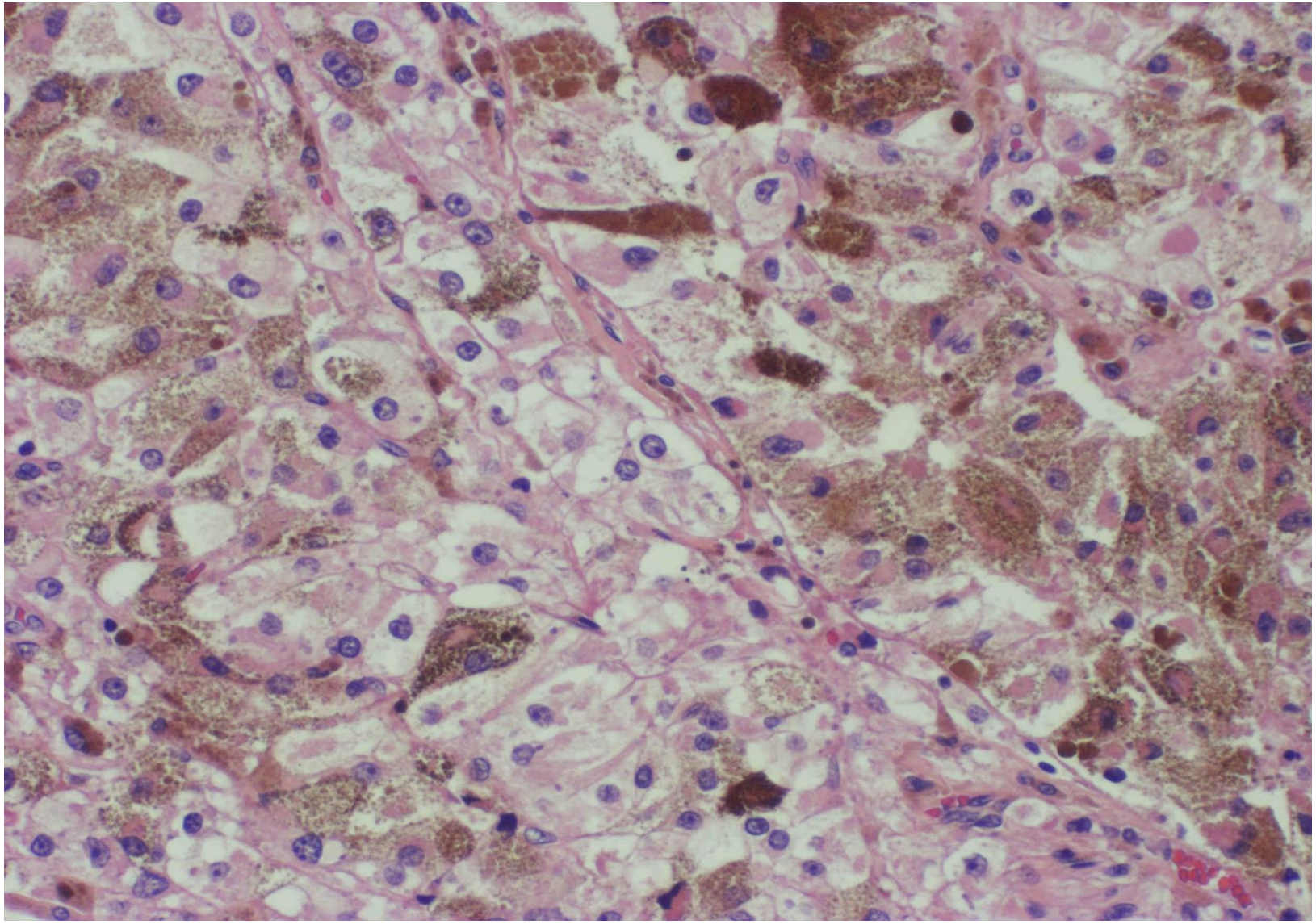
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-4



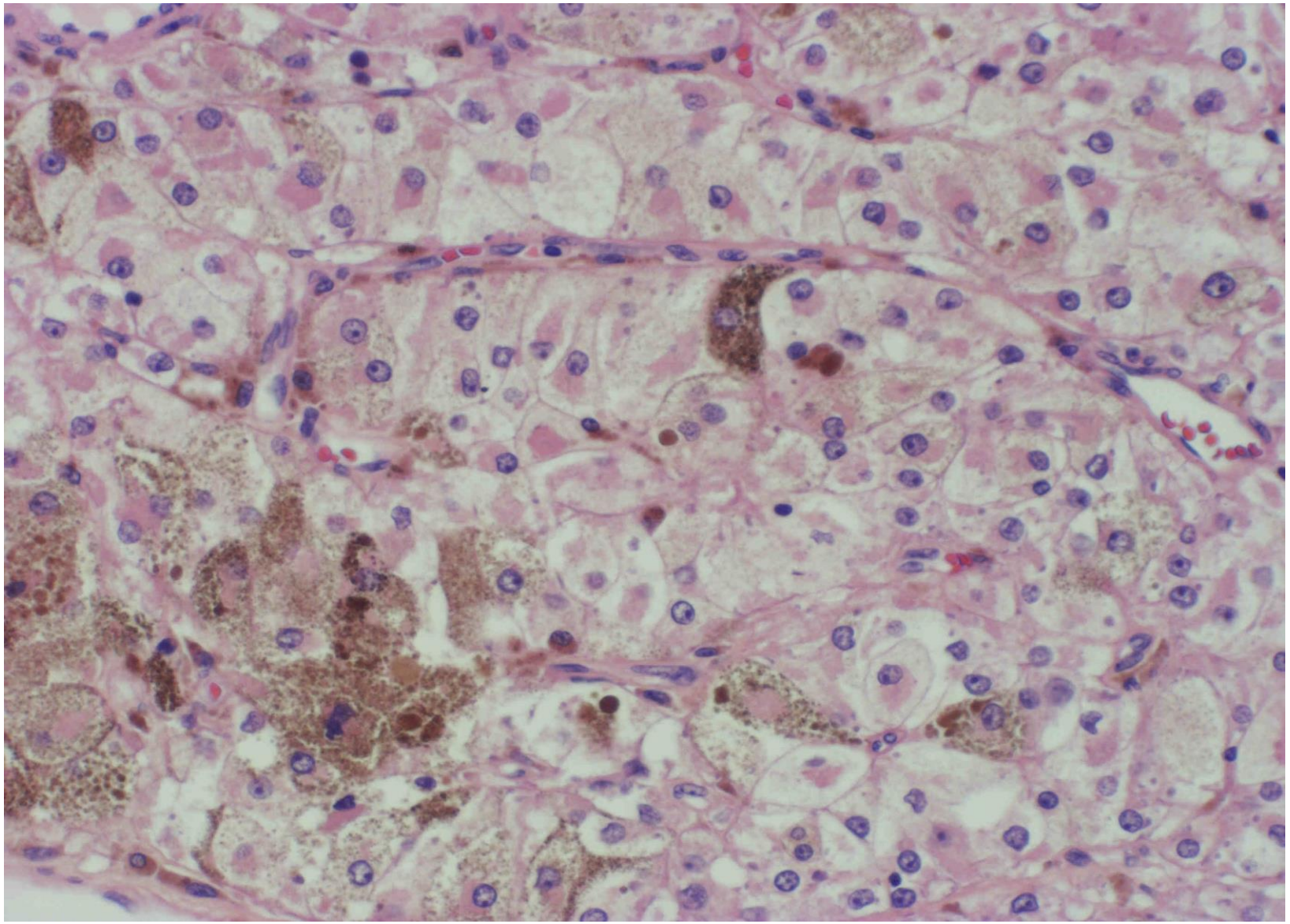
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-5



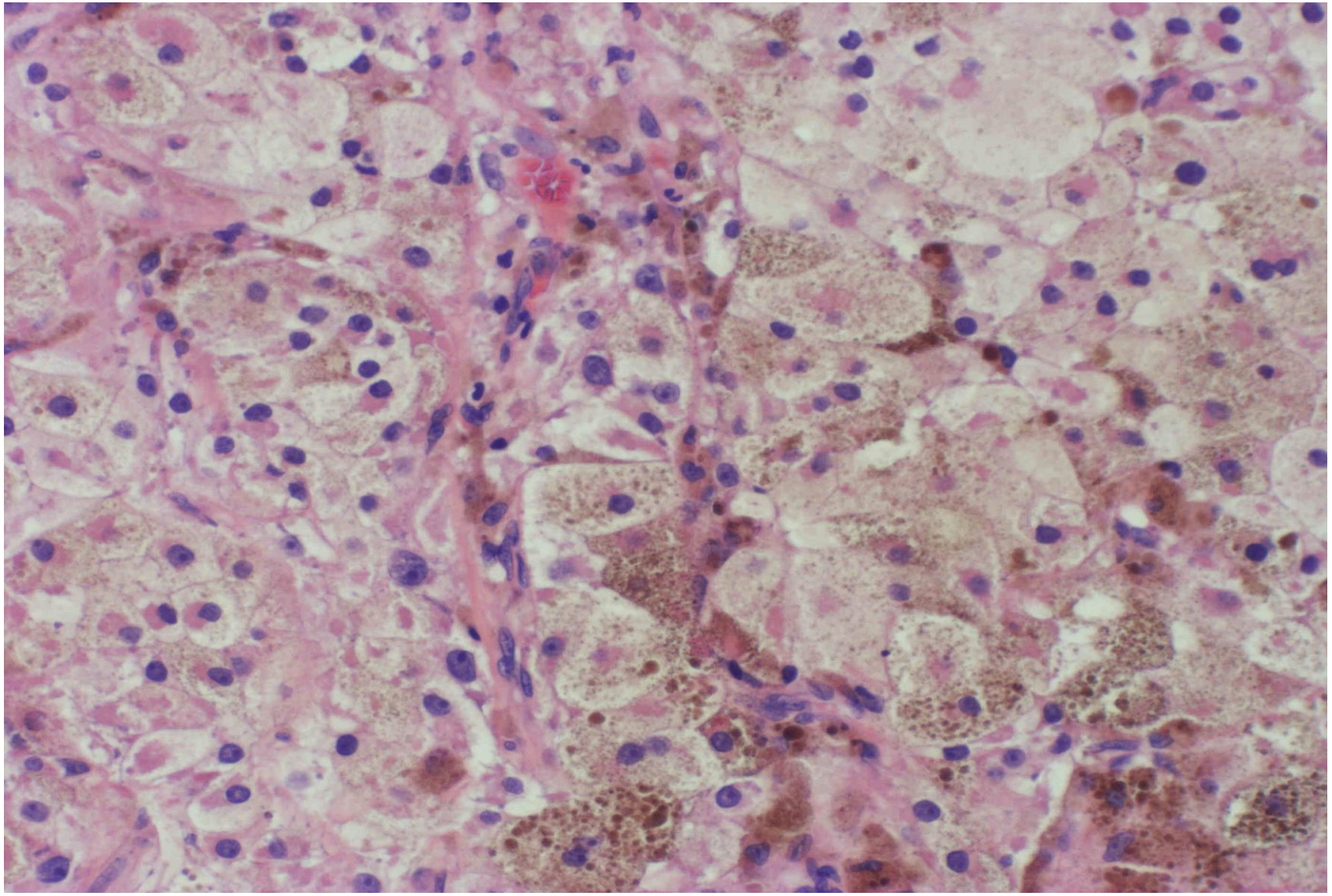
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-6



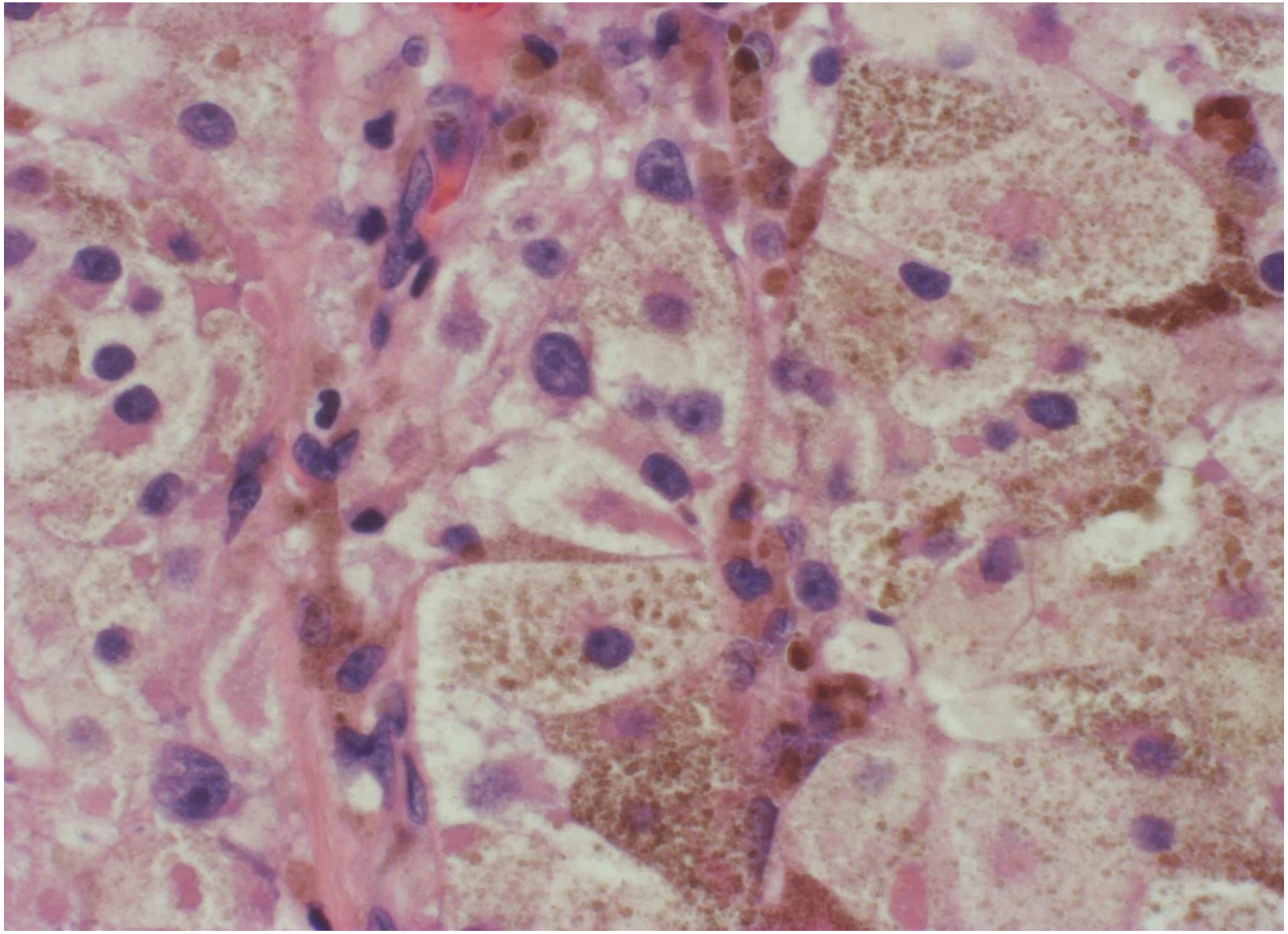
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-7



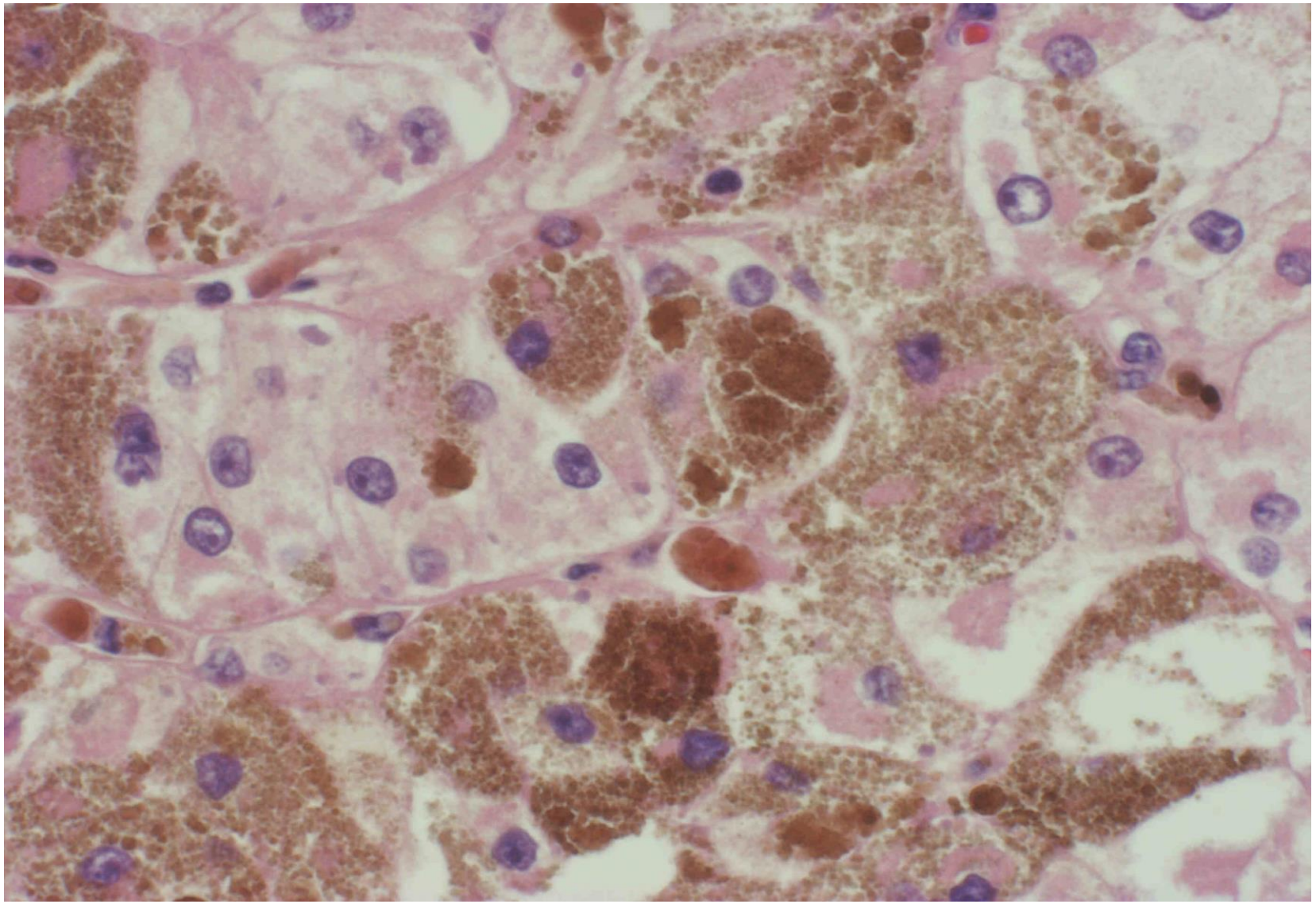
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-8



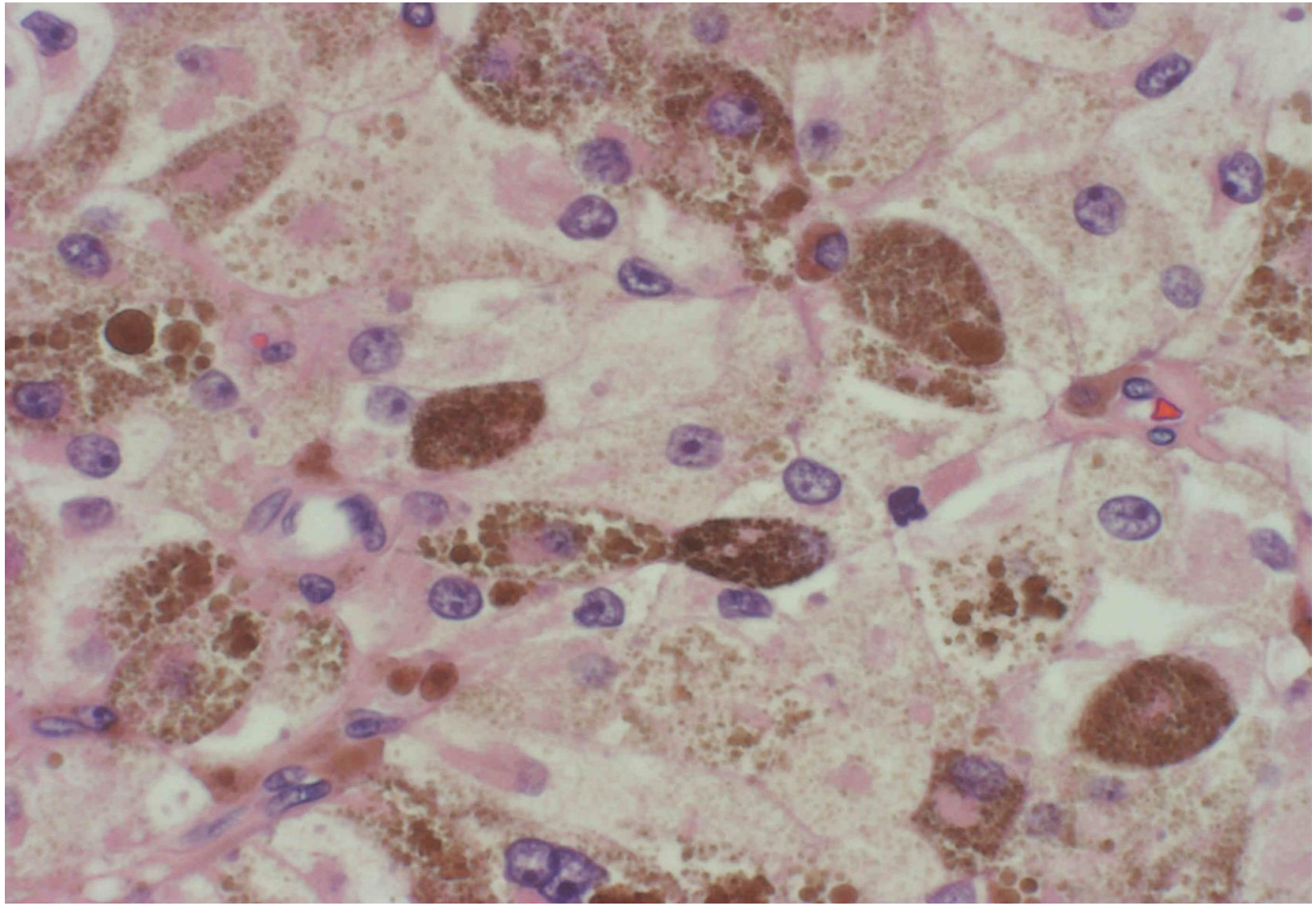
Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-9



Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-10



Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-11



Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the ciliary body (8M), HE-12