Table 1. Immunoexpression of Human Kallikrein 10 in pituitary adenomas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adenoma Type</th>
<th>No. cases</th>
<th>M:F ratio</th>
<th>Median age</th>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>KLK10 immunoexpression (intensity × frequency of stained cells)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated PRL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6:8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated PRL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6:6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL-secreting carcinoma</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6:6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25-69</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH-secreting carcinoma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6:0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>49-61</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6:6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>47-70</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated GH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4:6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>40-77</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4:6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42-79</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotroph</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4:6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>40-78</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated GH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4:6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29-85</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and the unexposed GH adenomas group (Figures 3, 4). Although based on the scoring method described above, untreated GH adenomas were immunonegative; nonetheless, the tumors did demonstrate weak immunopositivity in all cases. The negative control without the primary antibody for KLK10 staining did not show any positivity in the cytoplasm or nucleus of the tissues. The staining intensity and level of expression of KLK10 immunoreactivity in the various tumor types are summarized in Table 1.

DISCUSSION

KLK10 expression has been demonstrated in various tissues and tumor types, including breast, ovary, prostate, glandular epithelium, and cells within the central and peripheral nervous system. It has been