



Figure 4-18 Lupus nephritis. **A**, Focal lupus nephritis, with two necrotizing lesions in a glomerulus (segmental distribution) (H&E stain). **B**, Diffuse lupus nephritis. Note the marked global increase in cellularity throughout the glomerulus (H&E stain). **C**, Lupus nephritis showing a glomerulus with several “wire loop” lesions representing extensive subendothelial deposits of immune complexes (periodic acid Schiff stain). **D**, Electron micrograph of a renal glomerular capillary loop from a patient with SLE nephritis. Confluent subendothelial dense deposits correspond to “wire loops” seen by light microscopy. **E**, Deposition of IgG antibody in a granular pattern, detected by immunofluorescence. B, basement membrane; End, endothelium; Ep, epithelial cell with foot processes; Mes, mesangium; RBC, red blood cell in capillary lumen; US, urinary space; *, electron-dense deposits in sub-endothelial location.

(A–C, courtesy of Dr. Helmut Rennke, Department of Pathology, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. D, Courtesy of Dr. Edwin Eigenbrodt, Department of Pathology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas. E, Courtesy of Dr. Jean Olson, Department of Pathology, University of California, San Francisco, California.)