Caption:   
Immunohistochemical staining of VEGF-C in biopsied specimens (upper panel) and hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining, immunohistochemical staining of cytokeratin and VEGF-C in metastastic lymph node (middle and lower panel). a, VEGF-C positive type in biopsied specimens. b, VEGF-C negative type in biopsied specimens. c, f, hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining in metastastic lymph node. d, g, immunohistochemical staining of cytokeratin in metastastic lymph node. e, VEGF-C positive type in metastastic lymph node. h, VEGF-C negative type in metastastic lymph node.

Question: What was the purpose of immunohistochemical staining of VEGF-C?   
   
A:to observe the biological function of VEGF-C   
B:to detect VEGF-C in metastatic lymph node   
C:to visualize VEGF-C in biopsied specimens   
D:to diagnose cancer in patients

Answer: B:to detect VEGF-C in metastatic lymph node