List of Publications


Acknowledgements

The author of this thesis gratefully acknowledges all co-authors of the preceding chapters, the colleagues at the Department of Pathology, the Joenit, family, friends and the following people in particular for their contribution to and their discussion, advise, support and friendship during the realisation of this thesis:

Annemieke Bakker
Thil Boon
Hilly en Evert Bosch
Tim Bosch
Miet de Bosschere
Lambert van den Broek
Cees Cornelisse
Wim Corver
Anne Marie Cleton-Jansen
Friedo Dekker
Arko Gorter
Micha Götz
Antoon Grünberg
Natalja ter Haar
Klaas van der Ham
Natacha Harlequin
Suzanne Hazelbag

Alphans de Hooge
Marian Kantebeen-Zoetemelk
Anne-Marie Kersemaekers
Karin Kleiverda
Sandra Kolkman-Uljee
Louise Koopman
Alexander Mante
Anne-Tjerk Mante
Ingrid van der Linden-Narain
Hans Morreau
Leida Rozeman
Evelyn Sweerts-Vermeulen
Károly Szuhai
Michiel van Zeeland
Henry Zijlmans
Yvon Zomerdijk-Nooyen
Colour section
**Chapter 4, FIGURE 2**

Examples of the FISH results. (A) In case S77, FISH showed two centromeric signals and three signals of the whole HLA class I region in 16% of the nuclei, suggesting a possible duplication and translocation. (B) Example of aneusomy 6, found in most of the cases.

**Chapter 5, FIGURE 3**

LOH analysis results. (A) A representative example of flow-sorting data of a cervical cancer sample (S41). The keratin positive (tumour, FITC-labelled) cells and the vimentin positive (normal, PE-labelled) cells were flow-sorted and used in further analyses. (B) LOH results (S87) at marker TAP1 for tumour (pink, one peak) and normal (green, two peaks) sorted cell fractions (S87). A size marker is depicted in red. (C) The complete LOH data of the three microsatellite markers used per tumour sample, represented as ROH (black squares); LOH (white squares) and not informative (grey squares). The same order of samples is used as in FIGURE 1.
Chapter 5, FIGURE 2
Immunohistochemical staining of a cervical carcinoma lesion (sample S87). Detail (400x magnification) of the same group of tumour cells, stained with TAP1 (negative) (A); TAP2 (positive) (B); HLA-A (C) and HLA-B/C (D) (weak cytoplasm, negative membrane); β2M (positive cytoplasm) (E).
Chapter 6, FIGURE 1
Interphase FISH on flow-sorted cervical carcinoma cells of the HPV 16/18 positive cases. Case 1 (A): the diploid cells are negative for HPV; (B) The aneuploid tumour cells show punctate signals for HPV 16 (green); (C) Control centromere 1 (red) and centromere 6 (green) signals. Case 2 (D): the diploid tumour cell fraction is negative for HPV; (E) The aneuploid tumour cells show punctate signals for HPV 18 (red); (F) Control centromere 1 (red) and centromere 6 (green) signals. Case 3 (G): the aneuploid tumour cell fraction is negative for HPV; (H) Control centromere 1 (red) and centromere 6 (green) signals.
Chapter 6, FIGURE 2
Interphase FISH on flow-sorted cervical cancer cell lines. (A) SiHa: 2 copies of HPV 16 are visible in green; (B) CaSki: multiple copies of HPV 16 are visible in green; (C) HeLa: multiple copies of HPV 18 are visible in red.