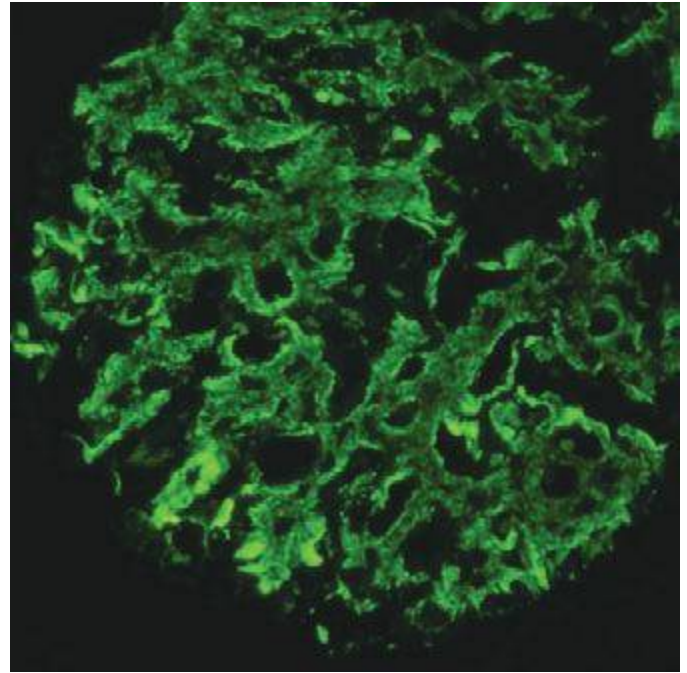
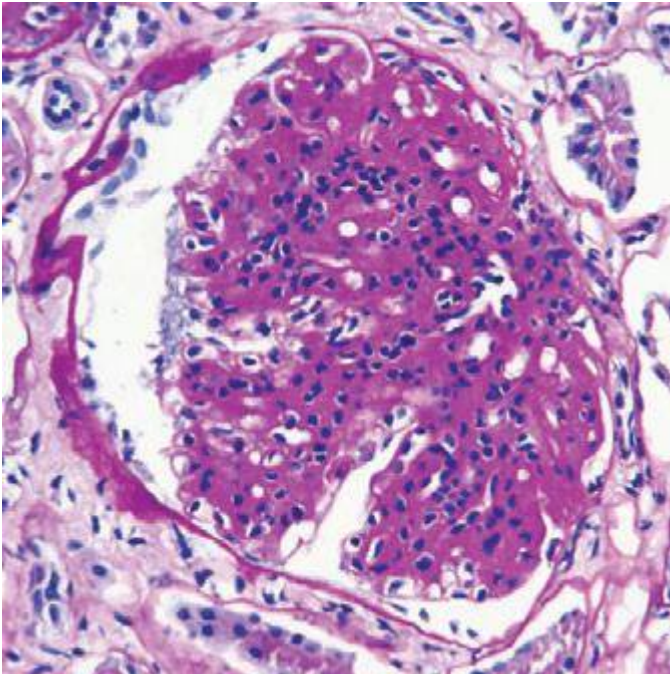


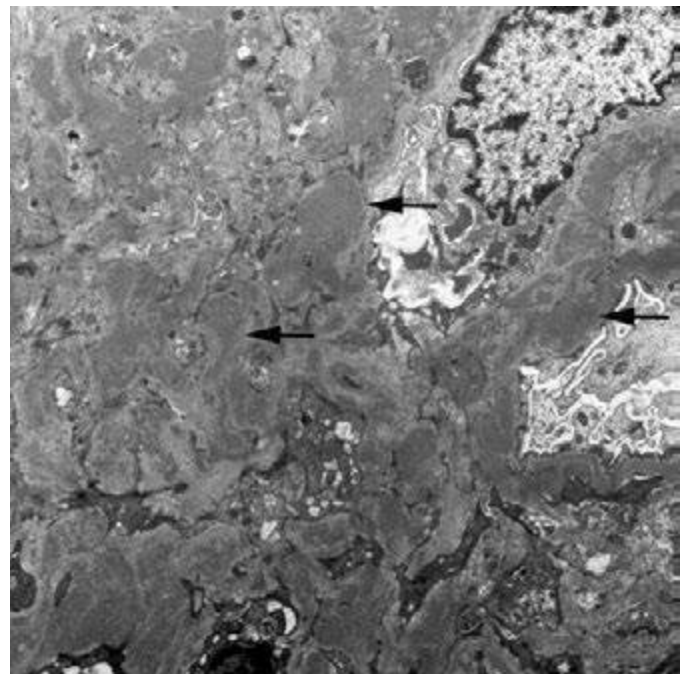
**FIGURE 62e-10** Dense deposit disease (membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II). By light microscopy, there is a membranoproliferative pattern. By electron microscopy, there is a dense transformation of the glomerular basement membrane with round, globular deposits within the mesangium. By immunofluorescence, only C3 staining is usually present. Dense deposit disease is part of the group of renal diseases called C3 glomerulopathy, related to underlying complement dysregulation. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)



**FIGURE 62e-12** C3 glomerulonephritis. By immunofluorescence, only C3 staining is usually present, with occasional minimal immunoglobulin, in an irregular capillary wall and mesangial distribution. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)



**FIGURE 62e-11** C3 glomerulonephritis. By light microscopy, there is a membranoproliferative pattern. C3 glomerulonephritis is part of the group of renal diseases called C3 glomerulopathy, related to underlying complement dysregulation. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)



**FIGURE 62e-13** C3 glomerulonephritis. By electron microscopy, usual density deposits are present (arrows), including mesangial, subendothelial, and occasional hump-type subepithelial deposits. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)