



Figure 6-26 Lupus nephritis. **A**, Focal proliferative glomerulonephritis, with two focal necrotizing lesions at the 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock positions (H&E stain). Extracapillary proliferation is not prominent in this case. **B**, Diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis. Note the marked 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. Subendothelial dense deposits (*arrowheads*) correspond to "wire loops" seen by light microscopy. B (*with arrow*) refers to the basement membrane. **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. (**A-C**, Courtesy Dr. Helmut Rennke, Department of Pathology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Mass. **D**, Courtesy Dr. Edwin Eigenbrodt, Department of Pathology, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas. **E**, Courtesy Dr. Jean Olson, Department of Pathology, University of California, San Francisco, Calif.)