

Figure S1. Characterization of epithelial phenotypes of retro-peritoneal bronchogenic cyst. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of the wall of the cystic lesion. Scale bar, 200 μm in lower magnification; Red, ciliated epithelium, scale bar, 20 μm ; blue, α -smooth muscle actin staining, scale bar, 50 μm . Ciliated epithelium was assessed for (B) CK7, (C) CK20, (D) thyroid transcription factor 1, (E) p40, (F) napsin A and (G) surfactant protein A. Scale bar, 20 μm .

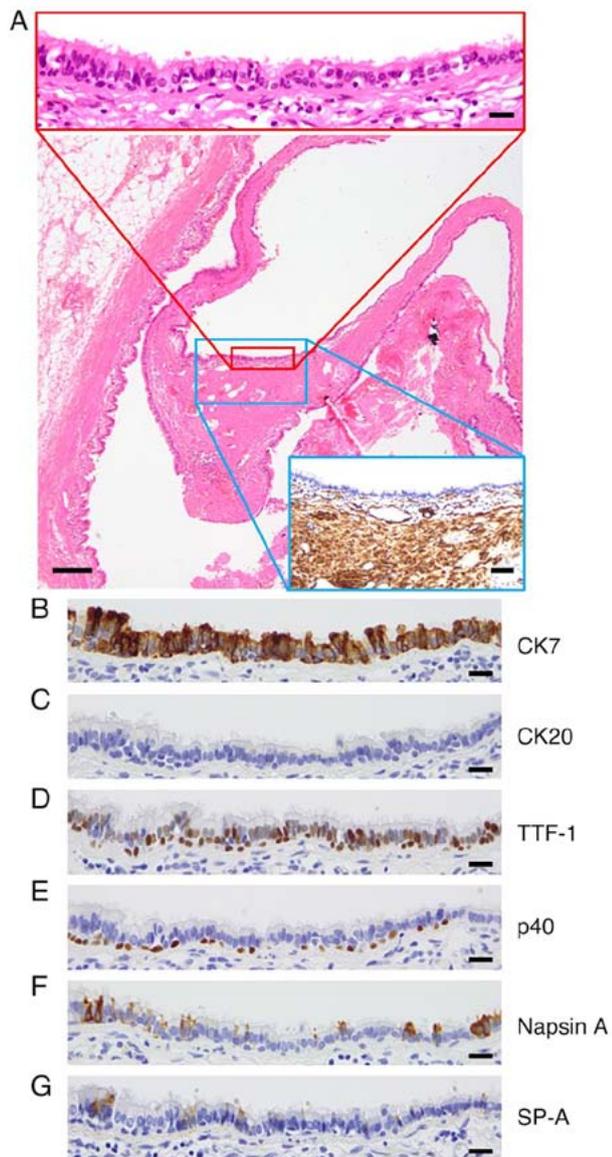


Figure S2. Bronchogenic cyst in the skin. (A) Polyp-like lesion on the chest (red arrow). (B) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of cystic lesions (asterisks) with seromucous glands (black-lined higher magnification, scale bar, 20 μ m). Scale bar, 500 μ m in lower magnification. (C) Anatomopathological features for the diagnosis of bronchogenic cyst. Scale bar, 50 μ m. Seromucous glands (red arrowhead) and cartilage (arrow) were detected near the ciliated epithelium (black arrowhead). (D) Ciliated epithelium. Arrowhead, goblet cell. (E) CK7, (F) thyroid transcription factor 1, (G) p40 and (H) CK20 immunohistochemical analyses. Scale bar, 20 μ m.

