Immunohistochemical mapping of Bcl9 using two antibodies that recognize different epitopes is useful to characterize juvenile development of hepatocellular carcinoma in Myanmar.
Evaluation Report of Dissertation

1. Evaluation of the research purpose.

This study tried to elucidate the immunohistochemical localization of *B cell lymphoma 9* gene (Bcl9) expression and its diagnostic value in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) resected from Myanmar people. Therefore, the research purpose is appropriate.

2. Evaluation of the research methods.

In this study, the profile of Bcl9 expression was examined by immunohistochemistry with two antibodies, anti-Bcl9^BIO^ and anti-Bcl9^ABC^, which recognize different epitope in total 52 cases of formalin-fixed paraffine-embedded HCC from the hospital in Myanmar. The research method is also valid.

3. Evaluation of the analysis, interpretation and discussion.

As a result of analyzing with the above method, it was revealed that the cytoplasmic localization of Bcl9 expression was detected in normal hepatocytes by anti-Bcl9^BIO^ antibody, and the level of Bcl9 immunoreactivity was inversely correlated with poorer differentiation of Myanmar HCC and was significantly lower in the younger patients less than 45 years than their older counterparts. The cytoplasmic localization of Bcl9 expression seems to be a new diagnostic value for HCC, and future progress in research of HCC carcinogenesis is expected to address these issues.

As stated above, the dissertation will greatly contribute to the field of hepatology and the evaluators uniformly agree that the author should be awarded a Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Science.

Note: Do not fill in Diploma Number.