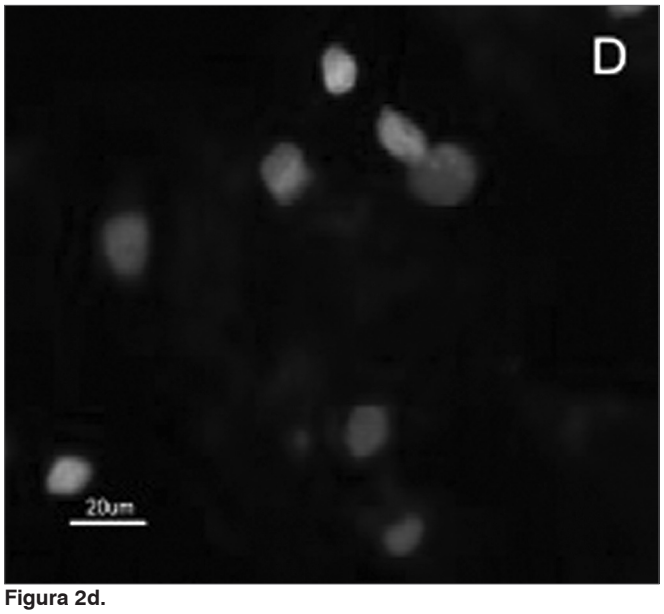

Figura 2d.

Figure 2. Indirect immunefluorescence microphotography where we can see the reactivity difference of SCC cells when compared to that of the normal mucosa cells at MoAb DH2 (AntiGM3).
A. SCC cells dyed with DH2 (green).
B. Normal mucosa cells marked with DH2 (green).
C. SCC cell nuclei dyed with DAPI (blue).
D. Nuclei of the normal mucosa cells dyed with DAPI (blue)

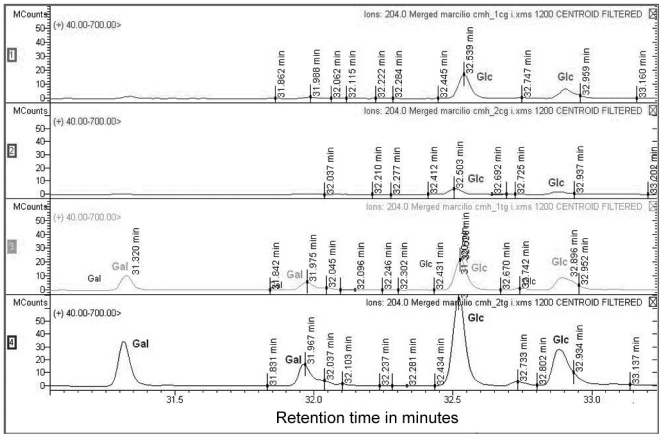

Figure 3. CMH mass spectrometry. The upper lines (A and B) show the identification of sugar residue in the CMH fraction from the upper aerodigestive tract mucosa. Lines C and D correspond to the identification of sugar residues in the SCC CMH fraction.
Gal – galactose, Glc – glucose

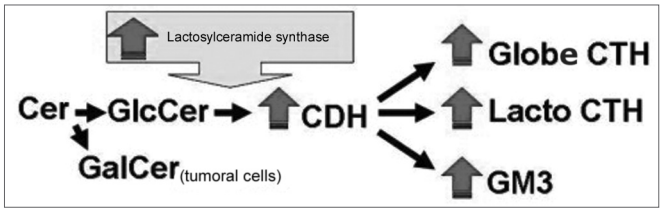

Figure 4. Proposed scheme for the synthesis of gangliosides in order to explain the increase in GSL expression in SCC of the upper aerodigestive tract. The greater activity of lactosilceramide synthase would increase GM3, CTH and CDH expression and, consequently, reduce Glc supply for the synthesis of GlcCer; thus the SCC cells would need to use Gal in order to produce GalCer and maintain the cell membrane structure.

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Adduction laryngeal dystonia: proposal and evaluation of nasofibroscopy

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