

# Histological and Histochemical Methods for Staining of Insulin: A Comparative Analysis



Meyramov GG\*, Meyramova-Abdraimova AG, Shaybek AS and Karaganda KZ

Diabetes Research Group, Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan

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\*Corresponding author: Gabit G Meyramov, Diabetes Research Group, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

## Short Communication

Various histochemical and histological methods are used for analysis of the state of histostructure and of insulin content in pancreatic B-cells. Aim of work: a comparative analysis of the results of using of 3 staining technologies refined and detailed by us: Aldehyde fucshine, AF, fluorescent diethylpseudoisocyanine method, PS and Dimethylnaphtylmetan, V4 (Victoria 4R, color index 42563). Intensity of fluorescence of A-chain of insulin (PS) measured using of histofluorimetric complex [1]. Calculation of parameter  $FL = IF1/IF2$  where  $IF2$  – intensity of fluorescence of intact B-cells (as 1.00) and  $IF1$  – B-cells in diabetes. Density of color (AF and V4), parameter  $DC = DC1/DC2$  where  $DC2$  – density of color of intact B-cells (as 1.00) and  $DC1$  – B-cells in diabetes.

## Results

### Aldehyde-Fucshine Method

Violet granules in cytoplasm of B-cells correspond to deposited form of insulin [2,3]. Intensity of color of cytoplasm of B-cells directly correspond to insulin content in cytoplasm]. Staining procedures modified by us.

- Deparaffinization of sections in xylol in 3 portions of xylol;
- Alcohol 100<sup>0</sup>-5 min,
- Alcohol 100<sup>0</sup>-5 min,
- Alcohol 80<sup>0</sup>-5 min,
- Water- 5 min,
- Oxidation 0,5-2 min oxidation solution: 5 ml of 5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+5 ml 2,5% solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub>+30 ml bidistilled water at +28<sup>0</sup> Celsius -2 min,
- 2% solution of oxalic acid-rinse until discoloration,
- Distil. water-5 min,
- Aldehyde fucshine (“MERCK”; “SERVA”)-5-7 min,

- Dcidified alcohol 70<sup>0</sup> №1 – differentiate,
- Acidified alcohol 70<sup>0</sup> №2 – differentiate,
- Halmy’s solution-1 min,
- Distil. water-5 min,
- Distil. water №2-5 min,
- Alcohol 100<sup>0</sup>-5 min,
- Alcohol 100<sup>0</sup> №2-5 min,
- Xylol - 5 min,
- Xylol №2 - 5 min,
- Balm,

### Result:

Violet color of insulin in B-cells (Figure 1.1) (intact animals; 1.4 in animals with diabetes).

### Diethylpseudoisocyanine Fluorescent Method

Schiebler T. and Schiessler S. showed that A chain of oxidized insulin reacted with Diethylpseudoisocyanine chloride with formation of red fluorescent complex which fluoresces in UV light 360-370 nm. We have used modernized method [4,5]. Staining procedures. Preparing of staining solution: 0,4% water solution of Diethylpseudoisocyanine (SERVA, Germany). Staining procedures:

- Deparaffinization of sections in xylol;
- Alcohol 90<sup>0</sup>,80<sup>0</sup>,70<sup>0</sup> 1 min in each;
- Washing in cold water;
- Oxidation 0,5-2 min; Oxidation solution: 5 ml of 5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+5 ml 2,5% solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub>+30 ml bidistilled water at +28<sup>0</sup> Celsius;
- Washing in cold water;

- f. 5% solution of oxalic acid -5 sec;
- g. Washing in 2 portions of cold water;
- h. 0,4% cold solution of Diethylpseudoisocyanine - 20 min in refrigerator at +4°Celsius;
- i. Washing in cold water 5 min;
- j. Store in refrigerator 1,5-3h. Result Intensive red fluorescence of insulin in B-cells (Figure 1.2) intact animals; 1.5 in animals with diabetes) (Table 1).

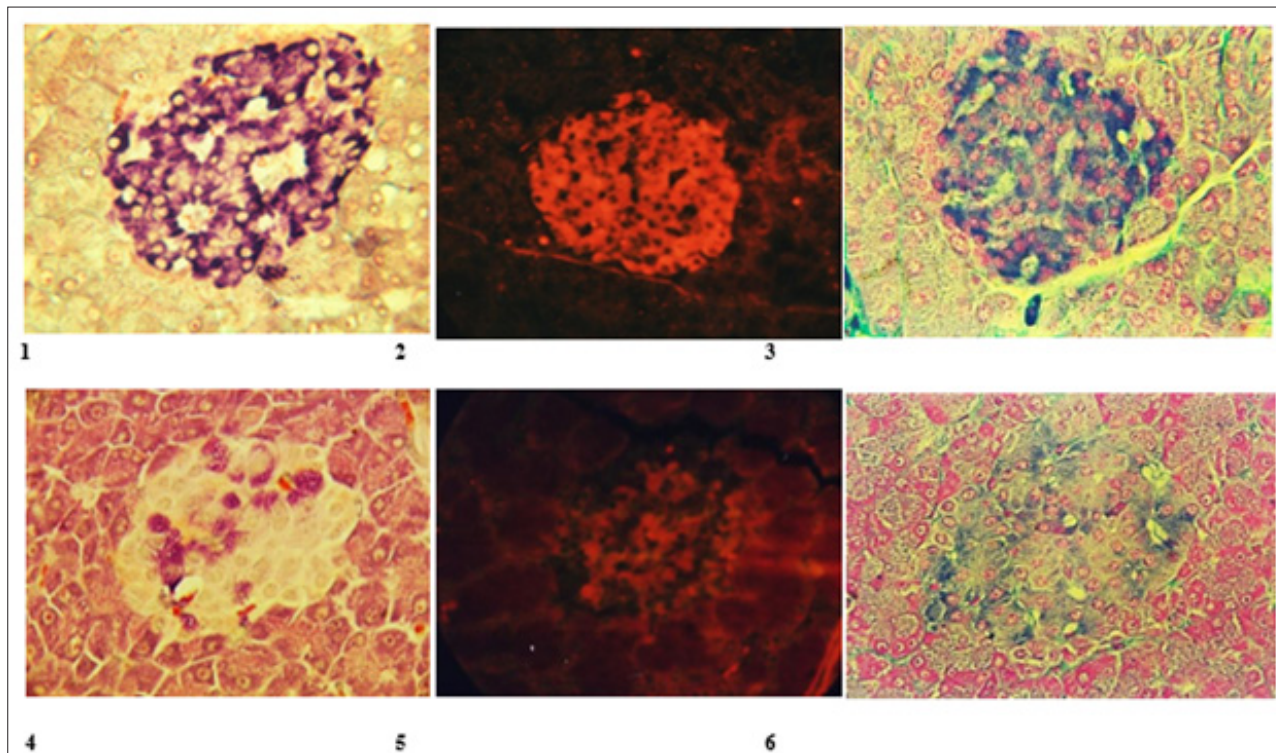


Figure 1: 1-3 - intact animals; 4-6 - animals with diabetes.

Table 1: Result Intensive red fluorescence of insulin in B-cells (Figure 1.2) intact animals; 1.5 in animals with diabetes).

Nº	Staining Technology	Intact	Diabetes	Positive Properties of Method	Negative Properties of Method
1	Aldehyde-fucshin	1.00±0.08 n=18	0.22±0.05 n=23	a good opportunity for inves-tigation of histotopography of in-sulin in B-cells and of state of histostructure; precise method for investigate of insulin content	
2	Diethylpseudoisocyanine	1.00±0.03 n=20	0.12±0.02 n=25	minimal fluctuations of indicators of insulin content; high sensitivity and specificity for insulin; precise method for investigate of insulin content	only fresh staining secti- ons of tissue can be used.
3	Dimethylnaphtylmetan	1.00±0.10 n=24	0.29±0.06 n=19	high specificity for insulin; prefe-rable for investigation of histostru-cture of islets	marked fluctuations indi-cators of insulin conent

**Victoria Blue 4R Method Staining of Insulin (V4R)**

Diphenylnaphthylmetane, colour index 42563; MERCK, Germany; FERAk,Germany). It was showed (8) that V4R aqueous solution interacted with oxidized A-chair of insulin that is accompanied by painting of cytoplasm of B-cells in a blue color proportionally to the amount of insulin [6,7]. Staining procedures:

- a. Deparaffinization of sections,
- b. Washing in cold water a few min,
- c. Oxidation 3-5 min(oxidation solution: 0,3% KMnO<sub>4</sub> 50 ml+0,3% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 50 ml; wash sections,
- d. Place sections in 2-5% water solution of sodium bisulphate - 1 min; wash sections,
- e. 70° alcohol-1 min,
- f. Stain in staining solution (96° alcohol 100 ml+Victoria Blue 4R - 1g) 15 min - 2h; wash sections,
- g. Stain on 0,5% water solution of Phloxine 30-120 sec; wash sections;
- h. 5% water solution of phosphor wolframic acid 1-2 min; wash section in water;

- i. Stain in 0,5% water solution of Light Green 1-2 min;
- j. Dehydration in 96° alcohol;
- k. Balm. Result: blue color of insulin in B-cells; red color of A-cells (Figure 1) (intact animals; 1.6 in animals with diabetes).

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Gabit G Meyramov. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



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