

# Tape-stabilized Cryohistology in Orthopaedic Research: Techniques, Application, and Innovation

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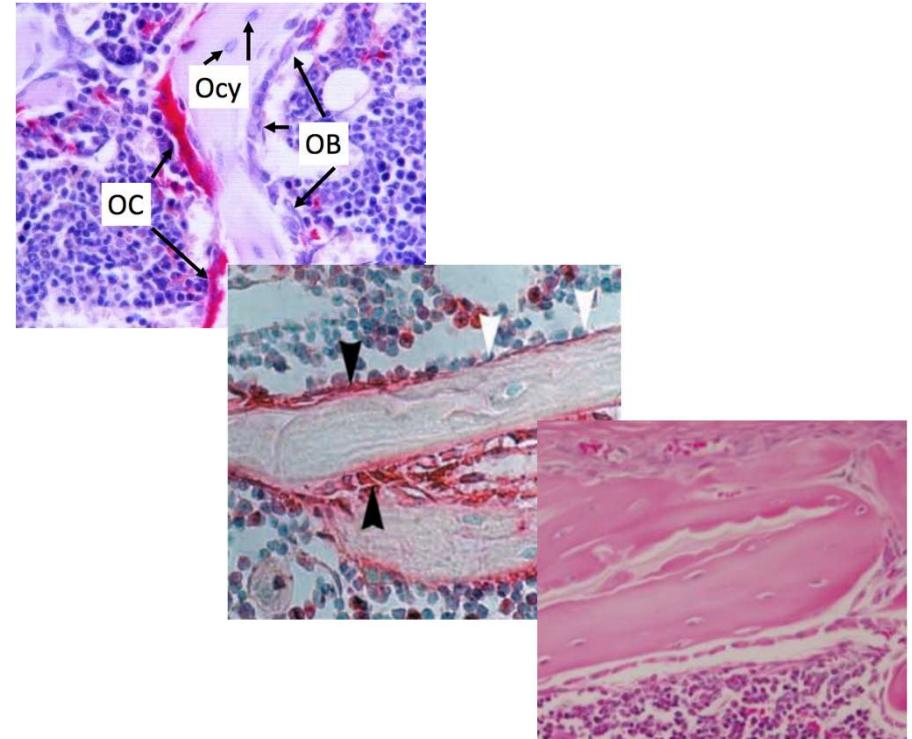


**McKay Orthopaedic  
Research Laboratory**  
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

# Traditional Bone Histomorphometry

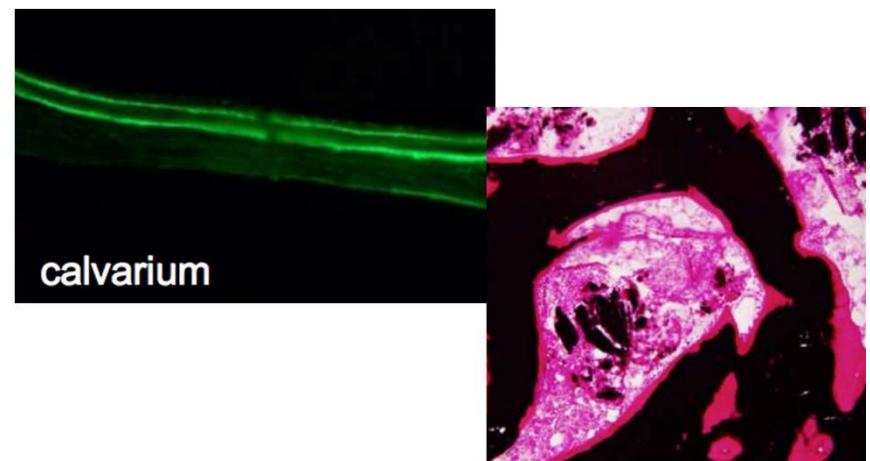
## Static

- TRAP stain (osteoclasts) on paraffin section
- Alkaline phosphatase (osteoblasts) on paraffin section
- Chromogenic (e.g., H&E) on paraffin section
- \*\*paraffin sectioning requires decalcification\*\*
- \*\*paraffin processing reduces GFP signal\*\*



## Dynamic

- Multiple mineralization labels on plastic section
- Chromogenic (e.g., Von Kossa, trichrome) on plastic section
- \*\*plastic processing reduces GFP signal\*\*

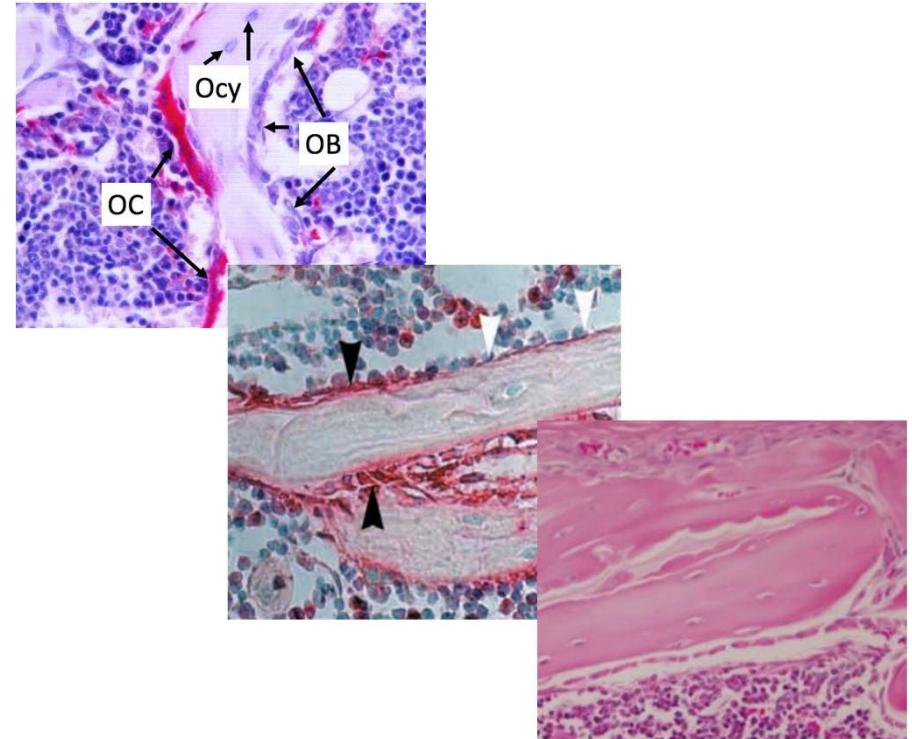


Images taken from: [http://www.musculoskeletalcore.wustl.edu/mm/files/Whats\\_new\\_in\\_histo\\_2014\\_compressed.pdf](http://www.musculoskeletalcore.wustl.edu/mm/files/Whats_new_in_histo_2014_compressed.pdf)

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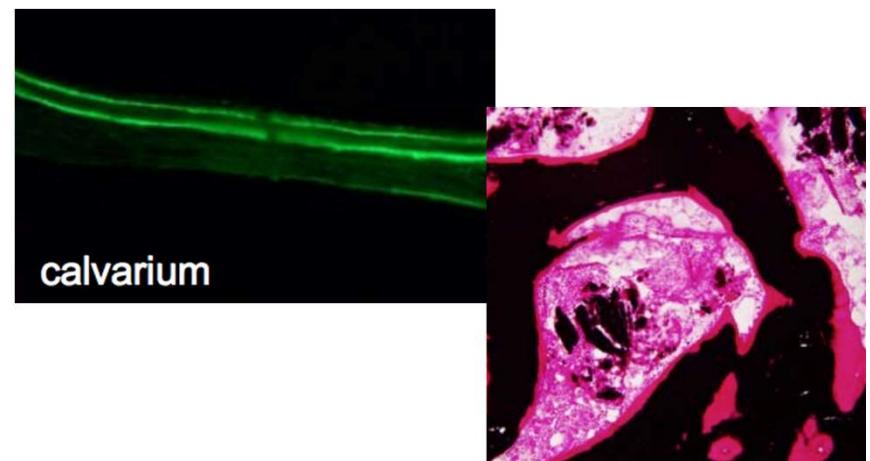
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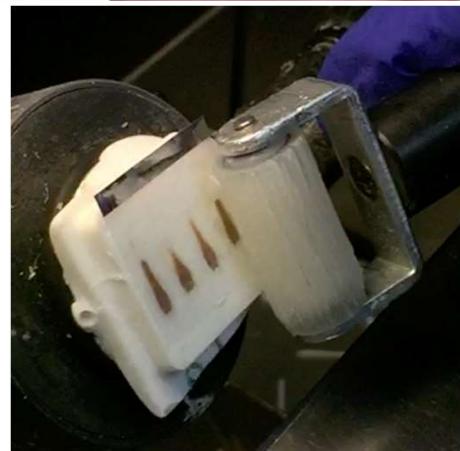
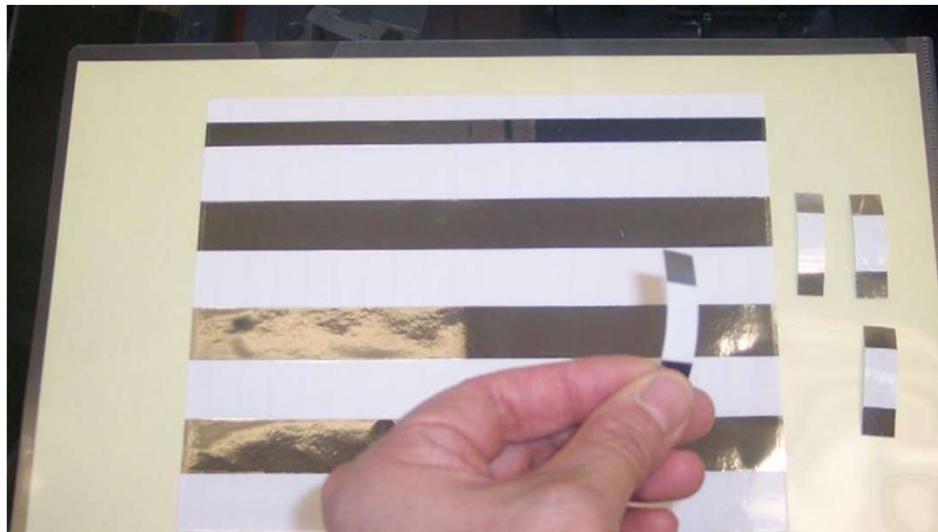


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# Tape-stabilized Cryosectioning

Cryofilm  
Section-lab.jp

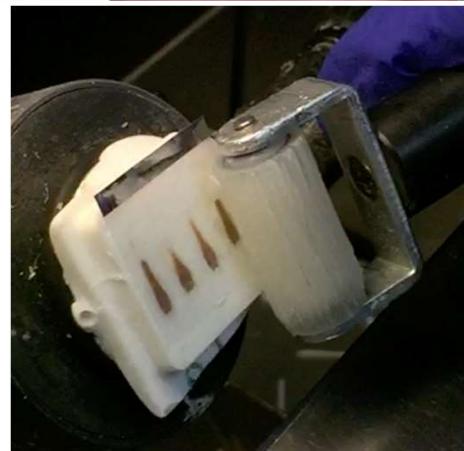
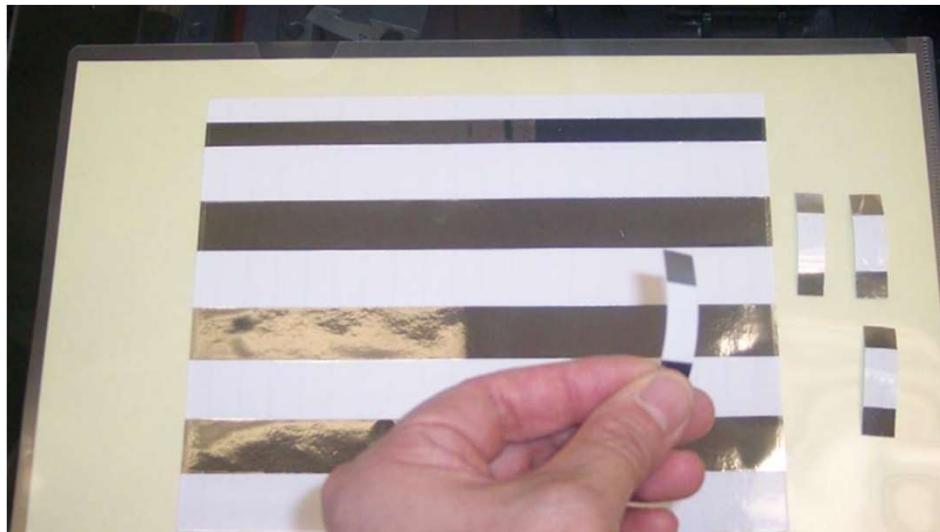
CryoJane  
Leica Biosystems  
“tape-transfer”



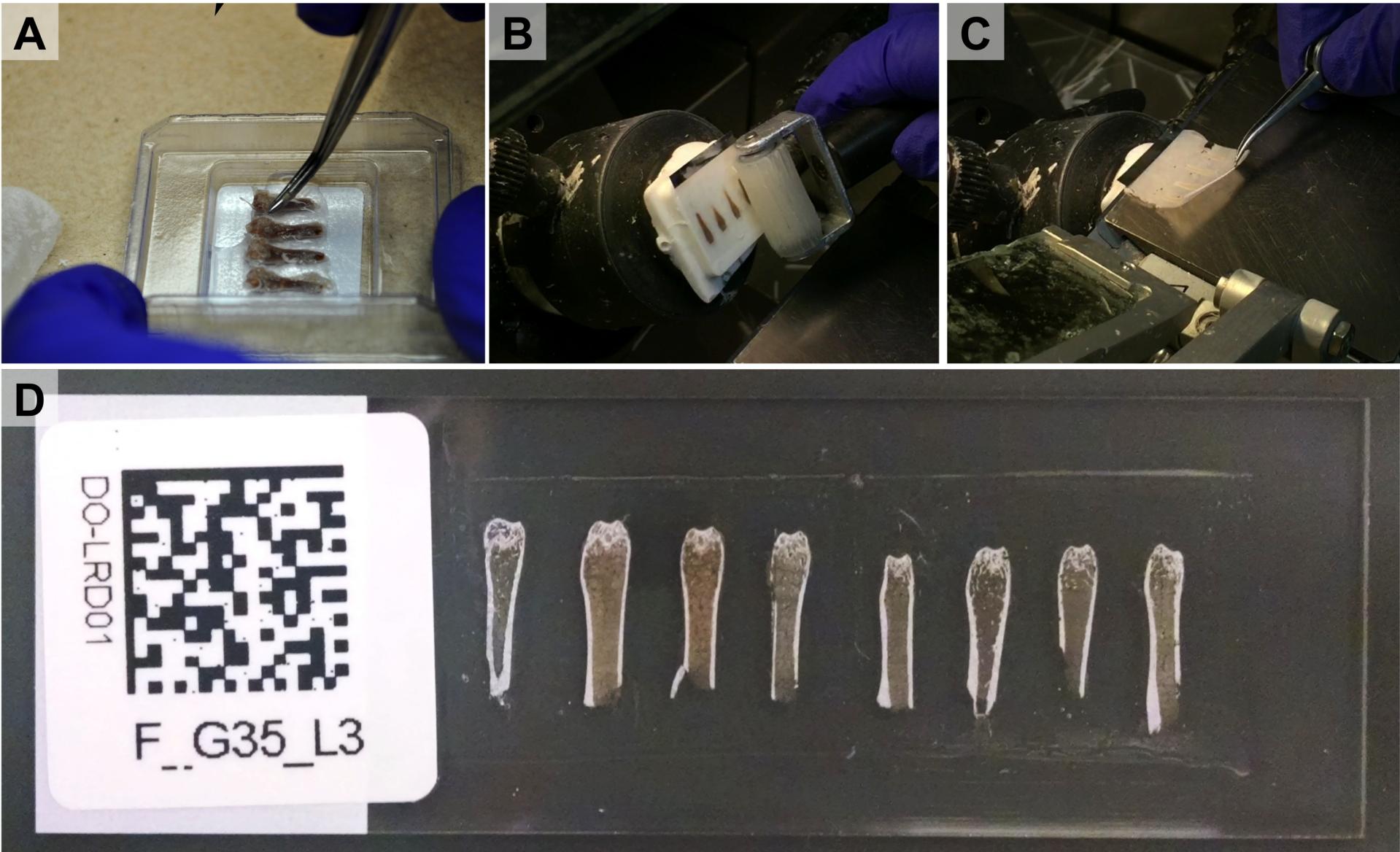
# Tape-stabilized Cryosectioning

Cryofilm  
Section-lab.jp

CryoJane  
Leica Biosystems  
“tape-transfer”



# Cryofilm Tape-Stabilized Cryosectioning



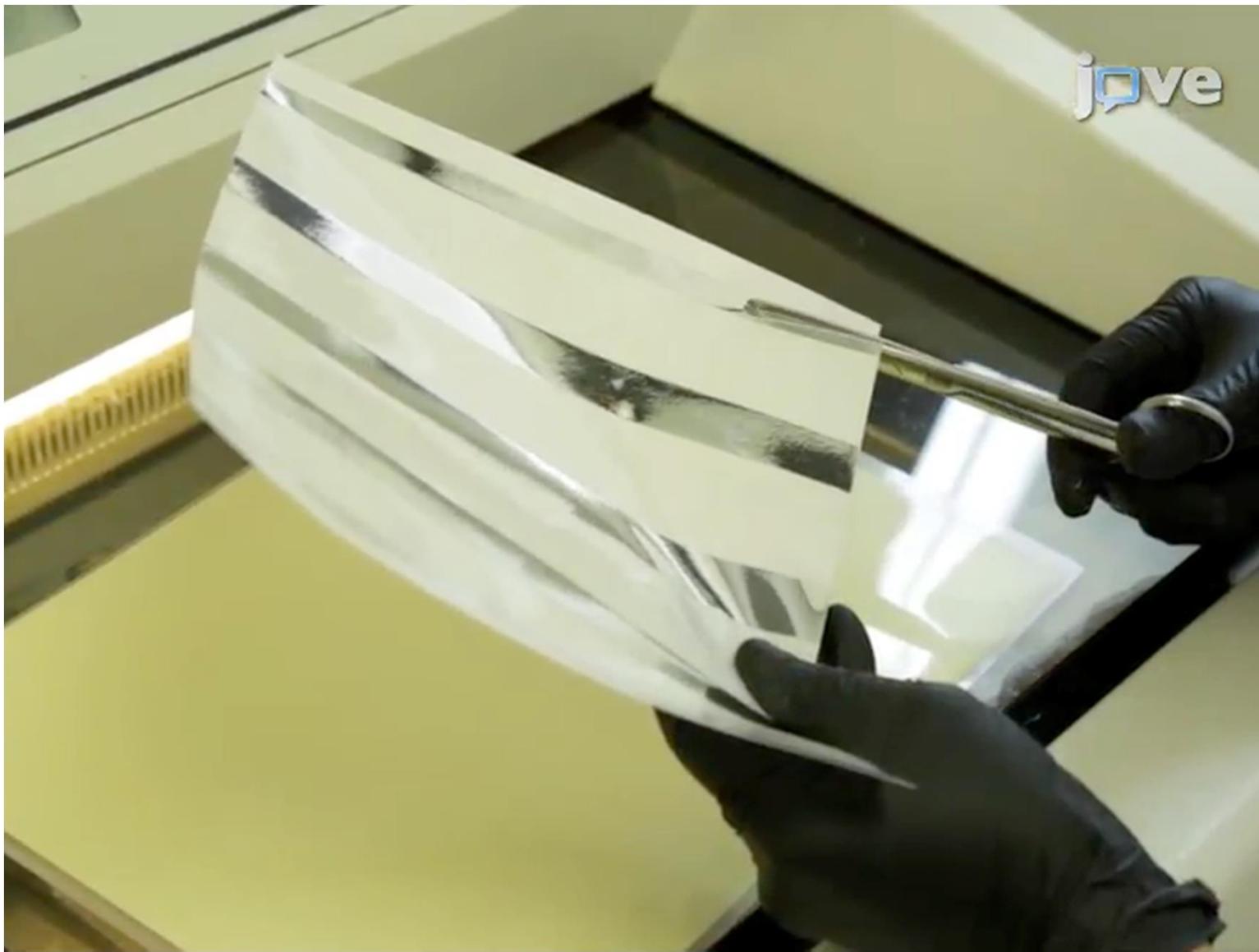
Protocol Available: Dyment, N. A. *et al.* High-Throughput, Multi-Image Cryohistology of Mineralized Tissues. *J Vis Exp* e54468–e54468 (2016). doi:10.3791/54468

# Multiple Samples in One Block



Protocol Available: Dyment, N. A. *et al.* High-Throughput, Multi-Image Cryohistology of Mineralized Tissues. *J Vis Exp* e54468–e54468 (2016). doi:10.3791/54468

# Cryofilm Sectioning: <http://section-lab.jp/>



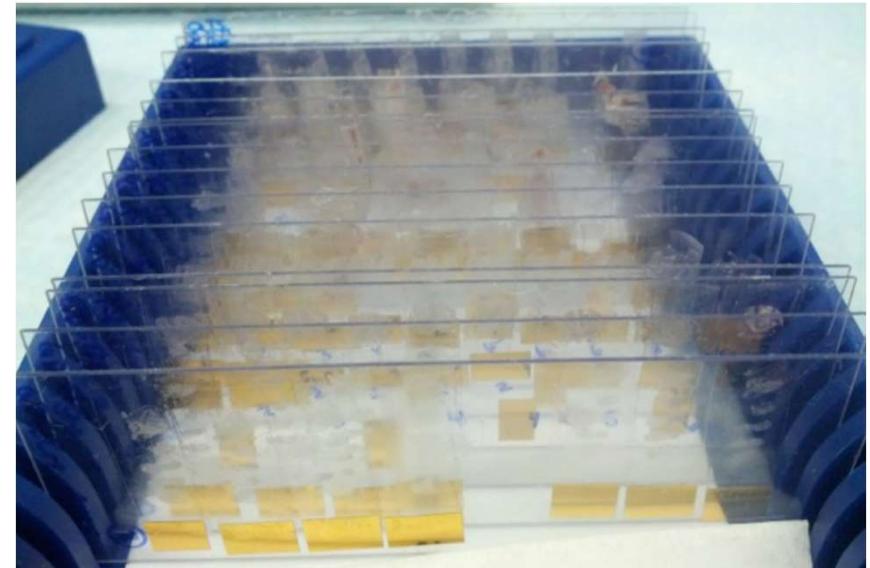
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Protocol Available: Dyment, N. A. *et al.* High-Throughput, Multi-Image Cryohistology of Mineralized Tissues. *J Vis Exp* e54468–e54468 (2016). doi:10.3791/54468

# Adhering Cryofilm Sections to Glass Slide

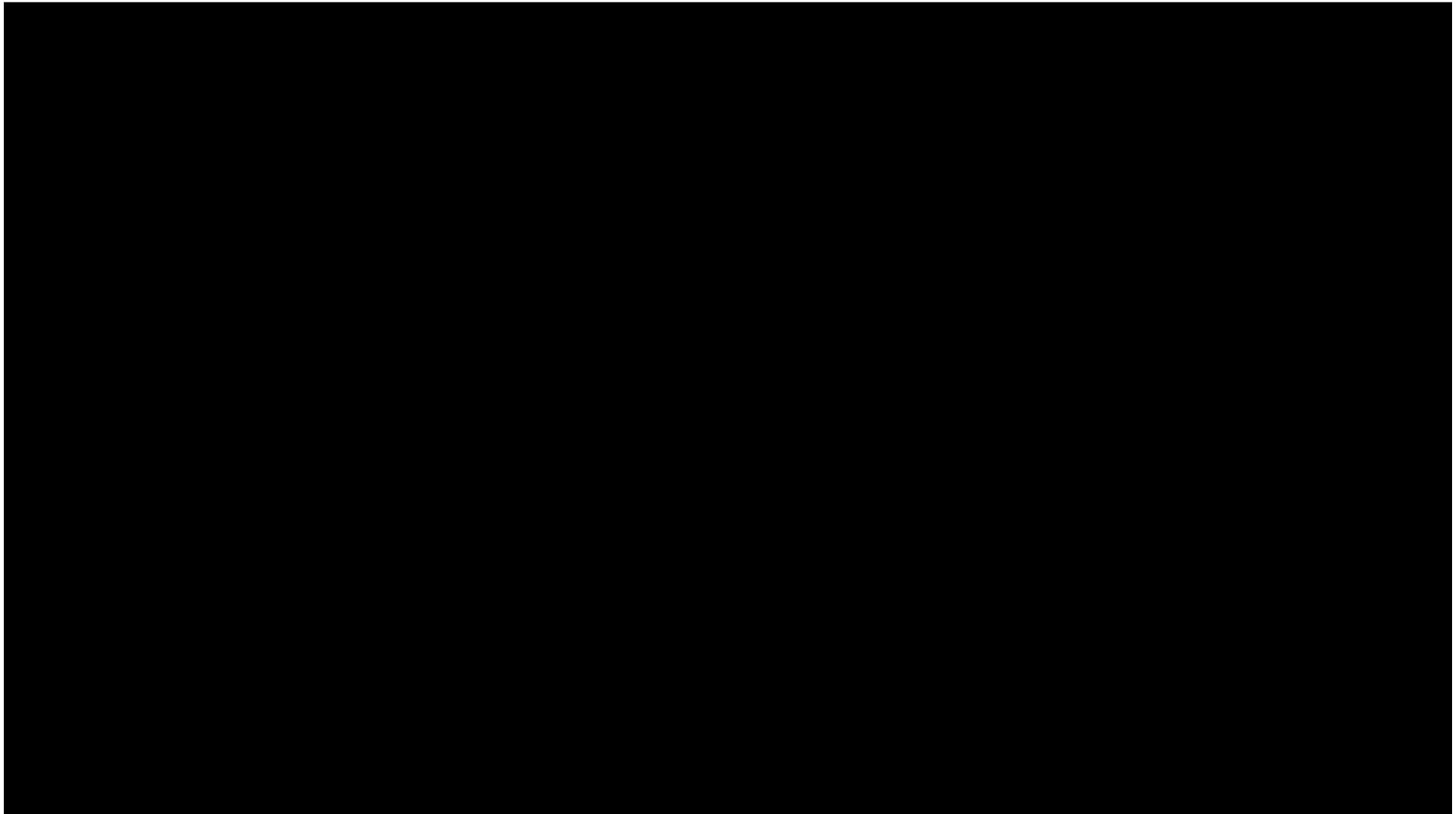
Two methods:

1. Chitosan
2. UV-activated adhesive



# Adhering Cryofilm Sections to Glass Slide

## Method 1: Chitosan



# Adhering Cryofilm Sections to Glass Slide

## Method 2: UV-activated adhesive



# Comparison of Adhesives for Cryofilm

	<b>Chitosan adhesive</b>	<b>UV-curing adhesive</b>
Adhesive mechanism	Evaporation	UV Polymerization
Curing time	> 24 hr	< 20 min
Can sections be removed after adhesive cures?	Yes	No
Is cured adhesive dissolvable?	Yes, in acidic solutions	No
Does adhesive withstand heat antigen retrieval?	No	Yes
Is adhesive auto-fluorescent?	No	Minimal in UV range

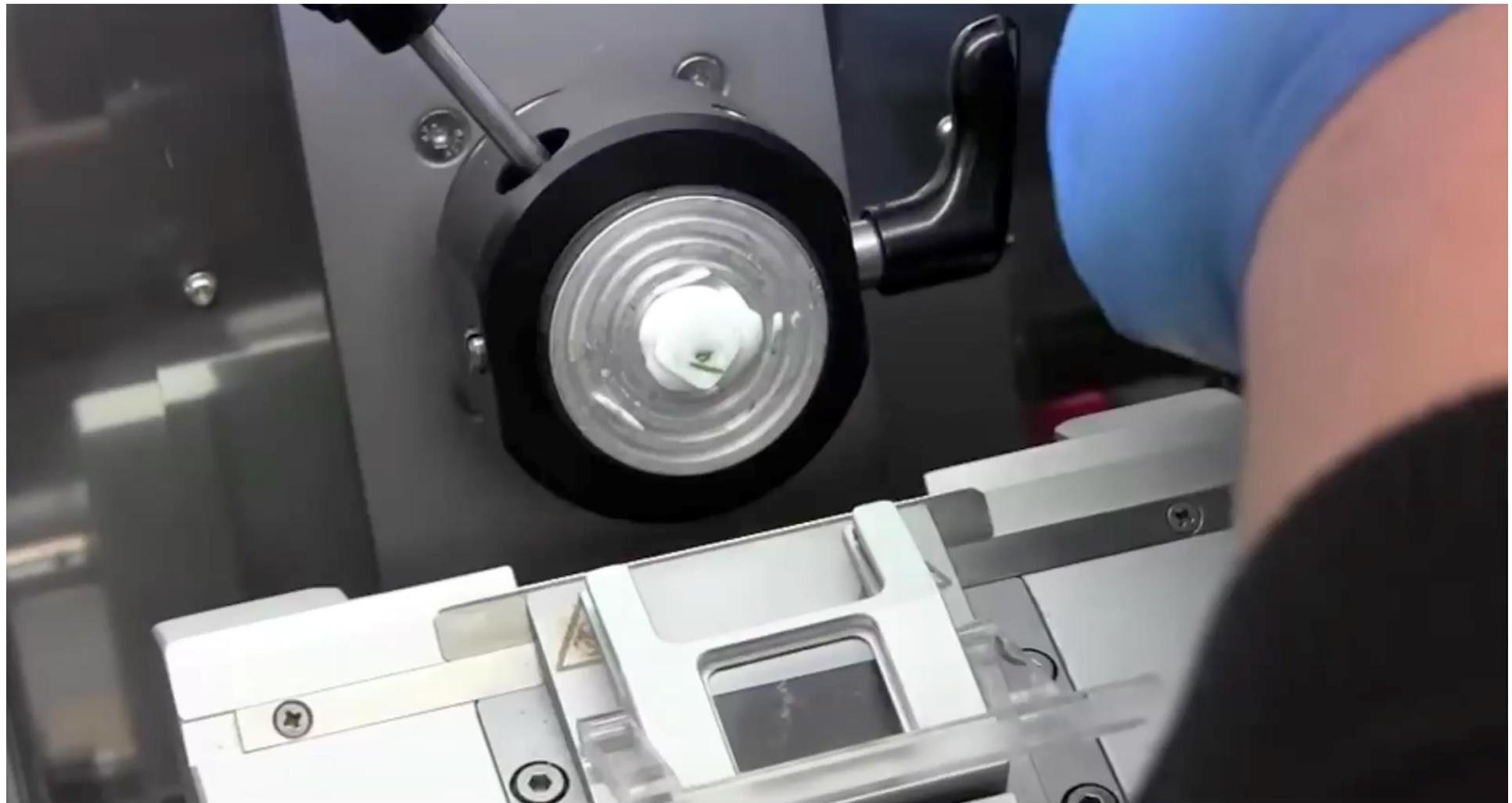
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Cryofilm  
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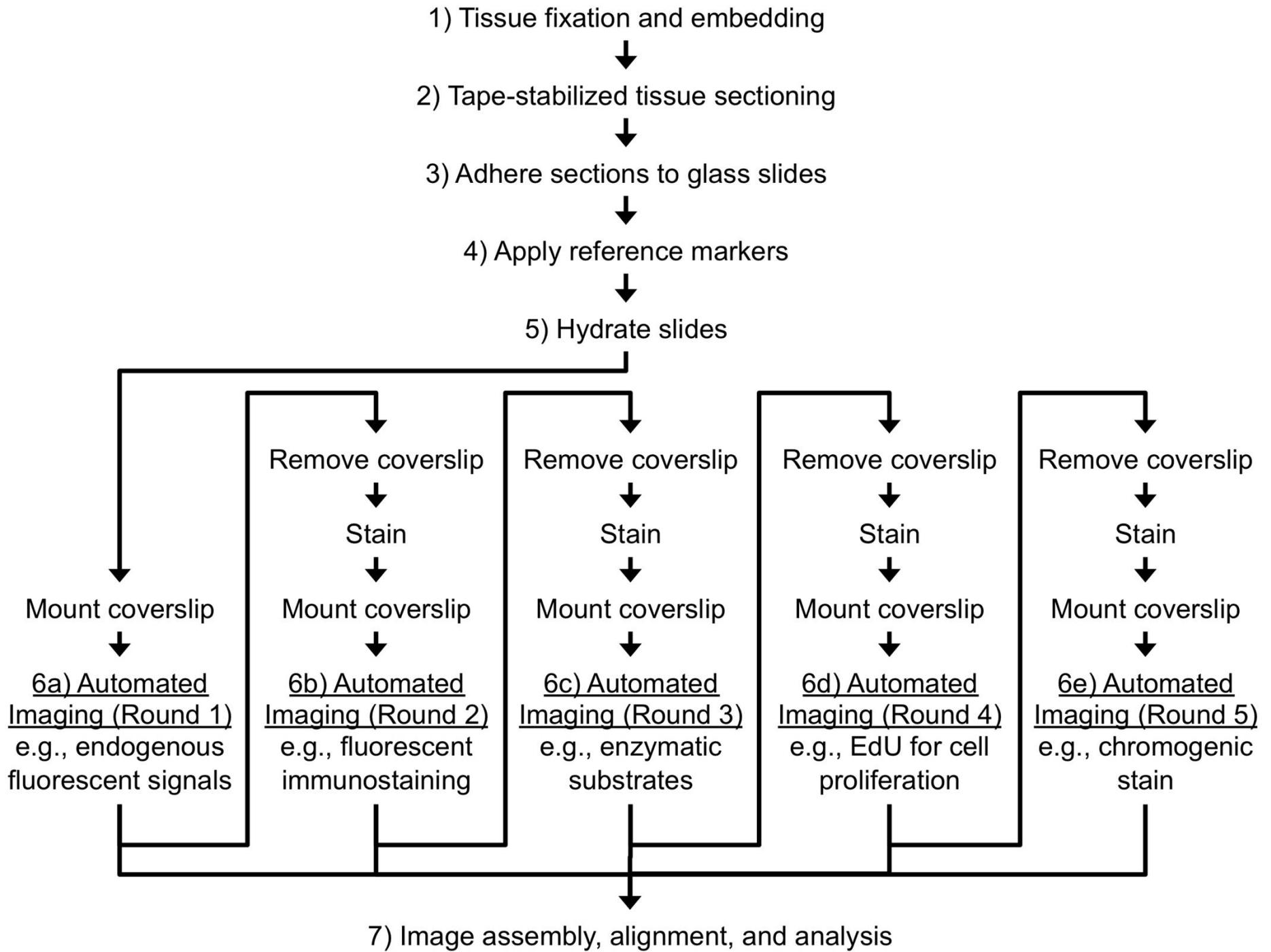
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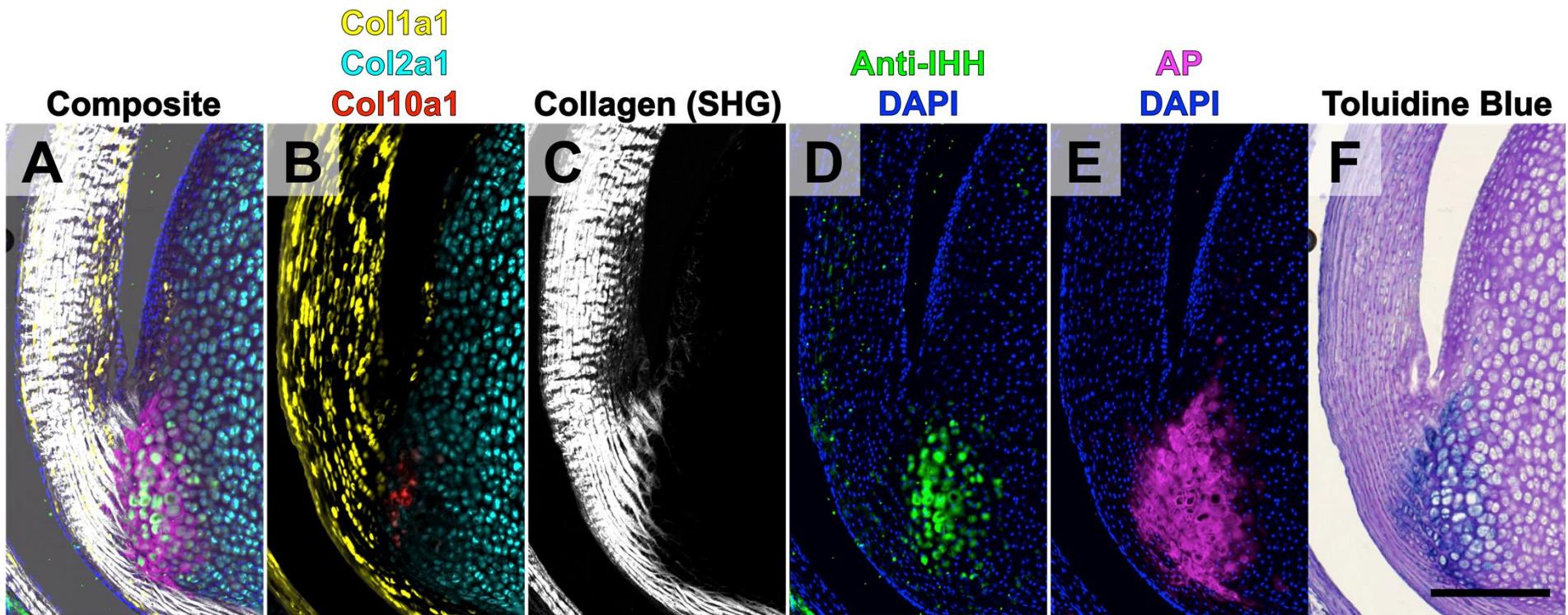


# CryoJane Tape-Transfer System

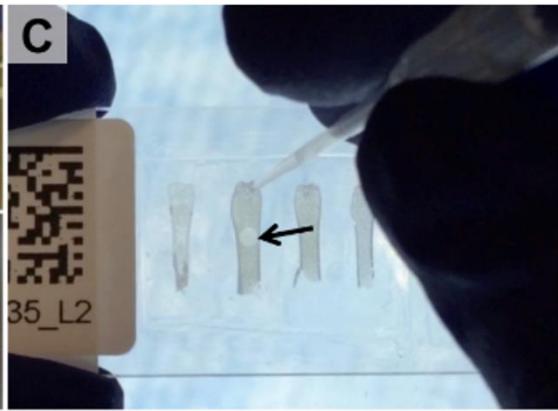
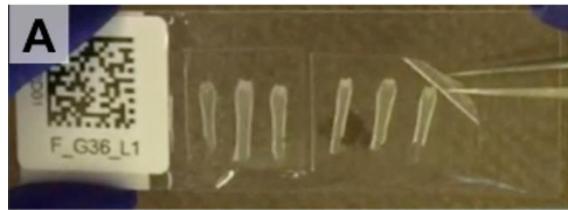


Virginia Tech, [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rVRuG2\\_AKA&t=166s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rVRuG2_AKA&t=166s)



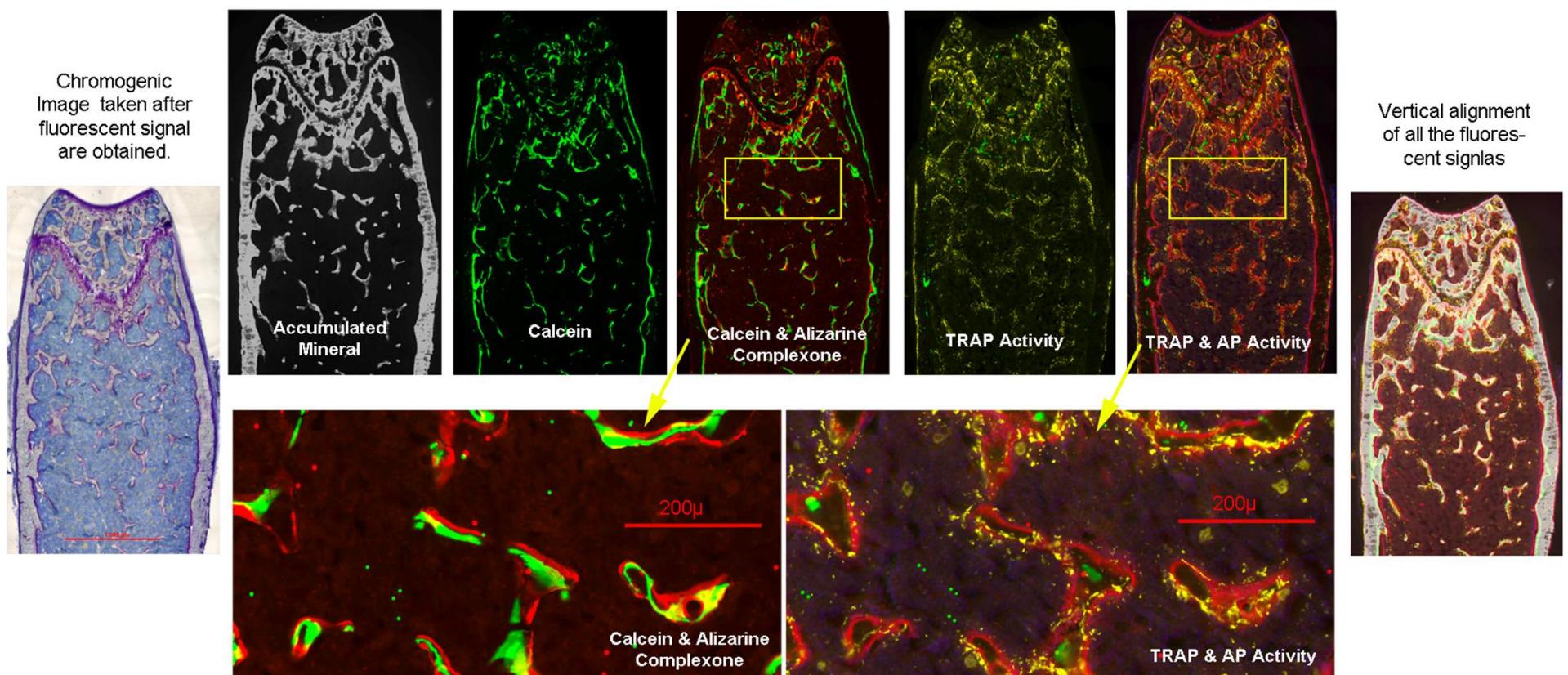


# Zeiss Axio Scan.Z1



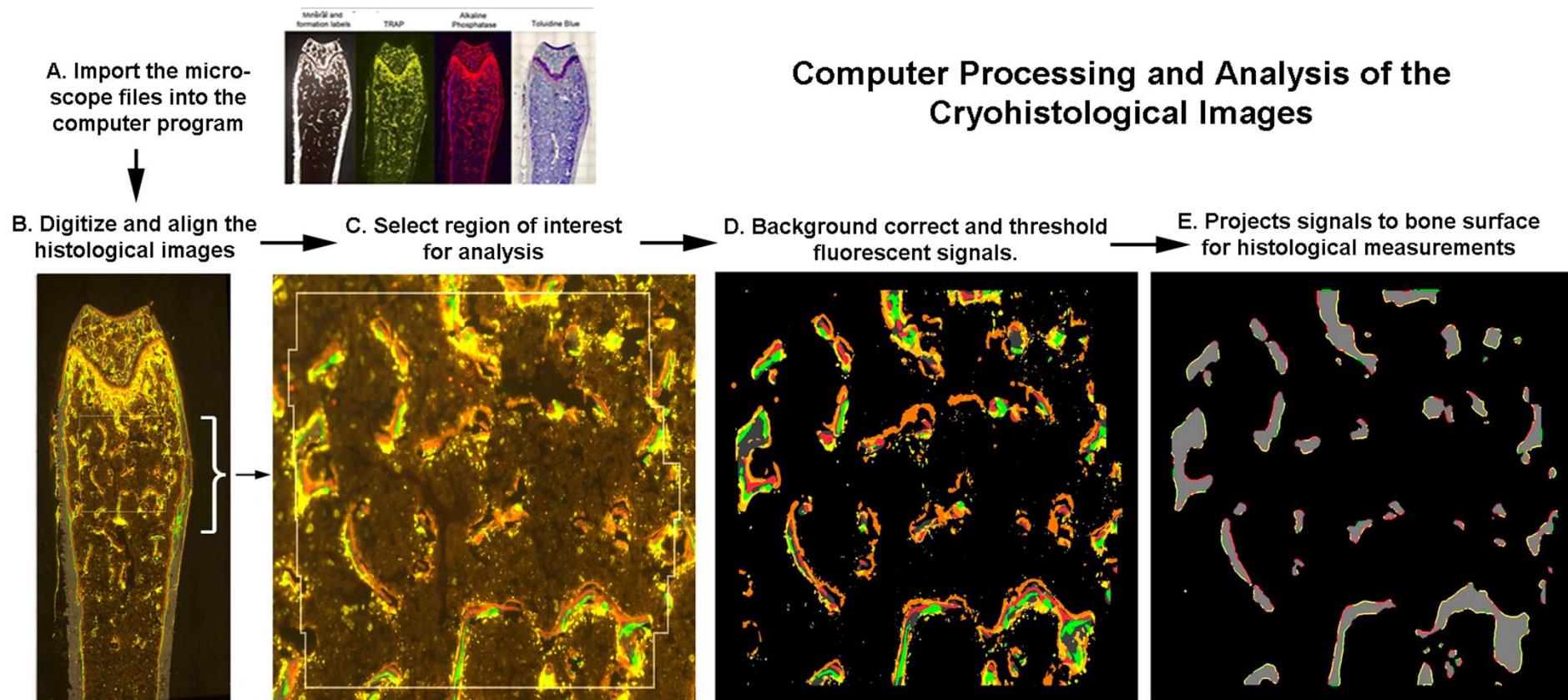
# Bonebase.org – KOMP Phenotyping

## Acquiring Multiple Fluorescent Images from the Same Cryosection of the Distal Femur



# Bonebase.org – KOMP Phenotyping

## Automated Histomorphometry



# Cryofilm vs CryoJane Comparison

	<b>Cryofilm</b>	<b>CryoJane</b>
Cost	Inexpensive (~\$75 per sheet)	Expensive (~\$12k capital expense, \$2.75/slide)
Learning curve	Easier to master	Takes more time but not difficult
Possible to section mineralized tissues using this system?	Yes	Yes, but pieces of mineralized bone may not transfer completely to the slide
Possible to cut multiple samples embedded in the same block?	Yes	Yes
Possible to conduct multiple rounds of imaging on same section?	Yes	Yes
Possible to use heat antigen retrieval?	Maybe, lower temperature with UV adhesive	Yes