Acrolein + PFA perfusion for immunocytochemistry

Cleyde V Helena

ASC group

ABSTRACT

Appropriate tissue fixation is essential for a good quality immunocytochemistry (ICC).

There are several fixation methods, but "whole body" or "target" perfusion of the animal is one of the most efficient methods. Most perfusing protocols include only paraformaldehyde, but acrolein penetrates tissue more rapidly, improving final fixation of the tissue.

SAFETY WARNINGS

Acrolein is very toxic, similar to tear gas, so wear mask and don't get too close!

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Protocol status: Working
We use this protocol and it's working

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1. Prepare animal as for Paraformaldehyde fixation; e.g. animal anesthetized with Nembutal, open chest cavity; inject 0.1 cc heparin into the heart apex before first rinse. We clamp the descending aorta to eliminate whole body perfusion. Cut atrium.

2. Saline nitrite rinse until clear effluent; about 150-200 ml/225-250 g rat.
   - 1000 mL 0.9% saline
   - 20 g Sodium Nitrite

3. Switch to Acrolein/Paraformaldehyde; continue until animal is hard, as judged by the front feet. Requires approximately 150-200 ml/225-250 g rat.
   - 500 mL 8% PFA
   - 100 mL 0.5 M Monobasic Potassium Phosphate
   - 100 mL 0.5M Dibasic Potassium Phosphate
   - 275 mL destilled water
   - 25 mL acrolein

   Safety information
   add acrolein just before ready to perfuse; if using a sealed bottle or flask, slowly release pressure after doing so and before perfusing

4. Second saline nitrite rinse; ≈150 ml. No post-fixation necessary.