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Human Pancreas Optical Clearing by iDISCO and VISIKOL

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Keywords: tissue clearing, optical clearing, iDISCO, human, pancreas, SPARC, Visikol, islet, insulin, glucagon, tyrosine hydroxylase, GFAP, Schwann cells, pancreatic neurons, intrapancreatic ganglia, human pancreas sample, optical clearing of tissue, human pancreas study, human pancrea, optical clearing, deep tissue microscopy, heterogeneity in normal islet size, normal islet size, high resolution confocal imaging, islet inflammation, confocal imaging, large volume imaging, using idisco, lobularity in islet beta, clarity method, islet beta, rapid clearing, publication of the clarity method, idisco protocol, proportions of endocrine cell

Abstract

Optical clearing of tissues to improve deep tissue microscopy was described over a century ago and methods have improved considerably following publication of the CLARITY method from Karl Deisseroth in 2013. Improvements in organic and inorganic methods are constantly reported for multiple species and organs. Large volume imaging was needed for human pancreas studies due to known heterogeneity in normal islet sizes and proportions of endocrine cells. Lobularity in islet beta-cell loss and islet inflammation is also seen in patients with type 1 diabetes. The **iDISCO** protocol allows for rapid clearing, easy staining, and high resolution confocal imaging. Human pancreas samples were cleared using **iDISCO** as originally published. This protocol describes steps to clear 4mm x 6mm x 400um deep sections of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed human pancreas using iDISCO-like reagents purchased from **Visikol**.

Attachments



[jove-protocol-56859-...](#)

786KB

Guidelines

As iDISCO and VISIKOL clearing utilizes organic reagents, imaging using a Zeiss Lightsheet Z1 is not feasible unless the sample is isolated in quartz glass to avoid damaging the objective. We have not attempted this and use a Zeiss 710 LSM microscope for imaging.



Materials

MATERIALS

 HISTO Kit **Visikol Catalog #HSK-1**

PBS buffer, methanol (MeOH), and other chemicals or reagents were purchased from Sigma and FisherScientific. Primary and secondary antibodies are listed in the JOVE publication. The **iDISCO** website contains a table of tested primary antibodies. We utilized cocktails of primary and secondary antibodies, combining primaries raised in mouse, rabbit, goat, and chicken and suitable secondary antibodies with AF or BV conjugates raised in donkey (ThermoFisher/Invitrogen, Jackson Immunoresearch).

Citation


Elizabeth Butterworth, Wesley Dickerson, Vindhya Vijay3 Kristina Weitzel, Julia Cooper, Eric W. Atkinson, Jason E. Coleman, Kevin J. Otto, Martha Campbell-Thompson
(2018). High Resolution 3D Imaging of the Human Pancreas Neuro-insular Network. J Visual Experimentation.

[10.3791/56859](https://doi.org/10.3791/56859) (2018)

[LINK](#)

Troubleshooting

Safety warnings

 Handle all reagents according to your local EHS guidelines and as provided from the vendor.



Permeabilization

21h 30m

- 1 On a shaker, wash the fixed tissue 2×30 minutes in 1X PBS at room temperature. 1h
- 2 Dehydrate the tissue in increasing grades of methanol, 50%-80%-100% MeOH, for 1 hour each at room temperature. 3h
- 3 Place the tissue in 5% H₂O₂/20% DMSO/MeOH overnight on a shaker at room temperature. 12h
- 4 Wash tissue 2×1 hour in 20% DMSO/MeOH at room temperature. 2h
- 5 Wash tissue in decreasing grades of methanol, 100%- 80%-50% MeOH, for 1 hour each at room temperature. 3h
- 6 Place tissue in 1X PBS with 1% TritonX-100 for 30 minutes at room temperature. 30m

Labeling

- 7 Place the samples in Penetration Buffer for 36 hours at room temperature. 1d 12h
- 8 Transfer the samples to Blocking Buffer and incubate for 36 hours at room temperature. 1d 12h
- 9 Using the Antibody solution as a diluent, prepare the primary antibody cocktail and incubate the samples for 48 hours at room temperature. 2d

Primary and secondary antibodies are listed in the JOVE publication.

We utilized cocktails of primary and secondary antibodies, combining primaries raised in mouse, rabbit, goat, and chicken and suitable secondary antibodies raised in donkey (ThermoFisher, Jackson ImmunoResearch).
- 10 Wash the samples in the Wash Buffer 5×30 minutes at room temperature. 2h 30m



11 Using the Antibody solution as a diluent, prepare the secondary antibody cocktail and incubate the samples for 48 hours at room temperature.

2d

12 Wash the samples in the Wash Buffer 5×30 minutes at room temperature.

2h 30m

Clearing

1d 11h

13 Wash the tissue in increasing grades of methanol, 50%-80%-100% MeOH, for 1 hour each at room temperature.

3h

14 Incubate the samples in HISTO-1 solution for 16 hours at room temperature.

16h

15 Incubate the samples in HISTO-2 solution for 16 hours at room temperature.

16h

Imaging

16 Mount samples on glass slides in HISTO-2 with a #1.5 coverslip using silicon spacers or use glass chamber slides or small imaging dish.

17 Image using a confocal microscope or suitable Lightsheet.

Citations

Elizabeth Butterworth, Wesley Dickerson, Vindhya Vijay, Kristina Weitzel, Julia Cooper, Eric W. Atkinson, Jason E. Coleman, Kevin J. Otto, Martha Campbell-Thompson. High Resolution 3D Imaging of the Human Pancreas Neuro-insular Network

10.3791/56859 (2018)