

CAHFS Electron Microscopy Submission Form Diagnostic Ultrastructural Pathology

(Lab use only) Animal species:			Specimer	Specimen(s):			
Date:			H.E. slide	H.E. slide: YES NO			
Please submit samples with full information: <u>CAHFS standard submission form</u> , pathology report, H&E slide							
Disease diagnosis/target cell-structure/EM suspected :							
Approximate time (hours) before in f			in formalin	in glutaraldehyde	in Karnovsky		
tissue fixation:			•	• •	J		
Is the pathogen or lesion in the sample: very r (Check One)			ery rarely found	regularly found	frequently found		
Instructions for handling and submission: https://cahfs.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/tests-and-fees/diagnostic-services/electron-microscopy							
Test and the feamples							
	# Of Samples				ure		
8504		Sample retrieval from wet tissue (formalin, glutaraldehyde, paraformaldehyde)					
8506		Sample retrieval from formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) block					
		Cell pelletiz	ation				

		Other:		
		Other:		
* For research project, please contact electron microscopy staff				

Initials & Date

TRIMMING (EM Lab use only)



HANDLING AND SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS FOR EM TESTING

Diagnostic Pathology

- Techniques: ultrastructure on fixed tissue embedded in plastic
- Electron microscopy fixative
 - For optimal results tissues must be fixed as soon as possible in one of the following EM fixatives (optimal method):
 - 2.5% Glutaraldehyde, 0.1M Sodium Cacodylate buffer
 - Karnovsky's fixative
 - Alternative method of fixation
 - 10% Neutral Buffered Formalin (NBF)
- Sample harvest and fixation in 2.5% Glutaraldehyde, 0.1M Sodium Cacodylate buffer or equivalent EM fixative
 - Biopsy Any tissue collected from an animal must be trimmed into pieces of approximately 1.0 mm³ and placed in EM fixative immediately
 - Postmortem Any tissue collected from an animal carcass should be placed in EM fixative ideally within a period of 6 hours after death. However, the diagnosis can be accomplished on tissue that have been refrigerated at 4 Celsius for 24 to 48 hours. In general, tissue must be trimmed into pieces of about 1.0 mm³ (1 x 1 x 1 mm). If the organ has a complex architecture a different container must be used for each different tissue zone, area or structure.
 - Kidneys, adrenal gland (cortical and medullary)
 - Lungs, liver, pancreas etc. (parenchyma, airways, ducts)
 - Nervous system (gray and white matter, nuclei or pathway)
 - Pathological tissue architecture (Tumor: different patterns or antigen expression)
- **10% Neutral Buffered Formalin (NBF):** Biopsy or any tissue collected from a fresh animal carcass should be placed in 10% NBF ideally within a period of 3 hours after death. However, the diagnosis can be accomplished on tissue that have been refrigerated at 4 Celsius for 24 to 48 hours. If the organ has a complex architecture, ensure that all the different tissue zone, area or structure must be included; trimming will be performed by EM lab staff.
- Paraffin-embedded tissue: This alternative option offers poor ultrastructural quality often precluding detailed diagnosis but is recommended when no other material is available. The best results are obtained from tissues fixed in NBF from biopsy or a fresh animal carcass ideally collected within a period of 1 hour after death. Additionally, material that is retrieved from FFPE block present two disadvantages: 1) Fixation with 10% formaldehyde buffer is suboptimal for electron microscopy and, 2) embedding in paraffin reduces the macromolecular integrity due to the strong mechanical/chemical/thermic processing stress. Normally, the inferior quality of the tissue ultrastructure precludes a precise organelles identification. If histological examination is unavoidable for localization of the microorganism or lesion due to its infrequency in the sample, we recommended postfixing the tissue in 3% Glutaraldehyde 0.1 M cacodylate buffer before this is embedded in paraffin. Sample retrieval and trimming will be performed by EM lab staff