

A fluorescence micrograph of biological tissue, likely bone, showing a complex network of fibers and cells. The image is dominated by red and green signals against a dark background. Several bright, circular or oval structures are visible, some with a blue/purple core. The overall texture is granular and fibrous.

USE OF LASER SCANNING CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY IN OSTEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

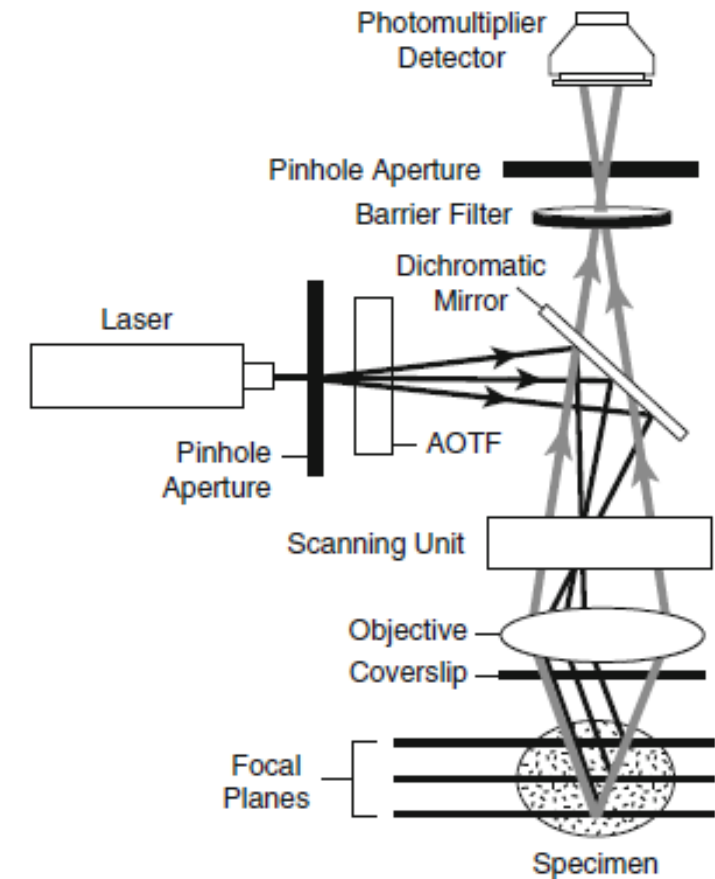
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO – MISSISSAUGA

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

28 OCTOBER 2017

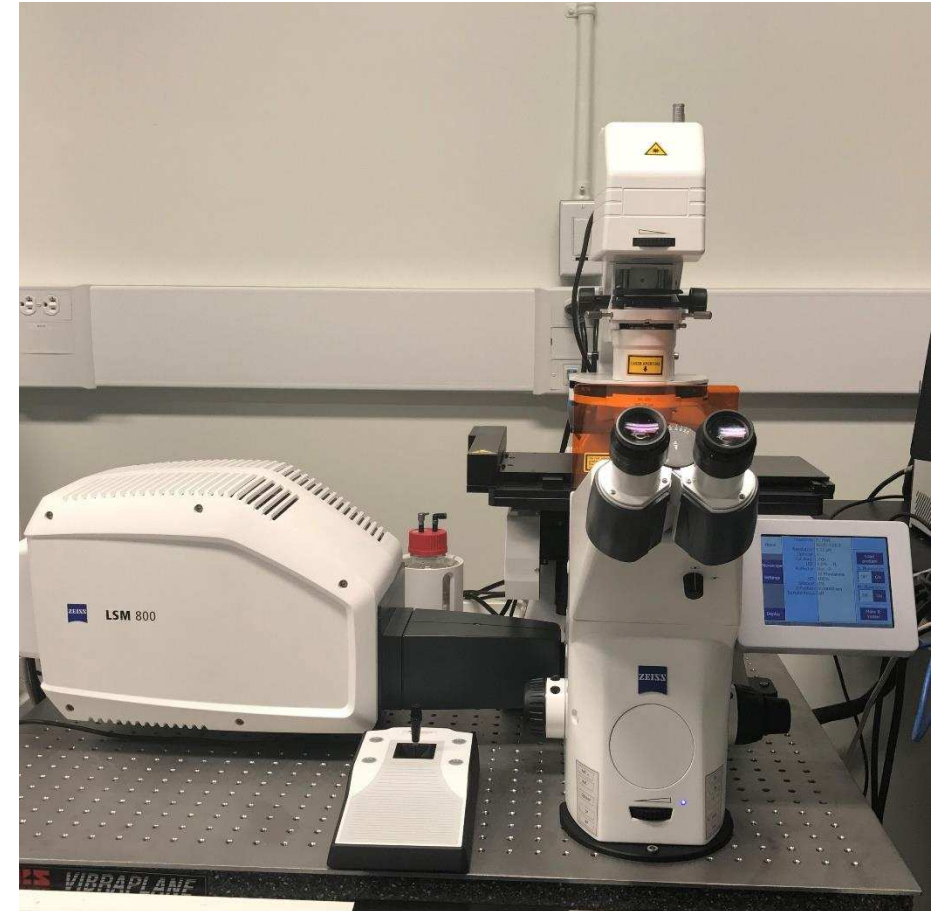
CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY

- *In vivo* imaging
- 2 focal objectives
 - Same objective twice (Modern)
- Specific focal planes
 - 3D Imaging
- Pinhole technology
 - Removes superfluous light

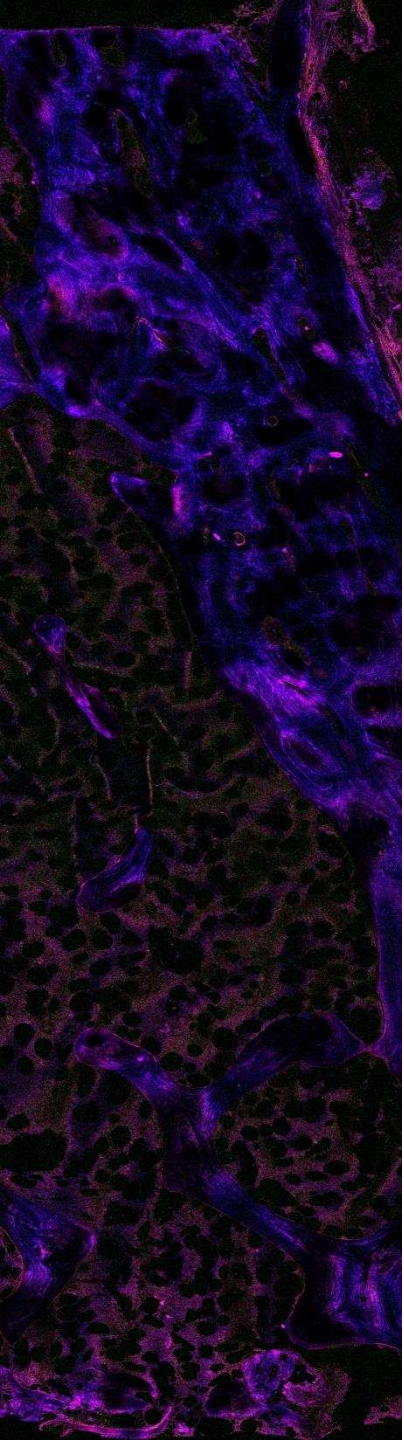


LASER SCANNING CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY

- Principles of Light & SEM
- Laser light
 - Specific excitation & emission wavelengths (λ)
- Photon-multiplier registers emission λ at specific pixels
 - Pixel intensity generates image
- Targeting of specific materials
 - Quantification
- High-resolution, high-magnification images



LSM-800, University of Toronto - Mississauga



CARL ZEISS™ LSCM MODELS

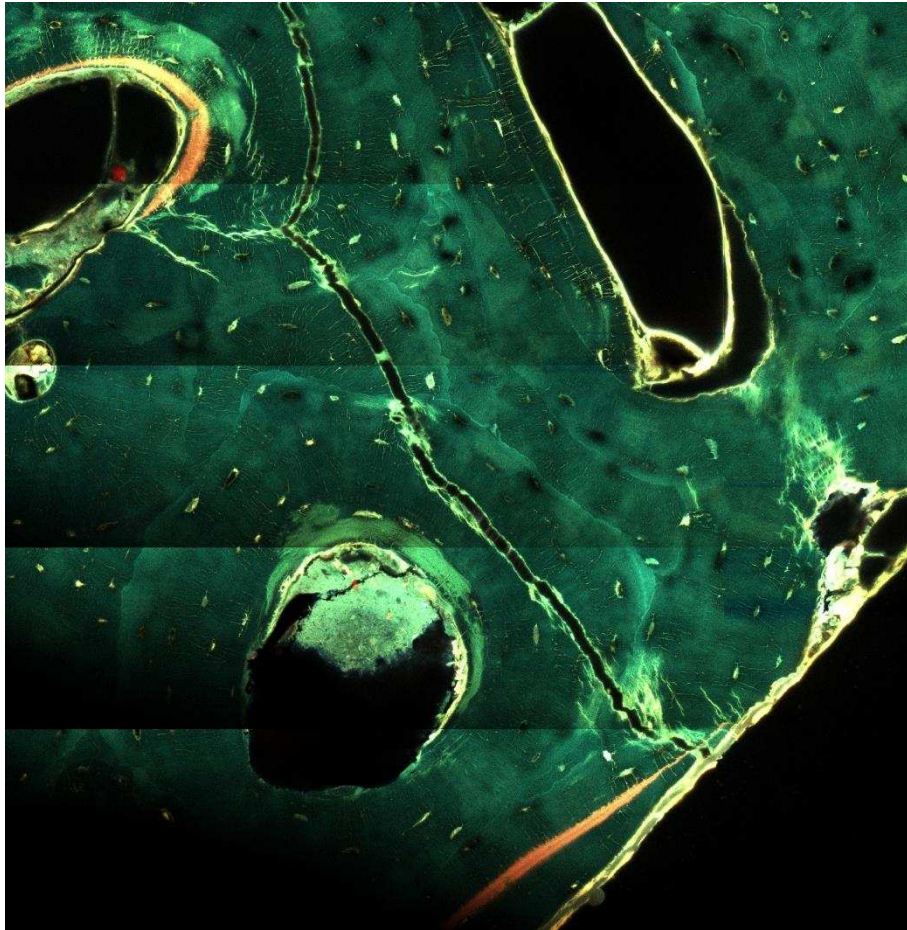
LSM 510-META

- Cheaper (older)
- 4-Laser system
 - 7 λ s
 - 405nm – 633nm
- Gas-powered laser system
 - Argon, Helium-Neon
- Multiple light-filter system
- 3-D imaging/modeling

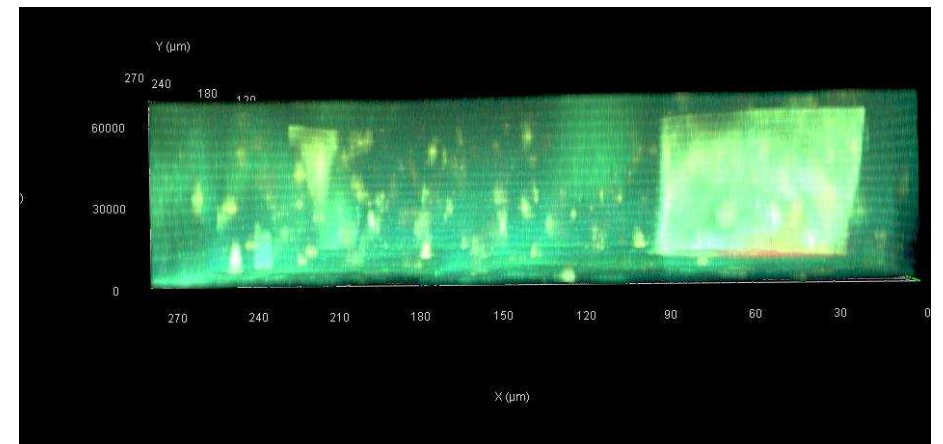
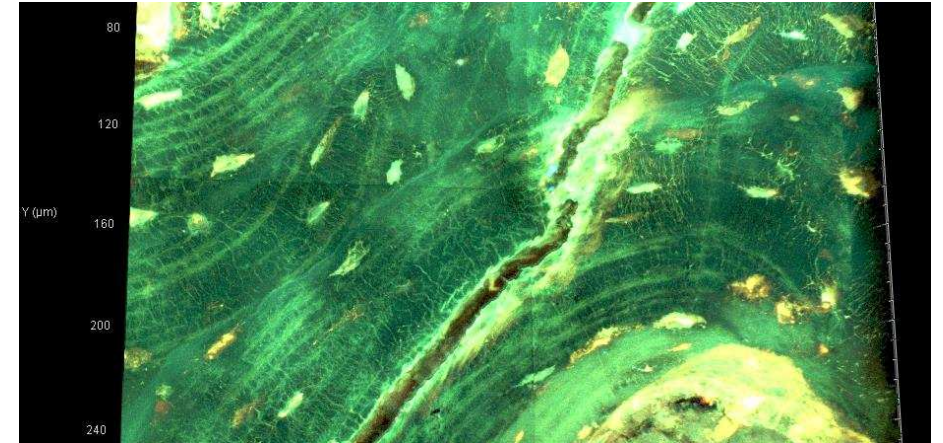
LSM 800 with Airy-Scan

- Motorized stage
 - Allows for tile images
- 4-laser system
 - No-gasses required
 - Gradient
- More powerful lasers
 - Less energy
- Limited light-filters
- Better 3D imaging/modeling
 - Over wider area
- Higher resolution (>5k x 5k)

LSCM AND BONE (UNSTAINED)

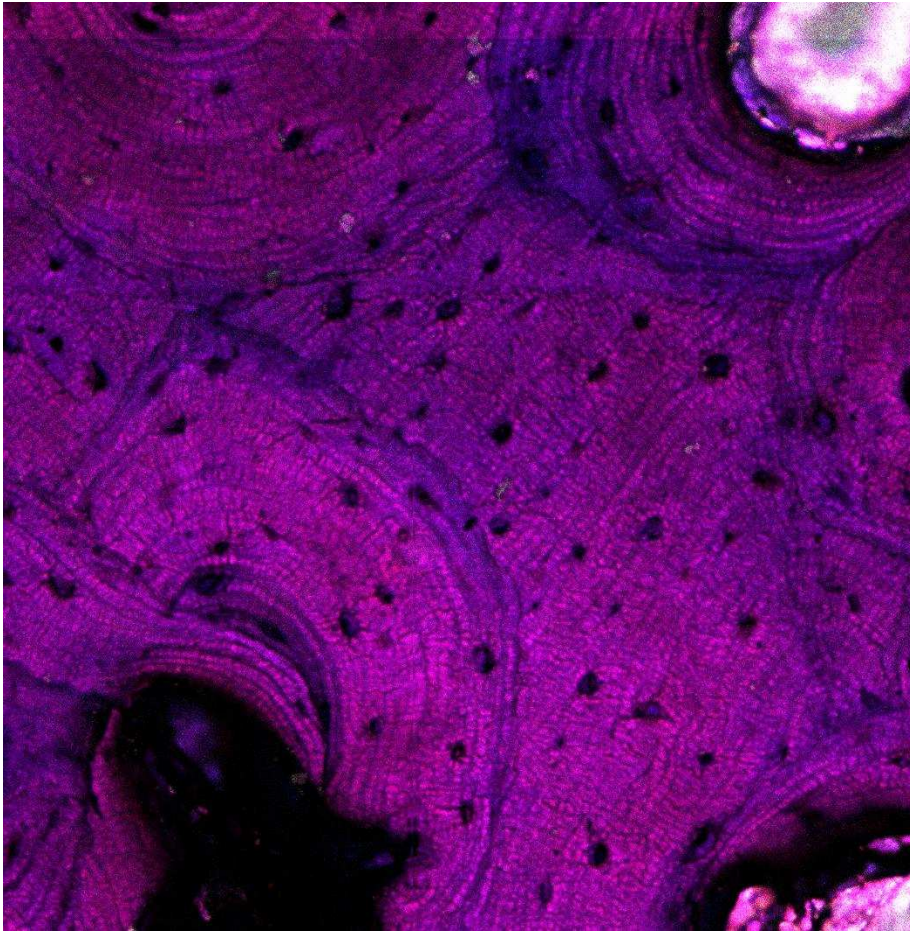


Femoral Cortical Section (Endosteal) 40x Mag Tile Image

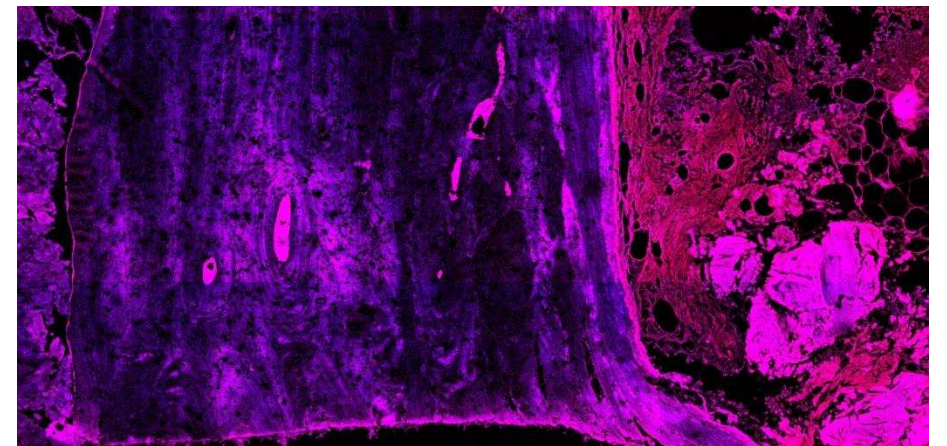
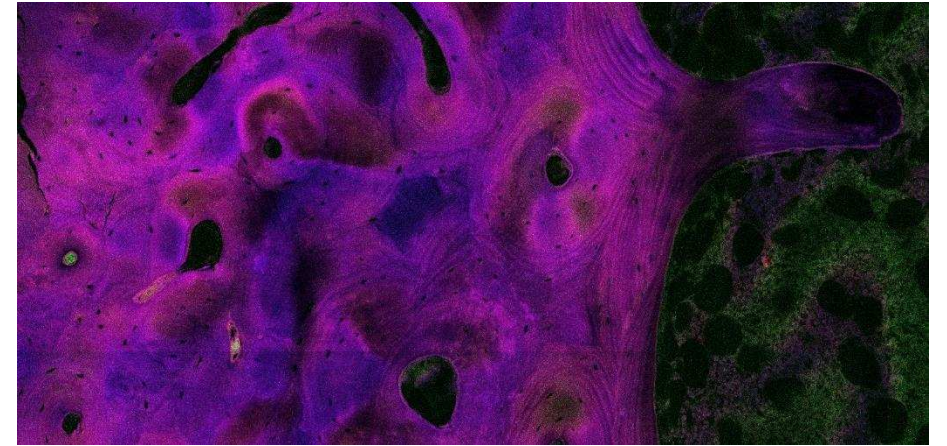


Femoral Cortical Section 40x Mag Z-Stack Tile Image (Top); Z-axis view (Bottom)

GROSS STRUCTURE VISUALIZATION

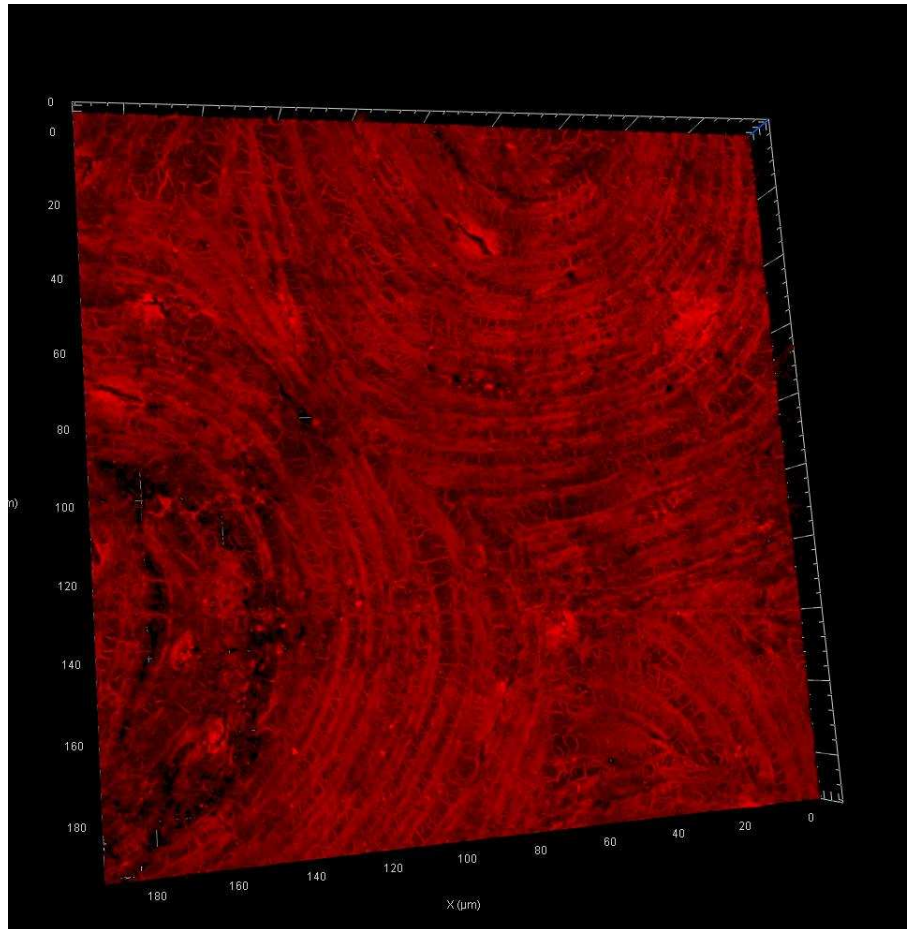
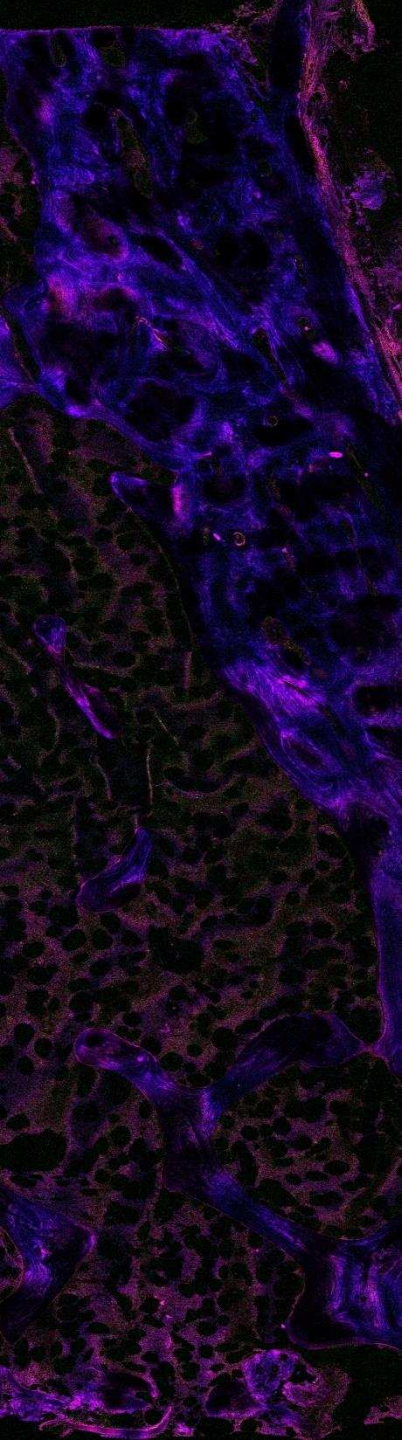


Femoral Section Stained in Toluidine Blue

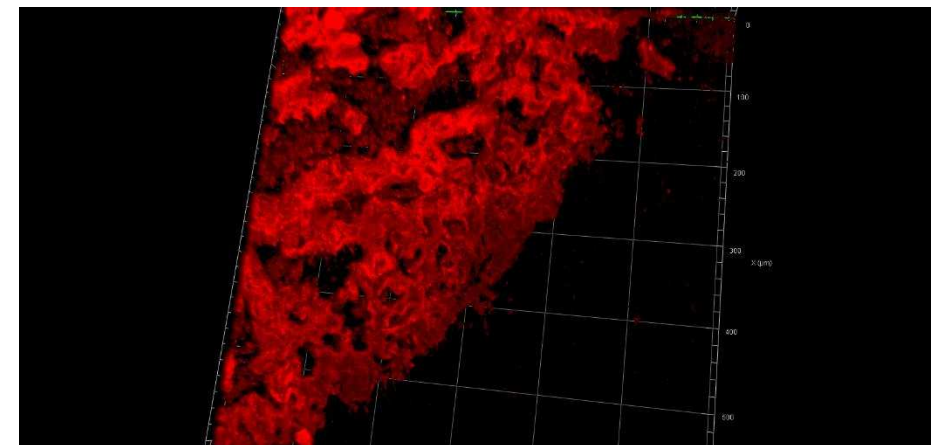
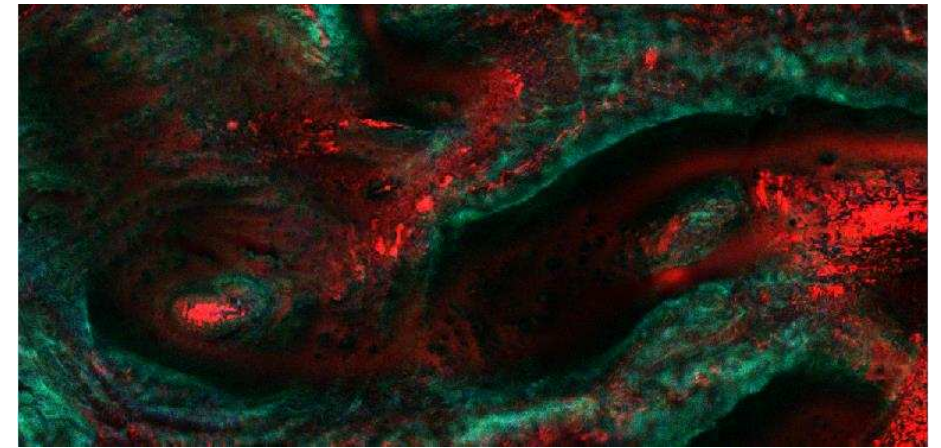


Iliac Cortical Sections Stained in Toluidine Blue

VISUALIZATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE

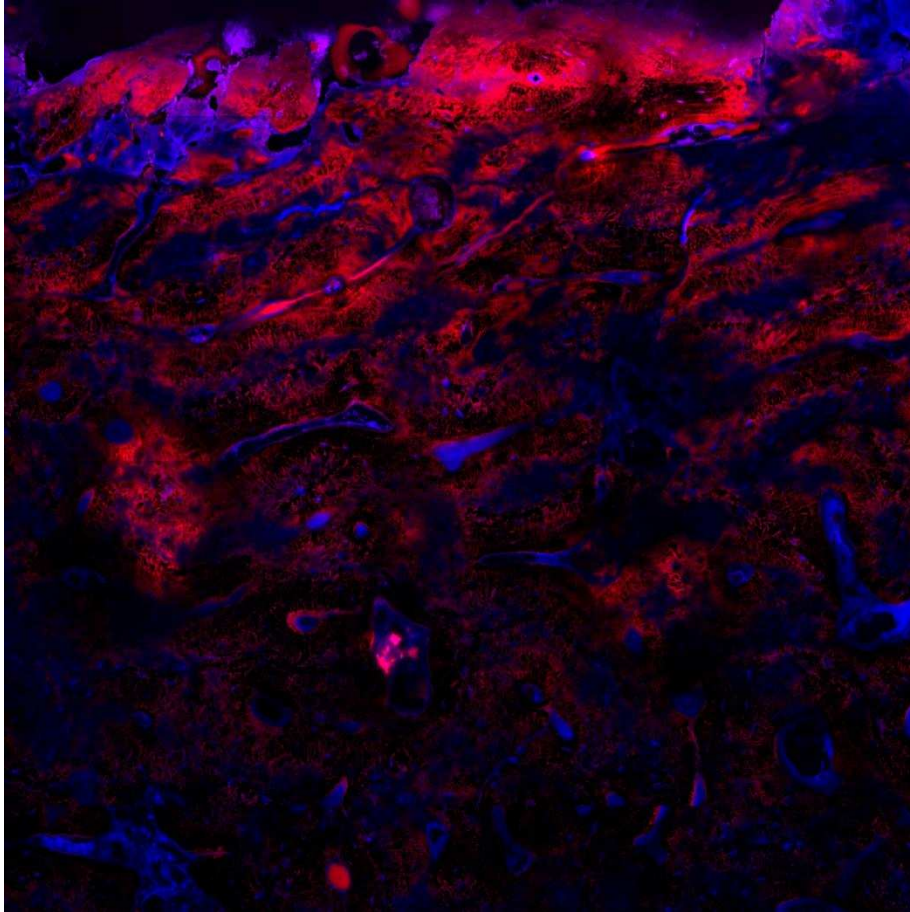


3-D Model of Mineral Microstructure, 63x, Femoral Cortex

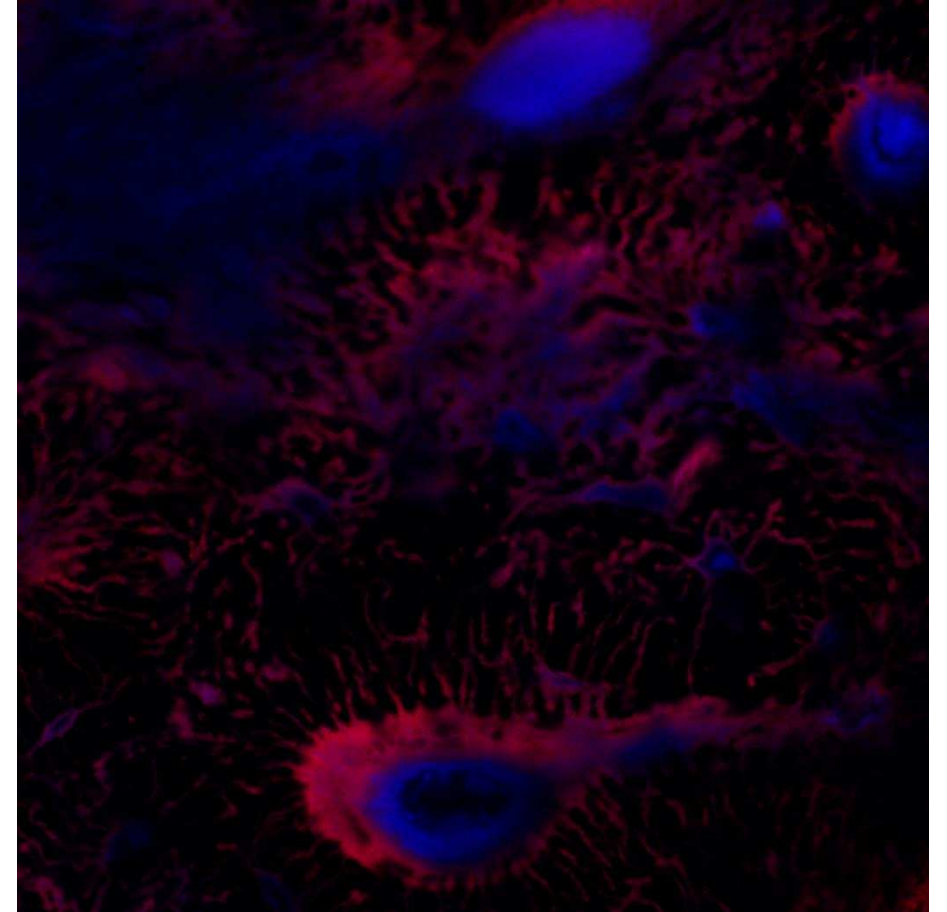


Iliac trabeculae 63x (Top); 3-D fractured edge of pig cortex 63x, 4 tile image

VISUALIZATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE



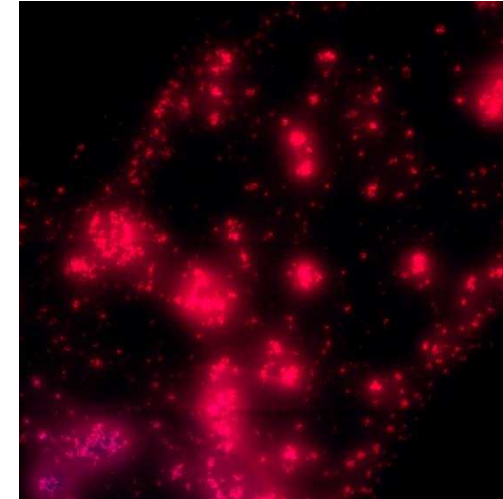
Tile Image Set of Pig Cortical Bone



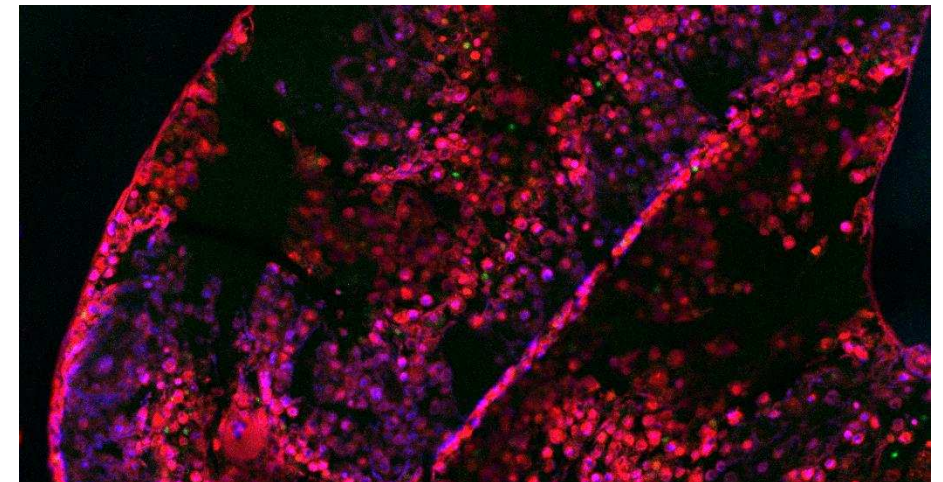
Close-up of Haversian canal from Left

PROTEIN & CELL ISOLATION/COUNT

- Different dyes
 - Differential staining
 - Can dye specific proteins/cells
 - Osteocalcin
 - Osteopontin
 - Osteoclast/Osteoblasts
- Isolation of λ
 - Image just target material
- Quantification
 - Number present
 - Intensity
 - Good for degradation studies

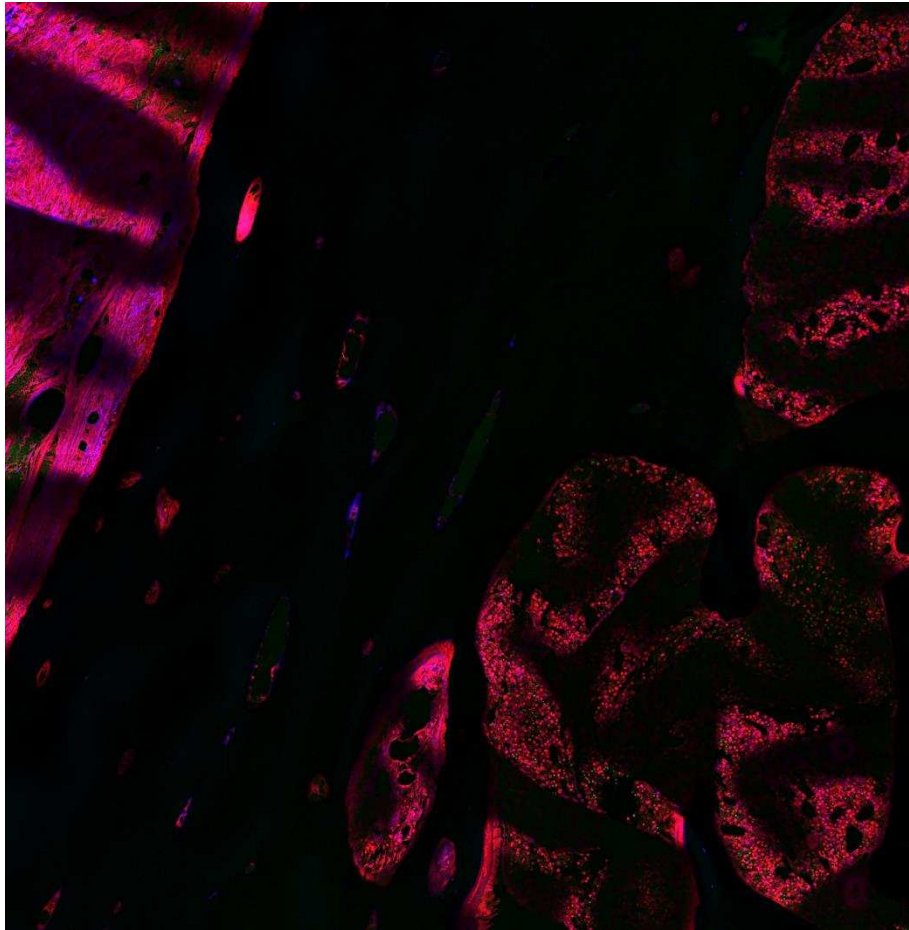


Intra-cortical Protein (pig)
stained in Slow-Fade Gold
(Left)

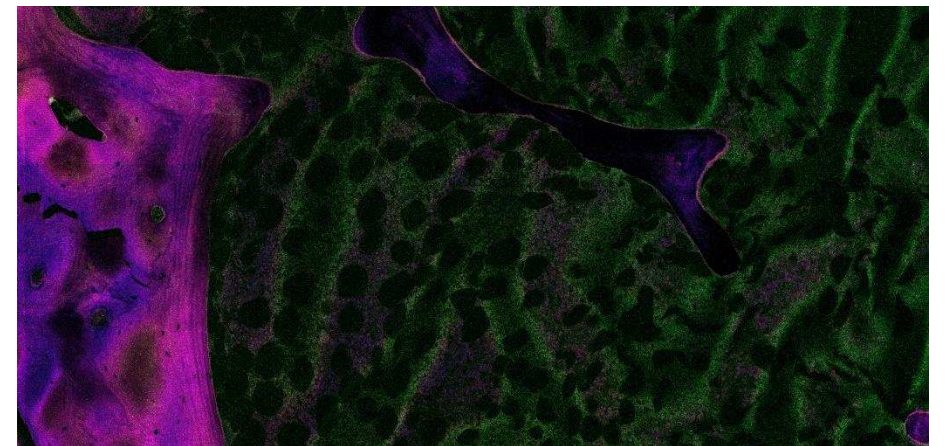
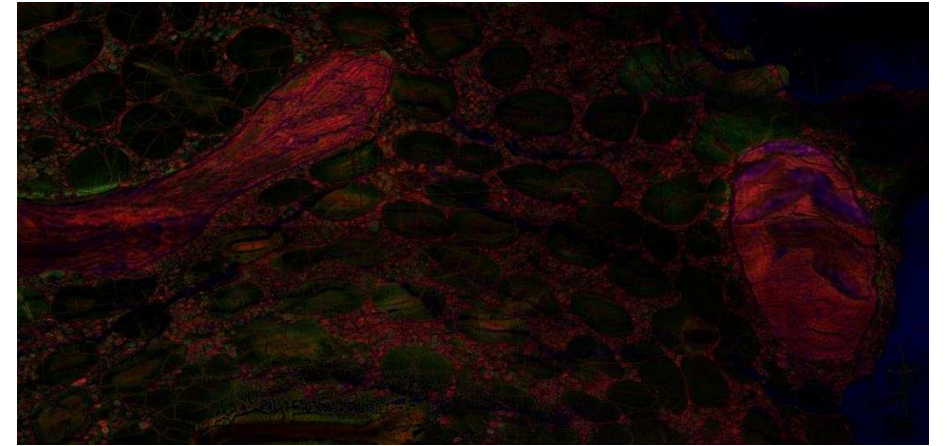


Intra-marrow Protein
(Human) stained with
Goldner's Tri-Chrome
(Bottom)

SOFT-TISSUE/MARROW VISUALIZATION

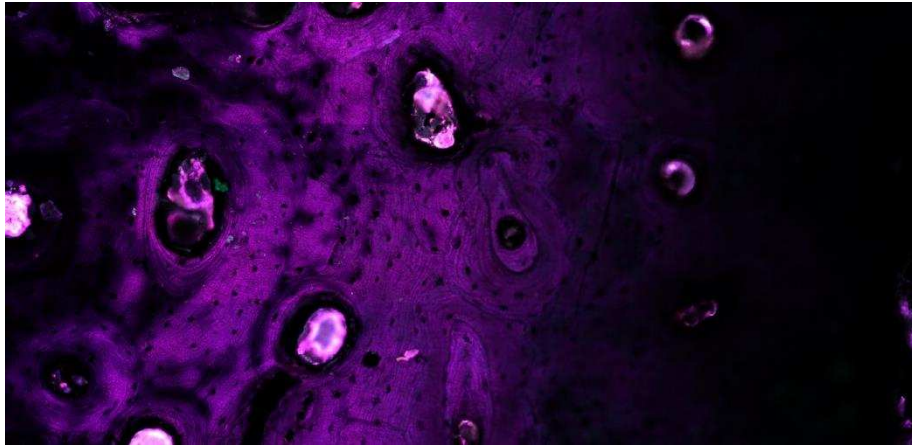


Goldner's Tri-Chrome

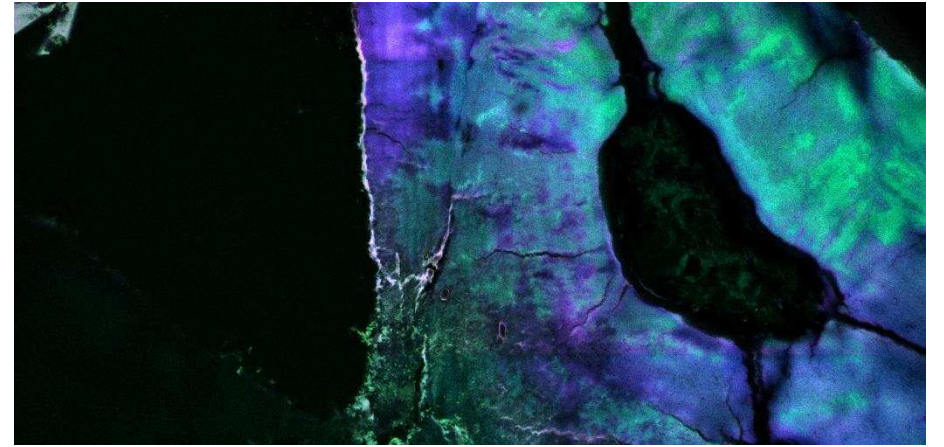


Basic Fuschin (Top); Toluidine Blue/Natural (Bottom)

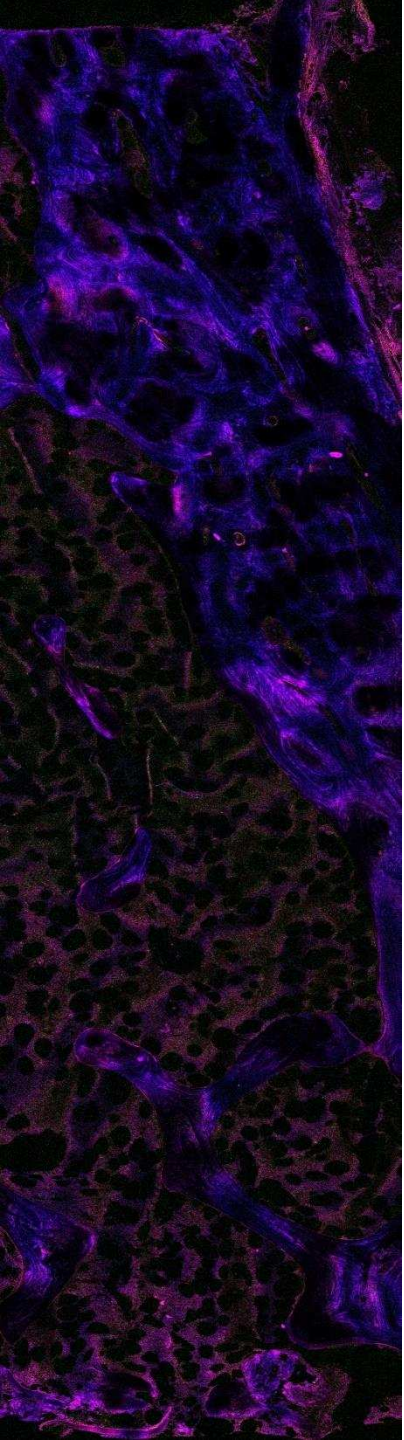
DIAGENETIC ALTERATIONS



Non-Diagenetically Altered Bone (20x)



Diagenetically Altered Bone (40x)



CONCLUSION

Benefits

- Higher resolution
- Microstructural examination
- Three-dimensional modeling
- Isolate λ = isolate target material
- Greater opportunities in examinations & mapping

Drawbacks

- Costly
 - Interdepartmental collaboration
- Time consuming
 - Can take hours depending on task/quality
 - Set-up does not correlate across samples

THANK YOU

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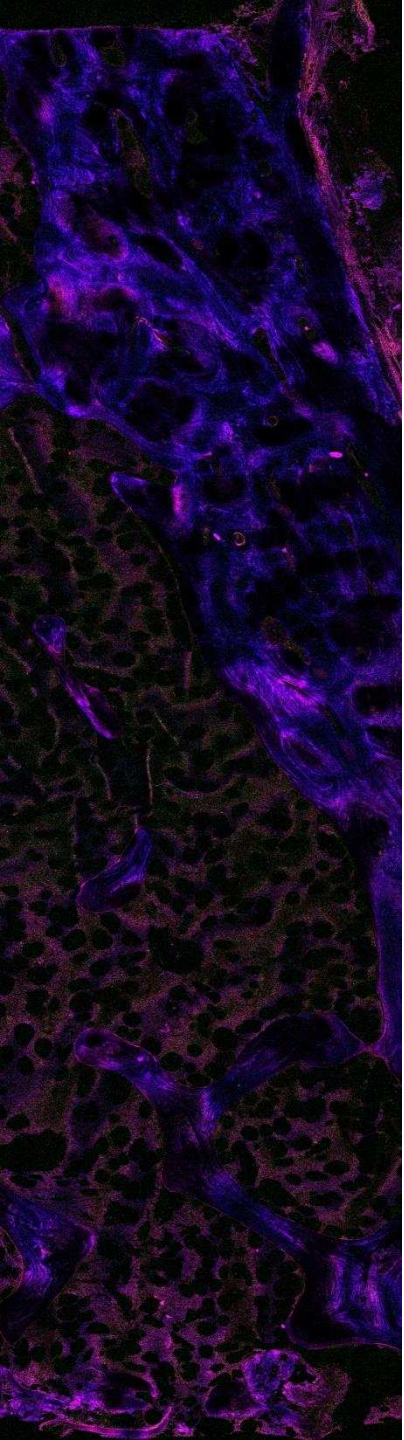
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REFERENCES & FURTHER READING

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