

#### **Biomedical Applications:** Pitfalls in the Practice

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At present most medical microprobe analysis is conducted on insoluble particulates such as asbestos fibers in lung tissue. 1,2,3 Cryotechniques are not conventionally. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that conventional processing is unacceptable for specimens in which electrolyte distributions in tissues are sought. It is necessary to flash-freeze in order to preserve the integrity of electrolyte distributions at the subcellular and cellular level. Ideally, biopsies should be flash-frozen in the operating room rather than being frozen several minutes later in a histology laboratory. Electrolytes will move during such a long delay. While flammable cryogens such as propane obviously cannot be used in an operating room, liquid nitrogen-cooled slam-freezing devices or guns may be permitted, and are the best way to achieve an artifact-free, accurate tissue sample which truly reflects the in vivo state. Unfortunately, the importance of cryofixation is often not understood. Investigators bring tissue samples fixed in glutaraldehyde to a microprobe laboratory with a request for microprobe analysis for electrolytes. Having fixed the tissue in glutaraldehyde. the investigator believes that it is optimally preserved for microprobe analysis. While the sample is optimally preserved for traditional transmission electron microscopy, electrolyte distributions have been destroyed.

laboratories, small particles of dust such as aluminum silicates are common contaminants. Glassware not properly washed or rinsed can contribute elements such as calcium or lead to tissues. We encountered this problem with a biopsy processed at another hospital. We avoided making an erroneous diagnosis by using the controls noted below. Scrupulous attention to cleanliness and to tracking all reagents and their associated buffers used in the preparation of the sample is necessary in order to conduct a knowledgeable microprobe study.

Once the sample has been placed in the instrument there are many addinecessary for this type of specimen. Insoluble particulates can be processed tional potential artifacts. The most common problem is the lack of a peak from an expected element. The most common reason for this is either loss of the element due to poor specimen preparation as described above, or insufficient sensitivity on the part of the equipment. Conventional microprobe analysis with an energy dispersive x-ray detector on a typical scanning electron microscope is only sensitive in the 10 to 100 parts per million range. Thus the distribution of an element such as aluminum in tissues such as bone or neurons may be impossible to study with this technique, especially if some loss has occurred during specimen preparation. It may be necessary to use more sensitive techniques such as a laser or ion microprobe. However, the geometry of the sample stage and detector may be the problem, if aligned incorrectly, our sample holder can block the detector, resulting in no peaks detected. Another common problem is that the feature of interest may be covered by tissue. A particle should be free of tissue with its surface exposed to the beam in order to generate a good signal. It is surprising how little tissue is required to obscure large particles and to block x-ray detection. Histologic sections should be lightly coated with carbon and not sputter-coated with a metal. While it is true that the elements in sputter-coated asbestos fibers can still be Not only is loss of electrolytes and other soluble minerals a problem, the detected, this technique only works because of the large mass of the particle. It addition of chemicals used with traditional chemical fixation is also a major is not recommended for ideal microprobe analysis. The sputter coat does prevent problem. Lead, osmium and uranium are used routinely in electron microscopy one other important problem, charging. A specimen which is charging may conlaboratories. Arsenic is a component of buffers such as cacodylate. In histol-tribute no x-ray signal and thus be a "false negative". Usually this problem is ogy laboratories, phosphorus from phosphate buffer and bromine from dyes obvious during secondary electron imaging. False positive peaks may arise from such as eosin are problems. In electron microscopy and especially in histology metals in the microscope (iron, chromium and nickel) as well as silicon from some

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Once peaks are obtained, care must be taken to identify all peaks in the full spectrum. For example, it is easy to misidentify the M-alpha line for lead since it overlaps the K-alpha peak for sulfur. However, by identifying other lines for lead this mistake will be avoided. Two different types of spurious peaks may be present when there is a large mass of material contributing a strong signal - escape peaks and arithmetic doublets. The latter are peaks obtained at precisely twice the energy of the primary peak. Escape peaks are caused by charge buildup effects on the detector, and are either present at the excitation energy of silicon, which is the detector material, or at the peak energy minus 1.74 keV.

As a final check on all of the above problems, it is important during a microprobe study to utilize several different controls. An ideal study should include the full spectrum from the feature of interest, from tissue close to but lacking that feature, and from the blank stub or grid. Only in this manner can peaks contributed by, for example, the metal in the column, be understood and eliminated. Other useful controls are cases processed through the same histology or electron microcopy laboratory on the same day, but not including the feature of interest. These controls help to exclude the possibility of a spurious contaminant present in that particular run of embedding medium or fixative. This control is particularly important when a microprobe lab studies tissues from another laboratory where rigorous microprobe practices may not be the rule.

- P. Ingram et al., Microprobe Analysis in Medicine, Washington, DC: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation (1989).
- V.L. Roggli, in G.W. Bailey, Ed., Proc. EMSA, San Francisco: San Francisco Press (1988) 84.
- V.L. Roggli and J.D. Shelburne, in D.H. Dail and S.P Hammar, Eds., Pulmonary Pathology, 2nd ed., New York: Springer-Verlag (1994) 867.

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#### Microscopy Society of America Undergraduate Scholarship Program

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The Microscopy Society of America (MSA) Undergraduate Scholarship Program was initiated in 1988 to encourage students to pursue microscopy related careers. Since its inception the program has grown steadily and has provided support for over 35 undergraduate projects. It is encouraging that \* nearly all of the awardees have maintained an interest in microscopy oriented research and have gone on to graduate school, industry, or teaching positions.

The program presently derives all its funding from the MSA and has been able to support approximately 30 to 40% of applicants. This year, for the first time, the program is seeking matching external funds in order to maintain the favorable levels of support both in terms of the number of projects supported and the level of support for each.

The 1994 awardees are as follows:

Sara L. Jung. Junior. Univ. of Illinois. Supervisor: Richard Crang, Dept. of 7 Plant Biology, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL. Research: Adhesion inhibition and microscopic localization of adhesins from selected Candida albicans strains grown on human buccal cells.

John J. Kostetsky. Sophomore. Univ. of Massachusetts - Lowell. Supervisor: Changmo Sung, Ctr. for Advanced Materials, Univ. of Massachusetts - Lowell, MA. Research: Microcharacterization of SiC \* (Nicalon) fiber reinforced SiC ceramic-matrix composites by SEM and analytical TEM.

Matt Robertson, Junior, Wittenberg Univ. Supervisor: Nicholas Ziats, Inst. of Pathology, Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. Research: SEM analysis of protein adsorption on biomaterials.

Paul A. Smith. Junior. Carnegie Mellon Univ. Supervisor: Michael Meltenny, Dept. of Material Science, Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Research: Microscopic investigation of aluminum manganese fine particle

Sherry L. Spinelli. Senior. SUNY Brockport. Supervisor: Craig Lending, SUNY Brockport. Research: 3-D reconstruction of zeins in Zea maize L. endosperm using immunocytochemical techniques.

The 1995 Undergraduate Scholarship Program is currently soliciting applications from students interested in conducting a research project which involves the use of ANY microscopy technique. Students should be sponsored by a meniber of MSA. The maximum award is \$2,500. The application deadline has been extended to December 30, 1994.

Applications can be obtained from the MSA Business Office at Tel.: (800)538-3672 or FAX: (508)548-9053. If you have questions or require 🙀 additional information regarding the program please contact either of the following:

Dr. R.M. Albrecht. Tel.: (608)263-3952/4162, FAX: (608)262-7420. Dr. R.L. Ornberg. Tel.: (314)694-1184, FAX: (314)694-6727. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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# The Employment Challenge

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In creating this list of summaries of microscopists blooking for new employment, I could not help but we reflect on my own previous challenges in seeking new employment.

With these thoughts in mind I have decided to  $\mathbb{N}$  keep this "list" updated on an on-going basis. I will,  $\mathbb{N}$  from time to time, publish the updated list in this newsletter.

Readers seeking new employment are encouraged to submit their "summaries" - or improve on those previously submitted. I will not charge for this friendly service but would not turn down article/material contributions to the newsletter.

And I will provide a copy of the current list to any employer wishing a copy - by fax or mail. Should readers not be directly involved in the hiring process at their establishment, they may care to draw this offer to the attention to those so involved. Again, I do not intend to charge for this service.

--- Don Grimes, Editor

#### Polaroid Announces Winners of International Instant Photomicrography Competition

With his photograph featured on the cover of a recent issue of this publication, Dr. Gerald T. Baker, professor of entomology and director of the Electron Microscope Center at Mississippi State University, won the \$2,500 Grand Prize in the Polaroid Corporation International Instant Photomicrography Competition. His Polaroid Type 55 P/N photograph showing the intricate surface structure of a giant silk moth egg, reveals a compex and geometrically precise design, as well as important clues about the condition of insect species.

Polaroid awarded \$1,000 first prizes, as follows, in the competition's other categories, including one reflecting new techniques in confocal laser scanning microscopy, scanning tunneling microscopy and computer processed micrography.

**B&W Light Micrography Category:** Floyd E. Alberts, a research technologist in the Analytical Science Department at Ford Motor Company with a photograph showing thermal faceting in gamma-iron at 100x magnification.

Microscopy Techniques Category: John Georgiou, a researcher in the Department of Physiology at the University of Toronto, with his 800x magnification photomicrograph of a glial cell within a neuromuscular junction of a frog.

Materials Science Category: Vito Giannini, with the central Chemical Laboaratory at Italcementi SpA, Bereamo, Italyh, with his composition of calcite crystals produced by multiple exposing the Polaroid Type 55 P/N scanning electron micrograph at magnifications of 1,000x and 3,000x.

**Student Category:** Jim Wetzel, a Ph.D. candidate in zoology at Clemson University and a teaching instructor at Presbyterian College, Clinton, SC, with his Polaroid Type 55 P/N scanning electron micrograph showing the embryo of a dwarf seahorse at 11x magnification.

Color Light Micrography Category: Wutian WU, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professsor in the Department of Neurosurgery at Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, VA, with his photograph of sucrose crystals at 50x magnification.