IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF CALCITONIN IN THE
DIDELPHIS ALBIVENTRIS THYROID

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Differing from the studied Eutheria the Didelphis virginiana thyroid presents cells containing large cytoplasmic granules. They are located in the follicle wall beside follicular cells or forming cellular clusters among the follicles (R. R. Bensley, 1914, Anat. Rec., 8: 431-440). Similar cells were reported to exist in the thyroid of D. albiventris and D. marsupialis (G. Azzeli, 1964, Ann. Endocr., 25: 8-13). After intravenous administration of calcium gluconate in adult D. albiventris a great depletion of cytoplasmic granules content was noticed suggesting the involvement of those cells in the synthesis of calcitonin (H. B. Coutinho et al., 1969, Rev. Bras. Pesq. Méd. Biol., 2: 117-120).

In an attempt to confirm Coutinho et al. hypothesis a study was performed to verify by the use of immunocytochemical method the presence of calcitonin in the mentioned cells of the D. albiventris thyroid.

Thyroids obtained from five adult male opossums were fixed in Bouin’s fluid and embedded in paraffin. 5 μm sections were dewaxed in xylene and rinsed in alcohol. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked by fresh methanol (90ml)/30% 100 vols H₂O₂ (3ml) for 15 min. After a running water rinse the sections were immersed in two changes of tris-buffered saline (TBS), 5 min each. The sections were incubated in normal swine serum (NSS) DAKO X 901, diluted 1/5 in TBS for 15 min. Without washing off NSS, rabbit polyclonal anti calcitonin antibody (DAKO A 576) diluted 1/50 in TBS was applied on the sections overnight. The sections were rinsed in TBS (3 x 10 min each). Secondary biotin labelled swine anti-rabbit immunoglobulin (DAKO E 353) 1/300 dilution in TBS was applied for 30 min. Sections were rinsed in TBS (3 x 10 min each). sABC-HRP complex (DAKO K 377) prepared a minimum of 30 min before use (strept Avidin 45 μl, Biotinylated Horseradish Peroxidase 45 μl, and 0.05M Tris /HCL buffer pH 7.6 (5ml) was applied on the sections. The sections were rinsed in TBS (3 x 10 min each). Peroxidase demonstration was by the H₂O₂ — diaminobenzidine reaction (R. C. Graham & M. J. Karnovsky, 1966, J. Histochem. Cytochem., 14: 291-302), resulting in a brown coloured, alcohol insoluble reaction product (0.05M TRIS/HCl pH 7.6 — 100 ml, 3,3 diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride Sigma D-5673 — 30 mg, H₂O₂ — 5 drops). The reaction was allowed to continue for 10 min after which it was stopped by immersion of the slides in running water. The sections were counterstained in Harris’ haematoxylin (5 sec), and washed in running water, dehydrated in graded alcohols, cleared in xylene and mounted. For the polyclonal rabbit system the negative control was provided by the substitution of rabbit primary antibody with a normal rabbit immunoglobulin fraction (DAKO x 903) applied at a dilution of 1/500 in TBS.

In the stained sections all granulous cells described in the opossum thyroid gave a positive reaction for calcitonin whilst the typical follicular cells were negative. No positive stain was noticed in control sections (Figs 1 and 2).

Notwithstanding the fact the C cells of the Metatheria D. albiventris thyroid differ morphologically from the Eutheria thyroid C cells, they are also related to the synthesis of calcitonin as Coutinho et al. have previously suggested.

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Fig. 1: control section incubated with normal rabbit immunoglobulin. The C cells of the opossum thyroid are unstained. Counterstained by Harris' haematoxylin. X 800. Fig. 2: immunocytochemical demonstration of calcitonin in the cytoplasmic granules of the opossum C cells. Follicle cells are unstained. Counterstained by Harris' haematoxylin. X 800.