

*PCMD Histology Core Learning Lunch Series*

# Bone Histomorphometry

Wei-Ju Tseng

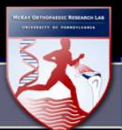
July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**McKay Orthopaedic Research Laboratory  
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery  
Perelman School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA**



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McKay Orthopaedic Research Laboratory



# Bone Histomorphometry

- Histological methods to assess bone phenotype
- Methylmethacrylate (MMA) embedding (Erben 1997)
  - Mineralized (undecalcified) bone
  - Good penetration into tissue
  - Easy to be removed
- Static histomorphometry (5- $\mu$ m section)
  - Goldner's Trichrome staining
  - Toluidine blue staining
  - Von Kossa staining
- Dynamic histomorphometry (8- $\mu$ m section)
  - Fluorochrome labeling



# Standardized Nomenclature

## Recommended Reading:

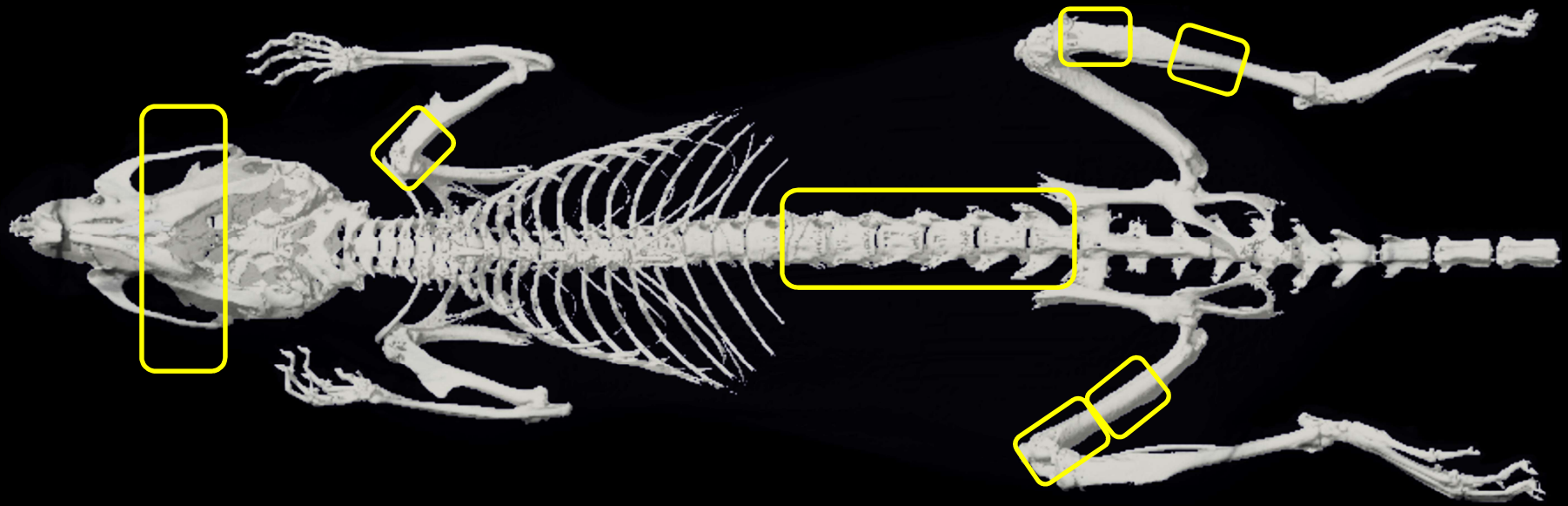
Standardized Nomenclature, Symbols, and Units for Bone Histomorphometry: A 2012 Update of the Report of the ASBMR Histomorphometry Nomenclature Committee

Dempster DW, Compston JE, Drezner MK, Glorieux FH, Kanis JA, Malluche H, Meunier PJ, Ott SM, Recker RR, Parfitt AM.

J Bone Miner Res. 2013 Jan;28(1):2-17. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.1805.



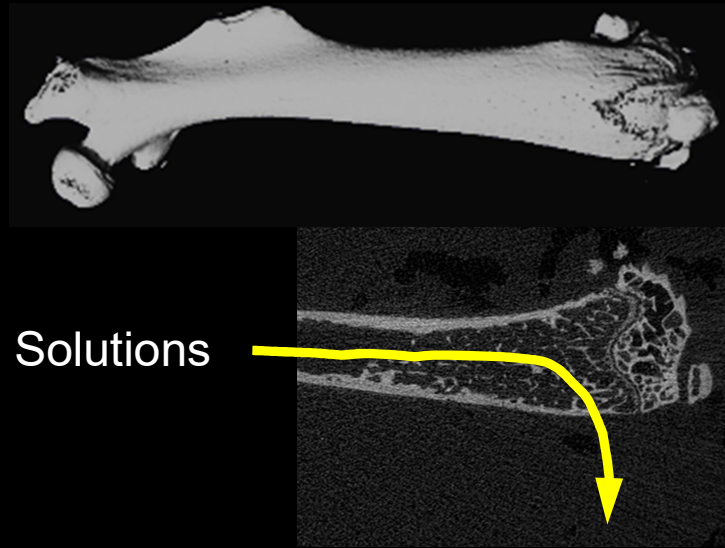
# Choice of Skeletal Sites



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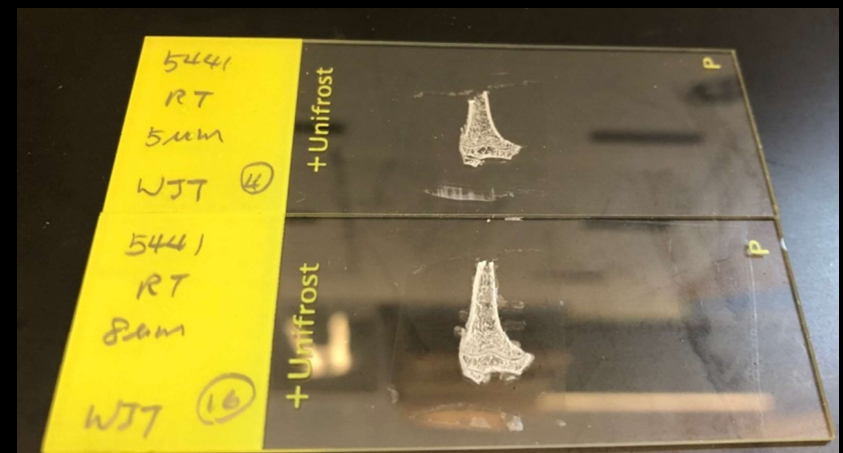
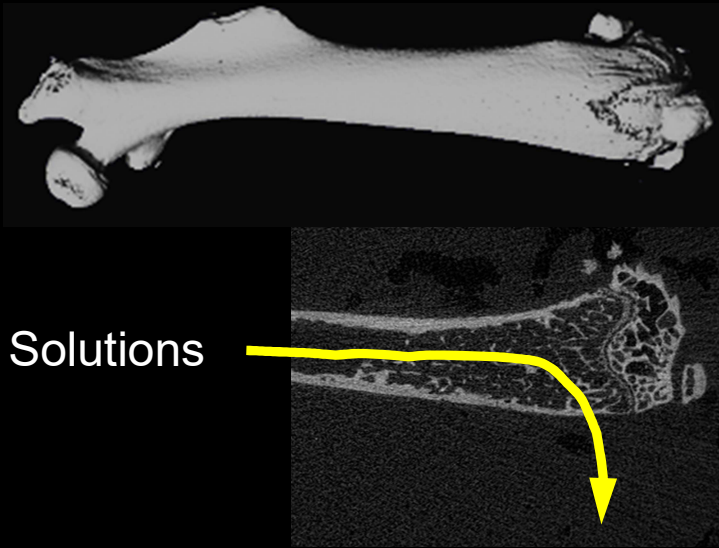
# Sample Preparation and Sectioning

- Specimens
  - Harvest (Open the samples)
  - Fixation
  - Dehydration
  - MMA embedding
- Preparation Time
  - 10-14 days



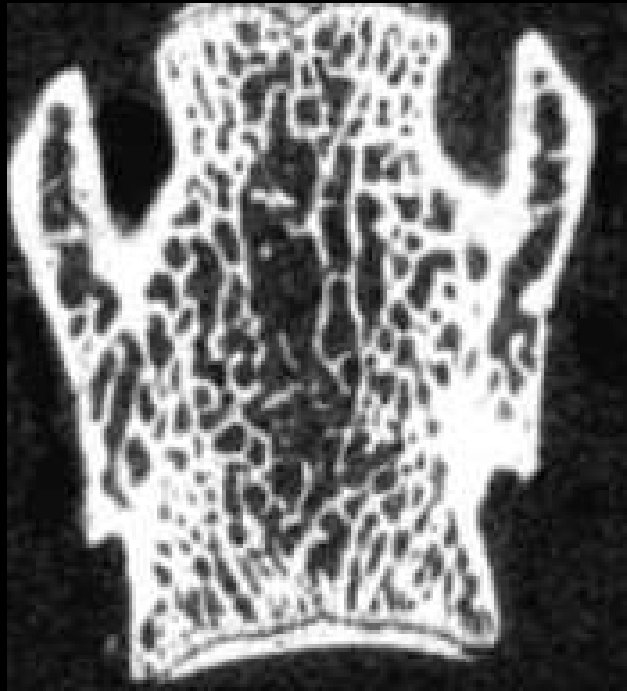
# Sample Preparation and Sectioning

- Specimens
  - Harvest (Open the samples)
  - Fixation
  - Dehydration
  - MMA embedding
- Preparation Time
  - 10-14 days
- Sectioning
  - Polycut-S motorized microtome

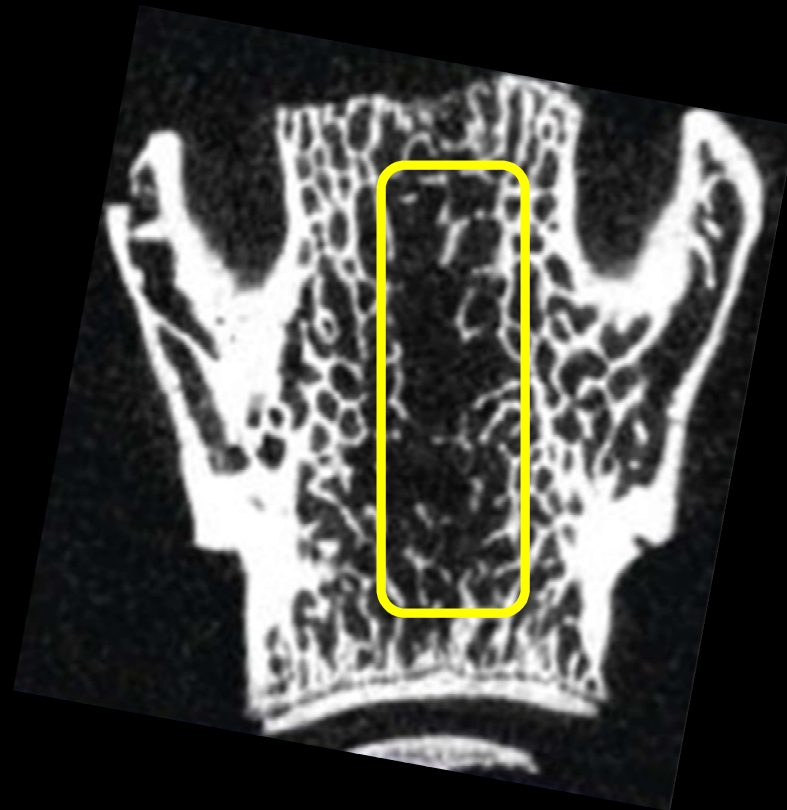
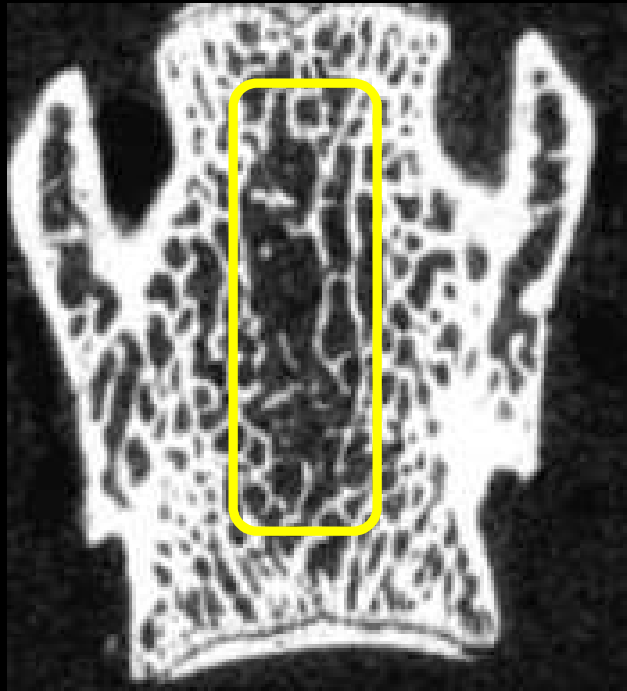


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# Region of Interest (ROI)

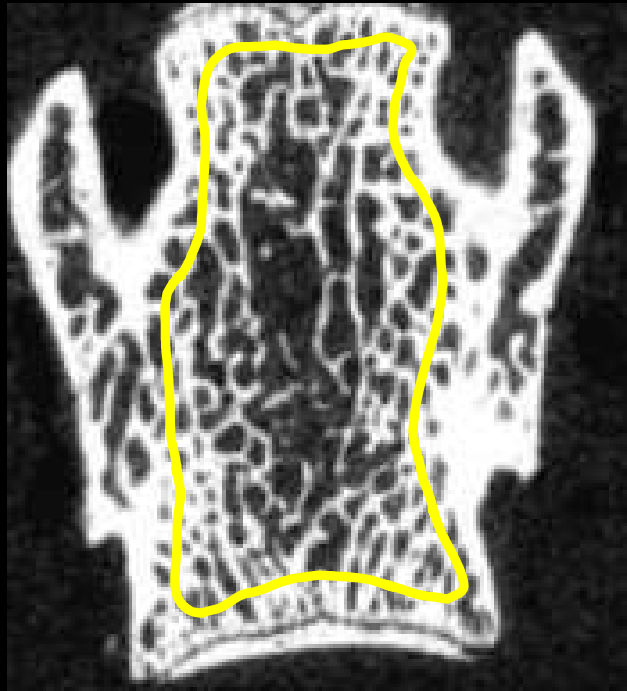


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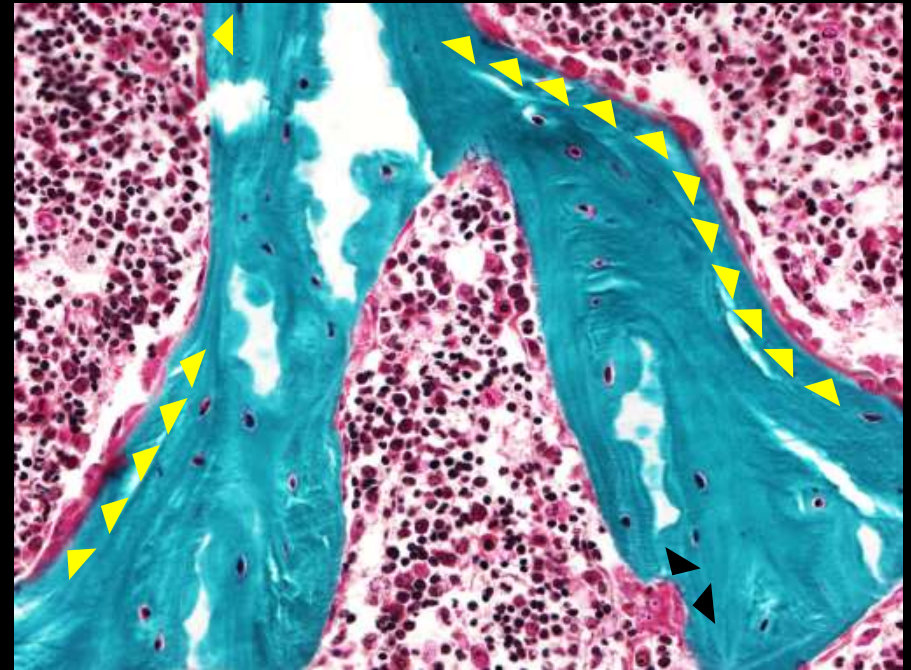
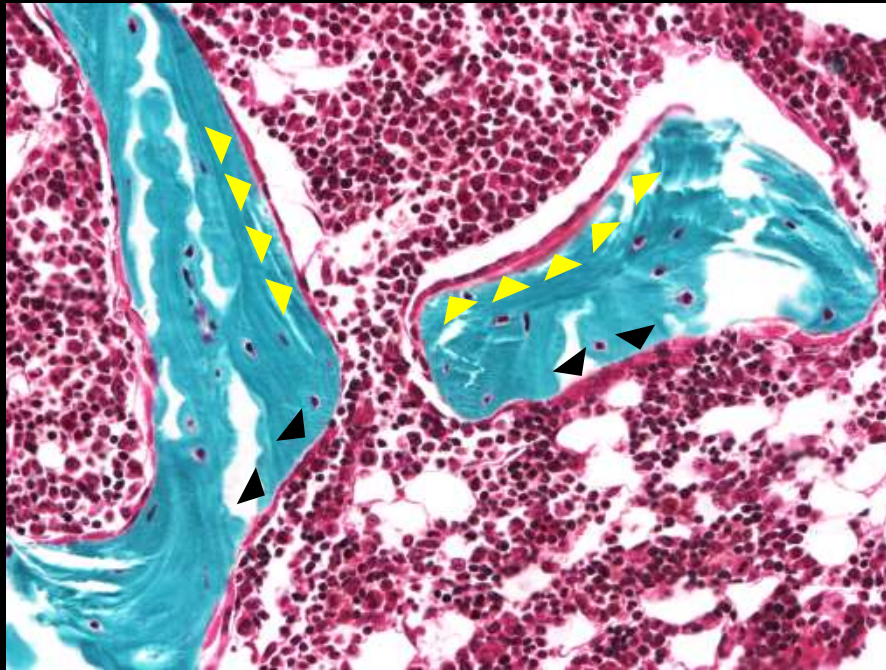


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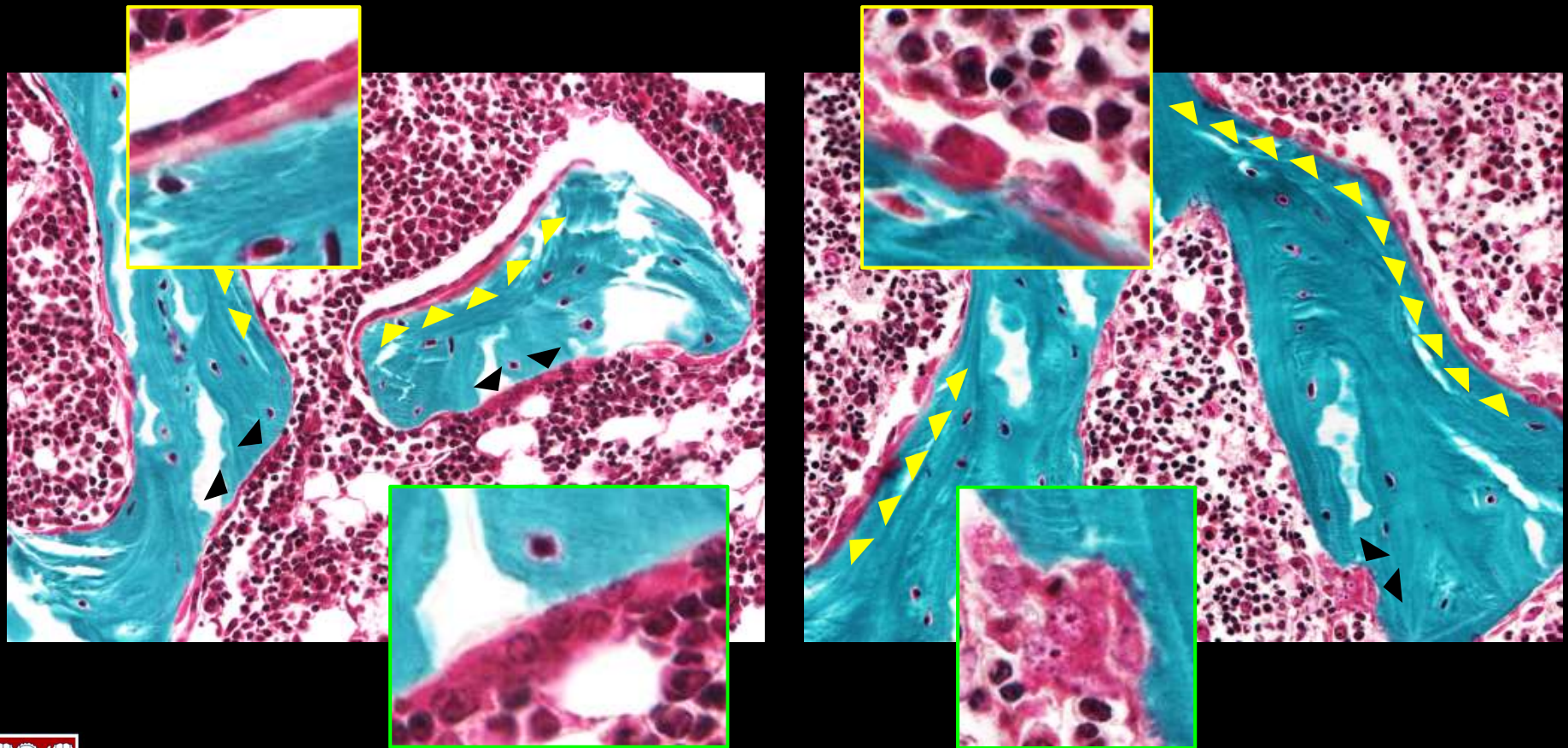
# Static Histomorphometry

- Goldner's Trichrome staining
  - Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts, Osteoid
  - Parameters: N.Ob/BS, Ob.S/BS, N.Oc/BS, Oc.S/BS, OS/BS



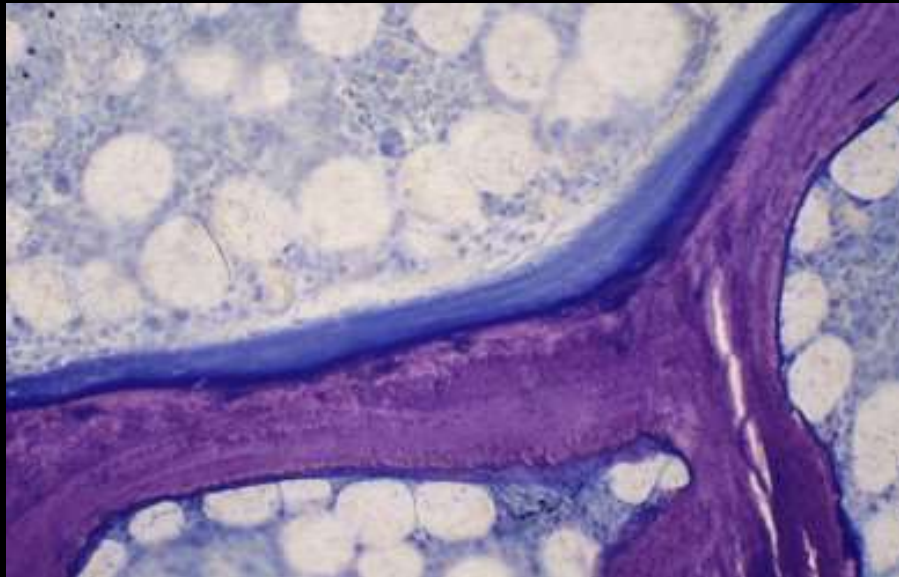
# Static Histomorphometry

- Goldner's Trichrome staining
  - Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts, Osteoid
  - Parameters: N.Ob/BS, Ob.S/BS, N.Oc/BS, Oc.S/BS, OS/BS



# Static Histomorphometry

- Toluidine staining
  - Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts, Osteoid
  - Parameters: N.Ob/BS, Ob.S/BS, N.Oc/BS, Oc.S/BS, OS/BS



<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/osteoid>



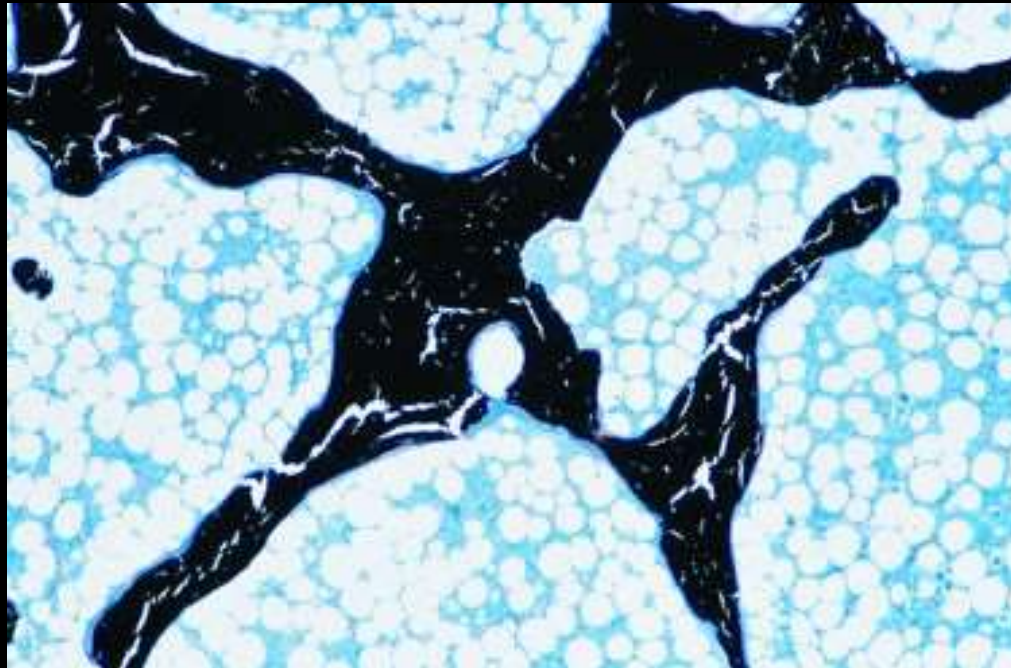
[http://medcell.med.yale.edu/systems\\_cell\\_biology/bone\\_lab.php](http://medcell.med.yale.edu/systems_cell_biology/bone_lab.php)



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# Static Histomorphometry

- Von Kossa staining
  - Osteoid
  - Parameters: OS/BS



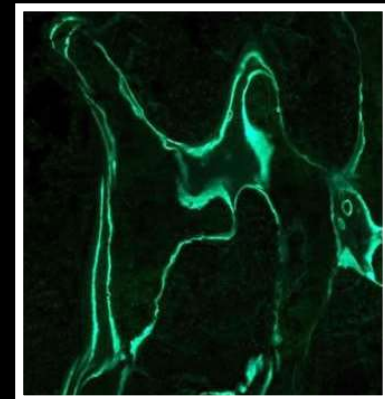
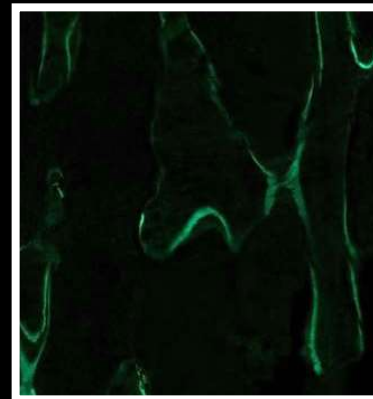
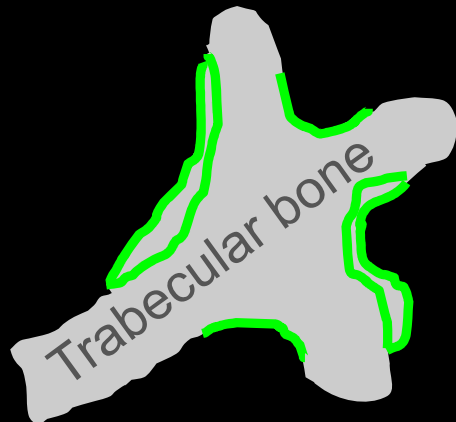
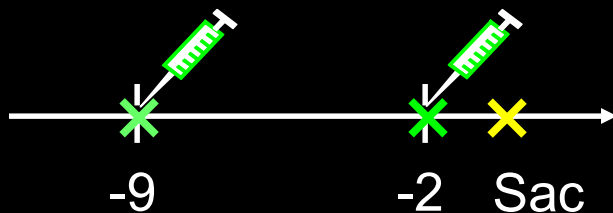
<https://www.leicabiosystems.com/pathologyleaders/an-introduction-to-decalcification/>



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# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Measurement of bone formation
- Fluorochromes
  - Calcium-seeking molecules that bind to the mineralization fronts in bone formation sites
- Fluorochrome labeling injection
  - Calcien (Subq or IP) (5-25 mg/kg)



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# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Measurement of bone formation
- Fluorochromes
  - Calcium-seeking molecules that bind to the mineralization fronts in bone formation sites
- Fluorochrome labeling injection
  - Calcein (Subq or IP) (5-25 mg/kg)
  - Alizarin Red (IP) (25 mg/kg)
  - Xylenol Orange (IP) (70-90 mg/kg)
  - Tetracycline (IP) (30 mg/kg)

Fluorochromes	Excitation (nm)	Emission (nm)
Calcein Green	505	532
Alizarin Red	530-560	580
Xylenol Orange	546	580
Tetracycline	390	560

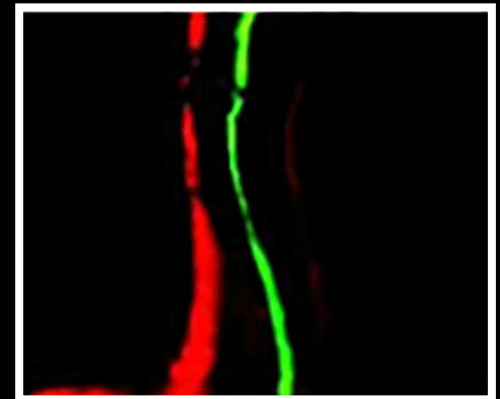
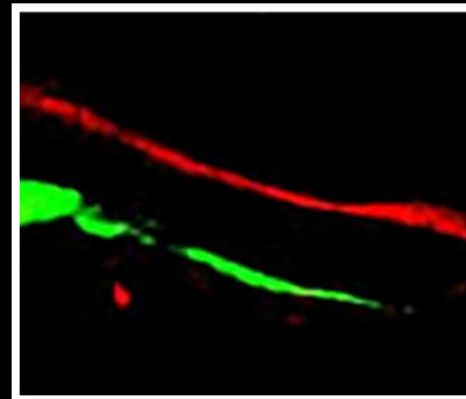
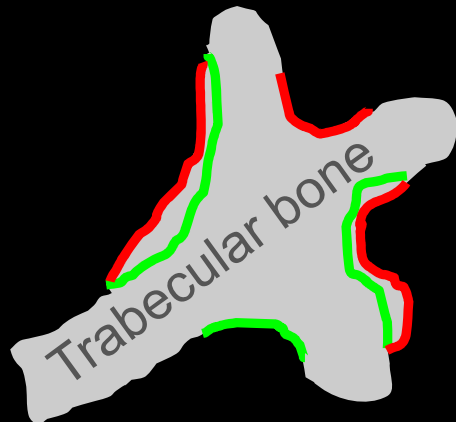
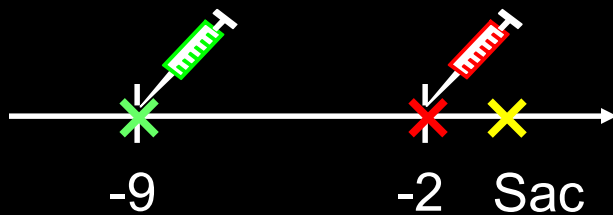


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<http://microspheres.us/microsphere-basics/fluorochromes-excitation-emission-wavelengths/248.html>

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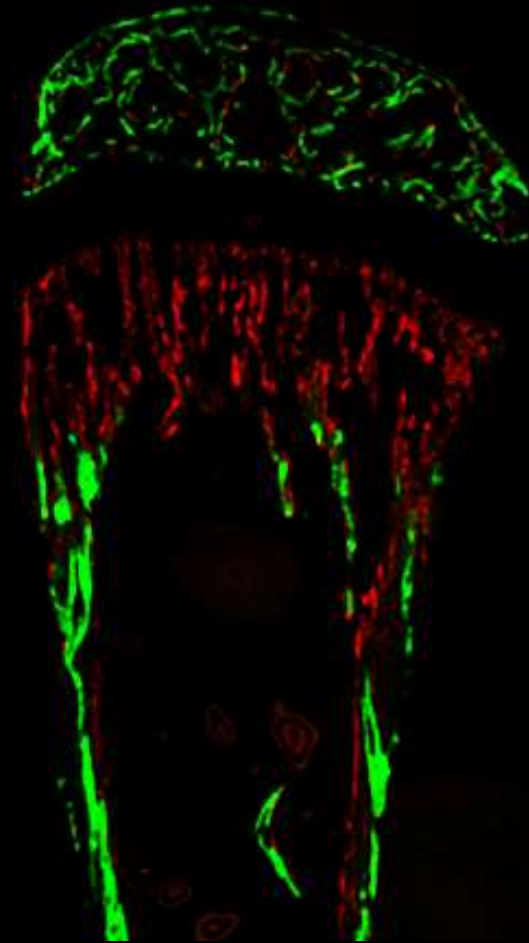
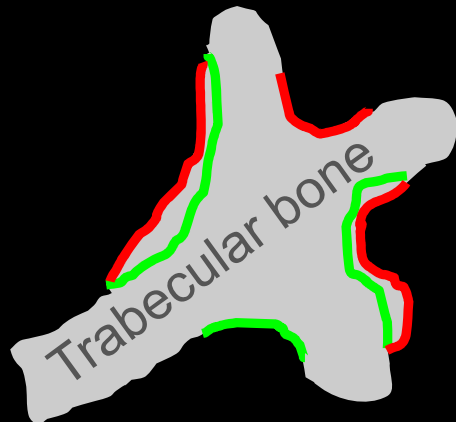
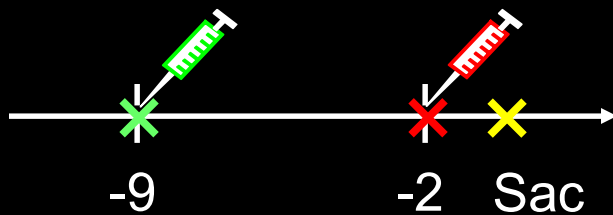


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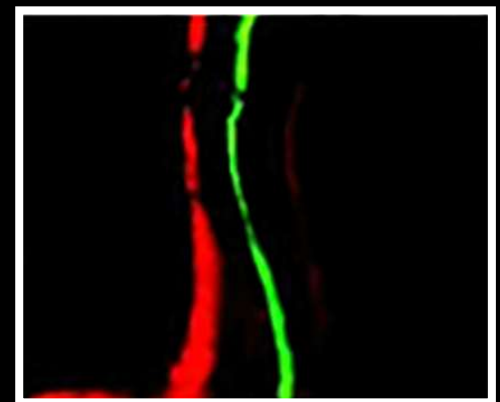
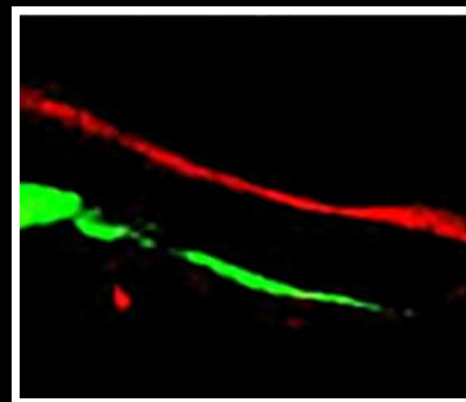
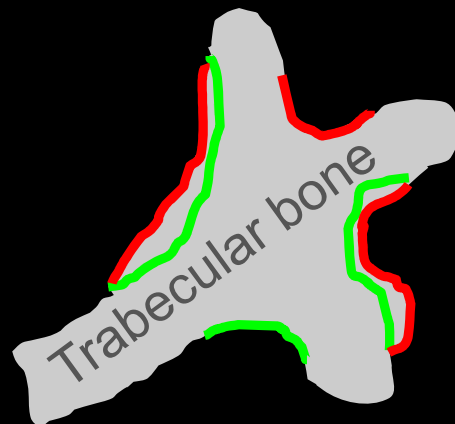
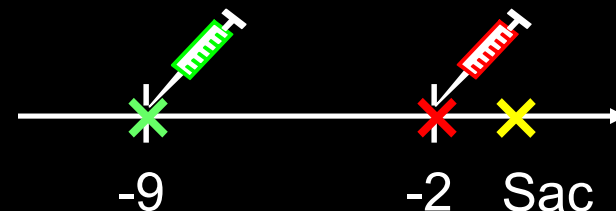
Courtesy by Yu Shi



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# Dynamic Histomorphometry

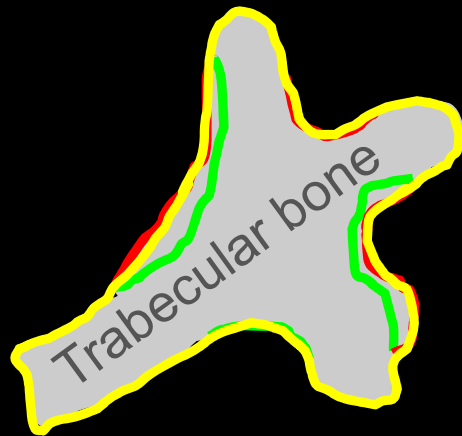
- Measurement of bone formation
- Fluorochrome labeling injection
  - Calciin (Subq or IP) (5-25 mg/kg)
  - Alizarin Red (IP) (25 mg/kg)
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  - Tetracycline (IP) (30 mg/kg)
- Injection interval based on the age the animals
  - Young animals: 2-4 days
  - Adult animals: 5-7 days
  - Old animals: 7-10 days



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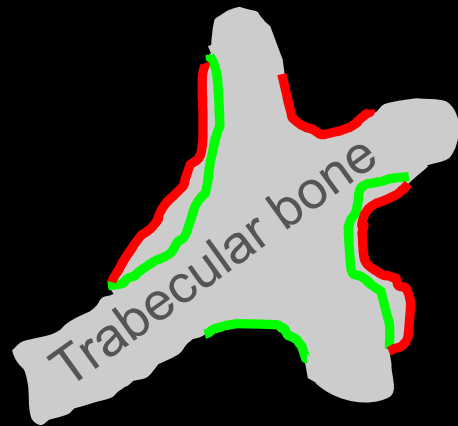
# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Bone Surface (BS)



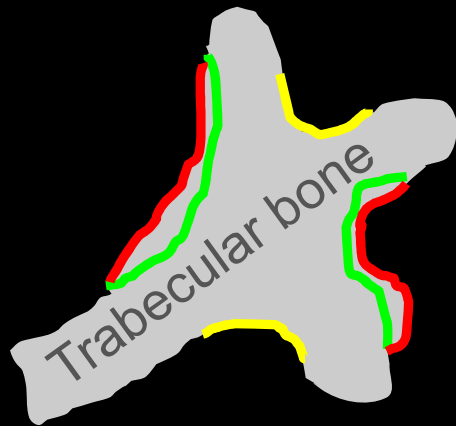
# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Single Label Surface/Bone Surface (sLS/BS)



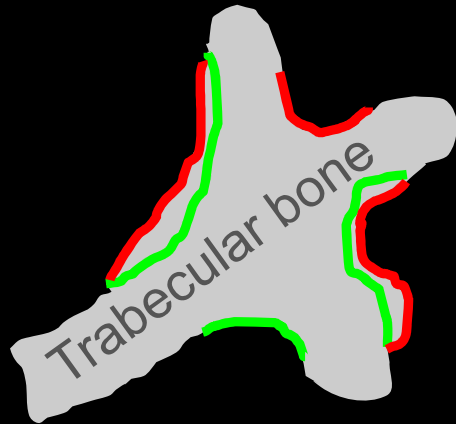
# Dynamic Histomorphometry

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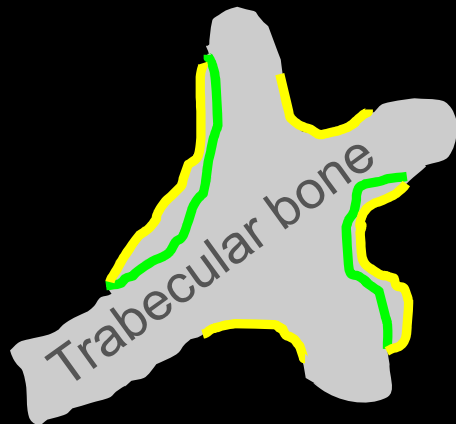
# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Mineralizing Surface/Bone Surface (MS/BS)
    - The extent of bone surface actively mineralizing



# Dynamic Histomorphometry

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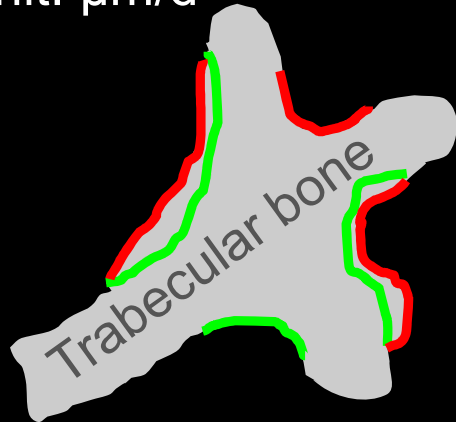


- MS/BS
  - report actual value (zero is proper)



# Dynamic Histomorphometry

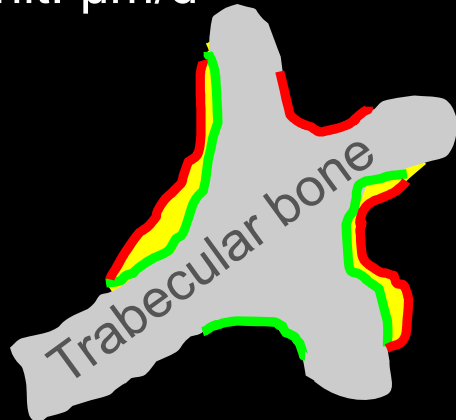
- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Mineral apposition rate (MAR) =  $\text{Ir.L.Th}/\text{Ir.L.T}$ 
    - The distance between the midpoints or between the corresponding edges of two consecutive labels (Interlabel thickness, Ir.L.Th), divided by the time between the midpoints of the labeling periods
  - Unit:  $\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$





# Dynamic Histomorphometry

- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Mineral apposition rate (MAR) =  $\text{Ir.L.Th}/\text{Ir.L.T}$ 
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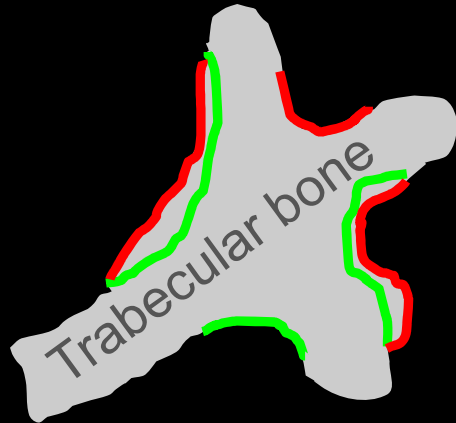


- MAR:
  - report “missing value” when no double labels
  - the option of assigning (imputing) a minimum value to MAR
    - » 0.1  $\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$  or 0.3  $\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$  (lowest measurable average value)
  - report actual data but with notes with insufficient double labels



# Dynamic Histomorphometry

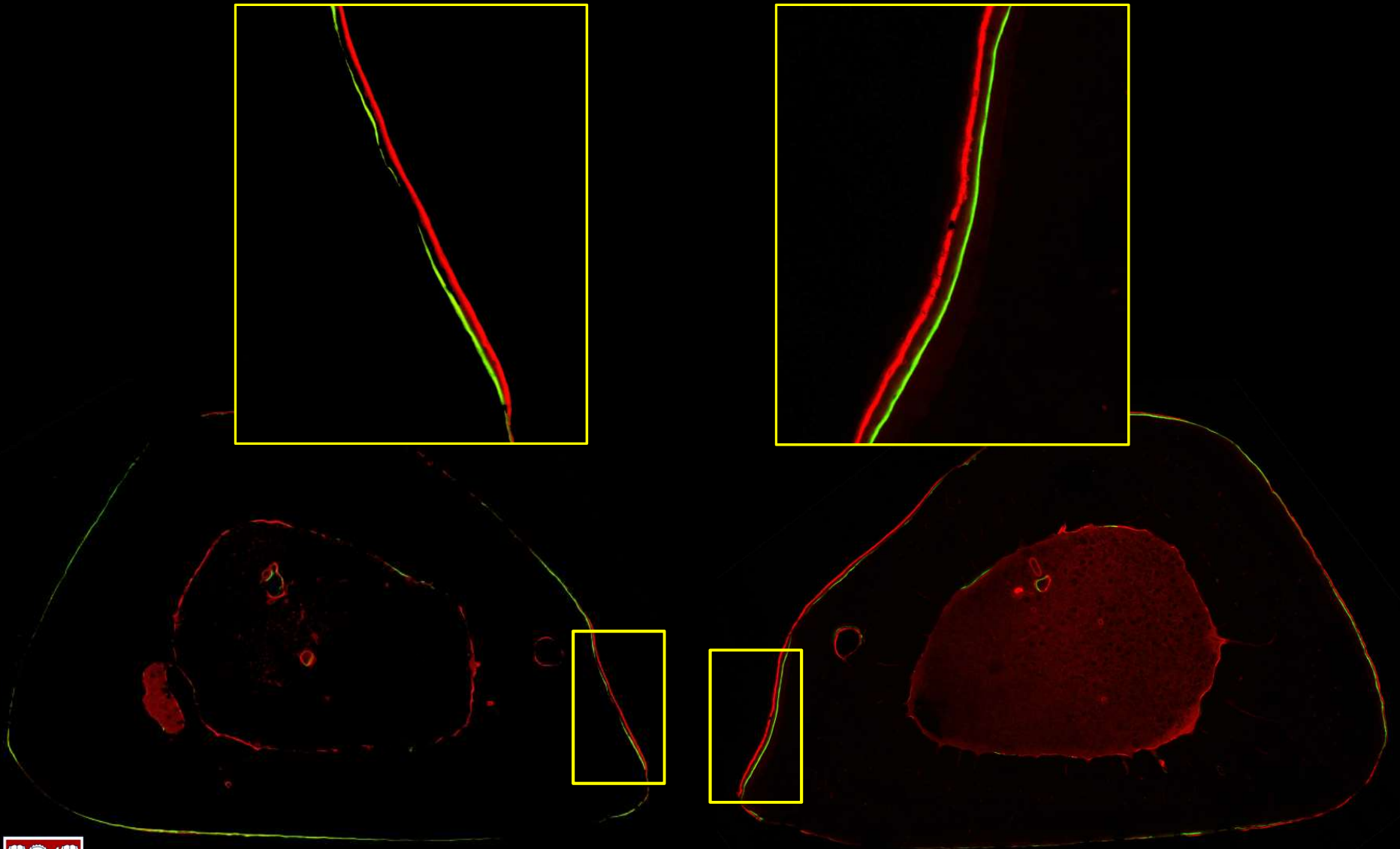
- Dynamic histomorphometry analyses
  - Parameters: Bone formation rate (BFR/BS) =  $MAR * (MS/BS)$
  - Unit:  $\mu\text{m}^3/\mu\text{m}^2/\text{d}$



- BFR/BS:
  - report “missing value” when no double labels
  - report actual data but with notes with insufficient double labels

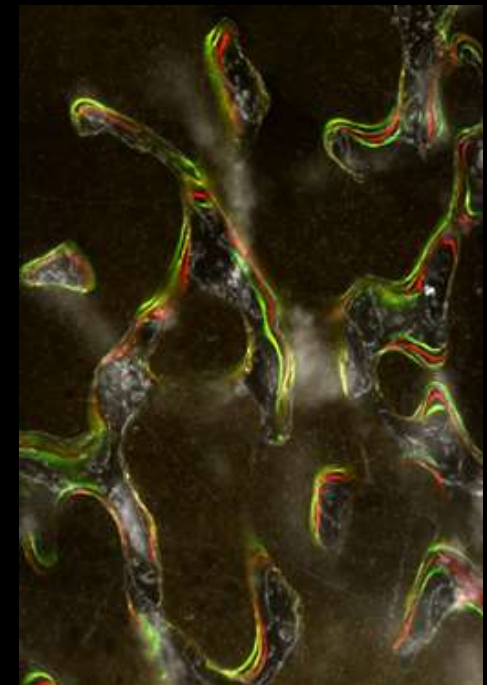


# Dynamic Histomorphometry



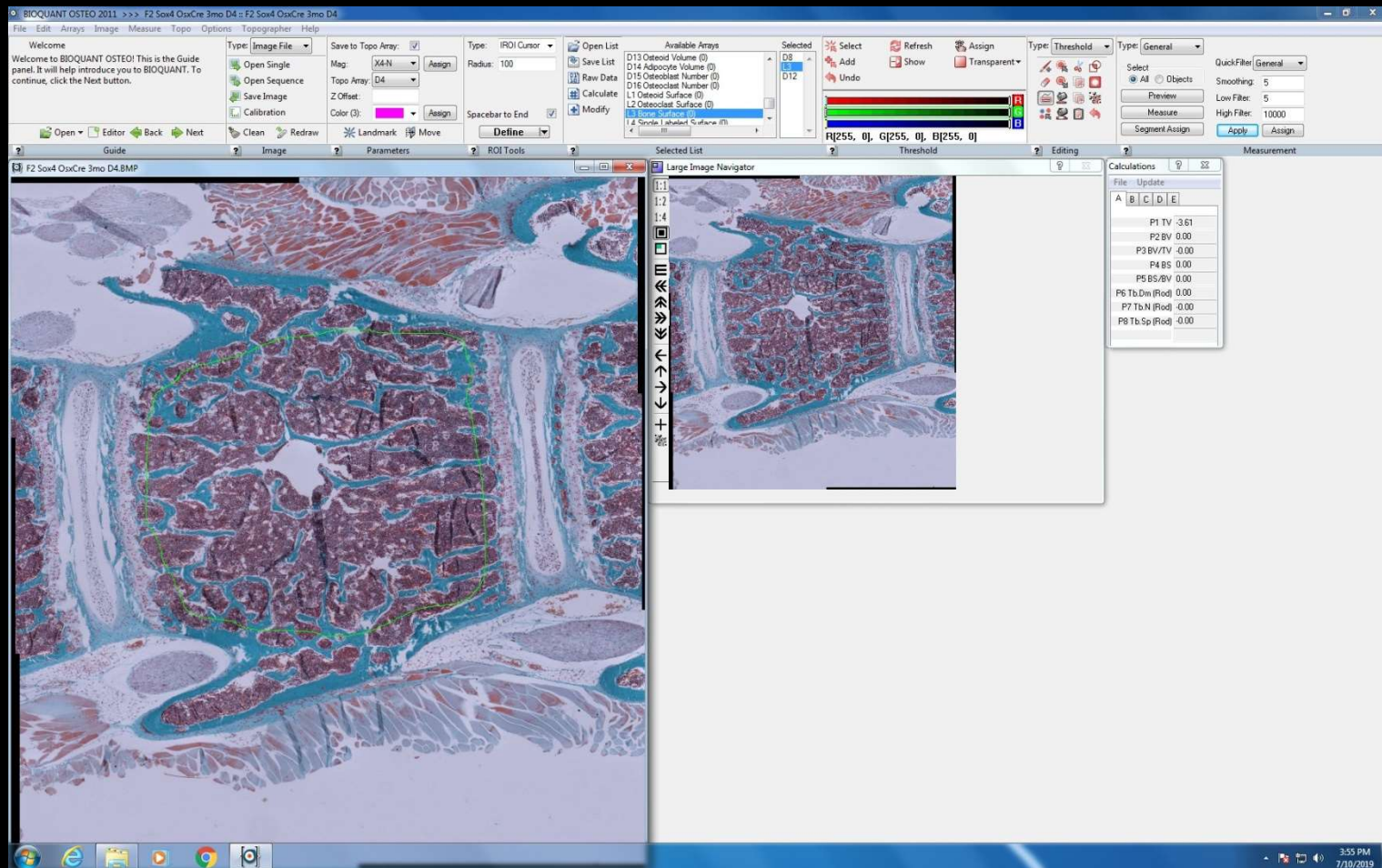
# Alternative Methods

- Plastic (methylmethacrylate) embedding/sectioning
  - mineralized (undecalcified) bone
  - 8 $\mu$ m section (dynamic histomorphometry)
  - 5 $\mu$ m section (static histomorphometry)
- Cons
  - 10-14 days to process the samples (ready to section)
  - difficult to section (wrinkling)
- Frozen sectioning with tape technique
  - 2-3 days to process the samples
  - relatively easy to section
  - only for dynamic histomorphometry



# Analysis Software

- ImageJ software
- Bioquant Osteo software
  - PCMD Histology Core



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# Questions?



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