

Biobanking of processed mice brains

Created on: 14-02-2020 - Last modified on: 04-03-2020

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SCOPE OF THE METHOD

| The Method relates to | Animal health, Human health |
|---|---|
| The Method is situated in | Basic Research, Translational - Applied Research |
| Type of method | In vitro - Ex vivo |
| Species from which cells/tissues/organs are derived | Mouse, human |
| Type of cells/tissues/organs | Brain |

DESCRIPTION

Method keywords

biobanking frozen tissue paraffin blocks brain slices mouse IHC and IF stainings

Scientific area keywords

neuropathology tissue biobanking biochemistry genetics and transcriptomics

Method description

Brain from treated and not treated mice is collected after death. Tissue is fixed in 4% PFA for 4 days. After specific cutting (ex. L and R hemisphere) tissue is placed in a cassette. Cassette is placed in Tissue Processor (where water from the tissue is removed and replaced with paraffin). Brain is embedded in paraffin. After paraffin block is ready it can be cut with microtome and slides can be stained or stored. In this method tissue from different mouse strains, different age, treated or not treated mice can be processed and stored for future applications/projects. Slides can be used for different kinds of stainings even years after collecting of the tissue.

Lab equipment

PFA 4% ; Perfusion equipment ; Paraffin ; Tissue Processor ; Tissue embedding equipment ; Microtome.

Method status

History of use Internally validated

PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

Advantages

Collected, processed and sliced tissue from one mouse can be used for many different projects.

Challenges

Big challenge for this method is collecting enough tissue from enough number of mice at different age.

Space for collected tissue (blocks and slides).

Modifications

Biobanking can be used for any type of tissue and any kind of lab animal. Another alternative method to replace studies on murine disease models for pathological features is the use of human autopsy tissue that allows to study a disease as well, which is collected in ethically approved recruitment projects. Alternatively, frozen tissue/lysates not entirely needed for a distinct study can also be kept frozen in the biobank for further experiments.

Future & Other applications

Centralized Animal Biobank may potentially decrease number of animal used in experiments.

REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

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