HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF MUCOPOLYSSACHARIDES IN STOMACH OF BUFFALO (BUBALUS-BUBALIS)

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ABSTRACT

Ten samples of baffula stomach including rumen, reticulum, omasum Abomasum were collected from slaughter of Basrah. Tissue sections were done and stained with alcian blue and acridin orange dyes then photographed by light and fluorescent microscope. The histochemical study showed that all four parts of stomach consist of mucosa, submucosa, muscular and serosal layer. The histochemical study showed that mucopolysaccharides distributed in all histological layers but with high density in the mucosal layer.

INTRODUCTION

The Buffalo (Bubalus-bubalis) were used to study because of economic benefit to the people of marshes. The histochemical comparative studies reveals the presence of similar complexes of polysaccharides (glicoconjugates) in stomach of apes, dogs, cats, desert rats, bobons, rabbits, pigs, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice and humans. (1,2). The tegumentary mucosa of deer rumen appeared neutral mucopolyssaccharides from 67 days. (3).

In the ruminant, ruminal fermentation transforms most of the polysaccharides of cell wall, all of the intracellular carbohydrates present in the forge in to short-chain volatile fatty acids, which are then absorbed by the rumen epithelium (4).

The carbohydrates of plant tissues are primarily polysaccharides, cellulose, humicellulose, pectins, fructans and starches, with minor amounts of other compounds (5).

The aim of the study is to demonstration of mucopolyssacharides using light and fluorescent microscope.
MATERIAL AND METHOD

Ten samples of buffalo stomach (rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum) were collected from slaughter house of Basrah, the samples were fixed in 10% formalin, washing, dehydration, clearing, infiltration, embedding, and sectioning were done. The sections were stained with the following dyes:
1- Acridin orange dye and photographed under fluorescent microscopy using excitation light of 500 micron. according to (6).
2- Alcian blue dye and photographed under light microscope. (7).

RESULTS

The study showed that all four regions of stomach (rumen, omasum, reticulum and abomasum) consist of four histological layers (mucosa, submucosa, muscular layer and serosa). This mucosa of rumen characterized by papillae which are different in length, while the mucosa of reticulum involved several fold. The mucosa of omasum contain papillae while mucosa of abomasums characterized by presence of several gastric pit fig (1,2,3,4). The histochemical study using light microscope showed that mucopolysacharides distributed in all histological layer but in higher density in the mucosal layer in all four parts of stomach (rumen, reticulum, omasum, and, abomasum). fig (1,2,3,4)
On the other hand the Histochemical study using fluorescent microscope showed that mucopolyssacharides distributed in all histological layers but in higher density in the mucosal layer. fig (5,6,7,8).
Fig. (1): Section of rumen shows presence of mucopolysacharides in rumen tissue, denser in mucous layer, (A) Mucosa layer (B) Submucosa layer (C) Muscular layer (Alcin blue 400X)

Fig. (2): Section of reticulum shows presence of mucopolysacharides in reticulum tissue, denser in mucous layer, (A) Mucosa layer (B) Submucosa layer (C) Muscular layer (Alcin blue 400X)
Fig. (3 ): Section of Omasum shows presence of mucopolysaccharides in omasum tissue, denser in mucos layer, (A) mucosa layer (B) submucosa layer (C) Muscular layer (alcian blue 400X)

Fig. (4): Section of abomasums shows presence of mucopolyssacharides in abomasums tissue, denser in mucous layer, (A) mucosa layer (B) submucosa layer (C) muscular layer (D) serosa layer (alcian blue 400X)
Fig. (5): Section of rumen shows presence of mucopolyssacharides in rumen tissue, denser in mucous layer (acridin orange 400X)

Fig. (6): Section of reticulum shows presence of mucopolyssacharides in reticulum tissue, denser in mucous layer (acridin orange) 40X
DISCUSSION

The results showed that all four parts of Buffalo Stomach consist of four histological layers (mucosa, submucosa, muscular and serosa), this results coincided with finding of (8) in Camel, (9) in sheep.
Our Results showed that mucopolyssacharides distributed in all histological layers of stomach with high densities in the mucosal layer, this result is agreement with result of (10) on their study on Red deer and (11) in sheep. Several authors described the presence of mucopolyssacharide in the rumen, reticulum, omasum, of cattle and the fore stomach of sheep. (12).

The mucopolyssacharide formed a resistant mucosal barrier to protect the mucosal epithelium from acid and enzyme secreted by glands. (13).

The secretion of mucopolyssacharides containing sugar residue in gastric epithelium may serve protect the stomach epithelium from auto digestion caused by HCL enzymes (14).

REFERENCES


