Histochemical studies on gut associated lymphoid tissue of pig (Sus scrofa)

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Abstract
In the present study, in the duodenum, goblet cells and glands of lamina propria showed strong reaction for PAS-AB whereas glands of lamina propria and submucosa showed strong PAS reaction and the connective fibers of submucosa and lamina propria showed moderate reaction for PAS-AB. In the jejunum, the goblet cells of villous epithelium showed strong positive reaction for PAS and PAS-AB whereas glands of lamina propria also showed strong PAS-AB reaction. In ileum, goblet cells showed strong reaction to PAS and PAS-AB whereas glands of lamina propria, connective tissue of lamina propria and inter follicular connective tissue of submucosa showed strong positive reaction for PAS-AB and moderate reaction to PAS. In ileocecal patch, colon, rectum, the glands of lamina propria showed strong reaction for PAS and PAS-AB and the connective tissue of lamina propria and submucosa of ileocecal patch and connective tissue of submucosa of rectum showed moderate reaction for PAS-AB. But, other areas were devoid of acid mucopolysaccharides in the colon in the present study.

Keywords: intestine, lymphoid follicles, mucopolysaccharides, pig

Introduction
Gut associated lymphoid tissue is a major component of the immune system which plays an important role in protecting the animal body from the invasion of pathogens through the gut. The pigs are mostly fed on garbage and other waste materials. But pigs are more resistant to many of the viral and bacterial diseases when compared to other domestic animals. In pigs, the major component of gut associated lymphoid tissue is Peyer’s patches (Nickel et al., 1979)[1]. These Peyer’s patches contain secondary lymphoid tissue that mounts the immune responses against the ingested antigens (Binns and Licence, 1985)[2]. A thorough knowledge of the Gut Associated Lymphoid Tissue (GALT) is very essential to gain a comprehensive knowledge on the gut immunology and to form a basis for the interpretation of various pathological conditions of the gut. Hence, the present work has been undertaken to explore the histochemistry of the GALT in pigs.

Materials and Methods
The present study was conducted on gut associated lymphoid tissue of 18 exotic pigs and 15 desi pigs. The tissue samples were collected from pigs which were slaughtered at AICRP on pigs, Tirupati and also from local slaughter houses in Tirupati. The tissue samples were fixed in 10% Neutral Buffered Formalin. Later these samples were processed for paraffin sections (Singh and Sulochana, 1997)[3]. About 5-6 μm thick paraffin sections were obtained and subjected to PAS method for neutral mucopolysaccharides and PAS-AB for acid mucopolysaccharides (Singh and Sulochana, 1997)[3].

Results and Discussion
In the present study, neutral mucopolysaccharides were noted in the duodenum, the glands of lamina propria and submucosa and they showed strong PAS reaction (Fig.1). Similarly, Parveen et al. (2017)[4] noted strong PAS activity in the crypts especially in the goblet cells in the duodenum of goat. Ohwada and Suzuki (1992)[5] in goat, sheep and cattle, Maruti (2017)[6] in sheep and goat, also noted strong PAS reaction in goblet cells of villi and in Brunner’s glands.
Similarly, Andleeb et al. (2009) noted strong reaction for PAS in the Brunner’s glands of duodenum of gaddi goat and moderate PAS reaction in crypts.

In jejunum and ileum, the goblet cells of villous epithelium showed strong positive reaction for PAS which is an indicative of presence of neutral mucopolysaccharides (Fig. 2). Further, the inter follicular region showed moderate quantities of neutral mucopolysaccharides. Similarly, Parveen et al. (2017) in goat, Maruti (2017) in sheep and goat noted strong PAS activity in the crypts and goblet cells of villi epithelium of jejunum. Kapoor and Singh (2015) noted that the villous epithelium just above the dome had strong activity for neutral mucopolysaccharides in the ileum of sheep.

In the present study, in duodenum and jejunum, the goblet cells of the villi and the glands of lamina propria consisted of acid mucopolysaccharides and showed strong reaction for PAS-AB. The connective tissue fibers of submucosa and lamina propria also showed moderate reaction for PAS-AB. Andleeb et al. (2009) observed mild reaction for alcian blue in the crypts of duodenum in gaddi goat. Parveen et al. (2017) stated that the goblet cells of villous epithelium showed PAS-AB activity but columnar cells showed weak reaction towards the PAS-AB in the duodenum of goat. Kapoor and Singh (2015) in jejunum of buffalo calves noted strong PAS-AB reaction in goblet cells of villi and in intestinal glands, whereas capsule and germinal centre of lymphoid follicle were weakly positive for PAS-AB.

In ileum, the goblet cells of villi showed the presence of acid mucopolysaccharides (Fig. 5). The glands and connective tissue of lamina propria and inter follicular connective tissue of submucosa showed strong positive reaction for acid mucopolysaccharides. But, other areas were devoid of acid mucopolysaccharides in the intestinal wall of pig. Parveen et al. (2015) noted PAS-AB positive reaction in the goblet cells of villi but the lamina muscularis did not showed any reaction.
in ileum of sheep. Kapoor and Singh (2015) noted that the intestinal glands were strongly positive for acid mucopolysaccharides, whereas capsule and centre of lymphoid follicles were weakly positive in ileum of buffalo calves.

Fig 5: Photomicrograph of ileum showing intense PAS-AB reaction in the goblet cells of the villous epithelium (arrow). (PAS-AB X 40)

V - Villi, LF - Lymphoid follicle, G - Goblet cell.
In the ileocaecal junction, colon and rectum, the glands of lamina propria showed strong positive reaction for acid mucopolysaccharides (Fig.6). The connective tissue of lamina propria and submucosa of ileocaecal junction and connective tissue of submucosa of rectum showed moderate reaction for PAS-AB. But, other areas were devoid of acid mucopolysaccharides in the colon in the present study. Kapoor and Singh (2016) noted that the glands within lymphoid tissue were strongly positive for acid mucopolysaccharides whereas, centre of the lymphoid tissue showed weak to negligible alcinophilic reaction in colon of buffalo calves.

Fig 6: Photomicrograph of colon showing intense PAS-AB reaction in the glands of lamina propria (arrow). (PAS-AB X 40)

GLP - Lamina propria glands, LF - Lymphoid follicle, TM - Tunica muscularis.

Conclusion
The above findings, suggested that the high concentration of neutral and acid mucopolysaccharides in duodenum, jejunum and ileum, was indicative of role of small intestine in digestion and absorption of carbohydrates.

References
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