

# Protocol: Immunohistochemistry staining of frozen sections (IHC-Fr)

This protocol is a general guide for formaldehyde-based fixation, cryostat sectioning, and fluorescent staining of frozen tissue samples. Staining conditions for specific antibody must be optimized according to different antigens of interest.

## Loading Control

### For tissue preparation and cryosectioning

- PBS
- 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)/PBS
- 30% sucrose/PBS
- OCT
- Mold
- Dry ice
- Coated slides (poly-L-Lysine)
- Frozen tissue sections
- Hydrophobic barrier pen for immunohistochemistry (GTX22601)
- Primary antibodies
- Secondary antibodies
- Blocking buffer: 5% normal animal serum + 0.5% Triton X-100 in PBS
- DAPI (GTX16206) or Fluoroshield™ with DAPI (GTX30920)

## PROTOCOL

### I. Tissue preparation and fixation:

- Fix tissue by perfusing the animal with freshly prepared 4% PFA/PBS or by immersing the dissected tissue in 4% PFA/PBS for 4-24 hours at room temperature.

Note: The temperature and time for fixation need to be optimized experimentally depending on the tissue type and size.

- Cryoprotect the tissue by incubating the tissue with 30% sucrose/PBS solution and allow it to sink to the bottom of the vial.

Note: The larger the tissue, the longer time it takes to sink.

- Remove excess sucrose from tissue and place tissue in the center of mold filled with OCT.
- Orient the OCT-embedded tissue into the desired position in the mold.
- Freeze the tissue block on dry ice.
- Store the tissue block at -80° C until ready for sectioning.

Note: Tissue blocks can be stored at -80° C for 6-12 months if necessary.

### II. Tissue sectioning using cryostat

- Move the embedded tissue block from freezer to the cryostat machine and allow its temperature to equilibrate in the cryostat chamber for approximately 30 minutes.
- Adhere tissue block to specimen disc using OCT.
- Cut the tissue in 5-20  $\mu\text{m}$  thick sections (usually 7 $\mu\text{m}$ , thickness should be determined experimentally).
- Mount tissue sections onto coated slides (usually poly-L-lysine coated) by placing the cold sections onto warm slides.
- Slides can be stored for 6-12 months at -80° C until ready for staining.

### III. Fluorescent staining of frozen sections

- Take slides with sections out from freezer and thaw at room temperature for 10-20 minutes.
- Wash slides with PBS for three times, each for 5 minutes.
- (Optional) Perform antigen retrieval if necessary.  
Be aware that many antigen retrieval techniques may be too harsh for frozen sections. The optimal method of antigen retrieval must be determined experimentally.

- Surround each tissue section with a hydrophobic barrier using a marking pen (GTX22601).
- Block the slides with blocking buffer (PBS with 5% serum and 0.5% Triton X-100) at room temperature for 1 hour.

Note: We recommend using serum from the species the secondary antibody was raised in.

- Incubate the slides with primary antibody diluted in blocking buffer at 4° C overnight.  
Note: Keep the slides in a humidified sealed chamber during overnight incubation to prevent slides drying out.
- Wash slides with PBS three times, each for 5 minutes.
- Incubate the slides with secondary antibody diluted in blocking buffer at room temperature for 1 hour.

Note: Keep slides in dark from this step if using fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibodies.

- Wash slides with PBS three times, each for 5 minutes.
- Mount the slides with Fluoroshield™ with DAPI anti-fade mounting medium (GTX30920) and cover with coverslips.

#### *Alternative method for nucleus staining and mounting:*

9-1. Incubate the slides in 0.1-1 µg/mL Hoechst or DAPI (GTX16206) for 5 minutes.

9-2. Wash with PBS twice before mounting.

9-3. Mount the slides with coverslips using anti-fade FluoroGel mounting medium (GTX28214).

- Seal the edges of the coverslip with nail polish and let it dry.

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