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Characterizing Morphological heterogeneity in Porcine hepatocytes

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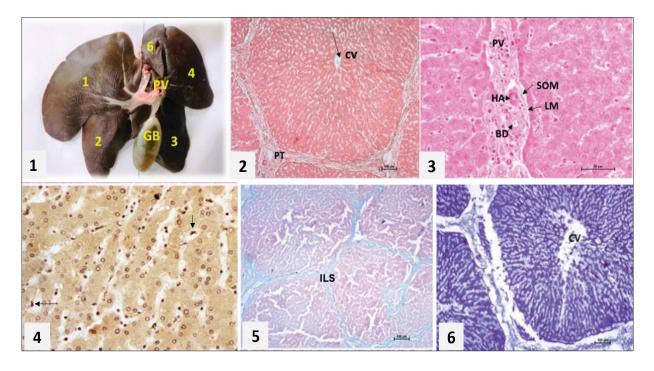


Fig. 1. Liver of pig showing various lobes (1) Left lateral (2) Left medial (3) Right medial (4) Right lateral (5) Quadrate (6) Caudate, GB - Gall bladder and PV -Portal vein, Fig. 2. Photomicrographs of paraffin sections showing Lobule with central vein (CV) and portal triad area (PT). H& E, Bar 100, Fig. 3. Photomicrograph of paraffin section showing portal triad area with space of Mall (SOM), Limiting membrane (LM), portal vein (PV), hepatic artery (HA) and bile duct (BD). H & E Bar = 400, Fig. 4. Photomicrograph of paraffin section showing Immunopositive reactivity of Kupffercells (arrow) in sinusoidsin periportal area. Bar 400, Fig. 5. Photomicrograph of paraffin section showing reaction of acid mucopolysaccharides in interlobular septum (ILS). Periodic Acid Schiff- Alcian blue, Bar-100, Fig. 6. Photomicrograph of paraffinsection showing basic Protein reaction in hepatocytes around Central vein (CV). Bromphenol Blue, Bar = 100

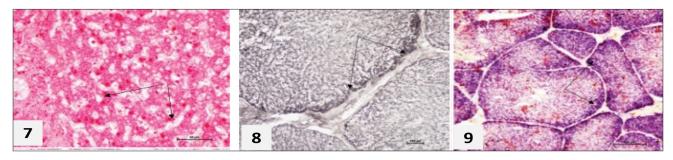


Fig. 7. Photomicrograph of paraffin section showing deposition of glycogen (arrow) in hepatocytes. Best carmine method, Bar = 400 , Fig. 8. Photomicrograph of cryostat section showing strong reaction of phospholipids (arrow) toward periportal area. Acid hematin Bar -200, Fig. 9. Photomicrograph of cryostat section showing strong activity of AKPase in periportal hepatocytes (arrow). Azo dy Method, Bar=100

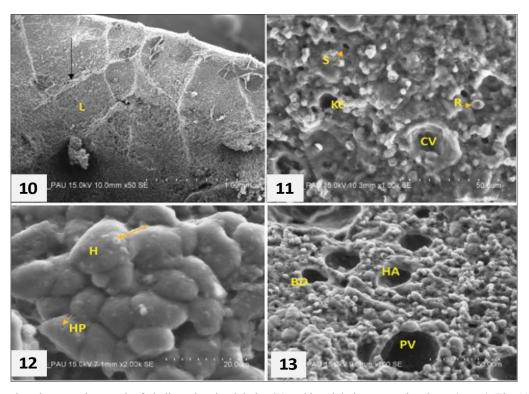


Fig. 10. Scanning electron micrograph of pig liver showing lobules (L) and interlobular connective tissue (arrow), Fig. 11. Scanning electron micrograph of pig liver showing Kupffer cells (KC), Central vein (CV), Opening of sinusoids (S) and RBC'S (R), Fig. 12. Scanning electron micrograph of pig liver showing Hepatocytes (H) with blebs (arrow) and hepatic pores (HP), Fig. 13. Scanning electron micrograph of pig liver showing portal triad area with portal vein (PV), bile duct (BD) and hepatic artery (HA).