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The Golgi Elements in the Epithelial Cells of the Epidermis of *Lumbricus terrestris*. L. Examined Refractometrically by Phase-Contrast Microscope

Struktury Golgiego w komórkach nabłonkowych naskórka dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.) badane refraktometrycznie w mikroskopie fazowo-kontrastowym

Строение внутриклеточного аппарата Гольджи в эпителиальных клетках эпидермиса у дождевого черва (*Lumbricus terrestris* L), изучаемое рефрактометрически под фазовоконтрастным микроскопом

The investigations carried out by Hancox and Kruszynski (1956), Kruszynski (1957), Kruszynski and Ostrowski (1959), and Grzycki (1958, 1959) indicate that the Golgi structure may be observed by phase-contrast microscope, in fixed and unstained cells, by mounting the sections in media of known RI. Kruszynski observed the Golgi elements in α -cells of the adenopituitary. Kruszynski and Ostrowski found the Golgi elements in the cells of the intestinal epithelium of the mouse. Grzycki examined the Golgi elements in the fixed cells of the proximal convoluted tubulus of the kidneys of the frog. Using different refractive indices of the media under examination, Grzycki succeeded in changing the phase contrast of cellular structures and determined their differentiation and refractometric values.

Grzycki obtained the best phase negative pictures of the Golgi elements by using media of 1.4417 and 1.4951, whereas the phase positive results were obtained in the media of RI = 1.5791 and RI = 1.6573. The change of the phase took place between RI = 1.5328 and RI = 1.5569, the RI = 1.5459 being considered by the author as the neutral phase. In his examinations Grzycki drew attention to the

influence of different fixatives on the morphology of the Golgi structure, and he detected the basic difference on fixing the sections in 10 per cent neutral formol, absolute alcohol, alcohol formol and Helly's fluid. This latter seems to be the most appropriate fixative for the Golgi structure, examined refractometrically by phase-contrast microscope.

In my own examinations on the position and morphology of the Golgi elements in the epithelial cells of the epidermis of *Lumbricus terrestris* L. I used media with the refractive indices: 1.4953, 1.4983, 1.5037, 1.5328, 1.5441, 1.5688, 1.5831, and 1.6161.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The examinations were carried out on the earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.), collected in gardens. The sections, including 35—65 segment of its body, were fixed in alcohol formol; then they were dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Thin 3—5 μ sections were deparaffinized in p-xylene and, unstained, examined under a Zeiss Lumipan phase-contrast microscope, by oil immersion objective Ph 90/1.25.

The Golgi structure was observed after mounting the sections in media of known RI: toluene (RI = 1.4953), benzene (RI = 1.4983), o-xylene (RI = 1.5037), acetophenone (RI = 1.5328), benzaldehyde (RI = 1.5441), o-toluidine (RI = 1.5688), aniline (RI = 1.5831), and quinoline (RI = 1.6161). The RI values of the media used for examinations were determined with a Zeiss Abbe-Refractometer, Model G under an electric bulb, at room temperature + 18°C.

MY OWN INVESTIGATIONS

During the refractometric investigations concerned with the position and morphology of the Golgi structure in the epithelial cells of the epidermis of *Lumbricus terrestris* L. I used media of known RI ranging from 1.49 to 1.61.

Numerous observations, carried out by phase-contrast microscopy, revealed that the best phase negative pictures were obtained by mounting the sections in toluene and benzene, the best phase positive pictures being obtained by using quinoline as a medium (Figs. 2 and 4). Mounting the sections in media, the refractive indices of which ranged between 1.5037 for o-xylene, and 1.5688 for o-toluidine, resulted in giving pictures less pronounced, which pointed out to a possible decrease in contrast phases.

The phase negative and phase positive Golgi elements, observed in the epithelium cells, were always located in the supranuclear region presenting a typical Golgi network, consisting of a netlike reticulum or banana-shaped rods, which either covered the upper part of the nucleus like a cap, or were placed at a certain distance from it (Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The phase negative or phase positive canaliculi, constituting a netlike reticulum, were thin, whereas the rods were thick, smooth

and crenated (Figs. 3 and 4). These latter might be supposed to consist of granules. The detection of several well-defined granules, side by side with rods, led me to assume that they were disconnected and constituted separate Golgi elements, which might be supposed to conform to the granules of the presubstance reported by Hirsch, or to differentiated Golgi-Thomas spheroid systems.

The position of the Golgi structure and its morphological changeability, especially the variable quantity of granular Golgi elements in separate epithelial cells of the epidermis, give evidence of the phases of the activity cycle of the Golgi structure in the general cell-metabolism.

If the results of research, reported by Hirsch (1939), Worsley (1946), Thomas (1947) and Grzycki (1949), allow us to assume that the Golgi structure is closely connected with the secretory process of the cell, then, without incurring a mistake, a statement may be formed that the polarity of the Golgi structure shows the existence of the active Golgi field in those cells.

EXPLANATIONS OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. The epidermis of the earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). The phase negative rod-like Golgi elements in the supranuclear region. The sections unstained. **Toluene (RI = 1.4953)**. Zeiss Lumipan phase-contrast microscope with oil immersion objective Ph 90/1.25. Ocular K 10x T. Microphot. Practina FX.

Fig. 2. The epidermis of the earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). The phase negative Golgi structure in the supranuclear region. Numerous small and big granular elements and crenated rods are seen. **Benzene (RI = 1.4983)**. Zeiss Lumipan phase-contrast microscope with oil immersion objective Ph 90/1.25. Ocular K 10x T. Microphot. Practina FX.

Fig. 3. The epidermis of the earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). The phase positive rods and granules of the Golgi structure placed at a small distance of the cell. **Aniline (RI = 1.5831)**. Zeiss Lumipan phase-contrast microscope with oil immersion objective Ph 90/1.25. Ocular K 10x T. Microphot. Practina FX.

Fig. 4. The epidermis of the earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). The phase positive rods and granules of the Golgi structure placed at a small distance from the nucleus. **Quinoline (RI = 1.6161)**. Zeiss Lumipan phase-contrast microscope with oil immersion objective Ph 90/1.25. Ocular K 10x T. Microphot. Practina FX

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STRESZCZENIE

Umiejscowienie i morfologia struktur Golgiego w komórkach nabłonkowych naskórka dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L) były badane refraktometrycznie w mikroskopie fazowo-kontrastującym przy użyciu cieczy o znany RI (1,49—1,61). Najlepsze wyniki fazowo ujemne uzyskano przy RI = 1,49, a fazowo dodatnie przy RI = 1,61. Struktury Golgiego umiejscowione w strefie nadjądrowej mają kształty nitek, pałeczek i ziarenek. Umiejscowienie struktur Golgiego i ich zmienność morfotyczna, a przede wszystkim zmieniała ilość ziarnistych elementów w poszczególnych komórkach naskórka wskazują na wieloetapowy proces przemian wewnętrzkomórkowych zachodzących w strukturach Golgiego w okresie czynności produkcyjnej.

OBJAŚNIENIA RYCIN

Ryc. 1. Naskórek dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L). Fazowo ujemne pałeczkowe struktury Golgiego w strefie nadjądrowej. Preparaty nie barwione. **Toluen (RI = 1.4953)**. Mikroskop fazowo-kontrastowy Lumipan Zeiss. Obiektyw immersyjny Ph 90/1.25. Okular K 10x T. Mikrofot. Practina FX.

Ryc. 2. Naskórek dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L). Fazowo ujemne struktury Golgiego w strefie nadjądrowej. Liczne małe i duże elementy ziarniste oraz różańcowate pałeczki. **Benzyl (RI = 1.4983)**. Mikroskop fazowo-kontrastowy Lumipan Zeiss. Obiektyw immersyjny Ph 90/1.25. Okular K 10x T. Mikrofot. Practina FX.

Ryc. 3. Naskórek dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L). Fazowo dodatnie pałeczki i ziarenka Golgiego umiejscowione są w strefie nadjądrowej komórki. **Anilina (RI = 1.5831)**. Mikroskop fazowo-kontrastowy Lumipan Zeiss. Obiektyw immersyjny Ph 90/1.25. Okular K 10x T. Mikrofot. Practina FX.

Ryc. 4. Naskórek dżdżownicy (*Lumbricus terrestris* L). Fazowo dodatnie pałeczki i ziarenka Golgiego umiejscowione w nieznacznej odległości od jądra komórki. **Chinolina (RI = 1.6161)**. Mikroskop fazowo-kontrastowy Lumipan Zeiss. Obiektyw immersyjny Ph 90/1.25. Okular K 10x T. Mikrofot. Practina FX.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Расположение и морфология элементов Гольджи в эпителиальных клетках кожи дождевого червя (*Lumbricus terrestris* L) были изучены автором рефрактометрически под фазовоконтрастным микроскопом при употреблении жидкости с известным РИ (1,49—1,61). Наилучшие фазовоотрицательные результаты были получены при РИ = 1,49, а фазово положительные при РИ = 1,61.

Элементы Гольджи, расположенные в надядерной зоне клеток имеют форму нитей, палочек и зернышек. Локализация элементов Гольджи и их морфотическая изменчивость, а прежде всего непосто-

янное количество гранулярных элементов в отдельных клетках эпидермы, указывают на многофазовый процесс внутриклеточных превращений, происходящих в элементах Гольджи в период продуктивной деятельности клеток.

ОБЪЯСНЕНИЯ К РИСУНКАМ

Рис. 1. Эпидермис дождевого червя (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). Фазово отрицательные палочковидные элементы Гольджи в надъядерной зоне. Препараторы неокрашенные. Толуол (РИ = 1,4953). Фазовоконтрастный микроскоп Люмипан Цейс. Иммерсионный объектив Ph 90/1,25. Окуляр K 10× Т. Микрофот. Practina FX.

Рис. 2. Эпидермис дождевого червя (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). Фазово отрицательные элементы Гольджи в надъядерной зоне. Многочисленные малые и крупные зернистые элементы, а также чётковидные палочки. Бензол (РИ = 1,4983). Фазовоконтрастный микроскоп Люмипан Цейс. Иммерсионный объектив Ph 90/1,25. Окуляр K 10× Т. Микрофот. Practina FX.

Рис. 3. Эпидермис дождевого червя (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). Фазово положительные палочки и зернышки Гольджи расположены в надъядерной зоне клетки. Анилин (РИ = 1,5831). Фазовоконтрастный микроскоп Люмипан Цейс. Иммерсионный объектив Ph 90/1,25. Окуляр K 10× Т. Микрофот. Practina FX.

Рис. 4. Эпидермис дождевого червя (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.). Фазово положительные палочки и зернышки Гольджи расположены на незначительном расстоянии от ядра клетки. Хиналин (РИ = 1,6161). Фазовоконтрастный микроскоп Люмипан Цейс. Иммерсионный объектив Ph 90/1,25. Окуляр K 10× Т. Микрофот. Practina FX.



Fig. 1.

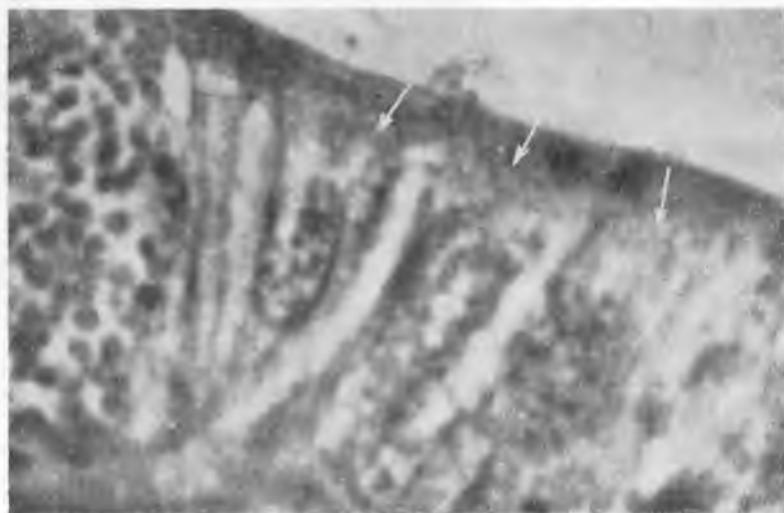


Fig. 2.

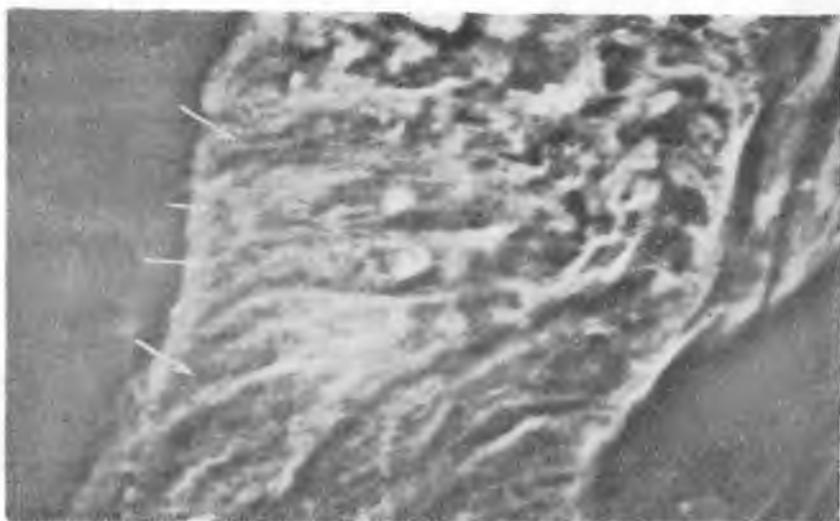


Fig. 3.

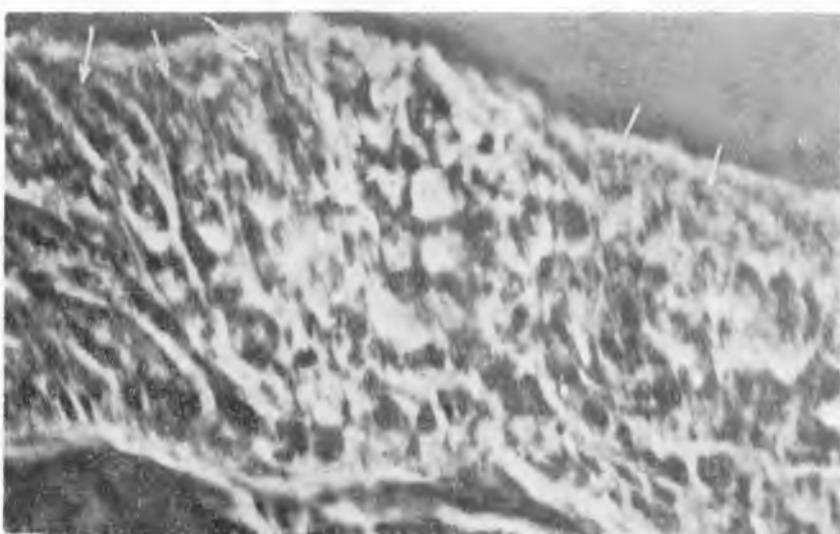


Fig. 4.