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Microanatomy And Histochemistry Of The Foot Of Schistosoma From Radix Luteola Mollusca

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ABSTRACT

Microanatomy and histochemical investigations of foot of *Schistosoma* from *Radix luteola* are pitiful. To date practically any remaining types of freshwater snails have been outfitted, yet Lymnaeid snails have couldn't be contemplated in light of their restricted biology. To cure the circumstance, the current work was considered and primer information on microanatomy and histochemistry of foot of *Schistosoma* from *Radix luteola* has been outfitted. A progression of histochemical procedures uncover the presence of mucous organs in the foot. The foot is made out of columnar epithelial cells exchanging with enormous number of mucocytes.

KEYWORDS

Foot, Microanatomy, Histochemistry, *Schistosoma* from *Radix luteola*, Mucocytes.

INTRODUCTION

The molluscan foot is commonly strong in nature, expelled from the shell, utilized for motion, which typically appears as standard, nonstop skimming. Other than headway, it is additionally associated with different exercises like control of eggs, security and attachment. The molluscan foot has been the subject of pretty much escalated work. Some point by

point examinations have been made previously. The histological portrayal of the foot of *Disk rotundus* was given and the motion by the useful morphology and microanatomy of the head, foot and mantle of *Bulinus tropicus*. Data on the histochemical nature and physiological job of the mucous discharging cells is pitiful.

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

Material was got dried out progressively through 70, 90, 95 and 100% alcohols in each for 24h. Then, at that point, they were cleared in Xylene for 24h and installed in Paraffin wax (M.P 58C) for 2-3 h in the typical way, contingent on the size of the organ. By utilizing microtome the material was segmented dynamically and sagittally going from 7-10 Microns and areas acquired were stained following 2 (or) 3 days in different stains for histological and histochemical studies. Heidenhains Azan and Mallorys triple stains were utilized for histological examinations.

MICROANATOMY

Foot of *Schistosoma* from *Radix luteola*. is commonly a mass that frames the ventral piece of the body and is constant dorsally with the head and instinctive mass. Its ventral surface typically frames a level crawling sole on which the creature moves. The foot for the most part stretches out for velocity and it tends to be withdrawn totally into the shell. Histologically the foot comprises of casing work of entomb binding muscle filaments and connective tissue in which happen numerous organs and blood spaces

The entire main part of the foot is loaded up with parenchymatous tissue with dispersed connective tissue, muscle strands, nerves and blood spaces. Unicellular organs additionally called as mucocytes happen in the epidermis. Mucocytes are available more in number at the ventral edges of the epidermis. These mucocytes are inadequate on the dorsal surface.

They expand up and down the ventral surface of the foot and stretching out to the bottom district. Organ cells type-2 are additionally alluded as the pedal organs. They broaden dorsally underneath the main organ cells and they structure an enormous, smaller, gathering of tubules. The tubules are undeniably stretched, lying just beneath or proximal to the primary kind of organ cells are more limited long and furthermore contain huge number of cells, shaping groups.

CONVERSATION

The foot of *L. luteola* is made out of the epithelial layer, connective tissue and strong layer. The epithelial layer is basic and made out of columnar epithelial and secretory cells. Grenon and Walker, 1971; Trueman and Hodgson, 1990, expressed that the muscle layer is made basically out of collagen filaments and smooth muscle strands. In this review, the histological subtleties of the foot of *Schistosoma* from *Radix luteola* . show an external single epithelium and an edge work of entwining muscle filaments and connective tissue. The foot is an exceptionally glandular construction. The sole is thickly ciliated and comprises of columnar cells and mucocytes sole is thickly ciliated and comprises of columnar cells and mucocytes. The mucocytes are available more in number at the ventral edges of the epidermis and are sparse on the dorsal surface.

By and large, the creature moves with the underside of the foot. The sole organ is the name given to the assortment of sub epithelial organ cells which pour their emissions on the outer layer of the sole on which the creature

moves. A comparable circumstance is conceived in *Lymanea luteola*. Grease is without a doubt the essential job for the back pedal organ cells, foot underside organs and front pedal organ cells and that they may furthermore, take an interest in the development of a defensive sludge layer, may be to fills in as a hindrance for the section of water and explicit particles and restricting specific particle.

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