



Guidelines for identifying and counting somatic cells in cow's milk by EN ISO 13366-1

Pictures Library

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Introduction

These guidelines have been drafted by EURL Milk & Milk Products (MMP), in collaboration with the Dutch NRL MMP (RIKILT Institute of Food Safety) and the German NRL MMP (Max Rübner-Institut) to give clarification and some guidance to NRLs MMP for the implementation of the current Standard EN ISO 13366-1, in the identification and counting of somatic cells in milk.

These guidelines include in particular photographs of slides prepared by EURL MMP and NL-NRL for Direct Microscopic Somatic Cell Count (DMSCC) according to the Standard EN ISO 13366-1. It is important to note that microscope focus is fixed on the images. An accurate counting requires constant adjustment of the microscope's fine focus.

The presence of cells clusters in milk has been discussed within this Working Group. This phenomenon may be due to a severe mastitis and/or an insufficient homogeneity of milk samples during preparation of slides. US/FDA (Fitts and Murphy, 2004) prescribes a method to count clusters of cells. It consists in adjusting the fine focus to determine whether nuclear bridges are present and if cells are surrounded by a visible cytoplasm. According to EN ISO 13366-1, if bridges are obvious and nuclear units are not clearly separated, the cluster must be counted as one cell. This procedure does not take into account the quantity of material that would represent one cell, and implies to be able to clearly identify bridges. These two aspects have been discussed by the Working Group.

The conclusion of the work mentioned in the former paragraph is that some cell pictures are actually controversial and there is a need for clear definitions. For this reason, these guidelines recommend to report only tentative counting results for samples with a high number of clustered (or disintegrated) cells.

Reference papers

- Fitts J. & Murphy S. (2004). Direct microscopic somatic cell count guideline - Rules and examples for counting cells in milk. <https://www.wifss.ucdavis.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/RulesforIdentifyingCellCount.pdf>
- Sarikaya H., Prgomet C., Pfaffl M.W., Bruckmaier R.M, (2004). Differentiation of leukocytes in bovine milk. *Milchwissenschaft* (59), 586-589.
- Zlotnik I. (1947). Types of cells present in cow's milk. *J. Comp. Path.* (57), 196-208.

Reference papers

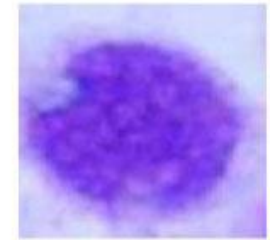
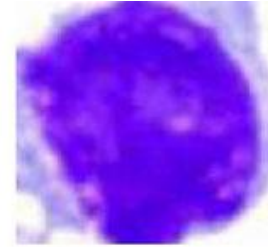
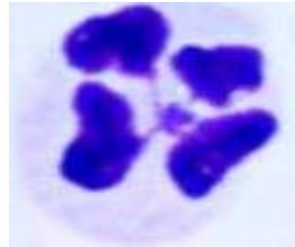
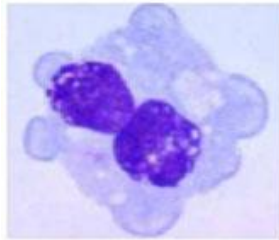
Macrophages

PMNs

Lymphocytes

Epithelial cells

Visual aspect
of stained
somatic cells
from cows



Morphological
characteristics

8-30µm

**Many different
forms of nucleus**

**Cytoplasm
0.5 to 10 x bigger
than nucleus**

10-14µm

**Intensively stained
lobulated nucleus**

**Small cytoplasm,
dense granules**

5-10µm

**Intensively stained
round nucleus**

**Very little
cytoplasm**

10-14µm

Round nucleus

**Cytoplasm weakly
stained**

References

- EN ISO 13366-1/IDF 148-1
- Dr. med. vet. Anke Schröder, Institute for Food Quality and Safety, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Foundation

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Cell isolation and identification

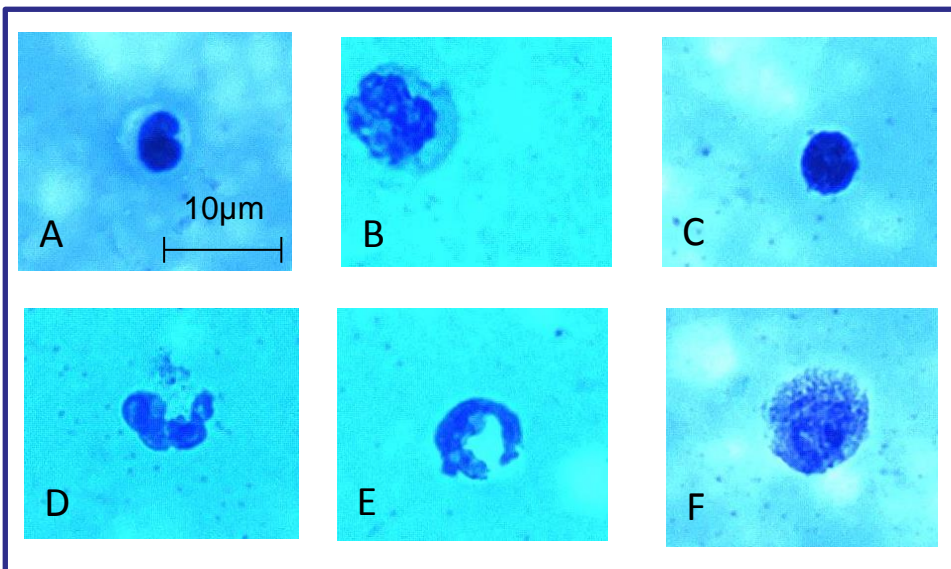


Fig 1: Pictures of somatic cells in raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert staining solution (Fluka, Nr 01375).
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1) x **1000-fold magnification using immersion oil**. Capture software: ARCHIMED. Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France.

- A-C: Lymphocytes (intensively stained round nucleus)
- B: Macrophage (specific form of nucleus/big cytoplasm)
- D-E: Neutrophils (lobulated nucleus)
- F: Epithelial cell (large round nucleus)

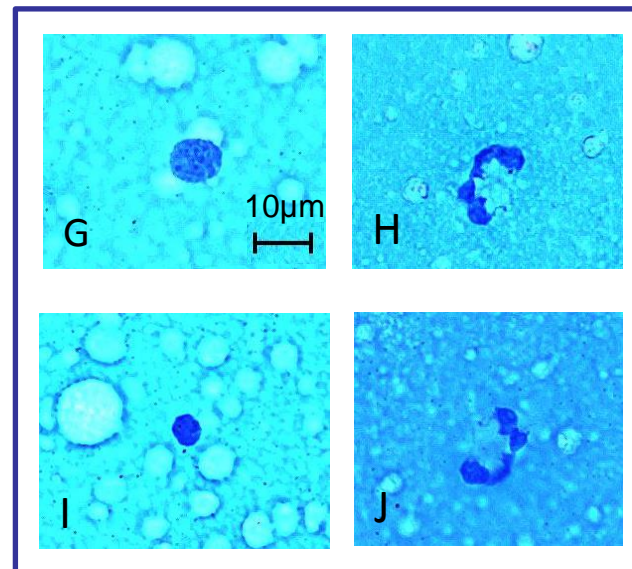
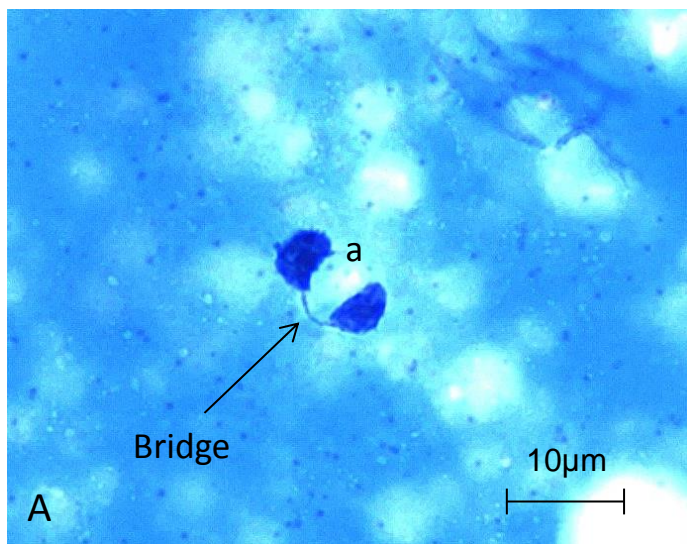


Fig 2: Pictures of somatic cells in raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert staining solution (Fluka, Nr 01375).
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1) x **500-fold magnification**. Capture software: ARCHIMED Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France.

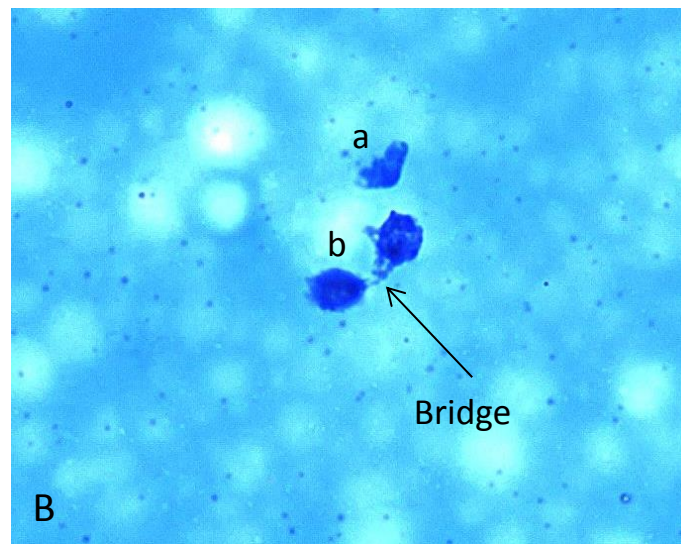
- G: Epithelial cell (round nucleus)
- I : Lymphocyte (intensively stained round nucleus)
- H-J : Neutrophils (lobulated nucleus)

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Specific feature of somatic cells : nuclear bridge



(1 cell)



(2 cells)

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert staining solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)

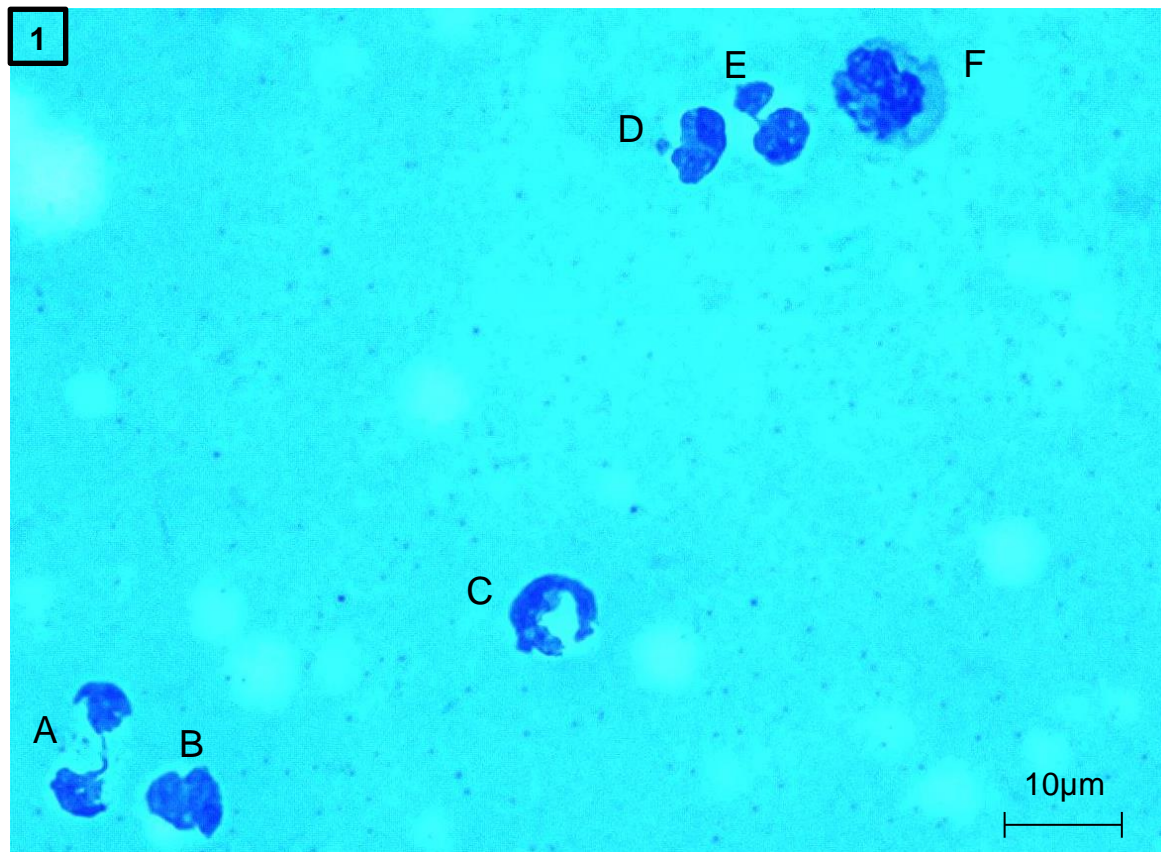
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil

Capture software: ARCHIMED

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Somatic cells counting : x 1000-fold magnification with immersion oil



Count: 6 cells

- 'B-C-D-F' are typical countable cells
- 'A-E' are bi-lobed cells with nuclear bridges, respectively counted as one cell

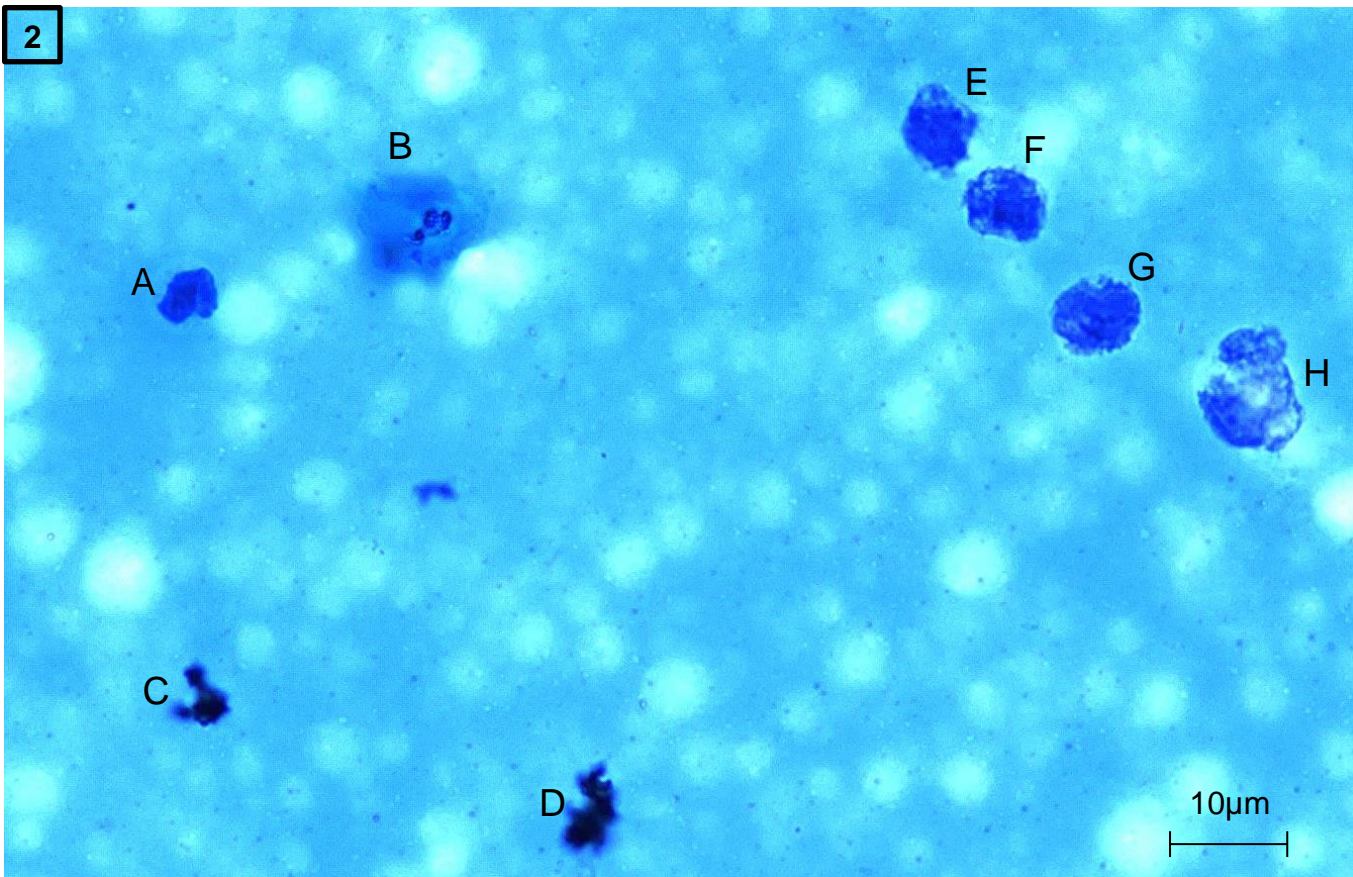
Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)

Capture software: ARCHIMED

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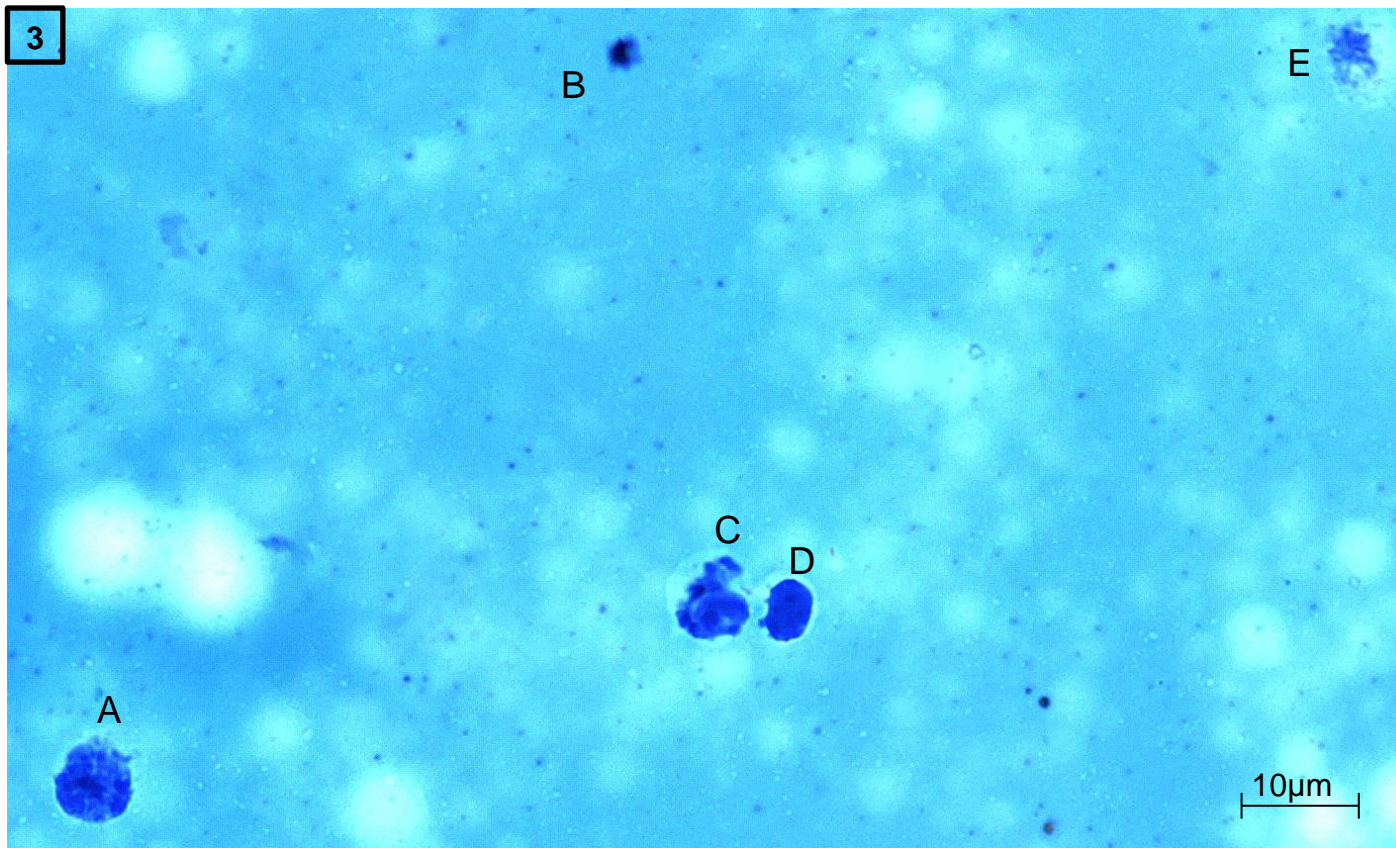


Count: 6 cells

- 'A-E-F-G-H' are typical countable cells
- 'B' is a disintegrating cell, though countable
- 'C-D' are residues of staining solution

Raw cow's milk stained with modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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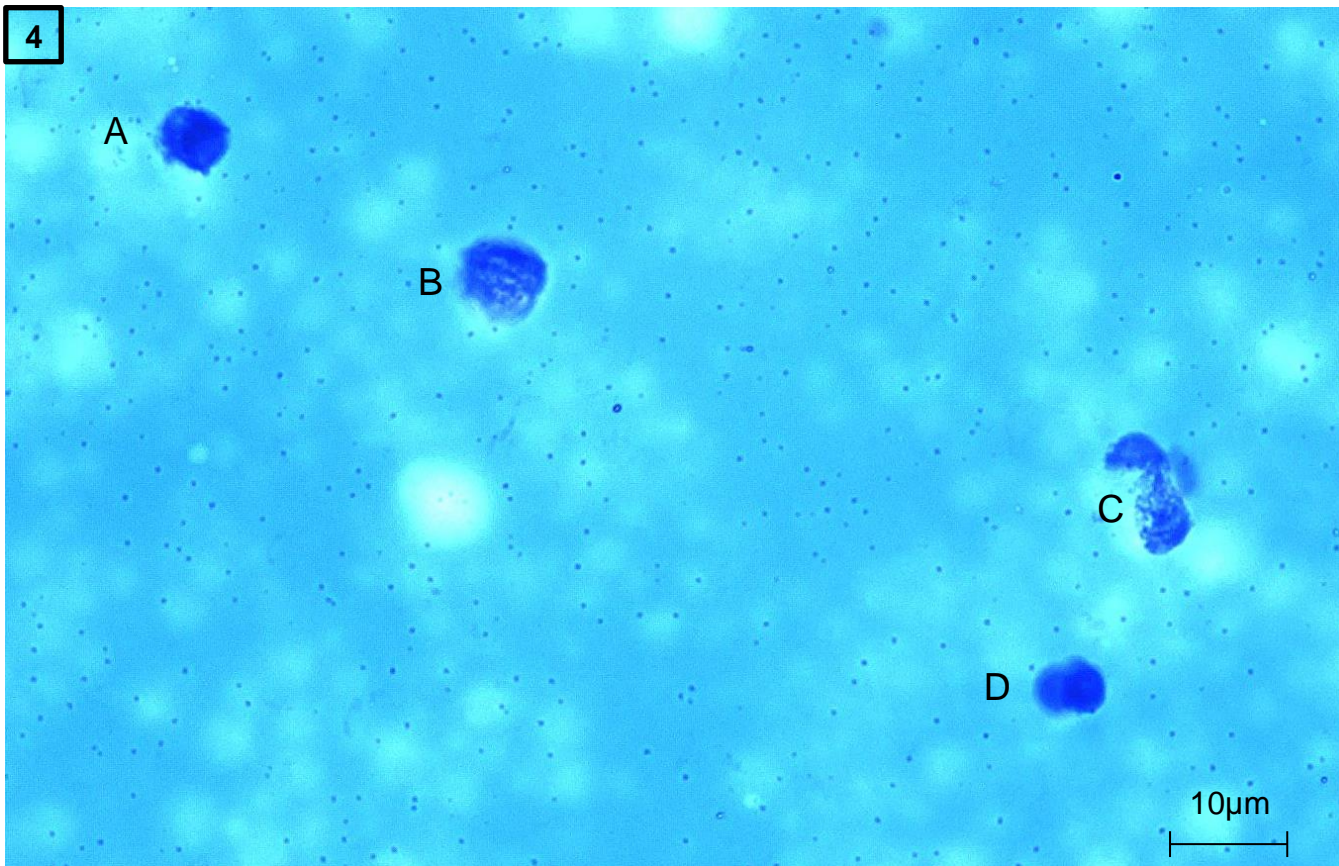


Count: 4 cells

- 'A' is a typical countable cell
- 'C-D' are two countable cells with a visible cytoplasm
- 'B' is a residue of staining solution, not a countable cell
- 'E' is a disintegrating cell with a visible cytoplasm

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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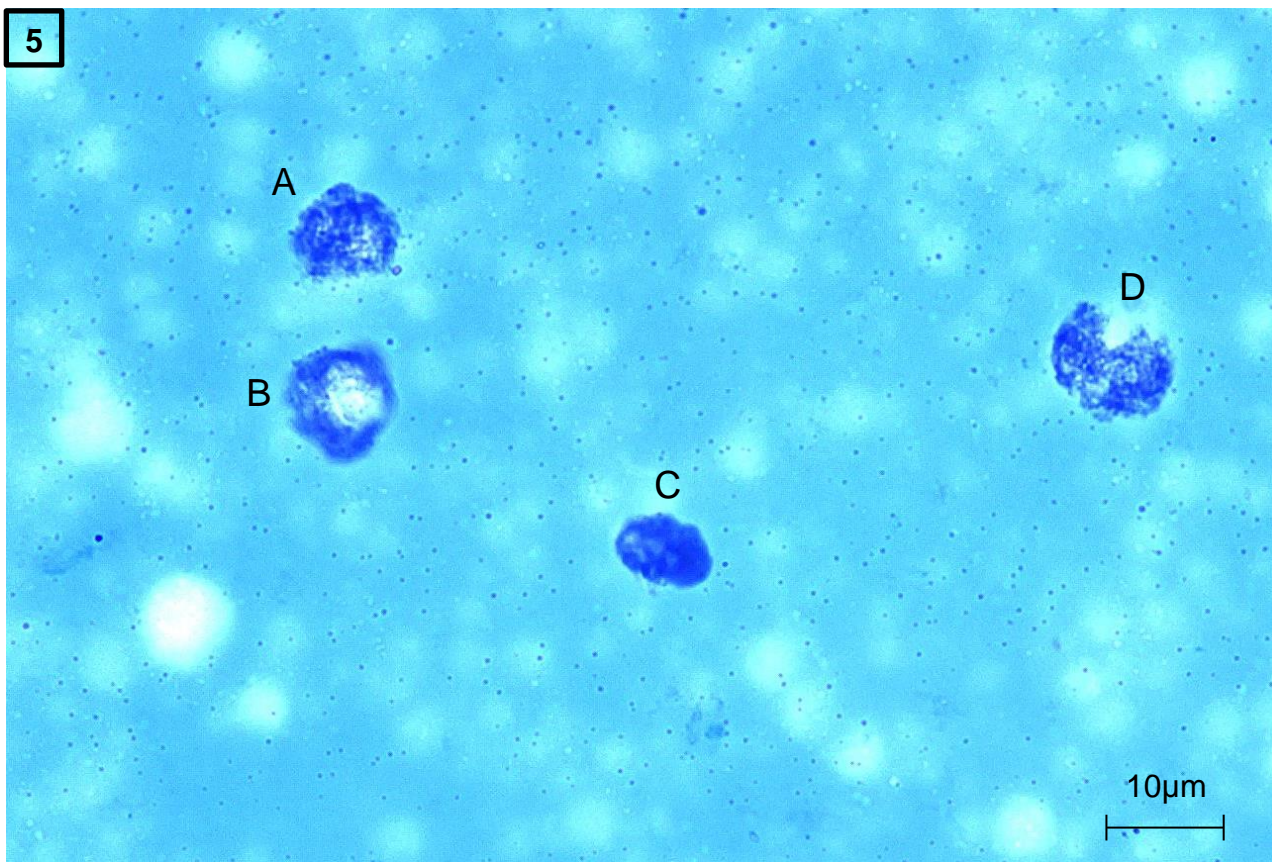
Count: 4 cells

- 'A-B-C-D' are typical countable cells

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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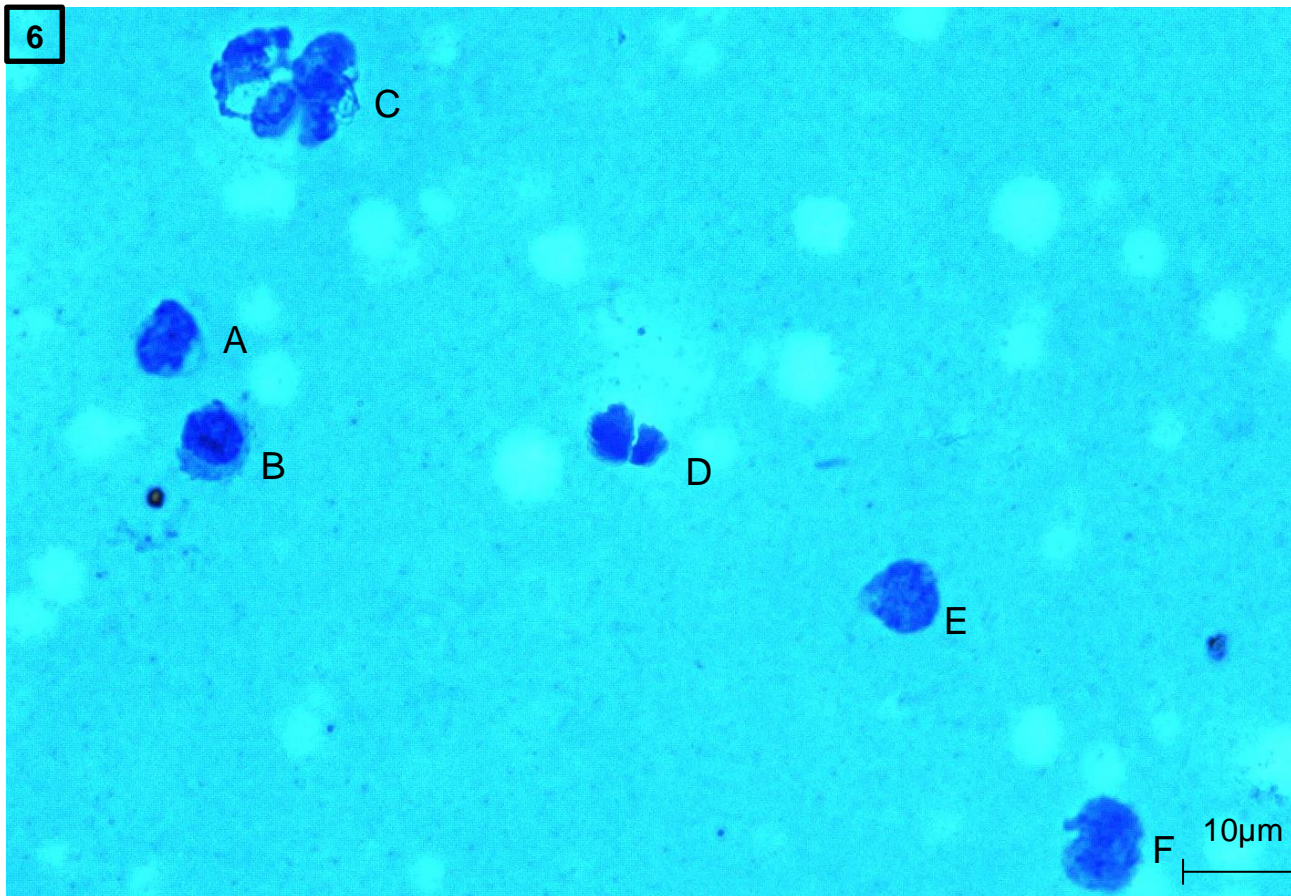


Count: 4 cells

- 'A-B-C-D' are typical countable cells

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
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Count: 6 cells

- 'A-B-E-F' are mononuclear countable cells
- 'C' is a multi-lobed cell, with visible nuclear bridges
(due to the high quantity of material, this is a tentative cell count)
- 'D' is a bi-lobed cell

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

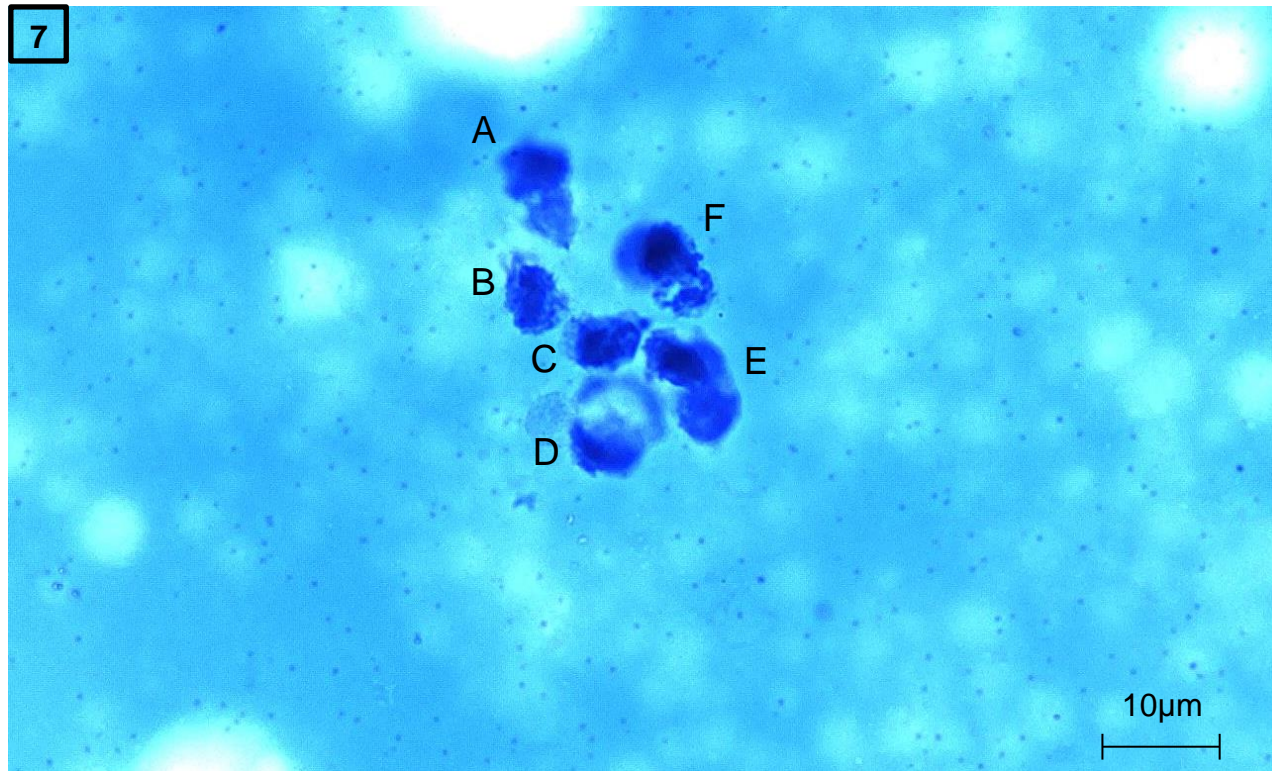
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil

Capture software: ARCHIMED

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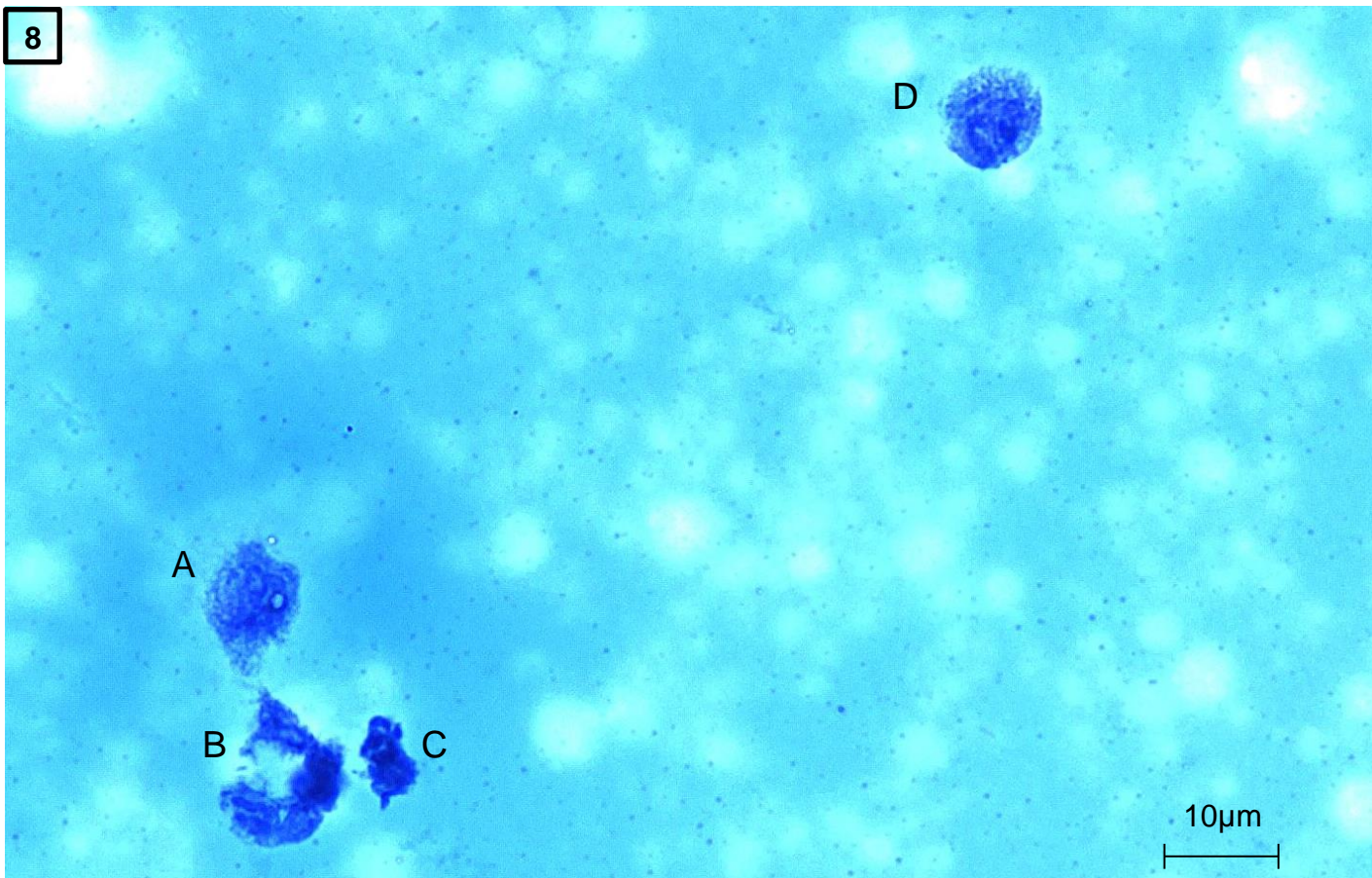


Count: 6 cells

- 'A' is a countable cells
- 'B-C-D-E-F' is a clump of cells counted individually (clear nuclear differentiation)

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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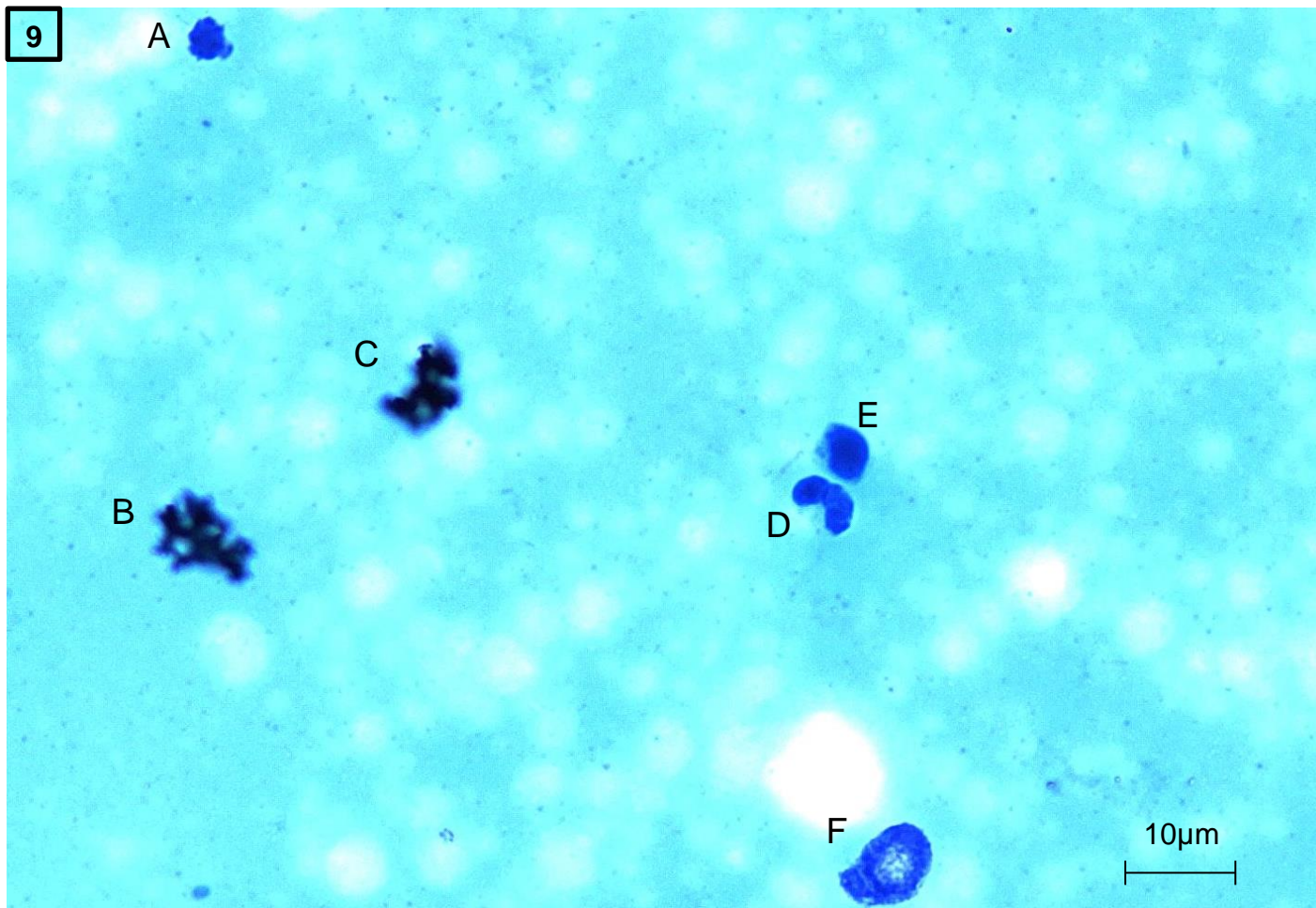


Count: 4 cells

- 'A-B-C' form 3 cells counted individually
- 'D' is a typical countable cell

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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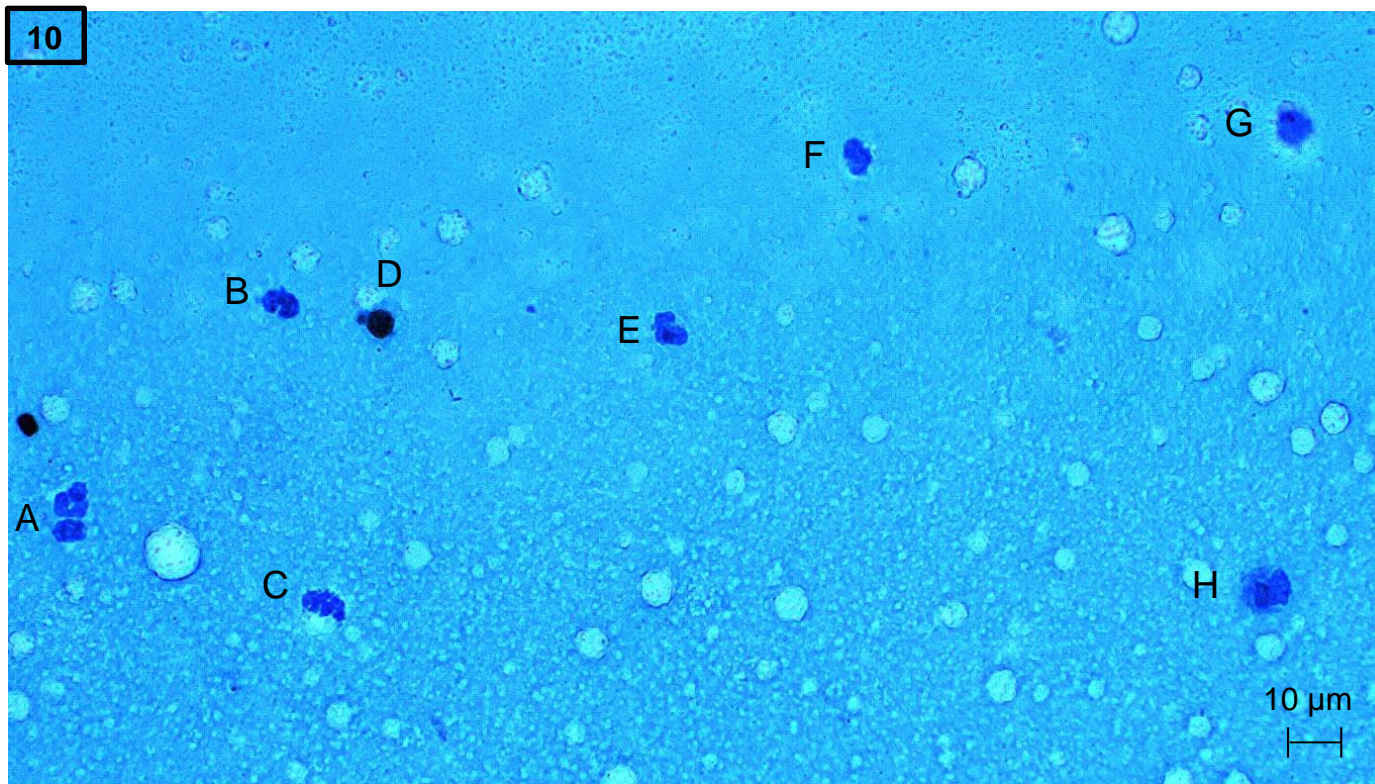
Count: 4 cells

- 'A-F' are typical countable cells
- 'B-C' are residues of staining solution
- 'D-E' forms 2 cells counted individually

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 1000-fold magnification using immersion oil
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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Somatic cells counting : x 500-fold magnification

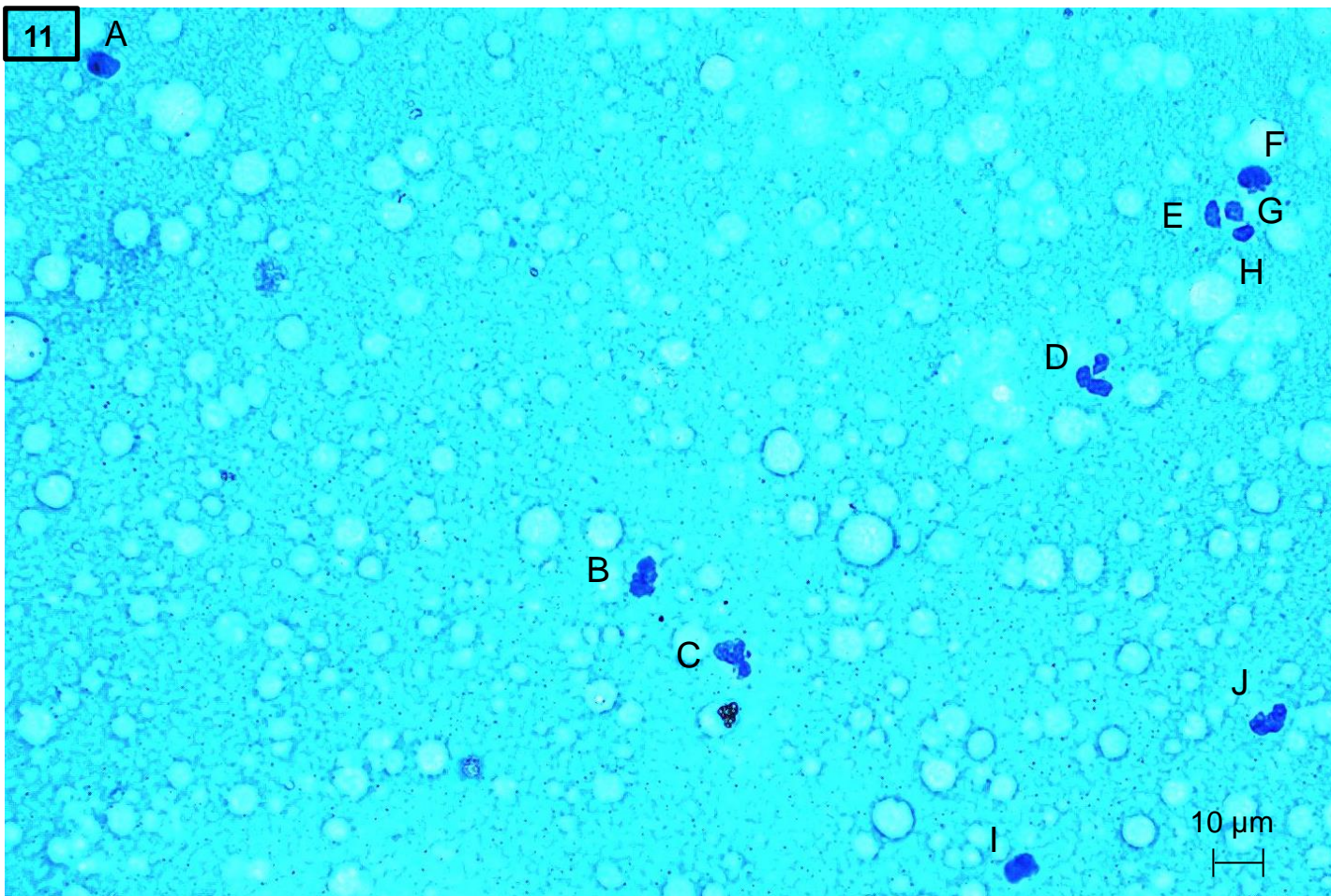


Count: 7 cells

- 'A' is a bi-lobed cell
- 'B-C-E-F-G-H' are typical countable cells
- 'D' is a residue of staining solution

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
Capture software: ARCHIMED
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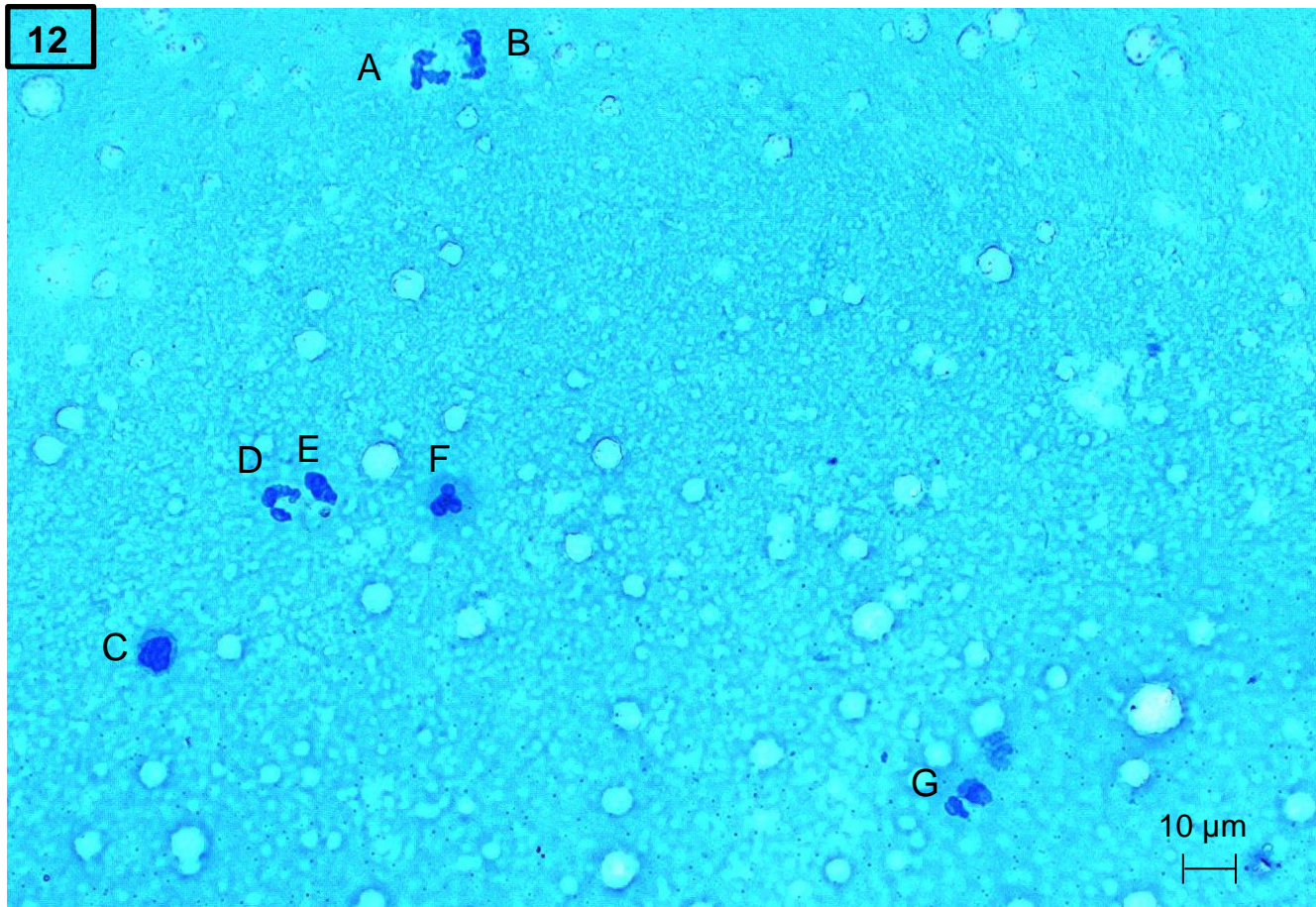
Count: 10 cells

- 'A-B-C-E-F-G-H-I-J' are typical countable cells
- 'D' is a multi-lobed cell

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
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Count: 7 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E-F' are countable cells

- 'G' is a bi-lobed countable cell with a nuclear bridge

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)

X 500-fold magnification

Capture software: ARCHIMED

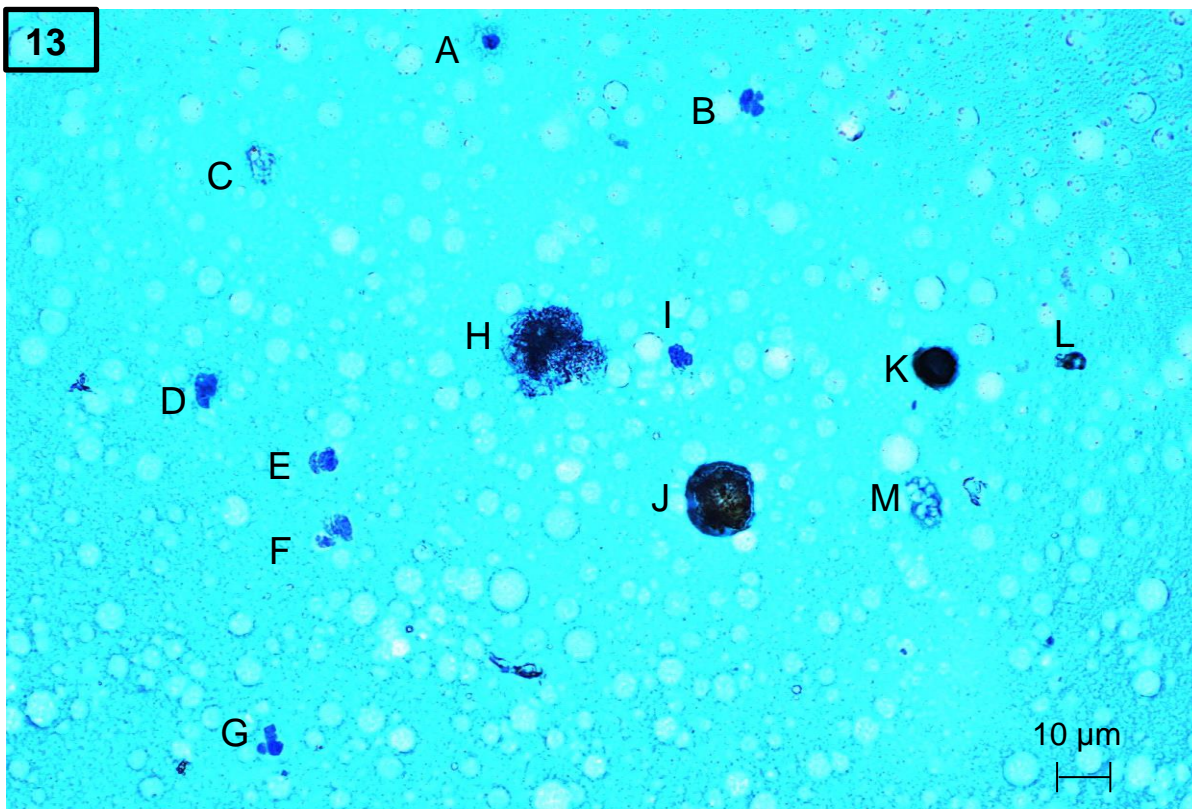
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France



EURL MMP

European Union Reference Laboratory for
Milk and Milk Products *Listeria*
monocytogenes

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Count: 7 cells

- 'A-B-D-E-F-G-I' are countable cells
- 'C-H-J-K-L-M' are debris or residues of staining solution

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)

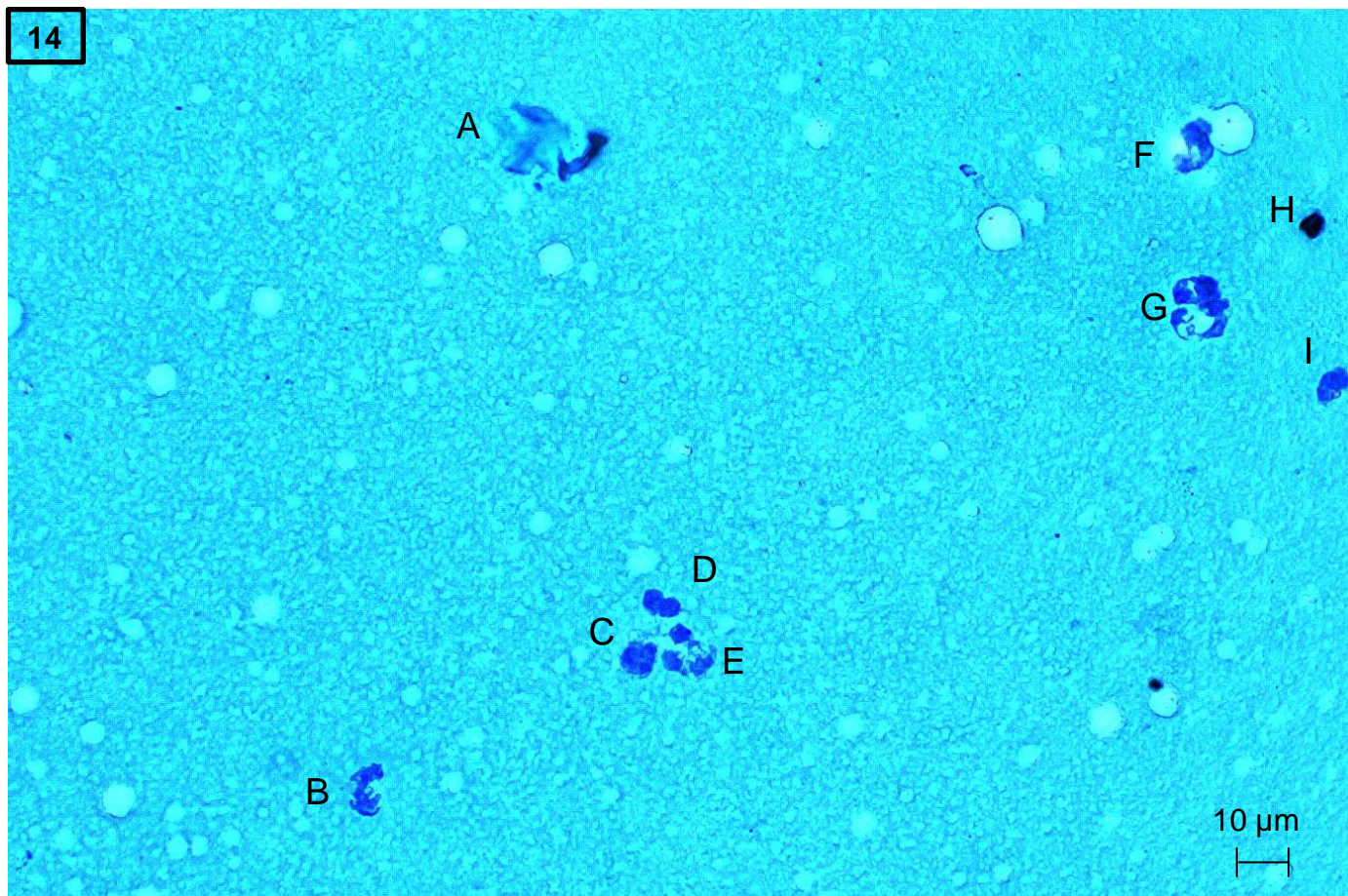
x 500-fold magnification

Capture software: ARCHIMED

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Pictures Library

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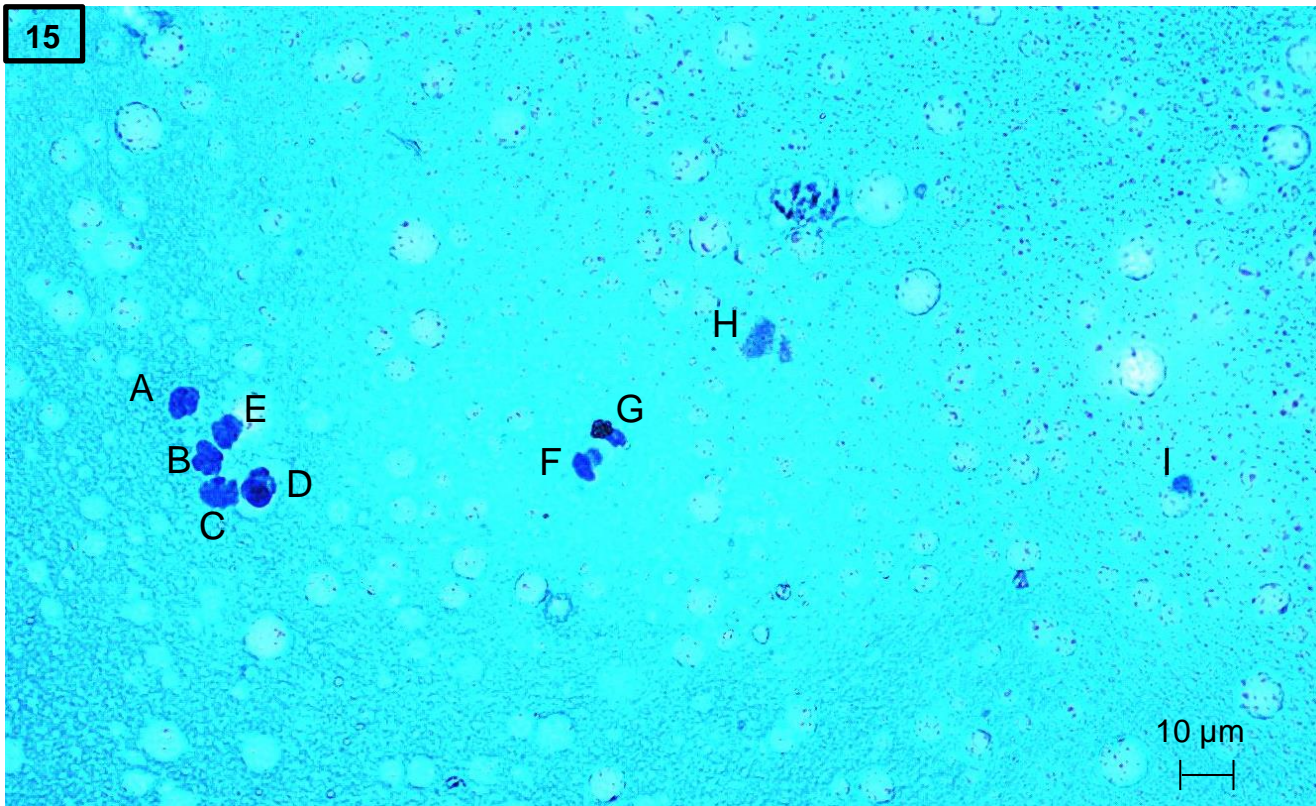
Count: 7 cells

- 'A-H' are residues of staining solution
- 'B-C-D-F-I' are countable cells
- 'E-G' are multi-lobed countable cells

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x 500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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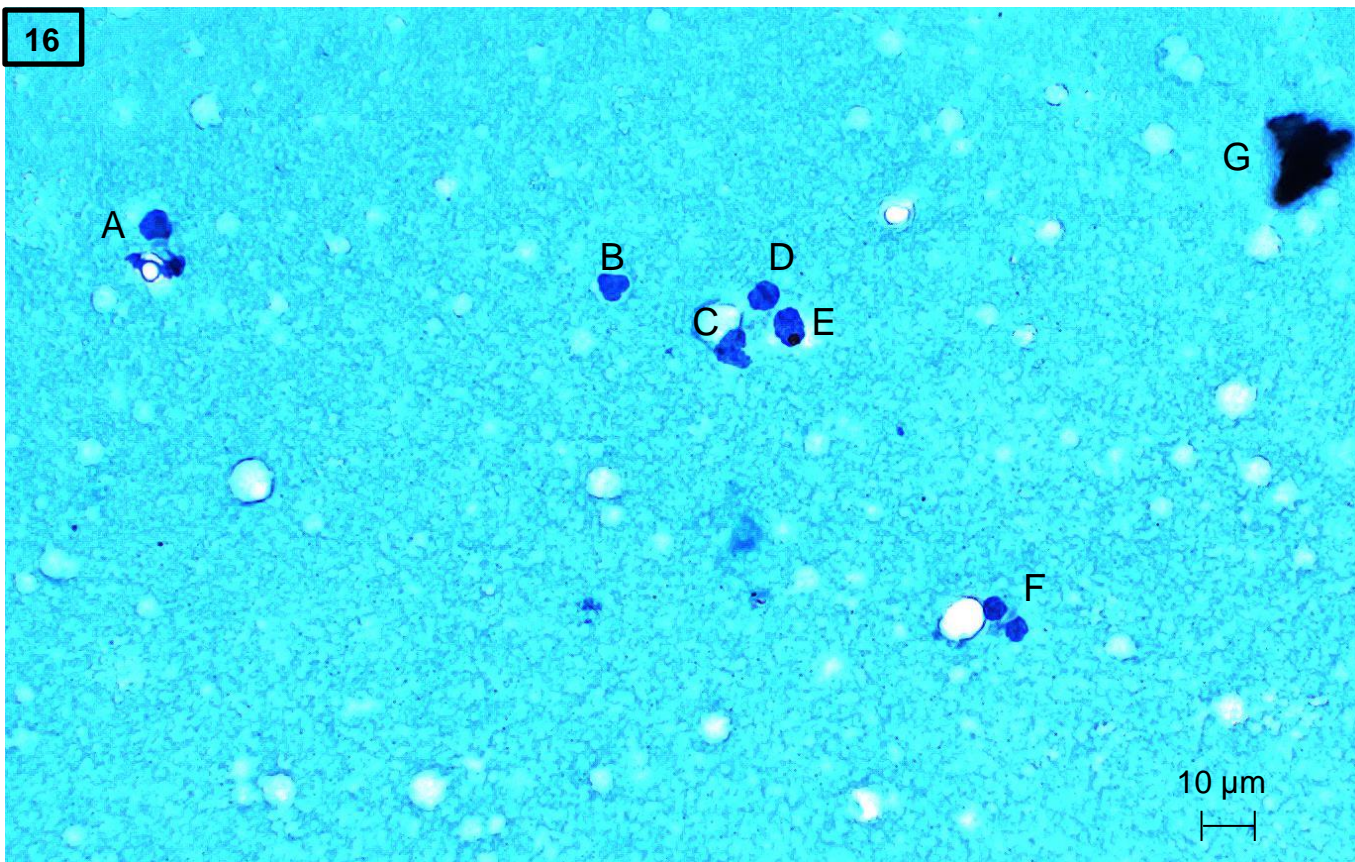
Count: 8 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E' is a clump of cells counted individually
- 'F-G' are 2 typical cells
(G is not clearly visible as hidden behind a residue)
- 'H' is a countable cell showing degeneration
- 'I' is not counted based on size ($< 4\mu\text{m}$)

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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16



Count: 6 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E' are typical countable cells
- 'F' is a bi-lobed cell with a nuclear bridge
- 'G' is a residue of staining solution, so not counted

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)

Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)

x500-fold magnification

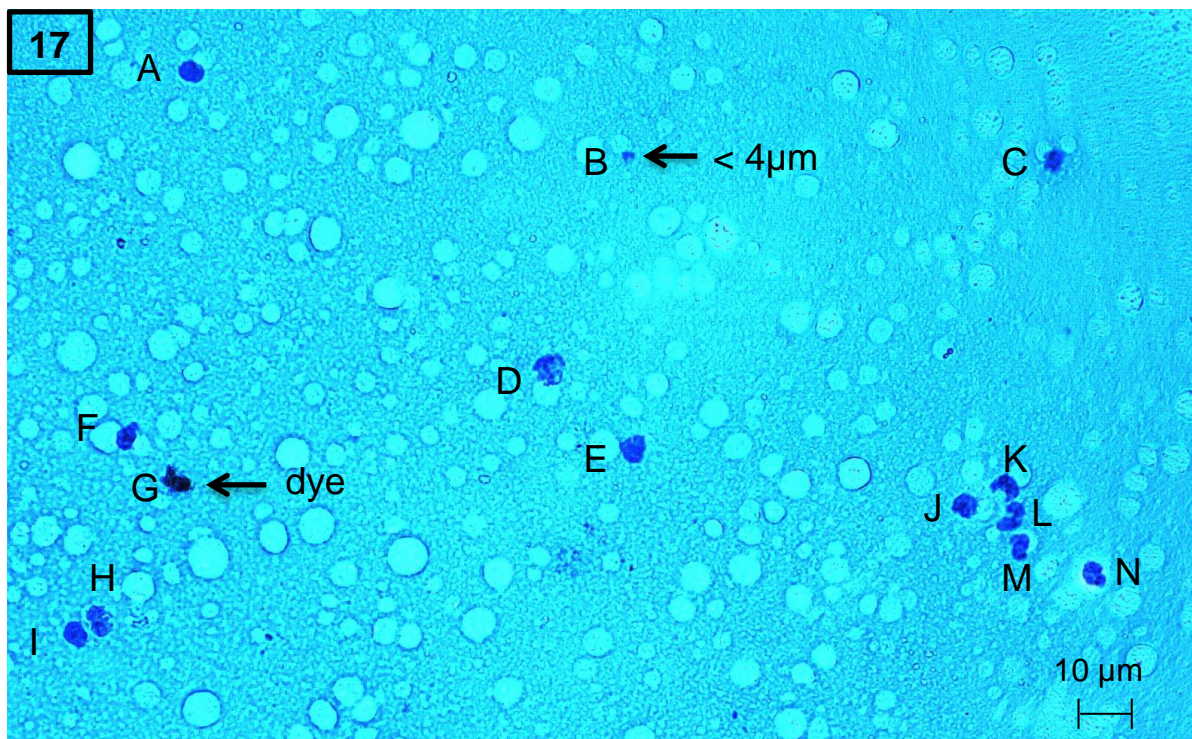
Capture software: ARCHIMED

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EURL MMP
European Union Reference Laboratory for
Milk and Milk Products/Listeria
monocytogenes

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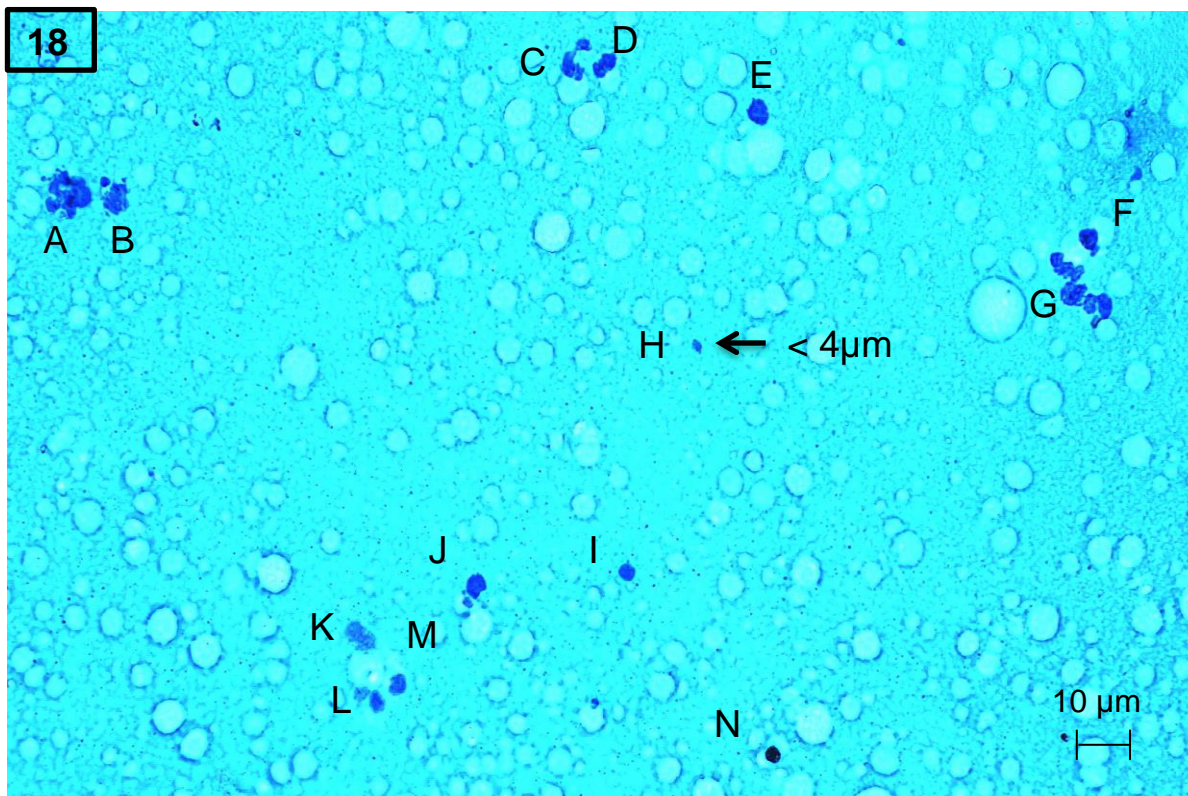


Count: 12 cells

- 'A-C-D-E-F-H-I-J-M-N are typical countable cells
- 'B' is not counted based on size (< 4 μ m)
- 'G' is a residue of staining solution so no counted
- 'K-L' are two cells (no clear bridging)

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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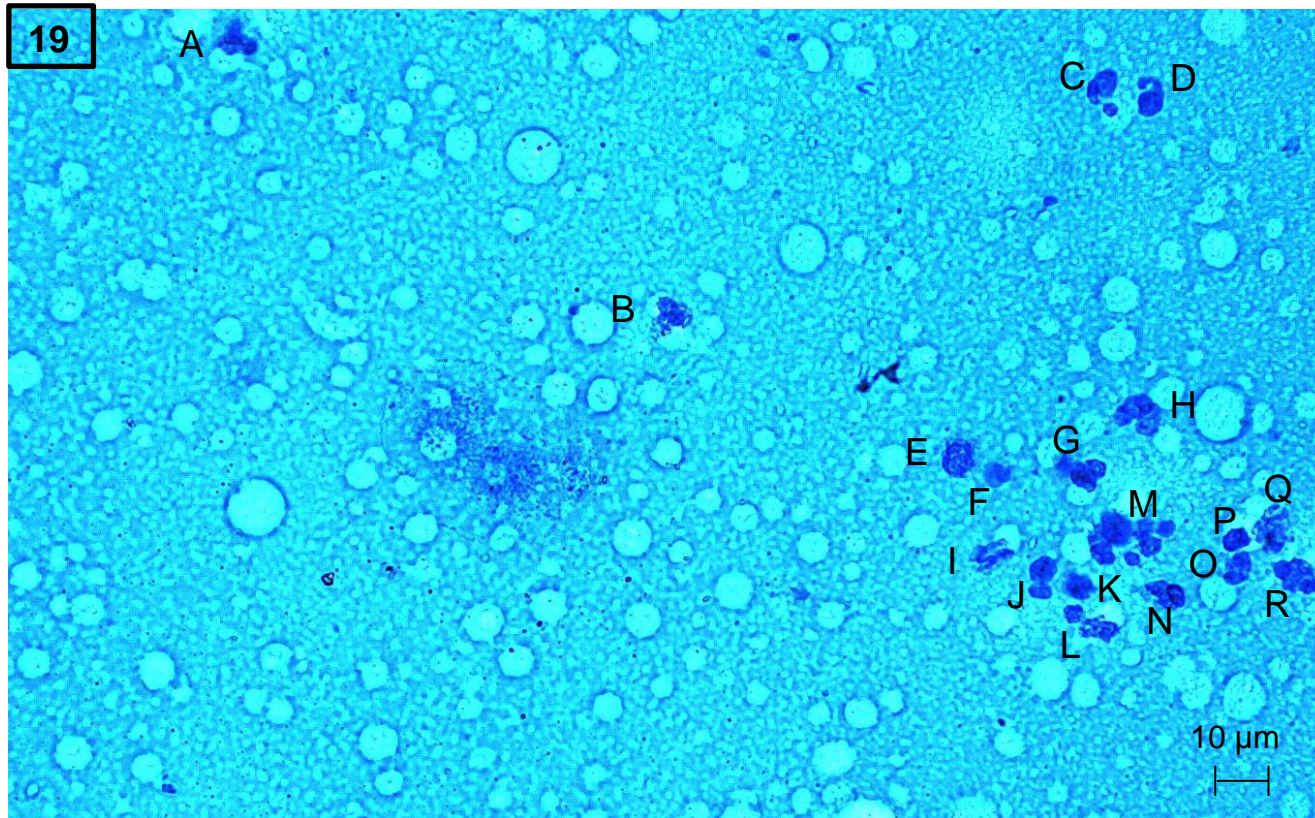
Count: 12 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E-I-J-K-L-M are countable cells
- 'G' is a multi-lobed cell counted as one (no clear nuclear differentiation)
- 'H' is not counted based on size ($< 4\mu\text{m}$)
- 'N' is a residue of staining solution so not counted

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
X 500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

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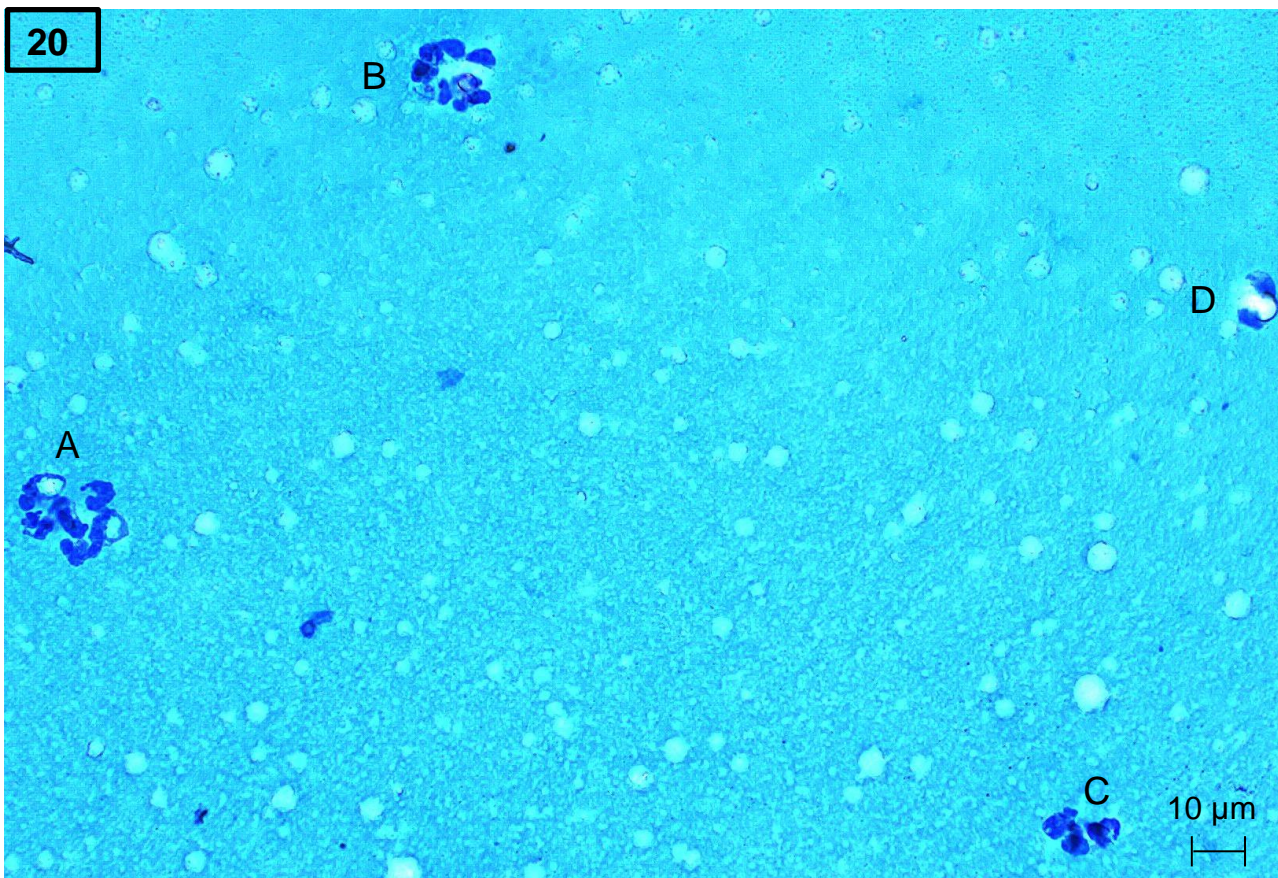
Count: 18 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-K-N-O-P-Q-R' are countable cells
- 'J-L' are bi-lobed cells
- 'M' is a multi-lobed cell

Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
x500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France



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Raw cow's milk stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX51 (MICRO 1)
X 500-fold magnification
Capture software: ARCHIMED
Laboratory for Food Safety, Anses, France

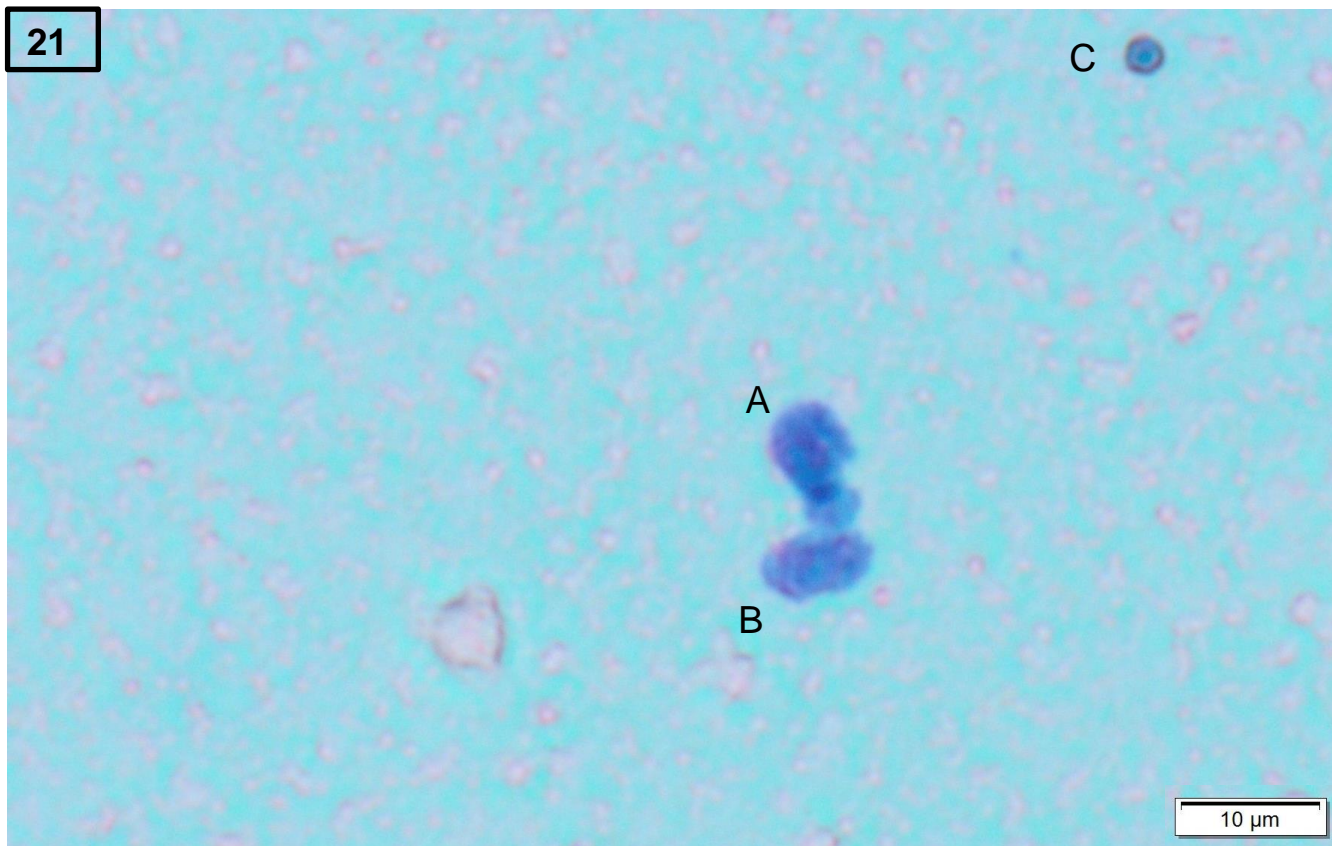
Count: 4 cells

A consensus was not found for this picture (cf. introduction). A clear nuclear differentiation is not visible for A, B and C. Considering the quantity of material, these clusters may contain more than one cell. Consequently, cell count is reported tentatively.

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Somatic cell counting : x 400-fold magnification

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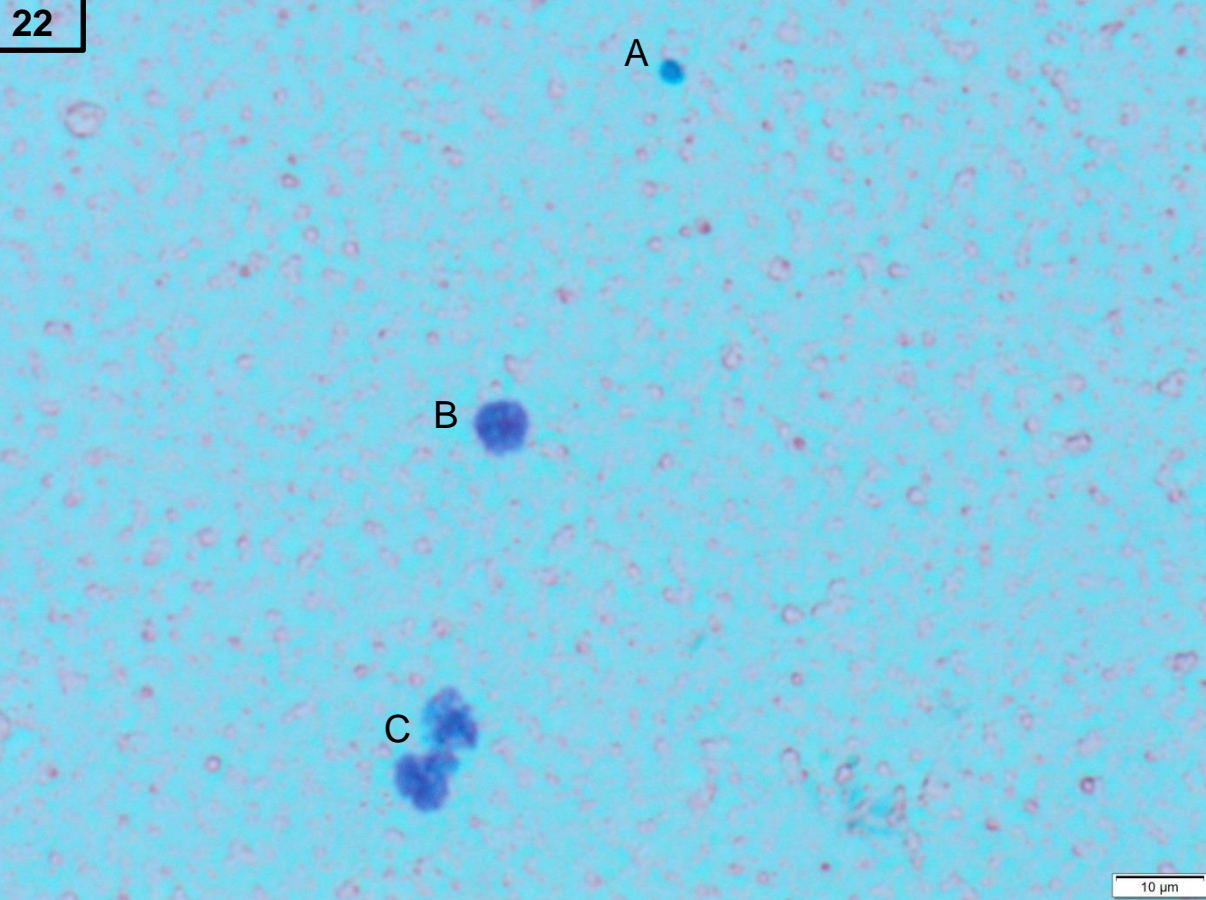


Count: 2 cells

- 'A-B' are two countable cells (needs focus for more certainty)
- 'C' is due to staining, it is not a cell

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised milk
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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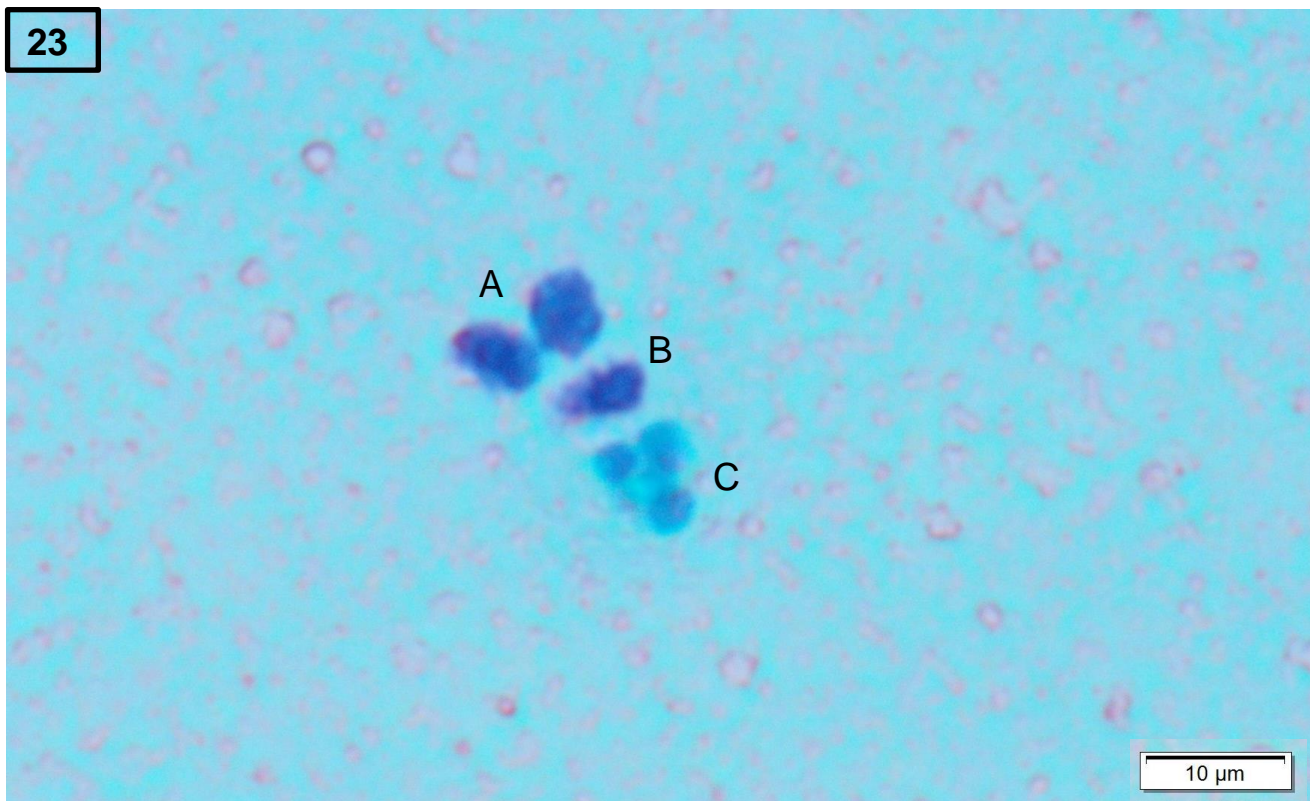
Count: 2 cells

- 'A' is not counted based on size ($<4\mu\text{m}$)
- 'B' is a typical mononuclear cell
- 'C' is a bi-lobed cell

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised milk
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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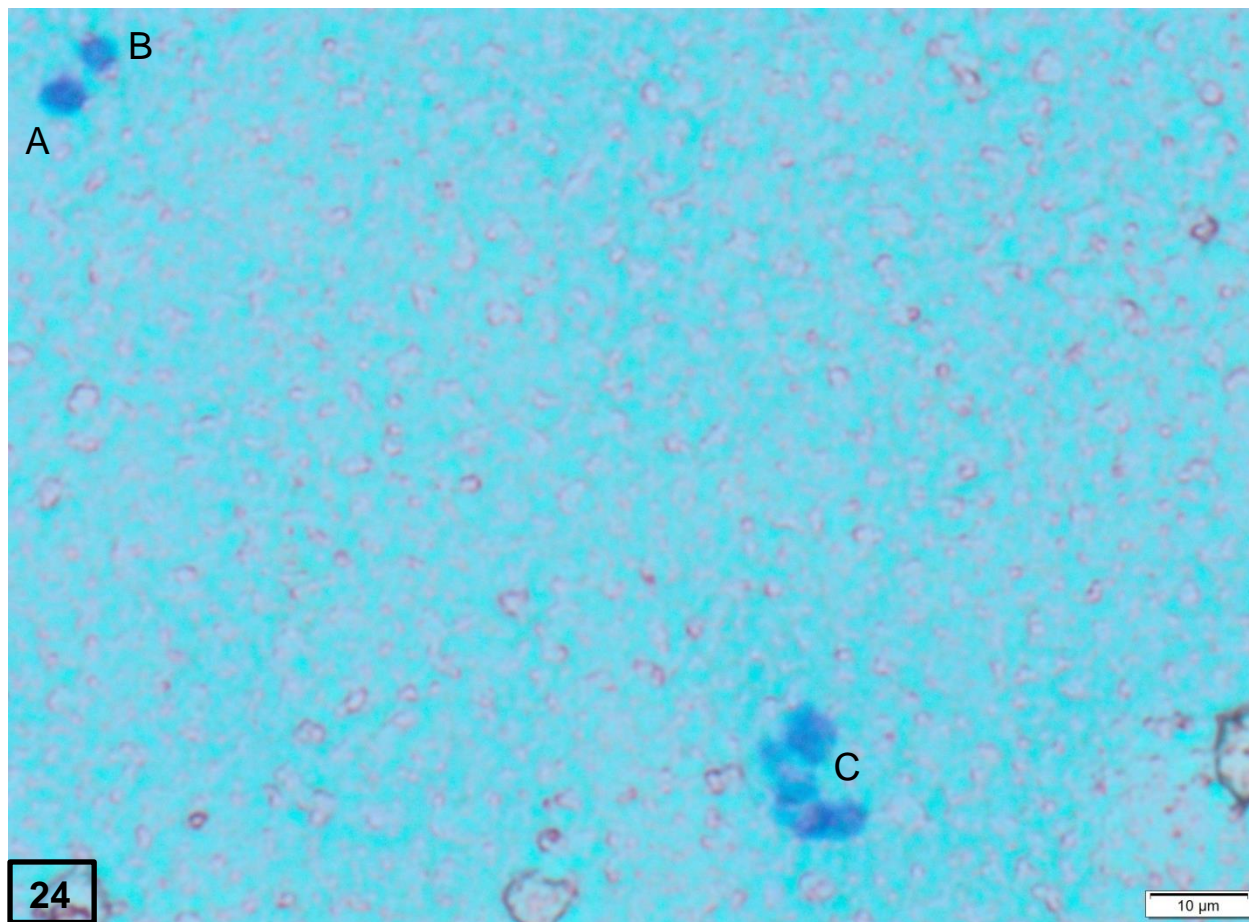
Count: 3 cells

- 'A' is a bi-lobed cell with a nuclear bridge
- 'B' is a mononuclear cell
- 'C' is perhaps a tri-lobed cell
(it can be not counted due to the lower colour)

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised milk
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)



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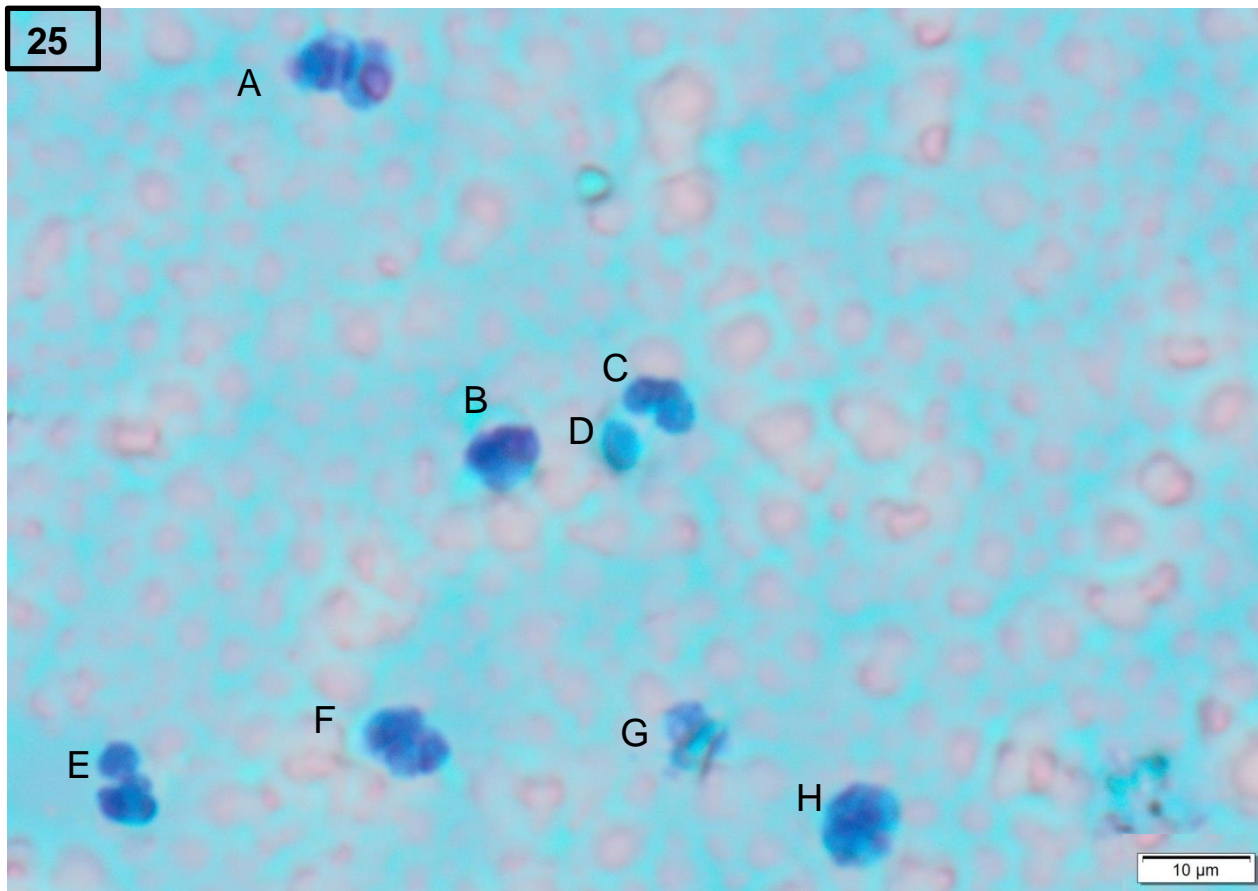
Count: 3 cells

- 'A-B' are typical mononuclear cells
- 'C' is a multi-lobed cell

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert stain solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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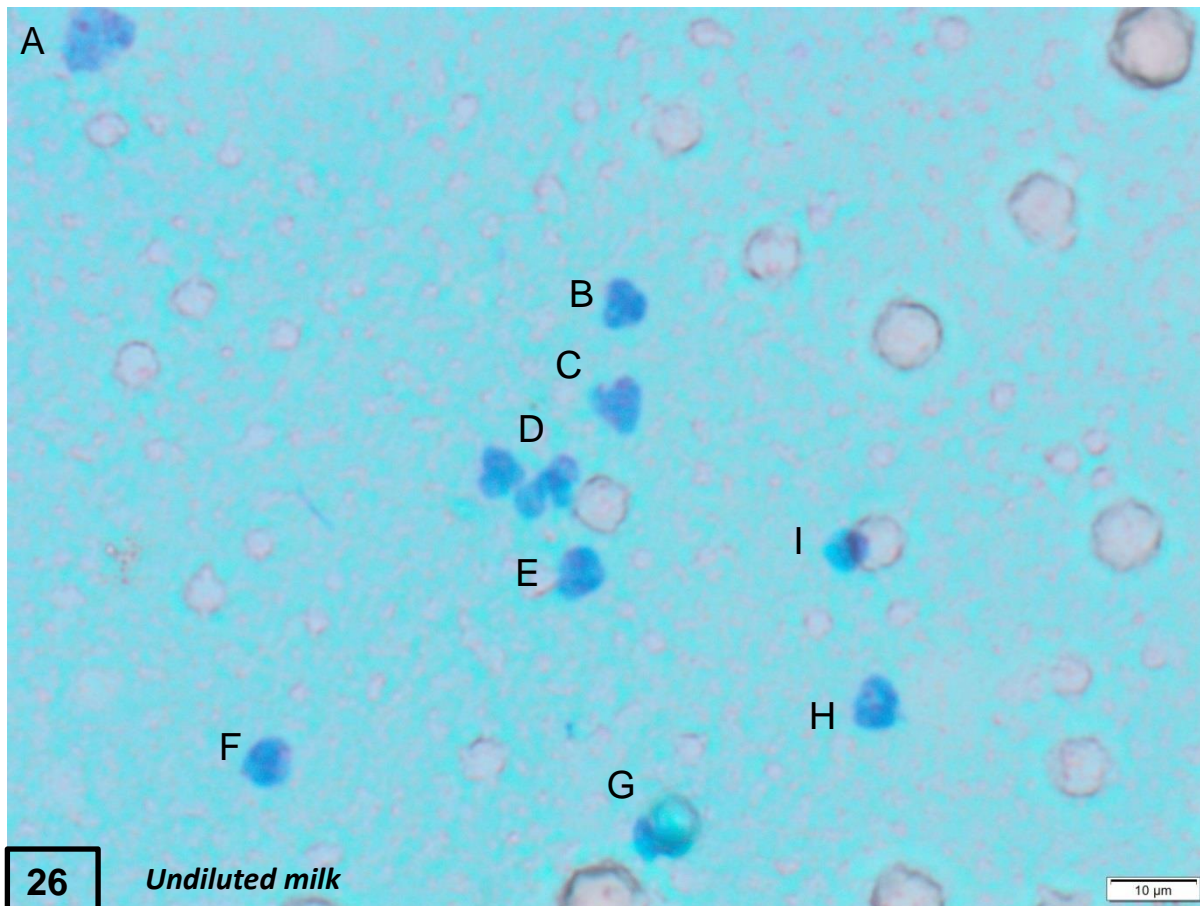
Count: 8 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E-F-H' are countable cells
- 'G' is a disintegrated cell, though countable

Raw milk sample with 0.02% bronopol
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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Somatic cell counting : Dilution effect using PBS



Pictures 27 – 28 – 29 are a series from a sample that needs dilution (> 2 millions cells /ml)

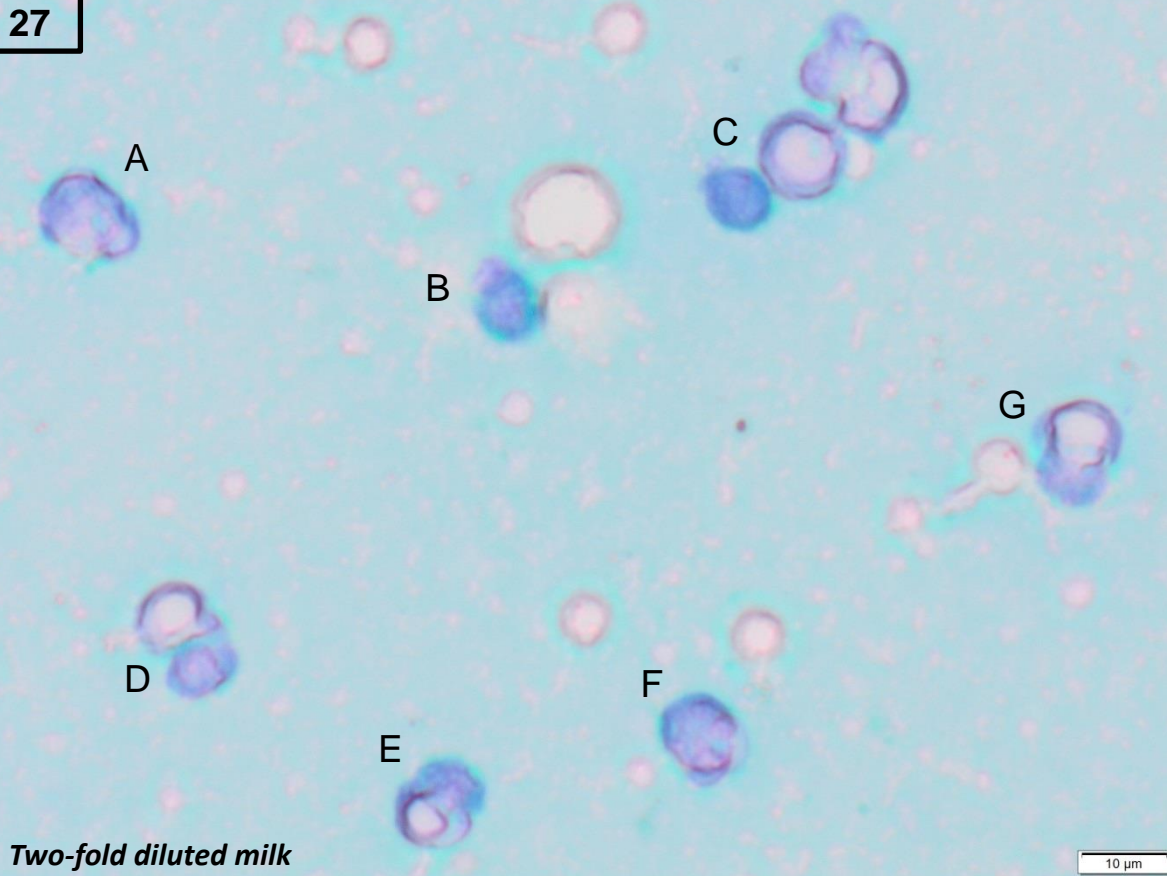
Count: 9 cells

26 *Undiluted milk*

- 'A-B-C-E-F-H-I' are typical mononuclear cells
- 'G' is a disintegrating cell, though countable
- 'D' is a multi-lobed cell

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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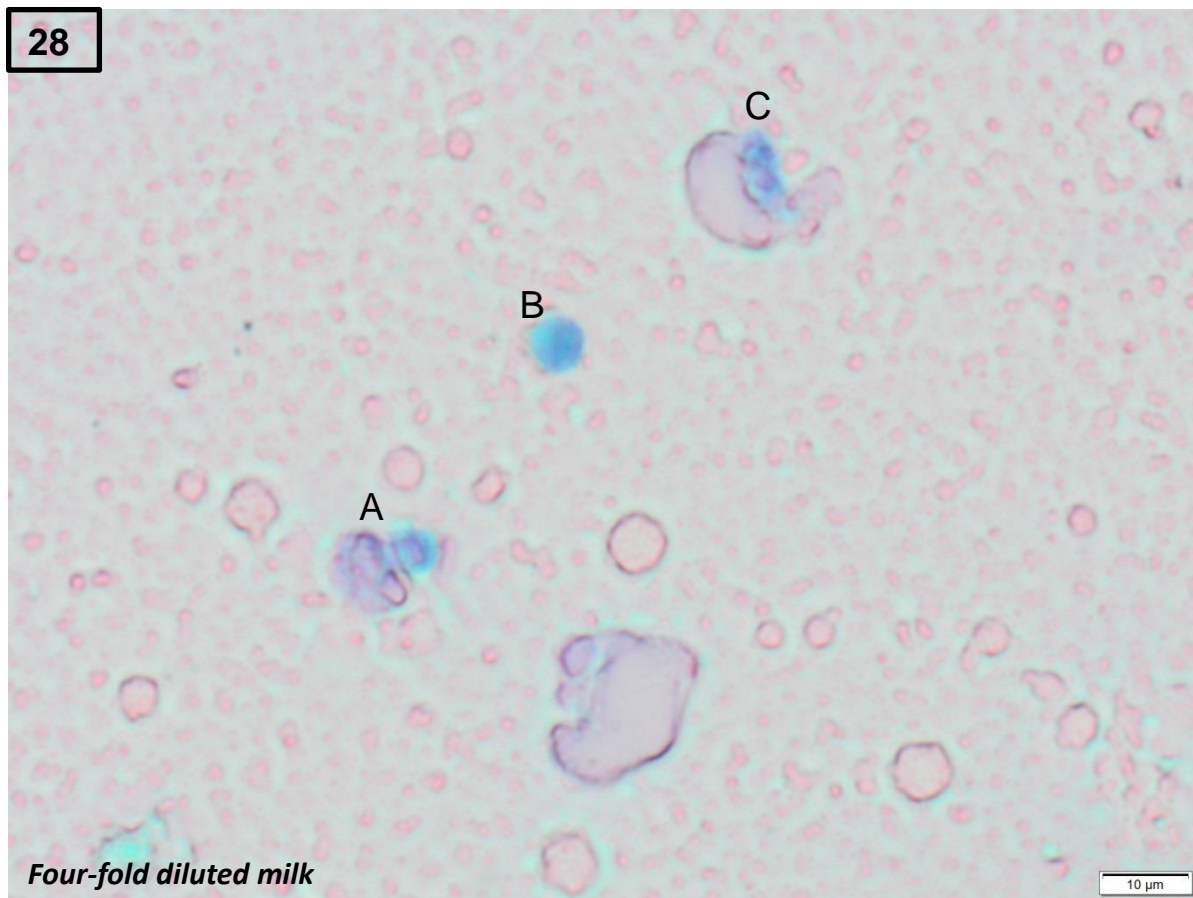
Count: 7 cells

- 'A-B-C-D-E-F-G are mononuclear countable cells

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised – 2 fold diluted
Stained with Modified Newman-lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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Count: 3 cells

- 'A-B-C' are countable bleached cells

Semi-skimmed UHT milk, with added cell suspension in polypropylene glycol, bronopol stabilised – 4 fold diluted
Stained with Modified Newman-Lampert solution (Fluka, Nr 01375)
Microscope: Olympus BX40
x 400-fold magnification
RIKILT Wageningen UR (Institute of Food Safety)

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Contributors

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- KNAPPSTEIN Karin, Max Rubner-Institut, Department of Safety and Quality of Milk and Fish Products, Hermann Weigmann-Str. 1, 24103 Kiel, Germany.