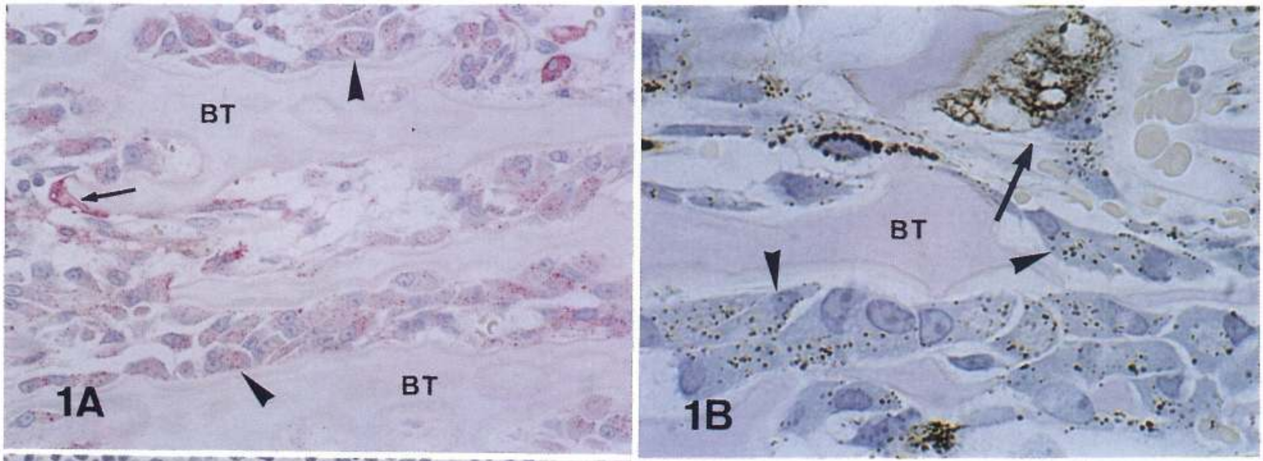

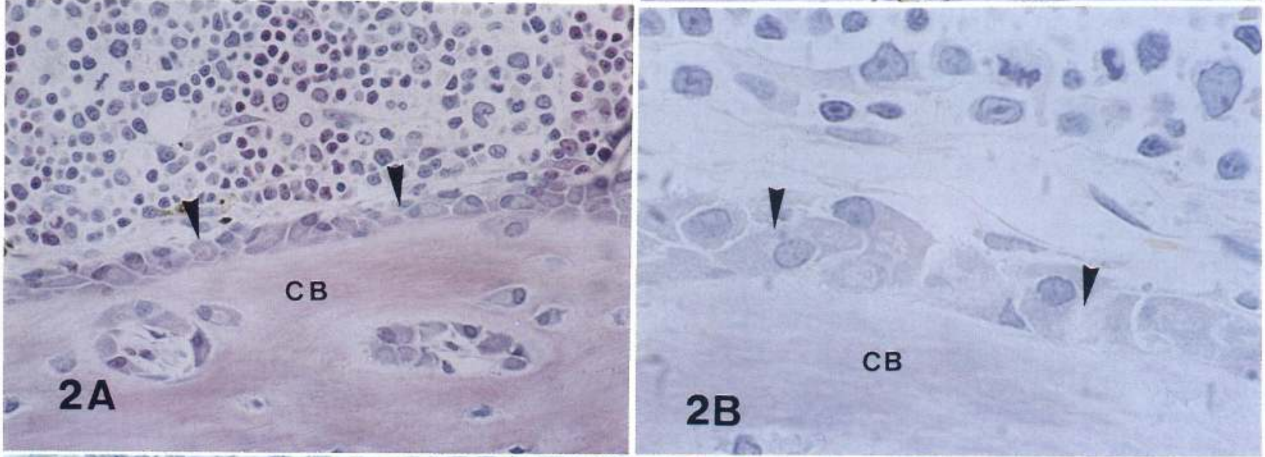

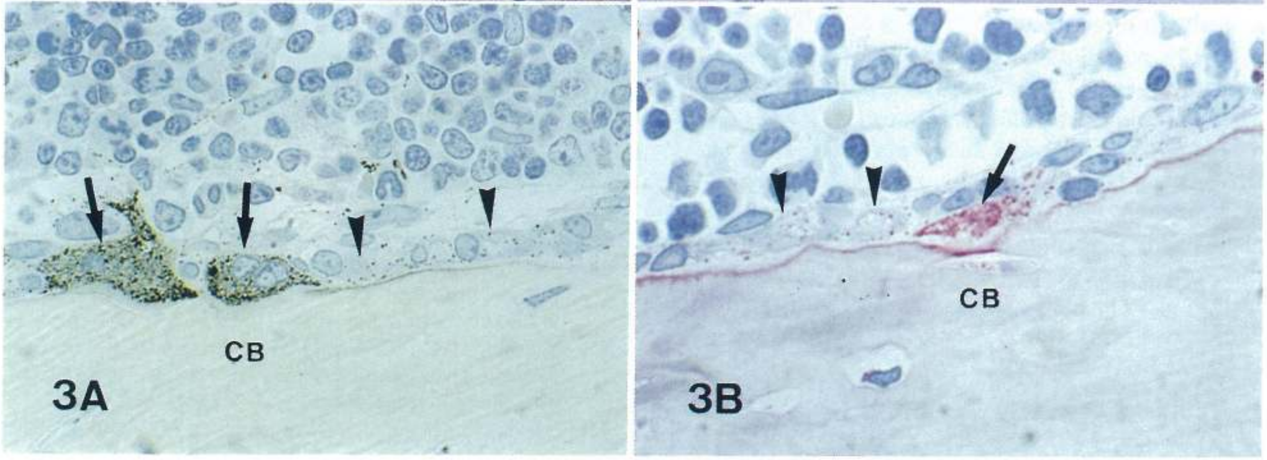

Fig. 1. Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) activity in metaphyseal bone cells. **A:** TRAP activity in bone cells detected by the azo-dye method. Most osteoblasts showed TRAP activity (arrowheads), with reaction products that were granular in appearance in the cytoplasms. An osteoclast (arrow) displaying the strongest TRAP activity of all the bone cells was observed on the bone surface. BT: metaphyseal bone trabecula. ×330. **B:** Osteoblasts were positively stained for TRAP activity by the lead-salt method (arrowheads). The TRAP reactivity in osteoblasts was similar to that of the azo-dye method. CB: cortical bone, an arrow: osteoclast. ×830.

Fig. 2. TRAP-negative osteoblasts in diaphysis. **A:** Osteoblasts coated the bone surface, but osteoclasts were not observed here. Osteoblasts were TRAP negative (arrowheads). Lead-salt method. CB: cortical bone. ×330. **B:** An enlarged photograph from an area similar to that of panel 2A. No reaction product could be seen in osteoblasts (arrowheads). Lead-salt method. CB: cortical bone. ×830.

Fig. 3. TRAP-positive osteoblasts detected by the lead-salt method and the azo-dye method in diaphysis. **A:** The osteoblasts (arrowheads) located around osteoclasts (arrows) were TRAP positive. Lead salt-method. CB: cortical bone. ×650. **B:** A part of an osteoclast was observed on the bone surface, showing intense TRAP activity (arrow). Osteoblasts were also TRAP positive (arrowheads). These results were the same as those of panel 3A. Azo-dye method. CB: cortical bone. ×830.