

茜素红 S 染色液(1%, pH4.2)

货号: G1452

规格: 100mL

保存: 2-8 °C, 避光保存, 有效期 6 个月。

产品介绍:

钙在人体内大量存在, 构成骨骼作为支持人体的支架, 在分泌、运送、肌肉收缩、神经传导等也起重要作用。许多染料可以于钙形成螯合物, 包括茜素红 S、红紫素、核固红等。茜素红 S 属于一种蒽醌类衍生物, 是茜素磺酸钠盐, 它能与碳酸钙或磷酸钙中的钙盐螯合形成橙红色复合物。茜素红 S 往往对少量的沉积物染色可得到更可靠的结果。常与固绿或 Mayer 苏木素染色液合用, 结合形成橘红色沉淀, 适用于少量钙盐组织的染色。

操作步骤: (仅供参考)

- 1、组织固定于 10%的中性福尔马林或乙醇, 常规脱水包埋。
- 2、切片至 95%乙醇。
- 3、载玻片竖立放置, 彻底风干。
- 4、切片入含茜素红 S 染色液(1%, pH4.2)的玻片染缸浸染(见注意事项 1)。蒸馏水快速冲洗。
- 5、(可选)复染液复染, 蒸馏水冲洗 3 次。
- 6、常规脱水透明, 中性树胶封固。

染色结果:

钙沉积物	橙红色
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注意事项:

- 1、茜素红 S 染色液的染色时间要根据钙盐的含量来确定, 应在显微镜下观察, 见钙盐呈较深的橙红色即取出水洗, 如染色时间过长, 容易出现弥散现象, 一般 5min 即可。
- 2、经过茜素红 S 染色液染色后, 钙沉积物是双折射的。
- 3、复染液采用固绿时, 背景呈绿色。复染液采用 Mayer 苏木素时, 细胞核呈蓝色。
- 4、该方法在辨别和检测少量钙时特别有用, 如肾中的异常钙化(尿钙过多)。
- 5、为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

Alizarin Red S Solution, 1%, pH 4.2

Cat: G1452

Size: 100mL

Storage: 2-8°C, avoid light, valid for 6 months.

Introduction

Calcium is abundant in human body. As a scaffold to support human body, bone plays an important role in secretion, transportation, muscle contraction, nerve conduction and so on. Alizarin Red S is an anthraquinone derivative, which is sodium alizarin sulfonate. It can chelate with calcium carbonate or calcium phosphate to form orange red complex. Alizarin Red S can get more reliable results for a small amount of sediment. It is often combined with fast green or Mayer hematoxylin staining solution to form orange red precipitate, which is suitable for dyeing a small amount of calcium salt tissue.

Protocol(for reference only)

For paraffin section

1. Fix the tissue in 10% neutral formalin or ethanol, then dehydrate and embed.
2. Place the section into 95% ethanol.
3. Place the section vertically and air dry thoroughly.
4. Add the section into a vat containing Alizarin Red S Solution, 1%, pH 4.2(see note 1).
5. Quickly rinse in distilled water.
6. (optional)Re-dyeing with counterstain solution and wash with distilled water for 3 times.
7. Conventionally dehydrate, transparent and seal with resinene.

Result

Calcium Deposits	Orange Red
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Note

1. The dyeing time of Alizarin Red S Solution should be determined according to the content of calcium salt. It should be observed under the microscope. When the calcium salt is deep orange red, take out and wash. If the dyeing time is too long, it is easy to appear dispersion phenomenon, generally for 5min.
2. After dyeing with Alizarin Red S Solution, the calcium deposits are birefringent.
3. When re-dyeing with fast green, the background is green. When re-dyeing with Mayer's hematoxylin staining solution, the nucleus is blue.
4. This method is particularly useful in identifying and detecting small amounts of calcium, such as abnormal calcium in the kidney (excessive calcium in the urine).
5. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.