

## Plank-Rychlo 脱钙液

货号: G2474

规格: 500mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期 1 年。

### 产品介绍:

在组织切片过程中, 一些组织内含有骨质或钙化灶时, 含钙的组织不宜直接用石蜡包埋切片。这是因为钙和石蜡之间的密度不同, 较难切出完整的切片。对含钙组织最好固定之后, 再进行脱钙或二者同时进行。然后进行下游操作如脱水、透明、浸蜡、包埋、切片。

Plank-Rychlo 脱钙液是一种复合酸类脱钙液, 其性质较温和, 脱钙效果较好, 比单一酸类脱钙液对组织的损伤要小很多, 也比螯合脱钙液快很多。额外添加了辅助试剂可以在快速充分脱钙的同时防止纤维组织过度膨胀, 减少组织破坏对染色影响。

### 操作步骤: (仅供参考)

1. 骨组织脱钙时取材不宜过厚, 通常建议在 5mm 以下。
2. 取材后对组织进行充分固定, 然后用蒸馏水浸洗三次, 每次 20 分钟。
3. 组织转移至 20-30 倍体积的 Plank-Rychlo 脱钙液进行脱钙, 每日更换一次。
4. (可选) 定期使用物理法或 G2880-化学法脱钙终点检测试剂盒检测脱钙程度。
5. 确认完全脱钙后, 蒸馏水冲洗 3 次, 每次 20 分钟。
6. 使用 G3430-脱钙后碱处理液处理或自备碱处理液浸洗 2 次, 每次 20 分钟。
7. 流水 6 小时以上或者蒸馏水每半小时换水一次浸洗 6 小时以上充分洗去碱处理液。
8. 脱水, 包埋。

### 注意事项:

1. 厚度 5mm 的骨组织块脱钙时间一般脱钙 3~10 天即可。
2. 脱钙应彻底, 防止脱钙不足或过度。脱钙程度应控制在不影响组织切片的同时尽量缩短脱钙时间, 以免脱钙过长引起组织损害。
3. 骨组织脱钙应先固定后脱钙或脱钙固定同时进行, 不应先脱钙后固定, 以便减少组织的损伤程度。
4. 每隔一段时间检测一次脱钙程度, 脱钙过度会增加组织的损伤程度, 影响染色结果。
5. 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。
6. 脱钙终点的测定(物理法): 采用针刺、手掐、钳夹等方法, 当骨组织变软或针刺时没有阻力感即可终止脱钙。物理检测法会对组织结构有一定的损害, 尽量避免用力过大或反复检测。

## Plank-Rychlo Decalcifying Solution

**Cat:**G2474

**Size:**500mL

**Storage:** RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

### Introduction

In the process of tissue sectioning, when some tissues contain bone or calcification, the tissue containing calcium should not be directly embedded in paraffin. This is because the density between calcium and paraffin is different, it is difficult to cut a complete section. It is better to fix the calcium containing tissue before decalcification or both operate at the same time. Then continue next operations such as dehydration, transparency, wax immersion, embedding and slicing.

Plank-Rychlo Decalcifying Solution is a kind of compound acid decalcifying solution, which has mild properties and good decalcification effect. It has much less damage to tissue than single acid decalcifying solution and much faster than chelation decalcifying solution. The addition of auxiliary reagents can prevent excessive expansion of fibrous tissue and reduce the influence of tissue damage on dyeing while rapidly and fully decalcifying.

### Protocol(for reference only)

1. When pick bone tissue for decalcifying , the material should not be too thick, and it is generally recommended to be less than 5mm.
2. Fully fix the tissue after taking the material, and soak with distilled water for three times for 20 minutes each time.
3. Transfer the tissue to 20-30 times the volume of Plank-Rychlo Decalcifying Solution for decalcification, and replace it once a day.
4. (optional) regularly use physical method or G2880 to detect the degree of decalcification.
5. After confirming complete decalcification, rinse with distilled water for 3 times for 20 minutes each time.
6. Use G3430 or self prepared alkaline solution to soak twice for 20 minutes each time.
7. Rinse with running water for more than 6 hours or soak in distilled water that replace with new water every half an hour until more than 6 hours to fully wash away the alkaline solution.
8. Dehydration and embedding.

### Note

1. The decalcification time of 5mm thick bone tissue block is generally 3 to 10 days.
2. Decalcification shall be thorough to prevent insufficient or excessive decalcification. It is best to control the degree of decalcification without affecting the tissue sections and shorten the decalcification time as far as possible to avoid tissue damage by long time decalcification.
3. For bone tissue, conduct decalcification after fixation or conduct both at the same time. It is not suggested to conduct decalcification before fixation , so as to reduce the degree of tissue damage.
4. Detect the degree of decalcification at regular intervals. Excessive decalcification will increase the degree of tissue damage and affect the staining results.
5. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.
6. Determination of decalcification end point (physical method): using acupuncture, hand pinch, clamp and other methods, when the bone tissue becomes soft or there is no sense of resistance during acupuncture, decalcification can be terminated. Physical detection method will cause certain damage to the organizational structure. Try to avoid excessive force or repeated detection.