V02

淀粉样物质染色试剂盒(改良 Stores 刚果红法)

货号：G1532
规格：4×50mL
保存：室温，避光保存，有效期 3 个月。

产品组成：

名称	4×50mL	保存
试剂 A：Stores 刚果红染色液	50mL	室温，避光
试剂 B：苏木素染色液	50mL	室温，避光
试剂 C：酸性分化液	50mL	室温
试剂 D：Scott 蓝化液	50mL	室温

产品介绍：

淀粉样物质是一种无固定形状的细胞外嗜酸性物质，存在于不同的组织、器官导致的疾病称为淀粉样变。淀粉样物质主要是由蛋白质构成，该蛋白大部分排列成反向的β-折叠层结构。目前研究发现传统的甲紫染色法灵敏度低、特异性差，经典的而且有效的方法是刚果红染色，1922 年 Bennhold 发现了刚果红可以用于活体内淀粉样物质的鉴别，并应用到组织切片。

淀粉样物质染色试剂盒(改良 Stores 刚果红法)，主要由 Stores 刚果红染色液和苏木素染色液组成，碱性刚果红染色无分化步骤，但保存时间较短。

操作步骤：(*仅供参考*)

1、 常规固定，常采用 10%的中性福尔马林，常规脱水包埋。
2、 切片厚度 4μm，常规脱蜡至水。
3、 入 Stores 刚果红染色液浸染 25min，弃余液。
4、 无需分化，蒸馏水冲洗 1-2min。
5、 滴加苏木素染色液浅染细胞核 1-2min 或者更短时间。
6、 （可选）酸性分化液分化 2-5s，滴加 Scott 返蓝液返蓝 3-5min。
7、 自来水冲洗。
8、 逐级常规乙醇脱水。二甲苯透明，中性树胶封固。

染色结果：

淀粉样物质、弹力纤维、嗜伊红颗粒	红色
细胞核	蓝色

注意事项：

1、 切片脱蜡应尽量干净，否则影响染色效果。
2、 Stores 刚果红染色液染色时尽量采用浸染，如果滴染，应置于湿盒防止溶液挥发。
3、 酸性分化液应密闭保存，分化步骤很重要。
4、 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

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Congo Red Amyloid Stain Kit(Modified Stores Method)

Cat: G1532
Size: 4×50mL
Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for 3 months.

Kit Components

Reagent	4×50mL	Storage
Reagent A:Stores Congo Red Staining Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent B:Hematoxylin Staining Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent C:Acid Differentiation Solution	50mL	RT
Reagent D:Stores Bluing Solution	50mL	RT

Introduction

Amyloid is a kind of extracellular acidophilic substance with no fixed shape, which can exist in different tissues and organs, resulting in diseases called amyloidosis. Amyloid is mainly composed of proteins, most of which are arranged in reverse β - fold structure. Under the electron microscope, the amyloid materials are arranged as fibrils. In the case materials, there are a large number of non branching filaments, most of which are randomly arranged. The histological methods for the identification of amyloid substances include Violet Staining, Congo Red Staining and polarized light microscopy. In 1922, Bennhold found that Congo red can be used to identify starch like substances in vivo, and applied to tissue sections.

Congo Red Amyloid Stain Kit(Modified Stores Method) is mainly composed of Stores Congo Red Staining Solution and Hematoxylin Staining Solution. There is no differentiation step in basic Congo Red Staining, but the preservation time is short.

Protocols(*for reference only*)

1. Conventionally fix in 10% neutral formalin, dehydrate and embed.
2. Cut the section in 4μm thickness, conventionally dewax to distilled water.
3. Soak the section in Stores Congo Red Staining Solution for 25mins and discard the excess solution.
4. Without differentiation and wash with distilled water for 5mins.
5. Slightly dyeing with Hematoxylin Staining Solution for 1-2mins or less time.
6. (*optional*)differentiate by Acid Alcohol Differentiation Solution for 2-5s, then blue in Stores Bluing Solution for 3-5mins.
7. Wash with tap water.
8. Dehydrate by series of alcohol, transparent by xylene, then seal with resinene.

Result

Amyloid, Elastic Fiber, Eosinophilic Granules	Red
Nucleus	Blue

Note

1. Section dewaxing should be as clean as possible, otherwise it will affect the dyeing effect.
2. Soak dyeing shall be used as much as possible when dyeing with Stores Congo Red Staining Solution. If use drop staining, shall place in a wet box to prevent the solution from volatilizing.
3. Acid Differentiation Solution should be stored in a closed container, and the differentiation process of Bennhold Differentiation Solution is very important.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.