

Gomori 氨银溶液

货号: G3530

规格: 100mL

保存: 2-8°C, 避光保存, 有效期 6 个月。

产品介绍:

网状纤维(Reticular fiber)是网状结缔组织内的一种纤维,由网状细胞所产生,直径多在 0.2~1.0 μ m,有韧性而没有弹性。网状纤维的染色方法很多,但染色原理基本一致,大都采用氨银浸法。改良 Gomori 网状纤维染色原理是利用氨银液易被组织吸附与组织的蛋白质结合,经甲醛还原成黑色或棕黑色的金属银,沉积于组织内及其表面。传统方法中还原后先采用氯化金调色,再用硫代硫酸钠溶液洗去组织上未还原的银盐,本改良法省略该步骤,使网状纤维对比得更清晰。

Gomori 氨银溶液为 G3535-网状纤维染色液(改良 Gomori 银氨法)的主要染色成分。冰冻切片、低温切片和火棉胶切片均可用于网状纤维染色,各种固定液均可采用,重金属汞盐或钼盐固定液偶尔会产生一些非特异性银背景。常用于鉴别肿瘤的性质和来源、癌与肉瘤、淋巴肉瘤与网状细胞肉瘤、血管内皮瘤与血管外皮瘤等。

操作步骤: (仅供参考)

1. 组织固定于 10%福尔马林固定液,常规脱水包埋。
2. 切片厚 4 μ m, 常规脱蜡至水。
3. 切片滴加 Gomori 氧化剂氧化 5min, 蒸馏水洗 5s。
4. 滴加草酸溶液漂白 1-2min, 流水冲洗 2min, 蒸馏水稍洗。
5. 滴加硫酸铁铵溶液媒染 5min, 蒸馏水稍洗。
6. 滴加 Gomori 氨银溶液染色 3-5min, 蒸馏水稍洗。
7. 滴加 Gomori 还原剂还原 5-10min, 流水冲洗 10min。
8. 常规脱水透明, 中性树胶封固。

染色结果:

网状纤维	黑色
胶原纤维	黄或黄棕色
细胞核	褐色或黑褐色

注意事项:

1. 玻璃器皿必须用洗涤液浸泡 1 天, 自来水冲洗干净, 蒸馏水洗二次。
2. 不宜采用含汞的固定剂, 否则容易导致切片非特异性沉淀。
3. Gomori 氨银溶液不稳定, 对光敏感, 4°C避光保存, 恢复至室温使用。
4. 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。





Gomori Ammoniacal Silver Stain Solution

Cat: G3530

Size: 100mL

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

Introduction

Reticular fiber is a kind of fiber in reticular connective tissue, which is produced by reticular cells. Its diameter is mostly 0.2-1.0 μ m. It has toughness but no elasticity. There are many dyeing methods for reticular fiber, but the dyeing principle is basically the same, and most of them adopt ammonia silver staining method. The dyeing principle of Gordon-Sweets staining is that ammonia silver solution is easy to be adsorbed by tissue and combined with protein of tissue. It is reduced to black or brown black metallic silver by formaldehyde and deposited in tissue and on its surface. In the traditional method, after reduction, gold chloride solution is used for color matching, and then hypo solution is used to wash away the unreduced silver salt on the tissue. This improved method omits this step and makes the contrast of reticular fiber clearer.

Gomori Ammoniacal Silver Stain Solution is the main dyeing component of G3535-Reticulin Stain Kit(Gomori Silver Method).Frozen section, low temperature section and collodion section can be used for reticular fiber staining. All kinds of fixatives can be used, and the heavy metal mercury salt or osmium salt fixatives occasionally produce some non-specific silver background.

It is often used to distinguish the nature and source of tumor, cancer and sarcoma, lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma, hemangi endothelioma and hemangiopericytoma, etc.

Protocols(for reference only)

1. Fix the tissue in 10% formalin fixative, then conventionally dehydrate and embed.
2. Cut into paraffin section in 4 μ m thick, and dewax to distilled water.
3. Add Gomori Oxidant and oxidize for 5min, wash with water slightly.
4. Add Oxalic Acid Solution for 1-2min, rinse in running water for 2min and slightly with distilled water.
5. Add Ferric Ammonium Sulfate Solution for 5min, wash slightly with distilled water.
6. Add Gomori Ammoniacal Silver Stain Solution and dye for 3-5min, wash slightly with distilled water.
7. Add Gomori Reductant for 5-10min, rinse in running water for 10min.
8. Conventionally dehydrate and transparent, seal with resinene.

Result

Reticular Fiber	Black
Collagen Fiber	Yellow or Yellowish Brown
Nucleus	Brown or Black Brown

Note

1. Glass container must be soaked in washing solution for one day, washed with tap water and washed twice with distilled water.
2. 10% formalin fixative is a suitable fixative. It is not suitable to use fixative containing mercury such as Zenker's Solution, otherwise it is easy to cause nonspecific deposition of sections.
3. Gomori Ammoniacal Silver Stain Solution is not very stable and sensitive to light. It should be kept away from light at 4 °C and used after restoring to room temperature.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.

