V02

苏木素伊红混合染色液(一步法)

货号：G4520
规格：100mL/500mL
保存：室温，避光保存，有效期 1 年。

产品介绍：

苏木素(Hematoxylin)和伊红(Eosin)联合染色，简称 HE 染色，是病理学常规制片中最基本的染色方法，应用极其广泛。苏木精是从原产中南美的洋苏木中提取出来的浅黄褐色的结晶，是一种碱性染色剂，它在被氧化后生成苏木素，同媒染剂(常用的是三价的铝或盐铁)一起使用，能够使细胞核染色。在病理诊断、教学和科研工作中，常用 HE 染色对正常组织和病变组织进行形态结构观察。在 HE 染色的组织切片中，细胞核呈蓝色，细胞浆呈红色，二者形成鲜明的对比，易于观察分析。

苏木素伊红混合染色液(一步法)是把苏木素和伊红混合在一起，只需对细胞、组织等样本染色一次，既能使苏木素上色亦可使伊红上色的新型染色液，可用于染色样本的类型有石蜡切片、冰冻切片、血液涂片、培养细胞以及体液涂片(如宫颈粘液涂片、脑脊液涂片等)等，本产品尤其适用于血液涂片和体液涂片染色。

自备材料：

盐酸乙醇分化液，蓝化液，如稀氨水、碳酸锂溶液等，乙醇

操作步骤：（*仅供参考*）

1. 切片预处理：取血液涂片或体液涂片置于 95%乙醇固定 20-60s，用蒸馏水洗 10s。
2. 苏木素伊红混合染色液(一步法)滴染 0.5-2min，蒸馏水洗 10s。
3. 用 0.2%盐酸乙醇分化 5-10s，蒸馏水洗 10s。
4. 用 0.1%碳酸锂水溶液返蓝 10-20s，蒸馏水洗 10s。
5. 封片，光学显微镜下观察、拍照。

染色结果：

细胞核	蓝色
细胞质、纤维	红色

注意事项：

1. 切片脱蜡应尽量干净。系列乙醇应经常更换新液。
2. 盐酸乙醇分化时间应根据细胞涂片的具体情况而定。
3. 蓝化液常使用 0.2-1%氨水或 Scott 促蓝液或 0.1-1%碳酸锂溶液。
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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Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) Stain Solution (One Step Method)

Cat: G4520
Size: 100mL/500mL
Storage:RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Introduction

HE staining is one of the most basic staining methods in pathology, which is widely used. Hematoxylin is a light yellowish brown crystal extracted from the Central or South American logwood. It is an alkaline dye. The hematoxylin after being oxidized can be used together with mordants (commonly trivalent aluminum or iron salt) to dye the nucleus. In pathological diagnosis, teaching and scientific research, HE staining is often used to observe the morphology and structure of normal and pathological tissues. In the tissue section stained by HE, the nucleus is blue and the cytoplasm is red, which form a sharp contrast and is easy to observe and analyze.

Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) Stain Solution (One Step Method) is a mix solution of Hematoxylin and Eosin, which can dye H&E staining method in one step. It can be used for staining of paraffin section, frozen section, blood smear, culture cell and body fluid smear (such as cervical mucus smear, cerebrospinal fluid smear, etc.), especially for blood smear and body fluid smear.

Self Provided Materials

Acid Ethanol Differentiation,Bluing Water,Series Ethanol

Protocol(*for reference only*)

1. Pretreatment of section:Fix the Blood or body fluid smear with 95% ethanol for 20-60s,and then wash with distilled water for 10s.
2. Dye with Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) Stain Solution (One Step Method) for 0.5-2min.Wash with distilled water for 10s.
3. Differentiate with Acid Ethanol Differentiation for 5-10s,and then wash with distilled water for 10s.
4. Blue with bluing water for 10-20s,and then wash with distilled water for 10s.
5. Seal , view or photograph under microscope.

Result

Nucleus	Blue
Cytoplasm	Red

Note

1. Slice dewaxing should be as clean as possible. Series ethanol should be replaced frequently.
2. The differentiation time of acid ethanol differentiation should be determined according to the slice thickness, tissue type and the old and the new. In addition, the washing time of tap water after differentiation should be enough to wash out the acid thoroughly.
3. 0.2-1% ammonia solution or Scott's blue solution or 0.1-1% lithium carbonate solution are often used as the bluing solution.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.