

Tar Violet Staining Solution (0.06%)

T1507848

Storage: 2-8°C. Store in the dark.

Introduction:

The neuronal cell body contains a large cell nucleus with a folded nuclear membrane, sparse chromatin, and a prominent nucleolus. Within the cell body, the cytoplasm contains Nissl granules. Nissl granules can be visualized using various stains, such as neutral red, methylene blue, toluidine blue, and methyl violet. Variations in staining, pH levels, and differentiation time allow some stains to either highlight only Nissl substances or display both the cell nuclei of neurons and neuroglia. Nissl bodies (also known as Nissl granules) are triangular or oval-shaped small masses distributed in the cytoplasm of nerve cells. They can be stained purple-blue by basic dyes, including thionine, methylene blue, toluidine blue, and cresyl violet. All types of nerve cells contain Nissl bodies, but their shape, quantity, and distribution location often vary. Nissl bodies are also present in dendrites, but not in axons or the axon hillock of the cell body. Nissl bodies change according to the physiological state of the neuron. As an important site for protein synthesis in neurons, the number of Nissl bodies in the cell body decreases significantly when the neuron is stimulated.

Precautions:

1. For Nissl body staining: Nissl bodies appear purple, while the background is nearly colorless. After staining, store the sample away from light.
2. This product is for research use only. Any other uses are strictly prohibited.