

Acid Fast Green Staining Solution (0.1%)

Cat. No.: A1511551 | Pack size: 2 x 50 mL | Storage: Room temperature

Overview

Acid Fast Green Staining Solution is used for staining acidic proteins. The positively charged acidic dye Fast Green binds acidic protein-rich areas; cytoplasm and nucleoli are typically stained green.

The kit is prepared by mixing Solution A and Solution B immediately before use to obtain 0.1% Acid Fast Green Staining Solution for research microscopy workflows.

Key Features

- Two-component set for preparing 0.1% Acid Fast Green working solution
- Stains acidic protein-rich cytoplasm and nucleoli green
- Simple protocol for blood smears and similar microscopy specimens
- Room-temperature storage
- For research use only

Product Specifications

Parameter	Specification	Notes
Product name	Acid Fast Green Staining Solution (0.1%)	Acid Fast Green stain set
Cat. No.	A1511551	Available pack size: 2 x 50 mL
Grade	BioReagent; Biological Stain; for microscopy; 0.1%	Research use only
Storage	Room temperature	Shelf life: 12 months
Expected result	Cytoplasm/nucleoli green; nuclei largely unstained	Depends on sample preparation

Product Contents & Storage

Cat. No.	Component	2 x 50 mL	Storage
A1511551A	Acid Fast Green A	50 mL	RT
A1511551B	Acid Fast Green B	50 mL	RT

Shelf life: Stable for 12 months at room temperature.

Materials Required But Not Supplied

Item	Recommended Specification	Purpose
Glass slides	Clean, microscopy grade	Smear preparation
70% ethanol	Freshly prepared	Fixation
Acid differentiation solution	User-supplied	Differentiation/incubation step
Water bath	Application-specific temperature setting	Incubation
Microscope	Bright-field microscope	Observation

Preparation Before Use

1. Immediately before use, mix equal volumes of Acid Fast Green A and Acid Fast Green B to obtain 0.1% Acid Fast Green Staining Solution.
2. Use the working solution promptly after preparation.

Protocol

1. Place a drop of fresh blood on one end of a glass slide, spread into a smear, and air-dry at room temperature.
2. Immerse the smear in ethanol for fixation, then air-dry at room temperature.
3. Immerse the smear in acid differentiation solution and incubate in a water bath.
4. Wash thoroughly with running water and absorb residual moisture with filter paper.
5. Immerse the smear in Acid Fast Green Staining Solution for staining.
6. Rinse with running water and air-dry at room temperature.
7. Examine directly under a microscope, or add one drop of neutral balsam, coverslip, and observe.

Expected Results

Target / Structure	Expected Color
Cytoplasm and nucleoli	Green
Most regions of the cell nucleus	Unstained

Safety & Precautions

- Blood smears or bone marrow smears should be uniform in thickness to avoid affecting staining results.
- Fresh whole blood or EDTA-anticoagulated blood is required for blood-cell smear staining.
- After incubation in acid differentiation solution, rinse thoroughly to avoid interference with Fast Green staining.
- If overstained, decolorize with methanol or ethanol; restaining is not recommended.
- pH influences staining. Use clean slides free of acid or alkali contamination.
- Wear a lab coat and disposable gloves during operation.

Read the current SDS before use. Wear lab coat, gloves, and eye protection. Handle reagents according to local laboratory safety and EHS procedures.

Quality Control

QC Item	Method	Acceptable Range
Component completeness	Visual inspection on receipt	All components and volumes match the Product Contents & Storage table; lot number and expiry date legible.
Staining performance	Pilot staining with a representative sample	Expected target color and tissue/cell contrast are observed under the recommended microscope settings.
Reagent appearance	Visual inspection before use	No heavy precipitate, leakage, or abnormal turbidity beyond normal dye characteristics. Filter dye solution if required by protocol.

Troubleshooting

Issue	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Weak or absent staining	• Insufficient staining time • Over-differentiation or excessive destaining • Reagent deterioration or incorrect working solution	• Extend staining time within the recommended range • Reduce differentiation/destaining time • Prepare fresh working solution and protect light-sensitive dyes from light
High background or overstaining	• Excessive staining time • Incomplete washing • Thick or uneven sections/smears	• Shorten staining time or increase differentiation • Wash thoroughly with water or ethanol as specified • Prepare thinner, even sections/smears
Uneven staining	• Incomplete dewaxing/rehydration • Slides contaminated with acid/alkali or oil • Sample thickness inconsistent	• Repeat dewaxing and graded rehydration • Use clean glassware and fresh solutions • Optimize section thickness and sample mounting

Recommended Applications

Research staining of acidic protein-rich cytoplasm and nucleoli in microscopy specimens.

Contact & Global Offices

Whether you have a technical question, need help with a quotation, or want to inquire about an order, our regional teams are ready to assist. Please contact the office for your region; for general inquiries, use the North American sales and customer service contacts below.

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Limitations & Disclaimer

For Research Use Only (RUO). Not for use in human or animal diagnostics, therapeutics, or in vivo applications. Not for food, cosmetic, household, or other unauthorized uses.

This product is not a CE-marked in vitro diagnostic device under IVDR (EU) 2017/746 and is not an FDA-cleared device under 21 CFR. Use is restricted to verified businesses, institutions, and qualified professionals.

Where any reagent or component is classified as hazardous under CLP (EC) 1272/2008 or OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200), the product Safety Data Sheet (SDS), product label, and approved specifications take precedence over this document for handling, storage, transport, and disposal.

Performance depends on sample type, sample condition, handling, storage, and operator technique. Users are responsible for validating this product for their specific application.