

Aniline Blue Stain Solution (0.1%)

A1516040

Storage: Room Temperature.

Shipping: Normal.

Introduction:

In a narrow sense, connective tissue contains three types of fibers: collagen fibers, reticular fibers, and elastic fibers. Among these, collagen fibers are the most widely distributed and abundant fiber type. Masson's Trichrome Staining, also known as Masson staining, is the most classic method for connective tissue staining and an authoritative and standard technique for collagen fiber staining. Trichrome staining generally stains nuclei and selectively demonstrates collagen fibers and muscle fibers. The staining principle is related to the molecular size of anionic dyes and tissue permeability: Molecular size is reflected by molecular weight. Small molecules easily penetrate dense tissues with low permeability, whereas large molecules can only enter loose tissues with high permeability. Since light green or aniline blue has a large molecular weight, muscle fibers appear red and collagen fibers appear green (light green) or blue (aniline blue) after Masson staining. This method is mainly used to distinguish collagen fibers from muscle fibers.

Aniline Blue Staining Solution (0.1%) consists mainly of aniline blue and weak acid. It is often used in combination with Ponceau Fuchsin Staining Solution to stain collagen fibers. This reagent is for research use only. Not for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

Operating Procedures (For Reference Only):

1. Perform the operation according to the specific experimental requirements.
2. Generally, immerse and stain for 1–2 minutes; the duration can be adjusted appropriately according to the staining results.

Precautions:

1. Section deparaffinization should be as thorough as possible.
2. For your safety and health, wear laboratory coat and disposable gloves during operation.