

## Animal Stain Marker (Yellow)

**A774183**

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**Store at room temperature in the dark for 12 months.**

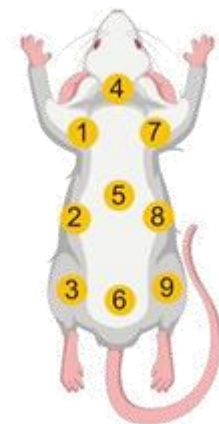
### Introduction:

The marking of experimental animals after grouping is very important in the preparatory work of animal experiments. In order to distinguish and observe each animal, it is necessary to mark and number them. An appropriate marking method should be selected according to the type of animal, the quantity, and the length of the experimental time. The marking method should ensure that the numbers are clear, durable, simple, easy to recognize, and applicable. Commonly used marking methods include the staining method, the tagging method, the ear margin punching method, the branding method, the cage numbering method, and the morphological characteristic marking method, etc. Among them, the staining method is the most commonly used and easy to operate. The staining method involves using dyes to paint on obvious parts of the animal's body, such as the fur and limbs, etc., or using different colors for distinction. This method is commonly used for mouse and rat models.

This reagent is only used in the scientific research field and is not suitable for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

### Usage method:

Use a cotton swab or a writing brush to dip into the staining marking liquid, and then dot and smear it on the corresponding numbered part of the animal. The principle of numbering is "from left to right and from front to back". Generally, the part painted on the left front leg is recorded as No. 1, the left side of the waist is No. 2, the left hind leg is No. 3, the top of the head is No. 4, the back of the waist is No. 5, the tail is No. 6, the right front leg is No. 7, the right side of the waist is No. 8, the right hind leg is No. 9, and the unmarked part is No. 10. Therefore, the same color can be used to mark 10 animals. If the number exceeds 10 or is an even larger number, two or more colors can be used for marking simultaneously.



### Matters needing attention:

1. The staining method is often used in experiments with a short experimental period. The method is simple and causes no pain or harm to the animals. However, the marks are often lost due to the animals rubbing against each other, licking their fur, exposure to urine, immersion in water, hair loss, etc. Therefore, it is not suitable for long-term experiments.
2. If the marks fade during the experiment, they should be restained in a timely manner.

3. After the animals are marked and stained, multiple animals should not be placed together until they are dry.
4. Please use the reagent as soon as possible after opening to prevent affecting the subsequent experimental results.
5. For your safety and health, please wear a laboratory coat and disposable gloves when operating.

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