

## 苏木素伊红(HE)染色试剂盒

货号: G1120

规格: 3×10mL/3×100mL/3×500mL

保存: 常温, 避光保存, 有效期至少 1 年。

### 产品组成:

| 名称           | 3×10mL | 3×100mL | 3×500mL | 保存     |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 试剂(A): 苏木素染液 | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | 常温     |
| 试剂(B): 分化液   | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | 常温     |
| 试剂(C): 伊红染液  | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | 常温, 避光 |

### 产品介绍:

苏木精-伊红染色法, 简称 HE 染色法, 是病理学常规制片中最常用的染色方法。苏木精染液为碱性, 主要使细胞核内的染色质与胞质内的核糖体着紫蓝色; 伊红为酸性染料, 主要使细胞质和细胞外基质中的成分着红色。

苏木素伊红(HE)染色试剂盒适用于绝大多数组织样本的形态学染色观察, 着色情况与组织或细胞的种类有关, 也随其生活周期及病理变化而改变, 不同组织具体着色时间建议设置预实验确定。例如, 很多细胞在新生时期胞浆对伊红着色较淡或轻度嗜碱, 当其衰老时或发生退行性变则呈现嗜伊红浓染。胶原纤维在老化和出现透明变性时, 伊红着色由浅变深。本产品所包含试剂均为工作液, 可直接使用。

### 操作步骤: (仅供参考)

#### (一) 石蜡切片染色

- 新鲜取材, 经固定后, 常规石蜡包埋, 切片 3-8 $\mu$ m。
- 二甲苯中脱蜡 2 次每次 5-10min。系列乙醇 (100%、95%、85%、75%) 复水, 每梯度 3min。蒸馏水浸泡 2min。
- 苏木素染液染色 2-20min(具体时间根据染色结果和实验要求调整), 蒸馏水洗去浮色。(见注意事项 3)
- 分化液分化 10-60s, 自来水滴加或浸洗 2 次, 每次 3-5min。
- 置伊红染液 30s-2min, 倾去多余染色液后快速脱水。
- 脱水, 透明, 封片: (见注意事项 4)
  - 75%乙醇、85%乙醇、95%乙醇和 100%乙醇 (I) 各浸洗 2-3s。
  - 100%乙醇 (II) 浸洗 1min, 二甲苯透明两次, 每次 1min, 中性树胶封固, 镜下观察。

#### (二) 冰冻切片染色

冰冻切片不用脱蜡, 可固定后直接染色, 其方法与石蜡切片相同, 染色时间应比石蜡切片适当缩短。

### 染色结果:

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| 细胞核 | 蓝色     |
| 细胞质 | 粉红色到红色 |

### 注意事项:

- 切片脱蜡应尽量干净, 系列乙醇应经常更换新液。
- 第一次使用本试剂盒时建议先取 1-2 个样品做预实验。
- 苏木素染色过程推荐浅染 (2-5min), 通常只需能够分辨细胞核即可, 颜色过深会影响细胞质颜色。
- 伊红在水和梯度乙醇中会出现脱色, 因此建议快速脱水 (提起放下 2-3 次即可)。
- 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

## Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) Stain Kit

**Cat:** G1120

**Size:** 3×10mL/3×100mL/3×500mL

**Storage:** RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

### Kit Components

| Reagent                                 | 3×10mL | 3×100mL | 3×500mL | Storage         |
|---|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Reagent (A): Hematoxylin Stain Solution | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | RT              |
| Reagent (B): Differentiation Solution   | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | RT              |
| Reagent (C): Eosin Y Stain Solution     | 10mL   | 100mL   | 500mL   | RT, avoid light |

### Introduction

Hematoxylin-Eosin(HE) Stain is one of the principal stains in pathology histology. Hematoxylin is alkaline dye, which is mainly used to stain chromatin in mesoplast and ribosome in cytoplasm with bluish violet color; Eosin is an acid dye, which is mainly used to stain compositions in cytoplasm and ground substance outside cell with red color.

### Protocol(for reference only)

#### For paraffin sections

1. Dewax and hydrate to water.
2. Stain nucleus with Hematoxylin Solution for 5-20 min.Rinse in running tap water.
3. Differentiate with Differentiation Solution for 3min, wash with tap water twice for 2 min each.
4. Re-dyeing with Eosin Y Aqueous Solution for 10 seconds to 2 min.
5. Dehydrate in alcohol (75%, 85%, 95%,100% alcohol (I) ), each for 2-3s, and rinse in 100% alcohol (II) for 1 min.
6. Transparent by xylene and seal with resinene.

#### For frozen sections

1. Restore the frozen sections to room temperature.
2. (optional)Fix the sections with 10% Formalin (or 4% Formaldehyde, or 4% Paraformaldehyde) for 10-30min .Wash with PBS tiwce.
3. Follow Paraffin Section Staining staining steps.

### Result

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Nucleus   | Blue        |
| Cytoplasm | Pink to Red |

### Note

1. Slice dewaxing should be as clean as possible.Series of ethanol should be replaced frequently.
2. When using this kit for the first time, it is recommended to take 1-2 samples for pre-test.
3. Light staining is recommended in the process of staining. Generally, it is only necessary to be able to distinguish the nucleus. Too deep color may affect the color of the cytoplasm.
4. The staining time of frozen section should be as short as possible.
5. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.