

## Methyl Blue-Acid Fuchsin Staining Solution

Cat #: A-CSH390

Size: 2×50mL, 2×100mL

Storage: Room temperature avoid light (12 months)

### Product Description

Bone tissue is divided into hard bone and cartilage. Cartilage tissue consists of chondrocytes and cartilage matrix, and the cartilage tissue along with the surrounding cartilage membrane forms the cartilage. There are many methods for bone staining, such as toluidine blue method, Alcian blue method, picosirius red method, Masson's trichrome staining method, Goldner's trichrome staining method, etc. Methylene Blue-Acid Fuchsin staining solution can clearly display osteocytes, extracellular matrix, and pseudo-bone. It is ideal for studying static parameters of bone formation, such as osteocyte index, pseudo-bone width, pseudo-bone surface, and pseudo-bone volume.

After staining with Methylene Blue-Acid Fuchsin staining solution, the surface of the implant coated with hydroxyapatite appears purplish-red. Osteocytes and their nuclei, as well as the pseudo-bone, are clearly visible. The nuclei of osteocytes are stained deep blue, the extracellular matrix is stained light blue, and the pseudo-bone appears purplish-gray. New bone tissue appears deep red and has a clear boundary with the interface of the implant. Original mineralized bone tissue appears red and has a relatively vague boundary with the newly formed bone.

### Usage

1. Specimen preparation: Fixation in 10% formalin, decalcification, paraffin embedding. Routine dewaxing to water.
2. Stain with Methylene Blue staining solution at 60°C water bath for 15 minutes, then blot dry with filter paper.
3. Rinse with 60°C distilled water for 1 minute, then dry.
4. Stain with Acid Fuchsin staining solution for 5 minutes, then blot dry with filter paper.
5. Dehydrate with 95% ethanol and absolute ethanol separately.
6. Clear with xylene, mount with optical resin.

## Notes

1. For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves while performing the operation.

## Disclaimer

The reagent is only used in the field of scientific research, not suitable for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.