

Plank-Rychlo Decalcifying Solution

Cat #: A-CSH427

Size: 500mL

Storage: 2-8°C (12 months)

Product Description

During tissue sectioning, some calcium-containing tissues cannot be directly sliced due to the difference in density between calcium and paraffin, making it difficult to obtain intact sections. To achieve thorough decalcification of bone tissue while preserving the antigenicity of the tissue, it is necessary to decalcify the calcium-containing tissue after fixation or use a fixative that also has decalcifying properties before routine sectioning. There are many reagents available for decalcification, including organic acids, inorganic acids, and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). Plank-Rychlo Decalcification Solution is a rapid decalcifying reagent commonly used for decalcification of biopsy and surgical specimens.

Usage

1. Fully fix the sample before decalcification.
2. Rinse the fixed sample with running tap water for at least 10 minutes.
3. Immerse the sample in Plank-Rychlo Decalcification Solution at a volume of 20-30 times the sample volume. To ensure thorough decalcification, the sample thickness should be less than 1cm. If necessary, replace with fresh Plank-Rychlo Decalcification Solution to continue decalcification until complete.
4. Rinse the sample in running tap water for at least 10 minutes.
5. Proceed with routine dehydration and embedding.

Notes

1. Gentle heating can accelerate the decalcification process, but the temperature should generally not exceed 37-40°C. Excessive temperature can cause loose disintegration of bone tissue, especially above 60°C.

2. Decalcification should be thorough to avoid insufficient or excessive decalcification. The degree of decalcification should be controlled to minimize decalcification time without compromising tissue sectioning, to prevent tissue damage caused by prolonged decalcification.
3. Avoid using metal containers for decalcification instruments; glass containers are preferred.
4. Decalcification of bone tissue should be performed after fixation or simultaneously with decalcification and fixation, rather than decalcifying before fixation, to minimize tissue damage.
5. Periodically check the degree of decalcification to avoid excessive decalcification, which can increase tissue damage and affect staining results.
6. For your safety and health, wear laboratory attire and use disposable gloves when handling this reagent.

Disclaimer

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