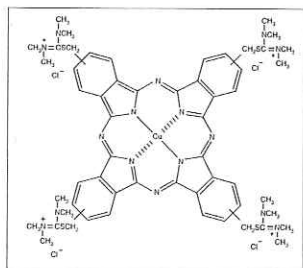


Alcian Blue

Alcian Blue in conjunction with PAS (Mowry, 1956) is commonly used to differentiate acid and neutral mucopolysaccharides. It is also used with safranin for mast cell differentiation (Csaba, 1969.)

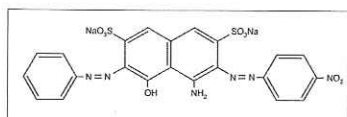
Alcian Blue HS-504 25 g



Amido Black

Amido Black is a useful forensic stain typically used for enhancing latent prints contaminated with blood. Amido Black is very sensitive to the proteins found in blood. It leaves a black/blue stain and is usable on both porous and nonporous surfaces.

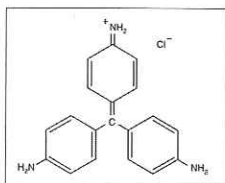
Amido Black 10B HS-601 25 g



Basic Fuchsin

Basic Fuchsin is the main ingredient of Schiff's reagent, a pH indicator, and can be used as stain for glycoproteins and mucopolysaccharide proteins in acidic pH systems. Usually used with Naphthol Blue Black as a post stain color enhancer.

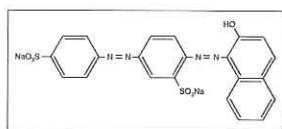
Basic Fuchsin HS-518 25 g



Biebrich Scarlet

Biebrich Scarlet can be used as a plasma stain instead of Acid Fuchsin in Masson's trichrome.

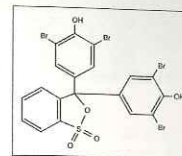
Biebrich Scarlet HS-506 25 g



Bromophenol Blue

Dye for histones in alkaline & neutral buffer systems. Commonly used tracking dye in DNA, RNA and protein electrophoresis.

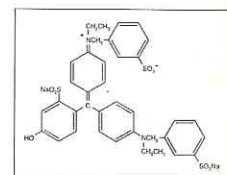
Bromophenol Blue HS-603 10 g



Fast Green FCF

Recommended as a substitute for Light Green SF Yellowish in Masson's trichrome because it is less likely to fade. It may be substituted for Light Green in many other procedures as well.

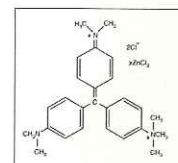
Fast Green FCF HS-516 25 g



Methyl Green

Methyl Green in conjunction with Pyronin Y will differentiate RNA & DNA.

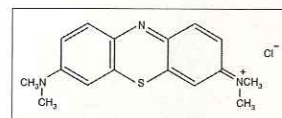
Methyl Green HS-606 10 g



Methylene Blue

Sensitive stain specific for DNA and RNA.

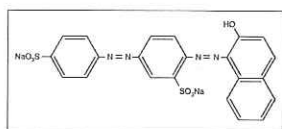
Methylene Blue HS-525 25 g



Biebrich Scarlet

Biebrich Scarlet can be used as a plasma stain instead of Acid Fuchsin in Masson's trichrome.

Biebrich Scarlet HS-506 25 g



Pyronin Y

Pyronin Y in conjunction with Methyl Green will differentiate RNA & DNA.

Pyronin Y HS-607 5 g

