V02

AB-PAS 染色试剂盒

货号：G1285
规格：6×50mL/6×100mL
保存：2-8℃，避光保存，有效期 6 个月。

产品组成：

名称	6×50mL	6×100mL	保存
试剂（A）：阿利新蓝染色液	50mL	100mL	2-8℃，避光
试剂（B）：PAS 氧化剂	50mL	100mL	2-8℃，避光
试剂（C）：Schiff 染色液	50mL	100mL	2-8℃，避光
试剂（D）：苏木素染色液	50mL	100mL	室温，避光
试剂（E）：酸性分化液	50mL	100mL	室温
试剂（F）：Scott 蓝化液	50mL	100mL	室温

产品介绍：

某些细胞如胃肠的杯状细胞能分泌粘稠的分泌物，该粘稠物主要由糖胺聚糖和糖蛋白组成，亦被统称为粘/黏液或粘/黏液质。粘液质根据聚糖单体的种类和性质可分为中性粘液质和酸性粘液质。在正常胃肠粘液中，胃粘膜的表面上皮、幽门腺、十二指肠腺等主要为中性粘液物质；小肠及大肠粘膜的杯状细胞和肠腺主要分泌酸性粘液物质。阿利新蓝（AB）和无色品红（PAS）染色联合使用可用于区分中性和酸性粘液以及二者的比率。有些癌症也可以通过 AB-PAS 染色进行种类辨别，如肠型胃癌分泌酸性粘液物质着蓝色，胃型胃癌分泌中性粘液物质着红色。

该染色法常用于胃肠病变的化生程度分析，也可用于腺体分泌物质鉴别和杯状细胞鉴定。我司采用进口原料和优化配方整合成即用型染色试剂盒，能够满足不同用途的多种染色需求。

自备材料：

蒸馏水、系列乙醇、二甲苯

操作步骤：(*仅供参考*)

1. 切片脱蜡至水，蒸馏水洗 2min。
2. 滴加阿利新蓝染色液染色 10-20min。蒸馏水洗 3 次，每次 1-2min。
3. 滴加或浸入氧化剂中氧化 5-8min。蒸馏水洗 2 次，每次 1-2min。（*见注意事项 3*）
4. 滴加 Schiff 染色液覆盖切片染 10-20min，蒸馏水浸洗 2 次，每次 5min。（*见注意事项 4*）
5. （可选）滴加苏木素染色液染核 1-2min，蒸馏水洗。（*见注意事项 5*）
6. （可选）用酸性分化液分化 2-5s，蒸馏水洗。
7. （可选）用 Scott 蓝化液返蓝 3min，蒸馏水洗 3min。
8. 常规逐级乙醇脱水，二甲苯透明，中性树胶封固。

染色结果：

糖原、中性黏蛋白、各种糖蛋白	紫红色
酸性黏蛋白（硫黏蛋白和唾液黏蛋白）	蓝色
酸性多糖和透明质酸	蓝色
备注：含有中性黏蛋白和酸性黏蛋白的细胞或组织可染成不同程度的蓝紫色至紫色。	

注意事项：

1. 组织切片脱蜡应尽可能干净，否则会影响染色效果。
2. 试剂（B）具氧化还原性、试剂（C）有刺激性气味，建议适量取用，及时密封，平时 2-8℃保存。
3. 氧化剂氧化时间不宜过久，建议依据切片厚薄、组织的类型等决定，氧化时的温度以 18-22℃最佳。
4. 在 Schiff 染色后试剂应略微发红，属正常现象，组织背景应无色或呈淡红色。
5. 苏木素染色步骤为细胞核衬染，如形态清晰或已进行 HE 对照染色可省略该步骤。
6. 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

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Alcian Blue Periodic Acid Schiff (AB-PAS) Stain Kit

Cat: G1285
Size: 6×50mL/6×100mL
Storage:2-8℃, avoid light, valid for 6 months.

Kit Components

Reagent	6×50mL	6×100mL	Storage
Reagent (A):Alcian Blue Staining Solution	50mL	100mL	2-8℃, avoid light
Reagent (B):PAS Oxidant	50mL	100mL	2-8℃, avoid light
Reagent (C):Schiff Reagent	50mL	100mL	2-8℃, avoid light
Reagent (D):Hematoxylin Solution	50mL	100mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent (E):Acidic Differentiation Solution	50mL	100mL	RT
Reagent (F):Scott Bluing Solution	50mL	100mL	RT

Introduction

Some cells, such as the Goblet cell of the gastrointestinal tract, can secrete thick secretions, which are mainly composed of Glycosaminoglycan and glycoprotein, and are also collectively referred to as mucus. Mucus can be divided into neutral and acidic mucus. In normal gastrointestinal mucus, the surface epithelium of the gastric mucosa, pyloric glands, and duodenal glands are mainly composed of neutral mucus substances; The Goblet cell and intestinal glands of the small intestine and large intestine mainly secrete acidic mucus. The combination of Alcian Blue (AB) and colorless fuchsin (PAS) staining can be used to distinguish neutral and acidic mucus, as well as their ratio. Some cancers can also be distinguished by AB-PAS staining, such as intestinal gastric cancer secreting acidic mucus in blue, and gastric cancer secreting neutral mucus in red.

This staining method is often used for the analysis of metaplasia degree of gastrointestinal lesions, and also for the identification of glandular secretions and Goblet cell. Our company integrates imported raw materials and optimized formulas into a ready-to-use dyeing kit, which can meet various dyeing needs for different purposes.

Self Provided Materials

Distilled water, Series of ethanol

Protocol (*for reference only*)

1. Dewax to distilled water, then rinse in distilled water for 2min.
2. Stain with Alcian Blue Staining Solution for10-20min. Rinse in distilled water three times for each time 1-2min.
3. Treat by Oxidant for 5-8min. Rinse in distilled water twice, each time for 1-2min.(*see note 3*)
4. Soak in Schiff Reagent and stain for 10-20min.Then wash with distilled water twice.(*see note 4*)
5. (optional)Stain with Hematoxylin Solution for1-2min, then wash with distilled water.(*see note 5*)
6. (optional)Differentiate by Acidic Differentiation Solution for 2-5s, then wash with distilled water.
7. (optional)Blue with Scott Bluing Solution for 3 min and wash with distilled water for 3min.
8. Dehydrate by series of ethanol, transparent by xylene and seal with resinene.

Result

Glycogen, neutral mucus and various glycoproteins	Purplish Red
Acidic mucus (sulfated and carboxylated)	Blue
Acidic polysaccharide, hyaluronic acid	Blue
Note: the cells or tissues that containing neutral mucus and acidic mucus can be dyed different shades of blue purple to purple.	

Note

1. Section dewaxing should be as clean as possible, otherwise it will affect the dyeing effect.
2. Reagent (B) has oxidation-reduction properties, while Reagent (C) has a pungent odor. It is recommended to take an appropriate amount, seal it in a timely manner, and store it at 2-8 ℃.
3. The oxidation time of Oxidant should not be too long, and the best temperature is 18-22 ℃.
4. After Schiff staining, the reagent should turn slightly red, which is a normal phenomenon. The tissue background should be colorless or light red.
5. The hematoxylin staining step is nuclear contrast staining, which can be omitted if the morphology is clear or HE control staining has been performed.
6. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.