

## Weil 髓鞘染色试剂盒

**货号:** G3270 **规格:** 4×50mL

保存: 室温,避光保存,有效期1年。

### 产品组成:

1,4% :	The China		A		
名称		4×50mL	保存		
试剂(A):	A1: Weil 苏木素 A	25mL	室温,避光		
Weil 苏木素染色液	A2: Weil 苏木素 B	25mL	室温,避光		
取 A1、A2 等量混合即为 Weil 苏木素染色液,不宜提前配制。					
试剂(B): 明矾溶液		50mL	室温,避光		
试剂(C): Weil 分化液		50mL	室温		
试剂(D): Weil 蓝化液		50mL	室温		

## 产品介绍:

髓鞘(Myelin Sheath)是包裹在神经细胞轴突外面的一层膜,即髓鞘由髓鞘细胞和细胞膜组成,是神经膜细胞的质膜沿着轴索的轴心螺旋缠绕形成的多层脂双层结构,髓鞘上有郎飞氏结,可使神经冲动跳跃传递。Weil 髓鞘染色可以显示病理情况下髓鞘是否完整、变性、坏死程度及修复情况,对神经组织的病理诊断和研究均有意义,例如神经纤维受损时,髓鞘可出现膨胀、曲折成球形、断裂或脱鞘完全消失等改变。

## 操作步骤: (仅供参考)

- 1. 石蜡切片切 5-10um, 脱蜡至水。
- 2. 切片入配制好的 Weil 苏木素染色液浸染,温箱或水浴 56℃染色 20min,蒸馏水冲洗。
- 3. 滴加明矾溶液分化,并镜下控制分化时间(区分正常髓鞘与灰质或变性区域),蒸馏水冲洗。
- 4. 滴加 Weil 分化液分色 (清除背景),蒸馏水冲洗。
- 5. 滴加 Weil 蓝化液处理, 充分水洗。
- 6. 常规脱水,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封固。

### 染色结果:

髓鞘	蓝黑色
背景	淡蓝色或无色

### 注意事项:

- 1. 此试剂盒简便快速,明矾分化这一步很关键,需在镜下观察分化程度。
- 2. 固定液以10%的福尔马林为佳。
- 3. 置于温箱或水浴锅染色时,应注意防止染色液挥发。
- 4. 为了您的安全和健康,请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

















# Weil's Myelin Stain Kit

**Cat:** G3270 **Size:** 4×50mL

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

### **Kit Components**

Reagent		4×50mL	Storage		
Reagent(A):Weil Iron	A1: Weil Iron Hematoxylin Solution A	25mL	RT, avoid light		
Hematoxylin Solution	A2: Weil Iron Hematoxylin Solution B	25mL	RT, avoid light		
Mix A1 with A2 in equal amount to form Weil Iron Hematoxylin Solution. It is not suitable to prepare					
in advance.					
Reagent(B): Iron Alum Solution		50mL	RT, avoid light		
Reagent(C): Weil Differentiation Solution		50mL	RT		
Reagent(D): Weil Bluing Solution		50mL	RT		

#### Introduction

Myelin sheath is a layer of membrane wrapped around the axons of nerve cells, that is, myelin sheath is composed of myelin cells and cell membrane. It is a multilayer lipid double-layer structure formed by the plasma membrane of nerve membrane cells spirally winding along the axis of axon. There is a Langfei's knot on the myelin sheath, which can make the spirit jump and transmit through impulse. Weil Myelin Staining can show whether the myelin sheath is complete, denatured, necrotic and repaired under pathological conditions. It has significance for pathological diagnosis and research of nerve tissue. For example, when the nerve fiber is damaged, the myelin sheath may swell, zigzag into a sphere, break or completely disappear without sheath.

### **Protocols**(*for reference only*)

- 1. Cut into paraffin section, dewax to distilled water.
- 2. Soak the section in Weil Iron Hematoxylin Solution in a warm box or water bath at 56 °C for 20 min.Rinse with distilled water.
- 3. Add Iron Alum Solution dropwise for differentiation, while controlling the differentiation time under the microscope (distinguishing between normal myelin sheath and gray matter or degenerative areas), and rinse with distilled water.
- 4. Add Weil Differentiation Solution (eliminate the background color).Rinse with distilled water.
- 5. Add Weil Bluing Solution and fully wash with water.
- 6. Conventionally dehydrate, transparent by xylene and seal with resinene.

#### Result

Myelin Sheath	Dark Blue
Background	Light Blue or Colorless

### Note

- 1. This kit is simple and fast. Iron Alum Solution differentiation is a key step. It is necessary to observe the degree of differentiation under the microscope.
- 2. The best fixative is 10% formalin.
- 3. When dyeing in a warm box or water bath, pay attention to prevent the evaporation of the dye solution.
- 4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.



