Декальцинирующие растворы и смягчающие растворы G1105-500ML, G1107-500ML, G1115-500ML

Технические характеристики

По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

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Servicebio® Plant Tissue Bating Liquor

Cat No.: G1115-500ML

Product Information

Product Name	Cat.No.	Spec.
Plant Tissue Bating Liquor	G1115-500ML	500 mL

Description

When making sections, plant tissues such as roots and stems with a high degree of lignification cannot be sliced directly because the tissues are hard and brittle, and tissue sections need to be softened before tissue sections can be obtained. This product is used for the softening of lignified plant tissues, and the xylem structure is destroyed by alkaline solution to achieve softening, and the softened plant tissues can be easily prepared into tissue sections, and the tissue structure is intact. The main active ingredient of this product is ethylenediamine.

Storage and Handling Conditions

Store and transport at room temperature; valid for 12 months.

Assay Protocol

The plant tissue passed FAA fixed time of about 48 h immediately after in vitro. Cut the fixed tissue into a suitable size, generally not more than 0.5 cm thick is appropriate, put into the softening liquid so that the tissue is completely immersed in the softening liquid, begin to soften, tissue softening period every 3-5 days to replace fresh softening liquid. Softening is completed when the tissue is flexible enough to be touched by the hand and can be easily cut with a surgical blade. The softening time for an average-sized tissue is about a week. For tissues with higher liquification, the softening time is longer.

Note:

- 1. Please use the product in a well-ventilated place with proper protection to avoid inhalation.
- 2. This product can achieve plant softening by destroying xylem structure, which has an impact on subsequent saffron staining. Use with caution.
- 3. If subsequent tissue sections need to be stained with saffron fast green to observe xylem structure, it is recommended to make hard tissue sections (**GP1017**, **GP1018**, **GP1020**) embedded in plastic.
- 4. Please wear laboratory coat and disposable gloves during operation.



Servicebio® New Decalcification Solution (Quick Decalcification)

Cat No.: G1107-500ML

Product Information

Product Name	Cat.No.	Spec.
New Decalcification Solution (Quick Decalcification)	G1107-500ML	500 mL

Description

In pathological experiments, when sections are made for bone tissue or some calcium-containing tissues, they cannot be made directly because of their high hardness, so they need to remove the calcium to make the tissues soft before they can be made into sections. Commonly used decalcification reagents such as EDTA, organic acid, inorganic acid, the EDTA is a relatively mild chelating calcium supplements, the organizational structure affect the minimum, some enzymes can better save organization, organization of EDTA decalcified immunohistochemical and in situ hybridization detection can be done, the decalcified slowly, decalcified cycle is long, generally take several weeks to months, And the size of decalcified tissue. Organic acid is the use of acid dissolved calcium, decalcification speed is relatively fast, and there is a certain degree of damage to tissue structure. The inorganic acid decalcification is usually hydrochloric acid or nitric acid decalcification, which has the fastest decalcification speed but the largest tissue damage.

The new decalcification solution (fast decalcification) of this product is acid decalcification solution, the main active ingredient is formic acid.

Storage and Handling Conditions

Store and transport at room temperature; It is valid for 12 months.

Assay Protocol

Place the tissue to be decalcified into the original decalcified solution. The volume of decalcified solution should be 15-20 times the volume of the tissue. During decalcification, change the decalcification solution every two days, check the degree of decalcification every day, until the tissue becomes soft, the pin can be smoothly inserted into the tissue, and the hand touching the bone tissue is elastic and can easily bend, which is judged as the end of decalcification. The decalcification time of small tissues is about two days, and the decalcification time of large tissues is about a week, and the time of different tissues varies. During decalcification, observe the tissue closely to avoid excessive decalcification damage to the tissue and influence the subsequent experiment.

Note:

- 1. This product is acidic and volatile. Please use it in a well-ventilated place with good protection to avoid inhalation.
- 2. Pay close attention to tissue decalcification during decalcification to avoid excessive decalcification affecting subsequent experiments.
- 3. This product may destroy proteins in tissues, and EDTA is recommended for decalcification if subsequent antigen immunodetection is required.



Servicebio® EDTA Decalcification Solution (Slow Decalcification)

Cat No.: G1105-500ML

Product Information

Product Name	Cat.No.	Spec.
EDTA Decalcification Solution (Slow Decalcification)	G1105-500ML	500 mL

Description

In pathological experiments, when sections are made for bone tissue or some calcium-containing tissues, they cannot be made directly because of their high hardness, so they need to be removed to make the tissues soft before they can be made into sections. The commonly used decalcification reagents include EDTA, organic acid, inorganic acid, etc. Among them, EDTA is a mild chelating decapping machine, which has minimal impact on tissue structure and can better preserve some enzymes in tissues. The decalcification of tissues after EDTA decalcification can be tested by histochemistry and in situ hybridization, etc. The decalcification speed is slow and the decalcification cycle is long. It generally takes weeks to months and is related to the size of decalcified tissue. Organic acid is the use of acid dissolved calcium, decalcification speed is relatively fast, and there is a certain degree of damage to tissue structure. The inorganic acid decalcification is usually hydrochloric acid or nitric acid decalcification, which has the fastest decalcification speed but the largest tissue damage.

This product EDTA decalcification solution (slow decalcification), the main ingredient is 0.5 M EDTA, pH 7.2 at 25°C.

Storage and Handling Conditions

Store and transport at room temperature, valid for 12 months.

Assay Protocol

After sampling, the tissue was fixed in a sufficient amount of 4% paraformaldehyde fixation solution for more than 24 h, and then put into the original decalcification solution, the volume of decalcification solution should be 15-20 times of the tissue volume. During decalcification, replace fresh decalcification solution every 2-3 days, until the tissue becomes soft, the pin can be smoothly inserted into the tissue, and the bone tissue is elastic and easily bent when the hand touches it, which is judged as the end of decalcification. EDTA decalcification is mild and slow, and different tissues need different decalcification time. During decalcification, observe the tissue closely to avoid excessive decalcification damage to tissues and affect subsequent experiments.

Note:

- 1. Please use the product in a well-ventilated place with proper protection to avoid inhalation.
- 2. Pay close attention to tissue decalcification during decalcification to avoid excessive decalcification affecting subsequent experiments.
- 3. The company also provides fast decalcification solution, decalcification speed is fast, you can choose to use according to the experimental needs.

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