

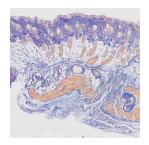
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Version 1



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Protocol status: In development

We are still developing and optimizing this protocol



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Keywords: dyes any protein deposit, affinity for phosphomolybdic acid, amphoteric dye, phosphomolybdic acid, macromolecules of the tissue, acid fuchsin, agent between tissue structure, staining technique, dye, protein deposit, afog solution, macromolecule, tissue structure, second component of an afog solution, acid, protein, tissue, ischemic cardiac lesion, collagen, particular the regeneration, cell membrane, afog

Abstract

Staining technique largely used to diagnose ischemic cardiac lesions and kidney diseases, in particular the regeneration or scarring of the lesion. The selectivity in this method is due to the different affinity degrees between dyes and the macromolecules of the tissue. A key role is played by phosphomolybdic acid, which acts as a binding agent between tissue structures (collagen, fibrils, cell membranes) and aniline blue (amphoteric dye). Orange G, which is the second component of an AFOG solution, has no affinity for phosphomolybdic acid, and this is why it is used to stain all remaining structures. Acid fuchsin, conversely, dyes any protein deposits selectively.

Protocol materials

X 1X PBS (Phosphate-buffered saline)

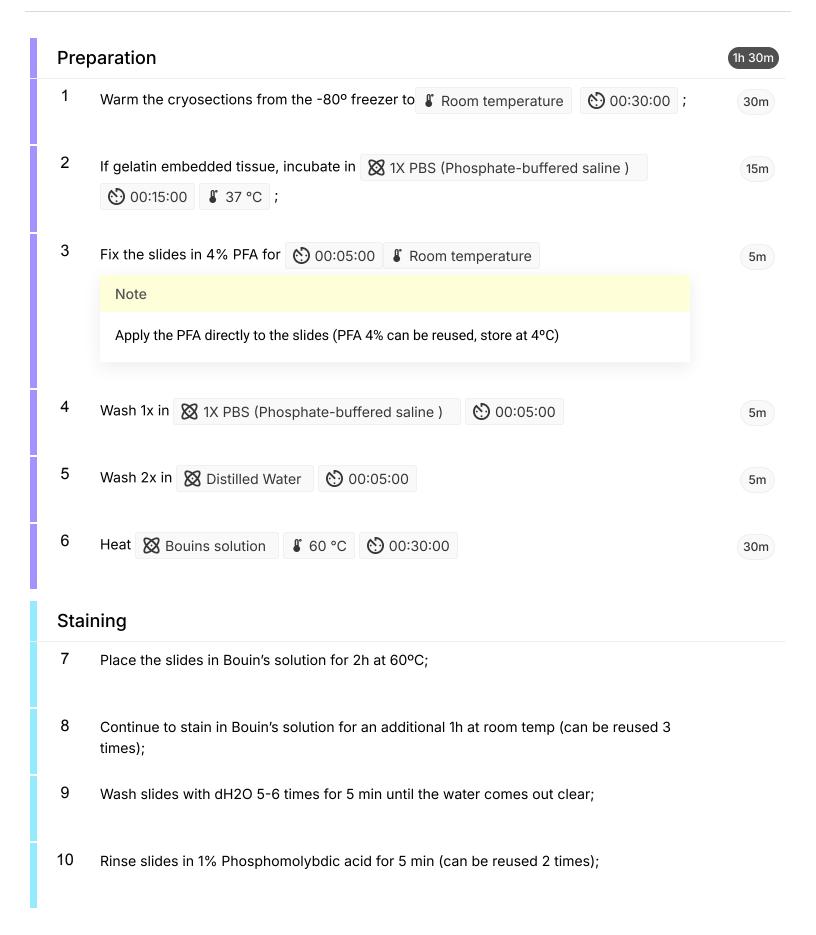
X 1X PBS (Phosphate-buffered saline)

M Distilled Water

Bouins solution

Troubleshooting







- 11 Rinse slides in dH2O for 5 min;
- 12 Rinse slides in AFOG staining solution for 10min (can be reused);
- 13 Rinse slides in dH2O for 2 min;