

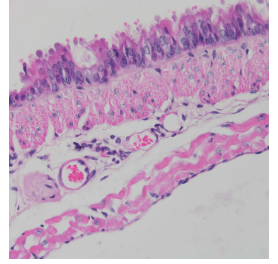


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Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) staining of paraffin sections

DOI

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Keywords: Histology, Staining, Microscopy, Pathology, Haematoxylin, Eosin, initial red colour of the haematoxylin, haematoxylin dye, rich contrast to the other tissue component, histological staining technique, used histological staining technique, paraffin sections haematoxylin, staining biological sample, stained cytoplasm, alum haematoxylin, rich in proteoglycan, erythrocyte, nuclear staining, other tissue component, haematoxylin, clear overview of cellular structure, proteoglycan, tissue for diagnostic purpose, cytoplasm of most other cell type, other cell type, differentiation between cytoplasm, most other cell type, tissue architecture, routine histopathological examination, cellular structure, cell, cytoplasm, standard choice for routine histopathological examination, biological samples for biomedical research, eosin, connective tissue, tissue, bluing solution, areas of bone, cartilage, initial red colour, staining of paraffin sections haematoxylin, staining, alkaline ph of scott, cell type

Abstract

Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) staining is the most-commonly used histological staining technique. This method provides a clear overview of cellular structure and tissue architecture, making it the standard choice for routine histopathological examination of tissue for diagnostic purposes and a popular option when staining biological samples for biomedical research or teaching purposes.

The Harris's Haematoxylin used here is an alum haematoxylin, meaning it uses an aluminium salt as a mordant. Once nuclear staining is complete, the alkaline pH of Scott's bluing solution is used to convert the initial red colour of the haematoxylin to a light blue. Areas of bone and cartilage that are rich in proteoglycans will also take up the haematoxylin dye and stain blue-purple. Subsequent counterstaining with the combined Eosin Y + Phloxine B solution provides rich contrast to the other tissue components, enhancing differentiation between cytoplasm, muscle and connective tissue. In particular, erythrocytes are stained vibrantly and appear almost red, making them stand out against the pink-stained cytoplasm of most other cell types.



Protocol materials

⊗ Hydrochloric Acid **Banksia Scientific Company (AJAX FineChem) Catalog #AJA256**

⊗ Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS70WV5**

⊗ Eosin Alcoholic 0.1% with Phloxine (SNP Formula) **POCD Scientific Catalog #SNPEOSIN5L**

⊗ Ethanol **Hurst Scientific Catalog #EIMS95-5L**

⊗ Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS20M**

⊗ Xylene **POCD Scientific Catalog #XYL5P**

⊗ DPX Mountant for histology **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #06522**

⊗ Harris Haematoxylin **POCD Scientific Catalog #HHXIMP**

⊗ Sodium hydrogen carbonate **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #401676**

⊗ Magnesium sulphate **ChemSupplyAustralia Catalog #ML073**



Deparaffinisation and rehydration

32m

1 Dewax and rehydrate tissue sections

32m

Nuclear Staining

5m 30s

2 Stain in Harris's Haematoxylin

2m

 Harris Haematoxylin **POCD Scientific Catalog #HHXIMP**

3 Wash with running tap water to remove excess stain

2m



4 Differentiate in acid alcohol (5 - 10 dips)



[1% Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) in 70% Ethanol]

 Hydrochloric Acid **Banksia Scientific Company (AJAX FineChem) Catalog #AJA256**

 Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS70WV5**

5 Wash in tap water

30s



6 Blue in Scott's Bluing Solution

30s

[Sodium hydrogen carbonate 2.5g/L; Magnesium sulphate 20g/L; in distilled water]

 Sodium hydrogen carbonate **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #401676**

 Magnesium sulphate **ChemSupplyAustralia Catalog #ML073**

7 Wash in tap water

30s





- 8 Examine slides under microscope to assess nuclear staining. Nuclei should be blue, cytoplasm and collagen should be grey. If sections remain overstained (cytoplasm and other tissue components remain blue/purple) repeat steps 4-8. If sections have been over-differentiated, return to step 2.



Counterstaining

1m 20s

- 9 70% Ethanol

 Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS70WV5**

- 10 Counterstain in Eosin - 2 changes, 40 seconds each

1m 20s

 Eosin Alcoholic 0.1% with Phloxine (SNP Formula) **POCD Scientific Catalog #SNPEOSIN5L**

Dehydration, clearing and mounting

16m

- 11 95% Ethanol

1m

 Ethanol **Hurst Scientific Catalog #EIMS95-5L**

- 12 95% Ethanol

1m

 Ethanol **Hurst Scientific Catalog #EIMS95-5L**

- 13 100% Ethanol

2m

 Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS20M**

Note: ensure whole slide and slide rack is fully immersed in ethanol to remove all traces of water, preventing water contamination of the xylene

- 14 100% Ethanol

2m

 Ethanol **POCD Scientific Catalog #ETHABS20M**

Note: ensure whole slide and slide rack is fully immersed in ethanol to remove all traces of water, preventing water contamination of the xylene



15 100% Xylene

5m

 Xylene **POCD Scientific Catalog #XYL5P**

16 100% Xylene

5m

 Xylene **POCD Scientific Catalog #XYL5P**

17 Coverslip with a resinous mounting medium, such as DPX

 DPX Mountant for histology **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #06522**

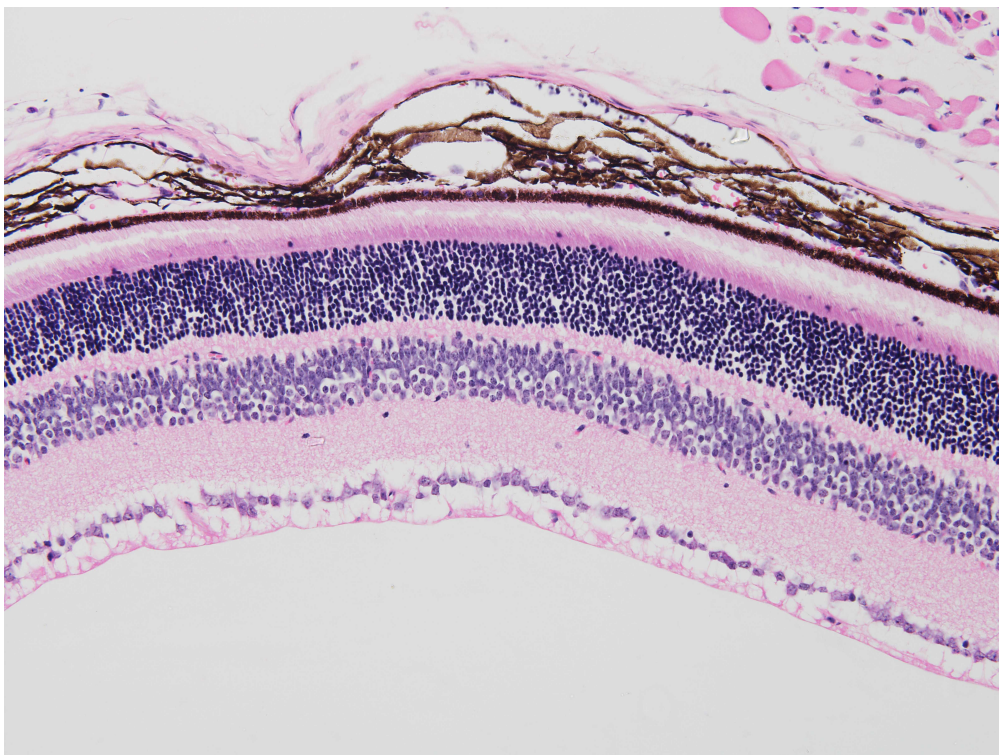
Results

54m 50s

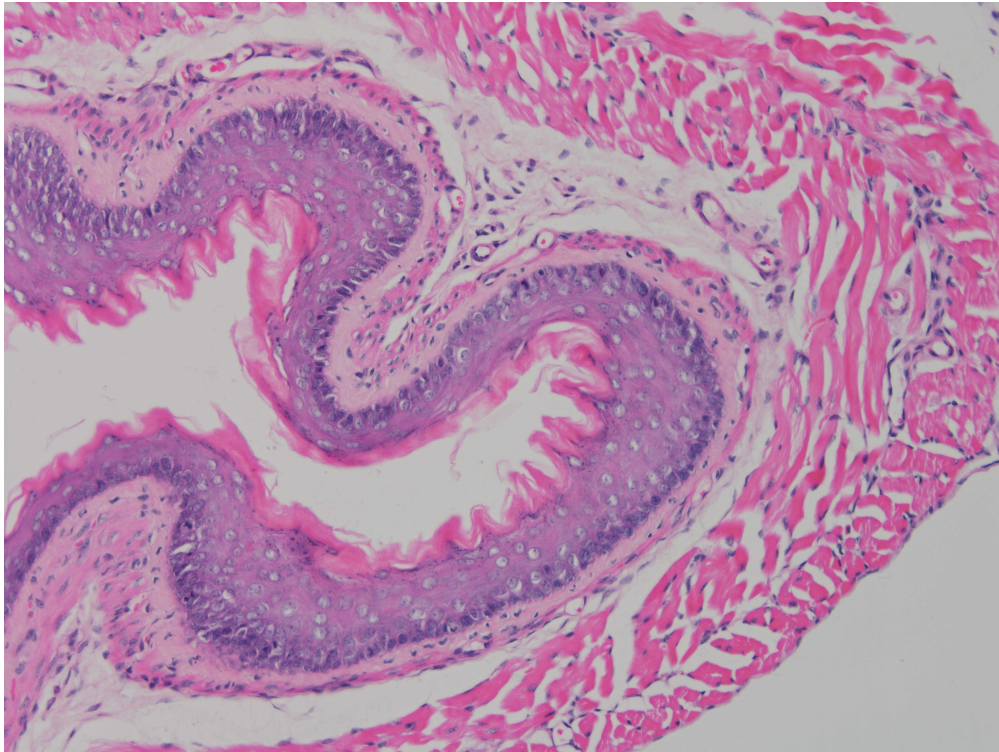
18

Expected result

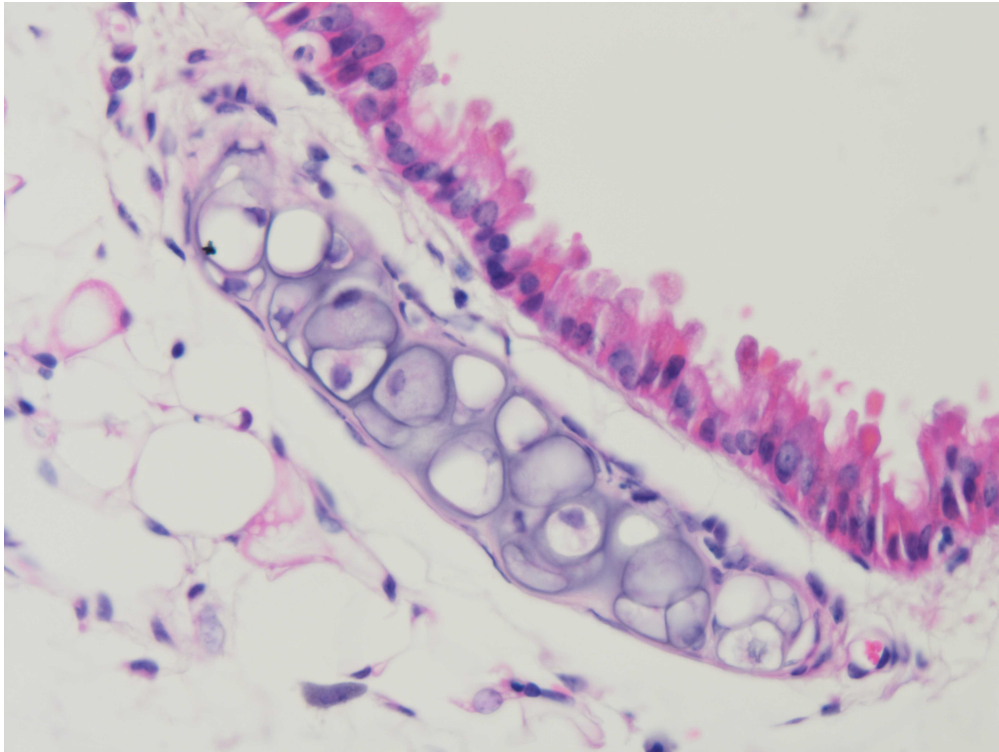
Nuclei: blue-purple
Cytoplasm: pink
Erythrocytes: pink-red
Collagen: pink
Muscle: pink-red
Cartilage: pink-blue
Bone: pink-purple



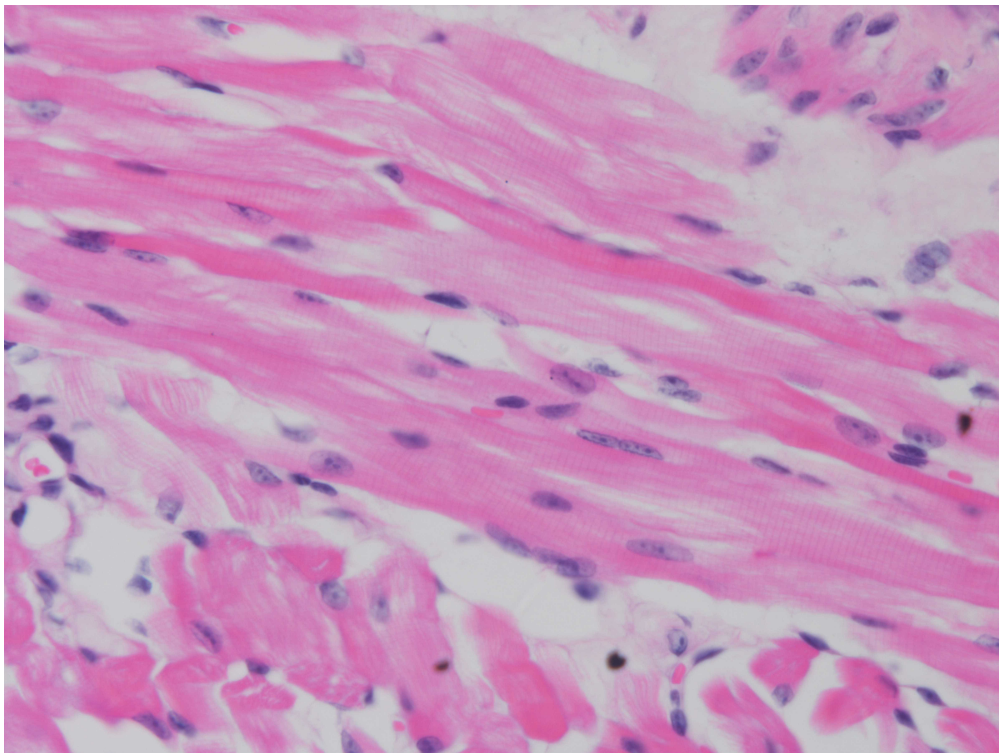
Mouse retina



Mouse oesophagus. Demonstrates staining in keratin, epithelium, connective tissue and muscle.



Mouse bronchus, demonstrating staining of cartilage.



Mouse skeletal muscle.



Protocol references

Kiernan, J. (2015). *Histological and histochemical methods*. Scion publishing ltd.

Avwioro, G. (2011). Histochemical uses of haematoxylin—a review. *Jpcs*, 1(5), 24-34.

<https://www.stainsfile.com/theory/methods/hematoxylin-eosin-staining/eosin/>