Prussian Blue Iron Stain Kit
Catalog #24199
Prussian Blue or Perls’ reaction is used to demonstrate ferric iron and ferritin. This is not a true staining technique rather, it is a histochemical reaction. The protein is split off by the hydrochloric acid, allowing the potassium ferrocyanide to combine with the ferric iron. This forms the ferric ferrocyanide or Prussian Blue.
Technical Data Sheet #601

Results: Iron (Hemosiderin) - blue, Nuclei - red, Background - pink

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussian Blue Iron Stain Kit</td>
<td>1 kit</td>
<td>24199-1</td>
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Periodic Acid Schiff’s (PAS) Stain Kit
Catalog #24200
PAS techniques are used to demonstrate polysaccharides, neutral mucosubstances and basement membranes primarily in tissue. The PAS reagent is also called Fuegen Stain for the demonstration of DNA with a different protocol. Kidney is the most sensitive control. The demonstration of glycogen is best represented by a section of liver with a digestion step used as a negative control in the staining. Technical Data Sheet #602

Results: Fungi, Glycogen - red to hot pink, Nuclei - blue

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Rapid Mucin Stain Kit
Catalog #24208
Secretions of mucins are produced in several areas including epithelial and connective tissue. Inflammation can cause secretion of mucin as well as some types of intestinal carcinomas. The use of a Rapid Mucin stain will quickly determine the presence of mucin and assist in the direction of other special stains or immunohistochemistry to determine the origin of the mucin producing cells. The entire kit procedure takes 12 to 15 minutes after paraffin removal. Technical Data Sheet #600

Results: Mucin - deep red or rose, Other tissue - yellow, Nuclei - black

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<td>Rapid Mucin Stain Kit</td>
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Multiple Stain Solution
Catalog #08824
This stain can be directly applied to frozen sections, epoxy or JB-4® embedded sections and utilized as a general cytoplasmic and nuclear stain. Multiple Stain also differentiates various cytologic processes including basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, B-cell lymphoma, acute myelomonocytic leukemia, and metastatic breast cancer. Multiple Stain Solution is used in Tzanck preparations of herpetic lesions and differentiates acidophilic and basophilic structures. Multiple Stain is a replacement for the former Paragon Multiple Stain (PMS). Technical Data Sheet #269

Advantages:
• Easy to use, one step procedure with H & E quality staining
• Stain directly in GMA, MMA, paraffin and frozen sections
• Quick, easy stain for neural anatomical studies in paraffin and frozen sections

Results: Cellular Components - dark blue, Connective Tissue - pink

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<tr>
<td>Multiple Stain Solution</td>
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