

Instructions For Use **SOC-IFU**

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Safranin O Stain Kit for Cartilage

Description and Principle

Safranin O (0.1%) is commonly used to demonstrate Glycosaminoglycagns (GAGs) in FFPE cartilage sections. Weigert's Hematoxylin is provided to stain nuclei and Fast Green FCF for bluish green background staining. Safranin O is a basic dye that binds with a high affinity to acidic proteoglycans in cartilage. Dilute fast green FCF is used to counterstain and nuclei are stained by a rapid iron mordanted hematoxylin solution.

Expected Results

Glycosaminoglycans: Pink to Red Background: Bluish Green Nuclei: Blue to Black

Kit Contents	<u>Storage</u>
1. Safranin O (0.1%)	18-25°C
2. Hematoxylin, Weigert's Iron (Part A)	18-25°C
3. Hematoxylin, Weigert's Iron (Part B)	18-25°C
4. Fast Green FCF (0.1%)	18-25°C
5. Acetic Acid Solution 1%	18-25°C.

Suggested Controls (not provided)

Articular Cartilage

Uses/Limitations

For Research Use Only. Do not use if reagents become cloudy or precipitate Do not use past expiration date. Use caution when handling reagents. Non-Sterile Intended for FFPE sections cut at 5-10 µm. This procedure has not been optimized for frozen sections. Frozen sections may require protocol modification.

Storage

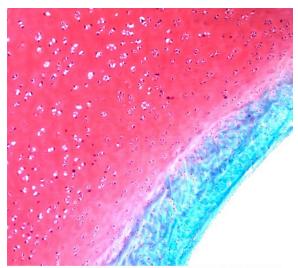
Store kit and all components at room temperature (18-25°C).

Safety and Precautions

Please see current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for this product and components GHS classification, pictograms, and full hazard/precautionary statements.

Important Notes:

- 1. Although Fast Green FCF is supplied as a counterstain, there are some sources that suggest it binds competitively against Safranin O1. The counterstain my be omitted from the procedure if preferred.
- 2. Binding of Safranin O to GAGs may be stoichiometric when the levels of GAGs are not too low, therefore may not be a sensitive indicator for severely diseased cartilage.2
- 3. For comparative studies, standardization of fixation solution, stain time, temperature, pH, osmolarity, etc. is critical for apparent proteoglycan level and subsequent safranin staining.³ Some acid fixatives and decalcification procedures may reduce levels of proteoglycans as well.
- 4. Safranin O (0.1%) is lightly buffered to pH 5.2 with acetate/acetic acid. Fast Green FCF is provided at a concentration of 0.1% but should be diluted for preferred and optimal staining. We've found a 0.05% working solution to be satisfactory (1:1 dilution with deionized water).



Avian Articular Cartilage stained with Safranin O Stain Kit for Cartilage

Procedure

- 1. Deparaffinize sections if necessary and hydrate to distilled water.
- 2. Mix equal volumes (1:1) of Hematoxylin Weigert's Iron parts A and B. Use immediately and dispose of after use (do not re-use). Apply to tissue and stain for 2-5 minutes.
- 3. Rinse slide in tap water for at least 2 minutes followed by deionized water.
- 4. (OPTIONAL) Dilute Fast Green FCF 1:1 with deionized water and stain for 2-5 minutes (See note 4 above). Rinse stain off slide with Acetic Acid Solution 1% followed by a rinse in deionized water.
- 5. Apply Safranin O (0.1%) for 5-15 minutes.
- 6. Rinse slide briefly with absolute alcohol then quickly dehydrate slide in absolute alcohol.
- 7. Clear with xylene or substitute and mount in synthetic resin.

References

- 1. Bulstra SK, Drukker J, Kuijer R, Buurman WA, vander-Linden AJ. Thionin staining of paraffin and plastic embedded sections of cartilage. Biotech Histochem1993;68(1):20-8.
- 2. Camplejohn KL, Allard SA. Limitations of safranin 'O' staining in proteoglycandepleted cartilage demonstrated

with monoclonal antibodies. Histochemistry 1988;89(2):185-8.

3. Hyllested JL, Veje K, Ostergaard K. Histochemical studies of the extracellular matrix of human articular cartilage -- a review. Osteoarthritis Cartilage. 2002 May;10(5):333-43. doi: 10.1053/joca.2002.0519. PMID: 12027534.

