

## Mucicarmine Stain Kit

IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC DATASHEET

*This kit is useful in the identification of carboxylated mucins and sulphomucins.*

**INTENDED USE :** IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

### DESCRIPTION :

The mucicarmine technique is used for the demonstration of acid mucins. The active dye molecule is aluminium carminic acid complex known as carmine (Lillie 1977). The exact mechanism is not fully understood but it is believed that aluminium salts form a chelate complex with carminic acid which confers an overall positive charge on the carmine complex attracting sialomucins and sulfomucins and thus staining them whilst neutral mucins do not stain.

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION :

A standard formaldehyde based fixative provides satisfactory results.  
Fresh paraffin sections are preferable cut at 5 microns.

REAGENTS :	150 TEST
Mucicarmine Southgate	1x 50ml
Martius Yellow Sat Alcoholic	1x 50ml
Scotts Tap Water Substitute	1x 50ml
Haemalum Mayer	1x 50ml

*\* Number of TEST calculated according to 330 microliter per slide.*

**CATALOG NO :** PLKit13-150

**MICROBIOLOGICAL STATE :** This product is not sterile.

**PROCEDURE TIME :** Approximate 30 minute.

### PROTOCOL :

1. Deparaffinise sections and take through graded alcohols to water.
2. Stain nuclei with Mayer's Haemalum for 5-8 minutes.
3. Wash well in water.
4. Differentiate in 0.5% acid alcohol and blue in Scotts tap water substitute or running tap water.  
Nuclei should be blue/black when checked microscopically.
5. Stain with mucicarmine solution for 30 minutes - 1 hour.
6. Rinse well in distilled water.
7. Counterstain with martius yellow solution 30 secs - 1 minute
8. Rinse quickly in distilled water
9. Dehydrate, clear and mount

### RESULTS :

Nuclei:	Blue/Black
Carboxylated mucins, sulphomucins:	Red
Background Tissue:	Yellow

**STORAGE AND STABILITY :** This product is stable for 36 months when stored in +15 /+25 C

**TROUBLESHOOTING :** Please contact Patolab Technical Support by e-mail ( patolab@patolab.com.tr ).