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J. MINERAL AND PIGMENT STAINS

PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	
	GOMORI'S METHOD FOR IRON (1936)	<i>Iron pigments</i>
* J- 601-1	Hydrochloric Acid, 20%	
J- 601-2	Potassium Ferrocyanide, 10%, Aqueous	
J- 601-3	Nuclear Fast Red (Kernechtrot) Solution	
	RHODANINE FOR COPPER Sheehan (1980)	<i>Copper</i>
J- 602-1	Rhodanine Saturated Soln <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
J- 602-2	Mayer's Hematoxylin	
J- 602-3	Sodium Borate, 5%, Aqueous	
	JOHNSON'S METHOD FOR IRON (MICROINCINERATION) (1964)	<i>Iron Oxide</i>
J- 603-1	Potassium Ferrocyanide Solution, 5%, Aqueous	
* J-- 603-2	Hydrochloric Acid, 5%	
	LILLIE'S METHOD FOR FERRIC AND FERROUS IRON (1965)	<i>Ferric and ferrous Iron</i>
J- 604-1	Potassium Ferrocyanide (For Ferric Iron)	
J- 604-1A	Potassium Ferricyanide (For Ferrous Iron)	
J- 604-2	Hydrochloric Acid, 0.5%	
J- 604-3	Basic Fuchsin Solution, 0.5%	
J- 604-4	Acetic Acid, 1%, Aqueous	
	MALLORY'S METHOD FOR IRON (1924)	<i>Iron pigments</i>
*J_ 605-1	Hydrochloric Acid, 5%	
J- 605-2	Potassium Ferrocyanide, 5%, Aqueous	
J- 605-3	Nuclear Fast Red (Kernechtrot) Solution	
	PERL'S METHOD FOR IRON (1867)	<i>Ferric Iron, Cu, Ni, & U if in large quantities</i>
J- 606-1	Potassium Ferrocyanide, 10%, Aqueous	
* J_ 606-2	Hydrochloric Acid, 10%	
J- 606-3	Nuclear Fast Red (Kernechtrot) Solution	
	SCHMORL'S METHOD FOR REDUCING SUBSTANCES Barka and Anderson (1963)	<i>Also aggentaffin granules, goblet cells and mucin</i>
J- 607-1	Ferric Chloride - Potassium Ferricyanide Working Solution - pH 2.4	
* J- 607-2	Mucicarmine Stock Solution	
J- 607-3	Metanil Yellow Solution, 0.25%	

*denotes extra hazard charge

PRODUCT NO.		STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	
		AFIP METHOD FOR LIPOFUSCIN	<i>Lipofuscin</i>
*	J- 608-1	Kinyoun's Carbol Fuchsin Solution	
	J- 608-2	Picric Acid Solution, Sat'd, Aqueous	
*	J- 608--3	Acid Alcohol, 1%	
		OIL RED O METHOD FOR LIPOFUSCIN	<i>Lipofuscin</i>
	J- 609-1	Oil Red O Solution Solution	
	J- 609-2	Propylene Glycol, 85%, Aqueous	
	J- 609-3	Mayer's Hematoxylin	
		DE GALANTHA'S METHOD FOR URATE CRYSTALS (1935)	<i>Urates</i>
*	J- 610-1	Silver Nitrate, 20%, Aqueous	
	J- 610-2	Gelatin, 3% <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
	J- 610-3	Hydroquinone, 2%, Aq. <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
		HALL'S METHOD FOR BILIRUBIN (1960)	<i>Biliverdin</i>
*	J- 611-1	Fouchet's Reagent <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
	J- 611-2	Van Gieson's Solution	
		PRUSSIAN BLUE METHOD FOR HEMOSIDERIN Lillie (1965)	<i>Deposits of hemosiderin</i>
	J- 613-1	Potassium Ferrocyanide, 2%, Aqueous	
	J- 613-2	Hydrochloric Acid, 2%	
	J- 613-3	Safranin O, 0.2% in 1% Acetic Acid	
	J- 613-4	Acetic Acid, 1%, Aqueous	
		GOMORI'S METHENAMINE SILVER FOR URATE CRYSTALS Sheehan (1980)	<i>Urate crystals</i>
*	J- 614-1	Silver Nitrate, 5%, Aqueous	
	J- 614-2	Methenamine, 3%, Aqueous	
	J- 614-3	Sodium Borate, 5%, Aqueous	
	J- 614-4	Gold Chloride, 0.1%	
	J- 614-5	Sodium Thiosulfate, 3%, Aqueous	
	J- 614-6	Light Green Working Solution	
		SILVER METHOD FOR MERCURY (Danscher 1985)	<i>Mercury</i>
*	J- 615-1	Ammonia Alcohol Solution	
	J- 615-2	Silver Nitrate, 2% (in Glycine-Acetic)	
	J- 615-3	Gelatin, 4% (in Glycine Acetic) <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
	J- 615-4	Hydroquinone, 0.02% (Acetic) <i>Refrigerate!</i>	
	J- 615-5	Sodium Thiosulfate, 2%, Aqueous	
	J- 615-6	Nuclear Fast Red	

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