



Harris Hematoxylin

Catalog # 3530

Intended Use

BBC presents modified Harris, Mayer's and Gill's Hematoxylin. These hematoxylin are modified for specific nuclear staining of the highest precision and clarity. BBC offers the Histologist and Cytologist their choices of a progressive (Harris or Gill's Hematoxylin) or regressive stains (Mayer's Hematoxylin). Harris Hematoxylin can be chosen with or without mercuric oxide. Harris and Mayer's Hematoxylin are used primarily for histology; Gill's Hematoxylin I and II are used primarily for cytology, and Gill's Hematoxylin III can be used for Cytologic or Histologic applications. All BBC Hematoxylin formulations produce rapid and distinctive nuclear staining, and all have been ripened to their peak of staining prior to shipping.

General Information

BBC is pleased to provide excellent hematoxylin for use in histology and cytology laboratories. Our hematoxylin are specifically prepared to produce optimum staining in rapid time. Unless specifically requested, none of our hematoxylin contains Mercury. We manufacture hematoxylin for histology and cytology, and we have hematoxylin formulated for regressive or progressive staining. Some of these include: Harris', Modified Harris (without Mercury), Mayer's, Gill's and others. All hematoxylin are manufactured according to strict quality control and usually are standard formulations to achieve superior performance and results.

Of particular interest is our Harris Hematoxylin without Mercury (catalog # 3530). It is the hematoxylin we recommend for routine regressive hematoxylin and eosin staining in histology. Hematoxylin is a basic dye (hematein-aluminum complex), and ours produces magnificently stained tissue sections. Our Harris hematoxylin has the optimum of oxidation, the proper pH, the ideal amount of special added differentiators, and the correct amount of aluminum for a long shelf life. It is quality controlled to be at optimum staining power when shipped to you. This Harris Hematoxylin without Mercury produces precise nuclear staining showing crisp nuclear membranes and nucleoplasm, exact staining of nucleoli, and just the right amount of staining of cytoplasmic carboxyl and sulfate groups to promote excellent differentiation of eosin as a counterstain.

We are pleased to offer these hematoxylin, and we will enjoy working with you to achieve excellent histologic staining using hematoxylin and eosin.

Packaging

| Catalog # | Volume |
|-----------|--------|
| 3530 | 1 pt |
| 3540 | 1 qt |
| 3550 | 1 gal |

Fixation Procedure

Harris Hematoxylin is used for nuclear staining following a variety of fixatives. The most common fixative used is 10% neutral buffered formalin. Consequently, we will give the fixation procedure of 10% NBF, although any fixative may be used.

10% Neutral Buffered Formalin is a non-coagulative additive fixative. It is intended to be used as the standard fixative in the histology laboratory. The buffering capacity of our 10% Neutral Buffered Formalin enhances staining by H & E and immunohistochemistry.

1. The biopsies or tissues should be added directly to the 10% Neutral Buffered Formalin. No other dilution or addition of other agents is necessary before use.
2. Small biopsies, such as bone marrow biopsies, should be fixed at least 3 hours prior to processing. Large tissues, such as tissue blocks from lymph nodes or spleen or breast or colon, are best fixed 10-12 hours, although fixation for 4-6 hours is often sufficient. Over-fixation is not a problem; however, tissues should generally not be fixed longer than one to two weeks.
3. No washing of tissues after fixation is necessary.
4. The fixed tissues should be processed by the standard processing schedules that may vary from one hour to 12 hours. Standard recommended BBC tissue processing schedules are available on request.
5. The schedule for staining tissues fixed 10%Neutral Buffered Formalin is the same standard schedule published in standard texts of histology. Our suggested schedule follows.

Staining Procedure

BBC RECOMMENDED AUTOMATED AND MANUAL HISTOLOGY STAINING PROCEDURE FOR HARRIS HEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN

*Initially deparaffinize tissue sections with BBC S1™ or Xylene

| Step | * Solution | Time |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | 100% Alcohol..... | 20 seconds |
| 2. | 100% Alcohol..... | 20 seconds |
| 3. | 95% Alcohol..... | 20 seconds |
| 4. | 95% Alcohol..... | 20 seconds |
| 5. | 70% Alcohol..... | 20 seconds |
| 6. | Running H ₂ O Wash..... | 30 seconds |
| 7. | BBC Harris Hematoxylin..... | 4-5 minutes |
| 8. | Running H ₂ O Wash | 1 minute |
| 9. | BBC Acid Wash•Histo™ | 1 minute |
| | or BBC Acid Alcohol•Histo™ | 2-3 seconds |
| 10. | Running H ₂ O Wash..... | 1 minute |
| 11. | BBC Blueing Solution•Histo™ | 15 seconds |

12. Running H₂O Wash..... 1 minute

Staining Procedure, Continued

13. 70% Alcohol..... 30 seconds
14. BBC Special Eosin I™ or II™, or
Eosin Y, or Eosin Y
w/ Phloxine B..... 1 minute
15. BBC S2-Histo™ 20 seconds
16. BBC S2-Histo™ 20 seconds
17. BBC S2-Histo™ 20 seconds
18. BBC S2-Histo™ 20 seconds
19. BBC S3™ or Xylene 20 seconds
20. BBC S3™ or Xylene 30 seconds
21. BBC S3™ or Xylene 30 seconds
22. Mount and coverslip with Optic Mount I™ or an
appropriate mounting medium.

Note: Each of these reagents can be intermixed and used with other staining sequences and other manufacturer's reagents.