

# Staining in light microscopy

When staining preparations for light microscopy, it is always an interaction of a certain dye and some tissue component. Various dyes stain tissues due to their affinity for acid or base. Accordingly, they are called **eosinophilic (acidophilic)** - for their affinity to basic structures in cells (e.g. mitochondria , lysosomes , agranular endoplasmic reticulum , cytoplasm ) and **basophilic** - for their affinity to acidic structures (they are acidic because they contain genetic information formed by nucleic acids) (e.g. ribosomes , granular endoplasmic reticulum and cell nucleus). Staining is divided into clear and selective. The goal when staining preparations is to achieve contrast between individual tissue components.

## Clear coloring

Through this staining, we obtain general information about the entire preparation. The dyes for clear staining include Hematoxylin-eosin, Weigert van Gieson, Masson's trichomes and AZAN.

BARVICÍ METODA	JÁDRO	CYTO PLAZ.	VAZ.	SVALY	ERYT ROC YTY	BARVIVA
H-E						
ŽLUTÝ TRICHOM						šafrán
MODRÝ TRICHOM						hematoxylin, anilínová modř, kyselý fuchsin
ZELENÝ TRICHOM						hematoxylin, kyselý fuchsin, světlá zeleň, oranž G
AZAN (HEIDENHAIN)						azokarmin, oranž G, anilínová modř
WEIGERT VAN GIESON						železitý hematoxylin, pikrofuchsin

### Hematoxylin-eosin (HE)

This is the best-known example of clear coloring. Hematoxylin is basic, eosin is an acidic dye. While hematoxylin stains the nuclei blue-violet, eosin stains the cytoplasm pink.

- See the *Hematoxylin-eosin staining* page for more detailed information .

### Weigert van Gieson

This dye stains the nuclei brown-black, the ligament red and the muscle yellow.

### Masson's trichrome

We distinguish three types of trichomes according to the color that the collagen fiber is dyed. Nuclei are usually stained with hematoxylin.

#### Green

It distinguishes between collagen fibers (green) and elastic fibers (purple) in the ligament. Nuclei are stained brown. Cytoplasm of cells is stained red by green Masson's trichrome. We can also easily distinguish erythrocytes , which are colored orange.

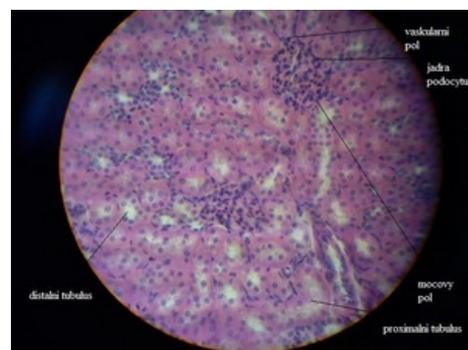
#### Blue

Blue trichrome stains the ligament blue and the nuclei brown because iron hematoxylin is used. Muscles dye red.

#### Yellow

Yellow trichrome colors the fiber in yellow, the core in dark blue. We can also clearly distinguish the cytoplasm, which is stained red with this dye.

### AZAN



HE staining – kidney

Like trichrome blue, it stains collagen fibers blue (these dyes are often confused), but the nuclei stain red, due to the azocarmine used.

## Selective staining

Selective staining selects and marks **only certain structures** in the preparation . For example, we can obtain an overview of the presence of reticular or elastic fibers, determine the presence of acidic mucopolysaccharides or glycogen. Selective dyeing belongs to the group of **special** dyes. Overview of dyes and the structures that are dyed with them:

### Mucicarmine

Mucicarmine is a selective dye that can stain mucus.

### Orcein

This dye is of natural origin. Dyes elastic fibers red-brown.

### Alcian blue

Staining with Alcian blue and Azocarmine Stains acid mucopolysaccharides blue. It only works in acidic pH.

### Best's crimson

This dye is used to detect glycogen at a site of high concentration.

### Spielmeier's hematoxylin

It can stain myelin sheaths .

### Congo red

Congo red is used to detect amyloidosis .

### Oil red

We can stain neutral lipids with this dye.

### Sudanese black

Sudan black is one of the best-known dyes that stain neutral lipids.

### Heidenhain

The result is black cardiomyocytes.

## Links

### Related articles

- Staining methods (1. LF UK)
- Hematoxylin-eosin staining
- Histochemistry
- Principles of conventional histochemistry in light microscopy
- Preparation of histological specimen

### References

- WAGNER, Philip. *Basics of dyeing* [online]. [feeling. 2011-10-22]. <[http://www.upol.cz/fileadmin/user\\_upload/LF-kliniky/histologie/studijni\\_materialy/zaklady\\_barveni\\_v\\_histologii.pdf](http://www.upol.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/LF-kliniky/histologie/studijni_materialy/zaklady_barveni_v_histologii.pdf)>.
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- VAJNER, Ludek. *Microscopic techniques* [lecture on the subject of Histology, field of General Medicine, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University]. Prague. 21/06/2011.