

Red Fluorescent Nissl Stain

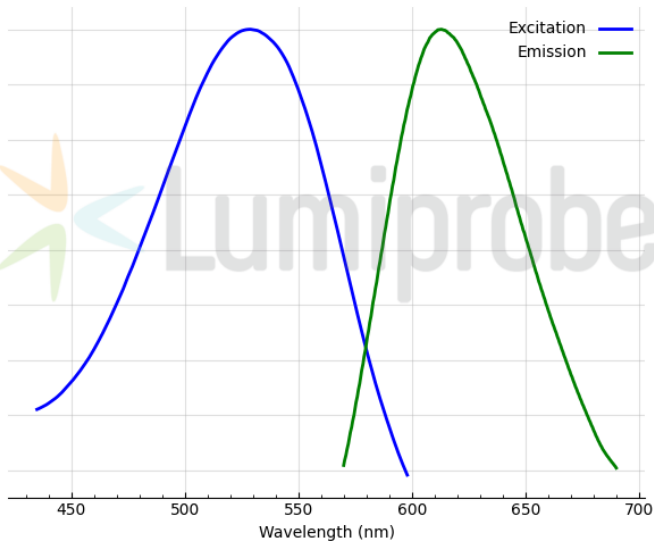
<http://hk.lumiprobe.com/p/red-fluorescent-nissl-stain>

Nissl staining is a widely used histological method for visualizing the morphology of nervous tissue. The method is based on the binding of basic dyes to cellular nucleic acids. Since the neuronal perikarya are characterized by intense protein synthesis and, consequently, a high content of ribosomal RNA in the rough endoplasmic reticulum (the so-called 'Nissl substance'), the neuronal cytoplasm stains significantly more intensely than their nuclei. This makes Nissl-stained neurons easily distinguishable from glial cells, making this method specific for neuron identification.

We offer highly concentrated (1,000x) Fluorescent Nissl Stains with different spectral properties.

Red Fluorescent Nissl Stain is a fluorescent dye that does not penetrate living cells and exhibits no fluorescence in the absence of nucleic acids. When bound to RNA and DNA, its fluorescence is greatly enhanced.

Red Fluorescent Nissl Stain is easily separated from the fluorescence of blue (CFP, [DAPI](#), [Hoechst](#)), green (GFP, [AF 488](#), [FITC](#), [LUTOX® Green](#)), and far-red (AF 647, [Cyanine5](#), [7-AAD](#), [LDS 751](#)) dyes, which allows it to be used for multi-color labeling of nervous tissue.



外观:

质量控制: NMR ¹H 和 HPLC-MS (90+%)

储存条件: 收到後 -20°C 避光保存 24 個月。運輸: 室溫最多可保存3週。乾燥。

法律声明: 本產品僅供研究目的提供和銷售。本產品並未經過食品、藥品、醫療器械、化妝品等領域的安全性和效力測試, 且未經明示或暗示授權用於其他任何用途, 包括但不限於體外診斷、人類或動物用途, 以及商業用途。

激发/吸收极大值, 纳米: 535

发射极大值, 纳米: 613