

Baso

HEMATOLOGY STAIN



DIFF QUICK STAIN

Diff-Quick stain is mainly used for blood cell smear, bone marrow smear, vaginal discharge (gynecological vaginal discharge) smear, exfoliated cells smear staining. Available in 3 x 500 ml/kit.



WRIGHT GIEMSA STAIN

This kit is for classification of hematocytes in blood and marrow. Available in 4 x 250 ml/kit.



RETICULOCYTE STAIN

Baso Reticulocyte Stain is intended for the intravital staining of reticulocytes and it is different from the traditional method which requires counterstain to distinguish the reticulocyte from mature erythrocytes. The background of the staining is very bright and clear, and will not be affected by excessive staining. For an extended staining, the background will become brighter. Available in 6 x 20 ml / kit.

HISTOLOGY STAIN SERIES



HARRIS HEMATOXYLIN STAIN

It is mainly intended to display the common morphological structure for normal components of various tissues and pathological changes. H-E stain is the basic and necessary method in biology, histology, pathology and cytology. It is widely used in diagnostics, teaching and research, with important values. Available in 1 liter.



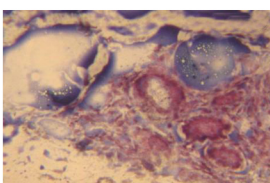
EOSIN STAIN (ALCOHOLIC)

Eosin in the H&E procedure is referred to as a counterstain. It stains nearly everything that hematoxylin will not stain. When applied correctly, eosin produces three different hues which can be used to differentiate various tissue elements; red blood cells stain dark reddish orange, collagen stains a lighter pastel pink, and smooth muscle stains bright pink. Available in 1 Liter.



LUGOL'S IODINE SOLUTION

Lugol's solution is used in Gram staining, starch detection, and can be applied as an antiseptic or disinfectant. Available in 250 ml.



BLACK SUDAN STAIN

Sudan Black stain is intended for neutral fat staining. It is thought that the staining of lipids depends on the physical properties of solution or adsorption. When the Sudan Black stain is dissolved in organic solvent, it exhibits a greater solubility in lipids of frozen tissue than that in original solvents. So during staining, dyes will migrate into lipids from organic solvents resulting in lipid staining.