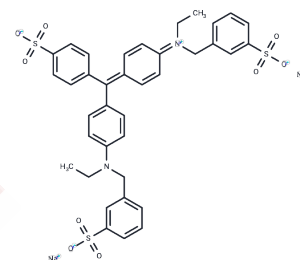


Light Green SF Yellowish

Chemical Properties

CAS No. : 5141-20-8
 Formula: C₃₇H₃₄N₂Na₂O₉S₃
 Molecular Weight: 792.85
 Storage: Keep away from direct sunlight
 Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



Biological Description

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Description | Light Green SF Yellowish (Acid Green 5) is an alkaline stain used for staining animal tissues and for cytoplasmic and fiber staining in plant histology. |
| Targets(IC50) | Others |
| Cell Research | <p>1. Masson trichrome staining method Used to distinguish muscle fibers, collagen fibers and fibrin in tissue sections. Experimental steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fixation: Fix tissue samples with Bouin solution to enhance staining effect. 2. Staining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use Weigert iron hematoxylin to stain nuclei. 2) Use Biebrich Scarlet-Acid Fuchsin to stain cytoplasm and muscle fibers. 3) Use phosphomolybdic acid-phosphotungstic acid for differentiation. 4) Use Light Green SF Yellowish to stain collagen fibers. 4) Dehydration and sealing: Dehydrate through gradient alcohol, make xylene transparent, and finally seal with resin medium. <p>3. Staining results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collagen fibers: green 2) Muscle fibers: red 3) Cell nuclei: black <p>2. Papanicolaou staining method Used to distinguish cells in cytological samples in order to detect abnormalities. Experimental steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fixation: Fix the smear with 95% ethanol. 2. Staining: Use Harris hematoxylin to stain cell nuclei; use OG-6 (Orange G) to stain keratinocytes; use EA solution (including Eosin Y, Light Green SF Yellowish and Bismarck Brown) to stain cytoplasm. 3. Dehydration and mounting: Dehydrate and transparently mount the slides for microscopic observation. 4. Staining results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Surface cells: stained green or blue-green by Light Green SF Yellowish. 2) Intermediate and parabasal cells: stained pink to red. 3) Cell nuclei: blue. |

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Cell Research

The above information is based on published literature. Experimental procedures should be appropriately modified to meet specific research demands.

Solubility Information

Solubility

Ethanol: Insoluble
H₂O: 1 mg/mL (1.26 mM), Sonication is recommended.
DMSO: 11.9 mg/mL (15.01 mM), Sonication is recommended.
(< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

| | 1mg | 5mg | 10mg |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 mM | 1.2613 mL | 6.3064 mL | 12.6127 mL |
| 5 mM | 0.2523 mL | 1.2613 mL | 2.5225 mL |
| 10 mM | 0.1261 mL | 0.6306 mL | 1.2613 mL |
| 50 mM | 0.0252 mL | 0.1261 mL | 0.2523 mL |

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Sengprasert P, et al. Catabolic mediators from TLR2-mediated proteoglycan aggrecan peptide-stimulated chondrocytes are reduced by Lactobacillus-conditioned media. Sci Rep. 2024 Aug 5;14(1):18043.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

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