

Red Fluorescent Nissl Stain

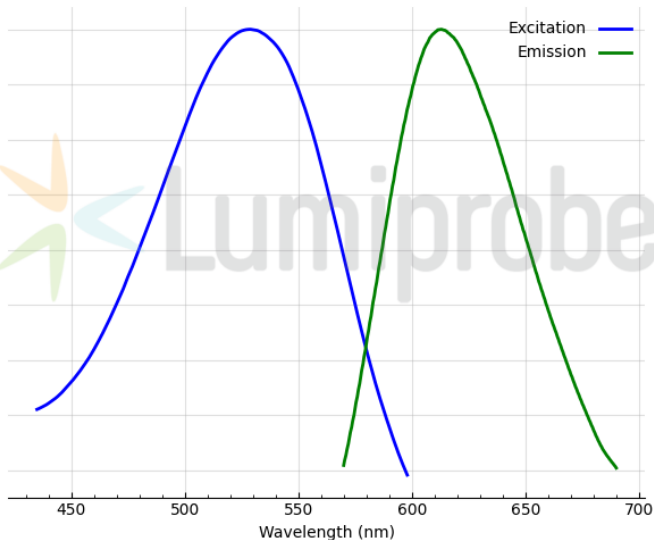
<http://www.lumiprobe.com/p/red-fluorescent-nissl-stain>

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 (1,000×) 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.



Excitation and emission spectra of Red Fluorescent Nissl Stain

General properties

Appearance:	dark violet solution
Quality control:	NMR ¹ H and HPLC-MS (90+%)
Storage conditions:	24 months after receipt at -20°C in the dark. Transportation: at room temperature for up to 3 weeks. Desiccate.
Legal statement:	This Product is offered and sold for research purposes only. It has not been tested for safety and efficacy in food, drug, medical device, cosmetic, commercial or any other use. Supply does not express or imply authorization to use for any other purpose, including, without limitation, in vitro diagnostic purposes, in the manufacture of food or pharmaceutical products, in medical devices or in cosmetic products.

Spectral properties

Excitation/absorption maximum, nm:	535
Emission maximum, nm:	613