TYSON'S MODIFICATION FOR ELASTIC FIBERS

PURPOSE:	For In Vitro Diagnostic Use: Intended for the qualitative demonstration of elastic fibers.
PRINCIPLE:	The tissue is overstained with a soluble lake of Hematoxylin-Ferric Chloride-lodine. Both Ferric Chloride and lodine serve as mordants but they also have an oxidizing function that assists in converting Hematoxylin to hematein. The mechanism of dye binding is by formation of hydrogen bonds. Differentiation is accomplished by using excess mordant, or Ferric Chloride to break the tissue-mordant-dye complex. Sodium Thiosulfate is used to remove excess lodine. Van Gieson's solution is the most commonly used counterstain.
CONTROL:	Artery
	Control Slides can be purchased from Histology Control Systems. See inside back cover, Item# cs011.
SPECIMEN PREPARATION:	Formalin fixed, paraffin embedded sections cut at 6 micrometers
SOLUTIONS:	1. Hematoxylin 5% Alcoholic Item# s212B 2. Ferric Chloride 10% Aqueous Item# s180B 3. Lugol's Iodine Working Solution Item# s234A Working Solution: Mix the above just before use and filter. Hematoxylin
NOTES:	
REFERENCE:	Tyson, Hal. Personal interview. Downstate Medical Center.1976.

STAINING PROCEDURE:

- 1. Deparaffinize and hydrate to water.
- Elastic Tissue Working Solution for 15–20 minutes. (Prepare fresh each time from stock solutions).
- Wash well in water. Check under microscope. Elastic should be black. If not, return to Elastic stain for 5-10 minutes.
- Counterstain with Van Gieson's Solution for 1-3 minutes.
- 5. Go directly to 95% Alcohol for 3 quick dips.
- Absolute Alcohol, 2 changes.
- 7. Xylene, 2 changes.
- Mount with Poly Mount (Item# s2153) or any other acceptable mounting medium.

RESULTS:

Elastic Fiber	Blue-Black to Black
Collagen	Pink to Red
Nuclei	Brown to Black
Other Tissue Elements	Yellow

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