



## 2C-079

Saffron alcoholic, according to Masson

In-vitro diagnostic agent

### Description

The product 2C-079 is a ready-to-use solution for professional users in histology. It is an aqueous dye solution mixed with ethanol (100%). The product comes in 3 different pack sizes: 2C-079.00100 (100ml bottle), 2C-079.00250 (250ml bottle) and 2C-079.01000 (1l. bottle).

### Main components

Crocin (extract from Crocus	2%
Sativus, tested as per DIN3632-2)	
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	84%

### Purpose

The "Saffron solution (alcoholic), according to Masson" is used for cell diagnostics for the examination of histological samples (e.g. histological sections). The dye solution is used for staining collagenous connective tissue, cartilage and boils. The saffron solution according to Masson is used within the Movat pentachrome staining, in which cellular and extracellular tissue components are differentiated. In addition to staining the cell nucleus with ferrous haematoxylin and staining the cytoplasm with brilliant crocein acid, the saffron solution is used, among other things, to stain the collagenous tissue.

### Sample material and sample preparation

Sampling may only be carried out by qualified personnel. All samples must be processed with state-of-the-art technology. All samples must be clearly labelled.

Sample material: Sections of human tissue after fixation for instance, by means of buffered formol and fixation mixtures with ethanol and formalin and subsequent embedding in paraffin or frozen sections, as well as smear specimens.

### Test principle

The saffron solution (alcoholic) enables the staining of collagenous connective tissue, cartilage and bone. The dye is in solution (ethanol, 84%), and the staining is direct. After approx. 60 minutes, collagenous structures can be recognised by the yellowish colour.

### Staining

Before staining, deparaffinise the sections and transfer them to distilled water via a descending ethanol series. After staining with saffron solution (alcoholic), the samples are rinsed in distilled water and transferred to xylene via an ascending ethanol series. The samples can be covered with a synthetic covering medium for subsequent microscopy.



To ensure the differentiability of the target structures, suitable control specimens should be kept along with the staining.

The usual staining protocols known from literature must be used. Staining may only be carried out by qualified personnel.

### Result

Collagen connective tissue, cartilage, bone                      yellow

### Precautionary measures

When removing the product, care must be taken to avoid contamination of the storage vessel. Once the solution has been removed, it must not be returned to the canister. If turbidity or solids appear, discard the product. The product is intended for single use and must not be reused.

### Storage and shelf life

Store the unopened containers in a dry place at 15 to 25 °C, avoiding direct sunlight.  
The shelf life is 2 years. See also the best-before date (BBD) on the label. Once the containers have been opened, the shelf life corresponds to the best-before date, as long as the storage conditions are observed and the solution is handled properly.

### Safety notice

If any serious incidents occur in connection with the product, please report them to the manufacturer and the national authority.

### Literature

Romeis, Mikroskopische Technik, Editors: Maria Mulisch, Ulrich Welsch, 2010, Springer Spektrum, 18th edition

[https://www.ronaldschulte.nl/files/MOVAT\\_stain.pdf](https://www.ronaldschulte.nl/files/MOVAT_stain.pdf)