# Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit

[Catalog Number: HTKLS0122]

An easy to use Oil Red O staining system for the lipid and fat staining on frozen sections

User Manual And Material Safety Data Sheet

FOR IN VITRO RESEARCH USE ONLY

Hitobiotec Corp.

# Simple solution for your research

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# Index

I.	Introduction	2
II.	Kit Contents	3
III.	Tissue Preparation	4
IV.	Staining Procedure	8
V.	References	11
VI.	Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	12

# I. Introduction

Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit is designed based on the Oil Red O staining method. Oil Red O is a common staining technique for studying the morphology of lipids in adipose tissue. It allows localization and visualization of the lipids in the aortic sinus and aorta to determine the extent of atherosclerosis, and remains as one of the primary techniques for visualization of the atherosclerosis pattern at the aortic sinus. Accordingly, Oil Red O staining techniques are not only useful for tissue histology studies, but also widely used in cell biological studies examining intracellular lipid metabolism<sup>1-5</sup>.

Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit makes further improvement over the Oil Red O method and simplifies the staining technique. It offers high quality, rapid, reliable and easy to use staining of the lipids and fat.

Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit has been tested extensively on the hearts and arteries from several species of animals and is sensitive for demonstrating the morphological details of lipids. It is a simple solution for your research.

For photo samples, please visit our web site at www.hitobiotec.com

# **II. Kit Contents**

## Store Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit at room temperature

Solution-1	450 ml
Solution-2	125 ml
Solution-3	30 ml
Solution-4	125 ml
Staining jars (12 ml)	4
Hito AquaMount™ Mounting Medium	30 ml
User Manual and MSDS	1



# Note

Before using Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit, please make sure you have the following **Required Equipment / Materials** in your lab (not included in the kit):

- 1. Cryostat (be able to cut 6- to 15-µm thick sections)
- Dry ice, isopentane, O.C.T. compound, 4% PFA, double distilled or deionized water
- 3. Slides and coverslips
- 4. Staining jars for slides wash
- 5. Light microscope

# III. Tissue Preparation

# For Heart Frozen Section (NON-FIXED)

- Place ~300 to 500 ml isopentane in a metal container large enough to hold a corresponding sieve-like basket. Place the metal container with the isopentane in dry ice for 15 to 30 min, until the temperature of the isopentane reaches -70°C.
- 2. Prepare animal for infusion by administering a lethal dose of anesthesia. Monitor it until the point when the animal fails to respond to pinching of the foot.
- Cut the skin of the mouse from the abdomen to the top
  of the thorax. Open the abdominal wall below the
  ribcage. Lift the sternum with tweezers and cut the
  diaphragm. Then cut away the lower part of the ribcage
  to partially expose the heart.
- 4. **Do not** perfuse with fixative. Cut all the fat and tissue surrounding the heart, including the pulmonary artery, and veins.
- 5. Flush the heart through the right ventricle, left atrium, and left ventricle using a 10 ml syringe containing a total of 3 ml of PBS to clean out residual blood.
- Remove the heart as soon as possible but this process must be carried out very carefully to avoid damage of the tissue.
- 7. Locate the left and right atria. Using a sharp razor blade, cut the bottom half of the heart off in a plane parallel to the atria.



# Note

It is essential that the gross cut is parallel to the atria so that a cross section of all three aortic valves is in the same geometric plane. Discard lower half of the heart.

8. Rinse tissue briefly in double distilled water for 1-2 sec. to remove blood from the surface.

- Place the trimmed heart in OCT compound in a base mold on the mesh bottom of the sieve-like basket.
- 10. Slowly immerse the basket with the tissue in the cooled isopentane for 30 sec. to 1 min.



### Note

The time of immersion is absolutely critical; it must be long enough to result in complete freezing of the tissue, but not so long that the tissue cracks. It may be necessary to test various times to determine the one that is optimal to meet these criteria.

- 11. Wrap the dried, frozen tissue block in aluminum foil and store at -70°C until sectioning is performed.
- 12. Set the cryostat chamber temperature at -17°C.



### Note

The -17°C setting is satisfactory in most cases, but may need optimization for different cryostat and tissue types in order to cut sections smoothly and maintain integrity.

- 13. Place specimen holder / cryostat chuck on dry ice and add embedding matrix or water on the surface of the specimen holder / chuck. As the embedding matrix or water begins to freeze, place the frozen tissue block into it so that the tissue block adheres to the specimen holder / chuck.
- 14. Slowly cut the tissue into sections (6-15 µm thickness) on a cryostat with the chamber temperature set at -17°C.
- Mount the sections on the Slide.
- 16. Air dry slides (60 minutes) at room temperature. Dried sections should be processed as soon as possible but may be stored in a slide box at -70°C for one year.

# For Other Frozen Tissue Section (FIXED)

- Prepare perfusion system.
- 2. Prepare animal for infusion by administering a lethal dose of anesthesia. Monitor it until the point when the animal fails to respond to pinching of the foot.
- Cut the skin of the mouse from the abdomen to the top
  of the thorax. Open the abdominal wall below the
  ribcage. Lift the sternum with tweezers and cut the
  diaphragm. Then cut away the lower part of the ribcage
  to partially expose the heart.
- 4. Quickly insert needle of infusion set into left ventricle. Clamp the needle in place.
- 5. Begin perfusion of PBS very slowly (i.e., 10 to 15 ml/min). After the perfusion system begins pumping the PBS, immediately cut the inferior vena cava to allow an escape route for the blood and perfusion fluid.
- 6. Perfuse PBS at a moderate to rapid rate (<20 ml/min) and continue until the effluent runs clear, which may require 25 to 50 ml of solution.
- 7. After the effluent runs clear, stop the pump and introduce 4% PFA into the infusion set line running into the animal. Perfuse 50-100 ml 4% PFA at a moderate to slow rate.
- 8. Remove and transfer tissue into 4% PFA, store at 4°C. Replace 4% PFA after 24 hours, and continue to store at 4°C for 24 hours.
- Transfer the tissue into 20-30% sucrose solution, store at 4°C. Replace 20-30% sucrose solution after 24 hours, and continue to store at 4°C for 24 hours, until the tissue sinks into the sucrose solution.
- 10. Place ~300 to 500 ml isopentane in a metal container large enough to hold a corresponding sieve-like basket. Place the metal container with the isopentane in dry ice for 15 to 30 min, until the temperature of the isopentane reaches -70°C.

- Place the tissue briefly on absorbent paper to remove excess solution.
- Place the tissue in OCT compound in a base mold on the mesh bottom of the sieve-like basket.
- 13. Slowly immerse the basket with the tissue in the cooled isopentane for 30 sec. to 1 min.



# Note

The time of immersion is absolutely critical; it must be long enough to result in complete freezing of the tissue, but not so long that the tissue cracks. It may be necessary to test various times to determine the one that is optimal to meet these criteria.

- 14. Wrap the dried, frozen tissue block in aluminum foil and store at -70°C until sectioning is performed.
- 15. Set the cryostat chamber temperature at -17°C.



#### Note

The -17°C setting is satisfactory in most cases. but may need optimization for different cryostat and tissue types in order to cut sections smoothly and maintain integrity.

- 16. Place specimen holder / cryostat chuck on dry ice and add embedding matrix or water on the surface of the specimen holder / chuck. As the embedding matrix or water begins to freeze, place the frozen tissue block into it so that the tissue block adheres to the specimen holder / chuck.
- Slowly cut the tissue into sections (6-15 µm thickness) on a cryostat with the chamber temperature set at -17°C.
- Mount the sections on the Slide
- Air dry slides (90 minutes) at room temperature. Dried sections should be processed as soon as possible but may be stored in a slide box at -20°C for one year.

# IV. Staining Procedure

#### Post-Fixation

# (For non-Fixed frozen tissue section only)

- 1. Place slides in 4% PFA for 5 minutes.
- 2. Rinse slides in distilled water three times, 1 minute each. Distilled water should be renewed frequently.
- 3. Air dry slides at room temperature. Dried sections should be stained as soon as possible.



### Note

The post-fixation is only for non-fixed frozen tissue sections, unnecessary for the fixed tissue sections.

# Staining

## (For Fixed and post-Fixed frozen sections)

- 1. Rinse slides in Solution-1 for 30 seconds. Solution-1 can be re-used for Step 3.
- Mix 7 ml Solution-2 and 5 ml double distilled water in a 12 ml staining jar (must be freshly prepared and must be used within 4 hours), then place slides in the solution mixture. Tightly close the staining jar and wait for 15-30 minutes at room temperature.
- 3. Rinse slides in Solution-1 two times, 15 seconds each.
- 4. Rinse slides in distilled water two times, 1 minute each. Distilled water should be renewed frequently.
- 5. Remove excess liquid from the slide with a paper towel.
- Add a drop or two of Solution-3 directly next to tissue and ensure full coverage of the tissue by tapping the slide, wait for 2-5 minutes.
- 7. Rinse slides in double distilled water two times, 5 seconds each.

- 8. Place sections in Solution-4 for 1 3 minutes, This 12 ml Solution-4 can be reused for up to 12 slides. Do not remove excess liquid from the slide.
- 9. Apply one to four drops of Hito AquaMount™ Mounting Medium on the slide at the end and/or over the tissue (Fig. 1).
- 10. Carefully lower the coverslip at an angle while gently applying pressure to force any excess medium and air bubbles away from the tissue and out from under the coverslip (Fig. 2).
- 11. Gently tilt the slide to remove any medium at the edges of the slide and coverslip. The slide can be viewed immediately.



### Note

Slides can be dried at room temperature or at 4°C. Drying at 4°C will increase drying times. Do not heat the slides as this can damage or fade some stains or cause reactions.



# **∕!**\ Warning

Never pour the waste solutions into the sink. Collect the waste solutions in a tightly closed glass or HDPE container and call your safety administration or a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

#### Results

Lipid/Fat: Red

Nuclei: Blue

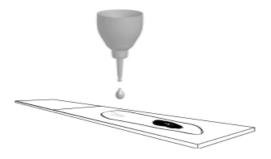
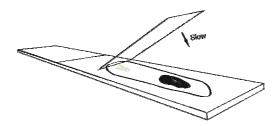


Fig. 1 Apply one to four drops (or more) of Hito AquaMount™ Mounting Medium on the slide at the end and / or over the tissue.



**Fig. 2** Draw the coverslip to the edge of the coverslipping medium and then lower it slowly at an angle while applying pressure.

# V. References

- Beattie, J. H., Duthie, S. J., Kwun, I. S., Ha, T. Y. & Gordon, M. J. Rapid quantification of aortic lesions in apoE(-/-) mice. *J Vasc Res* 46, 347-352, doi:000189795 [pii] 10.1159/000189795 (2009).
- 2 Koopman, R., Schaart, G. & Hesselink, M. K. Optimisation of oil red O staining permits combination with immunofluorescence and automated quantification of lipids. *Histochem Cell Biol* 116, 63-68 (2001).
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# VI. Material safety data sheet (MSDS)

Date Updated: 11/01/2016

Version 2.4

# 1. Product and Company Information

Product Name Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit

Product Number HTKLS0122
Brand Hitobiotec

Company Address Hitobiotec Corp. P.O.Box 7528

Kingsport, TN 37664

USĀ

 Technical Phone:
 423-520-6880

 Emergency Phone:
 423-520-6880

# 2. Composition and Information on Ingredient

Substance Name	CAS#	SARA 313
Hito Oil Red O OptimStain™ Kit	None	No
Ingredient Name	CAS#	<b>SARA 313</b>
WATER	7732-18-5	No
PROPRIETARY COMPONENT(S)	None	No
Oil Red O	1320-06-5	No
Haematoxylin	517-28-2	No

#### 3. Hazards Identification

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Toxic by ingestion, Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

#### **HMIS RATING**

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

**NFPA RATING** 

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

#### **Potential Health Effects**

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eyes Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion Toxic if swallowed.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration

#### In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

#### In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

#### If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Flammable properties

Flash point no data available

Ignition temperature no data available

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant form, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

#### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

#### **Further information**

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Do not let product enter drains.

#### Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

#### Storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in cool place.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

no data available

#### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multipurpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

#### Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

#### Eye protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166

#### Hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### **Appearance**

Form liquid

Safety data

no data available pΗ Melting point no data available Boiling point no data available Flash point no data available no data available Ignition temperature no data available Lower explosion limit Upper explosion limit no data available Water solubility no data available

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Storage stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents, Heat, flames and sparks.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NOx)  $\,$ 

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity Refer to component MSDS

Irritation and corrosion Refer to component MSDS

Sensitisation Refer to component MSDS

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

no data available

#### **Potential Health Effects**

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract

irritation. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizzi-

ness.

**Skin** May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin

irritation.

Eyes Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion Toxic if swallowed.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Elimination information (persistence and degradability)

Refer to component MSDS

#### **Ecotoxicity effects**

Refer to component MSDS

#### Further information on ecology

Refer to component MSDS

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Product

Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### DOT (US)

UN-Number: 3316 Class: 9 Packing Group: III

Proper shipping name: Chemical kits

#### **IMDG**

UN-Number: 3316 Class: 9 Packing Group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-P

Proper shipping name: Chemical kits

#### IATA

UN-Number: 3316 Class: 9 Packing Group: III

Proper shipping name: Chemical kits

#### 15. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Further information**

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Hitobiotech, Inc., shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See Terms & Conditions page on our website for additional terms and conditions of sale.

# **Notes**

# **Notes**

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