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**VECTOR<sup>®</sup>**  
**METHYL GREEN**  
**NUCLEAR COUNTERSTAIN**  
Catalog Number H-3402

This nuclear counterstain is designed to be used after completion of immunohistochemical staining or for routine histology. Nuclei in stained sections will be light green.

Counterstain incubation times should be optimized for each tissue type, antigen unmasking protocol, and nuclear staining intensity desired.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:**

1. Rinse slides in tap water.
2. Staining sections with Vector<sup>®</sup> Methyl Green counterstain can be accomplished in two ways:
  - a. For individual slides, apply room temperature Vector<sup>®</sup> Methyl Green solution to sections. Incubate slides at 60 °C on a slide warmer or on a metal plate in an oven for 1-5 minutes. If using high temperature antigen unmasking techniques, longer incubation times (of up to 5 minutes) in methyl green solution will be required. After incubation, rinse slides with deionized water until rinse water is clear.
  - b. For batch processing, preheat Vector<sup>®</sup> Methyl Green solution to 60 °C in a Coplin jar or staining dish. Add slides and incubate at 60 °C for 1-5 minutes. If using high temperature antigen unmasking techniques, longer incubation times (of up to 5 minutes) in methyl green solution will be required. After incubation, remove slides and rinse with deionized water until rinse water is clear.†
3. Wash slides for 1 minute in deionized water. Remove slides and tap to eliminate excess water.
4. Dip slides 5-10 times in acetone containing 0.05% (v/v) acetic acid.††
5. Immediately dehydrate through 95% and 100% ethanol, clear, and permanently mount slides. Methyl Green is not compatible with aqueous mountants.

**NOTES:**

See reverse side for substrate compatibility.

Use ordinary precautions to avoid contact with skin and eyes.

This product is for research use only.

† *Methyl green solution may be reheated and reused.*

†† *This differentiation step can be reduced or eliminated if non-nuclear staining is not a problem. Omission of step 4 may result in a more intense nuclear stain.*