

PROCEDURE NOTES:

1. Acid clean all glassware/plasticware (12086) and rinse thoroughly in several changes of distilled water.
2. Plastic (5500), plastic-tipped or paraffin coated metal forceps must be used with any silver solution to prevent precipitation of silver salts. No metals of any kind should be in contact with any silver solution. Only glass thermometers should be used.
3. Drain slides after each step to prevent solution carry over.
4. The suggested microwave procedure has been tested at Newcomer Supply. This procedure is a guideline and techniques should be developed for use in your laboratory.
5. The Reducing Solution contains alcohol and will reduce its boiling point. To avoid boiling solution, adjust microwave times and power levels accordingly.
6. The use of some xylene substitutes have resulted in diminished spirochete staining. If using a xylene substitute exercise caution and closely follow the manufacturer's recommendation for deparaffinization and clearing steps.
7. Dispose of Uranyl Nitrate as hazardous waste and/or according to local and state environmental regulations. Refer to SDS for additional information.

REFERENCES:

1. Garvey, Winsome. "Some Favorite Silver Stains." *The Journal of Histotechnology* 19.3 (1996): 269-278.
2. Luna, Lee G. *Histopathologic Methods and Color Atlas of Special Stains and Tissue Artifacts*. Gaithersburg, MD: American Histolabs, 1992. 218-219.
3. Steiner, Gabriel, and Grete Steiner. "New Simple Silver Stain for Demonstration of Bacteria, Spirochetes and Fungi in Sections of Paraffin Embedded Tissue Blocks." *Journal of Laboratory Clinical Medicine* 29 (1944). 868-871.
4. Swisher, Billie. "Modified Steiner Procedure for Microwave Staining of Spirochetes and Nonfilamentous Bacteria." *The Journal of Histotechnology* 10.4 (1987): 241-243.
5. Modifications developed by Newcomer Supply Laboratory.