

Sudan Red III in situ staining of cultured primary rat hepatocytes

Created on: 10-03-2019 - Last modified on: 22-03-2019

SCOPE OF THE METHOD

Alternative method relates to	Human health
Alternative method is situated in	Basic Research, Translational - Applied Research
Type of alternative method	In vitro - Ex vivo
This method makes use of	Animal derived cells / tissues / organs
Species from which cells/tissues/organs are derived	Rat
Type of cells/tissues/organs	Primary rat hepatocytes

DESCRIPTION

Method keywords

Formaldehyde fixation

Sudan Red III staining

Hematoxylin nuclear counterstain

Primary rat hepatocytes

Intracellular lipids

in vitro

Scientific area keywords

Toxicology

Hepatotoxicity

Steatosis

Drug-induced cytotoxicity

Method description

The standard operating procedure for Sudan Red III in situ staining of cultured rat hepatocytes describes how to detect one of the aspects of drug-induced cytotoxicity i.e. the intracellular accumulation of lipids or in other words steatosis, in primary rat hepatocyte cultures. It is based on the ability of a lysochrome, i.e. Sudan Red III diazo-dye to stain intracellular lipids. Additionally, subsequent application of hemalum, which is a complex formed by aluminium ions and oxidized haematoxylin, colours nuclei of the cells and thus enables their localisation. Red-coloured lipid droplets and blue nuclei are readily visible upon examination of the cells under a light microscope.

Lab equipment

Inverse-phase light microscope (Nikon Optiphot)

Oven (Thermo electron corporation, Heraeus, 60°C)

PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

Advantages

The standard operating procedure for Sudan Red III in situ staining of cultured primary rat hepatocytes is easily applicable and allows a simultaneous screening of multiple compounds and/or multiple concentrations of the same compounds (to examine chemically induced steatosis).

Challenges

Sudan Red III stain has a high affinity to a broad range of lipids and consequently does not discriminate between e.g. neutral lipids and phospholipids. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to perform more than one assay or use a more specific assay.

REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Associated documents

PARTNERS AND COLLABORATIONS

Organisation

Name of the organisation Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Department Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Sciences (FARM)

Country Belgium

Coordinated by



Financed by

