

## Lab Recipes

### General Stock Solutions

*Note: Recipes have been calculated using weight by volume, meaning that the solvent is added up to a certain volume after accounting for the volume of the solute.*

*For all recipes: Label all solutions. Include your name, the date (mm/dd/yy), and any other applicable information (e.g. pH).*

<b>0.9% Normal Saline Solution:</b>	<b>1 L</b>
– NaCl	9.0 g
– MilliQ water (H <sub>2</sub> O) to	1 L

Filter into a 1 L bottle

<b>10x PBS (100 mM) – pH 6.8</b>	<b>1 L</b>
– Sodium chloride (NaCl)	80 g
– Potassium chloride (KCl)	2 g
– Sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous (Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> )	14.4 g
– Potassium phosphate monobasic anhydrous (KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )	2.4 g
– MilliQ water (H <sub>2</sub> O) to	1 L
– Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	as needed
– Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	as needed

Add everything to 800 mL of water.

Make sure mixture is completely dissolved before measuring pH.

Adjust pH with NaOH and HCl to bring it to 6.75 – 6.85 at room temperature.

Add water up to 1 L.

<b>1x PBS (10mM) – pH 7.4</b>	<b>1 L</b>
– 10x PBS	100 mL
– MilliQ water (H <sub>2</sub> O)	900 mL
– Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	as needed
– Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	as needed

Adjust pH with NaOH and HCl to bring it to 7.4 at room temperature.

<b>0.4% PBS-Tx</b>	<b>500 mL</b>
– Triton X-100	2 mL
– 1x PBS	498 mL

Gently upturn the bottle a few times to thoroughly mix the solution without creating excess bubbles.

<b>10% PBS Azide</b>	<b>100 mL</b>
– Sodium azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )	10 g
– 1x PBS to	100 mL

<b>1% PBS Azide</b>	<b>500 mL</b>
– 10% PBS azide	5 mL
– 1x PBS	495 mL

<b>30% Sucrose Solution</b>	<b>20 mL</b>
– Sucrose ( $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ )	6 g
– 1x PBS to	20 mL

<b>Sodium Hydroxide (1.0 M)</b>	<b>100 mL</b>	<b>250 mL</b>
– Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	4.0 g	10 g
– MilliQ water ( $H_2O$ ) to	100 mL	250 mL

**CAUTION:** This is an exothermic reaction.

Slowly add NaOH to 80 mL (or 200 mL) of water, wait until solution cools.

Add water up to final volume.

<b>4% Paraformaldehyde Fixative (0.1 M) – pH 7.4</b>	<b>400 mL</b>	<b>800 mL</b>
– Disodium phosphate ( $Na_2HPO_4$ )	4.36 g	8.72 g
– Monosodium phosphate ( $NaH_2PO_4$ )	1.28 g	2.56 g
– Paraformaldehyde powder	16.0 g	32.0 g
– MilliQ water ( $H_2O$ ) to	400 mL	800 g
– Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	as needed	as needed
– Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	as needed	as needed

**Note:** Only use items marked with “F” when making fixative. Wear gloves!

1. Add 350 mL (or 750 mL) of water, magnetic stir bar, and thermometer to a 1 L (or 2 L) beaker.
2. Using a hot plate in the fume hood, heat water to  $\sim 68^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - a. Make sure temperature does not exceed  $70^\circ\text{C}$ .
3. Turn off heat element and remove thermometer.
4. Add paraformaldehyde powder over 10 minutes. Stir vigorously to dissolve.
5. Add drops of NaOH until the solution is clear when settled.
6. Add  $Na_2HPO_4$  and  $NaH_2PO_4$  to solution.
7. Cool solution to room temperature before adjusting the pH with HCL. Final pH should be 7.4 at room temperature.
8. Add water up to appropriate final volume.
9. Filter into a 500 mL (or 1 L) bottle and store in the fridge at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Lab Recipes

### Immunohistochemistry Solutions

#### Bleach

<b>(50% methanol &amp; 1% hydrogen peroxide in PBS)</b>	<b>18 mL</b>
– 30% Hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ )	700 $\mu$ L
– Methanol ( $CH_3OH$ )	9 mL
– 1x PBS	9 mL

<b>Streptavidin Peroxidase Medium (1:1,000)</b>	<b>20 mL</b>
– SA-HRP (Molecular Probes (1mg/ml))	20 $\mu$ L
– 0.4% PBS-Tx	20 mL

<b>Diaminobenzidine Peroxidase Reaction Medium (for <b>BROWN</b> reaction product)</b>	<b>50 mL</b>	<b>100 mL</b>
– 30% Hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ )	7.5 $\mu$ L	15 $\mu$ L
– DAB (Sigma)	12.5 mg	25 mg
– 1x PBS	50 mL	100 mL

<b>Diaminobenzidine peroxidase reaction medium (for <b>BLACK</b> reaction product)</b>	<b>50 mL</b>	<b>100 mL</b>
– 0.5% Cobalt(II) chloride ( $CoCl_2$ )	1.5 mL	3 mL
– 30% Hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ )	7.5 $\mu$ L	15 $\mu$ L
– DAB (Sigma)	12.5 mg	25 mg
– 1x PBS	48.5 mL	97 mL

<b>Anti-CTB (1:30,000) Incubating Medium <i>WITHOUT</i> Sodium Azide (for incubations overnight at 4°C)</b>	<b>1 mL</b>
– Anti-cholera toxin stock solution 1:1,000	33 $\mu$ L
– Normal rabbit serum (Sigma)	25 $\mu$ L
– 0.4% PBS-Tx	942 $\mu$ L

<b>Anti-CTB (1:30,000) Incubating Medium <i>WITH</i> 0.1% Sodium Azide (for incubations at RT or at 4°C)</b>	<b>1 mL</b>
– Anti-cholera toxin stock solution 1:1,000	33 $\mu$ L
– Normal rabbit serum (Sigma)	25 $\mu$ L
– 10% Sodium azide ( $NaN_3$ )	10 $\mu$ L
– 0.4% PBS-Tx	932 $\mu$ L

<b>Biotinylated anti-goat medium (1:200)</b>	<b>20 mL</b>
– Biotinylated rabbit anti-goat (Sigma)	100 $\mu$ L
– 0.4% PBS-Tx	20 mL

## Lab Recipes

### Nissl Counterstain Solutions

#### 1% Thionin Stock Solution 200 mL

- *Thionin* 2 g
- *MilliQ water (H<sub>2</sub>O) to* 200 mL

Bring water to a boil.

Turn off heat. Add thionin while stirring.

Allow solution to stir o/n.

Filter and store in a brown glass bottle, protected from light.

#### Acetic Acid Solution (1M) 500 mL

- *Glacial acetic acid* 28.5 mL
- *MilliQ water (H<sub>2</sub>O)* 471.5 mL

Mix and store in the freezer at -20°C.

#### Sodium Acetate Solution (1M) 1 L

- *Hydrous sodium acetate (1M sodium acetate)* 136.08 g
- *MilliQ water (H<sub>2</sub>O) to* 1 L

Add sodium acetate to 800 mL water.

Stir and bring to a final volume of 1 L.

Store in 500 mL aliquots in the freezer at -20°C.

#### Thionin Buffer Solution - pH 4.4 540 mL

- *1M Acetic acid* 72 mL
- *1M Sodium acetate* 48 mL
- *MilliQ water (H<sub>2</sub>O)* 420 mL

Check pH (~4.4). Filter.

#### 0.1% Thionin Stain 200 mL

- *1% Thionin stock solution* 20 mL
- *Thionin stain buffer solution* 180 mL