

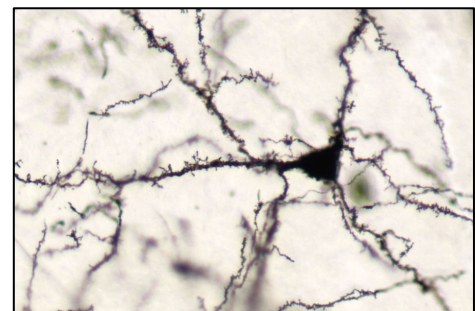


superGolgi Kit

Enhanced Golgi-Cox Impregnation & Staining System for Dendrites and Spines

Product Features

- Reliable and high contrast impregnation & staining of dendrites and dendritic spines
- Suitable for freshly harvested brain tissues
- Extensively tested on a broad range of species
- Employs a refined and stable Golgi-Cox solution
- Impregnation time of only 1 to 2 weeks
- Streamlined staining protocol
- Sufficient for 12 blocks (~1×1×2 cm) of brain tissue
- For *in-vitro* lab use
- Shelf Life: 18 months
- Warranty: 12 months



The superGolgi Kit, from Bioenno Tech LLC, is an enhanced and rapid Golgi-Cox impregnation and staining system for dendrites and dendritic spines of neurons. It is based on the principle of Golgi-Cox impregnation.

The Kit has been extensively tested on various brain tissues including those harvested from rats, mice, cats, rabbits, monkeys, as well as postmortem brains of humans.

The superGolgi Kit yields *stable* and *high quality* impregnation and staining of dendrites and dendritic spines. Impregnation time takes 7 – 14 days depending on the age and size of tissues. The superGolgi Kit can be stored in a dark area at room temperature (22 ± 2 °C) for up to 18 months.



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Proven Results

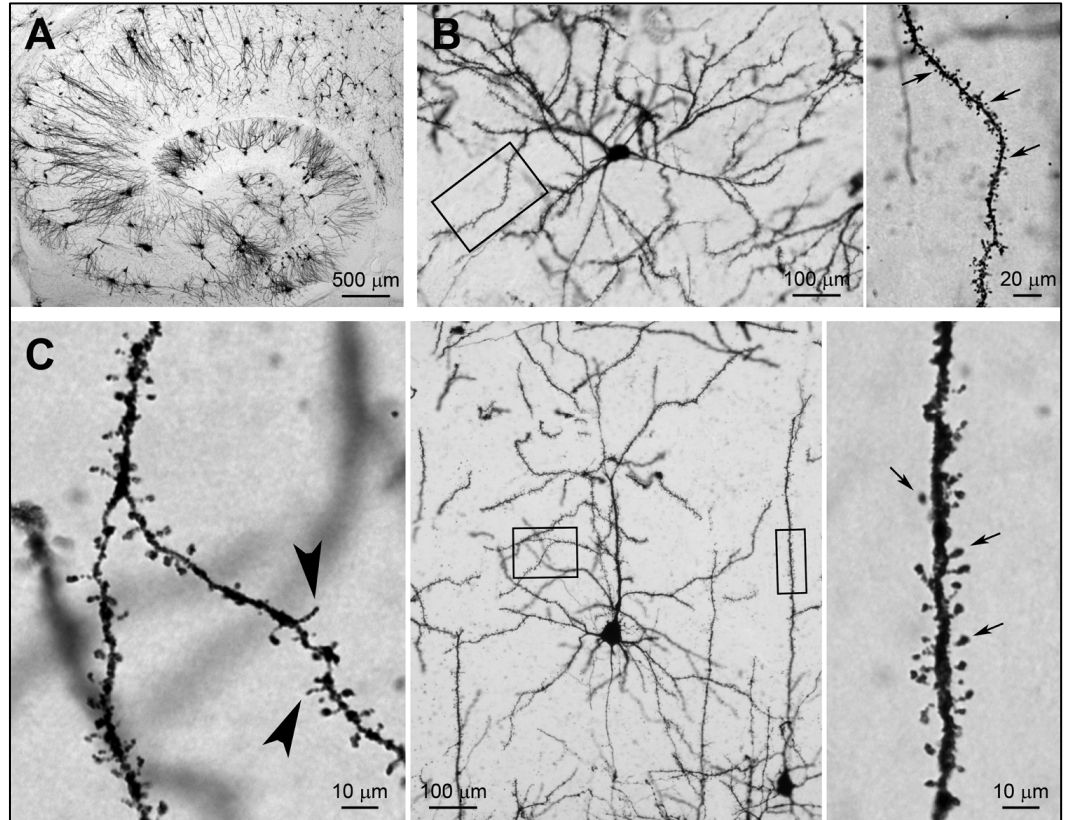
About Bioenno Tech

Bioenno Tech LLC has leading expertise in several areas:

- Biomedical and biological kits
- Biomedical nano-materials
- Biomedical equipment and bio-sensors

For more information, please visit:

www.bioenno.com



Dendritic branches and spines have been reliably impregnated and stained using the superGolgi Kit.

A: Impregnated neurons from the hippocampus of a 5-month old C57BL mouse (4×).

B - Left and Right: An impregnated striatal neuron taken from the posterior caudate of a 2-month old Wistar rat (Left: 20×; Right: 63×, arrows denote dendritic spines).

C - Left, Middle, and Right: Pyramidal neurons taken from the cortex of a 3-week old CD1 mouse [Left: Dendritic spines on oblique branches (100×); Middle: 20×; Right: Main dendrite (100×)]. Filopodia-like protrusions, the immature dendritic spines, are often observed at this age (see arrowheads).



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