



Product Information Sheet

A1272 Aniline Blue

Synonyms: Water Blue, Acid blue 22, Soluble Blue 3M, Marine Blue V, or C.I. 42755
CAS: 28631-66-5
Formula: C₃₂H₂₅N₃O₉S₃Na₂
Mol. Weight: 737.72

Properties

Form: Powder
Appearance: Dark Red to Purple
Solubility: Soluble in Water
Application: Biological Stain, Seed Testing
Storage Temp: Room Temperature
Typical Working Concentration: Varies with application, should be determined by end user

Application Notes

Aniline blue is often used in plant tissue and seed testing to detect the presence of mycelium (Clark et al., 1983; Hsiang and A. Mueller, 1992). One common use of aniline blue in seed testing is for the detection of the endophyte *Neotyphodium coenophialum* in tall fescue (USDA, 2008). Other plant tissues, such as *Glycine Max* (soybean) can be stained with aniline blue to detect *Fusarium oxysporum* (Agarwal & Sinclair 1996).

References

- Agarwal VK & JB Sinclair (1996) Principles of Seed Pathology, Second Edition. *CRC Press*, Boca Raton, Fla. USA.
- Bacon, C.W. & J.F. White (1994) Stains, media and procedures for analyzing endo-phytes, p. 47-56. In C.W. Bacon & J.F. White (eds.), *Biotechnology of endophytic fungi of grasses*. *CRC Press*, Boca Raton, Fla. USA.
- Clark, E.M., White, J.F., Patterson, R.M. (1983) Improved histological techniques for the detection of *Acremonium coenophialum* in tall fescue and methods of *in vitro* culture of the fungus. *J. Micro. Methods* 1:149-155.
- Hsiang T and A. Mueller (1992) Detection of Endophytes in Tall Fescue. *Guelph Turfgrass Institute Annual Research Report* Pp. 118-120.
- USDA (2008) [Items of Interest in Seed](#).
- Vinton M., E. Kathol, K. Vogel and A. Hopkins (2001) Endophytic Fungi in Canada Wild Rye in Natural Grasslands. *Journal of Range Management*, 54(4), pp. 390-395.