solution of methylene blue, azure, A, thionin and eosin
Y. methyl groups are activated and react with
charged components of the cell to produce coloration.
It is used to detect blood parasites, viral and
chlamydial inclusion bodies, yeast cells, and species
of pneumocystis.

d) Acridine Orange staining - it is a fluorochromatic
dye that binds to nucleic acids of fungi. Under
UV light, acridine orange stains DNA and style-stained
appears green - At neutral pH, fungi and cellular
materials stain reddish orange. At acid pH, fungi remain
reddish orange but background material stains greenish
yellow.

e) Bridley staining - is used to identify fungi based
on Bower Chromic acid leucofuchsin stain with
the addition of Gomori's aldehyde fuchsin stain
and methanil yellow as counterstains.