

瑞氏-姬姆萨复合染色液

货号: G1020

规格: 100mL/500mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期至少2年。

产品介绍:

瑞氏-姬姆萨复合染色液是一种复合染液, 兼有瑞氏和姬姆萨染液二者优点, 主要应用于血液和骨髓涂片染色。各种细胞及细胞的各种成分由于其化学性质不同, 对瑞氏-姬姆萨染色液中的酸性染料和碱性染料的亲和力也不同, 因此, 标本涂片经瑞氏-姬姆萨染色液染色后, 相应各类细胞呈现不同的着色, 从而达到辨别其形态特征的目的。瑞氏染色液对胞浆着色力较强, 能较好的显示胞浆的嗜碱性程度, 着色清晰, 色泽纯正, 但是对胞核着色偏深, 核结构显示较差。姬姆萨染色对细胞核着色程度适中, 细胞核结构和色泽清晰艳丽, 对核结构的识别较佳, 但对胞浆着色较差, 故采用瑞氏姬姆萨混合染色, 具有染色效果好, 对比清晰, 操作简便等特点。

操作步骤: (仅供参考)

本产品可作为多种组织或细胞的染色使用, 不同组织、细胞, 不同的用途可以有不同的使用方法。具体方法请根据自己需求参考既有文献, 本产品以涂片为例, 举例说明, 仅供参考。

1. 取涂片、自然干燥。
2. 滴加瑞氏-姬姆萨复合染色液 2-3 滴覆盖整个标本涂片, 染 1-2 分钟。
3. 滴加等量的 0.01M 磷酸盐缓冲液(PH6.4-6.8), 轻轻晃动玻片, 与瑞氏-姬姆萨染色液充分混匀, 染色 3-5 分钟。
4. 水洗、吸干、镜检。
5. 染色后胞浆和胞核的染色清晰分明, 细胞核着色呈深浅不同的紫红色, 胞浆呈浅红色, 胞浆中颗粒区分明显。

注意事项:

1. 涂片厚薄适宜, 涂片干透后固定, 否则细胞在染色过程中容易脱落。
2. 所加染液不能过少, 以免蒸发而使染料沉淀。冲洗时间不能过久, 以防脱色。
3. 染色对 pH 十分敏感, 稀释染液必须用缓冲液, 冲洗用水应接近中性, 否则可能会导致细胞染色异常, 形态难以识别, 甚至错误。
4. 染色过淡可以复染, 复染时应先加缓冲液, 然后加染液。染色过深可用流水冲洗或浸泡, 也可用甲醇脱色。

相关产品:

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|-------|-------------------|
| P2100 | 10×多聚赖氨酸 |
| G1010 | 姬姆萨染色液(工作液) |
| G1040 | 瑞氏染色液 |
| G1100 | 伊红染色液(HE 染色) |
| G1140 | Cole 苏木素染色液(常规染色) |

Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution

Cat:G1020

Size:100mL/500mL

Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for at least 2 years.

Introduction

Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution is a kind of compound dye solution, which has both advantages of Wright and Giemsa stain solution. It is mainly used in blood and bone marrow smear dyeing. Due to different chemical properties of various cells and components of cells, the affinity of acid dye and basic dye in Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution is also different. Therefore, after the specimen smear is stained with Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution, the corresponding cells show different colors, so as to identify their morphological characteristics. The staining power of Wright stain solution is strong, which can better show the basophilic degree of the cytoplasm with clear and pure color, but the staining of the nucleus is too deep and the nuclear structure is poor. Giemsa staining has moderate degree of nuclear staining with clear and bright nuclear structure and color, good recognition of nuclear structure, but poor cytoplasmic staining. Therefore, it has the characteristics of good staining effect, clear contrast and simple operation.

Protocol(for reference only)

This solution can be used as the dyeing of many kinds of tissues or cells. Different tissues and cells can be used in different ways. For specific methods, please refer to the existing literature according to your own needs. This solution takes smear as an example to illustrate for reference only.

1. Take the smear and dry it naturally.
2. Drop 2-3 drops of Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution to cover the whole smear, and dye for 1-2 min.
3. Add 0.01M phosphate buffer solution (ph6.4-6.8) in equal amount, shake the slide gently, mix it well with Wright-Giemsa Stain Solution, and dye for 3-5 min.
4. Wash with water, absorb exceed water and view under the microscope.
5. After staining, the cytoplasm and nucleus are clearly stained. The nucleus is purple red with different shades, the cytoplasm is light red, and the particles in the cytoplasm are clearly distinguished.

Note

1. Make smears in appropriate thickness, and fix the smear after drying absolutely, otherwise the cells will fall off easily during the dyeing process.
2. The added dye solution shall not be too small to avoid dye precipitation due to evaporation. Washing time should not be too long to prevent discoloration.
3. Staining is very sensitive to pH, buffer must be used for diluting the dye solution, and the water for washing should be close to neutral, otherwise it may lead to abnormal staining of cells, difficult to identify the morphology, or even errors.
4. If the dyeing is too light, can re-dye. When re-dyeing, add buffer solution first, and then add dye solution. If the dye is too deep, can wash or soak with water or destain with methanol.

Related Products

- P2100 10×Polylysine
G1010 Giemsa Stain Solution (Working Suit)
G1040 Wright Stain Solution
G1100 Eosin Y Stain Solution, For HE
G1140 Cole's Hematoxylin Solution (For Conventional Stain)