

巴氏 EA50 染色液

货号: G1611

规格: 100mL /500mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期 1 年。

产品介绍:

细胞学常规染色普遍使用巴氏(Papanicolaou)法。Papanicolaou Stain 最初仅用于检测阴道上皮雌激素水平以及生殖道念珠菌、滴虫等病原体。橘黄 G6 与 EA36 或 EA50 联用使用, 可将胞浆染成颜色鲜明的绿色、蓝色和粉色。目前大多数实验室采用成品染液, 所以每种染液应注意其改良后的最佳条件。最终胞浆染色应透明可见, 核染色质应很容易辨别出来。目前改良的巴氏染色液含有多种离子, 具有多色性染色效能。染色后胞质鲜艳、透明性好以及核膜、核仁、染色质结构清晰。细胞核染色液主要为 Harris 苏木素染液, 细胞质染色液主要为 EA36 染液、EA50 染液。巴氏染色液用于细胞脱落标本, 细胞核呈蓝色或黑色, 角化鳞状细胞胞浆呈粉红或橘红色。

巴氏 EA50 染色液可以使不同角化程度的细胞质着不同颜色, 不仅适用于妇科细胞学涂片染色如筛查宫颈癌和癌前病变, 也适用于胸水、腹水、痰液等非妇科细胞样本的染色。通常与苏木素搭配使用。

自备材料:

固定液(如AF固定液)、系列乙醇、显微镜、盐酸乙醇分化液

操作步骤: (仅供参考)

1. 细胞涂片用95%乙醇固定10-15min。
2. (可选) 95%、85%、75%乙醇分别浸泡1min。
3. (可选) 蒸馏水浸泡或冲洗1min。
4. (可选) 苏木素染液染色5-10min。蒸馏水冲洗2min。
5. (可选) 1%的盐酸乙醇分化液分化约4-5s或0.5%盐酸水溶液分化10s。
6. (可选) 自来水冲洗2min, 蓝化液中蓝化2min, 自来水冲洗2min。
7. (可选) 75%、85%、95%乙醇分别浸泡2min。
8. (可选) 橘黄G6染液染色2min。95%乙醇冲洗1min。
9. EA50染色液染色3-5min。95%乙醇冲洗1min。
10. 无水乙醇(I)、(II)脱水各1min。
11. 二甲苯透明, 中性树脂封片。

染色结果:

细胞核	蓝紫色或黑色
非角化细胞的胞质	淡蓝色或淡绿色
角化细胞的胞质	粉红或橘红色

注意事项:

1. 染液使用前需过滤, 如重复使用需经常更换染液。
2. 本品含一定比例醇成分, 注意加盖染色防止挥发同时大包装注意及时盖盖。
3. 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

Papanicolaou EA50 Stain Solution

Cat: G1611

Size: 100mL /500mL

Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Introduction

Papanicolaou method is widely used in routine cytological staining. Papanicolaou stain is initially used to detect estrogen levels in vaginal epithelium and pathogens such as Candida and trichomonad in the genital tract. The combination of orange G6 and EA36 or EA50 can dye the cytoplasm into bright green, blue and pink. At present, most laboratories use finished dye solution, so we should pay attention to the best conditions of each dye solution after improvement. The final cytoplasmic staining should be transparent, and the nuclear chromatin should be easily distinguished.

At present, the improved pasteurization solution contains many kinds of ions, which has polychromatic dyeing efficiency. After staining, the cytoplasm is bright and transparent, and the structure of nuclear membrane, nucleolus and chromatin is clear. The nuclear staining solution is mainly Harris hematoxylin staining solution, and the cytoplasm staining solution is mainly EA36 staining solution and EA50 staining solution. Papanicolaou Stain is used for exfoliated cells. The nucleus is blue or black, and the cytoplasm of keratinized squamous cells is pink or orange red.

Papanicolaou EA50 Stain Solution can make the cytoplasm of different degrees of keratinization have different colors. It is not only suitable for gynecological cytological smear staining, such as screening cervical cancer and precancerous lesions, but also suitable for the staining of pleural fluid, ascites, sputum and other non gynecological cell samples. It is usually used with hematoxylin.

Self Provided Materials

Fixative(like AF Fixative) ,Series of alcohol, Microscope, Acid alcohol differentiation solution

Protocol(for reference only)

1. For cell smear, fix with 95% alcohol for 10-15mins.
2. (optional)Rinse in 95%, 85%, 75% alcohol separately for 1min. Rinse with tap or distilled water for 1min.
3. (optional)Stain with Hematoxylin Solution for 5-10mins.Rinse with tap water for 2mins.
4. (optional)Differentiate with 1% acid alcohol differentiation solution for about 4-5s or 0.5% acid alcohol differentiation solution for about 10s.Rinse with tap water for 2mins.
5. (optional)Blue with Bluing Solution for 2mins.Rinse with tap water for 2mins.
6. (optional)Dehydrate in 75%, 85%, 95% alcohol separately for 2mins.
7. (optional)Stain with Orange G Solution for 2mins.Dehydrate in 95% alcohol for 2mins twice.
8. Stain with EA50 Solution for 2mins.Dehydrate in 95% alcohol for 2mins twice.
9. Dehydrate in absolute alcohol for 1min twice.
10. Transparent with xylene and seal with resinene.

Result

Nucleus	Blue Purple or Black
Cytoplasm of non keratinized cells	Light Blue or Light Green
Cytoplasm of keratinocytes	Pink or Orange

Note

1. The dye solution shall be filtered before use. If it is reused, the dye solution shall be changed frequently.
2. This product contains a certain proportion of alcohol components. Pay attention to capping and dyeing to prevent volatilization. At the same time, pay attention to capping in time for large packaging.
3. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.