V02

瑞氏染色液

货号：G1040
规格：50mL/100mL/500mL
保存：室温保存，有效期至少2年。

产品介绍：

瑞氏染料是由碱性染料美蓝（Methylene Blue）和酸性染料伊红（Eosin Y）组成的复合染料，溶于甲醇。伊红通常为钠盐，有色部分为阴离子。美蓝通常为氯盐，有色部分为阳离子。甲醇的作用：一是溶解美蓝和伊红，使其解离为有色美蓝正离子的和伊红负离子。后两者可以选择性地吸附于血细胞内的不同成分而使其着色；二是固定细胞形态，加速染色反应，增强染色效果。

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. 滴加瑞氏染色液染 3 分钟,使标本被其中甲醇所固定。
3. 加等量 PH6.4 的磷酸盐缓冲液(或等量超纯水)轻轻晃动玻片，与瑞氏染色液混匀，静置 5 分钟。
4. 蒸馏水快洗去多余染液，带水及时镜检或者晾干涂片后用中性树胶封片后镜检。

染色结果：

细菌	蓝色
细胞核	紫红色
细胞质	红色

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. 核着色主要来源于
4. 染色对 pH 十分敏感，通用染色过程稀释染液必须用 pH6.4-6.8 缓冲液，冲洗用对应缓冲液或蒸馏水，否则可能会导致细胞染色异常，形态难以识别。
5. 染色过淡可以复染，复染时可预先混匀染色液和稀释液后滴加染色。染色过深可用流水冲洗或浸泡，也可用甲醇脱色。

相关产品：

P2100　10×多聚赖氨酸
G1010　姬姆萨染色液（工作液）
G1100　伊红染色液(HE 染色)
G1140　Cole 苏木素染色液(常规染色)
G1120　苏木素伊红(HE)染色试剂盒

Tel: 400-968-6088　https://www.solarbio.com　E-mail: sales-china@solarbio.com
Address: No. 85, Liandong U Valley, Middle Zone, 101102, Tongzhou Dist, Beijing, China

Wright Stain Solution

Cat: G1040
Size: 50mL/100mL/500mL
Storage: RT, valid for at least 2 years.

Introduction

Wright Stain Solution is intended for use in staining blood smears or bone marrow smears. Wright Stain Solution is a mixture of eosin Y, and methylene blue. The eosin Y dyes stain the cytoplasm of cells an orange to pink color. The methylene blue dyes stain the nucleus varying shades of blue to purple. When blood films are treated as herein described, the white blood cell nucleus and cytoplasm take on characteristic blue or pink coloration.

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. Prepared blood smear which focused on uniform cell distribution by routine method.
2. Thoroughly dry blood or bone marrow smears.
3. Flood smear with Wright Stain Solution for 3 min.
4. Add equal amount of Phosphate Buffer Solution (pH 6.4) to smear and mix for 5 min.
5. Wash quickly with distilled water and leave little water and view under the microscope at time or keep smear air dry, then mount by resinene and view under the microscope.

Result

Bacteria	Blue
Nucleus	Purple-red
Cytoplasm	Red

Note

1. The thickness of the smear is suitable, and the smear should be fixed after drying, otherwise the cells are easy to fall off during the staining process.
2. The amount of dye added should not be too small, so as to avoid the dye precipitation due to evaporation. Washing time should not be too long to prevent discoloration.
3. The staining is very sensitive to pH. buffer solution must be used to dilute the staining solution, and the washing water should be close to neutral, otherwise the cell staining may be abnormal, the morphology is difficult to identify.
4. If the dyeing is too light, it can be re dyed. When re dyeing, the buffer solution should be added first, and then the dyeing solution should be added. If the dyeing is too deep, it can be washed or soaked with running water or decolorized with methanol.

Related Products

P2100 10×Polylysine
G1010 Giemsa Stain Solution (Working Suit)
G1100 Eosin Y Stain Solution, For HE
G1140 Cole's Hematoxylin Solution (For Conventional Stain)
G1120 Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) Stain Kit