

## 抗酸染色试剂盒(改良 Kinyoun 冷染法)

货号: G1273

规格: 3×50mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期 1 年。

### 产品组成:

名称	3×50mL	保存
试剂(A):改良 Kinyoun 复红染色液	50mL	室温, 避光
试剂(B):Kinyoun 脱色液	50mL	室温
试剂(C):亚甲蓝染色液	50mL	室温, 避光

### 产品介绍:

分枝杆菌的细胞壁内含有大量脂质包围在肽聚糖的外面, 所以分枝杆菌一般不易着色。传统的染色方法要经过加热和延长染色时间来促使其着色。分枝杆菌中的分枝菌酸与染料一旦结合后, 就很难被酸性脱色液脱色, 故名抗酸染色。其中最具代表性的是结核杆菌 Ziehl-Neelsen 染色法, 该法是 WHO 推荐热染的方法。

抗酸染色试剂盒(改良 Kinyoun 冷染法)属于冷染色液, 无需加热, 相对较抗酸热染液安全。其染色原理是在室温条件下, 分枝菌酸与复红结合成复合物, 经亚甲蓝复染后, 分枝杆菌仍然为红色, 而其他细菌及背景中的物质为蓝色。该染色液较 Kinyoun 冷染法要浅, 更适用于抗弱酸酸染色。

### 自备材料:

接种环、载玻片、蒸馏水、显微镜

### 操作步骤: (仅供参考)

1. 接种环挑取待检样本, 涂布于载玻片上, 自然干燥。
2. 滴加改良 Kinyoun 复红染色液, 染色 5min, 蒸馏水洗去多余染料。
3. 用 Kinyoun 脱色液脱色 3min, 蒸馏水冲洗。
4. 用亚甲蓝染色液染色 3-5min, 蒸馏水冲洗。
5. 轻轻吸干水分, 自然干燥。
6. 油镜镜检。

### 染色结果:

抗酸或弱抗酸菌	红色
非抗酸菌、细胞、背景	浅蓝色

### 注意事项:

1. 每次使用后盖紧试剂瓶, 以防试剂挥发和污染。
2. 染色液如用于石蜡切片, 须使用汽油、松节油等溶剂替换二甲苯进行透明、脱蜡等步骤, 避免破坏菌体表面脂质层完整性进而降低阳性率。
3. 上述试剂均对人体有刺激性, 请注意适当防护。
4. 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。





## Acid-Fast Bacillus(AFB)Stain Kit(Modified Kinyoun's Method)

Cat:G1273

Size:3×50mL

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

### Kit Components

Reagent	3×50mL	Storage
Reagent(A): Modified Kinyoun Fuchsin Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent(B): Kinyoun Destaining Solution	50mL	RT
Reagent(C): Methylene Blue Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light

### Introduction

The cell walls of mycobacteria contain a large amount of lipid in the outside of the peptidoglycan, so it is not easy staining. When the mycobacterium acid of mycobacteria combines with dye, it is difficult to be destained by acidic destaining solution. This method is called Acid-Fast Bacillus Stain. Traditional dyeing methods need to promote staining by heating and extending the time. The most representative method is Ziehl-Neelsen method, which is recommended in the WHO and China Tuberculosis Control Program.

Acid-Fast Bacillus (AFB) Stain Kit (Modified Kinyoun's Method) belongs to cold dyeing solution, which needs no heating and is relatively safe for acid-fast dyeing solution. The dyeing principle is that at room temperature, Mycobacterium acid and carbolic acid fuchsin combine to form a complex. After methylene blue dyeing, Mycobacterium is still red, while others are blue. This method is lighter than Kinyoun's method and more suitable for weak acid fast dyeing.

### Self Provided Materials

Inoculation Ring, Slide, Distilled Water, Microscope

### Protocol(for reference only)

1. Pick up the samples to be examined with the inoculation ring and coat them on the glass slide. Then dry it in air.
2. Drop Modified Kinyoun Fuchsin Solution to stain for 5 min. Rinse with distilled water without heating.
3. Destain with Kinyoun Destaining Solution until there is no red for 3min. Rinse with distilled water.
4. Dyeing with Methylene Blue Solution for 3-5min. Rinse with distilled water.
5. Gently absorb water and naturally dry.
6. View under the oil immersion microscope.

### Result

Acid-Fast Bacteria or Weak Acid Fast Bacteria	Red
The Others	Light Blue

### Note

1. Cover the reagent bottle tightly after each use to prevent reagent evaporation and contamination.
2. If the staining solution is used for paraffin section, the solvent such as gasoline turpentine must be used to replace xylene for transparency, dewaxing and other steps to avoid the integrity of the lipid layer on the surface of the ring-breaking bacteria and reduce the positive rate.
3. The above reagents are irritating to human body. Please pay attention to appropriate protection.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.

