V02

迪夫快速染色试剂盒(无固定液)

货号：G1541
规格：2×100mL
保存：室温，避光保存，有效期 1 年。

产品组成：

名称	2×100mL	保存
试剂(A)：迪夫染色液I	100mL	室温，避光
试剂(B)：迪夫染色液II	100mL	室温，避光

产品介绍：

Diff-Quik 染色是在 Wright 染色基础上改良而来的一种快速染色方法，是细胞学检查中常用的染色方法之一。该染色液采用世界卫生组织(WHO)推荐的快速染色方法而配制，与 Wright Stain 类似都是利用 Romanowsky Stain 技术原理改良而来的，染色结果与瑞氏染色液也极其相似，但迪夫快速染色所需的时间极短，一般 90s 以内即可完成染色。

迪夫快速染色液主要用于血细胞涂片、骨髓涂片、阴道分泌物涂片、脱落细胞涂片。迪夫快速染色试剂盒（无固定液）非常适合用于批量浸染，且背景清晰无沉渣。

操作步骤：(*仅供参考*)

1. 常规方法制备血液涂片或骨髓涂片，自然干燥后用甲醇固定 20s。
2. 迪夫染色液I滴染或浸染 5-10s（上下提动玻片 2-3 次，使染液均匀分布），立即取出不用水洗。
3. 迪夫染色液II滴染或浸染 10-20s（上下提动玻片 2-3 次，使染液均匀分布），立即取出。
4. 蒸馏水水洗后立即趁湿在显微镜下观察。或者 95%乙醇 5s，100%乙醇(I)5s，100%乙醇(II)30s，二甲苯 1min 脱水透明封片后观察。

染色结果：

细胞核、白细胞	深蓝色
基质、淋巴细胞	紫色
细胞质、红细胞	粉红色

注意事项：

1. 血液涂片或骨髓涂片应厚薄均匀，以免影响染色效果。
2. 血细胞涂片染色要求新鲜全血或 EDTA 抗凝血。
3. 骨髓涂片染色要求制备好的涂片在空气中快速摇动或扇干，以防止细胞皱缩变形或因空气潮湿而溶血，不能用高温或火烤来干燥涂片。
4. 阴道分泌物涂片染色要求新鲜标本涂片后，尽快以火焰或酒精固定，以免细胞变形。
5. 脱落细胞涂片固定可采用自然干燥或固定液固定。
6. 涂片染色中请勿先去除染液或直接对涂片用力冲洗。不能先倒掉染液，以免染料沉着于涂片上。
7. 染色液可重复使用，但不能多次重复，若有沉淀物应过滤后使用。
8. 染色过深可用甲醇或酒精适当脱色，最好不复染。
9. 如果染色过深或过浅，应调整染色时间或工作液浓度。
10. pH 值对染色有一定影响，载玻片应清洁、无酸碱污染，以免影响染色效果。

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Diff-Quick Stain Kit (No Fixative)

Cat: G1541
Size: 2×100mL
Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Kit Components

Reagent	2×100mL	Storage
Reagent (A): Diff-Quik I	100mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent (B): Diff-Quik II	100mL	RT, avoid light

Introduction

Diff-Quik Staining is a fast staining method based on Wright Staining, which is one of the common staining methods in cytology. The dye solution is prepared by the rapid staining method recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Similar to Wright stain, it is improved by Romanowsky Stain technology principle. The staining result is also very similar to that of Wright's, but the time required for Diff Quik Staining is very short, and the staining can be completed within 90s.

Diff-Quick Stain Kit is mainly used for blood cell smear, bone marrow smear, vaginal secretion smear and exfoliated cell smear. Diff-Quick Stain Kit (No Fixative) is very suitable for batch dyeing with clear background and no sediment.

Protocols(*for reference only*)

1. Prepare blood smear or bone marrow smear by routine method, and fix in methanol for 20s after natural drying.
2. Staining with Diff-Quik I for 5-10s (lifting the section up and down for 2-3 times to evenly distribute the dye solution), take it out immediately without washing.
3. Staining with Diff-Quik II for 10-20s (lifting the section up and down for 2-3 times to evenly distribute the dye solution), take it out immediately.
4. After washing with distilled water, observe under the microscope immediately when it is wet, or observe after dehydration in 95% ethanol for 5s, 100% ethanol (I) for 5s, 100% ethanol (II) for 30s, transparency by xylene for 1min and sealing.

Result

Nucleus, Leukocyte	Deep Blue
Matrix, Lymphocyte	Purple
Cytoplasm, Red Blood Cell	Pink Red

Note

1. Blood smear or bone marrow smear should be uniform in thickness, so as not to affect the staining effect.
2. Blood cell smear staining requires fresh whole blood or EDTA anticoagulant.
3. Bone marrow smear staining requires the prepared smear to be shaken or dried quickly in the air, so as to prevent cell shrinkage and deformation or hemolysis due to air humidity. It is not allowed to dry the smear with high temperature or fire baking.
4. Smear staining of vaginal secretions requires fresh specimens to be fixed with flame or alcohol as soon as possible after smearing to avoid cell deformation.
5. After natural drying, fix it with dye solution to prevent flaking.
6. Please do not remove the dye solution or wash the smear directly. Do not pour out the dye first, so as to prevent the dye from settling on the smear.
7. The dye solution can be reused, but it can not be repeated many times. If there is sediment, should filter it before use.
8. If the dye is too deep, it can be decolorized properly with methanol or alcohol, and it is better not to be re dyed.
9. If the dyeing is too deep or too shallow, adjust the dyeing time or working solution concentration.
10. The pH value has certain influence on dyeing. The section should be clean and free of acid and alkali pollution, so as not to affect the dyeing effect.