V02

巴氏染色试剂盒(EA65)

货号：G1614
规格：4×100mL /4×500mL
保存：室温，避光保存，有效期 1 年。

产品组成：

名称	4×100mL	4×500mL	保存
试剂(A):苏木素染色液	100mL	500mL	室温，避光
试剂(B):蓝化液	100mL	500mL	室温
试剂(C):橘黄G6染色液	100mL	500mL	室温，避光
试剂(D): EA65染色液	100mL	500mL	室温，避光

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，其原理为橘黄 G6 与 EA36 或 EA50 联合使用，可将胞浆染成颜色鲜明的绿色、蓝色和粉色。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 染液以及 EA65 染液。巴氏染色液还可用于细胞脱落标本，染色后，细胞核呈蓝色或黑色，角化鳞状细胞胞浆呈粉红或橘红色，非角化细胞胞浆呈绿色或蓝绿色。

巴氏染色试剂盒(EA65)细胞质染色采用 EA65 染液，细胞核染色采用自主研发的无毒改良型苏木素染色液，EA65 更适用于非妇科细胞学涂片染色。

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. 75%乙醇浸泡1min。蒸馏水或自来水浸泡或冲洗1min。
3. 滴加苏木素染色液至涂片上染色5-10min，蒸馏水洗1min。
4. （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。
5. 蓝化液中蓝化3-5min，蒸馏水洗1min。
6. 滴加95%乙醇覆盖涂片平衡5-10s。
7. 橘黄G6染液滴染或浸染2min，95%乙醇冲洗5-10s去除多余染液。*（见注意事项3）*
8. EA65染色液滴染或浸染3-5min。95%乙醇冲洗5-10s去除多余染液。*（见注意事项3）*
9. 无水乙醇(I)、(II)脱水各1min。
10. 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. 所有染液均需过滤，需经常更换染液。
2. 如不进行胞核染色，可省略操作步骤3、4、5，不可省略复水过程。
3. 步骤7和8切忌干片，否则易产生沉淀影响观察。
4. 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

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Papanicolaou EA65 Stain Kit

Cat: G1614
Size: 4×100mL /4×500mL
Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Kit Components

Reagent	4×100mL	4×500mL	Storage
Reagent(A):Hematoxylin Solution	100mL	500mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent(B): Bluing Solution	100mL	500mL	RT
Reagent(C): Orange G Solution	100mL	500mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent(D): EA65 Solution	100mL	500mL	RT, avoid light

Introduction

Papanicolaou method is widely used in routine cytological staining. Initially, Papanicolaou Stain was only used to detect estrogen levels in the vaginal epithelium and pathogens such as Candida and Trichomonas in the reproductive tract. Its principle was to use orange G6 in combination with EA36 or EA50 to dye the cytoplasm into bright green, blue, and pink colors. At present, the improved Pap staining solution contains multiple ions and has polychromatic staining efficiency. After staining, the cytoplasm is bright, transparent, and the nuclear membrane, nucleolus, and chromatin structure are clear. The nuclear staining solution is mainly Harris hematoxylin staining solution, while the cytoplasmic staining solution is mainly EA36 staining solution, EA50 staining solution, and EA65 staining solution. Pap staining solution can also be used for cell exfoliation specimens. After staining, the nucleus appears blue or black, the cytoplasm of keratinized squamous cells appears pink or orange red, and the cytoplasm of non keratinized cells appears green or blue-green.

Papanicolaou EA65 Stain Kit use EA65 staining solution for cytoplasmic staining and non-toxic modified hematoxylin staining solution for nuclear staining.It is more suitable for non gynecological cytology smear staining.

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. Rinse in 75% alcohol for 1min. Rinse with distilled water for 1min.
3. Stain with Hematoxylin Solution for 5-10mins.Rinse with distilled water for 1min.
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 1min.
5. Blue with Bluing Solution for 3-5mins.Rinse with tap water for 1min.
6. Add 95% ethanol dropwise to cover the smear and balance for 5-10 seconds.
7. Stain with Orange G Solution for 2mins. Rinse with 95% ethanol for 5-10 seconds to remove excess dye solution.*(See Note 3)*
8. Stain with EA65 Solution for 3-5mins. Rinse with 95% ethanol for 5-10 seconds to remove excess dye solution.*(See Note 3)*
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. All dye solutions should be filtered before use and changed frequently.
2. If nuclear staining is not performed, steps 3, 4, and 5 can be omitted, and the rehydration process cannot be omitted.
3. Steps 7 and 8 should avoid dry tablets, otherwise sedimentation may occur and affect observation.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.