

麻风杆菌染色试剂盒(改良 Wade-Fite 法)

货号: G3120

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): Wade-Fite 复红染色液	50mL	室温, 避光
试剂(B): Wade-Fite 脱色液	50mL	室温
试剂(C): Mayer 苏木素染色液	50mL	室温, 避光

产品介绍:

抗酸杆菌属于分枝杆菌, 由于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。其中最具代表性是结核杆菌 Ziehl-Neelsen 染色, 该法是 WHO 推荐热染的方法。Kinyoun 染色属于冷染色法, 相对较抗酸热染液安全。

麻风杆菌染色试剂盒(改良 Wade-Fite 法)是在抗酸杆菌 Ziehl-Neelsen 染色法基础上由 Wade-Fite 进一步改良而来。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, 经苏木素复染后, 分枝杆菌仍然为红色, 而其他细菌及背景中的物质为蓝色。该染色法较 Ziehl-Neelsen 染色和 Kinyoun 染色更适用于显示麻风杆菌, 仅用于科研领域, 不适用于临床诊断或其他用途。

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 Wade-Fite 复红染色液, 室温染色 5~10min。
3. 蒸馏水洗 2 次, 每次 30s, 洗去多余染色液。
4. 用 Wade-Fite 脱色液脱色至无红色为止。
5. 蒸馏水洗 2 次, 每次 2min 终止脱色。
6. 滴加 Mayer 苏木素染色液浅染细胞核 2-3min。
7. 自来水冲洗 5min。轻轻吸干水分, 自然干燥。
8. 油镜镜检。

染色结果:

抗酸菌(麻风杆菌、结核杆菌)	红色
非抗酸菌、细胞、背景	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. Wade-Fite 复红染色液易出现沉淀, 可小心吸取上清液滴染。
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。





Mycobacterium Leprae Stain Kit (Modifield Wade-Fite Method)

Cat: G3120

Size: 3×50mL

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

Kit components

Reagent	3×50mL	Storage
Reagent(A): Wade-Fite Fuchsin Staining Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
Reagent(B): Wade-Fite Destaining Solution	50mL	RT
Reagent(C): Mayer Hematoxylin Staining Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light

Introduction

Acid fast bacilli belong to mycobacteria. Because the cell wall of mycobacteria contains a large amount of lipids surrounded by peptidoglycans, mycobacteria are generally not easy to color. The traditional dyeing method needs heating and prolonging the dyeing time to promote its coloring. Once the mycobacterial acid in Mycobacterium is combined with dye, it is difficult to be decolorized by acid decolorization solution, so it is called acid fast dyeing. The most representative is Ziehl-Neelsen staining of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which is a method of heat staining recommended by WHO. Kinyoun staining belongs to cold staining method, which is relatively safer than acid resistant heat staining solution.

Mycobacterium Leprae Stain Kit (Modifield Wade-Fite Method) is further improved by Wade-Fite on the basis of acid fast Bacillus Ziehl-Neelsen staining. The dyeing principle is that mycobacterial acid and reddening combine to form a complex at room temperature. After counterstaining with hematoxylin, Mycobacterium is still red, while other bacteria and substances in the background are blue. Compared with Ziehl-Neelsen staining and Kinyoun staining, this staining method is more suitable for the display of leprosy. It is only used in scientific research and is not suitable for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

Protocols (for reference only)

1. Take the sample to be tested with the inoculation ring, apply it on the slide and dry it naturally.
2. Add Wade-Fite Fuchsin Staining Solution and dye at room temperature for 5-10min.
3. Wash with distilled water twice for 30 seconds each time to remove excess staining solution.
4. Destain with Wade-Fite Destaining Solution until there is no red.
5. Wash twice with distilled water, stopping decolorization for 2 minutes each time.
6. Slightly stain nucleus with Mayer Hematoxylin Staining Solution for 2-3 min.
7. Wash with tap water for 5 minutes. Gently absorb moisture and let it dry naturally.
8. Oil lens inspection.

Result

Acid fast bacteria (leprosy, tuberculosis)	Red
Non acid fast bacteria, cells, background	Blue

Note

1. Close the reagent bottle after use every time to prevent reagent from volatilization and pollution.
2. Wade-Fite Fuchsin Staining Solution is easy to precipitate, and the supernatant can be carefully sucked off for drip staining.
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.

