V02

血小板稀释液(计数液)

货号： G3590
规格： 100mL
保存： 室温保存，有效期 6 个月。

产品介绍：

血小板(Blood platelet)是哺乳动物血液中的成分之一，是从骨髓成熟的巨核细胞胞质裂解脱落下来的具有生物活性的小块胞质。血小板稀释液作用原理是血液经适量的稀释液稀释，混匀后充入计数池内，在显微镜下计数一定体积内血小板数量，换算求出每升血液中血小板的数量。该血小板稀释液仅用于科研领域，不用于临床诊断。

自备材料：

新鲜全血、微量吸管、细胞计数板、显微镜

操作步骤：(*仅供参考*)

1. 取小号试管，加入血小板稀释液 0.38mL。
2. 用洁净干燥微量吸管取毛细血管血20μL，擦去管外余血后加至血小板稀释液中，轻吸上层清液3次，立即充分混匀。
3. 待完全溶血后再次混匀1min，取混匀的血小板悬液1滴，充入计数池内，注意防止产生气泡或外溢，室温静置10～15min，待血小板沉淀。
4. 置于显微镜高倍镜下依次计数中央大方格内四角和中央共五个中方格内血小板数。

计算：

血小板数/L=5 个中方格内血小板数×10^9/L

注意事项：

1. 针刺深度应稍深，拭去第一滴血后，首先采血做血小板计数。操作应迅速，防止血小板聚集。
2. 采血标本后，应在1h内计数完毕，以免影响结果。
3. 小试管、计数板均应清洁，以免误认细胞。
4. 血液加入血小板稀释液内要充分混匀，充入计数池后一定要静置10～15min。室温过高时应注意保持计数池周围的湿度，防止水分蒸发。
5. 计数时光线应适中，应注意有折光性的血小板和杂质相区别。
6. 用相位显微镜计数，效果更佳，更准确。
7. 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

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

Platelet Dilution

Cat: G3590
Size:100mL
Storage:RT, valid for 6 months.

Introduction

Platelet is one of the components of mammalian blood. It is a small piece of cytoplasm with biological activity which is separated from the cytoplasm of mature megakaryocytes in bone marrow. The principle of Platelet Diluent is that the blood is diluted with a proper amount of diluent, mixed well and then filled into the counting chamber, count the number of platelets in a certain volume under the microscope, and calculate the number of platelets in each liter of blood by conversion. The Platelet Diluent is only used in scientific research, not in clinical diagnosis.

Self Provided Materials

Fresh whole blood, Micropipette, Cell counting plate, Microscope

Protocol(*for reference only*)

1. Take small test tube and add 0.38mL Platelet Diluent.
2. Take 20μLof capillary blood with a clean and dry micropipette, wipe off the remaining blood outside the micropipette, add it to the Platelet Diluent, gently suck the supernatant for 3 times, and mix it well immediately.
3. After complete hemolysis, mix again for 1min, take a drop of the mixed platelet suspension, fill it into the counting chamber, pay attention to generate bubbles or overflows, leave it at room temperature for 10-15mins, and wait for platelet precipitation.
4. Under the high power microscope, count the platelets in the four corners of the central square grid and the central square grid.

Calculation:

The number of Platelet/L=The number of Platelet in 5 central square grids×10^9/L

Note

1. The depth of acupuncture should be a little deeper. Wipe off the first drop of blood, then collect blood first for platelet count. The operation should be rapid to prevent platelet aggregation.
2. After blood sampling, the count shall be completed within 1h to avoid affecting the results.
3. The small test tube and counting plate should be clean to avoid misidentification of cells.
4. Mix blood and Platelet Diluent fully when adding blood into the Platelet Diluent, and keep it for 10-15 min after it is filled into the counting chamber. When the room temperature is too high, pay attention to keep the humidity around the counting chamber to prevent water evaporation.
5. The light should be moderate when counting, and note that there is difference between refractoriness platelet and impurity.
6. Counting with phase microscope is more effective and accurate.
7. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.