

Qualitative Detection Kit For Fecal Occult Blood (O-Toluidine

Method)

Cat: BC2370

Size: 100T/300T

Storage: 2-8°C, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Kit Components

Reagent	100T	300T	Storage
Reagent(A): Coloring solution A	10mL	30mL	2-8°C, avoid light
Reagent(B): Coloring solution B	10mL	30mL	RT, avoid light

Introduction

Fecal occult blood (FOB) refers to a small amount of bleeding in the digestive tract, red blood cells are digested and destroyed, there is no abnormal change in the appearance of feces, and the bleeding can not be confirmed by naked eyes or microscope. Stool occult blood test can be an important detection test for gastrointestinal bleeding caused by various reasons, and is a relatively effective method. Currently, commonly used methods include colloidal gold immunochromatography and chemical method. The Qualitative detection kit for fecal occult blood (o-toluidine method) is that the residual hemoglobin in the sample has a peroxidase like activity, which can catalyze the peroxide as an electronic receptor to oxidize the chromogen substrate ortho Toluidine to produce a color reaction. Its color depth is in direct proportion to the hemoglobin content. According to the absorbance value of a certain reaction time, the hemoglobin content can be semi quantitative, that is, the occult blood content. The characteristic of this method is high sensitivity and susceptibility, and it can detect Hb from 0.2 to 1.0ug/ml. This reagent kit is only used in the field of scientific research and is not intended for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

Protocol (for reference only)

1. Fecal specimens should be collected as soon as possible and tested in a timely manner to avoid prolonged storage that may reduce the sensitivity of the reaction and avoid contact with water.
2. Use a sampling wooden chip or toothpick to pick a small amount of 10-50mg (the size of mung beans) of feces, and apply it to a disinfectant cotton or white porcelain board.
3. Add 0.1ml of Coloring solution A dropwise and evenly cover the coated sample.
4. Add 0.1ml of Coloring solution B to the area where Coloring solution A is added, and immediately time and observe the color change.
5. Complete the interpretation within 2 min. If blue appears within 2 min, it indicates that the feces contain hemoglobin (Hb) or that the fecal occult blood test is positive.

Result

Color Change	Result
Immediately appear blue black after adding the reagent	4/++++
Immediately after adding, it appears blue brown and gradually turns black brown	3/+++
After adding, it initially appears light green and gradually shows a clear blue brown color	2/++
Transition from light green to green after 10 s	1/+
No color appears within 2 min	0/-

Note

1. For your safety and health, please wear White coat and disposable gloves to prevent possible pollution and self infection.
2. Normal individuals or animals may also experience slight bleeding in the digestive tract or bleeding after stimulation, leading to false positives in this method at times. For situations where there are no obvious symptoms but there may be a small amount of suspicion, it is recommended to take samples for at least 3 consecutive days and repeat experiments from different sample locations.
3. Animal blood, meat, liver, chlorophyll rich foods, iron, traditional Chinese medicine, or other special drugs should be prohibited for at least 3 days before sampling. For experimental animals with colitis models, feed ingredients should not contain fish meal, iron or other special drugs to avoid false positive reactions.

4. Color A solution contains acetic acid, which is highly irritating and should be operated in a fume hood.
5. If necessary, blood or hemoglobin solution can be used as a gradient reference material.

