DDK Italia

IVD dispositivo medico-diagnostico in vitro

CE

Wright stain stock solution technical information
Technical card code 09-315
Product code 09-315
Stability of product properly conserved 24 month.
Pack 100-200 ml or on request

Produce in Italy by:
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| in case of emergency UE number | ☎ | 112 |
| in case of emergency UK number | ☎ | 999 |
| en cas d'urgence Suisse number | ☎ | 145 |

## Staining of blood and bone marrow smears and clinical-cytological specimens

### Principle

The typical color of cell nuclei, namely purple, is due to molecular interaction between eosin Y and an azure B-DNA complex. Both dyes build up the complex later. The intensity of the staining depends on the azure B content and on the ratio azure B eosin Y. The staining result can be influenced by several factors such as the pH of the solutions and buffer solution, buffer substances, fixation, staining time.

### Sample material

Air-dried blood and bone marrow smears. Clinical specimens such as urine sediment, sputum, FNAB, imprints, lavages.

### Procedure

Air-dried smears
Staining rack
Wright's solution 1 minute
Buffer solution (1 ml) add, mix, stain 4 minute
Rinse with buffer solution
Dry

### Staining in cuvette

Wright's solution 3 minute
Dilute Wright's solution 6 minute
Rinse with buffer solution 2 x 1 minute
Dry

### Result

| | |
|---|---|
| Nuclei | red to violet |
| Lymphocytes | plasma blue |
| Monocytes | plasma gray-blue |
| Neutrophilic granulocytes | granules light violet |
| Eosinophilic granulocytes | granules brick-red to red-brown |
| Basophilic granulocytes | granules dark violet to black |
| Thrombocytes | violet |
| Erythrocytes | reddish |

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## Endnotes

1 The timing suggested in the leaflet are approximate and may vary according to your specific needs. If they are used intensively, for staining solutions may lose their dyes, so it is necessary to extend the time of staining solutions, or replace with new products.
2. Include positive control slides in each session.
3. Some hydraulic systems deliver acidic water, unsuitable for use for the part of the procedure for the blue coloration. If tap water is acidic, instead using a dilute alkaline solution, for example, water buffered by Scott.
4. The presence of purple or red-brown nuclei a blue color indicates unsatisfactory.
5. If you over-eosin staining, nuclear staining may be masked. If done correctly, with eosin staining shows a three-tone effect. To increase the differentiation of eosin, extend the time of immersion in alcohol, or use a first alcohol with a higher water content. You can adjust the times of immersion in alcohol to obtain an adequate eosin staining.
6. We do not recommend the addition of stock solution in the working solutions of haematoxylin and eosin.
7. Avoid excessive drag (carryover) of water solutions in alcoholic eosin.
8. The data generated by this procedure are to be used only to support the diagnosis and should be evaluated in conjunction with other tests and diagnostic data