



1A-308

Fuchsin, bas., not for Schiff`s reagent

1A-388

Aniline Red

1A-390

Diamond fuchsin

1A-392

Magenta

In-vitro diagnostic agent

Description

The product is a dye for professional users for application in bacteriology and histology. It is a dry dye for preparing a staining solution for professional users.

The product comes in 5 different pack sizes: 1A-308.00010 (10g bottle), 1A-308.00025 (25g bottle), 1A-308.00100 (100g bottle), 1A-308.01000 (1kg bucket), 1A-308.10000 (10kg drum) and 1A-308.25000 (25kg drum)

The product comes in 4 different pack sizes: 1A-388.00010 (10g bottle), 1A-388.00025 (25g bottle), 1A-388.00100 (100g bottle) and 1A-388.01000 (1kg bucket)

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Main components

Fuchsin basic (C.I. 42510)

Purpose

Fuchsin basic is used for the examination of bacteriological or histological sample material such as microbiological smears or histological sections. It is a dry dye for preparing a staining solution for professional users. It is used to stain acid-resistant bacteria (AFB) according to Kinyoun.

Sample material and sample preparation

Sampling may only be carried out by qualified personnel. All samples must be processed with state-of-the-art technology. All samples must be clearly labelled.

Sample material: air-dried, heat-fixed smears of bacteriological material such as sputum, fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) smears, irrigation fluids, imprints, effusions, pus, exudates, liquid and solid cultures. Sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue (3–4 µm thick paraffin sections).



Test principle

Due to the high wax and lipid content in the cell wall, the staining of acid-resistant bacteria normally requires heating to accelerate the uptake of the fuchsin dye. When staining with fuchsin according to Kinyoun, however, heating is unnecessary and a release of harmful phenol vapours is prevented. The result is an acid- and alcohol-resistant colouring.

Staining

Before staining, deparaffinise the histological sections and transfer them to distilled water via a descending ethanol series.

To prepare the staining solution, first dissolve fuchsin basic in liquid phenol, then add ethanol and distilled water. After staining, rinse the samples in tap water, then cover them with hydrochloric acid alcohol and immediately rinse them again in tap water. This can be followed by counterstaining, e.g. with methylene blue.

The samples can be covered with a synthetic covering medium for subsequent microscopy.

To ensure the differentiability of the target structures, suitable control specimens should be kept along with the staining.

The usual staining protocols known from literature must be used.

Staining may only be carried out by qualified personnel.

Result

Acid-resistant rod-shaped bacteria: red

Precautionary measures

When removing the product, care must be taken to avoid contamination of the storage vessel. Once the solution has been removed, it must not be returned to the canister. If turbidity or solids appear, discard the product. The product is intended for single use and must not be reused.

Storage and shelf life

Store the unopened containers in a dry place at 15 to 25 °C, avoiding direct sunlight.

The shelf life is 5 years. See also the best-before date (BBD) on the label. Once the containers have been opened, the shelf life corresponds to the best-before date, as long as the storage conditions are observed and the solution is handled properly.

Safety notice

If any serious incidents occur in connection with the product, please report them to the manufacturer and the national authority.

Literature

Romeis, Mikroskopische Technik, Editors: Maria Mulisch, Ulrich Welsch, 2010, Springer Spektrum, 18th edition