



1B-363

Brilliant pink B

1B-365

Fat red A

1B-367

Rhodamine B

1B-369

Rosazein B

1B-371

Safranin

In-vitro diagnostic agent

Description

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

The product comes in 4 different pack sizes: 1B-363.00010 (10g bottle), 1B-363.00025 (25g bottle), 1B-363.00100 (100g bottle) and 1B-363.01000 (1kg bucket)

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The product comes in 5 different pack sizes: 1B-367.00010 (10g bottle), 1B-367.00025 (25g bottle), 1B-367.00100 (100g bottle), 1B-367.01000 (1kg bucket) and 1B-367.30000 (30kg drum)

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Main components

Rhodamine B (C.I. 45170)

Purpose

Rhodamine B is used for the examination of bacteriological and histological sample material such as microbiological smears or histological sections. It is a dry dye for preparing a staining solution for professional users. It can be used for mycobacterial staining according to Truant, Brett and Thomas.



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 fluorescence staining, the mycobacteria appear well demarcated against a dark background.

Staining

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

The dye is Auramin O is also required.

To prepare the staining solution, rhodamine B and auramine O dissolved in glycerol are mixed with liquid phenol and distilled water. The freshly prepared staining solution should be filtered before use.

Completely cover the slide with fixed smear or histological section with the auramine-O-rhodamine-B solution. Heat the compounds to 60 °C for 10 minutes or to 37 °C for 15 minutes. After staining, rinse in tap water and differentiate with hydrochloric acid alcohol until decolourisation. Then rinse again with tap water and treat with potassium permanganate solution. After final rinsing with tap water, allow it to air dry.

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

TB bacteria (AFB): red or greenish fluorescent

Cells and mucus: dark

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 2 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