



## 3G-031

Kaiser's glycerol gelatine  
In-vitro diagnostic agent



### Description

The product 3G-031 is an aqueous, ready-to-use covering agent for professional users in microscopy. It is an embedding medium consisting of gelatine, glycerine and phenol. The product comes in 3 different pack sizes: 3G-031.00100 (100g bottle), 3G-031.00250 (250g bottle) and 3G-031.01000 (1kg bottle)

### Main components

Glycerine (CAS no. 56-81-5)	41.2% (w/w)
Gelatine (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO) <sub>n</sub>	50.0%
Phenol (108-95-2)	1.6%

### Purpose

Kaiser's glycerine gelatine for microscopy is used for covering water-containing specimens of human origin. The aqueous covering agent is mainly used for samples prepared for enzyme and lipid determinations; i.e. for samples that must not be dehydrated with an ascending ethanol series. Covering takes place after the samples have been fixed, embedded if necessary and stained histologically, bacteriologically, haematologically or cytologically and counterstained if necessary and thus made evaluable for diagnostics. Covering allows the samples to be examined under a light microscope and serves to preserve them for years.

### 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:

- Sections of human tissue (3–5 µm thickness) after fixation, for instance, by buffered formol and fixation mixtures with ethanol and formalin and subsequent embedding in paraffin.
- Fixed and stained cytological smears, such as sputum, smears from fine needle aspiration biopsies, rinsing fluids, imprints and effusions
- Smear specimens after air-drying, heat-fixing and staining of bacteriological material, such as liquid and solid enrichment cultures of bacteria from body fluids, exudates and pus
- Haematologically processed and stained blood and bone marrow smears of human origin

### Test principle

The aqueous covering agent, Kaiser's glyceryl gelatine, is dropped in dissolved form onto the stained and aqueous sample of human origin and sealed airtight with a cover slip. The covering agent hardens due to the evaporation of the water and forms a solid, clear film under the cover glass. The specimen is thus preserved and conserved. The refractive properties of the covering agent allow the specimen to be viewed under the microscope without interference.



## Implementation

After staining, cover with Kaiser's glycerine gelatine on the horizontal slides by dripping approx. 0.2 ml of the covering agent with the aid of a glass rod or dropper bottle. Once the covering agent is homogeneously distributed, a clean cover slip is applied. The space between the slide and the cover slip should be filled with the covering medium without trapped air bubbles. The specimen then remains in a horizontal position until it has dried overnight and can be examined under a microscope. The specimens are colour stable after correct pre-treatment.

## Result

Completely and airtightly sealed specimens are created, with their structure and colour preserved, enabling renewed microscopy at a later date.

## 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