

Instructions For Use QDK-IFU

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Quick-Dip Differential Stain Kit

Description and Principle

The Quick-Dip Differential Stain Kit provides three reagents for rapid staining of blood smears. Methanol is used to quickly fix smears, followed by differential staining with buffered xanthene and thiazine dyes.

Expected Results

Neutrophils: Violet nuclei with dark violet granules and pink

cytoplasmic granules

Eosinophils: Violet nuclei with dark violet granules and bright red

cytoplasmic granules

Monocytes: Violet nuclei with light blue cytoplasm

Lymphocytes: Violet nuclei with dark violet granules and light blue

cytoplasm

Basophils: Violet nuclei with light blue cytoplasm

Erythrocytes: Pink to yellowish-red

Kit Contents	<u>Storage</u>
1. Quick-Dip Fixative	18-25°C
2. Quick-Dip Solution 1	18-25°C
3 Quick-Dip Solution 2	18-25°C

Suggested Controls (not provided)

Blood Smear

Uses/Limitations

For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.
Do not use if reagents become cloudy or precipitate
Do not use past expiration date.
Use caution when handling reagents.
Non-Sterile

Storage

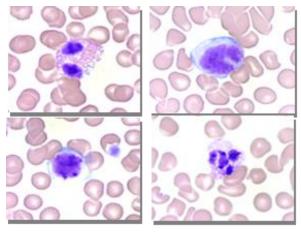
Store kit and all components at room temperature (18-25°C).

Safety and Precautions

Please see current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for this product and components GHS classification, pictograms, and full hazard/precautionary statements.

Important Notes:

- Suggested fixation may not be sufficient for fixation of basophils giving an 'agranular' appearance. Increase fixation time to improve basophil granule staining.
- 2. Intensity of staining can be controlled by varying the number of dips in each dye solution.
- Back of slide may be wiped between steps to reduce cross contamination.
- 4. Do not allow stain to dry on slide between staining steps.
- 5. Keep reagents tightly closed when not in use.
- 6. Filter solutions as needed If precipitation occurs.
- 7. Replace solutions if results differ from normal.



Blood smear stained with Quick-Dip Differential Stain Kit demonstrating various lymphocytes including; Eosinophil (top left), Monocyte (top right), Lymphocyte (bottom left), Neutrophil (bottom right).

Procedure:

- 1. Prepare blood smear as usual and fix in Quick-Dip Fixative by dipping into solution 5 times for 1 second each.
- 2. Stain in Quick-Dip Solution 1 by dipping into solution 5-15 times for 1 second each.
- 3. Stain in Quick-Dip Solution 2 by dipping into solution 5-15 times for 1 second each.
- $4.\ \mbox{Rinse}$ slide by dipping into deionized water (not provided) 5 times for 1 second each.
- 5. Allow slide to air dry and examine under oil-immersion or clear and mount in synthetic resin.

References

1. Li, Y. Z., Chen, J. H., Tsai, C. F., & Yeh, W. L. 2019. Anti-inflammatory property of imperatorin on alveolar macrophages and inflammatory lung injury. *Journal of natural products*, 82(4), 1002-1008.







EC REP

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