

Instructions For Use GSK-IFU

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Gram Stain Kit

Description and Principle

The Gram Stain Kit is intended for the demonstration and differentiation of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria due to differences in bacterial cell wall composition. Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria both have cell walls composed of peptidoglycan and lipoprotein, Gram-positive bacteria possess a much thicker peptidoglycan cell wall than Gram-negative bacteria.

Gentian violet and iodine form a dye complex that initially stains both grampositive and gram-negative bacteria. The crystal violet-iodine complex is removed from gram-negative bacteria using Gram's Decolorizer solution while the dye is retained in the thick peptidoglycan cell wall of gram-positive bacteria. Carbol fuchsin is applied to counterstain gram-negative bacteria and tartrazine to stain background tissue.

Expected Results

Gram Positive Bacteria: Blue
Gram Negative Bacteria: Pink to Red
Other Tissue: Yellow
Nuclei: Red

Kit Contents	<u>Storage</u>
Gentian Violet Solution	18-25°C
2. Lugol's lodine Solution	18-25°C
3. Gram's Decolorizer Solution	18-25°C
4. Carbol Fuchsin Counterstain	18-25°C
5. Tartrazine Solution	18-25°C

Suggested Controls (not provided)

Tissue or cell smear containing both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms

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

Intended for FFPE sections cut at 5-10 µm.

This procedure has not been optimized for frozen sections.

Frozen sections may require protocol modification.

Storage

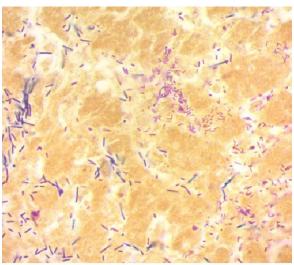
Store kit and all components at room temperature (18-25°C).

Safety and Precautions

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

Procedure:

- 1. Deparaffinize sections if necessary and hydrate to distilled water.
- 2. Incubate slide in Gentian Violet Solution for 1 minute.
- 3. Rinse slide in distilled water to remove excess stain.
- 4. Incubate slide in Lugol's Iodine Solution for 1 minute.
- 5. Rinse slide in gently running tap water to remove excess lodine.



Gram stain on Avian Liver demonstrating gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria viewed at 63x

- 6. Place slide in Gram's Decolorizer until color no longer bleeds off section. Note: Decolorization for longer than 5 seconds may remove stain from gram positive bacteria.
- 7. Rinse slide quickly in gently running tap water.
- 8. Incubate slide in Carbol Fuchsin Counterstain for 1-2 minutes.
- 9. Rinse slide quickly in gently running tap water to remove excess stain.
- 10. Incubate slide in Tartrazine Solution for 15 seconds.
- 11. Rinse slide 1 time in absolute alcohol.
- 12. Dehydrate slide quickly in 3 changes of absolute alcohol. Note: Dehydration in alcohols is necessary to remove background counterstain but should be done quickly to prevent excess decolorization of bacteria.
- 13. Clear in 2 changes of xylene or xylene substitute, and mount in synthetic resin

Other Notes: Gram positive bacteria that are dying, dead or being treated with antibiotics may stain variably (red).

References

- 1. Sheehan, DC., Hrapchak, BB. Theory and Practice of Histotechnology; 1980, page 235.
- Su, R.J., Wang, P. Role of Gram stain in microbiological laboratories with limited resources. Reviews in Medical Microbiology. July 2011, Volume 22, Issue 3: pages 41-44. Doi: 10.1097/MRM.0b013e3283478a08.
- Marira, J., Surekha, Y, Asangi, K.S., Suresh, B.S., Ramesh, S. Sputum Gram Stain Assessment in Relation to Sputum Culture for Respiratory Tract Infections in a Tertiary Care Hospital. Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research. December 2011, Volume 5(8): pages 1699-1700.







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