ScyTek LABORATORIES INC.

# Instructions For Use

WGK-IFU

205 South 600 West Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. – Tel. (800) 729-8350 – Tel. (435) 755-9848 – Fax (435) 755-0015 – www.scytek.com Rev. 2, 7/27/2022

## Wright-Giemsa Stain Kit

### Description and Principle

Wright-Giemsa Stain Kit is intended to be used for differential staining of blood smears, bone marrow and blood parasites.
Wright-Giemsa Stain Kit uses a combination of basic and acid dyes to produce a Romanowsky-type of staining. Anionic elements are stained predominantly with the basic dyes, methylene blue and azure, whereas cationic elements are stained with the acid dye eosin.

### Expected Results

| | |
|---|---|
| Erythrocytes: | Pink-Tan |
| Leukocytes: | Blue-Purple |
| Neutrophils: | *Light Purple or Lavender |
| Eosinophils: | *Bright Red or Red-Orange |
| Basophils: | *Deep Purple or Violet-Black |
| Platelets: | **Violet-Purple |

*granules in cytoplasm.
**granules in light blue cytoplasm

### Kit Contents / Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wright-Giemsa Solution | 18-25°C |
| 2. Phosphate Buffer Solution (pH 6.8) | 18-25°C |

### Suggested Controls *(not provided)*

Blood smear on clean slide.

### Uses/Limitations

For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.
Do not use past expiration date.
Use caution when handling reagents.
Hematology Applications
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.

### Preparation of Reagents Prior to Beginning:

1. Prepare **Working Wright-Giemsa Solution** by mixing equal parts of Wright-Giemsa Solution and Phosphate Buffer Solution, pH 6.8 .

### Procedure (Standard):

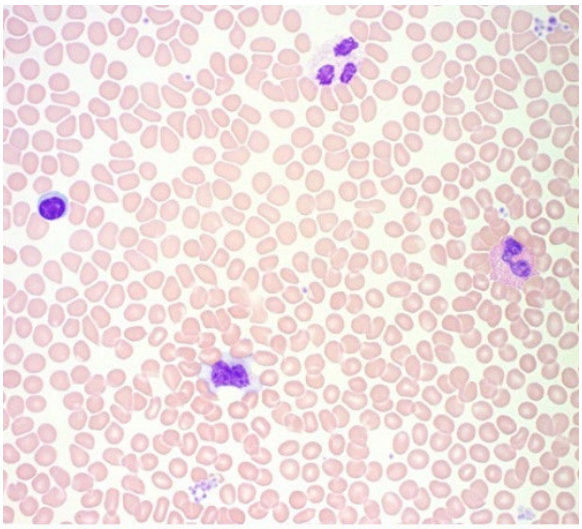
1. Smear a small drop of blood on a clean microscope slide and allow to air dry.

2. Fix by placing in absolute Methanol for 5 minutes.

3. Place slide in staining tray and flood with Working Wright-Giemsa Solution for 5 minutes. Note: Agitate slide occasionally to insure proper staining.

4. Rinse slide in deionized/distilled water.

5. Flood slide with Phosphate Buffer Solution, pH 6.8 until no stain runs off.



Erythrocytes, Leukocytes, and Platelets visualized with Wright-Giemsa Stain Kit. Viewed at 400X magnification.

6. Allow slide to remain in Phosphate Buffer Solution, pH 6.8 for an additional 1 minute.

7. Dip slide in distilled water and air dry at room temperature.

8. Dip slide several times in Xylene or Xylene Substitute.

9. Mount in synthetic resin.

### References

1. Rui Sun, Lixiazi He, Hyeyoon Lee, Andrey Glinka, Carolin Andresen, Daniel Hübschmann, Irmela Jeremias, Karin Müller-Decker, Caroline Pabst, Christof Niehrs, RSPO2 inhibits BMP signaling to promote self-renewal in acute myeloid leukemia, Cell Reports, Volume 36, Issue 7, 2021, 109559, ISSN 2211-1247, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2021.109559.
2. Wang, J., Li, R., Peng, Z., Hu, B., Rao, X., & Li, J. (2020). HMGB1 participates in LPS-induced acute lung injury by activating the AIM2 inflammasome in macrophages and inducing polarization of M1 macrophages via TLR2, TLR4, and RAGE/NF-κB signaling pathways Corrigendum in /10.3892/ijmm.2020.4530. International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 45, 61-80. https://doi.org/10.3892/ijmm.2019.4402
3. Sheehan, D., Hrapchak, B., Theory and Practice of Histotechnology: 2nd Edition, 1980, pages 155-156.

ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
205 South 600 West
Logan, UT 84321
435-755-9848
U.S.A.

CE IVD

EC REP
Emergo Europe
Prinsessegracht 20
2514 AP The Hague, The Netherlands