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Microscopy

Lugol's solution stabilized with PVP

for the Gram staining method

Lugol's solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution)

for the Gram staining method

IVD In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device



These "Lugol's solution stabilized with PVP - for the Gram staining method" and "Lugol's solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution - for the Gram staining method)" are used for human-medical cell diagnosis and serve the purpose of the cytological investigation of sample material of human origin. They are ready-to-use solutions these when used together with other in vitro diagnostic products from our portfolio make bacterial target structures (e.g. Gram-positive or Gram-negative bacteria, by fixing, embedding, staining, counterstaining, mounting) in bacteriological specimen materials, e.g. smears of body fluids, evaluable for diagnostic purposes.

Principle

In bacteriology, the Gram staining allows a fast differentiation of bacteria in Gram-positive and Gram-negative.

The mureine structure of the bacteria wall is the basis of the color affinity. In the first step, bacteria will be stained with crystal violet, an aniline dye. After the treatment with iodine solution (Lugol's solution), a dye-iodine complex will form. During the decolorizing step, this complex stays in the multilayer mureine structure of the cell wall of Gram-positive bacteria - they will appear blue-violet. Gram-negative bacteria, by contrast, have a cell wall consisting of a single-layered murein structure, and correspondingly re-release the staining dye with the decoloring solution. Gram-negative bacteria will be counterstained with safranin solution and will then appear pink to red.

Sample material

Body fluids, exsudate, pus, liquid or solid cultures

Reagents

Cat. No. 100567
 Lugol's solution stabilized with PVP for the Gram staining method 1 l, 2,5 l

Cat. No. 109261
 Lugol's solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution) for the Gram staining method 1 l, 2,5 l

Also required:

Cat. No. 109217 Gram's safranin solution for the Gram staining method 500 ml, 2,5 l
 Cat. No. 109218 Gram's crystal violet solution for the Gram staining method 500 ml, 2,5 l
 Cat. No. 110218 Gram's decolorizing solution for the Gram staining method 500 ml, 2,5 l

Alternatively:

Instead of the combination of single reagents, the staining kit 1.11885.0001 can be used:

Cat. No. 1.11885.0001
 Gram-color stain set for the Gram staining method 1 set

Sample pretreatment

The sampling must be performed by qualified personnel.

Apply the specimen material to a clean and grease-free slide using an annealed loop. Then smear the material either directly onto the slide or first mix with 1 - 2 drops of physiological saline solution (Ringer's solution). Air-dry and then heat-fix by slowly drawing the slide (smear side facing up) through the upper part of the Bunsen-burner flame for three times. Subsequently, allow to cool and stain. The air-dried smears must be heat-fixed very carefully. This prevents the risk of infections and reduces the dissolution of specimen material and thus, the contamination of solutions and other slides.

All samples must be treated using state-of-the-art technology.

All samples must be clearly labeled.

Suitable instruments must be used for taking samples and their preparation. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for application / use.

Reagent preparation

The Lugol's solution stabilized with PVP - for the Gram staining method and Lugol's solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution - for the Gram staining method used for staining are ready-to-use, dilution of the solutions is not necessary and merely produces a deterioration of the staining result and their stability.

Procedure

Staining in the staining cell

It is recommended to dilute the Gram's crystal violet solution 1:3 with distilled water, if the immersion method is used.

The slides must be immersed and moved about in the solutions, simple immersion alone yields inadequate staining results.

The slides should be allowed to drip off well after the individual staining steps as a measure to avoid any unnecessary cross-contamination of solutions.

The stated times should be adhered to to guarantee an optimal staining result.

Slide with fixed smear	
Gram's crystal violet solution	1:30 min
Running tap water	30 sec
Lugol's solution*	3 min
Running tap water	20 sec
Gram's decolorizing solution**	5 - 10 sec
Running tap water	30 sec
Gram's safranin solution	1 min
Running tap water	1 min
Air-dry (e.g. over night or at 50 °C in the drying cabinet)	

* filter Lugol's solution after 3 runs

** discard Gram's decolorizing solution after 5 runs

Covering with non-aqueous mounting media (e.g. Neo-Mount® or Entellan®) and a cover glass is recommended for the storage of bacteriological specimens for several months. For this purpose, the stained specimens must be dried very well. When left unmounted, the stain remains stable for approx. 3 days, covered with immersion oil for just a few hours.

Staining on the staining rack

Slide with fixed smear		
Gram's crystal violet solution	cover completely and leave to react	1 min
Lugol's solution	rinse briefly	
Lugol's solution	cover completely and leave to react	1 min
Distilled water	wash carefully	5 sec
Gram's decolorizing solution	carefully swirl the slides until no further clouds of dye are produced and the smear takes on a grey-blue color	10 - 15 sec
Distilled water	wash carefully	5 sec
Gram's safranin solution	cover completely and leave to react	1 min
Distilled water	wash carefully	5 sec
Air-dry (e.g. over night or at 50 °C in the drying cabinet)		

Covering with non-aqueous mounting media (e.g. Neo-Mount® or Entellan®) and a cover glass is recommended for the storage of bacteriological specimens for several months. For this purpose, the stained specimens must be dried very well. When left unmounted, the stain remains stable for approx. 3 days, covered with immersion oil for just a few hours.

