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Microscopy

Gram’s safranine solution

for the Gram staining method



This “Gram’s safranine solution - for the Gram staining method” is used for human-medical cell diagnosis and serves the purpose of the bacteriological investigation of sample material of human origin. It is a ready-to-use staining solution that when used together with other in vitro diagnostic products from our portfolio makes 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.

The Gram solutions are modified and designed in such a way that staining can be carried out in staining cells, on the staining rack, and also in automated staining systems.

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 safranine solution and will then appear pink to red.

Sample material

Smears of bacteriological material that have been air-dried and heat-fixed like sputum, smears from fine needle aspiration biopsies (FNAB), rinses, imprints, effusions, pus, exsudates, liquid and solid cultures

Reagents

Cat. No. 109217
Gram’s safranine solution
for the Gram staining method

500 ml, 2,5 l

Also required:

Cat. No.	100567	Lugol’s solution stabilized with PVP for the Gram staining method	1 l, 2,5 l
or			
Cat. No.	109261	Lugol’s solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution) for the Gram staining method	1 l, 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 Gram’s safranine solution - for the Gram staining method used for staining is ready-to-use, dilution of the solution 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 safranine 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 safranine 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.

Staining in the staining automate

Staining in automated staining systems can be performed according to the protocol of the staining in the staining cell.

The use of immersion oil is recommended for the analysis of stained slides with a microscopic magnification >40x.

Result

Gram-positive microorganisms	blue-violet
Gram-negative microorganisms	pink to red

Trouble-shooting

Fixing

A sufficient degree of heat-fixing using a Bunsen burner or in a heating cabinet is essential to prevent the infectious potential of the specimens and further proliferation of the bacteria.

No staining of the gram-positive bacteria

The critical stage of the Gram-staining procedure is the decolorizing step, which can be influenced by the thickness of the smear. In addition, a freshly prepared solution is highly reactive, which is why the result should be evaluated with care. During the decolorizing step, the user should stick to the exact incubation times described in the protocol, since otherwise false-negative results may result.

Technical notes

The microscope used should meet the requirements of a medical diagnostic laboratory.

When using automatic staining systems, please follow the instructions for use supplied by the supplier of the system and software.

Remove surplus immersion oil before filing.

Diagnostics

Diagnoses are to be made only by authorized and trained personnel.

Valid nomenclatures must be used.

Further tests must be selected and implemented according to recognized methods.

Suitable controls should be conducted with each application in order to avoid an incorrect result.

The control may be performed with Gram-positive bacteria (e.g. *Staphylococci*) and Gram-negative bacteria (e.g. *Escherichia coli*).

Bacteria taken from a culture medium after 18 - 24 hours of incubation should be used.

Storage

Store the Gram's safranin solution - for the Gram staining method at +15 °C to +25 °C.

At temperatures below 15 °C a colored precipitate may settle out of the dye solutions. If precipitation has occurred, place the bottle for 2 - 3 hours in a water bath set at approx. 60 °C. This will re-dissolve most of the precipitate. Subsequently, filter the staining solutions through a paper filter.

Shelf-life

The Gram's safranin solution - for the Gram staining method can be used until the stated expiry date.

After first opening of the bottle, the contents can be used up to the stated expiry date when stored at +15 °C to +25 °C.

The bottles must be kept tightly closed at all times.

Capacity

approx. 250 stainings / 500 ml

Additional instructions

For professional use only.

In order to avoid errors, the application must be carried out by qualified personnel only.

National guidelines for work safety and quality assurance must be followed.

Microscopes equipped according to the standard must be used.

If necessary use a standard centrifuge suitable for medical diagnostic laboratory.

Protection against infection

Effective measures must be taken to protect against infection in line with laboratory guidelines.

Instructions for disposal

The package must be disposed of in accordance with the current disposal guidelines.

Used solutions and solutions that are past their shelf-life must be disposed of as special waste in accordance with local guidelines. Information on disposal can be obtained under the Quick Link "Hints for Disposal of Microscopy Products" at www.microscopy-products.com. Within the EU the currently applicable REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 applies.

Auxiliary reagents

Cat. No.	100567	Lugol's solution stabilized with PVP for the Gram staining method	1 l, 2.5 l
Cat. No.	104699	Immersion oil for microscopy	100-ml dropping bottle, 100ml, 500 ml
Cat. No.	107961	Entellan® new rapid mounting medium for microscopy	100 ml, 500 ml, 1 l
Cat. No.	109016	Neo-Mount® anhydrous mounting medium for microscopy	100-ml dropping bottle, 500 ml
Cat. No.	109218	Gram's crystal violet solution for the Gram staining method	500 ml, 2.5 l
Cat. No.	109261	Lugol's solution (diluted iodine-potassium iodide solution) for the Gram staining method	1 l, 2.5 l
Cat. No.	110218	Gram's decolorizing solution for the Gram staining method	500 ml, 2.5 l
Cat. No.	111885	Gram-color stain set for the Gram staining method	1 set

Hazard classification

Cat. No. 109217

Please observe the hazard classification printed on the label and the information given in the safety data sheet.

The safety data sheet is available on the website and on request.

Main components of the products

Cat. No. 109217

C.I. 50240

1.8 g/l

1 l = 0.98 kg

Other IVD products

Cat. No.	100497	Tb-color modified Staining kit for the detection of mycobacteria (AFB) by hot staining method	1 unit
Cat. No.	100579	DPX new non-aqueous mounting medium for microscopy	500 ml
Cat. No.	101603	Gram-color modified (phenol-free) staining kit for Gram staining method on bacteriological smears	1 set
Cat. No.	109093	TB-fluor Staining kit for fluorescence-microscopic detection of acid fast bacteria	6x 500 ml
Cat. No.	109843	Neo-Clear® (xylene substitute) for microscopy	5 l
Cat. No.	115525	RINGER tablets for the preparation of RINGER'S solution	100 tabs
Cat. No.	116450	Tb-color staining kit for the microscopic investigation of mycobacteria (cold staining)	1 set

Literature

1. Theory and application of Microbiological Assay, Hewitt, W. and Vincent, S., 1989, Academic Press
2. Conn's Biological Stains: A Handbook of Dyes, Stains and Fluorochromes for Use in Biology and Medicine, 10th Edition, (ed. Horobin, R.W. and Kiernan, J.A). Bios, 2002



Consult instructions for use



Manufacturer



Catalog number



Batch code



Caution, consult accompanying documents



Use by YYYY-MM-DD



Temperature limitation

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