ScyTek LABORATORIES INC.

Instructions For Use

WGK-IFU

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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):

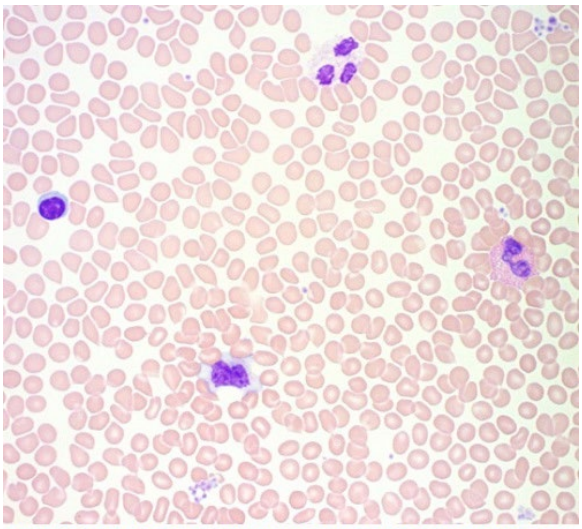
1. Smear a small drop of blood on a clean microscope slide and allow to air dry.

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
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