

ScyTek
Laboratories

Instructions For Use
WGS-IFU

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Revision: 1

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Wright-Giemsa Solution

Description: Wright-Giemsa Solution is intended to be used for differential staining of blood smears, bone marrow and blood parasites. This reagent is used in combination with Phosphate Buffer Solution pH 6.8 (cat# PBM) to make a working solution.

Erythrocytes:	Pink-Tan
Leukocytes:	Blue-Purple
Neutrophils:	Light Purple or Lavender granules in cytoplasm.
Eosinophils:	Bright Red or Red-Orange granules in cytoplasm.
Basophils:	Deep Purple or Violet-Black granules in cytoplasm.
Platelets:	Violet-Purple granules in light blue cytoplasm.

Uses/Limitations: For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.
Hematology applications.
Do not use past expiration date.
Use caution when handling these reagents.

Control Tissue: Blood smear on clean slide.

Availability/Contents:

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Storage Conditions</u>
WGS500	Wright-Giemsa Solution	500 ml	Room Temperature
WGS999		1000 ml	
WGS3800		1 Gallon	

Required but not included:

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Storage Conditions</u>
PBM500	Phosphate Buffer Solution (pH 6.8)	500 ml	Room Temperature
MTH500	Methanol, Absolute	500 ml	Room Temperature
DDH3800	Water, Deionized/Distilled	1 Gallon	Room Temperature

Precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Flammable.
May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed.
Poison.
Follow all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding disposal.
Use in chemical fume hood whenever possible.

Storage: 18° C



25° C



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Preparation of Reagents Prior to Beginning:


1. Prepare **Working Wright-Giemsa Solution** by mixing 25ml of Wright-Giemsa Solution (cat# WGS) with 25ml of Phosphate Buffer Solution, pH 6.8 (cat# PBM).


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.
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. Sheehan, D., Hrapchak, B., Theory and Practice of Histotechnology: 2nd Edition, 1980, pages 155-156.

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