Diff-Quik Stain, Diff-Quik Staining Solution

Cat #: A-CSH331

Size: 3×100mL, 3×500mL

Storage: Room temperature, avoid light (12 months)

Product Composition

Component	2×100mL	2×500mL	Store at
Reagent (A): Diff-Quik I	100ml	500ml	10~30°C, and were protected from light
Reagent (B): Diff-Quik	100ml	500ml	10~30°C, and were protected from light

Product Description

Diff-Quik staining is a rapid staining method that is derived from the Wright staining technique. It is commonly used in cytological examinations and the staining solution is prepared using a rapid staining method recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is similar to Wright Stain as both are modifications of the Romanowsky Stain technique. The staining results with Diff-Quik are also very similar to those with Wright Stain, but the staining time required for Diff-Quik is extremely short, usually less than 90 seconds.

Diff-Quik staining solution contains a fixative and is primarily used for staining blood smears, bone marrow smears, vaginal secretion smears, and exfoliated cell smears. It is particularly suitable for batch staining and provides a clear background without sediment. This staining solution is only intended for research purposes and should not be used for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

Usage

1. Prepare blood smears or bone marrow smears using routine methods and allow them to air dry or dry over a flame from an alcohol lamp. Fix with methanol for 20-30 seconds. Note: The fixation strategy may vary depending on the

sample being tested. Please refer to precautions 3, 4, and 5 for specific instructions.

2. Stain with Diff-Quik I for 5-10 seconds.

3. Stain with Diff-Quik II for 10-20 seconds.

4. Immediately observe under a microscope after rinsing with water.

5. Take the valuable slides back to the laboratory for clearing with xylene, mounting, and preservation.

Staining Results

Nuclei, leukocytes	mazarine
Stroma, and lymphocytes	purple
Cytoplasm, erythrocytes	rose hermosa

Notes

1. Blood smears or bone marrow smears should be prepared with a uniform thickness to avoid affecting the staining results.

2. Staining of blood smears requires fresh whole blood or blood anticoagulated with EDTA. If the blood film is not completely dry, the cells may not be firmly attached to the slide and can easily detach during the staining process. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure thorough drying of the blood film.

3. Staining of bone marrow smears requires the prepared smears to be quickly shaken or air-dried to prevent cell shrinkage or deformation due to moisture in the air or hemolysis. High temperature or heating should not be used to dry the smears.

4. Staining of vaginal secretion smears requires immediate fixation of the prepared smears with a flame or alcohol to prevent cell deformation.

5. Exfoliated cell smears can be fixed by air-drying or using a fixative.

6. During slide staining, do not remove the staining solution first or rinse the slide forcefully. Do not discard the staining solution first to prevent dye deposition on the slide.

7. The staining solution can be reused, but not repeatedly. If there are precipitates, it should be filtered before reuse.

8. If the staining is too dark, appropriate decolorization can be done using methanol or alcohol. It is best not to re-stain.

9. If the staining is too dark or too light, adjust the staining time or working solution concentration.

10. The pH value has a certain impact on staining. The slides should be clean and free from acid or alkaline contamination to avoid affecting the staining results.

11. For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves during the procedure.

Disclaimer

The reagent is only used in the field of scientific research, not suitable for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.