Acid-Fast Staining Solution (Modified Wade-Fite Method)

Cat #: A-CSH357

Size: 3×50mL

Storage: Room temperature, avoid light (12 months)

Product Composition

Component	3×50ml	Store at
Reagent (A): Carcarbonate staining solution	50ml	10~30°C, and were protected from light
Reagent (B): 20% sulfuric acid decolorization solution	50ml	10~30°C
Reagent (C): Mayer hematoxylin staining solution	50ml	10~30°C, and were protected from light

Product Description

When using the Ziehl-Neelsen staining method, bacteria can be stained red with carbol fuchsin and cannot be decolorized by acid solutions under specified conditions. Acid-fast bacteria include Mycobacterium leprae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and some other acid-fast bacilli. The staining solution for Mycobacterium leprae is a further modification of the acid-fast bacteria Ziehl-Neelsen staining method by Wade-Fite and is more suitable for demonstrating leprosy bacilli.

Usage

1. Inoculate the sample onto a glass slide using an inoculating loop and let it air-dry.

2. Stain with carbol fuchsin staining solution (Reagent A) at room temperature for 20-25 minutes.

3. Rinse with running water for 5 minutes to remove excess staining solution.

4. Decolorize with 20% sulfuric acid solution (Reagent B) until the section appears pink.

5. Rinse with running water for 5 minutes.

6. Lightly blot off excess water and let it air-dry. Alternatively, it can be briefly dried in an oven at 50-60°C.

7. Mount with gum and examine under a microscope.

Staining Results

ferrous	Deep rattan blue
Nuclei, and other tissues	red

Notes

1. This staining method is suitable for paraffin sections, frozen sections, and resin sections. The deparaffinization of sections should be as clean as possible.

2. Tissue fixation is commonly done with 10% neutral formalin, followed by long-term fixation with regular formalin.

3. Keep the containers clean throughout the entire process and avoid using metal iron products.

4. All sections should use the same positive control section. Selecting an appropriate control is crucial.

5. Ethanol series should be regularly replaced with fresh solutions.

6. For frozen sections and cell staining, it is best to explore experimental conditions based on specific circumstances.

7. For your safety and health, please wear laboratory attire and disposable gloves while performing the procedure.

Disclaimer

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