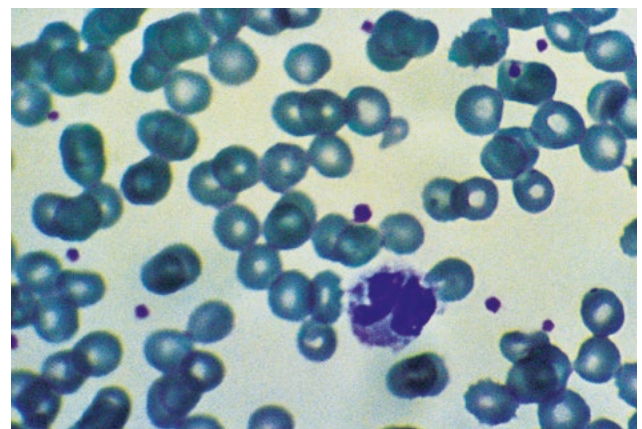




Kit for Fast Staining in Haematology (Fast Panoptic) for clinical diagnosis

Application

Fast staining in haematology is used for the diagnosis and characterisation of leukocytes. It allows **easy and fast staining**. The kit contains solutions for the fast staining of blood smears through **successive immersion** in each of them. Results of a quality equal to classic staining methods (May Grünwald-Giemsa or Pappenheim) are obtained in only a few seconds.



Principle

Haematological staining is a group of processes that lead to the colouring of the structures that make up the blood cells. The objective of this is to increase the contrast between these structures and their surrounding medium, therefore allowing the cells to be observed microscopically with greater ease.

To achieve this, combinations of dyes are used that give rise to polychromatic stains. A coloration is panoptic when successive dye substances are used.

Compared to classic staining methods, where the dye is extended over the smear, this kit uses an **immersion method**, where the smear is submerged in the dye solution for a fixed period of time.

Main advantages

- **Quick and easy** staining of the cell structures.
- All the reagents prepared **ready to use**.
- **Very good stability**: the kit is stable for 3 years when stored between 15 °C and 25 °C.



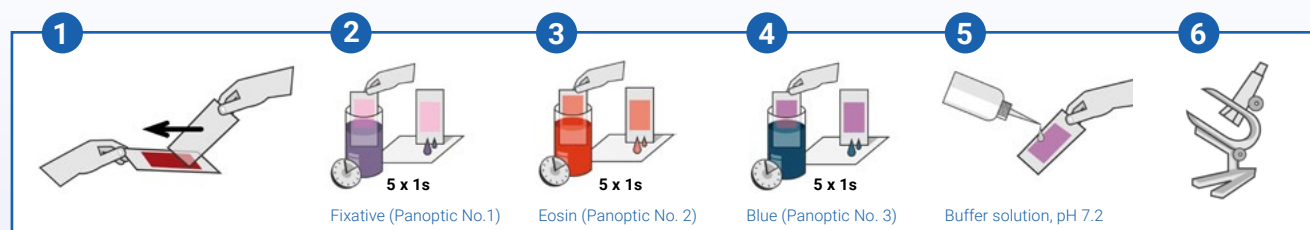


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Procedure

- Once the sample has been extended on a slide, let it air dry.
- Submerge the slide in a receptacle with the Fixative for fast staining (Panoptic No. 1) 5 times for 1 second each time. Drain the excess liquid over filter paper.
- Submerge in another receptacle with the Eosin for fast staining (Panoptic No. 2) 5 times for 1 second each time. Drain.
- Submerge in another receptacle with the Blue for fast staining (Panoptic No. 3) 5 times for 1 second each time. Drain.
- Rinse the smear with Buffer solution, pH 7.2.
- Dry and examine under the microscope.

Depending on the type and thickness of the sample, the immersion time in the dyes can be varied.



Results

Red blood cells: grayish pink

Platelets: violet blue

Blood parasites: nucleus pale pink and cytoplasm blue.

Leukocytes:

Type of leukocytes	Nucleus	Cytoplasm	Granules
Neutrophils	pink - violet	—	violet
Eosinophils	pink - violet	—	red - brown
Monocytes	pink - violet	blue - gray	—
Lymphocytes	pink - violet	blue	—

Reagents

Description	Code	Package
Kit for Fast Staining in Haematology (Fast Panoptic) for clinical diagnosis The kit consists of: Blue for fast staining (Panoptic No. 3) – 1 x 500 mL Eosin for fast staining (Panoptic No. 2) – 1 x 500 mL Fixing for fast staining (Panoptic No. 1) – 1 x 500 mL	254807.0922	pack
Additionally, it is also needed:		
Buffer Solution pH 7.2 for clinical diagnosis	252164.1211	1000 mL
The reagents included in the kit can also be ordered separately:		
Blue for fast staining (Panoptic No. 3) for clinical diagnosis	253998.1210	500 mL
	253998.1212	2.5 L
Eosin for fast staining (Panoptic No. 2) for clinical diagnosis	253999.1210	500 mL
	253999.1212	2.5 L
Fixing for fast staining (Panoptic No. 1) for clinical diagnosis	254101.1210	500 mL
	254101.1212	2.5 L

A wide range of histology reagents are available. Please feel free to request further information.

IP-016EN

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