

粪便隐血定性检测试剂盒（邻联甲苯胺法）

货号：BC8270

规格：100T/300T

保存：2-8℃，避光保存，有效期1年。

产品组成：

名称	100T	300T	保存
试剂(A): 显色 A 液	10mL	30mL	2-8℃, 避光
试剂(B): 显色 B 液	10mL	30mL	室温, 避光

产品介绍：

粪便隐血（FOB）（亦称粪便潜血）是指消化道少量出血，红细胞被消化破坏，粪便外观无异常改变，肉眼和显微镜下均不能证实的出血。大便隐血检查可作为检测各种原因所致的消化道出血的重要检测试验，是较为有效的方法，目前常用方法有胶体金免疫层析法和化学法。化学法常用试剂有邻联甲苯胺、匹拉米洞、愈创木脂、无色孔雀绿、米土尔等。

粪便隐血定性检测试剂盒(邻联甲苯胺法)的检测原理是样本中残留的血红蛋白具有类过氧化物酶活性，能催化过氧化物作为电子受体使色原底物邻联甲苯胺氧化而产生颜色反应，其颜色深浅与血红蛋白含量成正比，根据一定反应时间的吸光度值可以半定量血红蛋白含量即隐血含量。本法特点是灵敏度高、易受影响，可检出 Hb 0.2~1.0ug/ml。本试剂盒仅用于科研领域，不用于临床诊断或其他用途。

操作步骤：（仅供参考）

1. 粪便标本应尽快收集并及时检测，避免长时间放置使反应的灵敏度降低，避免接触水。
2. 用取样木片或牙签挑取少量粪便 10~50mg（绿豆大小），涂在消毒棉或白瓷板上。
3. 滴加显色 A 液 0.1ml 均匀覆盖涂布样本。
4. 在滴加显色 A 液的地方滴加显色 B 液 0.1ml，立即计时并观察颜色变化。
5. 于 2 min 内判读完毕。如 2min 内有蓝色出现，提示粪便含有血红蛋白(Hb)或粪便隐血试验阳性。

染色结果：

颜色变化	判读
加入试剂后立即呈现蓝黑褐色	4/+ + + +
加入试剂后立即呈现蓝褐色，并逐渐呈黑褐色	3/+ + +
加入试剂后初显浅绿色，逐渐呈明显蓝褐色	2/+ +
10s 后由浅绿色渐变为绿色	1/+
2min 内不显色	0/-

注意事项：

1. 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作，以防止可能产生的污染和自身感染。
2. 正常人或动物消化道也会微量出血或受到刺激后出血，导致本法有时会出现假阳性。对无任何明显症状但怀疑可能有少量出现的情况，建议至少连续 3 天取样，并从不同样本部位取材做两次实验。
3. 取样前应提前 3 天以上禁止食用动物血、肉、肝脏及富含叶绿素食物、铁剂、中药或其他特殊药物。对于结肠炎模型的实验动物，饲料成分不应含有鱼粉、铁剂或其他特殊药物，以免出现假阳性反应。
4. 显色 A 液含有乙酸成分，刺激性比较大，应在通风橱里操作。
5. 如有必要可用血液或血红蛋白溶液做梯度对照实验。





Qualitative detection kit for fecal occult blood (o-toluidine method)

Cat: BC2370

Size: 100T/300T

Storage: 2-8°C, avoid light, valid for 1 year.

Kit Components

Reagent	100T	300T	Storage
Reagent(A): Coloring solution A	10mL	30mL	2-8°C, avoid light
Reagent(B): Coloring solution B	10mL	30mL	RT, avoid light

Introduction

Fecal occult blood (FOB) refers to a small amount of bleeding in the digestive tract, red blood cells are digested and destroyed, there is no abnormal change in the appearance of feces, and the bleeding can not be confirmed by naked eyes or microscope. Stool occult blood test can be an important detection test for gastrointestinal bleeding caused by various reasons, and is a relatively effective method. Currently, commonly used methods include colloidal gold immunochromatography and chemical method. Common reagents for chemical method include o-toluidine, pilamine, guaiacol, colorless malachite green, Mitol, etc.

The Qualitative detection kit for fecal occult blood (o-toluidine method) is that the residual hemoglobin in the sample has a peroxidase like activity, which can catalyze the peroxide as an electronic receptor to oxidize the chromogen substrate ortho Toluidine to produce a color reaction. Its color depth is in direct proportion to the hemoglobin content. According to the absorbance value of a certain reaction time, the hemoglobin content can be semi quantitative, that is, the occult blood content. The characteristic of this method is high sensitivity and susceptibility, and it can detect Hb from 0.2 to 1.0ug/ml. This reagent kit is only used in the field of scientific research and is not intended for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

Protocol (for reference only)

1. Fecal specimens should be collected as soon as possible and tested in a timely manner to avoid prolonged storage that may reduce the sensitivity of the reaction and avoid contact with water.
2. Use a sampling wooden chip or toothpick to pick a small amount of 10-50mg (the size of mung beans) of feces, and apply it to a disinfectant cotton or white porcelain board.
3. Add 0.1ml of Coloring solution A dropwise and evenly cover the coated sample.
4. Add 0.1ml of Coloring solution B to the area where Coloring solution A is added, and immediately time and observe the color change.
5. Complete the interpretation within 2 min. If blue appears within 2 min, it indicates that the feces contain hemoglobin (Hb) or that the fecal occult blood test is positive.

Result

Color Change	Result
Immediately appear blue black after adding the reagent	4/++++
Immediately after adding the reagent, it appears blue brown and gradually turns black brown	3/+++
After adding the reagent, it initially appears light green and gradually shows a clear blue brown color	2/++
Transition from light green to green after 10 s	1/+
No color appears within 2 min	0/-

Note

1. For your safety and health, please wear White coat and disposable gloves to prevent possible pollution and self infection.
2. Normal individuals or animals may also experience slight bleeding in the digestive tract or bleeding after stimulation, leading to false positives in this method at times. For situations where there are no obvious symptoms but there may be a small amount of suspicion, it is recommended to take samples for at least 3 consecutive days and repeat experiments from different sample locations.
3. Animal blood, meat, liver, chlorophyll rich foods, iron, traditional Chinese medicine, or other special drugs should be prohibited for at least 3 days before sampling. For experimental animals with colitis models, feed ingredients should not contain fish meal, iron or other special drugs to avoid false positive reactions.
4. Color A solution contains acetic acid, which is highly irritating and should be operated in a fume hood.
5. If necessary, blood or hemoglobin solution can be used as a gradient reference material.

