

幽门螺旋杆菌染色试剂盒(MGG 法)

货号: G1930

规格: 2×100mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期 2 年。

产品组成:

名称		2×100mL	保存
试剂(A): MG 染色工作液	A1: May-Grunwald染色液	50mL	室温, 避光
	A2: MG 缓冲液	50mL	室温
取 A1、A2 等量混合, 即为 MG 染色工作液, 不宜预先配制。			
试剂(B): 姬姆萨染色工作液	B1: 姬姆萨染色液	50mL	室温, 避光
	B2: 姬姆萨缓冲液	50mL	室温
取 A1、A2 等量混合, 即为 姬姆萨染色工作液, 不宜预先配制。			

产品介绍:

胃幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter Pyloric*, HP)又称胃幽门弯曲菌(*Campylobacter Pyloric*)。现已证实这种细菌与慢性胃炎和消化性溃疡有密切关系。胃幽门螺杆菌一般呈弧形、S形或海鸥状,有时可见3~4个弯曲呈螺旋状,常呈鱼群状分布。该菌多见于胃黏膜表面上皮与黏膜层之间,并贴近表面上皮细胞,部分进入上皮细胞胞质内,胃小凹和黏膜浅层腺腔内亦有此菌。

幽门螺旋杆菌染色主要有亚甲蓝法、硝酸银法、迈格林华-姬姆萨法(May-Grunwald-Giemsa, MGG 法)、碱性品红法等。硝酸银法对比清楚,染片可以长期保存,但操作较为麻烦、耗时。其他方法较为简便,但染片容易褪色。幽门螺旋杆菌染色试剂盒(MGG 法)主要由迈格林华染液和姬姆萨染液组成,染色后胃幽门螺旋杆菌呈蓝色,胶原纤维呈红色,红细胞呈绿色,胃黏膜上皮呈淡蓝色,细胞核呈深蓝色。HP 多位于胃黏膜上皮表面的黏液中,特别在胃小凹中数量较多。

自备材料:

10%福尔马林固定液、蒸馏水、系列乙醇

操作步骤: (仅供参考)

- 1、组织固定于10%福尔马林溶液,常规脱水包埋。
- 2、切片厚4μm,常规脱蜡至水。再用蒸馏水洗1次。
- 3、把切片周围水分抹干,May-Grunwald工作液滴染或浸染切片10min,倾去染液。
- 4、姬姆萨染色工作液滴染或浸染切片20min,倾去染液。无水乙醇快速洗去余液,稍烤干。
- 5、二甲苯透明,中性树胶封固。

染色结果:

胃幽门螺旋杆菌	蓝色
胶原纤维	红色
红细胞	绿色
胃黏膜上皮	淡蓝色
细胞核	深蓝色

注意事项:

1. 幽门螺旋杆菌染色试剂盒(MGG法)中MG工作液和姬姆萨染色工作液须于临用前配置,不宜保存。
2. 最后的无水乙醇要速洗,否则容易脱色。
3. 胃幽门螺旋杆菌仅用Giemsa工作液染色也可以显示出来,也较清晰。
4. 为了您的安全和健康,请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。





Helicobacter Pylori Stain Kit(MGG Method)

Cat: G1930

Size: 2×100mL

Storage: RT, avoid light, valid for 2 years.

Kit Components

	Reagent	2×100mL	Storage
Reagent(A): MG Working Solution	A1: May-Grunwald Stain Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
	A2: MG Buffer	50mL	RT
Mix A1 with A2 in equal amount to form MG Working Solution, which is ready to use.			
Reagent(B): Giemsa Working Solution	B1: Giemsa Stain Solution	50mL	RT, avoid light
	B2: Giemsa Buffer	50mL	RT
Mix B1 with B2 in equal amount to form Giemsa Working Solution., which is ready to use.			

Introduction

Helicobacter Pylori(HP), also known as Campylobacter pylori, has been proved to be closely related to chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer. Helicobacter pylori is generally arc-shaped, S-shaped or seagull shaped, and sometimes 3-4 bends are seen in spiral shape, often in the shape of fish. Most of the bacteria are found between the surface epithelium and the mucosal layer of the gastric mucosa, and close to the surface epithelial cells, some of them enter the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells, and the bacteria are also found in the gastric fovea and the superficial glandular cavity of the mucosa.

The main methods to display Helicobacter pylori are Methylene Blue Method, Silver Nitrate Method, MGG Method and Fuchsin Method, etc. Compared with Silver Nitrate Method, the section can be preserved for a long time, but the operation is troublesome and time-consuming. Other methods are relatively simple, but the dye is easy to fade. May-Grunwald-Giemsa Stain Solution is mainly composed of May-Grunwald stain solution and Giemsa stain solution. After staining, Helicobacter pylori is blue, collagen fiber is red, red blood cells are green, Epithelium of gastric mucosa is light blue, and nucleus is dark blue. HP is mainly in the mucus on the surface of gastric mucosa, especially in the fovea.

Self Provided Materials

10% formalin fixative, Distilled water, Series of ethanol

Protocol (for reference only)

1. Fix the tissue in 10% formalin. Conventionally dehydrate and embed.
2. Cut the section in 4μm. Conventionally dewax and rehydrate.
3. Wash with distilled water once.
4. Wipe the water around the section dry, stain with May-Grunwald Working Solution for 10min, then discard the dyeing solution.
5. Stain with Giemsa Working Solution for 20mins, and then discard the dyeing solution.
6. Quickly wash with absolute ethanol to remove the excess solution and dry it slightly.
7. Transparent by xylene and seal with resinene.

Result

Helicobacter Pylori	Blue
Collagen Fiber	Red
Red Blood Cell	Green
Epithelium of gastric mucosa	Light Blue
Nucleus	Deep Blue

Note

1. MG Working Solution and Giemsa Working Solution should be prepared before use.
2. It is necessary to wash with absolute ethanol quickly, otherwise it is easy to decolorize.
3. Helicobacter pylori in the stomach can be displayed only by Giemsa Staining, which is also clear.
4. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.

