

BASO

MICROBIOLOGY STAIN SERIES

COTTON BLUE STAIN

Mainly used to fungal staining. Cotton Blue Stain is formulated with lactophenol, which serves as the mounting fluid, the dye and cotton blue. Lactic acid preserves the fungal structure and clears the tissue while phenol acts as a disinfectant. The high concentration of phenol deactivates lytic cellular enzymes, thus, the cells do not lyse. Cotton blue is an acid dye that stains the chitin present in the cell walls of fungi. The stain imparts blue color on fungal hyphae. Available in 4 x 10ml/kit.



RAPID GRAM STAIN

A rapid staining procedure to classify bacteria based on their cell wall characteristic. According to the stain results, bacteria can be divided into two different groups-Gram positive (purple) and Gram negative (red). When bacteria are stained with certain basic dyes (such as the crystal violet in Rapid Gram Stain), those cells with high peptidoglycan contents (Gram Positive) in their cell wall will resist decolorization with organic solvents such as ethanol or acetone, while the Gram negative species (with a thin layer of peptidoglycan in the cell wall) can be easily decolorized. Available in 4 x 250ml/kit.



TB STAIN KINYOUN (COLD STAIN)

A modified basic fuchsin stain (without heating) for the identification of acid-fast bacteria such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis. This staining kit is based on the Ziehl-Neelsen stain (a Carbol fuchsin solution) recommended by the WHO. Acid-fast bacteria such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae are difficult to stain because of their lipid capsule in the cell wall. However, once the lipid capsule is stained with an enhanced dye such as carbolfuchsin, the newly formed compound will resist decolorization from acid-alcohol and retain the original color stained (red), which can be easily differentiated from other microorganisms that still adsorb the counter blue stain.



TB STAIN ZIEHL-NEELEN (HEATING STAIN)

For identification of acid-fast bacteria of the genus Mycobacterium, which includes the tuberculosis-causing Mycobacterium tuberculosis. This staining kit is based on the Ziehl-Neelsen stain (a Carbol fuchsin solution) recommended by the WHO. Acid-fast bacteria such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae are difficult to stain because of their lipid capsule in the cell wall. However, once the lipid capsule is stained with an enhanced dye such as carbolfuchsin, the newly formed compound will resist decolorization from acid-alcohol and retain the original color stained (red), which can be easily differentiated from other microorganisms that still adsorb the counter blue stain.

