

## Papanicolaou Harris hematoxylin Nuclear staining

**IVD** In-vitro diagnostic medical device **CE**  
**CND Code: W01030708**

Catalog number	Unit size
05-12011	500 ml
05-12011/L	1 l
05-12011E	2.5 l

### Packaging

- 05-12011E  
Primary container: white bottle in polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Useful capacity 2.5 liters. HDPE cap. Tamper evident cap.  
The polyethyleneterephthalate is a thermoplastic polymer of the polyester family. PET is an optimal oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gasses barrier. This material has an high resistance to ultraviolet radiation and an inertia toward the mainly chemical agents (solvents: xylene, limonene, liquid paraffines, alcohols, acids, bases etc.). It is biologically inert. It constitutes a good water and humidity barrier. It shows a great hardness and mechanical resistance.  
The bottle has an optimal grip. The absence of the handles reduces space for storage. The anti-dropping cap permits a precise and clean use.  
Secondary container: carton box.
- 05-12011/L  
Primary container: white bottle in High Density Polyethylene (HDPE). Useful capacity 1 l. HDPE cap. Tamper evident cap.
- 05-12011  
Primary container: white bottle in High Density Polyethylene (HDPE). Useful capacity 500 ml. HDPE cap. Tamper evident cap.

Wear, water, alcohol and solvents resistant PVC label. Scratchproof ink resistant to water and alcohol.

### Expected aim

Product for the preparation of: gynecological specimens, urine cytology, fine needle specimens, sputum and bronchial washings, to be examined by optical microscopy.

### Application

Nuclear stain for Papanicolaou method.  
**For the execution of the staining method is required the use of reagents Papanicolaou EA50 and Papanicolaou OG6.**

### Principle

A highly selective blue nuclear stain, Harris' hematoxylin, is combined with EA50 polychromic mixture, a subtle cytoplasmic stain which differentiates cyanophil cells from eosinophil ones. The last ingredient is OG6 solution, which stains keratinized elements.

### Method

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Ethanol 95°          | 2 minutes          |
| 2) Distilled water      | 1 minute           |
| 3) Harris Hematoxylin   | 1 minute           |
| 4) Tap water            | 5 minutes          |
| 5) Ethanol 95°          | 15 seconds         |
| 6) OG 6                 | 2 minutes          |
| 7) Ethanol 95°          | 15 seconds (twice) |
| 8) EA 50                | 5 minutes          |
| 9) Ethanol 95°          | 15 seconds         |
| 10) Absolute Ethanol    | 30 seconds (twice) |
| 11) Xilene or Bio Clear | 2 minutes (twice)  |

### Results

Nuclei .....	Blue-Purple
Cyanophil cytoplasm .....	Blue-green
Eosinophil cytoplasm .....	Pink
Keratinized cytoplasm .....	From pink to orange

## Components

Components	CAS	CE	Index
Certified Hematoxylin	517-28-2	20822373	-
Aluminium sulfate	7784-31-8	2331350	-
Potassium iodate	7758-05-6	2318319	-
Acetic acid	64-19-7	2005807	607-002-00-6
Stabilizers			

## Warning and precaution

The product must be used exclusively by specialized technical operators.  
Carefully read the information on the classification of dangerous substances on the label. Always refer to the safety data sheet where are available the information on the risks presented by the mixture, the precautionary measures during use, the measures first aid and the intervention in the event of accidental release.  
Do not use if the primary container is damaged.

## Storage

Store the preparation at 15-25°C. Keep the containers tightly closed.

## Stability

After the first opening, the product is usable until the expiry date, if correctly stored. Validity: 2 years.

## Disposal

Hazardous preparation: observe all state and local environmental regulations regarding waste disposal.

## References

- Gill, G.W.: Bismarck brown and Papanicolaou EA stains. The Scanner. 14(3) :2, 1975.
- Pharr, S. L., Wood, D.A. and Traut, H.F.: A simplified method of preparing EA and orange G stains. Am. J. Clin. Path. 24:239-242, 1954

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