



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# Instructions For Use

## FLS-IFU

205 South 600 West Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. – Tel. (800) 729-8350 – Tel. (435) 755-9848 – Fax (435) 755-0015 – www.scytek.com Rev. 5, 7/19/2022

## Fite's Stain Kit

(For Leprosy and Nocardia)

### Description and Principle

The Fite's Stain Kit (For Leprosy and Nocardia) is intended for use in the histological visualization of Mycobacteria that are characterized as weakly "acid-fast" such as *Mycobacterium leprae* and Nocardia species.

*M. leprae* and Nocardia species are more susceptible to decolorization by organic solvents such as xylene and alcohol. This modified technique for acid fast bacteria uses Peanut Oil along with Xylene to protect the organisms' lipid capsule and preserve their "acid-fastness".

### Expected Results

<i>M. leprae</i> :	Red
Nocardia:	Red
Background:	Blue

### Kit Contents

1. Xylene-Peanut Oil Solution
2. Carbol Fuchsin Solution
3. Acid Alcohol Solution (1%)
4. Methylene Blue Solution

### Storage

- 18-25°C
- 18-25°C
- 18-25°C
- 18-25°C

### Suggested Controls (not provided)

Nocardia or Lepra bacillus infected tissue

### Uses/Limitations

For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.

Do not use if reagents become cloudy or precipitate

Do not use past expiration date.

Use caution when handling reagents.

Non-Sterile

Intended for FFPE sections cut at 5-10µm.

This procedure has not been optimized for frozen sections.

Frozen sections may require protocol modification.

### Storage

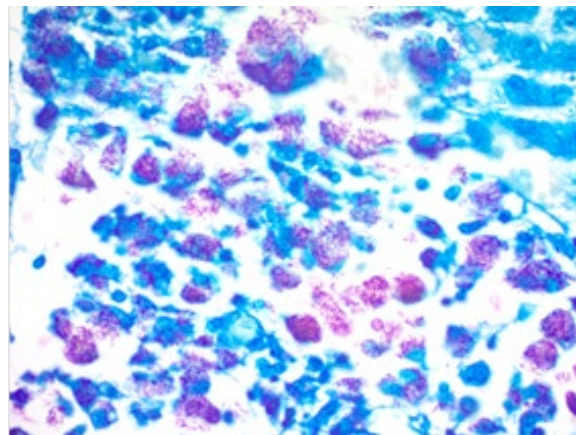
Store kit and all components at room temperature (18-25°C).

### Safety and Precautions

Please see current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for this product and components GHS classification, pictograms, and full hazard/precautionary statements.

### *Mycobacterium leprae* Procedure (Standard):

1. Deparaffinize sections in 2 changes of Xylene-Peanut Oil Solution for 12 minutes each.
2. Air dry slide for 15 minutes "without" removing oil film covering tissue section. Remaining film prevents de-staining during differentiation.
3. Rinse slide in several changes of distilled water.
4. Incubate slide in Carbol Fuchsin Solution for 15 minutes.
5. Rinse slide in several changes of distilled water.
6. Differentiate section in Acid Alcohol Solution (1%) until background is pink.



7. Rinse slide in distilled water and check by microscope for correct differentiation.

8. Rinse in running tap water for 1 minute followed by 1 rinse in distilled water.

9. Dip slide 2-3 times in Methylene Blue Solution.

10. Dip slide quickly in distilled water and check by microscope for correct staining.

11. Air dry slide at room temperature.

12. Clear, and mount in synthetic resin.

### Nocardia Procedure:

#### Preparation of Reagents Prior to Beginning:

Prepare Diluted Acid Alcohol Solution by mixing 25ml of Acid Alcohol Solution (1%) with 25ml of Distilled Water.

1. Deparaffinize sections in 2 changes of Xylene-Peanut Oil Solution for 12 minutes each.
2. Air dry slide for 15 minutes "without" removing oil film covering tissue section. Remaining film prevents de-staining during differentiation.
3. Rinse slide in several changes of distilled water.
4. Incubate slide in Carbol Fuchsin Solution for 15 minutes.
5. Rinse slide in several changes of distilled water.
6. Dip slide 2-3 times in Diluted Acid Alcohol Solution.
7. Rinse slide in distilled water and check by microscope for correct differentiation. Avoid decolorizing the Nocardia organism.
8. Rinse in running tap water for 1 minute followed by 1 rinse in distilled water.

9. Dip slide 2-3 times in Methylene Blue Solution.
10. Dip slide quickly in distilled water and check by microscope for correct staining.
11. Air dry slide at room temperature.
12. Clear, and mount in synthetic resin.

### **References**

1. Echeverri, C., et al. Fite Stain Positivity in *Rhodococcus equi*: Yet Another Acid-Fast Organism in Respiratory Cytology – A Case Report. *Diagnostic Cytopathology*; April 2001, Volume 24, Issue 4, pages 244-246.
2. Crowder, C., Taylor, HW., Modified Fite Stain for Demonstration of *Mycobacterium* Species in Tissue Sections; *Journal of Histotechnology*; 1996, Volume 19; 2: pages 133-134.
3. Mallory, *Pathological Technique*; page 275.



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