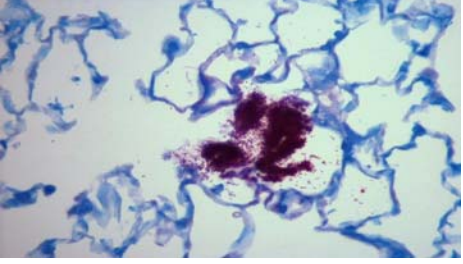
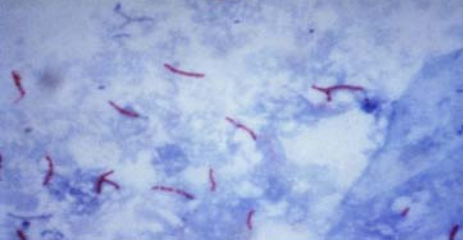

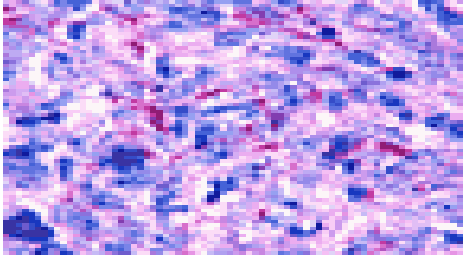
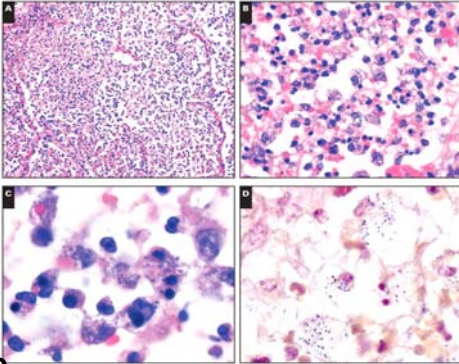
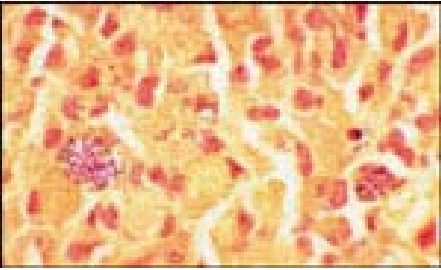
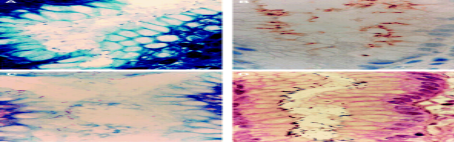
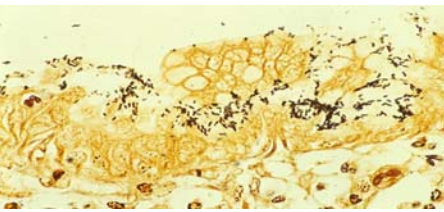


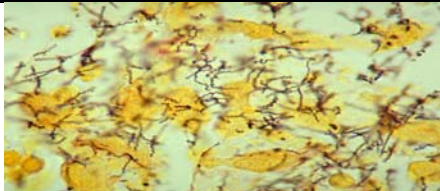
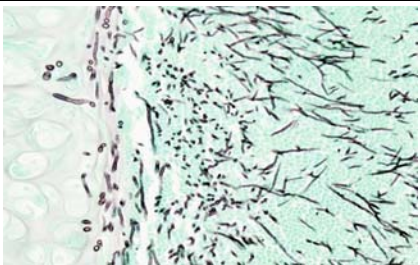
**A. BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, AND INCLUSION BODY STAINS**

**BACTERIAL STAINS**

PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	4 oz.	8 oz.	Pint	Quart	Gallon
<p><b>FITE'S METHOD FOR ACID FAST ORGANISMS (1947)</b> <i>Certain strains of Nocardia and lepra bacilli</i></p> <p>A - 100 - 1 Ziehl-Neelsen Carbol Fuchsin Solution</p> <p>* A - 100 - 2 Methylene Blue Stock Solution <b>OR</b></p> <p>A - 100 - 2A Methylene Blue Working Solution</p> <p>* A - 100 - 3 Xylene-Peanut Oil, 2:1</p> <p>A - 100 - 4 Sulfuric Acid, 1%</p>						
<p><b>KINYOUN'S METHOD FOR ACID-FAST BACTERIA (1915)</b> <i>Acid-fast bacteria</i></p> <p>* A - 101 - 1 Kinyoun's Carbol Fuchsin Solution</p> <p>* A - 101 - 2 Methylene Blue Stock Solution <b>OR</b></p> <p>A - 101 - 2A Methylene Blue Working Solution</p> <p>* A - 101 - 3 Acid Alcohol, 1%</p>						
<p><b>TRUANT'S FLOURESCENT METHOD FOR ACID-FAST BACTERIA (1962)</b> <i>Acid-fast organisms</i></p> <p>* A - 102 - 1A Weigert's Iron Hematoxylin Solution A &amp;</p> <p>A - 102 - 1B Weigert's Iron Hematoxylin Solution B</p> <p>A - 102 - 2 Auramine-Rhodamine <b>Refrigerate!</b></p> <p>* A - 102 - 3 Acid Alcohol, 1%</p>						
<p><b>ZIEHL-NEELSEN METHOD FOR ACID-FAST BACTERIA Mallory (1961)</b> <i>Acid-fast bacilli</i></p> <p>A - 103 - 1 Ziehl-Neelsen Carbol Fuchsin Solution</p> <p>* A - 103 - 2 Methylene Blue Stock Solution <b>OR</b></p> <p>A - 103 - 2A Methylene Blue Working Solution</p> <p>* A - 103 - 3 Acid Alcohol, 1% <b>OR</b></p> <p>A - 103 - 4 Sulfuric Acid, 1%</p>						
<p><b>WADE'S METHOD FOR ACID-FAST ORGANISMS Wade (1952)</b> <i>Acid-fast bacilli</i></p> <p>A - 104 - 1 Carbol New Fuchsin Staining Solution</p> <p>A - 104 - 2 Modified Van Gieson Staining Solution</p> <p>* A - 104 - 4 Formaldehyde, 37-40%</p> <p>* A - 104 - 5 Sulfuric Acid, 5% Aqueous</p> <p>A - 104 - 6 Potassium Permanganate, 1% Aqueous</p> <p>A - 104 - 7 Oxalic Acid, 2%, Aqueous</p>						
<p><b>BROWN AND BRENN METHOD FOR GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA (1931)</b> <i>Gram +/Gram- bacteria and filaments of nocardia, etc.</i></p> <p>A - 105 - 1 Crystal Violet Staining Solution, 1%, Aq.</p> <p>A - 105 - 2 Sodium Bicarbonate, 5%, Aqueous</p> <p>A - 105 - 3 Basic Fuchsin Stock Solution, 0.25% <b>OR</b></p> <p>A - 105 - 3A Basic Fuchsin Working Solution</p> <p>A - 105 - 4 Gram's Iodine Solution</p> <p>* A - 105 - 5A Acetone: Alcohol, 1:1</p> <p>* A - 105 - 6 Picric Acid-Acetone Solution, 0.1%</p> <p>* A - 105 - 7 Acetone</p> <p>* A - 105 - 8 Acetone: Xylene 1:1</p>						

\* denotes extra hazard charge

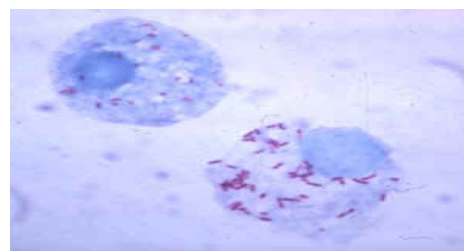
PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	4 oz.	8 oz.	Pint	Quart	Gallon
A - 106 - 1 A - 106 - 2 A - 106 - 3 A - 106 - 4 * A - 106 - 5 A - 106 - 6	<b>BROWN-HOPPS METHOD FOR GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA</b> <i>Gram+ / Gram- bacteria</i> Crystal Violet Staining Solution, 1%, Aq. Gram's Iodine Solution Basic Fuchsin Staining Solution, 0.5% Aq. Gallego's Differentiating Solution Cellosolve Tartrazine, 1.5%, Aqueous					
* A - 107 - 1 A - 107 - 2 A - 107 - 3 A - 107 - 4 * A - 107 - 5 * A - 107 - 7	<b>MACCALLUM-GOODPASTURE METHOD FOR GRAM +/- BACTERIA</b> <i>MacCallum (1919)</i> <i>Gram+ / Gram- bacteria</i> Goodpasture's Staining Solution Gram's Iodine Solution Crystal Violet, Stirling Picric Acid Solution, Saturated, Aq. Formaldehyde, 37-40% Xylene-Aniline 1:1 <b>Poison Pak!</b>					
A - 108 - 1 A - 108 - 2 A - 108 - 3 A - 108 - 3A A - 108 - 4 A - 108 - 5 * A - 108 - 6 * A - 108 - 7A * A - 108 - 8 * A - 108 - 9 * A - 108 - 10 * A - 108 - 11	<b>TAYLOR'S METHOD FOR GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA</b> <i>Taylor (1966)</i> <i>Gram+ / Gram- bacteria-nuclei, cytoplasm, necrotic tissue and erythrocytes</i> Harris Hexatoxylin <b>w/o Mercury</b> Crystal Violet, Hucker's Basic Fuchsin Stock Solution, 0.1% <b>OR</b> Basic Fuchsin Working Solution Gram's Iodine Solution Lithium Carbonate Solution, Sat'd, Aq. Acid Alcohol, 1% Acetone: Alcohol 1:1 Acetone Picric Acid-Acetone Solution, 0.1% Acetone-Xylene I 1:2 Acetone-Xylene II 1:3					
* A - 109 - 1 * A - 109 - 1A A - 109 - 1B * A - 109 - 2 A - 109 - 3 * A - 109 - 4 A - 109 - 5	<b>GRIDLEY'S METHOD FOR ENDAMOEBIA HISTOLYTICA</b> <i>Gridley (1953)</i> <i>Amoebae, their nuclei and ingested erythrocytes</i> Harris Hematoxylin <b>w/o Mercury OR</b> Weigert's Iron Hematoxylin Solution A & Weigert's Iron Hematoxylin Solution B Aniline-Eosin Soln <b>Poison Pak!</b> Naphthol Green B Staining Solution, 1% Acid Alcohol, 1% Ammonia Water, 0.3%					
* A - 110 - 1 * A - 110 - 2 A - 110 - 3	<b>GIEMSA FOR H-PYLORI AND MAST CELLS</b> <i>Luna (1992)</i> <i>H-pylori and Mast cells</i> Methanol Giemsa Stock Solution Acetic Acid, 1%					
A - 111 - 1 A - 111 - 2 A - 111 - 5 A - 111 - 6	<b>WARTHIN-STARRY METHOD FOR SPIROCHETES AND DONOVAN BODIES</b> <i>Bridges and Luna (1957)</i> Silver Nitrate, 1% <b>Refrigerate!</b> Silver Nitrate, 2% <b>Refrigerate!</b> Gelatin Solution, 5% <b>Refrigerate!</b> Hydroquinone, 0.15% <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 112 - 1 A - 112 - 2 A - 112 - 3 A - 112 - 4 A - 112 - 5	<b>RAPID STAINING METHOD FOR HELICOBACTER PYLORI</b> <i>Spirochetes and donovan bodies</i> Periodic Acid, 1% Aqueous Sodium metabisulfite, 5% Aqueous Alcian Yellow, 1% Toluidine Blue, 1% Aqueous* <b>denotes extra hazard charge</b> Sodium Hydroxide, 3% Aqueous					

PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	4 oz.	8 oz.	Pint	Quart	Gallon
	<b>CRESYL VIOLET ACETATE FOR H-PYLORI</b> <i>Gomes (1993)</i>					
A - 113 - 1	Cresyl Violet Acetate Aqueous Solution					
	<b>MAY GRUNWALD-GIEMSA FOR H-PYLORI</b> <i>Carson (1980)</i>					
* A - 114 - 1	Jenner's Stain					
* A - 114 - 2	Giemsa Stock Solution					
A - 114 - 3	Acetic Acid, 0.1%					
*C - 120	Xylene					
*D - 50.....	Ter-butyl alcohol					
	<b>HELICOBACTER PYLORI AND SIMUTANEOUS VISUALIZATION OF GASTRIC MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES</b> <i>Cohen and Sayeeduddin (1997)</i>					
A - 117 - 1	Periodic Acid ,0.5%,Aqueous					
A - 117 - 2	Colemans Feulgen <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 117 - 3	Mayers Hematoxylin					
A - 117 - 4	Methylene Blue Working					
	<b>CHAPMANS MODIFIED WARTHIN STARRY</b> <i>Morgeson and Chapman (1996)</i> <b>Spirochetes</b>					
A - ....118 1	Zinc Formalin w/ Zinc Sulfate					
A - 118 - 2	Silver Nitrate, 1%, pH 4.0 <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 118 - 3	Silver Nitrate, 2%, pH 4.0 <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 118 - 4	Gelatin, 5%, pH 4.0 <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 118 - 5	Hydroquinone , 0.15%, pH 4.0 <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
	<b>MODIFIED STEINER</b> <i>Morgeson and Chapman (1996)</i> <b>Spirochetes, donovan bodies, general bacteria</b>					
A - 119 - 1	Zinc Formalin w/ Zinc Sulfate					
A - 119 - 2	Silver Nitrate, 1%, Aqueous					
*A - ....119 - 3	Gum Mastic, 2.5% <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
* A - 119 - 4	Hydroquinone, 2% <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
A - 119 - 5	Silver Nitrate, 0.04%, Aqueous					
						
	<b>FUNGAL STAINS</b>					
	<b>GRIDLEY'S METHOD FOR FUNGI</b> (1953) <b>Fungal mycelia, conidia, morphological detail of yeast forms and hyphae</b>					
* ..A - 120..... 1	Chromic Acid, 4%, Aqueous					
A - 120 - 2	Coleman's Feulgen Reagent <b>Refrigerate!</b>					
*A - 120 - 3	Aldehyde Fuchsin Solution					
* A - 120 - 4	Metanil Yellow, 0.25%					
	<b>GROCOTT'S METHOD (GMS) FOR FUNGI</b> (1955) <b>Sharp delineation of fungal mycelia and hyphae, and mucin</b>					
*A- 121 - 1	Chromic Acid, 4%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 2	Sodium Borate, 5%, Aqueous					
*A - 121 - 3A	Silver Nitrate, 5%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 3B	Methenamine, 3%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 4	Sodium Bisulfite, 1%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 5	Gold Chloride, 0.1%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 6	Sodium Thiosulfate, 2%, Aqueous					
A - 121 - 7	Light Green Solution, 0.2%					
						
	<b>A COMBINED HEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN/ METHENAMINE SILVER STAIN FOR THE HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF FUNGI IN TISSUE SECTIONS</b> <i>Lamps (2000)</i>					
*A - 123 - 1	Chromic Acid, 10%					
A - 123 - 2	Sodium Bisulfite, 1%					
* A - 123 - 3	Silver Nitrate, 5%, Aqueous					
A - 123 - 4	Methenamine, 3%, Aqueous					
A - 123 - 5	Sodium Borate, 5%, Aqueous					
A - 123 - 6	Gold Chloride, 0.2%					
A - 123 - 7	Sodium Thiosulfate, 2%, Aqueous					
A - 123 - 8	Harris' Hematoxylin <b>w/o Mercury</b>					
A - 123 - 9	Acetic Acid, 3%					
A - 123 - 10	Ammonia Water, 0.25%					
*A - 123 - 11	Eosin Y, 1%, Alcoholic					

\* denotes extra hazard charge

## INCLUSION BODY STAINS

PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	4 oz.	8 oz.	Pint	Quart	Gallon
<b>GIEMSA METHOD FOR RICKETTSIA</b>						
* A - 130 - 1	Giemsa Stock Solution <b>OR</b>					
A - 130 - 1A	Giemsa Working Solution					
* A - 130 - 2	Rosin Alcohol, Stock <b>OR</b>					
* A - 130 - 2A	Rosin Alcohol, Working					
A - 130 - 3	Phosphate Buffer - pH 6.8					
A - 130 - 4	Acetic Acid, 0.2%, Aqueous					
A - 130 - 5	Lugol's Iodine <b>OR</b>					
A - 130 - 5A	Gram's Iodine					
A - 130 - 6	Sodium Thiosulfate, 5%, Aqueous					

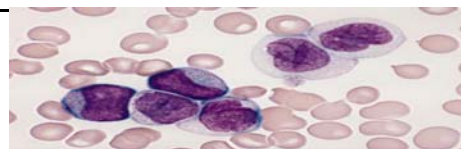


<b>PINKERTON'S METHOD FOR RICKETTSIA</b>						
<i>Simmons and Gentzkow (1944)</i>						
A - 131 - 1	Methylene Blue Solution, 1%, Aqueous					
A - 131 - 2	Basic Fuchsin Solution, 0.25%, Aqueous					
A - 131 - 3	Citric Acid, 0.5%, Aqueous					
A - 131 - 4	Gram's Iodine <b>OR</b>					
A - 131 - 4A	Lugol's Iodine					
A - 131 - 5	Sodium Thiosulfate, 5%, Aqueous					

PRODUCT NO.	STAINING METHOD/REAGENTS	4 oz.	8 oz.	Pint	Quart	Gallon
<b>WOLBACH'S GIEMSA METHOD (1922)</b>						
<i>Nuclei, collagen</i>						
* A - 132 - 1	Giemsa Stock Solution <b>OR</b>					
A - 132 - 1A	Giemsa Working Solution					
* A - 132 - 2	Rosin Alcohol Stock Solution, 10% <b>OR</b>					
* A - 132 - 2A	Rosin Alcohol Working Solution					
A - 132 - 3	Lugol's Iodine <b>OR</b>					
A - 132 - 3A	Gram's Iodine					
A - 132 - 4	Sodium Thiosulfate, 5%, Aqueous					

<b>LENDRUM'S METHOD FOR INCLUSION BODIES</b>						
<i>Lendrum (1947)</i>						
A - 141 - 1	Mayer's Hematoxylin					
A - 141 - 2	Phloxine-Calcium Chloride, 0.5%					
* A - 141 - 3	Tartrazine-Cellosolve Solution, Sat'd.					
A - 141 - 4	Lugol's Iodine <b>OR</b>					
A - 141 - 4A	Gram's Iodine					
A - 141 - 5	Sodium Thiosulfate, 5%, Aqueous					

<b>PAGE-GREEN METHOD FOR INCLUSION BODIES</b>						
<i>Page and Green (1942)</i>						
A - 142 - 1	Shorr's Staining Solution					
A - 142 - 2	Harris' Hematoxylin <b>w/o Mercury</b>					
* A - 142 - 3	Acid Alcohol, 1%					
A - 142 - 4	Ammonia Water, 0.3%					



\* denotes extra hazard charge