

A-130 G IEMSA STAIN - RICKETTSIA

Fixation: 10% Buffered Neutral Formalin (F-113) OR Zenker's (F-155)

Sections: Cut paraffin section @ 6 microns

Staining:

1. Deparaffinize and hydrate to distilled water.
2. If Zenker's is used as a fixative, remove the "Zenker Crystals" (mercuric chloride) by placing in Lugol's Iodine (A-130-5) or Gram's Iodine (A-130-5A) for 15 minutes. Rinse in tap water and place in Sodium Thiosulfate, 5% (A-130-6) for 3 minutes. Wash in tap water for 15 minutes. Rinse in distilled water.
3. Mordant in Phosphate Buffer Solution (A-130-3) for one hour.
4. Leave in Giemsa Working Solution (A-130-1A) overnight.
To prepare Giemsa Working:
Mix: 1 part Giemsa Stock (A-130-1)
50 parts Phosphate Buffer-pH 6.8 (A-130-3)
5. Rinse in the Phosphate Buffer Solution (A-130-3).
6. Dip in Acetic Acid, 0.2% (A-130-4) for 1 minute.
7. Rinse again in the Phosphate Buffer Solution (A-130-3).
8. Differentiate in Rosin Alcohol Working Solution (A-130-2A). Carefully check the sections with a microscope to observe the coloration of the rickettsiae to violet granules. This may take up to 3 minutes.
9. Dehydrate in absolute alcohol and clear in Xylene. Perform three changes of each.
10. Mount in Permount (M-18).

Stain Results:

Rickettsia	Violet
Nuclei	Blue
Cytoplasm, connective tissue	Pink
Erythrocytes	Salmon

Note: The differentiation of step 8 is the most critical and only if this is properly done can one expect good results. An electron microscope may be necessary as the rickettsiae are very small, 0.2-0.3 μ wide to 0.2-1.0 μ long.

References:

AFIP Manual of Histological Staining Methods, 3rd ed., Ed. L. Luna: New York McGraw Hill Publications, c. 1968, p. 235.
Clark, G.: Staining Procedures, Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 3rd Ed., c. 1973, p. 289.