



**Diagnostic
BioSystems**

Instructions For Use KT 027-IFU

Document #: DS-3021-D

Release Date: 07/02/2024

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Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS) Stain Kit

Description and Principle

The Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS) Stain Kit is intended for use in histological demonstration of lymphocytes and mucopolysaccharides. The staining pattern

of the lymphocytes is helpful in making therapeutic decisions in established cases of lymphocytic leukemia. The PAS reaction in tissue sections is useful for the demonstration of mucopolysaccharides. PAS staining may also be used for the demonstration of fungal organisms in tissue sections. Tissue carbohydrates are oxidized by periodic acid forming aldehydes capable of binding with Schiff's Solution. Visualization of Schiff's is caused by a restoration of the dye's quinoid structure resulting in characteristic magenta staining. Light green provides a contrasting counterstain.

Expected Results

PAS Positive Material: Magenta
Nuclei: Black/Blue

Kit Contents

1. Periodic Acid Solution
2. Schiff's Solution
3. Hematoxylin, Mayer's
4. Bluing Reagent
5. Light Green Solution

Storage

- 2-8° C
- 2-8° C
- 15-30°C
- 15-30°C
- 15-30°C

Suggested Controls (not provided)

Kidney, Intestine, Liver.

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

Mixed storage conditions. Store according to individual label instructions.

Safety and Precautions

Please see current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for this product and components GHS classification, pictograms, and full hazard/precautionary statements. If there is any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device, please contact the manufacturer: Diagnostic BioSystems Technical Support at (925) 484-3350, extension 2 or techsupport@dbiosys.com. If required, please report to the Competent Authority of the Member State in which the user and/or patient is established.

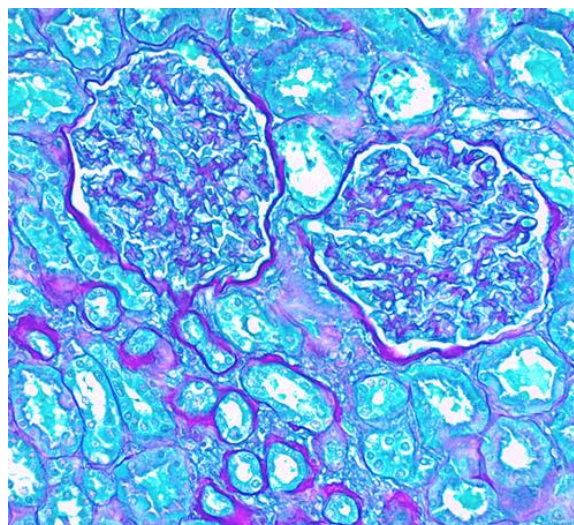
Procedure:

1. Deparaffinize sections if necessary and hydrate to distilled water.
2. If sections are Zenker-fixed, remove mercuric chloride crystals using iodine and clear with sodium thiosulfate. Rinse in running tap water.

3. Immerse slide in Periodic Acid Solution for 5 minutes (10 minutes for Kidney, skin and diastase digested liver sections).

4. Rinse slide in 4 changes of distilled water.

5. Immerse slide in Schiff's Solution for 15 minutes (30 minutes for Kidney, skin and diastase digested liver sections).



Glomerular basement membrane of Human Kidney stained with Periodic Acid Schiff and Light Green counterstain.

6. Rinse slide in hot running tap water.
7. Rinse slide in distilled water.
8. Stain slide in Hematoxylin, Mayer's for 1 minute.
9. Rinse slide in running tap water for 2 minutes.
10. Apply Bluing Reagent for 10 seconds.
11. Rinse in distilled water.
12. Apply Light Green Solution for 2 minutes.
13. Rinse quickly in distilled water.
14. Dehydrate through graded alcohols.
15. Clear, and mount in synthetic resin.

References

1. Culling CFA, Allison RT, Barr WT.: Cellular Pathology Technique, 4th Edition. Butterworths, Pages 216-220, 1985.
2. Sheenan, D.C., Hrapchak, B.B. Theory and Practice of Histotechnology, 2nd Edition. CV Mosby, Columbus, OH. Pages 164-167, 1980.

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