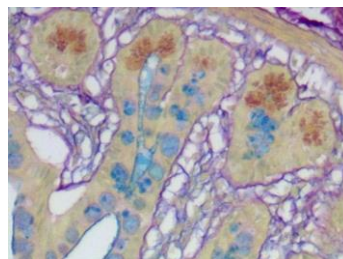


Colloidal Iron Stain Kit

Description: The Colloidal Iron Stain Kit is designed for the histological visualization of acid mucopolysaccharides.

Uses/Limitations: For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only.
 Histological applications.
 Do not use past expiration date. Use caution when handling these reagents.

Control Tissue: Colon
 Small Intestine



Results: Acid Mucopolysaccharides: Blue
 Collagen: Red

Kit Contents:

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Kit Contents</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Storage</u>
SSC-AAK500	Acetic Acid Solution (12%)	500 ml	18-25°C
SSC-HQA125	Hydrochloric Acid Solution (1N)	125 ml	18-25°C
SSC-PFD125	Potassium Ferrocyanide Solution (3%)	125 ml	18-25°C
SSC-CIS125	Colloidal Iron Stock Solution	125 ml	18-25°C
SSC-VGS125	Van Gieson's Solution	125 ml	18-25°C

Precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 May cause burns.
 Harmful if swallowed.
 Follow all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding disposal.
 Use in chemical fume hood whenever possible.

For information regarding ordering individual components, please contact us at: 800-442-3573.

Control Slides Available. Catalog: CS-COLLIRON/25, Colloidal Iron, 25/box

Prepare the Following Solutions Immediately Before Use.

Working Colloidal Iron Solution:

5 ml	Acetic Acid Solution (12%)
15 ml	Distilled Water
20 ml	Colloidal Iron Stock Solution

Working Iron Stain Solution:

20 ml	Hydrochloric Acid Solution (1N)
20 ml	Potassium Ferrocyanide Solution (3%)

Procedure (Standard):

1. Deparaffinize sections if necessary and hydrate to distilled water.
2. Cover tissue section with Acetic Acid Solution (12%) for 30 seconds.
3. Place slide in Working Colloidal Iron Solution for 30 minutes with occasional gentle agitation. Use once and discard.
4. Rinse thoroughly in 3 changes of Acetic Acid Solution (12%) for 2 minutes each.
5. Stain slide in Working Iron Stain Solution for 10 minutes with occasional gentle agitation. Use once and discard.
6. Rinse in 3 changes of distilled water.
7. Stain tissue section with Van Gieson's Solution for 30 seconds.
8. Dehydrate in 3 changes of absolute alcohol.
9. Clear, and mount in synthetic resin.

References:

1. Muller, G. ACTA Histochem (Jena); 2:68, 1955
2. Tickoo, S.K., et al. Colloidal iron staining in renal epithelial neoplasms, including chromophobe renal cell carcinoma: emphasis on technique and patterns of staining. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 1998 April; 22(4): pages 419-424.



Lot-to-Lot Validation Form
Colloidal Iron Stain Kit Catalog: SSK-COLLIRON

Kit Lot Number: _____
Kit Expiration Date: _____
Date Tested: _____
Control Tissue (#) _____
Approved for Use: Y/N _____
Date put into use: _____
If not approved,
corrective actions
taken: _____
Approved by: _____

Kit Component	Lot #
Acetic Acid (12%) Sol	_____
Hydrochloric Acid (1N)	_____
Potassium Ferrocyanide (3%)	_____
Colloidal Iron Stock Sol.	_____
Van Gieson's Solution	_____

Replacement Component if used	Replacement Date	Lot #	Accepted Y/N	Comments
Acetic Acid (12%) Solution				
Hydrochloric Acid (1N)				
Potassium Ferrocyanide (3%)				
Colloidal Iron Stock Solution				
Van Gieson's Solution				
Approved by: _____				

StatLab is providing this form to assist with reagent lot validation as stated in CLIA'88 Standard 493.1256-For reagent(s), the laboratory must do the following: Check each batch (prepared in-house), lot number (commercially prepared) and shipment of reagents, stains, and identification systems (systems using two or more substrates or two or more reagents, or a combination) when prepared or opened for positive and negative reactivity, if applicable.