

Oxalate Crystal Violet

Cat. 4610

For use in the Gram's Staining method for micro organisms. For "in vitro" diagnostic

Practical information

Applications	Categories
Detection	Gram-positive bacteria
Detection	Gram-negative bacteria

Industry: Dyes and stains

Principles and uses

The Gram stain procedure differentiates microorganisms into two groups, those which retain the primary dye (Gram-positive) and those which lose the primary dye, due to the structure of cellular wall, and take the colour of the counterstain (Gram-negatives).

The procedure needs four reagents: Primary dye (Oxalate Crystal Violet Solution), Iodine solution (Lugol), Decolorizer (Acetone Ethanol Decolorant) and Counter stain (Safranin Solution).

Formula in g/L

Ammonium oxalate	7,5	Ethanol	200
Water	787	Crystal Violet, CI n° 42 555	5,5

Instructions for use

Prepare a smear and heat-fix it by gentle heating in the flame.

- 1- Cover the smear with Crystal Violet. Let stand for 1 min.
- 2- Remove excess by rinsing with tap water.
- 3- Cover with Lugol and allow standing for 1 min.
- 4- Decant and rinse with tap water.
- 5- Decolorize with Acetone Ethanol Decolorant until waste decolorizer were colourless.
- 6- Rinse with tap water.
- 7- Counter stain with Safranin Solution for 1 min.
- 8- Rinse with tap water and air dry.

Examine under an oil immersion objective.

The procedure can be modified according to the user's preferences to achieve a weaker or stronger colour intensity, being carried out by changing the times for staining, washing etc.

Old cultures or smears could give atypical results. That is why cultures of 18-24 hours or recent smears are recommended.

It is very important to control the heat-fixation (few seconds), any excess heating could produce erroneous results. Highly chlorinated tap water could weak the counter staining.

Quality control

Solubility	Appareance	Color of the dehydrated medium	Color of the prepared medium	Final pH (25°C)
w/o rests	Liquid	N/A	N/A	N/A

Microbiological test

Note: Any interference is not known. Acid, basic or high levels of Chloride or salts in wash water could alter the results.

Microrganisms

Gram-positive bacteria

Gram-negative bacteria

Characteristic reaction

Blue-purple colonies

Pink-red colonies

Storage

Temp. Min.:15 °C

Temp. Max.:25 °C

Bibliography

Clark, G. (1981) "Staining Procedures", 4th ed, Williams&Wilkins.

Bartholomew J.M., Mitwer, T. (1952), Bacteriol. Rev., 16, 1-29.