# GIEMSA - SHEEHAN'S MODIFIED MAY-GRUNWALD

Date:

Page: 1 of 2

**PURPOSE** To permit differentiation of cells present in hematopoietic tissue. The stain is also used for the demonstration of some microorganisms.

PRINCIPLE: The "neutral" dyes combining the basic dye methylene blue and the acid dye eosin, give a wide color range when staining. The pH of the staining solution is critical and ideally should be adjusted for different fixatives. More acid pH levels give more selective chromatin staining and less cytoplasmic basophilia; less acid pH levels give denser nuclei and increased cytoplasmic basophilia. The pH range should be between 6.4 and 6.9.

**CONTROL**: Spleen

**FIXATIVE**: 10% formalin, B-5 fixative.

**TECHNIQUE**: Cut paraffin sections 4-5 microns.

**EQUIPMENT:** Rinse glassware in DI water. Coplin jars, filter paper, staining rack, pipettes.

**SAFETY/PPE**: Wear gloves, goggles and lab coat. Avoid contact and inhalation of dyes and chemicals.

**REAGENTS:** 

WRIGHT STAIN: PHOSPHATE BUFFER, pH 6.8:

Commercial Sodium phosphate, di 0.3 gm Sodium phosphate, mono 0.7 gm

GIEMSA STAIN: Distilled water 100.0 ml

Store in the refrigerator, stable for 1 year.

#### **MICROORGANISMS**

SHEEHAN'S GIEMSA Page 2 of 2 **ACETIC WATER: GIEMSA STAIN:** Phosphate buffer 50.0 ml Acetic acid 1.0 ml 2.5 ml Distilled water 400.0 ml Giemsa stain Methanol, acetone free 2.5 ml Stable for 1 year. Make fresh, filter, discard after use.

## PROCEDURE:

- 1. Deparaffinize, bring to absolute alcohol.
- 2. Methanol, three changes.
- 3. Place slide on staining rack, cover with Wright stain, 5 minutes.
- 4. Do not drain off stain, add an equal amount of distilled water until a metallic sheen appears. Leave for 5 minutes.
- 5. Place slides directly into the Giemsa solution, for 45 minutes, room temperature.
- 6. Differentiate and dehydrate in the following:

acetic water 3 dips
distilled water 2 dips
95% alcohol 3 dips
100% alcohol 3 dips
100% alcohol 3 dips
xylene 3 changes

7. Coverslip

### **RESULTS:**

Nuclei blue Rickettsias reddish purple Cytoplasm pale blue Erythrocytes yellowish pink

#### REFERENCE:

Sheehan D, Hrapchak B, Theory and practice of Histotechnology, 2nd Ed, 1980, pp155-156, Battelle Press, Ohio

Carson F, Histotechnology: A Self-Instructional Text, 1990, pp110-112, ASCP, III

Prepared:	_By:
Approved:	_By: