

# PHOSPHOMOLYBDIC ACID, 1% SOLUTION

IVD In vitro diagnostic medical device

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# For use in special kits INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

REF Product code: FMK1-OT-100 (100 mL)

#### Introduction

Phosphomolybdic aid, 1% solution is a component of many special staining kits, such as Mallory Trichrome and AFOG kits. Mallory Trichrome staining kit is used for staining microscopic section using three different dyes with differential counterstaining of two basic parts of the tissue (muscle and collagen fibers) in focus. By staining the sample with Fuchsin Acid acidic dye nuclei and muscles are stained red to pink. Phosphomolybdic acid molecules then shut out Fuchsin Acid dye molecules from collagen and thus enable Aniline Blue to bind, resulting in collagen being stained contrast blue in relation to previously used red dye. Orange G (molecule of the lowest molar mass) stains erythrocytes. A.F.O.G. kit is used for staining kidney biopsies.

#### **Product description**

PHOSPHOMOLYBDIC ACID, 1% SOLUTION - Phosphomolybdic acid aqueous solution

# Example of using Phosphomolybdic acid, 1% solution in Mallory Trichrome kit

# Other sections and reagents that may be used in staining:

- · Fixatives such as BioGnost's neutral buffered formaldehyde solutions: Formaldehyde NB 4%, Formaldehyde NB 10%
- Dehydrating/rehydrating agent, such as BioGnost's alcohol solutions: Histanol 70, Histanol 80, Histanol 95 and Histanol 100
- Clearing agents, such as BioClear xylene or a substitute, such as BioClear New agent on the aliphatic hydrocarbons basis
- Infiltration and fitting agent, such as BioGnost's granulated paraffin BioWax Plus, BioWax 52/54, BioWax 56/68, BioWax Blue.
- Covering agent for microscopic sections and mounting cover glass, such as BioGnost's BioMount, BioMount High, BioMount M, BioMount New, BioMount DPX, BioMount DPX High, BioMount DPX Low, BioMount DPX Low
- High-quality glass slides for use in histopathology and cytology, such as VitroGnost SUPER GRADE, VitroGnost COLOR or one of more than 30 models of BioGnost's VitroGnost glass slides
- BioGnost's immersion media, such as Immersion oil, Immersion oil, types A, C, FF, 37, or Immersion oil Tropical Grade
- Other components of Mallory Trichrome kit: Fuchsin Acid reagent (FA-OT-100) i Orange G/Aniline Blue reagent (OGA-OT-100)

# Preparing the histological sections for staining

- Fix the sample (Formaldehyde NB 4%, Formaldehyde NB 10%), rinse with water and dehydrate through series of ascending alcohol solutions (Histanol 70, Histanol 80, Histanol 95 and Histanol 100).
- Clear the sample with intermedium; in xylene (BioClear) or in a xylene substitute (BioClear New).
- Infiltrate and fit the sample in paraffin (BioWax Plus, BioWax 52/54, BioWax 56/58, BioWax Blue).
- Cut the paraffin block to **4-6**  $\mu$ m slices and place them on a VitroGnost glass slide.

## NOTE

Apply the reagent so it completely covers the section.

In order to avoid the section to get dry, we recommend using incubation chamber/plate.

# Histological sections staining procedure

1.	Deparaffinize the section in xylene (BioClear) or in a xylene substitute (BioClear New)	3 exchanges, 2 min each
2.	Rehydrate using 100% alcohol (Histanol 100)	2 exchanges, 5 and 3 min
3.	Rehydrate using 95% alcohol (Histanol 95)	2 min
4.	Rehydrate in distilled (demi) water	2 min
5.	Stain with Fuchsin Acid reagent (add ≥5 drops)	30 seconds
6.	Rinse in distilled (demi) water	until the excessive dye is washed off of the section
7.	Add Phosphomolybdic acid, 1% solution (≥5 drops)	3 min
8.	Pour the reagent off the section without rinsing	
9.	Stain using Orange G/Aniline Blue reagent (add ≥5 drops)	4-6 minutes
10.	Dehydrate using 70% alcohol (Histanol 70)	5 dips
11.	Dehydrate using 95% alcohol (Histanol 95)	5 dips
12.	Dehydrate using 100% alcohol (Histanol 100)	2 min
13.	Clear the section in xylene (BioClear) or in a xylene substitute (BioClear New)	2 exchanges, 2 min each

Immediately after clearing apply an appropriate BioMount medium for covering/mounting on the section. If BioClear xylene was used, use one of BioGnost's mounting xylene-based media (BioMount, BioMount High, BioMount M, BioMount DPX, BioMount C, or universal BioMount New). If BioClear New xylene substitute was used, the appropriate covering agent is BioMount New. Cover the section with VitroGnost cover glass.

## Result

Muscle fibers, cytoplasms, nuclei - red to pink Collagen - blue Erythrocytes - orange to red

## Note

Time periods of staining processes are not entirely standardized and they approximately correspond to clinical and laboratory practical experience. Intensity of staining depends on the period of immersion in the dye. Real staining protocol depends on personal requests and priorities.

## Preparing the sample and diagnostics

Use only appropriate instruments for collecting and preparing the samples. Process the samples with modern technology and mark them clearly. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for handling. In order to avoid mistakes, the staining procedure and diagnostics should only be conducted by authorized and qualified personnel. Use only microscope according to standards of the medical diagnostic laboratory.

# Safety at work and environmental protection

Handle the product in accordance with safety at work and environmental protection guidelines. Used solutions and out of date solutions should be disposed of as special waste in accordance with national guidelines. Chemicals used in this procedure could pose danger to human health. Tested tissue specimens are potentially infectious. Necessary safety measures for protecting human health should be taken in accordance with good laboratory practice. Act in accordance with signs and warnings notices printed on the product's label, as well as in BioGnost's material safety data sheet.

# Storing, stability and expiry date

Keep Phosphomolybdic acid, 1% solution in a tightly sealed original packaging at temperature of 15 to 25°C. Do not freeze and avoid exposing to direct sunlight. Date of manufacture and expiry date are printed on the product's label.

## Literatura

- 1. Melis, M., Carpino, F., Di Tondo, U. (1989), Tecniche in anatomia patologica, Edi Ermes, Milano.
- 2. Prophet, E.B., Mills, B., Arrington, J., Sobin, L. (1968), Laboratory methods in histotechnology, McGraw Hill, Washington D.C.
- 3. Bancroft, J.D., Gamble, M. (2002), Theory and practice of Histological Techniques, Churchill Livingstone, New York.

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