

MYCETBLUE

REAGENT FOR MYCETES STAINING AFTER CULTURE

INTENDED USE

MYCETBLUE is a reagent able to stain fungal elements for their identification after culture.

PRINCIPLE

Laboratory diagnosis of mycoses is based on direct examination and on sample culture of skin, hair or nails on different media such as Sabouraud medium. In some cases, yeasts colonies were grown on Rice-Agar-Tween medium (RAT) or Potato-Carrot-Bile medium (PCB) and colonies of dermatophytes on Borelli medium or Potato-dextrose-agar medium (P.D.A).

A microscopic observation of colonies is required for the identification of mycetes (filamentous fungi) after culture. This observation is made easier after staining of fungal elements
MYCETBLUE is a methyl blue or cotton blue based reagent which is able to stain in blue fungal structures of colonies (spores, mycelium filaments or macroconidia).

KIT CONTENT

- Vials of stain
- Package insert

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Microscope slides
- Transparent cello tape or scotch® tape (2 cm wide)
- Pasteur pipettes or loops
- Microscope
- Coverslips (22x22 mm or 22x32 mm)
- Vaccinostyles or needles
- Container for contaminated waste

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Ready-to-use reagent.

Store in the darkness at +12°C to +37°C, reagents are stable until the expiry date indicated on the box.

Do not freeze. Do not expose the reagent to strong light.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For in vitro diagnostic use.
- Only for professional use.
- Follow the instructions for use.
- In case of accidental spill of reagent clean the surface with absorbent paper, bleach and rinse with water. In case of environmental contamination with culture samples, clean with bleach and absorbent paper.
- Avoid any contact of reagent with skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Do not ingest.
- The samples, reagents as well as the contaminated materials and products, must be eliminated in a container for contaminated waste, according to the prevailing recommendations and regulations.



Xi - Irritant

R: 38-41 Irritating to skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

S: 26-39 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear eye/face protection.

TEST PROCEDURE

Many methods are available to stain fungi after culture. The following two methods are given as a rough guide.

- Flag method for filamentous fungi

- Prepare a strip of tape, about 2 cm (Coverslip 22x22 mm) or 3 cm (Coverslip 22x32 mm).
- Put one (Coverslip 22x22 mm) or two (Coverslip 22x32 mm) drops of MYCETBLUE in the center of a microscope slide
- Make a flag by sticking the edge of the strip of tape onto the end of the Pasteur pipettes or loops
- gently apply the adhesive side to the sporulating surface of a fungal colony
- Remove the tape
- apply the adhesive side of the tape in to the drop of MYCETBLUE on the microscope slide
- Put one drop of MYCETBLUE on the tape
- Lower a coverslip (22x22 mm or 22x32 mm) onto it.
- Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature and observe the slide under a microscope (objective 10 to 40)
- Observation of the preparation may be put off for up to 48-72 hours.

- Method after dissociation of colonies

- Put one (Coverslip 22x22 mm) or two (Coverslip 22x32 mm) drops of MYCETBLUE in the center of a microscope slide
- With a loop (for filamentous fungi) or a Pasteur pipette (for yeast), pick out a part of the colony to be identified with a minimum of agar
- Dissociate the piece of the colony of filamentous fungi into the stain with a vaccinostyle, a microlance or a needle
- Lower a coverslip (22x22 mm or 22x32 mm) onto the preparation.
- Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature and observe the slide under a microscope (objective 10 to 40).
- Observation of the preparation may be put off for up to 48-72 hours.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

MYCETBLUE is a reagent able to stain elements in yeast culture (chlamydospores, blastospores...) or in a filamentous fungi colony.

PERFORMANCES

The results of a study carried out on different *Candida* species treated with MYCETBLUE have shown that elements in yeast culture (chlamydospores, blastospores...) are stained in blue.

Microscopic observation of dermatophytes after culture, sample taking and staining by MYCETBLUE have shown that all fungal element such as mycelium filaments, microconidia, macroconidia or appendages such as spiral hyphae are stained in blue

BIBLIOGRAPHIE / REFERENCES

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