

## **A-108     TAYLOR'S METHOD FOR BACTERIA**

**FIXATION:** 10% Buffered Neutral Formalin (F-113).

**TECHNIQUE:** Cut paraffin sections at 6 microns.

**STAINING PROCEDURE:** Use Control Slide.

1. Deparaffinize and hydrate to distilled water.
2. Harris Hematoxylin (A-108-1), for 5-10 minutes. Wash in running distilled water 1 minute.
3. Differentiate in Acid Alcohol (A-108-6). Wash in running water 3 minutes.
4. Wash in Lithium Carbonate Solution (A-108-5), to intensify blue.  
\*\*\*From this point carry only one slide at a time.
5. Wash in running water, 5 minutes. Hucker's Crystal Violet (A-108-2), two minutes.  
Wash quickly in water.
6. Mordant in Gram's Iodine (A-108-4), 1 minute. Wash in water. Blot with filter paper moistened with water; but do not allow to dry.
7. Decolorize in Acetone: Alcohol 1:1 (A-108-7A), until no more blue comes off. Blot with filter paper moistened with Acetone: Alcohol 1:1(A-108-7A), but do not allow to dry.
8. Basic Fuchsin Working (A-108-3A), for 3 minutes.

*To prepare working solution, mix:*

<b>Basic Fuchsin Stock (A-108-3).</b>	5 ml
Distilled water.	60 ml

9. Wash in water. Blot with filter paper moistened with water, but do not allow to dry.
10. Dip in Acetone (A-108-8), until section begins to decolorize.
11. Differentiate in Picric Acid-Acetone (A-108-9), until section becomes reddish-brown-yellow (15 seconds).  
Pass quickly through Acetone-Xylene, 1:2 (A-108-10), then Acetone-Xylene, 1:3 (A-108-11).
12. Clear in Xylene, (C-120) two changes.
13. Mount with Permount (M-18).

**RESULTS:**

Gram-Positive Organisms	blue to blue-black
Gram-Negative Organisms	bright red
Nuclei	brownish red
Erythrocytes	red to yellow-green
Necrotic Tissue	yellow-green
Cytoplasm	yellow
Connective Tissue	red

**REFERENCES:**

- AFIP Manual of Histological Staining Methods, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Ed. L. Luna: New York: McGraw Hill Publications, c. 1968, p. 226.  
Clark, G.: Staining Procedures, Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., c. 1973, p. 320  
Taylor, R.D., Amer. J. Clin. Path., 46:472 (1966).

