



BoMar AntiCoag™

Intended Use

BoMar AntiCoag™ is to be used to anti-coagulate bone marrow aspirates. It is formulated to inhibit the coagulation cascade rapidly.

General Information

BoMar AntiCoag™ is intended to anti-coagulate fresh bone marrow aspirates immediately upon obtaining the specimen from the patient. BoMar AntiCoag™ is non sterile and should be used in vitro in the vessel (test tube or watch glass) into which the spicules are placed from the sterile aspiration syringe. BoMar AntiCoag™ is not to be used in the aspiration syringe. When used promptly and properly, BoMar AntiCoag™ prevents fibrin strands from forming. Such fibrin strands prevent the preparation of proper smears by trapping cellular elements of the marrow. The concentration of the anticoagulant must be formulated to anticoagulate aggressively and simultaneously to prevent lysis of erythrocytes and nucleated cells. Because slight variations of osmotic pressure will cause lysis of these delicate cells, it is critical to choose the properly formulated anticoagulant. Liberated DNA from lysed nucleated cells which interfere with the preparation of proper smears. The liberated DNA is "sticky" and behaves similarly to a spider web trapping cellular elements and fibrin strands in its vicinity. Sticky DNA inhibits smear preparation similar to that of fibrin strands. Once the bone marrow aspirate is anticoagulated adequately, numerous smears can be made by the double glass slide method or by the cover glass technique.

Packaging

Catalog #	Volume
5160	5mL x 100/cs

Procedure for Use

- 2 ml. of BoMar AntiCoag™ is placed in a watch glass or test tube into which the bone marrow aspirate is to be transferred. Using a Pasteur pipette, remove spicules selectively and make marrow smears by the double slide technique or the coverslip technique.
- Immediately upon aspiration, squirt the bone marrow aspirate into the container, (e.g., watch glass) containing the BoMar AntiCoag™ and mix immediately and thoroughly.
- After preparation of the desired number of marrow smears, place the remaining spicules in BoMar Aspirate Fix™. The bone marrow core should be placed in B-Plus™ for fixation.

- Transport the specimen to the laboratory where the bone marrow aspirate is to be concentrated and post fixed in B-Plus™. See the procedure for fixation in BoMar Aspirate Fix™ for more details.

Staining Procedure

- For staining of the air dried marrow smears, see the staining procedure for BoMar•Stain Kit™.
- For staining of the tissue sections made from marrow spicules fixed in BoMar Aspirate Fix™ and post fixed in B-Plus™, use the following staining Procedure for B-Plus™:

BBC RECOMMENDED AUTOMATED AND MANUAL HISTOLOGY STAINING PROCEDURE FOR HARRIS HEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN

*Initially deparaffinize tissue sections with BBC S1™ or Xylene

Step *	Solution	Time
1.	100% Alcohol.....	20 seconds
2.	100% Alcohol.....	20 seconds
3.	95% Alcohol.....	20 seconds
4.	95% Alcohol.....	20 seconds
5.	70% Alcohol.....	20 seconds
6.	Running H ₂ O Wash.....	30 seconds
7.	BBC Harris Hematoxylin	3-5 minutes
8.	Running H ₂ O Wash	1 minute
9.	BBC Acid Wash•Histo™	1 minute
	or BBC Acid Alcohol•Histo™	2-3 dips
10.	Running H ₂ O Wash.....	1 minute
11.	BBC Blueing Solution•Histo™	15 seconds
12.	Running H ₂ O Wash.....	1 minute
13.	70% Alcohol.....	30 seconds
14.	BBC Special Eosin I™ or II™, or Eosin Y, or Eosin Y w/ Phloxine B.....	45 seconds
15.	BBC S2•Histo™	20 seconds
16.	BBC S2•Histo™	20 seconds
17.	BBC S2•Histo™	20 seconds
18.	BBC S2•Histo™	20 seconds
19.	BBC S2•Histo™	20 seconds
20.	BBC S3™ or Xylene.....	20 seconds
21.	BBC S3™ or Xylene.....	30 seconds
22.	BBC S3™ or Xylene.....	30 seconds
23.	Mount and coverslip with Optic Mount I™ or an appropriate mounting medium.	

Note: Each of these reagents can be intermixed and used with other staining sequences and other manufacturer's reagents.