بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

140 Micro

Lab 7: Gram stain

Gram stain

((صبغة جرام))



It is used to differentiate between gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, which have distinct and consistent differences in their cell walls.

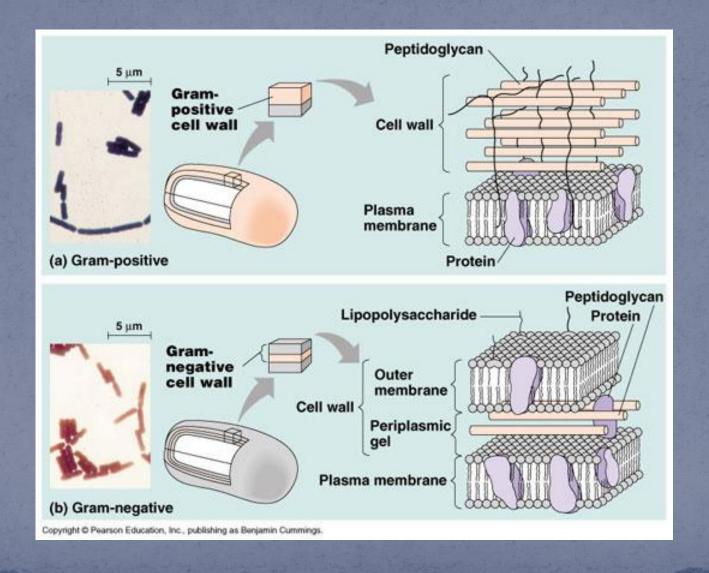
The gram stain is called a

differential stain

because it stain cell differently

based on their cell wall structure.

The cell wall structure



Gram-positive bacteria

Have a thick peptidoglycan layer surrounds the cell.

The stain gets trapped into this layer and the bacteria turned <u>purple</u>.

Gram-negative bacteria

have this perticular and that does not retain crystal violet stain.

Instead, it has which dissolved easily upon decoulorization with Alcohol.

Therefore, cells will be counterstained with safranin and turned <u>red</u>.

The material:

Cultures of : Staphylococcus aureus,
Bacillus subtilis,
E.coli

- 1. Crystal violet.
- 2. Iodine solution.
- 3. Alcohol 95%.
- 4. Safranin.
- 5. Water.



The method

Figure 8.3 Gram-stain Procedure.



(a) Crystal violet; 30 seconds



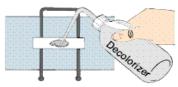
(b) Rinse for 5 seconds



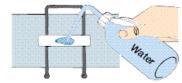
(c) Cover with Gram's iodine for 1 minute



(d) Rinse with water for 5 seconds



(e) Decolorize for 15-30 seconds



(f) Rinse with water for 5 seconds



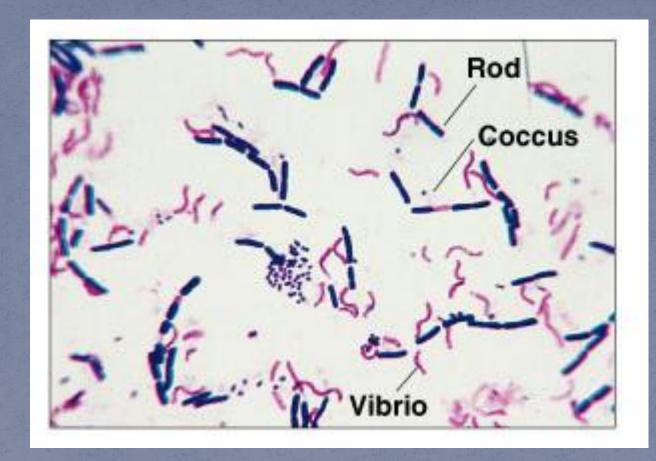
(g) Counterstain with safranin for about 60-80 seconds

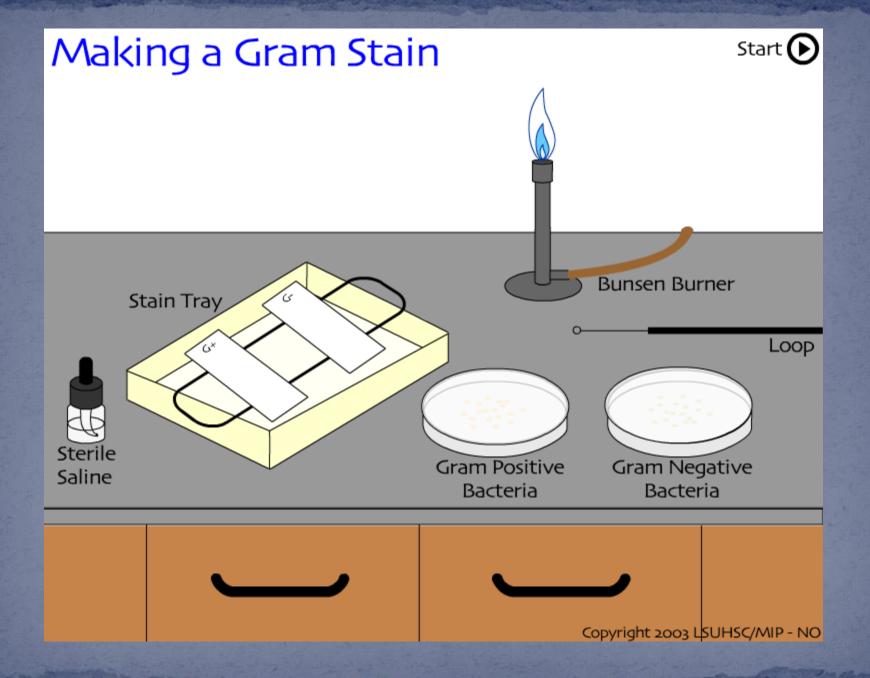


(h) Rinse for 5 seconds

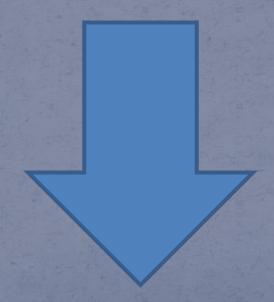


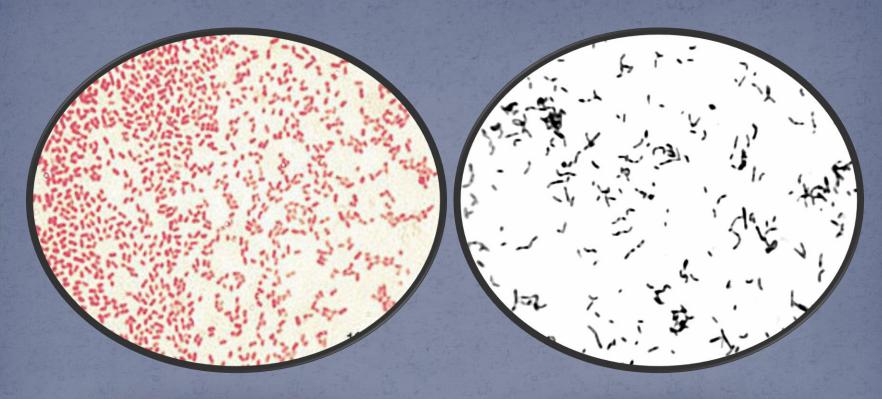
(i) Blot dry with bibulous paper





The bacteria under the microscope





Gram -ve

Gram +ve

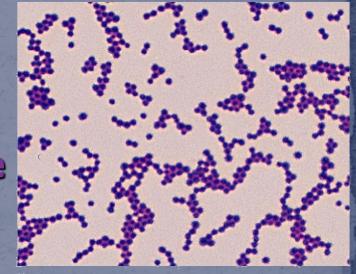
Results:

Shape: Cocci

Arrangment: irregular clusters

Colour: Violet

Gram's reaction: Gram's +ve



Name of microorganism: Staphylococci

Results:

Shape: Bacilli

Arrangment: Chains

Colour: Violet

Gram's reaction: Gram's +ve



Name of microorganism: **Bacillus**

Thank you

أشروق الشهراني