

# TM 1602 - SABOURAUD DEXTROSE AGAR W/ SOYA LECTHIN & **POLYSORBATE 80**

#### **INTENDED USE**

Used for cultivation of yeasts, molds and aciduric bacteria.

# PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar with Soya Lecithin and Polysorbate 80 is the modification of formulation described by Sabouraud for determining efficiency of sterilization of container etc. with respect to yeast moulds and aciduric

Collection of samples from areas before and after the treatment with disinfectant evaluates cleaning procedures in environmental sanitation. The presence and number of fungi is determined by the appearance of colonies on the agar surface.

## **COMPOSITION**

| Ingredients               | Gms / Ltr |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| Dextrose                  | 40.000    |  |
| Mycological peptone       | 10.000    |  |
| Lecithin                  | 0.700     |  |
| Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80) | 5.000     |  |
| Agar                      | 15.000    |  |

## **PRINCIPLE**

Mycological peptone provides nitrogenous compounds. Dextrose provides an energy source. The low pH favours fungal growth and inhibits contaminating bacteria from clinical specimens.

Some pathogenic fungi may produce infective spores which are easily dispersed in air, so examination should be carried out in safety cabinet.

Lecithin and polysorbate 80 are neutralizers reported to inactivate residual disinfectants from where the sample is collected. Lecithin neutralizes quartenery ammonium compounds and polysorbate 80 neutralizes phenolic disinfectants, hexachlorophene formalin, and with lecithin neutralizes ethanol.

#### **INSTRUCTION FOR USE**

- Dissolve 70.7 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.
- Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.
- Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.
- Mix well and dispense as desired.

## **QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS**

Appearance of Powder : Cream to yellow coloured homogeneous free flowing powder.

Appearance of prepared medium : Light amber coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.

: 5.6±0.2 pH (at 25°C)

## **INTERPRETATION**

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation.











| Microorganism               | ATCC  | Inoculum<br>(CFU/ml) | Growth   | Recovery | Incubation<br>Temperature | Incubation<br>Period |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Aspergillus<br>brasiliensis | 16404 | 10-100               | Luxuriant  | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |
| Candida albicans            | 10231 | 10-100               | Luxuriant  | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |
| Escherichia coli            | 25922 | 50-100               | Luxuriant<br>( inhibited on<br>media with<br>lower pH) | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |
| Lactobacillus<br>casei      | 9595  | 50-100               | Luxuriant  | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |
| Saccharomyces<br>cerevisiae | 9763  | 10-100               | Luxuriant  | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |
| Trichophyton<br>rubrum      | 28191 | 10-100               | Luxuriant  | >=70%    | 30°C                      | 48-72 Hours          |

# **PACKAGING:**

In pack size of 500 gm bottles.

# **STORAGE**

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.

Product Deterioration: Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

## **DISPOSAL**

After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

# **REFERENCES**

- 1. Sabouraud K., 1892, Ann. Dermatol. Syphilol, 3:1061.
- 2. Murray PR, Baren EJ, Jorgensen JH, Pfaller MA, Yolken RH (editors) 2003, Manual of clinical Microbiology, 8th ed., ASM, Washington, D.C.
- 3. Brummer; 1976 appl Environ. Microbiol 32:80.
- 4. Favero (Clairm); 1967, Biological Contamination Control Committee, a state of the ant report., Am Assoc. for contamination control.







































**NOTE:** Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices. \*For Lab Use Only Revision: 08 Nov., 2019







