

# TM 497 - YEAST GLUCOSE BEEF AGAR

### **INTENDED USE**

For cultivation of lactic Streptococci for determining growth characteristics.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

The Lactic Acid Bacteria comprise a clad of gram positve low-GC, acid tolerant, non-sporulating, non-respiring rod or cocci that are associated by their common metabolic and physiological characteristics. These bacteria produce lactic acid as the major metabolic endproduct of carbohydrate fermentation. The industrial importance of the LAB is evidenced by their generally regarded safe status, due to their ubiquitous appearance in food and their contribution to the healthy microflora of human mucosal surfaces. The genera that comprise the LAB are at its core Lactobacillus, Leuconostoc, Pediococcus, Lactococcus, and Streptococcus as well as the more peripheral Aerococcus, Teragenococcus, Vagococcus, and Weisella. Lactococci (formerly Lancefield group N streptococci) are used extensively as starter innocula in dairy fermentations, with humans estimated to consume 1018 lactococci annually. Partly due to their industrial relevance, both Lactococcus lactis subspecies (lactis and cremoris) are widely used as generic LAB models for research. Yeast Glucose Beef Agar is used for the cultivation of lactic Streptococci.

#### COMPOSITION

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Ingredients	Gms / Ltr		
Peptic digest of animal tissue	10.000		
Beef extract	10.000		
Yeast extract	3.000		
Sodium chloride	5.000		
Dextrose	5.000		
Agar	15.000		

# **PRINCIPLE**

Dextrose provides an energy source for the growth of microorganisms. Yeast extract, peptic digest of animal tissue and beef extract provide the necessary growth factors and nutrients. Sodium chloride helps to maintain osmotic balance of the cells.

# **INSTRUCTION FOR USE**

- Dissolve 48 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.
- Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely and dispense as desired.
- Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

## **QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS**

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

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

: 7.0±0.2 pH (at 25°C)

## **INTERPRETATION**

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation.













Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Streptococcus cremoris	19257	50-100	Good- luxuriant	>=50 %	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Lactobacillus lactis	8000	50-100	Good- luxuriant	>=50 %	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Streptococcus thermophilus	14485	50-100	Good- luxuriant	>=50 %	35-37°C	18-24 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. Holzapfel, WH; Wood, BJB (eds.). (1998). The genera of lactic acid bacteria, 1st ed., London Blackie Academic & Professional.
- 2. Salminen, S.; von Wright, A; and Ouwehand, AC (eds.). (2004). Lactic Acid Bacteria: Microbiological and Functional Aspects, 3rd ed., New York:
- 3. Atlas R. M, 2004, Handbook of Microbiological Media, Lawrence C. Parks (Ed.), 3rd Edition, CRC Press.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.

\*For Lab Use Only
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