TMKH 014 – STERILE SALINE 0.85%

INTENDED USE
Used as diluents.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION
Sterile Saline 0.85% is an isotonic diluents used for dilution of bacterial cells to provide a concentration suitable for microscopic observation, determination of cell numbers, analysis for genetic or metabolic properties, washing cells preparatory to study, or preparation of standardized inoculums.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Sodium chloride	8.500

PRINCIPLE
Sterile saline, 0.85% contains sodium chloride which helps to maintain cell integrity and viability in a bacterial cell suspension.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE
Inoculate the saline solution with sterile pipette to adjust the turbidity of a culture to a standard, such as a McFarland (Barium sulphate) turbidity standard. The diluted culture should be used within the time limit stated in the appropriate method or procedure.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS
Appearance of Prepared media : Colourless solution.
Sterility test : Passes the release criteria.
pH (at 25°C) : 7.0

INTERPRETATION
Viability of the organisms was established for a period of 24 hours. Cultural characteristics were observed when organisms were recovered on Tryptone Soya Agar.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Escherichia coli	25922	50 – 100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	50 – 100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	50 – 100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-24 Hours

PACKAGING:

In pack size of 100 ml X 25 and 500 ml X 6 bottles.

STORAGE

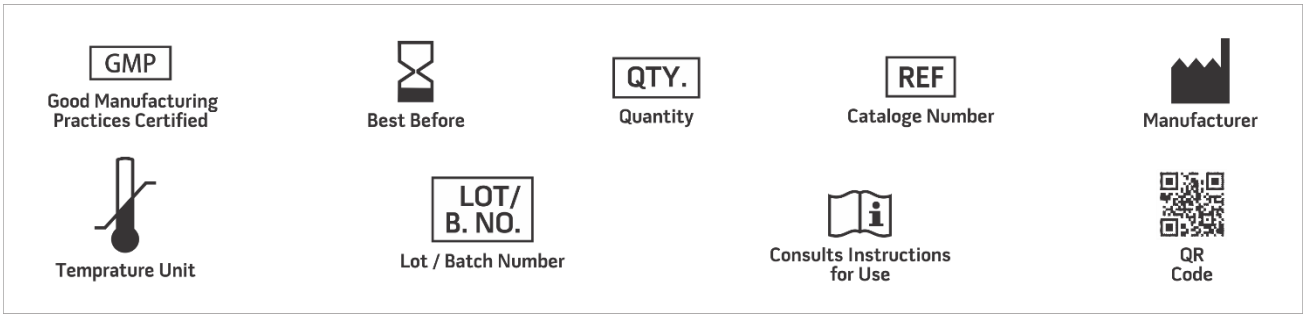
On receipt, store bottles in the dark at 10–25 °C. Avoid freezing and overheating. Do not open until ready to use. Minimize exposure to light. Bottled media stored as labeled until just prior to use may be inoculated up to the expiration date and incubated for the recommended incubation times. Allow the medium to warm to room temperature before inoculation

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

1. Koch, A.L. (with P. Gerhardt). 1994. 11.3.1, Diluents, p. 255. In P. Gerhardt (ed.), Methods for general and molecular bacteriology. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. 2006. Approved Standard: M2-A9. Performance standards for antimicrobial disk susceptibility tests. 9th ed. CLSI, Wayne, Pa.
3. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. 2006. Approved Standard: M7-A7. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically, 7th ed. CLSI, Wayne, Pa.
4. Thomson, Jr., R.B., and J.M. Miller. 2003. Specimen collection, transport, and processing: bacteriology, p. 286–330. In P.R. Murray, E.J. Baron, J.H Jorgensen, M.A. Pfaller, and R.H. Yolken (ed.), Manual of clinical microbiology, 8th ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C



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

***For Lab Use Only**

Revision: 08 Nov., 2019