

TMP 012G -SOYABEAN CASEIN DIGEST AGAR PLATE (γ- IRRADIATED) (TRIPLE PACK)

INTENDED USE

For the subculture of aerobic organisms in accordance with the harmonized method of USP/EP/BP/JP/IP.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Soyabean Casein Digest Agar, commonly known as Tryptone Soya Agar is used for the cultivation of various microorganisms and sterility testing of molds and bacteria. It is a multipurpose growth medium recommended for maintaining stock cultures, bioburden, plate counting, isolation of wide variety of microorganisms and sterility testing in pharmaceutical procedures because of its nutritional characteristics, absence of inhibitors and possibility of supplementation with several compounds. Tryptone Soya Agar conforms as per USP and European Pharmacopeia and is used in microbial limit test and antimicrobial preservative - effective test.

The media are gamma irradiated in the packaging material to assure a reduction of the microbial load potentially present in the medium, on the dishes, and on the packaging materials.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Agar	15.000
Pancreatic digest of Casein	15.000
Papaic digest of Soybean	5.000
Sodium chloride	5.000

PRINCIPLE

The combination of pancreatic digest of casein and papaic digest of soyabean makes this media nutritious by providing amino acids and long chain peptides for the growth of microorganisms. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum aseptically on the plate. Alternatively, these plates can also be used as settle plates for environmental monitoring.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance : Light yellow color medium

Quantity of Medium : 28 ±2 ml of medium in 90 mm plates.

pH (at 25°C) : 7.3± 0.2 **Dose of irradiation**: : 15-25 kGy

Sterility Check : Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.













Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Bacillus subtilis	6633	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Streptococcus pneumoniae	6305	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Micrococcus luteus	9341	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	6538	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Escherichia coli	8739	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	9027	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Salmonella typhimurium	14028	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 Hours
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	24 -72 Hours
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	20-25°C	24 -72 Hours
*Aspergillus brasiliensis	16404	10-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	30-35°C	72-120 Hours
*Aspergillus brasiliensis	16404	10-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	20-25°C	72-120 Hours

^{*}Formerly known as Aspergillus niger

PACKAGING:

Double layered packing containing 5 No. of plates with one silica gel desiccant bag packed inside it.

STORAGE

On receipt, store the plates at 15–30 °C. Avoid freezing and overheating. Do not open until ready to use. Prepared plates stored in their original sleeve wrapping until just prior to use may be inoculated up to the expiration date and incubated for recommended incubation times. Allow the medium to warm to room temperature before inoculation.

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

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

- 1. The United States Pharmacopoeia. 2009. Amended Chapters 61, 62 & 111, The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention Inc., Rockville, MD.
- 2. Directorate for the Quality of Medicines of the Council of Europe (EDQM). 2009. The European Pharmacopoeia, Amended Chapters 2.6.12, 2.6.13, 5.1.4, Council of Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France.
- 3. Japanese Pharmacopoeia. 2008. Society of Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Amended Chapters 35.1, 35.2,7. The Minister of Health, Labor, and Welfare.
- 4. Indian Pharmacopoeia. 2010. Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, India.
- 5. MacFaddin, J.F. 1985. Media for isolation-cultivation-identification-maintenance of medical bacteria, vol. I. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore.
- 6. Baron, E.J., L.R. Peterson, and S.M. Finegold. 1994. Bailey & Scott's diagnostic microbiology, 9th ed.Mosby-Year Book, Inc., St. Louis.
- 7. Chapin, K.C., and P.R. Murray. 1999. Media, p. 1687-1707. In P.R. Murray, E.J. Baron, M.A. Pfaller, F.C. Tenover, and R.H. Yolken (ed.), Manual of clinical microbiology, 7th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C
- 8. Clesceri, L.S., A.E. Greenberg, and A.D. Eaton (ed.). 1998. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater, 20th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 9. Downes, F.P. and K. Ito. (ed.). 2001. Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods, 4th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 10. ISO 11137-1: 2006 + Amd 1:2013.Sterilization of health care products Radiation Part 1: Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices.
- 11. ISO 11137-2:2013. Sterilization of health care products -- Radiation -- Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose.













PRODUCT DATA SHEET

























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

*For Lab Use Only

Revision: 24th March. 2022







