

TMT 032- TRYPTONE BROTH W/ 10% NACL

INTENDED USE

Recommended for enumeration of Staphylococcus aureus.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Staphylococcal food poisoning ranks as one of the most prevalent causes of gastroenteritis worldwide. Staphylococci ferment glucose to produce acid from glucose. Tryptone Soya Broth with 10% sodium chloride and 1% sodium pyruvate is used for enumeration of Staphylococcus aureus in dairy products and is recommended for enumeration by MPN technique.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr	
Sodium chloride	100.000	
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	17.000	
Sodium pyruvate	10.000	
Papaic digest of soyabean meal	3.000	
Dextrose	2.500	
Dipotassium phosphate	2.500	

PRINCIPLE

Casein enzymic hydrolysate and papaic digest of soyabean meal provide essential nutrients. Dextrose serves as an energy source. Sodium pyruvate protects injured cells, helps recovery and also enhances growth of *S. aureus*. Many other bacteria except staphylococci are inhibited by 10% sodium chloride.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Inoculate the sample and Incubate at specified temperature and time.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATION

Appearance of prepared medium: Colorless clear solution.Quantity of Medium: 10 ml of medium in tubes.

pH (at 25°C) : 7.3 ± 0.2

Sterility Check : Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Staphylococcus aureus	6538	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Bacillus subtilis	6633	≥ 1000	Inhibited	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Escherichia coli	8739	≥ 1000	Inhibited	35-37°C	18-48 Hours









PACKAGING:

Pack of 25 Ready-To-Use Liquid Medium tubes containing 10 ml in each tube.

STORAGE

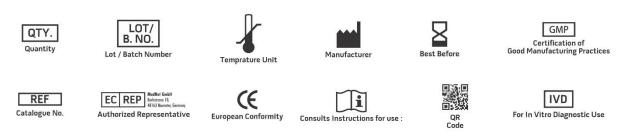
On receipt, store tubes in the dark at 10-25°C. Avoid freezing and overheating. Do not open until ready to use. Minimize exposure to light. Tubed media stored as labeled until just prior to use may be inoculated up to the expiration date and incubated for the recommended incubation times. Allow the medium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

DISPOSAL

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques.

REFERENCES

- The United States Pharmacopoeia. Amended Chapters 61, 62 & 111, The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention Inc., Rockville, MD. (2009).
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- Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Society of Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Amended Chapters 35.1, 35.2, 7. The Minister of Health, Labor, and Welfare. (2008).
- 4. Rappaport, F., N. Konforti, and B. Navon. A new enrichment medium for certain salmonellae. J. Clin. Pathol. 9:261-266. (1956).
- Vassiliadis, P., D. Trichopoulos, A. Kalandidi, and E. Xirouchaki. Isolation of salmonellae from sewage with a new procedure of enrichment. J. Appl. Bacteriol. 44:233-239. (1978).
- VanSchothorst, M. and A. M. Renaud. J. Appl. Bact. 54:209-215. (1983). 6.
- McGibbon, L., E. Quail, and C. R. Fricker. Inter. J. Food Microbiol. 1:171-177. (1984).



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

*For Lab Use Only

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