CM 22330 – PHOSPHATE BUFFER pH 7.0

INTENDED USE
Used as a diluent.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION
ThePhosphate specifiedfor usein diluting test samples. Phosphate buffer pH 7.0 still is specified for use in diluting water samples, dairy products and foods in standard microbiological methods. The phosphate buffer is required for the antibiotic preparation used in antibiotic assay. It is used in preparation of dilutions.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Sodium Carbonate	7.780
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	26.220

PRINCIPLE
Phosphatebuffer is used in the preparation of dilution blanks for use in microbiological testing rather than unbuffered water in order to standardize this potential variable due to the wide variation in pH of purification water from multiple sources Sodium carbonate is pH regulator.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of preparedmedium : Colorless, clear solution
pH (at 25°C) : 7.0 ± 0.2
Sterility Check : Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION
Cultural characteristics observed after incubate organisms for up to 5 days at 30-35°C (incubate A. brasiliensis and c albicans at 20-25 °C for up to 5 days)

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Bacillus subtilis	6633	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	24-48 Hours
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	9027	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	24-48 Hours

Escherichia coli	8739	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	24-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	6538	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	24-48 Hours
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	20-25 °C	<=5 Days
Aspergillus brasiliensis	16404	50-100	Luxuriant	20-25 °C	<=5 Days

PACKAGING:

Inpacksizeof100 ml X 25 bottles.

STORAGE

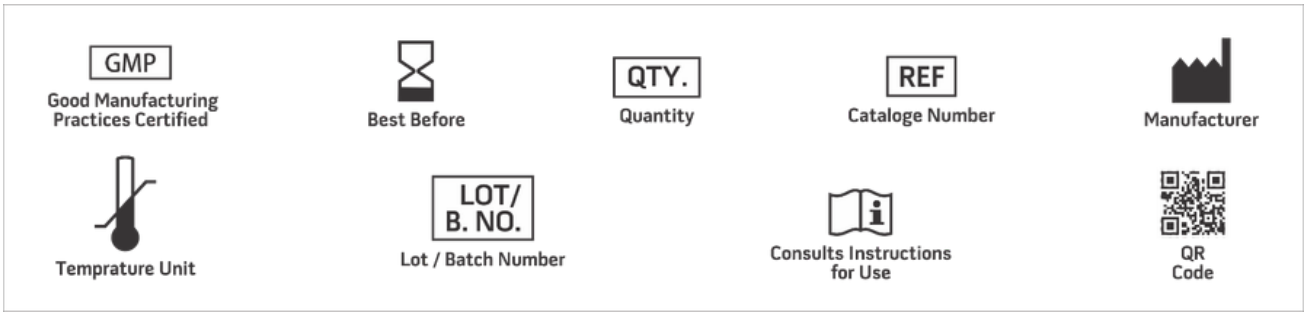
Onreceipt, store tubes in the dark at 10-25°C. Avoid freezing and overheating. Do not open until ready to use. Minimize exposure to light.

DISPOSAL

Usermustensure 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

1. Food andDrug Administration, 1969, Procedure for Examination of Tropical Drugs and Cosmetics.
2. The United States Pharmacopoeia, 2011. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention. Rockville, MD.
3. MacFaddin J., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.



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

*For LabUse Only