

CM 22571 - SABOURAUD CHLORAMPHENICOL AGAR PLATE (γ- IRRADIATED)

INTENDED USE

For selective cultivation of yeasts and molds.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Sabouraud Chloramphenicol Agar is used for the propagation of yeast and molds, particularly the parasitic fungi concerned with skin and scalp lesions. Sabouraud Chloramphenicol Agar was formulated by Scientist "Sabouraud". The medium is often used with antibiotics such as Chloramphenicol for the isolation of pathogenic fungi from materials containing large numbers of fungi or bacteria.

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
Dextrose	40.000
Agar	15.000
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	5.000
Peptic digest of animal tissue	5.000
Chloramphenicol	0.050

PRINCIPLE

The medium contains casein enzymic hydrolysate and peptic digest of animal tissue which provides nitrogen, vitamins, minerals, amino acids and growth factors. Dextrose serves as the energy and carbon source for fungi. Chloramphenicol inhibits a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria which makes the medium selective for fungi. Agar is a solidifying agent.

The low pH favors fungal growth and inhibits contaminating bacteria from clinical specimens. For isolation of fungi from contaminated specimens, a selective medium should be inoculated simultaneously.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

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

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance	:	Light amber colour, clear to slightly opalescent gel.
Quantity of Medium	:	25ml of medium in 90mm plates.
pH (at 25°C)	:	5.6 ± 0.2
Dose of irradiation:	:	15.0-25.0 kGy
Sterility Check	:	Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.



Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
# <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	16401	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	20-25°C	48-72 hours
<i>Candida albicans</i>	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	20-25°C	48-72 hours
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	11161	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	20-25°C	48-72 hours
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>	10101	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	20-25°C	7 days
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	≥ 1000	Inhibited	0%	20-25°C	48-72 hours
<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	334	≥ 1000	Inhibited	0%	20-25°C	48-72 hours

Formerly known as *Aspergillus niger*

PACKAGING:

Doublelayeredpacking 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.

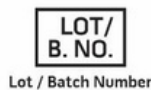
Product Deterioration: Do not use plates if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying, cracking or other signs of deterioration.

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

1. Sabouraud R., Ann. Dermatol. Syphil. 3: 1061. (1892).
2. Davidson and Dowding, Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol. 26:660. (1932).
3. Davidson, Dowding and Buller. Can. J. Res. 6:1. (1932).
4. Frank L. S., Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol., 26: 457. (1932).
5. Lorian (Ed.), 1980, Antibiotics In Laboratory Medicine, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.
6. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Jorgensen J. H. and Tenover F. C., (Ed.), Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 8th Ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C (2003).



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

