

## CM 22612 – SOYABEAN CASEIN DIGEST AGAR PLATE W/ LTHTH (g-irradiated) (Triple Pack)

### INTENDED USE

For determining the efficiency of sanitization of containers, equipment surfaces etc and for enumeration of organisms from water insoluble & fatty products containing antimicrobial or preservatives.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

SOYACASEIN DIGEST AGAR, commonly known as Tryptone Soya Agar is a multipurpose growth medium which supports the growth of a wide variety of microorganisms. Because of the nutritional characteristics, absence of inhibitors and possibility of supplementation with several compounds, this medium is recommended for isolation of wide variety of microorganisms, maintenance of stock cultures and for the preparation of vaccines. Tryptone Soya Agar conforms as per USP and is used in microbial limit test and antimicrobial preservative - effective test. The formulation of the basic medium (Soybean-Casein Digest Agar) is prepared according to the recommendations of the current European, Japanese and United States Pharmacopoeia (EP, 2.6.12.; JP, 4.05 and USP, 61) and supplemented with neutralizers.

### COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Tryptone	15.000
Agar	15.000
Soya peptone	5.000
Sodium Chloride	5.000
Histidine	0.500
Polysorbate 80(Tween80)	5.000
Lecithin	0.700
Sodium thiosulphate	0.500

### PRINCIPLE

The combination of Pancreatic digest of casein and papaic digest of soyabean meal makes this media nutritious by providing amino acids and long chain peptides for the growth of microorganisms. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance. Lecithin, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80) and thiosulphate act as neutralizing agents reported to neutralize the activity of antimicrobial agents. Lecithin and polysorbate 80 neutralizes quaternary ammonium compounds and parahydroxy benzoates. Sodium thiosulphate neutralizes mercurial, halogens, aldehydes etc. Histidine acts as a reducing agent.

### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

The plates are opened, and the agar surface is pressed on the dry surface to be tested for some seconds with a steady pressure. Afterwards the plates are closed and transferred to an incubator. To protect the plates from secondary contamination during transport and incubation outside of the cleanroom zone, sterile transport bags may be used. Residues of culture medium should be removed from the surface after sampling.



### QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance	:	Light Amber colored medium
Quantity of Medium	:	15-18ml of medium in 55mm plates.
pH (at 25°C)	:	7.3± 0.2
Sterility Check	:	Passes release criteria
Dose of irradiation	:	10-25 kGy

### INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation at 35 - 37°C for 18 - 24 hours for bacteria and for 20-25°C ≤ 5 days for fungus.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Growth with Disinfectant*
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	fair-good
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	50-100	Luxuriant	fair-good
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	50-100	Luxuriant	fair-good
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Luxuriant	fair-good

### PACKAGING:

Triplelayeredpacking containing 5 numbers of plates with one silica gel desiccant bag packed inside it.

### STORAGE

Onreceipt, 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

- King, Ward and Raney, 1954, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 44:301.
- Lowbury, 1951, J. Clin. Pathol., 4:66.
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- Brown and Lowbury, 1965, J. Clin. Pathol., 18:752.
- Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Jorgensen J. H. and Tenover F. C., (Ed.), 2003, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 8th Ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- USFDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 2005, 18th Ed., AOAC, Washington, DC.
- Forbes B. A., Sahm A. S. and Weissfeld D. F., Bailey & Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 10th Ed., 1998, Mosby, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
- Williams, (Ed.), 2005, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 19th Ed., AOAC, Washington, D.C.



**QTY.**  
Quantity

**LOT/  
B. NO.**  
Lot / Batch Number

  
Temperature Unit

  
Manufacturer

  
Best Before

**GMP**  
Certification of  
Good Manufacturing Practices

**REF**  
Catalogue No.

**EC REP** MedNet GmbH  
Balkstrasse 10,  
48153 Bielefeld, Germany  
Authorized Representative

  
European Conformity

  
QR  
Code

  
Consults Instructions for use :

**IVD**  
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

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

\*ForLabUse Only

