

CM 20,080 – ANDRADE PEPTONE WATER (VEG.)

INTENDED USE

Abasal medium to study fermentation reactions by adding carbohydrates.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

These media contain Veg peptone or/and Veg extract No.1 of vegetable source in place of Peptic digest of animal tissue and Meat extract which makes the medium free of BSE/TSE risks associated with animal based peptone. Andrade Veg Peptone Water is used for studying the various carbohydrate fermentation patterns of different organisms. The Andrade indicator changes colour from yellow to pink as the pH decreases. The medium is pink when hot but becomes straw coloured on cooling. Test carbohydrate solutions should be sterilized separately and aseptically added to sterile Andrade Veg Peptone Water. The biochemical identification of organisms capable of growing in this medium is made by various sugar fermentation results. Use fresh cultures of organisms only which have been presumptively identified by gram staining and colony morphology. For final identification further biochemical tests are required.

COMPOSITION

| Ingredients | Gms / Ltr |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Veg Peptone | 10.000 |
| Sodium chloride | 5.000 |
| Andrade indicator | 0.100 |

PRINCIPLE

Veg peptone like the peptone used in conventional medium is free from fermentable carbohydrates and the medium is also free from nitrates which may interfere with gas production. Andrade indicator is a solution of acid fuchsin which when titrated with sodium hydroxide; changes colour from pink to yellow.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Dissolve 15.1 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water.

Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely and dispense in test tubes containing inverted Durhams tubes. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Cool to room temperature and aseptically add sterile stock solution of carbohydrate to a final concentration of 0.5% to 1.0% (w/v).

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder : Light yellow coloured with pink tinge, homogeneous, free flowing powder.
 Appearance of prepared medium : Light pink coloured, clear solution without any precipitate.
 pH (at 25°C) : 7.4±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

| Microorganism | ATCC | Inoculum (CFU/ml) | Growth | Acid in absence of dextrose | Acid with added dextrose | Incubation Temperature | Incubation Period |
|---------------|------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
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|------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------------|---|---------|-------------|
| Escherichia coli | 25922 | 50-100 | Luxuriant | Negative reaction | Positive reaction, colour changes to pink red | 35-37°C | 18-24 Hours |
| Salmonella Typhi | 6539 | 50-100 | Luxuriant | Negative reaction | Positive reaction, colour changes to pink red | 35-37°C | 18-24 Hours |
| Shigella sonnei | 25931 | 50-100 | Luxuriant | Negative reaction | Positive reaction, colour changes to pink red | 35-37°C | 18-24 Hours |

PACKAGING:

Inpacksizeof100 gm and 500 gm bottles.

STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.







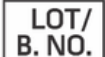


Product Deterioration: Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

1. Cowan S.T. and Steel K.J., 1974, Manual of Identification of Medical Bacteria, 2nd ed., Cambridge United Press.
2. MacFaddin J.F., 1985 (ed), Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.
3. Finegold S.M. and Baron E.J., 1986, Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology, 7th ed., The C.V. Mosby Co., St. Louis.
4. Murray PR, Baron, Pfaller, Tenover and Tenover (Eds.)2003, In Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th ed., ASM, Washington, D.C.

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|  GMP Good Manufacturing Practices Certified |  Best Before |  QTY. Quantity |  REF Catalogue Number |  Manufacturer |
|  Temperature Unit |  LOT/ B. NO. Lot / Batch Number |  Consults Instructions for Use |  QR Code | |

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

*For Lab Use Only

