CM 20299 – BRILLIANT GREEN AGAR MEDIUM 16. (as per IP)

INTENDED USE

For selective isolation of Salmonellae other than Salmonella Typhi from faeces, foods, Dairy products etc.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Brilliant Green Agar medium is recommended as a primary plating medium for isolation of Salmonella species was first described by Kristensen et al as medium for differentiation of paratyphoid B from other Gram negative enteric bacteria. Kauffmann further modified it for isolation of Salmonella from stool samples. Brilliant green agar is also recommended by APHA FDA and is in accordance with Indian Pharmacopoeia. This medium is employed in testing clinical specimens. Heavy inocula and heavily contaminated samples can be analyzed due to the outstanding selectivity of this medium. Brilliant Green Agar medium is used in the microbial limits test and with novobiocin for testing food and pharmaceutical products.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Peptone	10.000
Yeast extract	3.000
Lactose	10.000
Sucrose	10.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Phenol red	0.080
Brilliant green	0.0125
Agar	12.000

PRINCIPLE

Peptone andyeast extract makes the medium highly nutritious and supplies amino acids and long chains of peptides. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium. Lactose and sucrose are the fermentable carbohydrate sources. Phenol red serves as an acid base indicator giving yellow colour to lactose and or sucrose fermenting bacteria. This medium also contains brilliant green, which inhibits growth of majority of Gram-negative and Gram-positive, bacteria. Salmonella typhi, Shigella species, Escherichia coli, Proteus species, Pseudomonas species, Staphylococcus aureus are mostly inhibited. Being highly selective, it is recommended that this medium should be used along with a less inhibitory medium to increase the chances of recovery. Cultures are enriched in Selenite F-Broth or Tetrathionate Bile Brilliant green broth and plated on atleast two of the following selective media Brilliant Green Agar, Bismuth Sulphite Agar, Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate Agar and Deoxycholate Citrate Agar. Salmonella typhi and Shigella species may not grow on this medium, moreover Proteus, Pseudomonas and Citrobacter species may mimic enteric pathogens.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Dissolve 50.09 gramsin 1000 ml distilled water.
Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.
Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi (121°C) for 15 minutes or as per validated cycle.
AVOID OVERHEATING. Cool to 50°C.
Mix well before pouring into sterile Petri plates.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder : Light yellow to light pink homogeneous free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium : Greenish brown coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.
pH (at 25°C) : 6.9±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Color of the colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Salmonella Typhimurium	14028	50 -100	Good-luxuriant	>=50 %	Pinkish white	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Salmonella Enteritidis	13076	50 -100	Luxuriant	>=50 %	Pinkish white	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Salmonella Typhi	6539	50 -100	Fair-good	30 -40 %	Reddish pink	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50 -100	None-poor	0 -10 %	Yellowish green	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Escherichia coli	8739	50 -100	None-poor	0 -10 %	Yellowish green	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	>=10^3	Inhibited	0%	-	30-35°C	24-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	6538	>=10^3	Inhibited	0%	-	30-35°C	24-48 Hours

PACKAGING:
Inpacksizeof100 gm and 500 gm bottles.

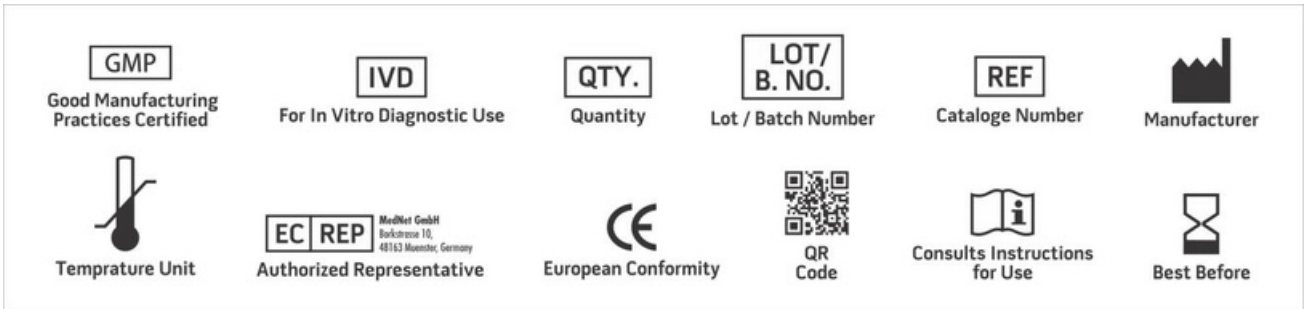
STORAGE
Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label 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. StandardMethods for the Microbiological Examination of Dairy Products, 1995, 19th Ed, APHA, Washington, D.C.
2. Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 8th Edition, Revision A, 1998. AOAC, Washington D.C.
3. The Indian Pharmacopoeia 1985, Goverment of India , Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
4. Kristensen M., Lester V, and Jurgens A., 1925, Brit.J.Exp. Pathol.,6:291.
5. Kauffman F., 1935, Seit F. Hyg. 177:26
6.Downes F P and Ito K. (Eds.), 2001, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 4th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.



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

*For LabUse Only