

CM 20958 – LETHEEN BROTH W/ TRITON X-100

INTENDED USE

For testing microbial contamination in cosmetic products.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

In the early 40s, Weber and Black recommended the use of lecithin and polysorbates to neutralize the antimicrobial action of the quaternary ammonium compounds. In 1965, the methodology was accepted by AOAC for the antimicrobial assays and extended their use to all the cationic detergents. In 1978, the FDA incorporated it as pre-enrichment medium for every microbial examination of cosmetics. There are great chances of altering the chemical composition of cosmetics by the metabolism of organisms thereby spoiling and causing harm to the users. Direct colony counts and enrichment culturing are the methods of choice for isolating microorganisms from cosmetic products. The word Letheen represents a combination of lecithin and polysorbate (tween) 80.

Letheen Broth with Triton X-100 is recommended for luxuriant growth of most organisms for detection of yeast and moulds. Triton X-100 is non-ionic and disperses microorganisms making counting easier.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Peptone	10.000
Beef extract	5.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Lecithin	0.700
Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80)	5.000
Triton X-100	1.000

PRINCIPLE

This medium consists of Peptone, Beef extract which provide nitrogenous nutrients, carbon compounds and trace elements to the microorganisms. Incorporation of lecithin and polysorbate 80 to the medium enables the recovery of bacteria from materials containing residues of disinfectant compounds or preservatives used in cosmetics. Polysorbate 80 is added to nullify phenolic compounds, hexachlorophene, formalin and along with lecithin neutralizes ethyl alcohol. Lecithin also neutralizes quaternary ammonium compounds present in the cosmetics. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance of the medium. Triton X-100 acts as a surfactant. Cosmetics contain preservatives and they should be at least partially inactivated during the plating and this medium helps in dilution as well as neutralizing.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Dissolve 26.70 grams in 1000 ml purified/distilled water.

Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely.

Dispense into tubes or flasks as desired and Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder	: Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium	: Yellow coloured clear solution in tubes.
pH (at 25°C)	: 7.0 ± 0.2

INTERPRETATION



Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus	6538	50-100	Luxuriant	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus	25923	50-100	Good- luxuriant	35-37°C	18-48 Hours

PACKAGING:

Inpacksizeof500 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

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

REFERENCES

1. Dunningan A. P., 1968, Drug Cosmet. Ind., 102:43.
2. Favero (Chm.), 1967, A State of the Art Report, Biological Contamination Control Committee, American Association for Contamination Control.
3. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
4. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
5. Smart R. and Spooner D. F., 1972, J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem., 23:721.
6. Weber and Black, 1948, Soap Sanitary Chem., 24:134-139
7. Wilson L. A. and Ahearn D. G., 1977, Am. J. Ophthalmol., 84:112.

 Good Manufacturing Practices Certified	 Best Before	 Quantity	 Catalogue Number	 Manufacturer
 Temperature Unit	 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

