

CM 21588 - SELENITE BROTH (SELENITE F BROTH) (DOUBLE PACK)

INTENDED USE

Asenrichmentmedia for the isolation of Salmonellae from faeces, urine or other pathological materials.

PRODUCTSUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Klett first demonstrated the selective inhibitory effects of selenite and Guth used it to isolate Salmonella Typhi. Leifson fully investigated selenite and formulated the media. Enrichment media are routinely employed for detection of pathogens in faecal specimens as the pathogens are present in a very small number in the intestinal flora. Selenite Broth is useful for detecting Salmonella in the non-acute stages of illness when organisms occur in the faeces in low numbers and for epidemiological studies to enhance the detection of low number of organisms from asymptomatic or convalescent patients.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Part I	
Tryptone	5.000
Lactose	4.000
Sodium phosphate	10.000
Part II	
Sodium hydrogen selenite	4.000

PRINCIPLE

Tryptone provides nitrogenous substances. Lactose maintains the pH of medium. Selenite is reduced by bacterial growth and alkali is produced. An increase in pH lessens the toxicity of the selenite and results in overgrowth of other bacteria. The acid produced by bacteria due to lactose fermentation serves to maintain a neutral pH. Sodium phosphate maintains a stable pH and also lessens the toxicity of selenite. Enriched broth is subcultured on differential plating media such as Bismuth Sulphite Agar, Brilliant Green Agar, XLD Agar etc. Do not incubate the broth longer than 24 hours as inhibitory effect of selenite decreases after 6 - 12 hours of incubation.

INSTRUCTIONFOR USE

Dissolve 4.0 grams of Part II in 1000 ml distilled water. Add 19.0 grams of Part I.

Mix well. Warm to dissolve the medium completely.

Distribute in sterile test tubes. Sterilize in a boiling water bath or free flowing steam for 10 minutes. Do not autoclave. Excessive heating is detrimental.

Discard the prepared medium if large amount of selenite is reduced (indicated by red precipitate at the bottom of tube/bottle).

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder	: Part I: White to light yellow homogeneous free flowing powder. Part II: White to cream crystalline powder.
Appearance of prepared medium	: Cream to yellow coloured clear solution without any precipitate.
pH (at 25°C)	: 7.0±0.2



INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed when subcultured on MacConkey Agar after an incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Color of the colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Escherichia coli	8739	50-100	None to poor (no increase in numbers)	Pink with bile precipitate	35-37°C	18-24Hours
Salmonella Typhimurium	14028	50-100	Good-luxuriant	colourless	35-37°C	18-24Hours
Escherichia coli	9002	50-100	None to poor (no increase in numbers)	Pink with bile precipitate	35-37°C	18-24Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	None to poor (no increase in numbers)	Pink with bile precipitate	35-37°C	18-24Hours
Salmonella Typhi	6539	50-100	Good-luxuriant	Colourless	35-37°C	18-24Hours
Salmonella Choleraesuis	12011	50-100	Good-luxuriant	Colourless	35-37°C	18-24Hours

PACKAGING:

In pack size of 100 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

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

REFERENCES

1. Chattopadhyay W. and Pilford J. N., 1976, Med. Lab. Sci., 33:191
2. Guth F., 1926, Zbl. Bakt. I. Orig., 77:487.

