

**TECHNICAL SHEET**

<b>B062</b>	<b>TRYPTOSE CYCLOSERINE AZIDE AGAR BASE</b>				
<b>Formula</b>					
<b>Ingredients :</b>		<b>gms/lit.</b>			
Tryptose		15.00			
Papaic digest of soyabean meal		5.00			
Meat extract		5.00			
Yeast extract		5.00			
Glucose		2.00			
Disodium disulphite		0.50			
Ferric ammonium citrate		0.50			
Sodium azide		0.05			
Agar		14.00			
Final pH (at 25°C) : 7.4 ± 0.2					
<b>Directions :</b>					
Suspend 23.52 grams in 500 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 50°C and aseptically add 1.5 ml rehydrated contents of 1 vial of T.S.C. Supplement (BF091) for 500 ml medium. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.					
<b>Principle :</b>					
Tryptose, papaic digest of soyabean meal, meat extract and yeast extract provide essential nitrogenous compounds and vitamins needed for the growth of anaerobes. Glucose serves as carbon source. Disodium disulphite is reduced to hydrogen sulphide which combines with ferric ions of ferric salts to produce the insoluble black precipitate of ferrous sulphide. D-Cycloserine (BF091) and sodium azide inhibit a number of organisms including Bacillus species, enteric bacilli, Proteus, Pseudomonas and most of the cocci. Some anaerobes reduce sulphite to hydrogen sulphide (H <sub>2</sub> S) which is indicated by blackening of the colonies due to presence of ferric ammonium citrate.					
<b>QC Tests - (I) Dehydrated Medium</b>					
Colour :		Cream to brownish yellow			
Appearance :		Homogeneous Free Flowing powder			
<b>(II) Rehydrated medium</b>					
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :		7.4 ± 0.2			
Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :		Yellow to amber			
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :		clear to slightly opalescent gel			
<b>(III) Q.C. Test Microbiological</b>					
Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours with added T.S.C. Supplement (BF091).					
MICROORGANISM (ATCC )		GROWTH		COLOUR OF COLONY	
Clostridium perfringens (12924)		Good		Black	
Clostridium sporogenes (11437)		Good		Black	
Escherichia coli (25922)		inhibited		--	
Staphylococcus aureus (25923)		inhibited		--	
<b>Precautions :</b>		1. For Laboratory Use.			
		2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing of infectious materials.			
		3. Sodium azide has a tendency to form explosive metal azides with plumbing materials. It is advisable to use enough water to flush off the disposables.			
<b>Limitations :</b>		1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium.			
<b>Use :</b>		It is recommended for enumeration of sulphite reducing anaerobes essentially Clostridia .			
<b>Storage :</b>		Dehydrated medium-below 30°C Prepared medium- Between 2 to 8°C.			
<b>Packing :</b>		500 gm. bottle			
<b>Product profile:</b>		Reconstitution		Quantity on Preparation (500g)	
<b>B062</b>		47.05 g/l		10.626 L	
		pH (25°C)		Supplement	
		7.4 ± 0.2		T.S.C. Supplement (BF091).	
				Sterilization	
				121°C/15 min.	

Refer disclaimer Overleaf

**Disclaimer:**

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related BIOMARKLABORATORIES publications.

The information contained in this publication is based on our in-house studies and market performance and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. BIOMARK LABORATORIES reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.