BIOMARK Laboratories-INDIA

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TECHNICAL SHEET

Dispense into tubes & sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Principle: Casein enzymic hydrolysate is a good substrate for indole production because of its high tryptophan content. Certain organisms breakdown the amino-acid tryptophan with the help of enzymes that mediate the production of indole by hydrolytic activity. The indole produced can be detected by either Kovac's or Ehrlich's reagent. Indole combines with the aldehyde present in the above reagent to give red colour in the alcohol layer. The alcohol layer extracts and concentrates the red colour complex. QC Tests - (I)Dehydrated Medium Colour: Cream to yellow Appearance: Homogeneous Free Flowing powder (II)Rehydrated medium pH (post autoclaving/heating): Colour (post autoclaving/heating): Clarity (post autoclaving/heating): NECHONIC (III)Q.C. Test Microbiological Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours. Add 0.2 0.3ml of Kovac's Indole Reagent(BA068) to each tube after incubation. MICROORGANISM (ATCC) INDOLE REACTION Escherichia coli (25922) positive reaction, red ring at the interface of the medium leading infectious materials. In For Laboratory Use. 2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing infectious materials. Limitations: 1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium. Organization for Standar	B1411 TRYPTONE WATER							
Casein enzymic hydrolysate 20.00 5.00								
Sodium chloride 5.00	Ingredients:			gms/lit.				
Final pH (at 25°C): 7.5 ± 0.2 Directions: Suspend 25 gms in 1000 ml. distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completel Dispense into tubes & sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Principle: Casein enzymic hydrolysate is a good substrate for indole production because of its high tryptophan content. Certain organisms breakdown the amino-acid tryptophan with the help of enzymes that mediate the production of indole by hydrolytic activity. The indole produced can be detected by either Kovac's or Ehrlich's reagent. Indole combines with the aldehyde present in the above reagent to give red colour in the alcohol layer. The alcohol layer extracts and concentrates the red colour complex. QC Tests - (I)Dehydrated Medium Colour: Appearance: Homogeneous Free Flowing powder (II)Rehydrated medium pH (post autoclaving/heating): Clear (II)Q.C. Test Microbiological Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours. Add 0.2 0.3ml of Kovac's Indole Reagent(BA068) to each tube after incubation. MICROORGANISM (ATCC) INDOLE REACTION Escherichia coli (25922) positive reaction, red ring at the interface of the medium engative reaction, no colour development / cloudy ring Klebsiella pneumoniae (13883) negative reaction, no colour development / cloudy ring Klebsiella pneumoniae (13883) Precautions: 1. For Laboratory Use. 2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing infectious materials. Limitations: 1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium. Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1990, Draft ISO/DIS 7251:1993.	Casein enzymic hydrolysate							
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	Storage :	Dehydrated medium- below 30°C Prepared medium- Between 2 to 8°C.						
		500 gm. bottle						
Product profile: Reconstitution Quantity on pH (25°C) Supplement Sterilization	Product profile:	Reconstitution Quantity on		on	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization	
Preparation			Preparation	on				
(500g)								
B1411 25g/L 20.0 L 7.5 <u>+</u> 0.2 NIL 121°C /15 min	B1411	25g/L	20.	0 L	7.5 <u>+</u> 0.2	NIL	121°C /15 min.	