TECHNICAL SHEET

B1447	**SLANETZ BARTLEY AGAR**
Formula	
Ingredients :	**gms/lit.**
Tryptose	20.00
Yeast extract	5.00
Dextrose	2.00
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	4.00
Sodium azide	0.40
2,3,5-Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride	0.10
Agar	15.00
Final pH (at 25°C) :	7.2 ± 0.2

Directions :

Suspend 46.5 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE OR OVERHEAT. Excessive heating is detrimental. Cool to 45-50°C. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.
WARNING: 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.

Principle :

Tryptose and yeast extract are the source of essential nutrition. Dextrose is the source of carbohydrates. Phosphates act as buffer. The medium is highly selective for Enterococci, Sodium azide has inhibitory effect on gram – negative organisms. Triphenyl Tetrazolium chloride is reduced to the insoluble formazan inside the bacterial cell forming red coloured colonies. Agar is the solidifying agent.

QC Tests – (I)Dehydrated Medium	
Colour :	Cream to yellow
Appearance :	Homogeneous Free Flowing powder
(II)Rehydrated medium	
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :	7.2 ± 0.2
Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :	Light yellow
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :	Clear to slightly opalescent
(III)Q.C. Test Microbiological	

Cultural characteristics observed after 44 – 48 hrs. at 44-45°C.

MICROORGANISM (ATCC)	GROWTH	COLOUR OF COLONY
Enterococcus faecalis (29212)	Good-Luxuriant	Red or maroon
Enterococcus faecalis (19433)	Good-Luxuriant	Red or maroon
Enterococcus faecalis WDCM 00176	Good-Luxuriant	Red or maroon
Enterococcus faecium (6057)	Good-Luxuriant	Red or maroon
Enterococcus faecium WDCM 00178	Good-Luxuriant	Red or maroon
Escherichia coli (25922)	Inhibited	--
Escherichia coli (8739)	Inhibited	--
Staphylococcus aureus (6538)	Inhibited	--
Staphylococcus aureus (25923)	Inhibited	--

Precautions :

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.

Refer disclaimer Overleaf

Limitations :	1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium.				
Use :	Recommended for detection and enumeration of faecal Streptococci from water samples by membrane filtration technique. The composition and performance criteria of this medium are as per the specifications laid down in ISO/DIS 7899 -2: 2000 (E) and APHA.				
Storage :	Dehydrated medium- below 30 ° C Prepared mediums– Between 2 to 8°C.				
Packing :	500 gm. bottle				
Product profile:	Reconstitution	Quantity on Preparation (500g)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
B1447	46.5g/l	21.503 L	7.2 ± 0.2	NIL	DO NOT AUTOCLAVE OR OVERHEAT.