

B211	KF STREPTOCOCCAL BROTH BASE		
Formula			
Ingredients :		gms/lit.	
Peptone, special		10.00	
Yeast extract		10.00	
Sodium chloride		5.00	
Sodium glycerophosphate		10.00	
Sodium carbonate		0.636	
Maltose		20.00	
Lactose		1.00	
Sodium azide		0.40	
Phenol red		0.018	
Final pH (at 25°C) : 7.2 ± 0.2			
Directions :			
Suspend 57.05 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely. Dispense and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 10 minutes. Cool to 50°C and aseptically add 10 ml of 1% 2, 3, 5-Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC) (BF044) to sterile cooled medium. Warning : Sodium azide has tendency to form explosive metal azides with plumbing materials. It is advisable to use enough water to flush off the disposable.			
Principle :			
Special peptone along with yeast extract provide nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, amino acids, vitamins and trace ingredients to the faecal Streptococci. Lactose and maltose are the fermentable carbohydrates and therefore serve as energy sources. Sodium azide is a selective agent, which hampers the growth of gram-negative bacteria. 2, 3, 5-Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride is reduced to insoluble formazan by actively metabolizing cells, resulting in the formation of pink or red colour. Bacteria resistant to azide, utilize lactose and / or maltose. Bacterial cells reduce TTC to insoluble formazan, resulting in the formation of pink to red colour.			
QC Tests - (I) Dehydrated Medium			
Colour :		Light yellow to pinkish beige	
Appearance :		Homogeneous Free Flowing powder	
(II) Rehydrated medium			
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :		7.2 ± 0.2	
Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :		Red	
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :		Clear	
(III) Q.C. Test Microbiological			
Cultural characteristics observed after 48 - 72 hrs at 35-37°C.			
MICROORGANISM (ATCC)	GROWTH	COLOUR OF MEDIUM	
Enterococcus faecalis (29212)	Luxuriant	Yellow	
Enterobacter aerogenes (13048)	Inhibited	--	
Escherichia coli (25922)	Inhibited	--	
Precautions :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Laboratory Use. 2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing of infectious materials. 3. Sodium azide has tendency to form explosive metal azides with plumbing materials. It is advisable to use enough water to flush off the disposable. 		
Limitations :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium. 2. Many strains of S. bovis and S. equinus are inhibited by azide. 3. Overheating may lower the pH, causing a decrease in the productivity of the medium. 		
Use :	It is used for detection and enumeration of faecal Streptococci in water And for examination of faeces and other materials.		
Storage :	Dehydrated medium- below 30°C Prepared medium- Between 2 to 8°C.		
Packing :	500 gm. bottle		

Refer disclaimer Overleaf

TECHNICAL SHEET

Product profile:	Reconstitution	Quantity on Preparation (500g)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
B211	57.05 g/l	8.76 L	7.2 ± 0.2	1% Triphenyl Tetrazolium chloride	121°C / 15 minutes

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.

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