TECHNICAL SHEET

B302	**PSEUDOMONAS AGAR (FOR FLUORESCEIN)**

Formula

Ingredients :	**gms/lit.**
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	10.00
Proteose peptone	10.00
Dipotassium phosphate	1.50
Magnesium sulphate	1.50
Agar	15.00

Final pH (at 25°C) : 7.0 ± 0.2

Directions :

Suspend 38 gms.in 1000ml. distilled water containing 10 ml glycerol. Boil to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle :

Casein enzymic hydrolysate and Proteose peptone provide carbon and nitrogen sources required for good growth and also aid in fluorescein production. Phosphate stimulates fluorescein production and has an inhibitory effect on pyocyanin. Dipotassium phosphate increases the phosphorus content over that supplied by the peptones. Magnesium Sulfate provides necessary cations for the activation of fluorescein production. Agar is solidifying agent. Glycerol, added during preparation of the medium, is a carbon source.

QC Tests – (I)Dehydrated Medium	
Colour :	Cream to yellow
Appearance :	Homogeneous Free Flowing powder
(II)Rehydrated medium	
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :	7.0 ± 0.2
Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :	Yellow
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :	Clear to slightly opalescent
(III)Q.C. Test Microbiological	

Cultural characteristics observed after 18 – 24 hrs. at 35 – 37°C.

MICROORGANISM (ATCC)	GROWTH	COLOUR OF COLONY
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)	Luxuriant	Greenish yellow
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (9027)	Luxuriant	Greenish yellow
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (17934)	Luxuriant	Greenish yellow

Precautions :	1. For Laboratory Use.
	2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing of infectious materials.
Limitations :	1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium.
	2. Ocasinally, a Pseudomonas culture is encountered that will produce small amounts of pigment in the medium. When this happens, a yellow – green colour will appear on Pseudomonas Agar F or a blue – green colour on Pseudomonas Agar P. If a blue – green colour occurs on Pseudomonas Agar P, confirmation of the presence of pyocyanin can be made by extraction with chloroform ($CHCI_3$).
	3. The formation of nonpigmented colonies does not completely rule out a Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolate.
	4. A pyocyanin – producing Pseudomonas strain will usually also produce fluorescein. It must, therefore, be differentiated from other simple fluorescent pseudomonads by other means. Temperature can be a determining factor as most other fluorescent strains will not grow at 35°C. Rather, they grow at 25-30°C.
Use :	For detection of fluorescein production by Pseudomonas species.
Storage :	Dehydrated medium- below 30°C Prepared medium– Between 2 to 8°C.
Packing :	500 gm. bottle

Product profile:	Reconstitution	Quantity on Preparation (500g)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
B302	38g/l	13.157L	7.0 ± 0.2	NIL	121^0C / 15 minutes

Refer disclaimer Overleaf

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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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