

**TECHNICAL SHEET**

<b>B320</b>	<b>SLANETZ AND BARTLEY MEDIUM</b>					
<b>Formula</b>						
<b>Ingredients :</b>		<b>gms/lit.</b>				
Tryptose		20.00				
Yeast extract		5.00				
Dextrose (Glucose)		2.00				
Disodium 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				
<b>Directions :</b>						
Suspend 46.5 grams in 1000 ml 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.						
<b>Principle :</b>						
Tryptose and yeast extract in the medium provide the necessary nitrogen, carbon, vitamins and minerals required for the growth of organisms. Sodium azide has inhibitory effect on gram-negative organisms. Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride is reduced to the insoluble formazan inside the bacterial cell forming dark red-coloured colonies. When the medium is incubated at higher temperature (44-45°C), all red or maroon colonies can be considered as presumptive Enterococci.						
<b>QC Tests – (I)Dehydrated Medium</b>						
Colour :		Cream to yellow				
Appearance :		Homogeneous Free Flowing powder				
<b>(II)Rehydrated medium</b>						
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :		7.2 ± 0.2				
Colour (post autoclaving/heating):		Light yellow				
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating):		Clear to slightly opalescent				
<b>(III)Q.C. Test Microbiological</b>						
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			
Escherichia coli (25922)		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.						
2. Further biochemical testing is required for identification of species.						
<b>Use:</b>						
For detection and enumeration of faecal Streptococci by membrane filter technique.						
<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)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
<b>B320</b>		46.5g/l	10.752L	7.2 ± 0.2	NIL	DO NOT AUTOCLAVE OR OVERHEAT.

**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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