

TECHNICAL SHEET

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| B985 | CHOPPED LIVER BROTH | | | | | |
| Formula | | | | | | |
| Ingredients : | | Gms/lit. | | | | |
| Fresh lean, Meat liver# | | 500.00 | | | | |
| Peptone | 10.00 | | | | | |
| Dipotassium phosphate | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Starch, soluble | 1.00 | | | | | |
| #- Equivalent to Fresh lean, beef liver | | | | | | |
| Final pH (at 25°C) : 7.0 + 0.2 | | | | | | |
| Directions : | | | | | | |
| Suspend 11.2 grams in 100 ml distilled water. Mix thoroughly to wet and allow the mixture to soak for 15 minutes. Dispense in tubes or flasks as desired. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 20 minutes. Exhaust for 20 minutes in free-flowing steam before use | | | | | | |
| Principle : | | | | | | |
| Clostridial species are one of the major causes of food poisoning and gastrointestinal illnesses. They are gram-positive, spore-forming rods that occur naturally in soil. Among the family are: Clostridium botulinum, which produces one of the most potent toxins in existence; Clostridium tetani, causative agent of tetanus; and Clostridium perfringens, commonly found in wound infections and diarrhea cases. The use of toxins to damage host cells is a method deployed by many bacterial pathogens. Meat liver infusion and peptone provide nitrogen and other nutrients necessary to support bacterial growth. Dipotassium phosphate provides buffering to the medium. Starch acts as a source of carbon. The major virulence factor of C.perfringens is the CPE enterotoxin, which is secreted upon invasion of the host gut, and contributes of food poisoning and other gastrointestinal illnesses. | | | | | | |
| QC Tests - (I) Dehydrated Medium | | | | | | |
| Colour : | 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 | | | | | |
| (III) Q.C. Test Microbiological | | | | | | |
| Cultural characteristics observed after 24 - 48 hrs. at 35- 37°C in anaerobic condition. | | | | | | |
| MICROORGANISM (ATCC) | | GROWTH | | | | |
| Clostridium perfringens (12924) | | Good | | | | |
| Clostridium botulinum (25763) | | Good | | | | |
| 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. | | | | |
| Use : | | For the cultivation and enrichment of anaerobic bacteria from food specimens. | | | | |
| 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 |
| B985 | 112g/l | 4.464L | 7.0 ± 0.2 | Nil | 121°C / 20 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 BIOMARK LABORATORIES publications.

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