

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Brucella Agar Base w/ 1.0% Dextrose

Principle

Brucella agar base is composed of peptone, meat extract, dextrose, sodium chloride, and agar. Peptone and meat extract provides nitrogen and amino acids. Dextrose is a carbon source. Sodium Chloride maintains the osmotic balance. Agar is the solidifying agent. The media can be enriched with horse serum (5%), which provides additional growth factors for fastidious microorganisms and is used to determine hemolytic reactions.

Use: For cultivation of Brucella species and for isolation and subculture of anaerobes by adding blood.

Contents*

Ingredients	Gram/Litre
Peptone	10.00
Meat extract	5.00
Dextrose	10.00
Sodium chloride	5.00
Agar	15.00
pH at 25°C	7.5±0.2

*** Formula adjusted for optimum performance and parameters**

Directions: Dissolve 45.0 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Boil to dissolve the medium completely and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs. pressure (121°C) for 15 min, cool it to 42-45°C and aseptically add 50 ml of sterile bovine serum and 10 ml selective supplement containing (Bacitracin – 25000 IU, Polymyxin B 5000 IU, Vancomycin- 0.02 g, nalidixic acid – 0.005 g and cycloheximide 0.1 g per liter), mix well and distribute in petri plates and allow to solidify. Ensure complete solidification and inoculate test sample aseptically.

Specimens types analyzed

Pharmaceutical samples, clinical and non-clinical samples etc.

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Precautions to be taken

These microbial media are intended for the in-vitro use only. All the handling, experiments, storage, and discarding should be performed with the help of skilled and knowledgeable technicians and as per the established guidelines. The material should be disposed only after proper sterilization by autoclaving. Please go through the MSDS of the media to avoid any accidents or in emergency.

Performance and Evaluation

The expected performance of the medium is liable to use as per the direction on the label when stored at optimum conditions and within expiry date.

Quality Control

Appearance	Beige colored free flowing, hygroscopic homogeneous powder
Reaction of 4.5% solution	7.5±0.2 at 25 °C
pH	7.30 - 7.70
Gelling	Firm comparable with 1.5% agar gel
Color and clarity of ready medium	Light amber colored opalescent gel
Growth Promotion properties	Best at ≤ 100 CFU at 32-37 °C for 18-72 h
Indicative properties	Optimum at ≤ 100 CFU at 32-37 °C for 18-48 h
Negative control	Performed using sterile distilled water

Different Microbial Response: Prepare media as per the label directions. Inoculate and incubate the plates in presence of 10% Carbon dioxide in incubator at 35±2.0°C for 24-48 hours.

Organism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	4315	50-100	Luxurious	≥ 60%
<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	4309	50-100	Luxurious	≥ 60%
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8739	50-100	Inhibited	--
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	50-100	Inhibited	--

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Storage and Shelf Life: The product is highly hygroscopic; keep the container tightly closed at all times and store it properly as per the conditions mentioned on the label. The declared expiry is valid only when stored as per the conditions mentioned on the label. Note: Sterilize media immediately after reconstitution.

Disposal: To avoid the contamination or propagation of any hazardous microbes the used, unusable or modified preparation of this product must be disposed after autoclaving after completion of task.

Reference

1. Atlas, R. M. (2005). Handbook of media for environmental microbiology. CRC press.
2. Bordet, J., and D. Gengou. (1906). Le microbe de la coqueluche. Ann. Inst. Pasteur 20: 731.
3. Difco Manual (1998). 11th Edition. Difco Laboratories., Division of Becton Dickinson and Company, Sparks, Maryland, USA.
4. Isenberg, H.D. (ed.). (1992). Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, vol. 1. American Society of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
5. Rand, M. C., Arnold E. Greenberg, and Michael J. Taras, (1976), Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. Prepared and published jointly by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation.

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