

Azide Blood Agar Base, HiVeg™

MV158

Azide Blood Agar Base, HiVeg is used for the isolation and differentiation of *Streptococci* and *Staphylococci*.

Composition ** :

Ingredients	Grams/Litre
HiVeg special peptone	10.0
HiVeg extract	3.0
Sodium chloride	5.0
Sodium azide	0.2
Agar	15.0

Final pH (at 25°C) 7.2 ± 0.2

** Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters.

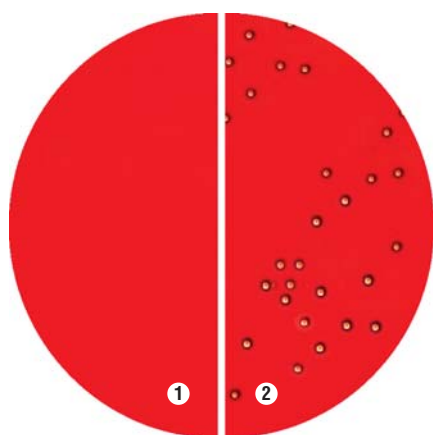
Directions :

Suspend 33.2 grams in 1000 ml of distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. For preparing Blood Agar, HiVeg plates 5% w/v sterile defibrinated blood is added aseptically.

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.

Principle and Interpretation :

Azide Blood Agar Base, HiVeg has HiVeg special peptone and HiVeg extract of vegetable source in place of Peptone special and Beef extract respectively and therefore it makes the medium free of BSE/TSE risk. This medium is a modification of Azide Blood Agar Base recommended for enumeration of *Streptococci* from cheese (1). HiVeg special peptone used in this medium is highly nutritious and supports luxuriant growth of fastidious microorganisms. Azide inhibits growth of many gram-negative bacteria. *Proteus* species may grow on this medium, however, its swarming is inhibited. The pH of medium influences the



MV158 Azide Blood Agar Base, HiVeg

1. Control

2. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Product Profile :

Vegetable based (Code MV)©	Animal based (Code M)
MV158 HiVeg special peptone HiVeg extract	M158 Peptone special Beef extract
Recommended for	: Isolation and differentiation of <i>Streptococci</i> and <i>Staphylococci</i>
Reconstitution	: 33.2 g/l
Quantity on preparation (500g)	: 15.06 L
pH (25°C)	: 7.2± 0.2
Supplement	: Difibrinated blood
Sterilization	: 121°C / 15 minutes.
Storage	: Dry Medium - Below 30°C, Prepared Medium 2 - 8°C.

inhibitory action of sodium azide. At pH 7.2 sodium azide does not interfere with haemolytic reactions of *Streptococci*, however, haemolytic pattern of *Streptococci* is different on Azide Blood Agar Base, HiVeg as compared with nonselective blood agar. Azide enhances haemolytic reactions (2). Use light inoculum for best results and incubate anaerobically for enhancement in haemolytic reaction.

Quality Control :**Appearance of powder**

Light yellow coloured, may have slightly greenish tinge, homogeneous, free flowing powder.

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel.

Colour and Clarity

Basal medium yields yellow coloured, slightly opalescent gel. Addition of 5% v/v sterile defibrinated blood yields cherry red opaque gel which darkens on standing.

Reaction

Reaction of 3.32% w/v aqueous solution is pH 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25°C.

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-48 hours.

Organisms (ATCC)	Inoculum	Growth	Recovery	Haemolysis
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (29212)	10 ² - 10 ³	luxuriant	>50%	alpha/gamma
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922)	10 ² - 10 ³	none - poor	<10%	-
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (12228)	10 ² - 10 ³	luxuriant	>50%	-
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (19615)	10 ² - 10 ³	good-luxuriant	>50%	beta
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (6305)	10 ² - 10 ³	luxuriant	>50%	alpha

References :

- Marshall R.(Ed.), 1982, Standard methods for the examination of Dairy Products, 16th ed., APHA, Inc., New York
- Lichstein H.C. and Snyder M.L., 1941, J.Bact., 42:653.