Alkaline Peptone Water

M618

Intended use

Alkaline Peptone Water is recommended for enrichment of *Vibrio* species.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Peptone	10.000
Sodium chloride	10.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	8.4±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Suspend 20.0 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely. Dispense in tubes or flasks as desired. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Principle And Interpretation

Clinical materials containing small numbers of *Vibrio* should be inoculated into an enrichment medium prior to plating onto a selective medium, such as TCBS Agar (M189). Alkaline Peptone Water is a suitable enrichment broth for this purpose (1-3). The relatively high pH of the medium (approximately 8.4) provides a favourable environment for the growth of *Vibrio'* s. This medium is recommended by APHA (4) for enrichment of *Vibrio* species from seafood, infectious materials and other clinical specimens such as faeces (5).

Peptone provides nitrogen and carbon source, long chain amino acids, vitamins and other essential nutrients. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic equilibrium.

Add 10 grams of seafood to 90 ml of Alkaline Peptone Water and incubate for upto 18-20 hours at 37°C. Prolonged incubation will result in growth of the suppressed contaminating organisms to develop (6). Growth in tubes is indicated by turbidity compared to an un-inoculated tube (control). Growth from the enrichment broth is used for plating on selective media. For biochemical identification a pure culture is recommended.

Type of specimen

Food and dairy samples ; Water samples

Specimen Collection and Handling

For food and dairy samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (1,2,8).
For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards.(3)
After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions :

In Vitro diagnostic Use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidleines should be followed while handling clincal specimens. Saftey guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets

Limitations :

This medium is general purpose medium and may not support the growth of fastidious organisms.

Quality Control

Appearance
Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium
Light yellow coloured clear solution without any precipitate

Reaction
Reaction of 2% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 8.4±0.2

pH
8.20-8.60

Cultural Response
M618: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
Cultural Response		
Vibrio cholerae ATCC 15748	50-100	luxuriant
Vibrio parahaemolyticus ATCC 17802 (00037*)	50-100	luxuriant

Key : *Corresponding WDCM numbers.

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle inorder to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition Seal the container tightly after use. Use before expiry date on the label.
Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (4,5).

Reference

1. Gilligan, Janda, Karmali and Miller, 1992, Cumitech 12A, Laboratory Diagnosis of Bacterial Diarrhea, Coord. Ed., Nolte, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
2. Forbes B. A., Sahm A. S., and Weissfeld D. F., Bailey & Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 10th Ed., 1998, Mosby, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
3. Isenberg, (Ed.), 1992, Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook, Vol. I, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
4. Downes F. P. and Ito K., (Eds.), 2001, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 4th Ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
5. Cruikshank R., 1968, Medical Microbiol., 11th Ed., Livingstone Ltd., London
6. Finegold S. M. and Martin W. J., 1982, W. J. Bailey and Scotts Diagnostic Microbiol, 6th Ed., C.V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, p. 242

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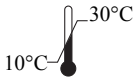
IVD — In vitro diagnostic medical device

CE Marking



Storage temperature


Do not use if package is damaged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