

# **Technical Data**

## Tergitol-7 Agar H

**M850** 

#### **Intended Use:**

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of enteric bacteria from urine specimens.

## Composition\*\*

Ingredients	g/L
Proteose peptone	5.000
Yeast extract	3.000
Lactose	10.000
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.500
Sodium thiosulphate	0.500
Bromo thymol blue	0.025
Tergitol 7 (Sodium heptadecyl sulphate)	0.100
Agar	15.000
Final pH ( at 25°C)	$7.2 \pm 0.2$

<sup>\*\*</sup>Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

## **Directions**

Suspend 34.13 grams in 1000 ml purified/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. Aseptically add 3 ml of 1% 2,3,5 Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC) Solution (FD057), if desired. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

## **Principle And Interpretation**

Tergitol-7 Agar was originally designed by Chapman (1) and later on modified by incorporating 2,3,5-Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC) into the medium. This medium is selective and differential used for the detection and enumeration of coliform organisms. Pollard (6) has reported the selective bactericidal property of sodium heptadecyl sulphate (Tergitol-7). Kulp et al (4) corroborated the use of Tergitol-7 Agar with TTC in routine analysis of water and Mossel (5) used this medium for the examination of food materials. Tergitol-7 Agar H, is a modification of Chapman formulation (1) used for selective isolation and differentiation of enteric bacilli from urine samples. It contains sodium thiosulphate as an indicator of H<sub>2</sub>S production. H<sub>2</sub>S producing bacteria form black colonies or colonies with black centres. Proteose peptone and yeast extract serve as sources of carbon, nitrogen and other essential nutrients including vitamin B

complex. Sodium heptadecyl sulphate (Tergitol-7) inhibits gram-positive bacteria and *Proteus* swarming and yields better recovery of coliforms. Bromo thymol blue is the pH indicator. Lactose fermenting organisms form yellow colonies with yellow zones while *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* form greenish yellow colonies. Lactose non-fermenters produce blue colonies. TTC is reduced in the bacterial cell to form formazan, a red coloured insoluble complex, thereby producing red coloured colonies.

## Type of specimen

Clinical samples - Urine; Water samples

#### **Specimen Collection and Handling:**

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (2,3). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

## **Warning and Precautions:**

In Vitro diagnostic Use. For professional 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 guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets

#### **Limitations:**

- 1. Individual organisms differ in their growth requirement and may show variable growth patterns on the medium.
- 2. Each lot of the medium has been tested for the organisms specified on the COA. It is recommended to users to validate the medium for any specific microorganism other than mentioned in the COA based on the user's unique requirement.
- 3. Further biochemical and serological tests must be carried out for complete identification.

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## **Performance and Evaluation**

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

## **Quality Control**

#### **Appearance**

Cream to light green homogeneous free flowing powder

#### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

#### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Green coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

#### Reaction

Reaction of 3.41% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.2±0.2

#### pН

7.00-7.40

## **Cultural Response**

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-48 hours, with added TTC solution 1% (FD057)

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony	H2S
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 (00013*)	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	yellow	negative
Proteus mirabilis ATCC 25933	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	blue	positive
Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 13883 (00097*)	50-100	fair-good	30-40%	greenish yellov	v negative
Salmonella Enteritidis ATCC 13076 (00030*)	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	blue	positive
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212 (00087*)	>=104	inhibited	0%		

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 in order 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. 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 (2,3).

## Reference

- 1. Chapman G.H., 1947, J. Bact., 53:504.
- 2. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
- 3. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
- 4. Kulp W., Mascoli C. and Tavshanjian O., 1953, Am. J. Public Health, 43:1111.
- 5. Mossel D.A.A., 1962, J. Appl. Bact., 25:20.
- 6. Pollard A.L., 1946, Science, 103:758.

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In vitro diagnostic medical device



Storage temperature



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CE Marking



Do not use if package is damaged

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