M-Slanetz Enterococcus HiVeg™ Broth Base MV1113

M-Slanetz Enterococcus HiVeg Broth Base is used for isolation and detection of *Enterococci* using membrane filter technique.

Composition ** :

Ingredients	Grams/Litre
HiVeg hydrolysate	25.0
HiVeg peptone	15.0
Yeast extract	10.0
Dextrose	2.0
Sucrose	100.0
Dipotassium phosphate	4.0
Sodium azide	0.4

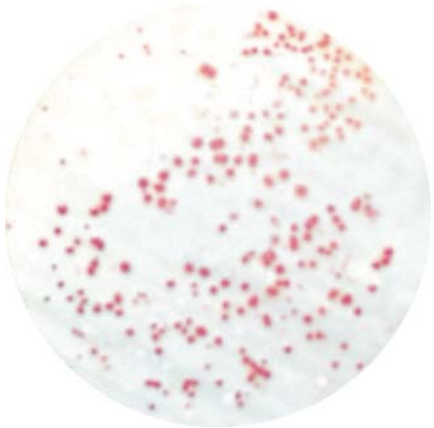
Final pH (at 25°C) 7.1 ± 0.2
** Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters.

Directions :

Suspend 156 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Dispense and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool and aseptically add 1 vial of 2,3,5-Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC, FD057). Add 2 ml of the medium on sterile abosrbent pad placed in a sterile petri plate.
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 :

This medium is prepared by using vegetable peptones which makes the medium free of BSE/TSE risks associated with animal based peptones. M-Slanetz Enterococcus HiVeg Broth Base is the modification of M-Slanetz Enterococcus Broth Base which is formulated according to Slanetz and Bartley (1) for isolation and detection of *Enterococci* using membrane filter technique.



MV1113 M-Slanetz Enterococcus HiVeg Broth Base
Enterococcus faecalis

Product Profile :

Vegetable based (Code MV)◉	Animal based (Code M)
MV1113 HiVeg peptone HiVeg hydrolysate	**M1113** Peptic digest of animal tissue Casein enzymic hydrolysate

Recommended for	:	Isolation and detection of *Enterococci* using membrane filter technique.
Reconstitution	:	156.0 g/l
Quantity on preparation (500g)	:	3.20 L
pH (25°C)	:	7.1 ± 0.2
Supplement	:	TTC Solution (FD057)
Sterilization	:	121°C / 15 minutes.

Storage : Dry Medium - Below 30°C, Use freshly prepared medium.

HiVeg hydrolysate, HiVeg peptone and yeast extract provide necessary nutrients like nitrogenous compounds and vitamin B complex. Dextrose and sucrose are the fermentable carbohydrate sources in the medium. Dipotassium phosphate helps in buffering the medium. Sodium azide inhibits the growth of most of the accompanying gram-negative microbial flora. Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride is reduced by *Enterococci* to formazan, a red coloured complex inside the bacterial cell resulting in red coloured colonies.

Quality Control :

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

Colour and Clarity
Yellow coloured, clear solution without any precipitate.

Reaction
Reaction of 15.6% w/v aqueous solution is pH 7.1 ± 0.2 at 25°C.

Cultural Response
Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 40 - 48 hours.

Organisms (ATCC)	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Colour of colony*
Enterococcus faecalis (29212)	10-100	luxuriant	red to maroon
Escherichia coli (25922)	10^3	inhibited	-

Key : * = on membrane filter

References :

1. Slanetz L.W. and Bartley C.H., 1957, J. Bact., 74 : 591.

◉ Prepared from GMO free Vegetable proteins replacing Animal based peptones. Freedom from BSE/TSE worries.

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