ALLIANCE BIO EXPERTISE

Reference: BCWR3015 **A.B.E. - Technical Data Sheet**

Product: **Slanetz and Bartley Agar + Neutralizer**

Specification

Differential selective medium for the detection and enumeration of enterococci.

Presentation

	Packaging Details	Shelf Life	Storage
30 Contact Plates Contact Plates - Double Wrapping with: 15 ± 2 ml	1 box with 5 blisters (PET laminated and PPBO bag) with 6 contact plates/blister.	7 months	2-25 ºC

Composition

Composition (g/l):

Tryptose	20.0
Yeast Extract	5.00
D-(+)-Glucose	2.00
Dipotassium phosphate	4.00
Sodium azide	0.40
TTC	0.10
Lecithin	0.70
Polysorbate 80	5.00
Agar	13.0

Description /Technique

Description

Differential medium for enumeration and differentiation of enterococci in water samples based on the resistance to sodium azide and the ability of enterococci to reduce the TTC to formazan and so their colonies are red in colour.
The addition of the neutralizing agents TL (Tween 80 - Lecithin) may inactivate a variety of disinfectants.
* The combination of lecithin and polysorbate 80 neutralizes the quaternary ammonium compounds.
* The polysorbate 80 neutralizes hexachlorophene and mercurial derivates.
* Lecithin neutralizes clorhexidine.
Note: The color tone (light amber / pale pink) between batches can vary without modifying the characteristics of the medium.

Technique:

Collect, dilute and prepare samples and volumes as required according to specifications, directives, official standard regulations and/or expected results.
Incubate at 36 ± 2ºC for 44 ± 4 hours.
The developed colonies that appear red or purple in colour must be considered as enterococci, since these bacteria reduce Triphenyltetrazolium-HCl to an insoluble formazan which is red in colour. The secondary or accompanying Gram negative bacteria are inhibited by sodium azide.
Note: the presence of enterococci must be confirmed with complementary biochemical tests (Catalase, Esculine, etc).
(Incubation times, temperature and sample volumes may vary depending on the sample or on the specifications).
Each laboratory must evaluate the results according to their specifications.

Note: Contact plates are used for monitoring the microbiological contamination of surface and air inside cleanrooms, isolators, RABS, food industries and hospitals. The double/triple irradiated wrapping ensures that the package itself doesn't contaminate the environment as the first wrapper is removed just before entering the clean area.

The plates must be kept in their original packaging (blisters) to guarantee their stability at the end of their expiration date.

Quality control

Physical/Chemical control

Color : Light amber - pale pink pH: 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25ºC

Microbiological control

Inoculate: 50-100 CFU (productivity) according to harmonized Eur. Pharmacopoeia and ISO 11133 standard.

Microbiological control according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018.

Analytical methodology according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018; A2:2020.

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 36 ± 2 ºC, reading at 44±4 h

Microorganism	Growth
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922, WDCM 00013	Inhibited
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 19433, WDCM 00009	Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 29212, WDCM 00087	Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow
Enterococcus faecium ATCC® 6057, WDCM 00177	Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow
Stph. aureus ATCC® 25923, WDCM 00034	Inhibited

Sterility control

Incubation 48 h at 30-35 ºC and 48 h at 20-25 ºC: NO GROWTH.
Check at 7 days after incubation in same conditions.

Bibliography

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· ISO 7899-2:2000 Standard. Water Quality. Detection and enumeration of enterococci by membrane filtration method.
. ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018. Microbiology of food, animal feed and water. Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media.
· LACHICA, LV.F. and P.A. HARTMAN (1968) Two improved media for isolating and enumerating enterococci in certain frozen foods. J. appl. Bact. 31:151-156.
· SLANETZ, L.W. and BARTLEY, C.H. (1957) Numbers of enterococci in water, sewage and faeces determined by the membrane filter technique with an improved medium. J. Bact. 74:591-596.
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