

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Article No. 9132

Slanetz and Bartley Agar, prepared plates

SPECIFICATION

Prepared plates, 90 mm. Differential selective medium for the detection and enumeration of enterococci according to ISO Standard.

Color: Light amber - pale pink
pH: 7.2 ± 0.1 at 25 °C

COMPOSITION IN G/L

Tryptose	20.00
Yeast Extract	5.00
D-(+)-Glucose	2.00
Dipotassium phosphate	4.00
Sodium azide	0.40
TTC	0.10
Agar	10.00

PACKAGING DETAILS

9132-20PLATES

20 prepared plates 90 mm

Filling: 21 ± 2 ml

Packaging unit: 1 box with 2 plastic bags with 10 plates/ bag. Single cellophane.

GUIDELINES

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.

Note: The color tone (light amber / pale pink) between batches can vary without modifying the characteristics of the medium.



Technique:

For the membrane filtration technique, take 100 mL of a well-mixed water sample, and pass it through a sterile membrane filter. Then, wash with 30 mL of sterile water to rinse the funnel of the filtering system.

Transfer the membrane aseptically to the culture medium contained in a Petri dish, making sure that the filter surface faces upwards.

Close the lid and invert the plate. Incubate at 36°C for 48 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.

For food samples, from a decimal dilution bank of the sample, spread 0,1 mL of the dilutions onto the plated medium using a Drigalsky loop. Incubation and examination is then carried out in the same way as in the membrane filtration technique.

Note: the presence of enterococci must be confirmed with complementary biochemical tests (Catalase, Esculine, etc).

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Membrane Filtration /Practical range 100 ± 20 CFU. min. 50 CFU (productivity).. / 10⁴-10⁶ CFU (selectivity) / ≥ 10³ CFU (specificity).

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 °C, reading at 44±4 h

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

Sterility control:

Incubation 48 hours at 30-35 °C and 48 hours at 20-25 °C: 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.
- UNE-EN ISO 11133 (2014). Microbiología de los alimentos para consumo humano, alimentación animal y agua.-Preparación, producción, conservación y ensayos de rendimiento de los medios de cultivo.

STORAGE

2-14 °C

SHELF LIFE

3 months unopened from date of manufacture

updated: 30.01.2023

