

Reference: 5129

Technical Data Sheet

Product: TELLURITE EGG YOLK EMULSION

Specification

Egg emulsion with potassium telurite for Baird Parker medium preparation accordinto to the ISO standard 6888-1.

Presentation

1 Prepared bottle
Bottles 125 ml
1 box with 1 bottle 125 ml. Injectable cap: Plastic screw inner cap. The use of syringes needles with a diameter greater than 0.8 mm is not recommended.

Shelf Life
Storage
8-14 °C

8-14 °C

Composition

Composition (g/l):	
Egg Yolk	200 ml
Potassium tellurite	2.10
Sodium chloride	4.25
Sterile water	800 ml

Description / Technique

Egg emulsion + potassium tellurite for different culture media supplementation. Add asseptically 5 ml to melted bottles of Baird-Parker base medium (100ml) cooled to 50°C, before pouring into Petri dishes when cooled to room temperature.

Once solidified on a flat surface, Spread the plates by streaking methodology or by spiral method. Incubate the plates right side up aerobically at 35-37°C for 24-48 hours.

(Incubation times longer than those mentioned above or different incubation temperatures may be required depending on the sample, on the specifications,...)

After incubation, enumerate all the black-brownish colonies that have appeared onto the surface of the agar with a doble halo, an inner white halo (lipase action) and an outer halo of clear medium (lecithinase activity).

Each laboratory must evaluate the results according to their specifications.

Presumptive isolaton of *S. aureus* must be confirmed by further microbiological and biochemical tests.

Calculate total microbial count per ml of sample by multiplying the average number of colonies per plate by the inverse dilution factor if streaked a diluted sample. Report results as Colony Forming Unit (CFU's) per ml or g along with incubation time and temperature.

Quality control

Physical/Chemical control

Color: yellow pH: at 25°C

Microbiological control

Add 5 ml of product to 100 ml of Baird Parker Agar base

Inoculate: Practical range 100 \pm 20 CFU. min. 50 CFU (productivity)/ 10^4 - 10^6 (selectivity).

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 37 °C ± 1, reading after 24-48 ± 2h

Microorganism

Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 6538, WDCM 00032 Stph. aureus ATCC® 25923, WDCM 00034 Escherichia coli ATCC® 8739, WDCM 00012 Stph. epidermidis ATCC® 12228, WDCM 00036 Staphylococcus saprohyticus ATCC® 15305

Sterility Control

Inoculate 10 ml of product in 100 ml THIO USP / TSB. Incubate and verify in TSA. Incubation 7 days at 30-35 $^{\circ}$ C: NO GROWTH.

Growth

Good. Black/grey colonies with halo. Lecithinase (+)
Good. Black/grey colonies with halo. Lecithinase (+)
Inhibited
Black/grey colonies w/o halo. Lecitinase (-)
Black/grey colonies w/o halo. Lecitinase (-)

Bibliography

- · BAIRD-PARKER, A.C. (1962) An improved diagnostic and selective medium for isolating coagulase-positive staphylococci. J. Appl. Bact. 25:12.
- · EUROPEAN PHARMACOPOEIA (2007) 5th ed. Suppl. 5.6 § 2.6.13 Microbiological examination of non-sterile products. EDQM. Council of Europe. Strasbourg.
- · FIL-IDF 60:2001 Standard. Lait et produits à base de lait Detection des staphylocoques à coagulase positive Technique du nombre le plus probable. Brussels.
- . ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018. Microbiology of food, animal feed and water. Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media.
- · USP 31 NF 26 (2008) <61> Microbial Limit Tests. US Phamacopoeial Conv. Inc. Rockville. MD. USA.
- · ZANGERL. P. & H. ASPERGER (2003) Media used in the detection and enumeration of Staphylococcus aureus. In Handbook.

Page 1 / 1 Revision date: 07/07/21