Condalab

Reference: 0946 **Technical Data Sheet**

Product: SLANETZ-BARTLEY MEDIUM (ISO 7899-2)

Specification

Differential selective medium for the detection and enumeration of enterococci according to ISO Standard.

Presentation

	Packaging Details	Shelf Life	Storage
20 Prepared Plates 90mm with: 21 ± 2 ml	1 box with 2 packs of 10 plates/pack. Single cellophane.	3 months	2-14°C

Composition

Composition (g/l):

Tryptose	20.0
Yeast Extract	5.00
D-(+)-Glucose	2.00
Potassium phosphate	4.00
Sodium azide	0.40
TTC	0.10
Agar	10.0

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.
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).

Quality control

Physical/Chemical control

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

Microbiological control

Membrane Filtration /Practical range 100±20 CFU; Min. 50 CFU (Productivity)./10^4-10^6 CFU for Selectivity.
Microbiological control according to ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018.

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 36 ± 2°C, 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
Stph. aureus ATCC® 25923, WDCM 00034	Inhibited
Enterococcus faecium ATCC® 6057, WDCM 00177	Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow

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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· 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.
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