

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Pseudomonas Agar (For Fluorescein)

Principle

Pseudomonas agar fluorescein is described by King, Ward and Raney (1954). Pseudomonas agar fluorescein is composed of tryptone, proteose peptone, dipotassium phosphate, magnesium sulfate and agar. Tryptone and proteose peptone is source of carbon and nitrogen and also aid in fluorescein production. Dipotassium phosphate stimulates fluorescein production and has an inhibitory effect on pyocyanin. Magnesium Sulfate provides necessary cations for the activation of fluorescein production. Agar is a solidifying agent. The Glycerol is added in the medium, as an excess carbon source.

Use: For the detection of fluorescein production by Pseudomonas species.

Contents*

Ingredients	Gram/Litre
Tryptone	10.00
Proteose Peptone	10.00
Dipotassium Phosphate	1.50
Magnesium Sulfate	1.50
Agar	15.00
pH at 25°C	7.0 ±0.2

* Formula adjusted for optimum performance and parameters

Directions: Dissolve 38.00 grams in 1000 ml distilled water contain 1% glycerol. Boil to dissolve the medium completely and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 min, cool it to 42-45 °C and distribute aseptically in petri plates. Ensure complete solidification and inoculate test sample aseptically.

Specimens types analyzed

Pharmaceutical samples, clinical and non-clinical samples etc.

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Precautions to be taken

These microbial media are intended for the in-vitro use only. All the handling, experiments, storage, and discarding should be performed with the help of skilled and knowledgeable technicians and as per the established guidelines. The material should be disposed only after proper sterilization by autoclaving. Please go through the MSDS of the media to avoid any accidents or in emergency.

Performance and Evaluation

The expected performance of the medium is liable to use as per the direction on the label when stored at optimum conditions and within expiry date.

Quality Control

Appearance	Light beige colored free flowing, homogeneous powder
Reaction of 3.8% solution with 1% glycerol	7.0 ±0.2 at 25 °C
pH	6.80- 7.20
Gelling	Firm comparable with 1.5% agar gel
Color and clarity of ready medium	Light amber colored opalescent gel
Growth Promotion properties	Best at ≤ 100 CFU at 32-37 °C for 18-72 h
Indicative properties	Optimum at ≤ 100 CFU at 32-37 °C for 18-48 h
Negative control	Performed using sterile distilled water

Different Microbial Response: Cultural characteristics observed after incubation at 35±2°C for 18-24 hours. Inoculum 50-100 CFU.

Organism	ATCC	Growth	Pigment production
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	27853	Luxuriant	Greenish yellow

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Storage and Shelf Life: The product is highly hygroscopic; keep the container tightly closed at all times and store it properly as per the conditions mentioned on the label. The declared expiry is valid only when stored as per the conditions mentioned on the label. Note: Sterilize media immediately after reconstitution.

Disposal: To avoid the contamination or propagation of any hazardous microbes the used, unusable or modified preparation of this product must be disposed after autoclaving after completion of task.

Reference

1. Atlas, R. M. (2005). Handbook of media for environmental microbiology. CRC press.
2. Difco Manual (1998). 11th Edition. Difco Laboratories., Division of Becton Dickinson and Company, Sparks, Maryland, USA.
3. King, E. O., M. K. Ward, and D. E. Raney. (1954). Two simple media for the demonstration of pyocyanin and fluorescein. J. Lab. Clin. Med. 44:301.
4. Rand, M. C., Arnold E. Greenberg, and Michael J. Taras, (1976), Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. Prepared and published jointly by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation.

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