

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Fluid Thioglycollate Medium

Principle

Fluid thioglycollate medium is used for detecting microorganisms in normally sterile materials. Media support the growth of a wide variety of fastidious microorganisms having a wide range of growth requirements. Media is composed of tryptone, yeast extract, dextrose, sodium chloride, Lcystine, sodium thioglycollate, resazurin and small amount of agar. Tryptone provide nitrogen, carbon, amino acids and vitamins. Yeast extract is source of essential carbon, vitamin, nitrogen and amino acids. Dextrose is serves as carbon and energy source and included in the media for early and vigorous growth of many organisms. Sodium chloride is used to maintain the osmotic balance. Lcystine and sodium thioglycollate allows anaerobic organisms to grow in aerobic conditions. Sodium thioglycollate is also act as a reducing agent and neutralizes the toxic effects of mercurial preservatives and peroxides formed in the medium, thereby promoting anaerobiosis, and making the medium suitable to test materials containing heavy metals. Resazurin is a redox indicator and help to detect increase in the oxygen content by change in color to pink. The small amount of agar helps in maintaining low redox potential for stabilizing the medium. favors the growth of aerobes as well as anaerobes in the medium.

Aerobic and anaerobic bacteria can be identified by growing them in test tubes of thioglycollate broth:

- Obligate aerobes need oxygen because they cannot ferment or respire anaerobically. They gather at the top of the tube where the oxygen concentration is highest.
- Obligate anaerobes are inhibited by oxygen, so they gather at the bottom of the tube where the oxygen concentration is lowest.
- Facultative anaerobes can grow with or without oxygen because they can metabolize energy aerobically or anaerobically. They gather mostly at the top because aerobic respiration generates more ATP than either fermentation or anaerobic respiration.
- Microaerophilic need oxygen because they cannot ferment or respire anaerobically. However, they are partially inhibited by high concentrations of oxygen. They gather in the upper part of the test tube, but not the very top.
- Aerotolerant organisms do not require oxygen as they metabolize energy anaerobically. Unlike obligate anaerobes, though, they are not inhibited by oxygen. They can be found evenly spread throughout the test tube.

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Use: For the sterility testing of biologicals and for cultivation of anaerobes, aerobes and microaerophiles.

Contents*

Ingredients	Gram/Liter
Tryptone#	15.000
Yeast Extract	5.000
Dextrose	5.500
Sodium Chloride	2.500
L-Cystine	0.500
Sodium Thioglycollate	0.500
Resazurin Sodium	0.001
Agar	0.750
pH at 25°C	7.1±0.2

* Formula adjusted for optimum performance and parameters

Pancreatic digest of casein

Directions: Dissolve 29.75 grams in 1000 ml distilled water check. Boil to dissolve the medium completely and distribute aseptically in test tubes. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121 °C) for 15 min, cool it to 42-45 °C. If the color of medium is uneven or pink then heat the medium till pink color disappears completely. Cool it to 42-45 °C and inoculate test sample aseptically.

Specimens types analyzed

Pharmaceutical samples, clinical and non-clinical samples etc.

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.

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Quality Control

Appearance	Light Beige colored free flowing, homogeneous powder
Reaction of 2.97% solution	7.1 ±0.2 at 25 °C
pH	6.90- 7.30
Gelling	Comparable with 0.75% agar gel
Color and clarity of ready medium	light amber, clear, after cooling to room temperature, light amber, slightly opalescent with pink-purple upper layer
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 30-35°C for 2472 hours.

Organism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>	11437	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	3624	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Bacillus spizizenii</i>	6633	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	6303	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i>	8482	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8739	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	27853	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	14028	50-100	Luxuriant

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.

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Reference

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