

BURKHOLDERIA CEPACIA AGAR

Microbiological media - selective.

Purpose: isolation of *Burkholderia cepacia* from clinical and non-clinical materials.

Product for professional use.

1. Properties: Burkholderia Cepacia Agar is used to isolate Burkholderia cepacia from clinical and non-clinical materials.

Bile extract and crystal violet are used to inhibit the growth of G (+) bacteria, while polymyxin B and ticarcillin inhibit the growth of G (-) bacteria. Magnesium sulphate, ammonium sulphate and ferric ammonium sulphate contribute to increasing the growth of Burkholderia cepacia. Sodium pyruvate is consumed by Burkholderia cepacia and the resulting intermediates alkalize the environment contributing to a pink color of the substrate. Phenol red is a pH indicator.

2. Composition in g / l of distilled water:

Meat extract 1,0 g
Sodium pyruvate 5,0 g
Bile extract 1,5 g
Ammonium sulfate 1,0 g
Ammonium iron sulphate 0,01 g
Magnesium sulfate 0,2 g
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate . 4,3 g
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate .. 2,1 g
Crystal violet 0,001 g
Phenol red 0,02 g
Agar 15,0 g

Supplements:

Ticarcillin 100 mg
Polymyxin B 300,000 IU

3. pH: 7,1 ± 0,2 at 25°C.

4. Substrate preparation: add 30 g of dry substrate to 1 liter of distilled water. Heat it, stirring frequently, bring to a boil and cook for 1 minute. until completely dissolved. Sterilize in an autoclave at 121 ° C for 15 minutes. After cooling to 45 - 50 ° C, aseptically add 10 ml of a sterilized filtration solution containing ticarcillin (100 mg) and polymyxin B (300,000 IU) or add 2 vials of ready-made supplement No. cat. X140. (1 vial of 500 ml of medium).

5. Test material: for in vitro testing of samples taken from the human body in which the presence of *Burkholderia cepacia* is expected.

6. Procedure: bring the plates to room temperature. Inoculate the material directly from the collected clinical specimen onto the plate by the reduction method. Incubate at 35 ° C, read the result after 48 - 72 hours.

7. Reading and interpretation of results: observe the growth and color of bacterial colonies after the incubation period. *Burkholderia cepacia* produces pale yellow colonies with a pink halo.

8. Quality control: The medium should be controlled with the following reference strains:

Microorganism	Growth	Reaction
<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> ATCC 25416	(+)	pale yellow colonies with a pink halo
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853	(-)	-----
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	(-)	-----
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 25923	(-)	-----

9. Limitations. Additional identification tests should be performed in order to make a final diagnosis.

10. Storage: ready plates with the substrate should be stored at 6 - 12 ° C until the expiry date. The dry substrate should be tightly closed in its packaging and stored in a dry, cool room.

11. Handling of used media: cultures should be destroyed by autoclaving or by following applicable procedures depending on the type of laboratory.

12. Precautions: due to the content of intermediates of animal origin, the rules for handling potentially infectious material should be followed. Proceed aseptically. Attention, the substrate is harmful. It causes irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory system.

13. Commercial characters: Cat. no. 221 dehydrated medium (500g);

Cat. no. X140 lyophilised supplement (10 pcs.);

Cat. no. 1016 ready-to-use plates

14. Expiry period:

dry substrates - 3 years;

freeze-dried supplement - 12 months from the production date

ready-to-use plates - 90 days from the production date.

15. References:

1. Gilardi, G. L. 1991. In A. Balows, W. J. Hausler, Jr., K. L. Herrmann, H. D. Isenberg, and H. J. Shadomy (eds.) Manual of Clinical microbiology, 5th ed. American Society of Microbiology, Washington, D. C.
2. Iglewski, B. H. 2001. *Pseudomonas*. In S. Baron (ed). Medical Microbiology. University of Teras Medical Branch, Galveston, TX.

16. Revision date: 13.01.2015



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