TBL 024 - LEAD ACETATE PAPER STRIPS

INTENDED USE
For detection of H_2S production.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE
The lead acetate procedure is more sensitive than any other method for detecting H2S production. It detects even traces of H2S. H2S is a colourless gas which on contact with lead acetate produces lead sulphide, a black precipitate, indicated by a visible black coloured reaction on the Lead acetate paper strip. Lead Acetate Paper strips are sterile filter paper strips impregnated with lead acetate reagent. Certain organisms are capable of enzymatically liberating sulphur from sulphur containing aminoacids or inorganic sulphur compounds. Hydrogen sulphide can be produced in small amounts from sulphur containing amino acids like Cysteine by a large number of bacteria in a carbohydrate media. This test is used mainly for identification and differentiation of organisms like Salmonella species.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE
Inoculate Peptone Water with the test organism. Insert a Lead acetate paper strip between the plug and inner wall of tube, above the inoculated medium and incubate at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS
Appearance : Filter paper strips of 70 mm x 5 mm

INTERPRETATION
Hydrogen sulphide production by various test organisms is observed after after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours, by inserting Lead Acetate Paper Strips between the plug and inner wall of tube, above the inoculated Peptone Water.

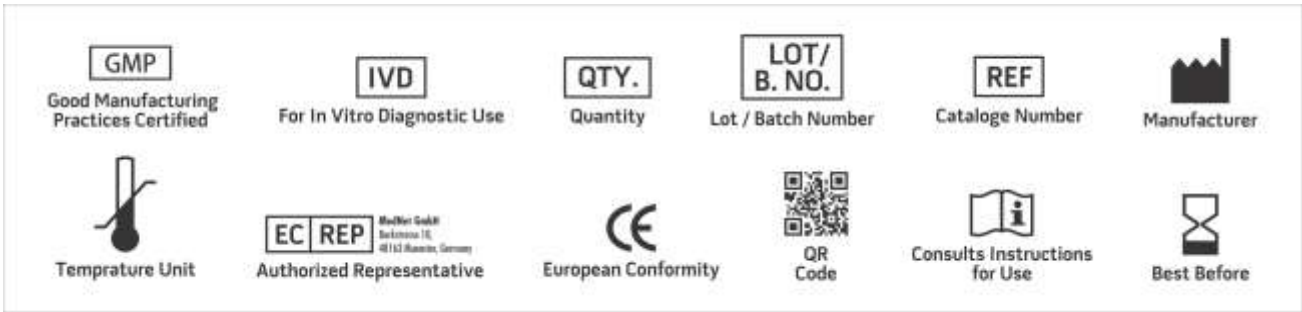
Microorganism	ATCC	Growth`	H2S production
Escherichia coli	8739	Luxuriant	Negative reaction, no blackening.
Salmonella Enteritidis	13076	Luxuriant	Positive reaction, blackening of the lower portion of the strip.
Salmonella Typhimurium	14028	Luxuriant	Positive reaction, blackening of the lower portion of the strip.

PACKAGING:
25 Strips/1 vl.

STORAGE
Store at 2 - 8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

REFERENCES

1.Mackie and MaCartney, 1996, Practical Medical Microbiology, 14th ed., Vol. 2, Collee J.G., Fraser A. G., Marmion B. P., Simmons A. (Eds.), Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh.
2.MacFaddin JF, (Ed). 2000. Biochemical Tests for Identification of Medical Bacteria. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott. Williams & Wilkins.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.

***For Lab Use Only**

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