

## TM 227 - MOTILITY TEST MEDIUM

### INTENDED USE

For detection of bacterial motility.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Bacterial motility can be observed directly on microscopic slide or it can be visualized on motility media having agar concentration of 0.4% or less. Use of such semisolid media to observe or detect motility was reported by Tittsler and Sandholzer. Motility Test Medium is a modification of their formulation. Motility can be visualized as a diffused zone of growth flaring out from the line of inoculation. Hanging-drop technique in motility tests has practical difficulties, which is efficiently eliminated by use of culture-based methods using semi-solid media, as in semisolid media; the results obtained are macroscopic and cumulative.

Bacterial motility can be observed directly by examination of the tubes following incubation. Inoculation is done by stabbing through the centre of the medium. Incubate at appropriate temperature for 18-40 hours. Non-motile organisms grow only along the line of inoculation whereas motile organisms grow away from the line of inoculation or may show growth even throughout the medium. All weak or equivocal motility results should be confirmed by flagellum stain or by direct wet microscopy (hanging drop).

### COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Tryptose	10.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Agar	5.000

### PRINCIPLE

Tryptose serve as a source of essential growth nutrients required for bacterial metabolism. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium of the medium. Small amount of agar helps to create a semisolid medium.

### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 20 grams in 1000 ml purified/distilled water.
- Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.
- Dispense in tubes and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.
- Allow tubed medium to cool to 45-50°C in an upright position.

### QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Appearance of Powder</b>	: Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder.
<b>Appearance of prepared medium</b>	: Light yellow coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in tubes as butts.
<b>pH (at 25°C)</b>	: 7.2±0.2

### INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Motility	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period



<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	Positive, growth away from stabline causing turbidity	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	13048	50-100	Luxuriant	Positive, growth away from stabline causing turbidity	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	13883	50-100	Luxuriant	Negative, growth along the stabline, surrounding medium remains clear	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
<i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i>	13076	50-100	Luxuriant	Positive, growth away from stabline causing turbidity	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus</i>	25923	50-100	Luxuriant	Negative, growth along the stabline, surrounding medium remains clear	35-37°C	18-48 Hours

#### PACKAGING:

In pack size of 500 gm bottles.

#### STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.

**Product Deterioration:** Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.













#### DISPOSAL

After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

#### REFERENCES

1. DAmato R. F., and Tomfohre K. M., 1981, J. Clin. Microbiol., 14 (3), 347-348.
2. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.
3. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015)
4. Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
5. Koneman E. W., Allen S. D., Janda W. M., Schreckenberger P. C., Winn W. C. Jr., (Eds.), 1992, Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 4th Ed., J. B. Lippincott Company.
6. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. 1, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore  
Tittsler R. P. and Sandholzer L. A., 1936, J. Bacteriol., 31:575.



 GMP Good Manufacturing Practices Certified	 IVD For In Vitro Diagnostic Use	 QTY. Quantity	 LOT/ B. NO. Lot / Batch Number	 REF Catalogue Number	 Manufacturer
 Temperature Unit	 EC REP Authorized Representative <small>MedNet GmbH Buckenhof 10 48143 Aachen, Germany</small>	 European Conformity	 QR Code	 Consults instructions for Use	 Best Before

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

**\*For Lab Use Only**  
**Revision: 08 Nov., 2019**