TM 2297 – PURPLE BROTH BASE

INTENDED USE

Recommended for the fermentation studies of *Listeria monocytogenes*.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Purple Broth Base is used for studying carbohydrate fermentation reactions, particularly in the identification of gram-negative enteric bacteria on addition of the desired carbohydrate. Purple media were originally formulated by Vera and further modified by addition of beef extract. These media are recommended by FDA for fermentation studies of sugars. Purple Broth Base (TM 2297) differs from Purple Broth Base (TM 837) with the addition of beef extract in the former.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Proteose peptone	10.000
Beef extract	1.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Bromo cresol purple	0.020

PRINCIPLE

This medium consists of Beef extract and peptone special or proteose peptone which supply the essential nutrients especially nitrogen sources to the growing organisms. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance of the medium. Bromocresol purple is the pH indicator, which turns yellow at acidic pH. Gas production is evident by its collection in Durham's tube. The acid produced during the fermentation of carbohydrate causes bromocresol purple, the pH indicator to turn yellow. If the carbohydrate is not utilized or fermented, the color of the medium remains unchanged or becomes more alkaline (darker purple) due to decarboxylation of the amino acids present in the medium.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 16.02 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.
- If desired add 5-10 grams of the carbohydrate to be tested.
- Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely.
- Dispense in tubes, containing inverted Durhams tubes as desired and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.
- Alternatively, to 900 ml of sterile and cooled basal medium aseptically add 100 ml of sterile 5 - 10% solution (final concentration 0.5 to 1 %).

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder : Light yellow to light green homogeneous free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium : Purple coloured clear solution in tubes.
pH (at 25°C) : 6.8 ± 0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation with and without addition of 1% Dextrose.

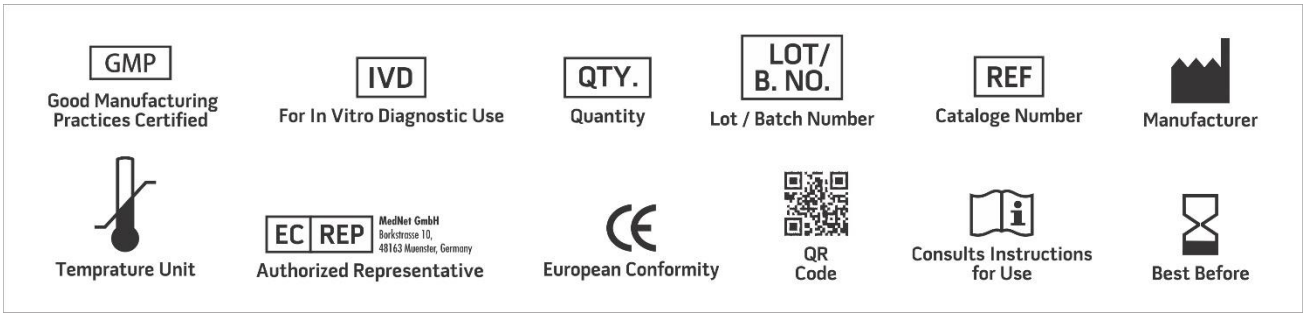
Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Acid (without carbohydrate)	Gas (without carbohydrate)	Acid (with1% dextrose)	Gas (with1% dextrose)	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	Negative reaction, no colour change	Negative reaction	Positive reaction, yellow colour	Positive reaction	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Listeria monocytogenes	19112	50-100	Luxuriant	Negative reaction, no colour change	Negative reaction	Positive reaction, yellow colour (fermentative metabolism)	Negative reaction	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Neisseria meningitidis	13090	50-100	Good-luxuriant	Negative reaction, no colour change	Negative reaction	Positive reaction, yellow colour	Negative reaction	35-37°C	18-48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus	25923	50-100	Luxuriant	Negative reaction, no colour change	Negative reaction	Positive reaction, yellow colour	Negative reaction	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. Ewing W. H., 1986, Edwards and Ewings identification of Enterobacteriaceae , 4th ed. Elsevier Science Publishing Co, Inc., New York, N.Y.
2. Forbes B. A., Sahm A. S., and Weissfeld D. F., 1998, Bailey & Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 10th Ed., Mosby, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
3. Vera H. D., 1950, Am. J. Public Health, 40:1267.
4. Finegold S. M. and Baron E. J., 1986, Bailey and Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 7th Ed., The C.V. Mosby Co., St. Louis.
5. FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 2005, 18th Ed., AOAC, Washington, DC.
6. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. Wilkins, Baltimore and I Williams.



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

***For Lab Use Only**

Revision: 08 Nov., 2019