Tryptone Soya Broth, w/ Ferrous Sulphate

M1875

Tryptone Soya Broth, w/ Ferrous Sulphte,,is used for isolation of *Salmonella* from food samples in accordance with FDA BAM, 1998.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Tryptone	17.000
Papaic digest of soyabean meal	3.000
Sodium Chloride	5.000
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.500
Glucose	2.500
Ferrous sulphate	0.035
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.3±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Suspend 30.03 grams in 1000 ml purified/ distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely.

Distribute in tubes and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Principle And Interpretation

Tryptone Soya Broth, w/ Ferrous Sulphate is used to pre enrich *Salmonella* during isolation from egg specimens in accordance with FDA BAM (1). Salmonellae constitute the most taxonomically complex group of bacteria among the *Enterobacteriaceae* (2). Human *Salmonella* infections are most commonly caused by ingestion of food, water or milk contaminated by human or animal excreta. Contaminated eggs or foods containing eggs have also been a source of food borne salmonellosis, with a significant proportion of these outbreaks being attributed to *Salmonella* Enteritidis. Since the level of contamination in individual eggs or a pool of such eggs may be low, enrichment to increase cell numbers can take several days. Pre-enrichment of raw blended eggs with medium supplemented with ferrous sulphate, significantly enhance the growth of *Salmonella* (3).

Disinfect eggs with 3:1 solution of 70% alcohol and 5% iodine/potassium iodide solution. Eggs are cracked aseptically by gloved hands and mix samples thoroughly until yolks are completely mixed with the albumen. These are incubated at room temperature (20-24°C) for 96 ± 2 h. After 96 ± 2 h, remove 25 ml of this mix and add to 225 ml Tryptone Soya Broth, w/ Ferrous Sulphate (M1875). After incubation for 24 ± 2 h at 35°C, transfer 0.1 ml mixture to 10 ml Rappaport-Vassiliadis (M880F) medium and another 1 ml mixture to 10 ml tetrathionate (M032F) broth. Vortex and incubate at optimum temperature for 24 ± 2 h depending upon the microbial load and type of the sample. These are further subcultured into XLD Agar (M031F) or Hektoen Enteric Agar (M467F), incubate the plates 24 ± 2 h at 35°C and observe for the appearance of typical salmonellae colonies. Blue-green to blue colonies will be appeared in XLD Agar and pink colonies with or without black centers on HE Agar.

Tryptone and papaic digest of soyabean meal provides the nitrogen source, glucose acts as the carbon source, NaCl maintains the osmotic balance and phosphate acts as the buffering agent. Ferrous Sulphate helps in the recovery of injured *Salmonella* strains (1).

Quality Control

Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Light yellow coloured clear solution may have slight particles

Reaction

Reaction of 3.0 w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.3±0.2

pH
7.10-7.50

Cultural Response
Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Cultural Response

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
Cultural Response		
Salmonella Enteritidis ATCC 13076	50-100	good-luxuriant
Salmonella Typhi ATCC 6539	50-100	good-luxuriant
Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028	50-100	good-luxuriant
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	50-100	good-luxuriant

Storage and Shelf Life
Store below 30°C in tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2 - 8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

Reference
1.FDA, U.S. 1998. Bacteriological Analytical Manual. 8 ed. Gaithersburg, MD: AOAC International.
2.Tindall, B. J., Crimont, P. A. D ., Gorrity, G. M. and Euzesy, B. P 2005. Int. J. Sys. Evol. Microbiol., 55.
3.Cudjoe, K. S., Krona, R., Grøn, B. and Olsen, E. 1994. Int J Food Microbiol, 23(2): 149-158.

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