



# **Tryptose Blood Agar Base with Yeast Extract**

**M450** 

Tryptose Blood Agar Base with Yeast Extract is recommended for the isolation of fastidious organisms and determining the haemolytic reactions.

## **Composition\*\***

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Tryptose	10.000
Beef extract	3.000
Yeast extract	1.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Agar	15.000
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.3±0.2
**Formula adjusted standardized to suit performance	naramatars

\*\*Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

## **Directions**

Suspend 34 grams in 950 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. For preparing Blood Agar cool the autoclaved medium to 45 - 50°C and aseptically add 5% v/v sterile defibrinated blood. Mix thoroughly, avoiding air bubbles and pour into sterile Petri plates.

# **Principle And Interpretation**

Tryptose Blood Agar Base w/ Yeast Extract is a tryptose based medium that can be used for the cultivation of fastidious organisms (1, 2), on supplementation with blood. This medium is devoid of dextrose and therefore useful in determining the haemolytic reactions.

Tryptose Blood Agar Base w/ Yeast Extract provides additional nutrients (yeast extract) to the fastidious organisms. Tryptose Blood Agar Base w/ Yeast Extract can be used as a general-purpose medium without supplementation of blood. This medium can be used to determine the heamolytic reactions of fastidious organisms. The four different types of haemolysis observed are as follows:

a) Alpha haemolysis: partial lysis of the erythrocytes surrounding a colony, causing a gray green or brownish discolouration in the media.

b) Beta haemolysis: complete lysis of the red blood cells surrounding a colony, causing a clearing of blood from the medium.

c) Gamma haemolysis: no haemolysis and consequently, no colour change of the medium surrounding a colony. Organisms showing no haemolysis are generally termed non-hemolytic rather than gamma haemolytic.

d) Alpha-prime or wide zone alpha: a small zone of intact erythrocytes immediately adjacent to the colony, with a zone of complete red cell haemolysis surrounding the zone of intact erythrocytes. This type of haemolysis may be confused with beta haemolysis (4).

Tryptose, beef extract and yeast extract provide nitrogenous and carbonaceous compounds, sulphur, vitamin B complex and trace elements essential for bacterial metabolism. Blood provides additional nutrients and serves as a base to study haemolytic reactions. This medium not only keeps the blood cells in a good state but also help in forming distinct haemolysis. Tryptose Blood Agar with Yeast Extract favours the good growth of *Neisseria meningitides* and Streptococcus pneumoniae . However, it can be used with or without blood supplementation. Perform biochemical test for further identification (3).

## **Quality Control**

Appearance Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder Gelling Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Basal medium : Yellow coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates. After addition of 5% v/v sterile defibrinated blood : Cherry red coloured opaque gel forms in Petri plates.

#### Reaction

Reaction of 3.4% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.3±0.2

## pН

7.10-7.50

#### **Cultural Response**

M450: Cultural characteristics observed with added 5% v/v sterile defibrinated blood, after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-48 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth w/o blood	Recovery w/o blood	Growth w/ blood	Recovery w/ blood	Haemolysis
Neisseria meningitidis ATC 13090	C50-100	luxuriant	>=70%	luxuriant	>=70%	none
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923	50-100	luxuriant	>=70%	luxuriant	>=70%	beta
Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC 12228	50-100	luxuriant	>=70%	luxuriant	>=70%	gamma
Streptococcus pneumoniae ATCC 6303	50-100	luxuriant	>=70%	luxuriant	>=70%	alpha
Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615	50-100	luxuriant	>=70%	luxuriant	>=70%	beta

### **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. Casman E. P., 1942, J. Bacteriol., 43:33.

2. Casman E. P., 1947, Am. J. Clin. Pathol., 17: 281.

3. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. 1, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

4. Koneman E. W., Allen S. D., Janda W. M., Schreckenberger P. C. Winn W. C. Jr., 1992, Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 4 th Ed., J. B. Lippinccott Company

Revision : 1 / 2011

Disclaimer :

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related HiMedia<sup>™</sup> publications. The information contained in this publication is based on our research and development work and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. HiMedia<sup>™</sup> Laboratories Pvt Ltd reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.

HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. A-516, Swastik Disha Business Park, Via Vadhani Ind. Est., LBS Marg, Mumbai-400086, India. Customer care No.: 022-6147 1919 Email: techhelp@himedialabs.com

# CE