Saccharose Broth

M844

Saccharose Broth is used for identification of saccharose fermenting microorganisms.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	17.000
Papaic digest of soyabean meal	3.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.500
Saccharose	5.000
Bromo thymol blue	0.025

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Suspend 32.5 grams in 1000 ml. distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolv the medium completely. Dispense and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Principle And Interpretation

Saccharose Broth is used in studying fermentation reaction in colon bacteria (1). Casein enzymic hydrolysate and papaic digest of soyabean meal provide essential nutrients for bacterial metabolism. Saccharose provides the fermentable carbohydrate source for the bacteria. Bromothymol blue is a pH indicator. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic equilibrium.

Quality Control

Appearance

Cream to Yellow coloured homogeneous free flowing powder

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Bluish green coloured clear to very slightly opalescent solution.

Cultural Response

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

Cultural Response

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Acid	Gas
Cultural Response				
Citrobacter freundii ATCC 8090	50-100	luxuriant	positive reaction, yellow colour	positive reaction
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	50-100	luxuriant	negative reaction,no colour change	negative reaction
Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 13883	50-100	luxuriant	positive reaction, yellow colour	positive reaction
Proteus vulgaris ATCC 13315	50-100	luxuriant	positive reaction,yellow colour	positive reaction
Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028	50-100	luxuriant	negative reaction,no colour change	negative reaction

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. Oskar Klotz, Temporary Alteration of character of an organism belonging to the colon group. Journal of Medical Research, 1994,6,P-475

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