

# **Technical Data**

# **Tergitol-7 Agar H**

**M850** 

Tergitol-7 Agar H is recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of enteric bacteria from urine specimens.

| Composition**   |             |  |  |  |
|---|-------------|--|--|--|
| Ingredients   | Gms / Litre |  |  |  |
| Proteose peptone  | 5.000       |  |  |  |
| Yeast extract   | 3.000       |  |  |  |
| Lactose   | 10.000      |  |  |  |
| Ferric ammonium citrate   | 0.500       |  |  |  |
| Sodium thiosulphate   | 0.500       |  |  |  |
| Bromo thymol blue   | 0.025       |  |  |  |
| Sodium heptadecyl sulphate(Tergitol-7)                          | 0.100       |  |  |  |
| Agar  | 15.000      |  |  |  |
| Final pH ( at 25°C)   | 7.2±0.2     |  |  |  |
| **Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters |             |  |  |  |

## Directions

Suspend 34.13 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. Aseptically add 3 ml of 1% 2,3,5 Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC) Solution (FD057), if desired. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

# **Principle And Interpretation**

Tergitol-7 Agar was originally designed by Chapman (1) and later on modified by incorporating 2,3,5-Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride (TTC) into the medium. This medium is selective and differential used for the detection and enumeration of coliform organisms. Pollard (2) has reported the selective bactericidal property of sodium heptadecyl sulphate (Tergitol-7). Kulp et al (3) corroborated the use of Tergitol-7 Agar with TTC in routine analysis of water and Mossel (4) used this medium for the examination of food materials.

Tergitol-7 Agar H, is a modification of Chapman formulation (1) used for selective isolation and differentiation of enteric bacilli from urine samples. It contains sodium thiosulphate as an indicator of H2S production. H2S producing bacteria form black colonies or colonies with black centres.

*Proteose* peptone and yeast extract serve as sources of carbon, nitrogen and other essential nutrients including vitamin B complex. Sodium heptadecyl sulphate (Tergitol-7) inhibits gram-positive bacteria and *Proteus* swarming and yields better recovery of coliforms. Bromo thymol blue is the pH indicator. Lactose fermenting organisms form yellow colonies with yellow zones while *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* form greenish yellow colonies. Lactose non-fermenters produce blue colonies. TTC is reduced in the bacterial cell to form formazan, a red coloured insoluble complex, thereby producing red coloured colonies.

## **Quality Control**

Appearance

Cream to light green homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel Colour and Clarity of prepared medium Green coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates Reaction

Reaction of 3.41% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.2±0.2

**pH** 7.00-7.40

Please refer disclaimer Overleaf.

#### **Cultural Response**

M850: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-48 hours, with added TTC solution 1% (FD057)

| Organism                            | Inoculum<br>(CFU)  | Growth         | Recovery | Colour of colony | H2S       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Escherichia coli ATCC<br>25922      | 50-100             | good-luxuriant | >=50%    | yellow           | negative  |
| Proteus mirabilis ATCC<br>25933     | 50-100             | good-luxuriant | >=50%    | blue             | positive  |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae<br>ATCC 13883 | 50-100             | fair-good      | 30-40%   | greenish yellov  | vnegative |
| Salmonella Enteritidis ATC<br>13076 | C50-100            | good-luxuriant | >=50%    | blue             | positive  |
| Enterococcus faecalis ATCO<br>29212 | C>=10 <sup>3</sup> | inhibited      | 0%       |                  |           |

#### **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. Chapman G.H., 1947, J. Bact., 53:504.
- 2. Pollard A.L., 1946, Science, 103:758.
- 3. Kulp W., Mascoli C. and Tavshanjian O., 1953, Am. J. Public Health, 43:1111.
- 4. Mossel D.A.A., 1962, J. Appl. Bact., 25:20.

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