Saline Agar Base is used for the detection of alpha-toxin in *Clostridium perfringens*.

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Gms / Litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>8.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pH (at 25°C)</td>
<td>7.0±0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions**

Suspend 23.5 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. After cooling to 50°C, add blood to give final concentration of 5 % v/v. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Additional Test:

The plates containing 7 ml of medium is dried overnight at room temperature and stored at 4°C till use. Just prior to use, test wells are cut in the agar using a template space of test wells, 3 cm apart and 2 cm from the edge of the plate. Make 2 additional wells 3 cm apart near the centre of the plate. Peripheral wells of duplicate plates are filled with the undiluted extract (alpha toxin extraction) and eight twofold dilutions of extract. To determine whether the haemolysis caused by the extract is due to alpha toxin, a portion of the 1:2 dilution of the extract is mixed with *C. perfringens* alpha toxin and with *C. perfringens* type A diagnostic antiserum containing alpha toxin and placed in the two center wells. The plates are incubated for 24 hours at 35°C and examined for haemolytic zones surrounding the wells. A 1 mm zone of haemolysis is considered as significant.

**Principle And Interpretation**

A heat-labile enterotoxin produced only by sporulating cells (1) induces the major symptoms of diarrhea in perfringens poisoning. The enterotoxin appears to be released in vivo in the intestine by the sporulating organisms (2). Hence alpha toxin can be used as an index for detecting the presence of *Clostridium perfringens* in food (3). However, the viability of *C. perfringens* cells are lost if the suspected food samples are frozen (4).

Saline Agar Base with blood is used to measure the haemolytic activity of alpha toxin (5, 6, 7).

Sodium chloride provides essential ions. Red blood cells are added in the medium to examine haemolytic reactions, which indirectly helps in detection of alpha toxin.

**Quality Control**

**Appearance**

White to light yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

**Gelling**

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

**Colour and Clarity of prepared medium**

Basal Medium yields light yellow coloured, clear gel. On addition of red blood cells, red coloured opaque gel forms in Petri plates

**Reaction**

Reaction of 2.35% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.0±0.2

**pH**

6.80-7.20

**Cultural Response**

M942: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours with added red blood cells.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Inoculum (CFU)</th>
<th>Haemolysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please refer disclaimer Overleaf.
**Clostridium perfringens**

ATCC 12924

50-100 positive reaction

**Storage and Shelf Life**

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

**Reference**