Antibiotic HiVeg™ Assay Medium No. 3 (Assay HiVeg™ Broth) MV042

Intended Use:
Recommended for microbiological assay of antibiotics.

Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Gms / Litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HiVeg™ peptone</td>
<td>5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HiVeg™ extract</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast extract</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose (Glucose)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>3.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate</td>
<td>3.680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen phosphate</td>
<td>1.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pH (at 25°C)</td>
<td>7.0±0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions
Suspend 17.5 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. Dispense into sterile tubes or flasks or as desired. **Advice:** Recommended for the microbiological assay of Amikacin, Capreomycin, Chloramphenicol, Cycloserine, Demeclocycline, Dihydrostreptomycin, Doxycycline, Gentamicin, Gramicidin, Kanamycin, Methacycline, Neomycin, Novobiocin, Oxytetracycline, Rolitetracycline, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Tobramycin, Trolendomycin and Tylosin according to official methods.

Principle And Interpretation
Antibiotic Assay Medium is used in the performance of antibiotic assays. Grove and Randall have elucidated those antibiotic assays and media in their comprehensive treatise on antibiotic assays (1). Antibiotic Assay Medium No. 3 (Assay Broth) is used in the microbiological assay of different antibiotics in pharmaceutical and food products by the turbidimetric method. Ripperre et al reported that turbidimetric methods for determining the potency of antibiotics are inherently more accurate and more precise than agar diffusion procedures (4). Antibiotic HiVeg™ Assay Medium No. 3 is same as Antibiotic Assay Medium No. 3 except that the animal based peptones are completely replaced with vegetable peptones to avoid the BSE/TSE risks associated with animal peptones.

Turbidimetric antibiotic assay is based on the change or inhibition of growth of a test microorganism in a liquid medium containing a uniform concentration of an antibiotic. After incubation of the test organism in the working dilutions of the antibiotics, the amount of growth is determined by measuring the light transmittance using spectrophotometer. The concentration of antibiotic is determined by comparing amounts of growth obtained with that given by the reference standard solutions. Use of this method is appropriate only when test samples are clear.

HiVeg™ peptone, HiVeg™ extract and yeast extract provides essential nutrients and growth factors for enhanced microbial growth. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium of the medium and retains the cell viability and cell integrity. Phosphates in the medium provide good buffering action. Dextrose serves as the carbon and energy source. All conditions in the microbiological assay must be controlled carefully. The use of standard culture media in the test is one of the important steps for the good results.

Type of specimen
Pharmaceutical preparations

Please refer disclaimer Overleaf.
Specimen Collection and Handling
For pharmaceutical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (1).
After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions:
Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations:
1. Freshly prepared plates must be used or it may result in erroneous results.

Performance and Evaluation
Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

Quality Control
Appearance
Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium
Light yellow coloured clear solution

Reaction
Reaction of 1.75% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.0±0.2

pH
6.80-7.20

Cultural Response
Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 32-37°C for 18-24 hours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Inoculum (CFU)</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Serial dilution with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli ATCC 10536</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 10031</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>Capreomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin, Streptomycin, Troleandomycin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29737</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>Amikacin, Chlortetracycline, Cycloserine, Demeclocycline, Doxycycline, Kanamycin, Kanamycin sulphate, Methacycline, Oxytetracycline, Rolitetracycline, Tetracycline, Tobramycin, Tylosin, Gentamicin, Gramicidin, Neomycin, Novobiocin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus hirae ATCC 10541</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 9144</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>Tylosin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage and Shelf Life
Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and use freshly prepared medium. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition Seal the container tightly after use. Use before expiry date on the label.
Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Disposal
User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (2,3).
Reference


