

Technical Data Sheet

Test Agar pH 6.0 for the Inhibitor Test

Ordering number: 1.10663.0500

For the detection of antimicrobial inhibitors in meat and organ samples together with Bacillus subtilis (BGA) spore suspension and Micrococcus luteus ATCC 9341 as test organisms.

The nutrient media are suitable both, for the inhibitor test (LEVETZOW, 1971) according to the German Meat Inspection Law as well as for the EEC Four-Plate-Test (BOGAERTS and WOLF, 1980) suggested by the Scientific Veterinary Commission of the European Economic Community.

Test agar pH 7.2 with addition of trimethoprim is used particularly for determination of sulfonamide residues.

Mode of Action

The test is carried out according to the agar diffusion procedure. Small slices of the meat sample are placed on the inoculated Test Agar plates and incubated. Antimicrobial inhibitors contained in the samples diffuse into the nutrient media and cause growth-free inhibition zones to develop on the otherwise thickly covered plates. Repeated tests with pH 6.0, pH 8.0 and pH 7.2 are necessary, as penicillin and streptomycin are optimally active at pH 6.0 and 8.0 respectively (PICHNARCIK et al., 1969) and the activity optimum of sulfonamide is found at pH 7.2. Addition of trimethoprim to Test Agar pH 7.2 considerably increases the sensitivity of the test system to sulfonamides (GUDDING, 1976; EBRECHT, 1982).

Typical Composition (g/L)

Test Agar pH 6.0 for the Inhibitor Test		
Peptone from casein, tryptic	3.45	
Peptone from meat, tryptic	3.45	
Sodium chloride	5.1	
Agar-agar	13.0	

^{**}Agar-agar is equivalent to other different terms of agar.

Preparation

Suspend 25 g/litre Test Agar pH 6.0, autoclave (15 min at 121°C), test the pH and if necessary adjust. Cool to 50-45 °C, mix in 1ml/litre Bacillus subtilis (BGA) spore suspension.

After mixing the spore suspension, immediately pour the plates and place in the refrigerator.

The plates are clear and yellowish-brown.



Experimental Procedure and Evaluation

Inhibitor Test

Test Agar pH 6.0 with Bacillus subtilis (BGA).

EEC Four-Plate-Test

Test Agar pH 6.0 with Bacillus subtilis (BGA).

For details regarding the collection of samples, transportation as well as the execution of the test, see the Fleischbeschaugesetz (Meat Inspection Law) or BOGAERTS and WOLF (1980).

According to these specifications the cylinder-shaped tissue sections (8 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick) are stamped out under conditions, which are as aseptic as possible and laid on the plates; according to BOGAERTS and WOLF two sections are required per plate. As a control, one test disc with 10 IU of penicillin G-sodium is placed on a plate with pH 6.0, one test disc with 10 μ g of streptomycin on each of the two plates with pH 8.0 and one test disc with 0.5 μ g sulfadimidine on a plate with pH 7.2. The test discs can also be made by the user using filter paper discs, 6 mm in diameter.

Incubation: 18-24 hours at 30 °C (Bacillus subtilis BGA).

The inhibition zones between the edge of the tissue section or the test disc and the growth limit of the test organism are measured. Complete inhibition of growth with an inhibitory zone of at least 2 mm is regarded as positive result, an inhibitory zone of 1-2 mm should be considered as doubtful. This only applies, however, if the controls, prepared at the same time, display zones of inhibition measuring about 6 mm.

For possible methodological improvements see FORSCHNER and SEIDLER (1976).

Storage

Store at +15 °C to +25 °C, dry and tightly closed. Do not use clumped or discolored medium. Protect from UV light (including sun light). For *in vitro* use only.

The ready-to-use plates can be sealed with air-tight adhesive tape and, when cooled (+4 to +6 °C) may be kept for up to 2 weeks. Additional packing into plastic bags is recommended. If stored for longer periods, the temperature should not be more than +3 °C; however, freezing of the culture medium must be avoided



Quality Control

Parameter	Diameter	
Inhibition zone diameter Gentamicin 10 µg Bacillus subtilis BGA	20-28 mm	
Inhibition zone diameter Gentamicin 30 μg; Bacillus subtilis BGA	22-30 mm	
Inhibition zone diameter Penicillin G 10 U/IE Bacillus subtilis BGA	36-48 mm	
Inhibition zone diameter Streptomycin 10 µg Bacillus subtilis BGA	19-27 mm	

Please refer to the actual batch related Certificate of Analysis.



Gentamicin 30µg



Penicillin 10IE

Literature

Arbeitsgruppe des Instituts für Lebensmitteltechnologie und Verpackung der Technischen Universität München: Merkblätter für die Prüfung von Packmitteln, Merkblatt 18 "Prüfung auf antimikrobielle Bestandteile in Packstoffen". - **Verpackungs.-Rundschau 25**; Techn.-wiss. Beilagen; 5-8 (1974).

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GUDDING, R.: An improved bacteriological method for the detection of sulfonamide residues in food. - **Acta Vet. Scand. 17**; 458-464 (1976).

LEVETZOW, R.: Untersuchungen auf Hemmstoffe im Rahmen der Bakteriologischen Fleischuntersuchung (BU). - **Bundesgesundheitsblatt 14**; 15/16, 211-213 (1971).

PICHNARCIK, J., WENZEL, S., u. GISSKE, W.: Beitrag zur Methodik des Hemmstoffnachweises in Organen und Muskulatur von Schlachttieren. - **Arch. Lebensmittelhyg. 20**; 272-279 (1969).

Ordering Information

Product	Cat. No.	Pack size	
Test Agar pH 6.0 for the Inhibitor Test	1.10663.0500	500 g	
Bacillus subtilis (BGA)-spore suspension	1.10649.0001	15 x 2 ml	
Penicillin G, Potassium Salt	Calbiochem	25 MU	
	5161-25MU		
Gentamycin sulfate	Calbiochem	1 0	
	345814-1GM	1 g	
Streptomycin sulfate	Calbiochem	100 g	
	5711-100GM		

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