

Hypertonic/Broth (65‰ NaCl)

355-3384

DEFINITION

Hypertonic broth containing 65‰ sodium chloride is used for the identification of *Enterococci*.

PRINCIPLE

The nutrient substances provided by meat extract, peptone and tryptose favor the growth of *Enterococci*.

Due to the high salt concentration, this medium inhibits other bacteria.

PRESENTATION

Ready-to-use

9 ml x 25 tubes

code 355-3384

STORAGE

- Ready-to-use: + 2°C to 25°C
- Expiration date and batch number are shown on the package

THEORETICAL FORMULA

Meat extract	5 g
Peptone	5 g
Tryptose	5 g
Sodium chloride	60 g
Distilled water	1,000 ml
Final pH (25°C) = 7.5 ± 0.2	

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (NOT SUPPLIED)

(non-exhaustive)

- Sterile Pasteur pipettes (code 355-0751) or inoculating loop.
- Thermostatically-controlled incubator or incubating room, precise to ± 1°C.

PROTOCOL

Inoculation and incubation

Inoculate the bacteria to be identified.
Incubate at 37°C for 24-48 hours.

READING AND INTERPRETATION

Enterococci are characterized by their capacity to multiply on this so-called "hostile" medium. *Streptococcus bovis* does not grow on it.

PERFORMANCES / QUALITY CONTROL OF THE TEST

The growth performances of the media are verified with the following strains:

STRAINS	Results after 24-48h culture at 37°C
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> var <i>zymogenes</i> ATCC 29212	Good growth
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> CIP 54.32	Good growth
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> ATCC 19615	Inhibition
<i>Streptococcus bovis</i> CIP 5623	Inhibition

QUALITY CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER

Every product manufactured and marketed by Bio-Rad is subject to a quality-assurance procedure at all stages, from reception of raw materials through to commercialisation of end-product. Each batch of finished product undergoes quality control and is marketed only if it satisfies the acceptability criteria.

Documentation relative to the production and control of each batch is kept on file.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- TAYLOR, W. I., SCHELHAUT, D. (1971): Appl. Microbiol. 21: 32-37
- KINGS, S., METZGER, W. I. (1968): Appl. Microbiol. 16: 577-578.