Tryptone Water

Catalog :HB5218-15

Tryptone Water is used for the detection of microbial indol formation identifying microorganisms by biochemical methods.

Approximate Formula:

Ingredients	gm/liter
Peptone from Casein	10.0
Sodium Chloride	5.0

Final pH7.3±0.2 at 25℃

*Adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance criteria.

Directions:

Suspend 15.0g of the powder in 1000ml of distilled water or deionized water. Mix thoroughly. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for 1 minute to completely dissolve the powder. Dispense into tubes or flasks. Sterilize in an autoclave at 121℃(15 lbs.) for 15 minutes.

Principle and Interpretation:

Peptone from casein provides nitrogen, vitamins, minerals and amino acids essential for growth. Sodium chloride supplies essential electrolytes for transport and osmotic balance.

Appearance:

Peptone Water Medium is a free-flowing yellowish powder. The prepared medium is a kind of yellowish transparent liquid.

Precautions:

This medium is for laboratory use only. Dried medium which is past shelf life, caking or color variation cannot be used.

Storage conditions and Shelf life:

Tryptone Water must be stored tightly capped in the original container at 5-30°C. The dehydrated medium has a shelf life of 5 years from date of manufacturing. Prepared medium may be stored, out of direct light at 2-8°C.

Quality control:

Prepare the culture medium as per label directions. Inoculate and incubate at 36±1℃ for 18-24 hours.

Add 0.5 mL of Indole Reagent (Kovacs) directly to the tube and agitate. Allow tubes to stand for 5-10 minutes.

Microorganism	Strains Number	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Indole production
Salmonella typhimurium	ATCC14028	>10^3	Luxuriant	-(yellow)
Enterobacter aerogenes	ATCC 13048	>10^3	Luxuriant	-(yellow)
E.Coli O157:H7	ATCC 35150	>10^3	Luxuriant	+(red)
Escherichia coli	ATCC 25922	>10^3	Luxuriant	+(red)

References:

1. International Organization for Standardization. 1993. Microbiology – general guidance for enumeration of presumptive E. coli – most probable number technique. ISO 7251, 1993-12-15, 2nd ed. ISO,Geneva, Switzerland.

2. MacFaddin. 2000. Biochemical tests for identification of medical bacteria, 3rd ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, Md.

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