BIOMARK Laboratories-INDIA

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TECHNICAL SHEET

B1355	**KING B AGAR**

Formula

Ingredients :	**gms/lit.**
Proteose peptone	20.00
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	1.50
Magnesium sulphate. heptahydrate	1.50
Agar	20.00

Final pH (at 25°C) : 7.2 ± 0.2

Directions :

Suspend 42.23 grams of dehydrated medium in 1000 ml distilled water containing 15 ml of glycerol. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Mix well. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Aseptically pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle :

proteose peptone, which provides carbonaceous and nitrogenous compounds for the growth of bacteria. Glycerol serves as a source of energy and also enhances pigment production. Magnesium sulphate also enhances pigment production. The addition of dipotassium phosphate increases the phosphorus content of the medium thereby enhancing production of fluorescent pigment.

QC Tests – (I)Dehydrated Medium				
	Colour :	Cream to yellow		
	Appearance :	Homogeneous Free Flowing powder		
(II)Rehydrated medium				
	pH (post autoclaving/heating) :	7.2 ± 0.2		
	Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :	Light yellow		
	Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :	Clear to slightly opalescent		
(III)Q.C. Test Microbiological				
	Cultural characteristics observed after 18 – 24 hrs.at 35 – 37°C.			
	MICROORGANISM (ATCC)	GROWTH	PIGMENT PRODUCTION	
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)	good-luxuriant	Greenish yellow	
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa (17934)	good-luxuriant	Greenish yellow	
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa (9027)	good-luxuriant	Greenish yellow	
	Burkholderia cepacian (25609)	good-luxuriant	no pigment	

Precautions :	1. For Laboratory Use.
	2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing of infectious materials.
Limitations :	1. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium.
	2. Ocasinally, a Pseudomonas culture is encountered that will produce small amounts of pigment in the medium. When this happens, a yellow – green colour will appear on Pseudomonas Agar F or a blue – green colour on Pseudomonas Agar P. If a blue – green colour occurs on Pseudomonas Agar P, confirmation of the presence of pyocyanin can be made by extraction with chloroform ($CHCI_3$).
	3. The formation of nonpigmented colonies does not completely rule out a Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolate.
	4. A pyocyanin – producing Pseudomonas strain will usually also produce fluorescein. It must, therefore, be differentiated from other simple fluorescent pseudomonads by other means. Temperature can be a determining factor as most other fluorescent strains will not grow at 35°C. Rather, they grow at 25-30°C.
Use :	For non-selective isolation, cultivation and pigment production of Pseudomonas species
Storage :	Dehydrated medium- below 30°C Prepared medium– Between 2 to 8°C.
Packing :	500 gm. bottle

Product profile:	Reconstitution	Quantity on Preparation (500g)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
B1355	42.23 g/l	11.839 L	7.2 ± 0.2	Glycerol	121^0C / 15 minutes