B362	YEAST NITROGEN BASE
Formula	
Ingredients :	**gms/lit.**
Ammonium sulphate	5.00
L-Histidine hydrochloride	0.01
DL-Methionine	0.02
DL-Tryptophan	0.02
Biotin	0.00002
Calcium pantothenate	0.0004
Folic acid	0.000002
Inositol	0.002
Niacin	0.0004
p-Amino benzoic acid	0.0002
Pyridoxine hydrochloride	0.0004
Riboflavin (vit B2)	0.0002
Thiamine hydrochloride	0.0004
Boric acid	0.0005
Copper sulphate	0.00004
Potassium iodide	0.0001
Ferric chloride	0.0002
Manganese sulphate	0.0004
Sodium molybdate	0.0002
Zinc sulphate	0.0004
Monopotassium phosphate	1.00
Magnesium sulphate	0.50
Sodium chloride	0.10
Calcium chloride	0.10
Final pH (at 25°C) : 5.4 ± 0.2	
Directions :	
For best results, the medium should be prepared in 10X strength. Suspend 6.75 grams in 100 ml purified / distilled water. Add 5 grams of dextrose or an equivalent amount of other carbohydrate. Warm if necessary to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by filtration. Keep refrigerated until use. Final medium is made by pipetting 0.5 ml into 4.5 ml of sterile purified / distilled water.	
Principle :	
Yeast Nitrogen Base is formatted as per Wickerham for investigations of yeasts for assimilation of carbon. With added carbon source it may also be used for susceptibility testing with antifungal drugs when defined liquid medium is needed.	

QC Tests – (I)Dehydrated Medium	
Colour :	Cream to yellow
Appearance :	Homogeneous Free Flowing powder
(II)Rehydrated medium	
pH (post autoclaving/heating) :	5.4 ± 0.2
Colour (post autoclaving/heating) :	Colourless to very light yellow
Clarity (post autoclaving/heating) :	Clear
(III)Q.C. Test Microbiological	

Cultural characteristics observed after 6 – 7 days at 25 – 30°C.

MICROORGANISM (ATCC)	GROWTH (PLAIN)	GROWTH WITH DEXTROSE
Kloeckera apiculata (9774)	None – poor	Good
Saccharomyces uvarum (9080)	None – poor	Good
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (9763)	None – poor	Good

Precautions :	1. For Laboratory Use.
	2. Follow proper, established laboratory procedures in handling and disposing of infectious materials.

Refer disclaimer Overleaf

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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. Yeasts grown on a rich medium may carry a reserve of nitrogen in the form of protein. Possible errors due to this reserve are elimonated by making two serial transfers in the complete medium. When the first transfer is seven days old, the culture is shaken and one loopful is transferred to a second tube of the complete medium containing the same source of nitrogen. If a positive test is obtained when the second culture is seven days old, the organism being tested assimilates this particular nitrogen source.				
Use :	For classification of yeasts on the basis of their ability to assimilate carbon compounds.				
Storage :	Dehydrated medium and prepared medium– Between 2 to 8°C.				
Packing :	500 gm. bottle				
Product profile:	Reconstitution	Quantity on Preparation (500g)	pH (25°C)	Supplement	Sterilization
B362	6.75 g/l	74.074 L	5.4± 0.2	Nil	FITRATION

Disclaimer:

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related BIOMARKLABORATORIES publications.
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