

## PEPTONE WATER

**(ISO 4832; ISO 21528-2)**
**IVD in Class A, EU Reg. 2017/746**

 For in vitro diagnostic use **IVD**

Peptone Water is used for cultivating nonfastidious organisms, for studying carbohydrate fermentation patterns and for performing the indole test.

### DESCRIPTION

The formulation of Peptone Water makes it useful for cultivating nonfastidious organisms. This nonselective medium has been used as a basal medium for biochemical tests such as carbohydrate fermentation patterns and production of indole.

### PRINCIPLE

Peptone Water contains peptone as a source of carbon, nitrogen, vitamins and minerals. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance of the medium.

### COMPOSITION

	g/L
Peptone	10.0 g
Sodium Chloride	5.0

**Final pH 7,0 ± 0,2 at 25°C**

### WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

**For in vitro diagnostic use.**

Observe the precautions normally taken when handling laboratory reagents.

**Dehydrated medium: HIGHLY HYGROSCOPIC.** During the handling, wear dust protection mask. Avoid the eye contact. Do not use beyond the expiration date or if the product shows signs of deterioration, an altered color or has compacted.

**Prepared Medium:** The product does not contain hazardous substances in concentrations exceeding the limits set by current legislation and therefore is not classified as dangerous.

**Safety Data Sheet** is available on request for professional users.

All waste must be disposed of according to local directives.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

<b>Dehydrated medium:</b>	10-30°C
<b>Prepared medium:</b>	10-25°C

PEPTONE WATER is stable until the expiration date indicated on the label under the recommended storage conditions.

### PREPARATION

**Dehydrated medium:** Suspend 15.0 g of the powder in 1 liter of distilled or deionized water. Mix well. Heat to boil shaking frequently until completely dissolved. Sterilize in autoclave at 121°C for 15 min.

**Prepared medium (bottles, tubes):** Ready to use.

### PROCEDURE (For Performing the Indole Test)

1. Inoculate tubes with test organisms.
2. Incubate tubes at 35 ± 2°C for 24 or 48 hours.
3. Using an inoculation loop, spread a loopful of culture over the reaction area.
4. Examine the reaction area for appearance of a pink color within 30 seconds.

### QUALITY CONTROL

**Dehydrated medium:** Cream-white to light tan, free-flowing, homogeneous.

**Prepared medium:** Light amber, clear to slightly opalescent

Typical response after incubation at 35±2°C for 18-48 h:

MICROORGANISM	GROWTH/INDOLE REACTION
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	Good/+

### REFERENCES

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- Balows, Hausler, Herrmann, Isenberg and Shadomy (ed.). 1991. Manual of clinical microbiology, 5th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C
- NF V 08-017: June 1980. General guidance for the enumeration of faecal coliforms and Escherichia coli.
- Rodier, J. 1984. L'analyse de l'eau. Dénombrement des coliformes, coliformes fécaux et Escherichia colpi résumés. Dunod 7ème Ed., 793-798.
- NF V 04-015: February 1984. Dried milk and sweetened condensed milk. Microbiology.
- Marchal, N., Bourdon, J.L., et Richard, Cl. 1987. Les milieux de culture pour l'isolement et l'identification biochimique des bactéries. Doin Ed, 144- 147.
- NF ISO 7251. September 1994. Microbiology. General guidance for enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli. Most probable number technique. - Dif.
- UNI EN ISO 21528-2:20 17 – Microbiology of food and animal stuffs. Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae. Part 2: Colony-count method.

### PRESENTATION

**Packaging**
**REF.**
**Dehydrated medium:  
PEPTONE WATER**

<b>100 g (6,6 L)</b>	<b>11125</b>
<b>500 g (33,3 L)</b>	<b>10125</b>

**Prepared medium:  
PEPTONE WATER**

<b>6 x 100 mL bottles</b>	<b>64310</b>
<b>12 x 225 mL bottles</b>	<b>64513</b>
<b>100 x 9 mL Tubes</b>	<b>5090/A</b>

### SYMBOLS



Read the instructions



Biological hazard



CE Mark (product complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 746/2017)



Temperature limitation



Use by



For in vitro diagnostic use



Manufacturer