## **Technical Specification Sheet**



### Brilliant Green Agar w/ Sulfapyridine SKU: 700003352, 700003353, 700003354, 700003355 NCM0133

### **Intended Use**

Brilliant Green Agar w/ Sulfapyridine is used for the selective enrichment of Salmonella spp. in a laboratory setting. Brilliant Green Agar w/ Sulfapyridine is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

### **Description**

Brilliant Green Agar was first described by Kristensen et al and later modified by Kauffmann. The outstanding selectivity of this medium permits the use of moderately heavy inocula evenly distributed over the surface. The addition of sulfonamides into Brilliant Green Agar further inhibits Escherichia coli and Proteus spp. Osborne and Stokes used 0.1% Sodium Sulfapyridine to enhance the recovery of Salmonella from whole egg and egg yolk.

### **Typical Formulation**

Yeast Extract	3.0 g/L
Enzymatic Digest of Casein	5.0 g/L
<b>Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue</b>	5.0 g/L
Sodium Chloride	5.0 g/L
Lactose	10.0 g/L
Sucrose	10.0 g/L
Brilliant Green	0.0125 g/L
Phenol Red	0.08 g/L
Sodium Sulfapyridine	1.0 g/L
Agar	20.0 g/L

Final pH: 6.9 ± 0.2 at 25°C

Formula is adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications.

Refer to SDS

### **Preparation**

- 1. Suspend 59 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
- 2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for one minute to completely dissolve the medium.
- Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Avoid overheating.
- 4. Cool to 45-50°C.

### **Quality Control Specifications**

Dehydrated Appearance: Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and beige, may have green tint.

Prepared Appearance: Prepared medium is brown-green to red-brown, may have a green tint, and trace to slightly opalescent.

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response on Brilliant Green Agar w/ Sulfapyridine at 35 ± 2°C and examined for growth after 18 - 24 hours incubation.



# **Technical Specification Sheet**



Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Expected Results	
Microorganism		Recovery	Reaction
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	1000	Partial to complete inhibition	Yellow to green colonies
Salmonella enteritidis ATCC® 13076	10 – 300	Fair to good	Pink colonies
Salmonella typhi ATCC® 19430	1000	None to poor	Pink colonies
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC® 14028	10 - 300	Fair to good	Pink colonies
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 25923	1000	Complete Inhibition	

The organisms listed are the minimum that should be used for quality control testing.

### **Test Procedure**

Refer to appropriate references for instructions on specific material being tested for Salmonella.

#### Results

Refer to appropriate references and procedures for results.

### **Expiration**

Refer to expiration date stamped on the container. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if not free flowing, or if appearance has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

### **Limitation of the Procedure**

Due to varying nutritional requirements, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.

#### Storage

Store dehydrated culture media at 2-30°C away from direct sunlight. Once opened and recapped, place container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light by keeping container tightly closed.



## **Technical Specification Sheet**



### References

- 1. Marshall, R. T. (ed.). Standard methods for the examination of dairy products, 17<sup>th</sup> ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 2. Kristensen, M., V. Lester, and A. Jurgens. 1925. On the use of trypsinized casein, bromthymol blue, bromcresol purple, phenol red and brilliant green for bacteriological nutrient media. Br. J. Exp. Pathol. 6:291.
- 3. Kauffmann, F. 1935. Weitere Erfahrungen mit den kombinierten Anreicherungsverfahren für Salmonnellabacillen. Z. Hyg. Infektioinskr. 117:26.
- 4. Osborne, W. W., and J. L. Stokes. 1955. The determinations of *Salmonellae* in foods. Ottawa: Food and Drug Laboratories.
- www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalyticalManualBAM/ default.htm.
- 6. Cunnif, P. (ed.). 2016. Official Methods of Analysis AOAC International, 20<sup>th</sup> ed. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD.
- 7. Vanderzant, C., and D. F. Splittstoesser (eds.). Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods, 4th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 8. Eaton, A. D., L. S. Clesceri, and A. E. Greenberg (eds.). 2017. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater, 23<sup>rd</sup> ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.