

## TM 493 – XLT4 AGAR BASE

### INTENDED USE

For selective isolation of *Salmonella* species other than *Salmonella* Typhi.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

*Salmonella* is a genus of gram-negative enterobacteria commonly implicated in foodborne illness and is the causative agent of typhoid and paratyphoid fever. Although most *Salmonella* cannot be distinguished by biochemical characteristics, one serotype, namely *S. Typhi* produce only a trace amount of hydrogen sulphide and is less active biochemically than the more common serotypes. XLT4 Agar Base is formulated as described by Miller and Tate for isolating *Salmonella* from faecally contaminated farm samples, which contains other bacteria as well. XLT4 Agar Base enhances the recovery of *Salmonella* species other than *Salmonella* Typhi.

XLT4 Agar is both selective and differential. Tergitol 4 inhibits growth of non- *Salmonella* organisms. Presumptive *Salmonella* colonies should be confirmed by performing biochemical tests.

### COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Proteose peptone	1.600
Yeast extract	3.000
L-Lysine	5.000
Xylose	3.750
Lactose	7.500
Saccharose	7.500
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.800
Sodium thiosulphate	6.800
Sodium chloride	5.000
Phenol red	0.080
Agar	18.000

### PRINCIPLE

The medium consists of Proteose peptone which is a source of carbon, nitrogen and other essential amino acids and growth factors. Yeast extract supplies nitrogenous requirements and vitamins required for growth. The sugars namely lactose, saccharose and xylose are the fermentable carbohydrates. *Salmonella* rapidly utilize xylose, producing acidity. Subsequently they decarboxylate lysine and revert to alkalinity. To add to the differentiating ability of the formulation, an H<sub>2</sub>S indicator system, consisting of sodium thiosulphate and ferric ammonium citrate is included for the visualization of the hydrogen sulphide produced, resulting in the formation of colonies with black centers. The non-pathogenic H<sub>2</sub>S producers do not decarboxylate lysine; therefore, the acid reaction generated by them prevents the blackening of the colonies.

### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 59.03 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.



- Add 4.6 ml XLT4 Supplement. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE OR OVERHEAT.
- Mix well and pour in sterile Petri plates.

#### QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

- Appearance of Powder** : Light yellow to pink homogeneous free flowing powder.  
**Appearance of prepared medium** : Red coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.  
**pH (at 25°C)** : 7.4 ± 0.2

#### INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation with added XLT4 Supplement.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	29212	$\geq 10^3$	Inhibited	0%	-	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	50-100	Fair-good	20-40%	Yellow	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	13076	50-100	Good-luxuriant	$\geq 50\%$	Red with black centers	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	14028	50-100	Good-luxuriant	$\geq 50\%$	Red with black centers	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	$\geq 10^3$	Inhibited	0%	-	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	25933	50-100	None-poor	0-10%	-	35-37°C	18-24 Hours

#### PACKAGING:

In pack size of 500 gm bottles.

#### STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.



**Product Deterioration:** Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

**DISPOSAL**

After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

**REFERENCES**

1. Koneman E. W., Allen S. D., Janda W. M., Schreckenberger P. C., Winn W. C. Jr., 1992, Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 4th Ed., J. B. Lippincott Company Chadwick P., Delisle G. H and Byer M., 1974, Can. J. Microbiol., 20:1653-1664.
2. Miller R. G and Tate C. R., 1990, The Maryland Poultryman April 2-7
3. Tate C. R., Miller R. G. and Mallinson E. T., 1992, J. Food. Prot. 55:964 4. Miller R. G., Tate C. R., and Mallinson E. T. and Schemer J. A., 1991, Poultry science 70:2429
5. Miller R. G., Tate C. R., and Mallinson E. T. and Schemer J. A., 1991, Poultry science 71:398
6. Dusch H. and Altwegg M., 1994, Abstr. Annu. Meet. Am. Soc. Microbiol. C5:557
7. Dusch H. and Altwegg M., 1995, J. Clin. Microbiol. 33: 802
8. Taylor W. J., 1965, Am. J. Clin. Pathol., 44:471-475.

 GMP Good Manufacturing Practices Certified	 IVD For In Vitro Diagnostic Use	 QTY. Quantity	 LOT/ B. NO. Lot / Batch Number	 REF Catalogue Number	 Manufacturer
 Temperature Unit	 EC REP MedNet GmbH Barkstrasse 10 48163 Münster, Germany Authorized Representative	 European Conformity	 QR Code	 Consults Instructions for Use	 Best Before

**NOTE:** Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.

**\*For Lab Use Only**  
Revision: 08 Nov., 2019