



# PRODUCT SPECIFICATION SHEET

## Antibiotic Assay Medium No. 5 (DM018U)

### Intended Use

Antibiotic Assay Medium No. 5 (DM018U) is recommended for microbiological assay of Streptomycin using *Bacillus subtilis*, in compliance with USP.

### Product Summary and Explanation

Antibiotic assay media are prepared according to the specifications of the USP<sup>(1)</sup>, European Pharmacopeia<sup>(2)</sup> and AOAC International.<sup>(3)</sup> The antibiotic media are identified numerically with names assigned by Grove and Randall in *Assay Methods of Antibiotics*.<sup>(4)</sup> The activity (potency) of an antibiotic can be demonstrated under suitable conditions by its inhibitory effect on microorganisms.<sup>(1)</sup> Reduction in antimicrobial activity may reveal changes not demonstrated by chemical methods.<sup>(1)</sup> Antibiotic assays are performed by the cylinder plate method and the turbidimetric "tube" assay. The cylinder plate method, first described by Abraham et al.<sup>(5)</sup> for the assay of penicillin, was later modified by Foster and Woodruff<sup>(6)</sup> and by Schmidt and Moyer.<sup>(7)</sup>

Antibiotic Assay Medium This medium is used in the assay of commercial preparations of antibiotics, as well as for antibiotics in body fluids, feeds etc. The composition of this medium is in accordance to the specifications detailed in the USP, FDA.<sup>(8,9)</sup> The pH 7.9 maintained in this medium provides optimum growth conditions for *Bacillus subtilis*.<sup>(10)</sup> This medium is used to prepare the base as well as seed layer in the microbiological assay of Dihydrostreptomycin.

### Principles of the Procedure

Antibiotic Assay Medium E contains peptone, yeast and beef extract which provides necessary growth nutrients for the test organisms like *Bacillus subtilis*. The medium provides solidified substratum for growth of organisms.

### Cylinder Plate Assay

This method is based on the diffusion of an antibiotic solution from a cylinder placed on the surface of an inoculated agar medium. After incubation the diameter of a zone of inhibition depends, in part, on the concentration or activity of the antibiotic. The results depend on critical rates of diffusion of the antibiotic, critical growth rates of the standard organisms and critical minimal inhibitory coefficient levels of each organism. This method is used in the assay of commercial preparations of antibiotics, as well as in the quantitative determination of antibiotics in body fluids, animal feeds and other materials. Prediffusion of antibiotics for 10-20 mins in the agar by incubating at temperature below the optimal growth temperature for microorganism would facilitate better diffusion of antibiotics followed by incubation of plates for microbial growth.

### Note :

Recommended for the Microbiological assay of Dihydrostreptomycin.

### Formula / Liter

Ingredients	Gms / Liter
Peptone	6.00
Yeast extract	3.00
Beef extract	1.50
Agar	15.00
Final pH: 7.9 ± 0.1 at 25°C	
Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications	

### Precautions

1. For Laboratory Use only.
2. IRRITANT. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.
3. Freshly prepared plates should be used for antibiotic assays.
4. All conditions in the microbiological assay must be controlled carefully.
5. The use of standard culture medium in the test is one of the important steps for obtaining good results.





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## Directions

1. Suspend 25.5 grams of the medium in one liter of distilled water.
2. Heat to boiling, to dissolve the medium completely.
3. Autoclave at 121°C, 15 psi pressure, for 15 minutes / validated cycle.

## Quality Control Specifications

<b>Dehydrated Appearance</b>	Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder
<b>Prepared Medium</b>	Medium amber coloured slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.
<b>Reaction of 2.55% solution</b>	pH 7.9 ± 0.1 at 25°C
<b>Gel Strength</b>	Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

**Expected Cultural Response:** Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 32-35°C for 5 days.

Sr. No.	Organisms	Results to be achieved		
		Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Antibiotics Assayed
1.	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ATCC 6633 50-100	50-100	good-luxuriant	Framycetin, Kanamycin B

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

## Test Procedure

### Preparation of Stock cultures

1. Maintain stock cultures on agar slants and make transfers at 1- or 2-week intervals.
2. Using sterile purified water, saline or Antibiotic Medium No. 3, prepare the inoculum for assay by washing growth from a fresh 24-48 hour agar slant and further dilute the culture to obtain the desired organism concentration.
3. For using as a test organism *Bacillus subtilis*, inoculate the organism on Antibiotic Medium No. 1 and incubate at 37°C for 1 week. Wash spores from the agar surface, and heat the spores at 56°C for 30 minutes. Using sterile purified water wash the spores three times, heat again at 65°C for 30 minutes, and then dilute to the optimal concentration. Inoculum prepared following this method should produce a sharp zone in the assay.
4. For preparing spore suspension of *B. subtilis*, Antibiotic Medium No. 1 modified by the addition of 300 mg manganese sulfate ( $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ ) per liter is used which aids in the sporulation of *B. subtilis*.

### Cylinder Plate Assay

1. Use 20 × 100 mm glass or plastic Petri dishes with sufficient depth so that cylinders used in the assay will not be pushed into the medium by the cover.
2. Use stainless steel or porcelain assay cylinders having the following dimensions (± 0.1 mm): 8 mm outside diameter, 6 mm inside diameter and 10 mm long. Clean the cylinders carefully to remove all residues, using an occasional acid bath (i.e., with approximately 2N nitric acid or with chromic acid).
3. Four or six cylinders are generally used per plate, evenly spaced on a 2.8 cm radius.
4. For assuring accurate assays, use a level surface for working to obtain uniformly thick base and seed layers in the Petri dish.
5. Allow the base layer to solidify and then overlay the seed layer containing a proper concentration of the test organism. The amount of medium in the layers varies for different antibiotics, with most assays specifying a 21 mL base layer and a 4 mL seed layer.
6. In any case, dishes with flat bottoms are required to assure complete coverage of the bottom of the dish when small amounts of base medium are used. Tilt the plate to obtain even coverage of the base layer by the seed layer and allow it to solidify in a level position. Plates should be used the same day as prepared.

## Results

1. After incubation the concentration of the antibiotic being assayed is determined by measuring the zone of inhibition obtained, with that of reference standard antibiotic.
2. Refer to appropriate references and standard test procedures for interpretation of results.





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### Storage

Store the sealed bottle containing the dehydrated medium at 10 - 30°C. Once opened and recapped, place container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light.

### Expiration

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

### Limitations of the Procedure

1. For identification, organisms must be in pure culture. Morphological, biochemical and/or serological tests should be performed for final identification.
2. Consult appropriate texts for detailed information and recommended procedures.

### Packaging

**Product Name : Antibiotic Assay Medium No. 5**

**Product Code : DM018U**

**Available Pack sizes : 500gm**

### References

1. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. 2008. The United States pharmacopeia 31/The national formulary 26, Supp. 1, 8-1-08, online. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, Md.
2. Council of Europe. 2002. European pharmacopeia, 4th ed. Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
3. Horwitz (ed.). 2007. Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, 18th ed., online. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, Md.
4. Grove and Randall. 1955. Assay methods of antibiotics. Medical Encyclopedia, Inc. New York, N.Y.
5. Abraham, Chain, Fletcher, Florey, Gardner, Heatley and Jennings. 1941. *Lancett* *ii*: 177.
6. Foster and Woodruff. 1943. *J. Bacteriol.* *46*:187.
7. Schmidt and Moyer. 1944. *J. Bacteriol.* *47*:199.
8. United States Pharmacopoeia 2011, US Pharmacopoeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, MD.
9. Tests and Methods of Assay of Antibiotics and Antibiotic containing Drugs, FDA, CFR, 1983 Title 21, Part 436, Subpart D, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, paragraphs 436, 100-436, 106, p. 242-259, (April 1).
10. Stearn and Stearn, *J Bacteriol.* 1933. *26*(1): 37-55.

### Further Information

For further information please contact your local MICROMASTER Representative.



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**DM018UPSS,QAD/FR/024,Rev.00/01.01.2018**




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