PRODUCT SPECIFICATION SHEET

Chocolate Agar Plate (RP003)

Intended Use
For isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from chronic and acute gonococcal infections.

Product Summary and Explanation
The cultivation medium for gonococci should ideally be a rich nutrients base with blood, either partially lysed or completely lysed. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is a gram-negative bacteria and the causative agent of gonorrhoea, however it is also occasionally found in the throat. The diagnosis and control of gonorrhoea have been greatly facilitated by improved laboratory methods for detecting, isolating and studying *N. gonorrhoeae* . Chocolate Agar Base, with the addition of supplements, gives excellent growth of the gonococcus without overgrowth by contaminating organisms. G.C. Agar (DM116) can also be used in place of Chocolate Agar Base, which gives slightly better results than Chocolate Agar.[1]

Principles of the Procedure
Chocolate Agar Base with addition of supplement not only supports the growth of the gonococcus in pure culture but also permits its development from the mixed flora encountered in chronic gonococcal infections. Carpenter reported that this medium and Haemoglobin (MS088) is useful for cultural detection of the gonococcus.

Ingredients	Gms / Liter
Proteose peptone	20.00
Dextrose	0.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Disodium phosphate	5.000
Haemoglobin	2.00
Agar	15.00
Final pH: 7.3 ± 0.2 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.

Directions
Either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum (50-100 CFU) aseptically on the plate.

Quality Control Specifications

Appearance	Sterile Chocolate Agar in 90mm disposable plate
Color of Final medium	Chocolate Brown colored medium
Clarity of Final Medium	Opaque gel
pH at 25°C	7.10 ± 7.50
Gel Strength	Firm, comparable with 1.7% Agar gel
Quantity of Medium in Plates	18-22ml
Sterilization of Basal Medium	Autoclaving at 15 lbs Pressure
Pre Incubation Check	No growth should be observed after incubation at 30-35 35 – 37 °C/ for 18 - 24 hrs

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Expected Cultural Response: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 24 - 48 hours.

	Organism	Incubation time/ temp	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Remarks
1.	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae ATCC 19424*	35 – 37 °C/ 24 - 72 hrs.	50 -100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	Complies
2.	*Neisseria meningitidis ATCC 13090*	35 – 37 °C/ 24 - 72 hrs.	50 -100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	Complies
	Organism	**Incubation time/ temp**	**Inoculum (CFU)**	**Growth**	**Recovery**	**Remarks**
3.	*Streptococcus pneumonia ATCC 6303*	35 – 37 °C/ 24 - 72 hrs.	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	Complies
4.	*Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615*	35 – 37 °C/ 24 - 72 hrs.	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	Complies
5.	*Haemophilus influenza ATCC 19418*	35 – 37 °C/ 24 - 72 hrs.	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70 %	Complies

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

Test Procedure
Refer appropriate references for detailed instructions of specific procedures.

Results
Refer to appropriate references and standard procedures for interpretation of results.

Storage
Store the sealed bottle containing the dehydrated medium at 2 - 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
For identification, organisms must be in pure culture, Morphological, biochemical and/ serological tests should be performed for final identification.
Consult appropriate texts for detailed information and recommended procedure.

Packaging
Product Name : Chocolate Agar Plate
Product Code : RP003
Available Pack sizes : 10 PL

References
1.Carpenter C. M., Bucca M. A., Buck T. C., Casman E. P., Vhristensen C. W., Crowe E., Drew R., Hill J., Lankford L. E., Morton H. E., Peizer L. R., Shaw C. J., and Thayer J. D., 1949, Am. J. Syphil. Gonorrh. Veneral Diseases, 33:164.
2.Muench. Wochschr., 80:846:1933.
3.McLeod J. W., Cootes J. C., Happold F. C., Priestely D. P., Wheatley B., 1934, J. Path. Bacteriol., 39:221.
4.J.Infectious Diseases, 61:129:1937.
5.Am. J. Syphillis, 20:347:1936.
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7.Seventh Annual Year book (1936-37) P.133, supple., Am. J. Pub.Health.27: no.3 : 1937.
8.Bull. Genitoinfectious diseases, Mass. State Health Dept., 2:1:1938.

Further Information

For further information please contact your local MICROMASTER Representative.

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