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MAST REDIPREP® Egg Yolk Tellurite Emulsion (50%)

DM097S

Intended use

A stabilised, sterile egg yolk emulsion with the addition of tellurite for use in MAST® Baird-Parker Agar Base (DM095D).

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY

Contents

6 x 100ml bottles.

Formulation*

A 50% aqueous emulsion of hen egg yolk with potassium tellurite (2 g/litre).

Storage and shelf life

Store at 2 to 8°C in the containers provided until the expiry date shown on the pack label.

Precautions

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Observe approved hazard precautions and aseptic techniques. To be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Sterilise all biohazard waste before disposal. Refer to Product Safety Data sheet (available on request or via MAST® website).

Materials required but not provided

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, MAST® selective supplements, swabs, applicator sticks, incinerators and incubators, etc., as well as serological and biochemical reagents and additives such as blood.

Procedure

1. Refer to pack label for quantities and volumes required. Prepare MAST® Baird-Parker Agar Base (DM095D) by suspending the powder in distilled or deionised water.
2. Autoclave at 121°C (15 p.s.i.) for 15 minutes.
3. Cool to 50 to 55°C and hold in a water bath at this temperature.
4. Shake the bottle of MAST REDIPREP® Egg Yolk Tellurite Emulsion (50%) to re-suspend any precipitate and aseptically add 50ml to each litre of basal medium.
5. Mix thoroughly, pour culture plates (15 to 20ml per plate) and allow to set.
6. Prepared culture plates may be used immediately or stored in plastic bags at 2 to 8°C for up to one month before use.
7. Macerate the food sample in 0.1% peptone water and make serial dilutions.
8. Spread 0.1 – 1.0ml volumes of the dilutions over the surface of a dried plate using a glass rod.
9. Incubate plates aerobically for 18 to 24 hours at 35 to 37°C, plates should be reincubated for a further 24 hours if no presumptive *Staphylococcus aureus* colonies appear.

Interpretation of results

After incubation record growth of organisms. Typical characteristics to note include: colony size, colour and the presence or absence of a lecithinase halo (clear zone) around the colony.

Quality control

Check for signs of deterioration. Quality control must be performed with at least one organism to demonstrate expected performance. Do not use the product if the result with the control organism is incorrect. The list below illustrates a range of performance control strains which the end user can easily obtain.

Test Organisms	Growth	Colour	Lecithinase halos
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC® 25923	Good	Black	+
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC® 14990	Poor to good	Black	-
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 25922	None	-	N/A
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ATCC® 6633	Poor to fair	Brown	-

References

Bibliography available on request.