

Tetrathionate Broth Base (NCM0092)

Intended Use

Tetrathionate Broth Base is used with iodine for the recovery of *Salmonella* spp in a laboratory setting. Tetrathionate Broth Base is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

Description

Tetrathionate Broth Base is used as a selective enrichment for the cultivation of *Salmonella* spp.. *Salmonella* organisms may be injured in food-processing procedures, which include exposure to low temperatures, sub-marginal heat, drying, radiation, preservative, and sanitizers.

Mueller demonstrated the effectiveness of Tetrathionate Broth for enriching typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli while inhibiting coliform organisms. Using modified Mueller's broth, Kauffmann increased the number of positive isolates. Tetrathionate Broth was used in studies for the poultry industry and in a collaborative study for rapid screening of *Salmonella* in food. Tetrathionate Broth Base, abbreviated as TT Broth Base, is specified in standard methods for *Salmonella* testing. The FDA, Bacteriological Analytical Manual incorporate Tetrathionate Broth Base as a pre-enrichment medium for detecting *Salmonella* in food materials.

Typical Formulation

Enzymatic Digest of Casein	2.5 g/L	
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue	2.5 g/L	
Bile Salts	1.0 g/L	
Calcium Carbonate	10.0 g/L	
Sodium Thiosulfate	30.0 g/L	
pH: 8.4 ± 0.2 at 25°C		
Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications		

Supplement

Iodine-Potassium IodideSolutionComposition per 20.0 mLPotassium Iodide5.0gIodine6.0g

Precaution

1. Refer to SDS

Preparation

- 1. Dissolve 46 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
- 2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for one minutes to completely dissolve the medium.
- Cool to 45-50°C and add 20 mL of the Iodine-Potassium Iodide Solution to the prepared Tetrathionate Broth Base. If preparing solution, add 6 grams Iodine + 5 grams Potassium Iodide in 20 mL of purified water.
- 4. DO NOT REHEAT AFTER ADDING IODINE SOLUTION. Note: Do not add lodine/Potassium lodide Solution to tubes until just before inoculation. Chemical Tetrathionate inhibits by oxidation of Thiosulfate through the addition of lodine just prior to use.

Test Procedure

For a complete discussion of the isolation and identification of *Salmonella*, refer to appropriate references.



620 Lesher Place • Lansing, MI 48912 800-234-5333 (USA/Canada) • 517-372-9200 foodsafety@neogen.com • foodsafety.neogen.com



Quality Control Specifications

Dehydrated Appearance: Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and white to off-white.

Prepared Appearance: Prepared medium is milky white to slightly yellow-white and opaque.

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response after enrichment in Tetrathionate Broth Base (with the lodine/lodide solution) following incubation aerobically at $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C and $43 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$ C and sub-cultured to MacConkey Agar or Tryptic Soy Agar for *Enterococcus faecalis*. Subcultures were incubated aerobically at $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C and examined for growth after 18 - 24 hours.

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Expected Results
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	> 1000	Complete Inhibition
Salmonella arizonae ATCC® 13314	10 – 100	Growth
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC® 14028	10 – 100	Growth
Salmonella enterica ATCC® 13076	10 – 100	Growth
Shigella flexneri ATCC® 12022	> 1000	Complete Inhibition
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 29212	> 1000	< 10 cfu, Satisfactory Inhibition

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

<u>Results</u>

Refer to appropriate references for results.

Expiration

Refer to 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.

Limitation of the Procedure

Due to nutritional variation, some strains may grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.

<u>Storage</u>

Dehydrated culture media: Store 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 by keeping container tightly closed.

References

- 1. Hartman, P. A., and S. A. Minnich. 1981. Automation for rapid identification of salmonellae in foods. J. Food Prot. 44:385-386.
- 2. Murray, P. R., E. J. Baron, M. A. Pfaller, F. C. Tenover, and R. H. Yolken (eds.). 1995. Manual of clinical microbiology, 6th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- 3. **Mueller, L.** 1923. Un Nouveau milieu d'enrichissement pour la recherche du bacille typhique et des paratyphiques. C. R. Soc. Bio. **89:**434. Paris.
- 4. **Kauffmann, F.** 1930. Ein kombiniertes anreicherungsverfahren fur typhus und-paratyphusbacillen. Zentralb. Bakteriol. Parasitenke. Infektionskr. Hyg. Abr. I orig. **113:**148.
- 5. **Kauffman, F.** 1935. Weitere Erfahrungen mit den kombiniereten Anreicherungsverfahren fur Salmonella bacillen. Z. Hyg. Infektionskr. **117:**26.
- Jones, F. T., R. C. Axtell, D. V. Rives, S. E. Scheideler, F. R. Tarver, Jr., R. L. Walker, and M. J. Wineland. 1991. A survey of *Salmonella* contamination in modern broiler production. J. Food Prot. 54:502-507.
- 7. Barnhart, H. M., D. W. Dressen, R. Bastien, and O. C. Pancorbo. 1991. Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and other serovars in ovaries of layer hens at time of slaughter. J. Food Prot. **54**:488-492.



620 Lesher Place • Lansing, MI 48912 800-234-5333 (USA/Canada) • 517-372-9200 foodsafety@neogen.com • foodsafety.neogen.com



- 8. Eckner, K. F., W. A. Dustman, M. S. Curiale, R. S. Flowers, and B. J. Robison. 1994. Elevatedtemperature, colorimetric, monoclonal, enzyme linked
- 9. Vanderzant, C., and D. F. Splittstoesser (eds.). 2015. Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods, 4th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 10. **Marshall, R. T. (ed.).** 1993. Standard methods for the examination of dairy products. 16th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 11. **United States Pharmacopeial Convention.** 2018. The United States pharmacopeia, 41st ed. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention. Rockville, MD.
- 12. Federal Register. 1991. Animal and plant health inspection service: chicken affected by Salmonella enteritidis, final rule, Fed. Regist. 56:3730-3743.
- 13. <u>www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalytical</u> manualBAM/default.htm.
- 14. Isenberg, H. D. (ed.). 1992 Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, vol. 1, American Society for Microbiology. Washington, D. C.
- 15. Knox, R., P. H. Gell, and M. R. Pollack. 1942. Selective media for organisms of the Salmonella group. J. Pathol. Bacteriol. 54:469-483.
- 16. **MacFaddin**, J. F. 1985. Media for isolation-cultivation-identification-maintenance of medical bacteria. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.



620 Lesher Place • Lansing, MI 48912 800-234-5333 (USA/Canada) • 517-372-9200 foodsafety@neogen.com • foodsafety.neogen.com