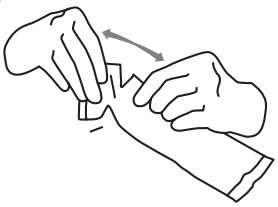
UV·BioTAG™

ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

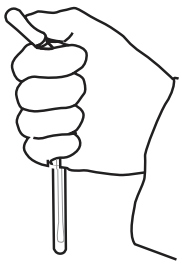
Each **UV-BioTAG™ Swab** kit consists of 6 individually packaged swabs. Each **UV-BioTAG™ Swab** unit contains 1 lyophilized pellet of a single microorganism strain, a reservoir of hydrating fluid and an inoculating swab. Each swab is sealed within a laminated pouch that contains a desiccant to prevent adverse moisture accumulation.

1



Allow unopened UV-BioTAG™ Swab to equilibrate to room temperature. Tear open pouch at notch and remove the UV-BioTAG™ Swab unit.

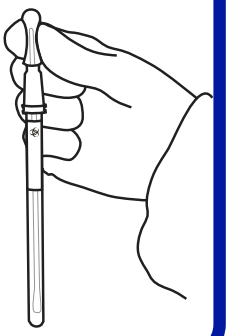
2



Break red snap valve at the top of the UV-BioTAG™ Swab to release the hydrating fluid.

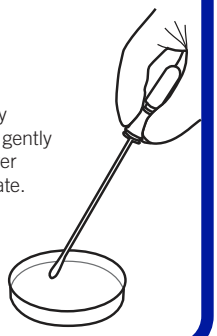
3

Squeeze the bulb at the top of the UV-BioTAG™ Swab to rehydrate the pellet.

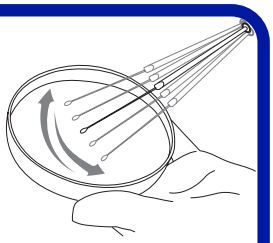


4

Inoculate a primary culture plate(s) by gently rolling the swab over one-third of the plate.



5



Continue according to laboratory protocol.

6

Using proper biohazard disposal, discard the **UV-BioTAG™ Swab**.

7

Immediately incubate the inoculated primary culture plate(s) at temperature and conditions appropriate to the microorganism.

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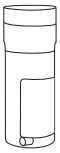
ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

Each **UV-BioTAG™ Vial** kit consists of 6 vials each containing 1 lyophilized pellet of an individual microorganism strain.

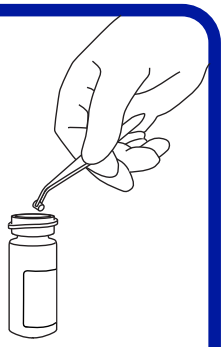
1



Remove the plastic container containing the vials of pellets from refrigerated storage. Remove the vials to be used; immediately place the plastic container containing the remaining vials back into refrigerated storage to maintain product stability.

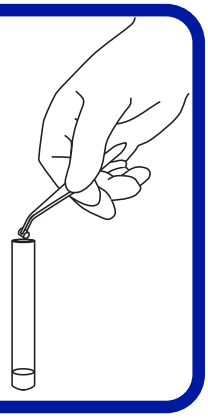
2

Aseptically remove 1 pellet with sterile forceps from the vial. Do not remove desiccant.

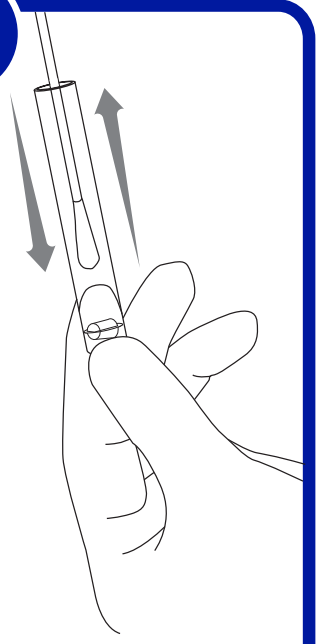


3

Place the pellet in 0.5 ml of sterile fluid (water, saline, TSB, or BHIB).

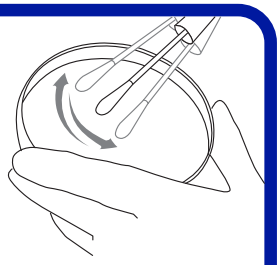


4



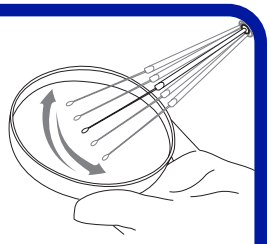
Crush the pellet with a sterile swab until the suspension is homogenous.

5



Inoculate a primary culture plate(s) by gently rolling the swab over one-third of the plate.

6

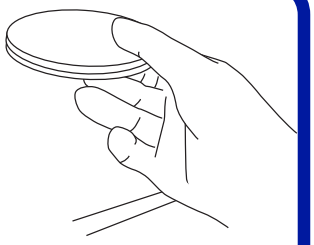


Continue according to laboratory protocol.

7

Using proper biohazard disposal, discard the remaining hydrated material.

8



Immediately incubate the inoculated media at temperature and conditions appropriate to the microorganism.

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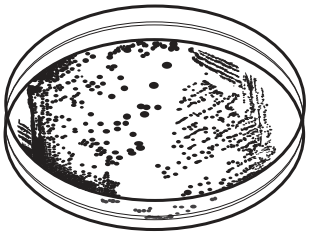
ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

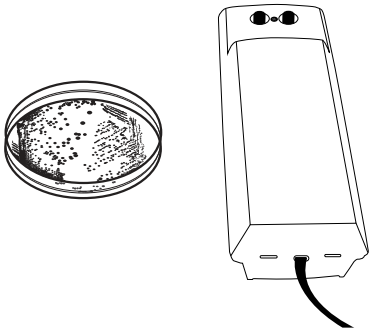
Illustrated instructions for UV-BioTAG™ microorganism fluorescence detection.

1



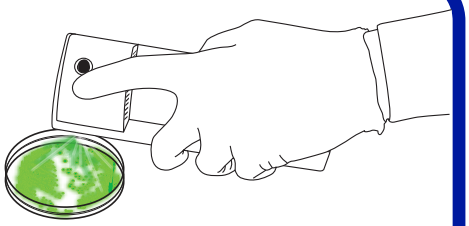
Following completion of the incubation period or test method, colonies growing on agar may be examined for fluorescence to determine whether the growth originated from the control strain or from contaminants.

2



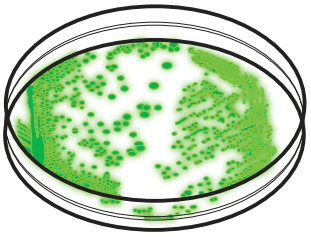
A long wave UV lamp and a dark room is needed for the detection of fluorescence. **UV-BioTAG™ microorganisms** fluorescence will be detectable using a UV lamp that emits light at wavelengths ranging from 315 nm to 400 nm.

3



Hold the lamp over the microorganism culture being tested for fluorescence. Visually examine the culture and determine whether or not it fluoresces. The expected result when the culture is being grown on Tryptic Soy Agar is a green fluorescence. Other agars and variables within each lab's processes may produce fluorescence with varying colors, or may mask the expression of the GFP due to biochemical byproducts produced during the test. It is advisable to always subculture results on such media back to either LB agar with Chloramphenicol or TSA to confirm fluorescence.

4



Green fluorescent proteins will continue to be expressed upon subculturing, but it is recommended that a new pellet suspension be used for each test. If the resuscitated culture is frozen, Microbiologics cannot guarantee the stated characteristics of the product.

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