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Rogosa SL Agar

Recommended for selective cultivation of oral and faecal *Lactobacilli*.

REF: BS.1/DB01.100.0100	100 Gram	REF: BS.1/DB01.250.0250	250 Gram
REF: BS.1/DB01.500.0500	500 Gram		

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Rogosa SL Agar also known as RMW Agar, is a modification of the media formulated by Rogosa, Mitchell and Wiseman (1,2). This media is used for isolation, enumeration and identification of Lactobacilli from foodstuffs and clinical specimens (3,4). Accompanying bacterial flora is suppressed due to the low pH of the medium and also because of the high sodium acetate concentration. Tryptose and yeast extract provide nitrogenous compounds, sulphur, trace elements and vitamin B complex, essential for growth of Lactobacilli. Dextrose, arabinose and saccharose are the fermentable carbohydrates. Polysorbate 80 is the source of fatty acids. Ammonium citrate and Sodium acetate inhibit moulds, Streptococci and many other organisms. Monopotassium phosphate provides buffering capability. Magnesium sulphate, manganese sulphate and ferrous sulphate are sources of inorganic ions. Low pH of the medium and addition of acetic acid makes the medium selective for Lactobacilli inhibiting other bacterial flora (3). It is recommended that the plates should be incubated at 30°C for 5 days or at 37°C for 3 days in an atmosphere of 95% hydrogen and 5% carbon dioxide (5). If this is not possible, overlay the inoculated plates with a second layer of the agar before incubation. High acetate concentration and acidic pH suppress many strains of other lactic acid bacteria. All colonies should be checked by gram staining and by catalase test before further identification. The salt in the formulation makes the medium unsuitable for isolation of dairy Lactobacilli. e.g. L. lactis, L. bulgaricus and L. helveticus (3,2).

MEDIA COMPOSITION

Item	Formula per liter of medium g/l
- Tryptose	10.0
- Sucrose	5.0
- Yeast extract	5.0
- Dextrose	10.0
- Sodium acetate	15.0
- potassium Dihydrogen phosphate	6.0
- Magnesium sulphate	0.570
- Ammonium citrate	2.0
- Manganese sulphate	0.120
- Arabinose	5.0
- Ferrous sulphate	0.030
- Tween 80	1.0
- Agar	15.0

pH 5.4 ± 0.2 @ 25°C

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

Media to be handled by entitled and professionally educated person. Do not ingest or inhale.

Good Laboratories practices using appropriate precautions should be followed in:

- Wearing personnel protective equipment (overall, gloves, glasses,).
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately.
- Respect country requirement for waste disposal.

S56: dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57: use appropriate container to avoid environmental Contamination.
S61: avoid release in environment.
For further information, refer to the Rogosa SL Agar material safety data sheet.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

BioScien Rogosa SL Agar dehydrated media are stable until expiration date stated on label when properly stored 10-30°C. The prepared medium should be stored at 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to avoid lump development due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in a dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

MEDIA PREPARATION

Suspend 74.72 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Add 1.32 ml glacial acetic acid. Mix thoroughly, distribute into culture tubes or flasks. Heat to 90 - 100°C for 2-3 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C for direct inoculation. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE.

Deterioration

The color of BioScien Rogosa SL Agar is Cream to yellow homogeneous soft lumps which can be easily broken down to powder form. Colour and Clarity of prepared medium is Light yellow coloured opalescent gel forms in Petri plates. If there are any physical changes, discard the medium The hydrated medium is Amber coloured clear solution without any precipitate, media should not be used if there are any signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration), and contaminations.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED NOT PROVIDED

- Sterile cups
- Sterile tubes
- Sterile loops
- Incubator

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Cultural characteristics observed in presence of 5% Carbon dioxide (CO2) and 95% H2 after an incubation at 35-37°C for 40-48 hours.

Test Organisms	Growth
Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus ATCC 9595	Good -Luxuriant
Lactobacillus fermentum ATCC 9338	Good -Luxuriant
Lactobacillus leichmanni ATCC 4797	Good -Luxuriant
Lactiplantibacillus plantarum ATCC 8014	Good -Luxuriant
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. *Aureus ATCC 6538*	inhibited

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING	
IVD For in-vitro diagnostic use	Number of <n> test in the pack
LOT Batch Code/Lot number	Caution
REF Catalogue Number	Do not use if package is damaged
Temperature Limitation	Consult Instruction for use
Expiration Date	
Manufactured by	

QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure adequate quality control, it is recommended that positive and negative control included in each run. If control values are found outside the defined range, check the system performance. If control still out of range please contact ***BioScien*** technical support.

REFERENCES

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3. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification- Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore. Md.
4. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L. Fifth (Ed.), 2015, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
5. Sharpe M. L. (Ed.), 1960, Lab-Practice, 9(4): 223.
6. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
7. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.