ARENA BioScien

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Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA)

Recommended for the subculture of Candida albicans in accordance with the harmonized method of USP/EP/BP/JP.

REF: BS.1/SAP01.010.0010 10 plates

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) was formulated by Sabouraud in 1892 for cultivating dermatophytes. The pH is adjusted to approximately 5.6 in order to enhance the growth of fungi, especially dermatophytes, and to slightly inhibit bacterial growth in clinical specimens. SDA is also used to determine the mycological evaluation of food, contamination in cosmetics, and clinically to help in the diagnosis of yeast and fungal infections.

METHOD PRINCIPLE

Mycological peptone provides nitrogenous compounds. Dextrose acts as a source of energy. Agar acts as a solidifying agent. The low pH favors fungal growth and inhibits contaminating bacteria. Antibiotics like chloramphenicol, gentamicin, and tetracycline can be added as selective agents to inhibit the overgrowth of competing bacteria while permitting the successful isolation of fungi and yeasts. Various other modifications are also reported by using cycloheximide, penicillin, streptomycin, neomycin depending upon the intended use.

MEDIA COMPOSITION

Item	Formula per liter of medium
Mycological peptone	10 gm
Dextrose	40 gm
Agar	15 gm

pH after sterilization 5.6 ± 0.2

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 Sabouraud Dextrose Agar material safety data sheet.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

BioScien Sabouraud Dextrose Agar plate On receipt store between 20-30°C. Use before expiry date on the label. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Directions

Regular isolation : Either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum (50-100 CFU) aseptically on the plate.
For total yeast and mould count for monitoring in pharmaceutical , cosmetic or other industry : Open the plate, bring
to room temperature and either inoculate the plates with specified organisms or follow the standards as directed in
harmonized methodology of pharmacopoeias. Incubate the plates as specified for 30-35°C for <=5 days..
For pharmaceutical samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per pharmaceutical guidelines
(5-8). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Deterioration

The color of ***BioScien*** Sabouraud Dextrose Agar plate are Light yellow to amber coloured medium. in 90 mm disposable plates. If there are any physical changes or signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration), and contaminations for hydrated media, discard the medium.

SPECIMEN

Pharmaceutical samples, Cosmetic samples

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED NOT PROVIDED

- Sterile Loop
- Incubator

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Cultural characteristics observed after 48-72 hours at 28-30 °C.

Microorganism	Result
Aspergillus brasiliensis (ATCC 16404)	Growth is seen as colonies ranging from 10-100 CFU
Candida albicans (ATCC 10231)	Growth is seen as colonies ranging from 10-100 CFU
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (ATCC 9763)	Growth is seen as colonies ranging from 10-100 CFU
Penicillium roquefortii (ATCC 10110)	Growth is seen as point inoculation colonies
Trichophyton mentagrophytes (ATCC 9533)	Growth is seen as point inoculation colonies
Microsporum canis (ATCC 36299)	Growth is seen as point inoculation colonies

QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure adequate quality control, it is recommended that positive and negative control included in each run. If control still out of range please contact ***BioScien*** technical support.

REFERENCES

1. 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.
2. Sabouraud K., 1892, Ann. Dermatol. Syphilol, 3:1061.
3. Carlier, G., (1948). Brit. J. Derm. Syph. 60,61.
4. American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Va., U.S.A.
5. U.S. Pharmacopeia, (1985). 21st Revision. U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville,
Maryland.

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING			
IVD	For in-vitro diagnostic use	Σ	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		