

## FLUID THIOGLYCOLLATE MEDIUM (7137)

### Intended Use

**Fluid Thioglycollate Medium** is used for sterility testing. Conforms to Harmonized USP/EP/JP Requirements.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

### Product Summary and Explanation

Quastel and Stephenson<sup>4</sup> found that the presence of small amounts of a compound containing an –SH group (cystein, thioglycollic acid and glutathione) permitted “aerobic” growth of *Clostridium sporogenes*. Falk, Bucca and Simmons,<sup>5</sup> discovered the advantages of using small quantities of agar in detecting contaminants during sterility testing. The value of a small amount of agar and a reducing substance was demonstrated by Brewer.<sup>6</sup>

Fluid Thioglycollate Medium is also referred to as Thioglycollate Medium, and abbreviated FTM. Fluid Thioglycollate Medium is prepared according to the formula specified in the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual (BAM),<sup>7</sup> conforms to Harmonized United States Pharmacopoeia (USP), European Pharmacopoeia (EP), and Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP)<sup>1,2,3</sup> requirements, and the AOAC Official Methods of Analysis<sup>8</sup> for the examination of food, and sporicidal effects of disinfectants. FTM is recommended for sterility checks on banked blood<sup>9</sup> and blood cultures.<sup>10</sup>

### Principles of the Procedure

Fluid Thioglycollate Medium supports the growth of a large variety of fastidious microorganisms having a wide range of growth requirements. The nitrogen, vitamin, and carbon sources are provided by Enzymatic Digest of Casein and Yeast Extract. Sodium Thioglycollate and L-Cystine lower the oxidation-reduction potential of the medium by removing oxygen to maintain a low Eh. By creating an environment with a low Eh, the reducing agents prevent the accumulation of peroxides that can be toxic to some organisms. The sulfhydryl groups (-SH) of these compounds also neutralize the antibacterial effect of mercurial preservatives, making thioglycollate media useful in testing material containing heavy metals.

Resazurin is the oxidation indicator. In the oxidized state, resazurin turns pink. In the reduced state resazurin is colorless. Dextrose is included in this formula to enhance organism growth. Sodium Chloride maintains the osmotic balance of the medium. The requirement for a sealed environment is eliminated with the addition of Agar, which retards dispersion of CO<sub>2</sub>, diffusion of oxygen, and reducing substances.<sup>9</sup>

### Formula / Liter

Enzymatic Digest of Casein .....	15 g
Yeast Extract .....	5 g
Dextrose .....	5.5 g
L-Cystine .....	0.5 g
Sodium Chloride .....	2.5 g
Sodium Thioglycollate .....	0.5 g
Resazurin .....	0.001 g
Agar .....	0.75 g

Final pH: 7.1 ± 0.2 at 25°C

Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications.

### Precautions

1. For Laboratory Use.
2. IRRITANT. Irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

### Directions

1. Dissolve 29.8 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
2. Heat with frequent agitation to completely dissolve the medium.
3. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.

### Quality Control Specifications

**Dehydrated Appearance:** Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and light beige.

**Prepared Appearance:** Prepared medium is hazy, may have a slight precipitate, yellow in color with upper 10% may be light to medium red. If the light to medium red layer is greater than 10% of the tube, the medium may be restored once by heating in a steam bath until the light to medium red color disappears.

**Expected Cultural Response:** Cultural response on Fluid Thioglycollate Medium tested at Harmonized USP/EP/JP specified temperatures and incubation times.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Expected Results
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> ATCC® 16404	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ATCC® 6633	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Bacteroides vulgates</i> ATCC® 8482	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC® 10231	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Clostridium novyi</i> ATCC® 7659	10 - 100	Good to excellent
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> ATCC® 13124	10 - 100	Good to excellent
<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i> ATCC® 11437	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> ATCC® 9341	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ATCC® 13090	10 -100	Poor to excellent
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC® 9027	10 -100	Growth
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC® 6538	10 -100	Growth
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> ATCC® 19615	10 - 100	Poor to excellent

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

### Test Procedure

Refer to appropriate references for specific procedures using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

### Results

Typically growth is visually observed in the medium. Gram-negative bacilli usually grow diffusely, Gram-positive cocci exhibit puff-ball type growth, and strict aerobes, such as pseudomonads and yeast, tend to grow in a thin layer on the surface of the broth.

### Storage

Store the sealed bottle containing the dehydrated medium at 2 - 30°C. Once opened and recapped, place the container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light.

### Expiration

Refer to the expiration date. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if it is 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.

### Limitations of the Procedure

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

### Packaging

Fluid Thioglycollate Medium	Code No.	7137A	500 g
		7137B	2 kg
		7137C	10 kg

### References

1. **United States Pharmacopeial Convention.** 2007. The United States pharmacopeia, 31<sup>st</sup> ed., Amended Chapters 61, 62, 111. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Rockville, MD.
2. **Directorate for the Quality of Medicines of the Council of Europe (EDQM).** 2007. The European Pharmacopoeia, Amended Chapters 2.6.12, 2.6.13, 5.1.4, Council of Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France.
3. **Japanese Pharmacopoeia.** 2007. Society of Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Amended Chapters 35.1, 35.2, 7. The Minister of Health, Labor, and Welfare.
4. **Quastel and Stephenson.** 1926. General biological products standards. Fed. Regist. 21:6109.12.
5. **Falk, C. R., H. Bucca, and M. P. Simmons.** 1939. A comparative study of the use of varying concentrations of agar in the the medium used to detect contaminants in biological products. J. Bacteriol. 37:121-131.
6. **Brewer, J. H.** 1940. Clear liquid mediums for the "aerobic" cultivation of anaerobes. J. Amer. Med. Assoc. 115:598-600.
7. **Food and Drug Administration.** 1995. Bacteriological analytical manual, 8<sup>th</sup> ed., AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD.
8. **Association of Official Analytical Chemists.** 1995. Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, 16<sup>th</sup> ed. AOAC International, Arlington, VA.
9. **Federal Register.** 1992. Additional standard for human blood and blood products. Fed Regist. 21:640.2.17.
10. **Isenberg, H. D. (ed.).** 1992. Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, vol. 1, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
11. **MacFaddin, J. F.** 1985. Media for isolation-cultivation-identification maintenance of medical bacteria, vol.1, p. 755-762. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.

### Technical Information

Contact Acumedia Manufacturers, Inc. for Technical Service or questions involving dehydrated culture media preparation or performance at (517)372-9200 or fax us at (517)372-2006.