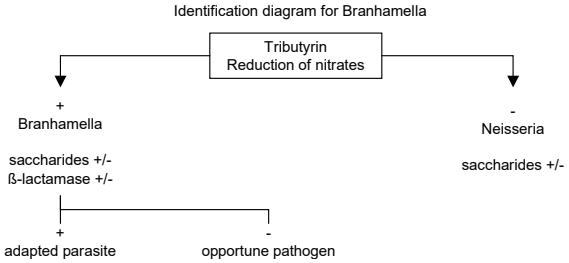
75744 Tributyrin-Strips

Diagnostic test for the differentiation between Branhamella and Neisseria. The test principle is an enzyme hydrolysis of tributyrin.This reaction causes colour change of acidobasic indicator. The result of the reaction is read after 18-20 h.



Composition:
(1 package contains 300 test strips)
contains strips saturated with tributyrin and acidobasic indicator

Storage:
Store dry at +2 to +8°C.
Expiration can be prolonged when stored at –20°C.

Attention: The strips are delivered sterilized. Observe the maintenance of sterility when the strips are used repeatedly. Prevention of moisture during storage is necessary for proper function of test. Bottle with strips should not be opened before warm up to room temperature. If it is not observed, the product gets moist and deteriorates.

Directions:
Using a sterile for ceps, throw one tributyrin strip into the suspension of tested strain in 1 ml of buffered saline (pH 7.2).
Incubate the test sample at 37°C (without CO_2).
Preliminary results can be read after several hours when the red colour changes to yellow in the case of positive result. Perform the final evaluation of result after 18-20 hours incubation.

Interpretation of results:
Negative reaction: red colour did not change to yellow (Neiseria)
Positive reaction: red colour change to yellow (Branhamella)

Quality control:
The list below illustrates control strains in routine use:

Test Organisms (ATCC)	Result
Neisseria gonorrhoeae (19424)	negative
Branhamella catarrhalis (25238)	positive

References:

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3. Janda W.M. and P. Ruther. B. CAT CONFIRM; A rapid test for confirmation of Branhamella catarrhalis. J. Clin. Microbiol., 27:1390-1391 (1989)
4. August M.J., et al., Cumitech 3A; Quality Control and Quality Assurance Practices in Clinical Microbiology, Coordinating ed., A.S. Weissfeld. American Society for Microbiology, Washington D.C. (1990).

5. Perez J.L., et al. Butyrate esterase (tributyrin) spot test, a simple method for immediate identification of Moraxella (Branhamella) catarrhalis. J. Clin. Microbiol., 28: 2347-2348 (1990)
6. Murray P.R., et al. Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 6th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington D.C. (1995)
7. Koneman E.W., et al. Color Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 5th ed. J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA, (1997)
8. Forbes B.A., et al. Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology, 10th ed. C.V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, MO, (1998)

Precautions and Disclaimer
This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.