

SABOURAUD DEXTROSE AGAR (7150)

Intended Use

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is used for the cultivation of fungi in a laboratory setting. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans. Conforms to Harmonized USP/EP/JP Requirements.^{1,2,3}

Product Summary and Explanation

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) is a modification of Dextrose Agar described by Sabouraud.⁴ SDA is used for cultivating pathogenic & commensal fungi and yeasts. The high dextrose concentration and acidic pH of the formula permits selectivity of fungi.⁵ George⁶ enhanced SDA with the addition of cycloheximide, streptomycin, and penicillin to produce an excellent medium for the primary isolation of dermatophytes.

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is used for determining the microbial content of cosmetics,⁷ in the mycological evaluation of food.^{8,9}

Principles of the Procedure

Enzymatic Digest of Casein and Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue provide the nitrogen and vitamin source required for organism growth in Sabouraud Dextrose Agar. The high concentration of Dextrose is included as an energy source. Agar is the solidifying agent.

Formula / Liter

Enzymatic Digest of Casein 5 g
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue..... 5 g
Dextrose..... 40 g
Agar 15 g

Final pH: 5.6 ± 0.2 at 25°C

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

Precaution

1. For Laboratory Use Only.

Directions

1. Suspend 65 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for one minute 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 trace to slightly hazy and pale yellowish white to light amber.

Expected Cultural Response and USP/EP/JP Growth Promotion Testing: Cultural response on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar tested at Harmonized USP/EP/JP specified temperatures and incubation times.^{1,2,3}

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Response
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> ATCC® 16404	Point Inoculation	Growth
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC® 10231	10 - 100	Growth
<i>Microsporum canis</i> ATCC® 36299	Point Inoculation	Growth
<i>Penicillium roquefortii</i> ATCC® 10110	Point Inoculation	Growth
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> ATCC® 9533	Point Inoculation	Growth

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

Test Procedure

Consult appropriate references for recommended test procedures. ^{1,2,3}

Results

Yeasts grow creamy to white colonies. Molds will grow as filamentous colonies of various colors. Count the number of colonies and consider the dilution factor (if the test sample was diluted) in determining the yeast and/or mold counts per gram or milliliter of material.

Storage

Store 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 stamped on the container. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if it is not free flowing, or if the medium has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

Limitations of the Procedure

1. Some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.
2. Antimicrobial agents added into a medium to inhibit bacteria may also inhibit certain pathogenic fungi.
3. Avoid overheating a medium with an acidic pH, this may result in a soft medium.

Packaging

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar	Code No.	7150A	500 g
		7150B	2 kg
		7150C	10 kg

References

1. **United States Pharmacopeial Convention.** 2007. The United States pharmacopeia, 31st 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. **Sabouraud, R.** 1892. Ann. Dermatol. Syphilol. **3**:1061.
5. **Jarett, L., and A. C. Sonnenwirth (eds.).** 1980. Gradwohl's and parasitic infections, 7th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
6. **Georg, L. K., L. Ajello, and C. Papageorge.** 1954. Use of cycloheximide in the selective isolation of fungi pathogenic to man. J. Lab Clin. Med., **44**:422-428.
7. **Curry, A. S., J. G. Graf, and G. N. McEwen, Jr. (eds.).** 1993. CTFA Microbiology Guidelines. The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Washington, D.C.
8. **Marshall, R. T. (ed.).** 1993. Standard methods for the microbiological examination of dairy products, 16th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
9. **www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalyticalmanualBAM/default.htm.**

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.