

Product Insert

TRYPTIC SOY AGAR WITH TWEEN® AND LECITHIN (TSA-TL)

Products

AS-228 Tryptic Soy Agar with Tween® and Lecithin (TSA-TL) 2 plates / pkg

The following products contain TSA-TL as one of the multiple components:

AS-227 TSA-TL / YMEA Combo Pack 1 plate each / pkg

Intended Use

Tryptic Soy Agar with Tween® and Lecithin (TSA-TL) is an enriched nonselective medium used for the isolation, cultivation, and enumeration of microorganisms, including yeast and molds.

Summary

TSA-TL is an enriched nonselective medium used for the detection, isolation, and enumeration of many microorganisms, including yeast and molds. The nutritive base consists of casein and soy peptone. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium of the media. Tween 80® and lecithin, two commonly used neutralizers, are reported to inactivate residual disinfectants when the sample is being collected. Lecithin neutralizes quaternary ammonium compounds, while Tween 80® neutralizes substituted phenolic disinfectants. TSA-TL may also be used in environmental air sampling protocols. This media is prepared, dispensed, and packaged under oxygen-free conditions to prevent the formation of oxidized products prior to use.

Formulation*

Pancreatic Digest of Casein	15.00	g
Soy Peptone	5.00	g
Sodium Chloride	5.00	g
Agar	15.00	g
Tween 80®	5.00	mL
Lecithin	0.70	g
DI Water	1.00	L

*Approximate formula. Adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance criteria.

Final pH: 7.3 ± 0.3 at 25° C

Final weight: 25.0 g ± 2.5 g

Precautions

For *IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE* only. Utilize approved biohazard precautions and aseptic technique when using this product. This product is for use only by properly-trained and qualified personnel. Sterilize all biohazard waste prior to disposal.

Storage and Shelf Life

Storage: Upon receipt, store at room temperature in original package until used. Avoid overheating or freezing. Do not use media if there are signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration due to oxidation of media) or contamination. The expiration date applies to the product in its original packaging and stored as directed. Do not use product past the expiration date shown on the label.

Shelf Life: 6 months from date of manufacture.

Procedure

Methods for Use: See appropriate references for specific procedures.

Materials Required, But Not Provided

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, saline blanks, slides, staining supplies, microscope, incinerator / autoclave, incubators, anaerobic chamber / anaerobic jars, disinfectant, other culture media, and serological / biochemical reagents.

Interpretations of Results

If used properly, TSA-TL will support good growth of many microorganism, including yeast and molds.

Limitations

TSA-TL will not provide complete information for identification of microorganisms, including yeast and mold isolates. Additional test procedures and media are required for complete identification. This medium may not support the growth of all clinically significant anaerobes. Consult reference materials for additional information.

Quality Control

The following organisms are routinely used for quality control testing at Anaerobe Systems.

Organism Tested	ATCC #	Results	Time
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	7754	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Candidia albicans</i>	11006	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	12453	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	29212	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	14990	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	6051	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	27853	Growth	24 – 48 hrs

User Quality Control: The final determination to the extent and quantity of user laboratory quality control must be determined by the end user.

If sterility testing is to be performed on this product, a representative sample of the lot(s) should be incubated anaerobically and aerobically for 48 – 96 hours.

Physical Appearance: TSA-TL should appear opaque light-yellow in color.

References

1. Weber, G.R. and L.A. Black. 1948. Soap and Sanit. Chem. 24:134-155.
2. Brummer, B. 1976. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 32:80-84.
3. The United States Pharmacopeia. 2009. 32 nd ed. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Rockville, MD.

Revision Date: 10/30/17