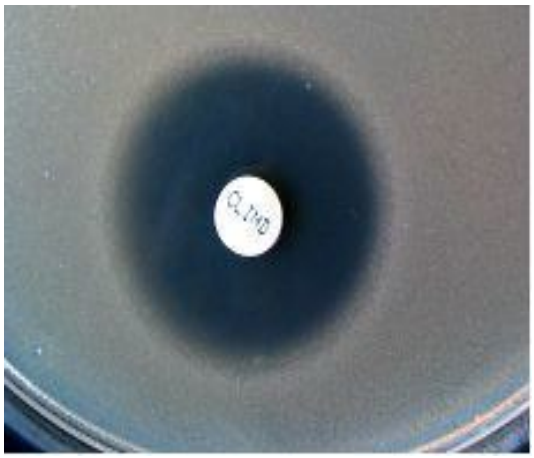
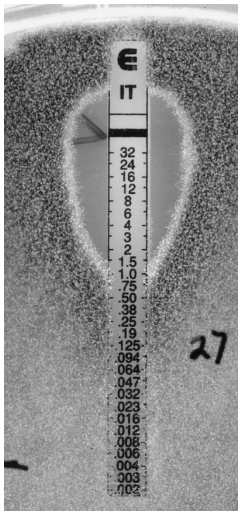
MDM - New Product Announcement

RPMI 1640 Agar w/MOPS and 2% Glucose

MDM – RPMI 1640 glucose agar (90 mm and 150 mm) ready to use plates are intended for Antifungal Susceptibility Testing and MIC determination using E test. RPMI-1640 was developed by Moore et al. at Roswell Park Memorial Institute. The formulation is based on the RPMI-1640 series of media utilizing a bicarbonate buffering system and alterations in the amounts of amino acids and vitamins with MOPS buffer and glucose. RPMI-1 640 medium has demonstrated wide applicability in cell culture and also as the reference method for antifungal testing. 5 strips can be placed on 150 mm plates and 2 strips on 90 mm Plates.





Itraconazole (IT) Etest reading pattern for *A. flavus*. A clear ellipse on RPMI agar is shown; the MIC is 1.0 µg/ml. The numbers on the scale correspond to the itraconazole concentrations on the strip (in micrograms per milliliter).

Inoculum varies from 0.5 to 1 McFarland for yeast and mould and the incubation is at 35 C for yeast and moulds. For all species, extend the incubation time as needed; inspect plates after 24 hours and daily thereafter for the inhibition ellipse

RPMI plates should be stored at 2 – 8 C protected from light.

RPMI 1640 Agar w/MOPS and 2% Glucose

1) RPMI -1- 10 plates (90mm)/Pk
2) RPMI -2 – 5 plates (150mm)/pk – convenient for applying multiple antifungal gradient-strips to the medium

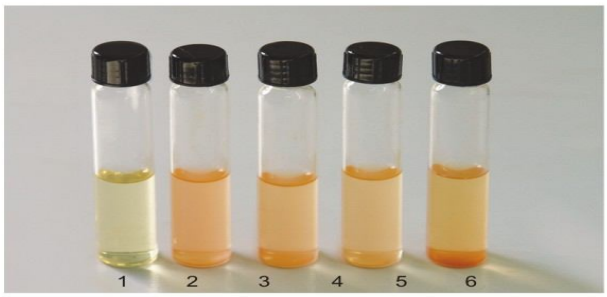
For more information and orders please contact info@mdm-sa.com. Tel: 011-2655554, Fax: 011-2653449. Mobile : 0507677142. Medical Disposable manufacturing company, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

MDM - Product Announcement

SELENITE CYSTINE BROTH / SELENITE BROTH

Selenite Cystine Broth is recommended for the selective enrichment of *Salmonella* spp. in clinical and non-clinical specimens.

Leifson, in 1936, described the ability of Selenite Broth to enrich the cultivation of salmonellas while inhibiting other microorganisms. Amino acids and other nitrogenous substances are provided by enzymatic digests of casein and animal tissue. L-Cystine is incorporated into the medium to improve the recovery of *Salmonella*. Phosphate is added to maintain a stable pH, in addition to decreasing the toxicity of selenite. Lactose also serves to maintain an optimal pH. Bacteria that reduce selenite produce alkali, which increases pH. Acid produced by lactose fermentation causes a decrease in pH, thereby maintaining a neutral or slightly decreased pH. Gram-positive organisms are inhibited by the presence of sodium selenite.



Fluid Selenite Cystine Medium (Selenite Cystine Medium) (Twin Pack) M025
1. Control
2. Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028
3. Salmonella Choleraesuis ATCC 12011
4. Salmonella Typhi ATCC 6539
5. Escherichia coli ATCC 25922

Test Organisms	Incubation Time	Temperature	Atmosphere	Results
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC® 14028	24hr	35°C	Aerobic	Growth
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	24hr	35°C	Aerobic	Partial to complete inhibition
Shigella sonnei ATCC® 9290	24hr	35°C	Aerobic	Partial to complete inhibition