BUFFERED LISTERIA ENRICHMENT BROTH BASE (7675)

Intended Use

Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth Base (BLEB) is used with supplements for selective enrichment of *Listeria spp.*

Product Summary and Explanation

Listeria monocytogenes, described first in 1926 by Murray, Webb, and Swann,¹ is an extensive problem in public health and food industries. This organism has the ability to cause human illness and death, particularly in immunocompromised individuals and pregnant women.² Epidemiological evidence from outbreaks of listeriosis has indicated that the principle route of transmission is via consumption of foodstuffs contaminated with *Listeria monocytogenes*.³ Implicated vehicles of transmission include turkey, frankfurters, coleslaw, pasteurized milk, Mexican style cheese, and pate'.⁴

Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth, a modification of the formula by Lovett et al.⁵ was developed after subsequent work concluded that enrichment properties can be improved by increasing the buffering capacity of the medium with the addition of disodium phosphate. Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth Base is based upon the latest FDA recommendations in which the medium is supplemented with selective agents after an initial 4 hour, non-selective, pre-enrichment.⁶

Principles of the Procedure

Enzymatic Digest of Casein, Enzymatic Digest of Soybean Meal, and Yeast Extract provides nitrogen, vitamins, and minerals in Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth Base. Dextrose is the carbohydrate source. Sodium Chloride maintains osmotic balance of the medium. Monopotassium Phosphate, Dipotassium Phosphate, and Disodium Phosphate are the buffering agents. Sodium pyruvate is added aseptically as an oxygen scavenger. Nalidixic acid, Acriflavin and Cycloheximide are added as selective agents after an initial four-hour pre-enrichment. Nalidixic Acid inhibits growth of Gram-negative organisms. Acriflavin inhibits Grampositive bacteria. Cycloheximide is used to inhibit growth of saprophytic fungi. The delay in adding these agents is intended to facilitate resuscitation, repair, and growth of injured *Listeria* organisms.

Enzymatic Digest of Casein	17 g
Enzymatic Digest of Soybean Meal	
Yeast Extract	
Dextrose	
Sodium Chloride	
Monpotassium Phosphate	

Dipotassium Phosphate 2.5 g
Disodium Phosphate 9.6 g

Final pH: 7.3 ± 0.2 at 25°C

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

Precautions

Formula / Liter

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

Directions

- 1. Dissolve 47 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.
- 4. Aseptically add 11.1 mL of a 10% filter sterilized solution of sodium pyruvate.
- 5. After four hours of incubation at $30 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, aseptically add 0.455 mL of a 0.5% aqueous solution of acriflavin, 1.8 mL of a 0.5% aqueous solution of nalidixic acid, and 1.15 mL of a 1.0% solution of cycloheximide in 40% ethanol to 225 mL of medium containing 25 g of sample.

BLEB Base Supplements/225mL

Acriflavin HCI, 0.5% Nalidixic Acid, 0.5% Cycloheximide, 1.0%

Quality Control Specifications

Dehydrated Appearance: Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and yellow to tan.

Prepared Appearance: Prepared medium is yellow with a green tint.

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response in Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth Base, supplemented with selective agents after 4 hours of incubation at 30°C, and incubated an additional 20 - 44 hours.

Microorganism	Response
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	inhibited
Listeria monocytogenes ATCC® 7644	good growth
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 25923	suppressed at 18 – 24 hours

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

Test Procedure

Use recommended laboratory procedures for isolating Listeria in food samples.

Results

Refer to appropriate references and procedures for results.

Storage

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

Expiration

Refer to expiration date stamped on container. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if not free flowing, or if appearance has changed from original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

Limitation of the Procedure

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

Packaging

Buffered Listeria Enrichment Broth Base	Code No.	7675A	500	g
		7675B	2	kg
		7675C	10	ka

References

- 1. Murray, E. G. D., R. A. Webb, and M. B. R. Swann. 1926. A disease of rabbits characterized by large mononuclear leucocytosis caused by ahitherto undescribed bacillus *Bacterium monocytogenes*. J. Path. Bact. 29:407-439.
- 2. Monk, J. D., R. S. Clavero, L. R. Beuchat, M. P. Doyle, and R. E. Brackett. 1994. Irradiation inactivation of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in low and high fat, frozen refrigerated ground beef. J. Food Prot. 57:969-974.
- 3. Bremer, P.J., and C. M. Osborne. 1995. Thermal-death times of *Listeria monocytogenes* in green shell mussels prepared for hot smoking. J. Food Prot. 58:604-608.
- 4. **Grau, F. H., and P. B. Vanderlinde.** 1992. Occurrence, numbers, and growth of *Listeria monocytogenes* on some vacuum-packaged processed meats. J. Food Prot. **55**:4.7.
- Lovette, J., D. W. Frances, and J. M. Hunt. 1987. Listeria monocytogenes In raw milk: detection, incidence and pathogenicity. J. Food Prot. 50:188-192.
- 6. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 1995. Bacteriological analytical manual, 8th ed., AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD.

Technical Information

Contact Acumedia Manufacturers, Inc. for Technical Service or questions involving dehydrated culture media preparation or performance at (410)780-5120 or fax us at (410)780-5470.