# **BLOOD AGAR**

(TSA w/ Rabbit Blood)

# **INTENDED USE**

Remel Blood Agar (TSA w/ Rabbit Blood) is a solid medium recommended for use in qualitative procedures for the primary isolation of most aerobic organisms and for the cultivation of *Haemophilus* species.

### **SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION**

Members of the genus *Haemophilus* require hemin (X factor) and/or nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD or V factor). NAD-requiring *Haemophilus* spp. grow well in media containing goat, bovine, and chocolatized sheep blood. Whole sheep erythrocytes contain V factor-inactivating enzymes which make sheep blood agar unsuitable for recovery of *Haemophilus* spp. Blood from rabbits and horses does not release such enzymes. Artman and Frankl reported that rabbit erythrocytes serve as a sole source of V factor for NAD-requiring species of *Haemophilus* due to the presence of negligible amounts of V factor-inactivating enzymes.

## **PRINCIPLE**

Tryptic Soy Agar Base provides casein and soy peptones which supply nitrogen, amino acids, and peptides. Sodium chloride provides essential electrolytes to maintain osmotic equilibrium. Rabbit blood contains adequate quantities of X and V growth factor required by *Haemophilus* spp. and facilitates visualization of hemolysis.

# **REAGENTS (CLASSICAL FORMULA)\***

Casein Peptone15.0	g	Rabbit Blood5	%
Sodium Chloride	g	Agar	g ml
COY 1 CPICITO	9	Dominioranizoa Water	• • • •

pH 7.3 ± 0.2 @ 25°C

### **PROCEDURE**

- 1. Inoculate and streak the specimen as soon as possible after it is received in the laboratory. If material is being cultured directly from a swab, roll the swab over a small area of the agar surface and streak for isolation.
- 2. Incubate plates in 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> at 33-37°C for 24-48 hours.
- 3. Examine plate for typical colony morphology and hemolytic reactions.

### **QUALITY CONTROL**

All lot numbers of Blood Agar (TSA w/ Rabbit Blood) have been tested using the following quality control organisms and have been found to be acceptable. Testing of control organisms should be performed in accordance with established laboratory quality control procedures. If aberrant quality control results are noted, patient results should not be reported.

CONTROL INCUBATION		RESULIS	
Streptococcus pneumoniae ATCC® 6305	CO <sub>2</sub> , 24-48 h @ 33-37°C	Growth w/ alpha hemolysis	
Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC® 19615	CO <sub>2</sub> , 24-48 h @ 33-37°C	Growth w/ beta hemolysis	
Haemophilus influenzae ATCC® 10211	CO <sub>2</sub> , 24-48 h @ 33-37°C	Growth	
Neisseria sicca ATCC® 9913	CO <sub>2</sub> , 24-48 h @ 33-37°C	Growth	
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 25923	CO2, 24-48 h @ 33-37°C	Growth	

## **LIMITATIONS**

 Sheep blood agar is considered the standard medium for determination of streptococcal hemolytic reactions due to irregularities in the hemolytic activity of some streptococci (e.g., Enterococcus spp.) on other blood-containing media.<sup>4</sup>

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- Murray, P.R., E.J. Baron, J.H. Jorgensen, M.L. Landry, and M.A. Pfaller. 2007. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. ASM Press, Washington, D.C.

Refer to the front of Remel *Technical Manual of Microbiological Media* for **General Information** regarding precautions, product storage and deterioration, specimen collection, storage and transportation, materials required, quality control, and limitations.

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<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted as required to meet performance standards.