# **TRYPTIC SOY BROTH**

## **INTENDED USE**

Remel Tryptic Soy Broth is a liquid medium recommended for use in qualitative procedures for isolation and cultivation of a wide variety of microorganisms. This medium is widely used for the isolation of bacteria from clinical specimens and will support the growth of the majority of pathogenic bacteria.

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB) was originally developed for testing the susceptibility of pneumococci and other organisms to sulfonamides without adding serum or blood to the medium.<sup>1</sup> Spink and Hamilton used TSB to promote the growth of aerobic and facultative microorganisms such as *Brucella* species, while Garrison and Hedgecock used the medium to cultivate pathogenic fungi.<sup>2-5</sup>

## PRINCIPLE

Casein and soy peptones provide nitrogen, amino acids, and peptides necessary to support the growth of bacteria. Sodium chloride is a source of essential electrolytes and maintains osmotic equilibrium. Dextrose is the energy source. Dipotassium phosphate is added as a buffer to maintain the pH.

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

Casein Peptone17.0	g
Sodium Chloride5.0	g
Soy Peptone	g

Dextrose2.5	g
Dipotassium Phosphate2.5	g
Demineralized Water1000.0	ml

pH 7.3 ± 0.2 @ 25°C

\*Adjusted as required to meet performance standards.

### PROCEDURE

1. Inoculate TSB as soon as possible after the specimen is received in the laboratory.

2. Incubate tubes with caps loosened in the appropriate atmospheric environment at 33-37°C for 18-48 hours or up to 7 days.

## QUALITY CONTROL

All lot numbers of Tryptic Soy Broth have been tested using the following quality control organisms and have been found to be acceptable. This quality control testing meets or exceeds CLSI standards.<sup>6</sup> 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.

<b>CONTROL</b>	INCUBATION	RESULTS
Bacillus subtilis ATCC <sup>®</sup> 6633	Aerobic, 18-24 h @ 33-37°C	Good growth
Candida albicans ATCC <sup>®</sup> 10231	Aerobic, 18-24 h @ 33-37°C	Good growth
*Escherichia coli ATCC <sup>®</sup> 25922	Aerobic, 18-24 h @ 33-37°C	Good growth
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC <sup>®</sup> 27853	Aerobic, 18-24 h @ 33-37°C	Good growth
*Staphylococcus aureus ATCC <sup>®</sup> 25923	Aerobic, 18-24 h @ 33-37°C	Good growth

\*CLSI recommended organism

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 1. McCullough, N.B. 1949. Am. J. Public Health. 39:866-869.
- 2. Spink, W.W. 1952. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 22:201-210.
- 3. Hamilton, P.K. 1954. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 24:580-587.
- 4. Garrison, L.G. 1961. J. Infect. Dis. 108:120-124.
- 5. Hedgecock, L.W. 1961. J. Bacteriol. 82:115-123.
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). 2004. Quality Control for Commercially Prepared Microbiological Culture Media; Approved Standard, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. M22-A3. CLSI, Wayne, PA.

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.

 $ATCC^{\otimes}$  is a registered trademark of American Type Culture Collection. IFU 64890, Revised February 2, 2010

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