

**OXOID QUALITY ASSURANCE
PRODUCT SPECIFICATION**

LACTALBUMIN HYDROLYSATE**LP0048****Description**

A peptone prepared by the pancreatic digest of lactalbumin protein obtained from milk. Use in production of vaccines of viral origin including foot and mouth disease, polio, dengue and coxsacki B3. Usually used in tissue culture media at concentrations of 0.25-0.50%.

Physical Characteristics

Appearance	: Straw, free flowing powder
Loss on drying	: Less than 6.5%
Absorbance (2% soln at 450nm)	: 0.08 - 0.24
Clarity (2% soln)	: Clear, bright and free from sediment and insoluble particles
pH (25°C) (2% soln)	: 7.0 ± 0.5

Chemical Characteristics

Ash	: Less than 7.0%
Chloride (as NaCl)	: Less than 0.4%
Total Nitrogen	: 11.0 - 13.0%

Microbiological Characteristics

The following tests are carried out:-

Test	Solution	Organism	Control Inoculum	Incubation	Result
Growth Recovery in broth	2%	<i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i> ATCC® 9338	10 - 9999 CFU	30°C/72 hours	Turbid growth
Growth recovery in broth	Mueller & Miller medium*	<i>Clostridium tetani</i> ATCC® 9441	10 - 100 CFU	37°C/48 hours	Turbid growth

***References**

Hepple J.R. Chem. Ind. (1968) 21 p.670 - 674

Total Viable Aerobic Count

2% peptone solution is further diluted and 1ml amounts are placed in sterile petri dishes. Plate Count Agar (CM 325) cooled to 44°C after sterilisation is added to the dilutions using a pour plate technique. Incubate plates at 37°C for 18 hours. Count colonies present, they should be within standard limits.

Thermophilic Spore Count

2% peptone solution is further diluted and heated at 80°C for 10 minutes, 1ml amounts are placed in sterile petri dishes. Plate Count Agar (CM 325) cooled to 44°C after sterilisation is added to the dilutions using a pour plate technique. Incubate plates at 37°C for 18 hours. Count colonies present, they should be within standard limits.