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DNase Agar

DM132

Intended Use
A medium for the presumptive identification of pathogenic staphylococci by demonstration of DNase production.

Contents
See pack label.

Formulation*

Material:	Concentration in medium:
Selected peptone mixture	20.0 g/litre
Sodium chloride	5.0 g/litre
Deoxyribonucleic acid	5.0 g/litre
Agar	14.0 g/litre
Final pH: 7.3 ± 0.2	

Storage and shelf life
All dehydrated culture media containers should be kept tightly closed and stored in a dry place at 10 to 25°C until the expiry date shown on the pack label.

Precautions
For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Observe approved hazard precautions and aseptic techniques. To be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Sterilise all biohazard waste before disposal. Refer to Product Safety Data sheet (available on request or via MAST® website).

Materials required but not provided
Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, MAST® selective supplements, swabs, applicator sticks, incinerators and incubators, etc., as well as serological and biochemical reagents and additives such as blood.

Procedure
1. Refer to pack label for quantities and volumes required. Prepare MAST® DNase Agar (DM132D) by suspending the powder in distilled or deionised water. For sachet packs, dissolve the entire contents of the sachet in the volume shown on the label.
2. Autoclave at 121°C (15 p.s.i.) for 15 minutes.
3. Pour culture plates (15 to 20ml per plate) and allow to set.
4. Prepared culture plates may be used immediately or stored in plastic bags at 2 to 8°C for up to one week before use.
5. Inoculate plates with drops of a suspension of the test organism to give heavy spots of growth after incubation. Four or more different cultures can be tested on a single 9cm Petri dish.
6. Incubate plates for 18 to 24 hours at 35 to 37°C.
7. Flood the plates with 1 molar (1M) HCl and allow reaction to develop until opacity is visible in the plate. Drain excess acid and examine for clearing around growth spots.

Interpretation of results
After incubation and addition of HCl record zones of clearing around each growth spot. A clearly defined zone of clearing indicates DNA has been broken down into nucleotide fractions which are not precipitated by acid. Record these organisms as DNase positive. DNase negative colonies show no clearing.

Quality control
Check for signs of deterioration. Quality control must be performed with at least one organism to demonstrate expected performance. Do not use the product if the result with the control organism is incorrect. The list below illustrates a range of performance control strains which the end user can easily obtain.

Test Organisms	Result
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 9144	Positive
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 25923	Positive
Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC® 14990	Negative

References
Bibliography available on request.

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*Formulation may change to meet performance criteria