

Oxyrase, Inc.

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Schaedler Blood Agar OxyPlate™ Product Insert

Each Schaedler OxyPlateTM creates and maintains an anaerobic environment without the need for chambers, bags, or jars. This simplifies working with anaerobes.

OxyPlatesTM are made PRAS (<u>Pre-Reduced Anaerobically Sterilized</u>) with our unique OxyDishTM plate design, and the use of The Oxyrase[®] Enzyme System. The OxyDishTM is specially designed to create a seal that maintains anaerobiosis.

Precautions:

Schaedler OxyPlatesTM plates are for In-Vitro Use only. OxyPlatesTM are packaged aseptically and must be handled aseptically to maintain sterility during use. A **Safety Data Sheet** is available on our website.

Product Characteristics:

Schaedler medium, with blood, vitamin K_1 , and hemin, is an enriched, general purpose medium useful for the isolation of anaerobes (1,2,3). Vitamin K_1 and hemin provide nutrients for some strains of the pigmenting *Bacteriodes* group, and enhances the growth of some *Bacteroides sp.* and some gram-positive, non-spore forming anaerobes (4,6). Defibrinated sheep blood provides additional nutrients and enables the demonstration of hemolytic reactions. The Oxyrase[®] Enzyme System used in the OxyPlateTM provides a reduced medium **before** sterilization and maintains the medium in a reduce state for storage and during use. The Oxyrase[®] Enzyme System prevents the formation of undesirable oxidation products in these PRAS plates. The unique OxyDishTM design maintains anaerobiosis within the sealed plate (5). OxyPlatesTM can be opened and closed several times, and will regenerate and maintain anaerobic conditions.

Media Formulation (per liter)	Initial pH: 7.3 (+/- 0.2)
Enzymatic Digest of Casein	2.5 g
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tis	ssue 2.5 g
Tryptic Soy Broth	10.0 g
Yeast Extract	5.0 g
Dextrose	5.0 g
Tris (hydroxymethyl) Amino M	ethane $3.0 \mathbf{g}$
L-Cysteine	0.3 g
Agar	13.5 g
Hemin	10.0 mg
Vitamin K ₁	1.0 mg
Sheep Blood	35.0 mL
Deionized water	(made up to final volume)
Oxyrase® Enzyme System	- proprietary -

This formula is typical. Production lots may be adjusted, to offset variances in raw materials in order to meet performance criteria.

Limitations

OxyPlatesTM grow of strict and facultative anaerobes. Additional testing may be needed to further identify microorganisms grown on the OxyPlateTM.

The Oxyrase® Enzyme System contains a penicillin binding protein that may interfere with penicillin and some related antibiotics.

Handling and Storage Instructions:

Schaedler OxyPlatesTM plates will arrive at room temperature. The following storage options are listed below:

- 1. <u>Long Term Storage</u>: Store the product at 2°C to 8°C. The expiration date is 14 weeks from the date of manufacture.
- 2. <u>Short Term Storage</u>: Plates may be stored for a cumulative time of up to 2 weeks at Room Temperature.

Instructions for Use: (refer to OxyPlate™ product insert for information) Before use, warm Schaedler OxyPlates™ to room temperature. Remove the plate from the protective pouch, and handle OxyPlate™ from the sides to prevent damaging of the anaerobic seal. Examine plates for contamination, evidence of oxidation / discoloration (i.e. plate is brown, instead of dark red), and the expiration date.

When streaking or inoculating the surface of an OxyPlateTM, microorganisms deposited in the ring impression may grow and spread under the ring when the dish is sealed. Thus, control of streaking technique is at the discretion of the end-user.

After inoculation is complete, invert plates and incubate in an <u>aerobic</u> environment. Do <u>not</u> stack traditional petri-dishes on top of OxyPlatesTM, as anaerobic seal damage may occur. Use an appropriate indicator (such as OxyBlueTM) inside the plate to test / confirm anaerobiosis.

Quality Control:

Oxyrase, Inc. certifies that samples of each lot were quality control tested and performed acceptably according to Oxyrase, Inc.'s specifications, which include Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (M22-A3: Quality Assurance for Commercially Prepared Microbiological Culture Media). The following tests were confirmed:

<u>Organism</u>	ATCC #	Results
B. fragilis	25285	growth in 2-3 days
C. perfringens	13124	growth in 2-3 days; hemolysis
F. nucleatum	25586	growth in 2-3 days
P. levii	29147	growth in 2-3 days; brown/black pigment
P. anaerobius	27337	growth in 2-3 days
P. mirabilis	12453	growth in 2-3 days, no swarming

Guarantee:

We guarantee 30 days of shelf-life for CT from shipment date. If a longer shelf-life is needed, this should be arranged at the time your order is placed.

If Schaedler OxyPlatesTM fail to arrive with at least a 4 week shelf life, are contaminated and or oxidized, or fail when used as specified, Oxyrase, Inc. will refund your purchase price. To receive a product refund, write or call Oxyrase Inc. with the product lot number found on the plate in question (a return of defective product may be required for further investigation and evaluation). Oxyrase, Inc. is available to answer any questions about this product and its applications.

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ATCC is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection

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^{2.} Phillips, E., and P. Nash. 1985. Culture Media. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 4: 1051-1092.

^{3.} Sutter, V.L., Citron, D.M., Edelstein, M.A.C., and Finegold, S.M. 1985, 4th ed. Wadsworth Anaerobic Bacteriology Manual. Star Publishing Co., Belmont, CA. pgs.: 85-89.

^{4.} Allen, S.D., Siders, T.A., and Marler, J.M. 1985. Isolation and Examination of Anaerobic Bacteria. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 4: 413-433.

^{5.} Adler, H.I, Crow, W.D., Hadden, C.T., Hall, J., and Machanoff, R. 1983. New Techniques for Growing Anaerobic Bacteria. Biotechnol. Bioeng. Symp. 13: 153-161

Gibbons, R.J., and MacDonald, J.B. 1960. Hemin and Vitamin K Compounds as Required Factors for the Cultivation of Certain Strains of Bacteroides melaninogenicus. J. Bacteriol. 80:164-170.