137 mm x 218 mm

SBio Oxidase Disc

For Oxidase Testing

SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE

CE

Certain bacteria possess either cytochrome oxidase or indophenol oxidase (an iron-containing haemoprotein), which catalyzes the transport of electrons from donor compounds (NADH) to electron acceptors (usually oxygen). In the oxidase test, a colourless dye such as N, N-dimethyl-pphenylenediamine serves as an artificial electron acceptor for the enzyme oxidase. The dye is oxidized to form indophenol blue, a coloured compound. The test is useful in the initial characterization of aerobic Gram-negative bacteria of the genera *Aeromonas, Plesiomonas, Pseudomonas, Campylobacter* and *Pasteurella*.

| REF | 970OD001 |
|-----------|----------|
| PACK SIZE | 50 Discs |

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- 1. Disc in routine use should be stored at 2°C-8°C. Longer term storage should be at -20°C.
- 2. Stability of the Oxidase Disc is as per the expiry date mentioned on the label.

DIRECTIONS

- 1. Oxidase reaction is carried out by touching and spreading 18-48 hour old well isolated colony on the oxidase disc.
- 2. The reaction is observed within 10-15 seconds at 25°C-30°C.
- 3. A change later than 10 seconds or no change at all is considered negative reaction.

QUALITY CONTROL

Appearance: Blank filter paper discs of 6 mm-10 mm diameter.

Cultural Response: Typical oxidase reaction given by touching and spreading 18-48 hour culture on oxidase discs with sterile plastic loop within 10-15 seconds.

Organisms (ATCC)

Escherichia coli (25922) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)

Zone of Inhibition

Negative : No colour change till 60 seconds Positive : Deep purplish blue colouration of disc within 15 seconds

WARRANTY

This product is designed to perform as described on the label and package insert. The manufacturer disclaims any implied warranty of use and sale for any other purpose.

REFERENCES

- 1. Gordon J. and Mcleod J.W., 1928, J. Path. Bact., 31:185.
- 2. Gaby W.L and Hadley C., 1957. J. Bact., 74:356.

