

## Oxbile (Oxgall) (NCM0230)

### Intended Use

Oxbile (Oxgall) is dehydrated bile for use in preparing microbiological culture media in a laboratory setting. Oxbile (Oxgall) is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

### Description

Oxbile is manufactured from large quantities of fresh bile by rapid evaporation of the water content. Bile is composed of fatty acids, bile acids, inorganic salts, sulfates, bile pigments, cholesterol, mucin, lecithin, glycuronicacids, porphyrins, and urea. The use of Oxbile insures a regular supply of bile, and uniformity impossible to obtain with fresh materials.

Oxbile is dehydrated fresh bile and prepared specifically for differentiation of bile tolerant microorganisms. A 10% solution of dehydrated bile is equivalent to a fresh bile solution. It is usually incorporated into media e.g., Bile Esculin Agar and Brilliant Green Bile Agar, used for the determination of enteric pathogens. Oxbile is also found in Littman Agar, a selective fungal medium.

### Precaution

Refer to SDS

### Quality Control Specifications

**Dehydrated Appearance:** Powder is homogeneous, free-flowing and straw to beige to tan.

**Prepared Appearance (2.0% wt/vol):** Prepared medium is clear and medium to very dark brownish amber.

### Chemical Composition:

CAS #:	8008-63-7
Loss on Drying:	≤6%
pH (2% Solution):	7.0 – 8.5
Total Bile Acids:	≥ 50.0%

**Growth Supporting Properties:** MacConkey Agar W/O CV & Salt: Satisfactory

### Test Procedure

Refer to appropriate references for specific procedures using Oxbile. For a complete discussion on enteric pathogens, refer to procedures outlined in the references.

### Results

Refer to appropriate references for test results.

### Expiration

Refer to expiration date stamped on the container. The product should be discarded if it is not free flowing, or if medium has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

### Storage

Store product at 2-30°C away from direct sunlight. Once opened and recapped, place container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light by keeping container tightly closed.

## References

1. Isenberg, H. D. (ed.). 1992. Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, vol. 1, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
2. Murray, P. R., E. J. Baron, M. A. Pfaller, F. C. Tenover, and R. H. Tenover (eds.). 1995. Manual of clinical microbiology, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

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