

Agar, Bacteriological (American Type) No. 2 (NCM0203)

Intended Use

Agar, Bacteriological (American Type) No. 2 is a solidifying agent for use in preparing microbiological culture media in a laboratory setting. Agar, Bacteriological (American Type) No. 2 is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

Description

Agar is a phycocolloid extracted from a group of red-purple algae, usually *Gelidium* spp. Agar was first suggested for microbiological purposes in 1881 by Fannie Hesse. By the early 1900's, agar became the gelling agent of choice over gelatin because agar remains firm at growth temperature for many pathogens and agar is generally resistant to a breakdown by bacterial enzymes. The use of agar in microbiological media significantly contributed to the advance of microbiology, paving the way to study pure cultures.

Agar is a gel at room temperature, remaining firm at temperatures as high as 65°C. Agar melts at approximately 85 - 91°C, a different temperature from solidification at 34 - 36°C. This property is known as hysteresis. Agar is generally resistant to shear forces; however, different agar may have different gel strengths or degrees of stiffness.

Specifications for Agar, Bacteriological (American Type) No. 2 include good clarity, controlled gelation temperature, controlled melting temperature, good diffusion characteristics, absence of bacterial inhibitors, and the presence of metabolically useful minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Agar, Bacteriological (American Type) No. 2 is recommended for various applications, auxotrophic studies, bacterial and yeast transformation studies, and bacterial molecular genetics applications.

Precaution

Refer to SDS

Quality Control Specifications

Dehydrated Appearance: Powder is homogeneous, free-flowing and white to light cream.

Prepared Appearance (1.5% wt/vol): Prepared medium is very light to medium amber and clear to slightly hazy.

CAS #: 9002-18-0

pH (1.5% Solution at 25°C): 6.0 - 7.5

Gel Strength (1.5%, Nikan Method): 550 - 900 g/cm²

Gel Point (1.5%): 32 - 38°C

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response on Peptone Agar after incubation aerobically at 35 ± 2°C for 18 - 24 hours incubation.

<u>Microorganism</u>	<u>Approx. Inoculum CFU</u>	<u>Response</u>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 25922	10 - 300	Good to excellent growth
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC® 25923	10 - 300	Fair to good growth
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> ATCC® 19615	10 - 300	Poor to fair growth

Test Procedure

Refer to appropriate references for specific procedures using bacteriological grades of agar.

Results

Refer to appropriate references for test results.

Expiration

Refer to expiration date stamped on container. Product should be discarded if not free flowing, or if the appearance has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to product 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. Hesse, W. 1894. *Über die quantitative Bestimmung der in der Luft enthaltenen Mikroorganismen*. Mit. a.d. Kaiserl. Gesh. Berlin. 2: 182-207.
2. Hitchens, A. P., and M. C. Leiking. 1939. The introduction of agar-agar into bacteriology. *J. Bacteriol.* 37:485-493.
3. Selby, H. H., and T. A. Selby. 1959. Agar. *In Whister (ed.)*. Industrial gums, Academic Press Inc., New York, N. Y.
4. Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch, and T. Maniatis. 1989. *Molecular cloning, a laboratory manual*, 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, N.Y.
5. Schiestl, R. H., and R. Daniel Geitz. 1989. High efficiency transformation of intact yeast cells using single stranded nucleic acids as a carrier. *Current Genetics.* 16:339-346.