66315 Peptone Testkit

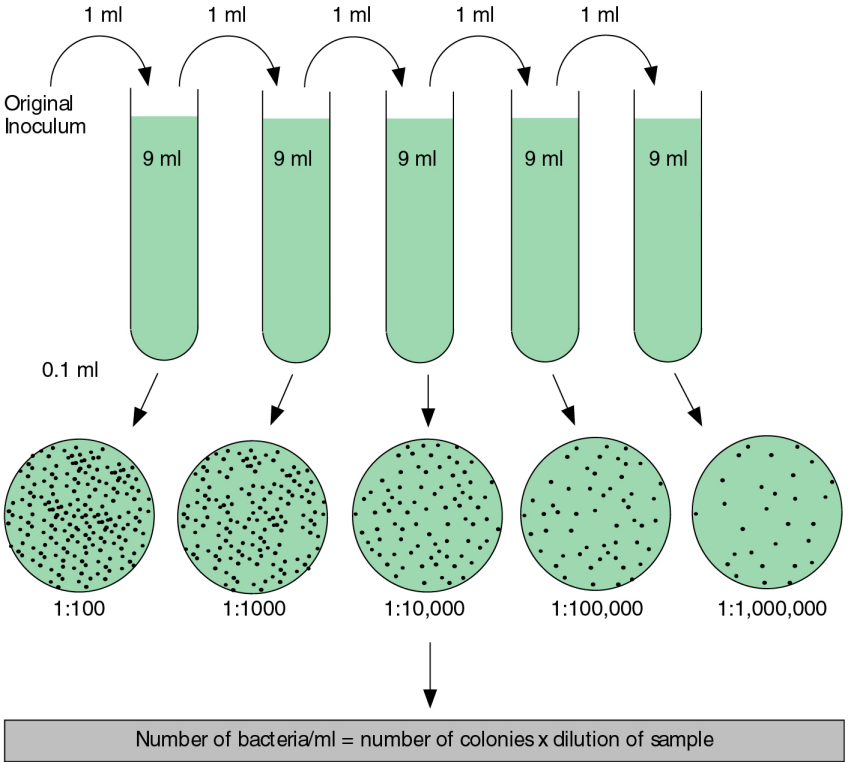
Application:
Many biotechnologists and microbiologists are confronted with the question of what is the best peptide source for their microorganisms. This Kit helps one to find the best peptide source for your organisms. There are so many different choices of peptones and hydrolysates for a fermentation, a growth or for a diagnostic medium. With a peptide source specific fitted to your microorganisms, you can increase the yield and improve the reproducibility of your results. That means you save money and time!

Product Description:

22090	Casein Hydrolysate	70171	Peptone from casein, acid digest	83059	Peptone from potatoes
61300	Lactalbumin Hydrolysate	70169	Peptone from casein, pancreatic digest	70178	Peptone from soybean meal, enzymatic digest
61302	Lactalbumin Hydrolysate	70172	Peptone from casein, tryptic digest	S1674	Soy protein acid hydrolysate
82303	Peptone enzymatic digest from Casein	70176	Peptone from gelatine, pancreatic digest	82514	Protein Hydrolysate Amicase
70951	Peptone enzymatic digest from Gelatine	70177	Peptone from lactalbumin, enzymatic digest, readily soluble	82450	Proteose-Peptone
87972	Peptone enzymatic digest from soybean	70175	Peptone from meat, enzymatic digest	95039	Tryptone enzymatic digest from Casein
77180	Peptone from animal proteins	82962	Peptone from meat, enzymatic digest	93733	Tryptose
70173	Peptone from casein and other animal proteins	70174	Peptone from meat, peptic digest		

Quantity: 10 g of each peptide source

Possible Directions:
For Agar: Prepare 100 ml of the wished medium with all the different peptide source. Use the common production and sterilizing procedure. Mix well before pouring into 4 to 5 plates.
Inoculate the plates with the test strains using the serial dilution method. Incubate them for the usual time (about 24-48 hours) at the characteristic temperature. Measure the colony sizes and calculate the average colony size.



Serial Dilution Method:
The inoculum is diluted out in a series of dilution tubes which are plated out (see piture on the right).

For Broth: Prepare 100 ml of your wished medium with all the different peptide source. Use the common production and sterilizing procedure. Give the broth into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask. Inoculate the Erlenmeyer flask with a solution of the test strains. The absorbance (600 nm) of the inoculated broth should be lower than 0.1. Incubate the flask at the characteristic temperature and take samples for absorbance determination. Take every hour a sample until the first absorbances are higher than 0.1 but lower than 1.0. Then compare the absorbances of all the different broths.

Principle and Interpretation:
The feature of a peptide source depends on the pH, solubility, elementary composition free amino acids and other issues. All these parameters are important to meet the growth requirement of the microorganisms. If you have the ideal peptide source the growth of the microorganisms is stronger than with an unsuited peptone or hydrolysate. That means for example the agar-plate with the biggest average colony size or the broth with the highest absorbance has the best growth condition.

Precautions and Disclaimer
This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.