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Header

RECOVERY PROCEDURE
For Bacterial Strain
Mycoplasma agalactiae

Please read this FIRST

Storage Temperature
- 80°C

Live Culture in Mycolpasma Broth
See Propagation Section

Biosafety Level
N/A*

*according to D.lgs 81/2008.
Handle as a potentially biohazardous material under at least Biosafety Level 1 containment

Intended use
This product is intended for research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic or diagnostic use.

Citation product
If use this product in a scientific publication, it should be cited in the manuscript in the following manner: NRG-BBM ***Mycoplasma agalactiae***
Entity/Company
Address

Owner compay warranty products are guaranteed for 30 days from the date of shipment, and this warranty is valid only if the product is stored and handled according to information included in the product information sheet.

It is suggested to handle the product as soon as possible after the arrival.

NOTE Repeated freezing and thawing can decrease the quality of the sample.

Deposited Name: *Mycoplasma agalactiae*
Product Description: Bacterial strain
Growth Conditions:
Temperature: 37°C
Atmosphere: Broth and Plates 5-10% CO2

Propagation Procedure

1. Before used, thaw the vial at room temperature. Follow instructions as suggested for the culturing of Mollicutes

a. Open the vial according to the enclosed instructions.

b. Using a sterile Pasteur, withdraw 0.5 ml from the vial containing the strain and transfer into 4,5 ml of mycoplasma broth.

c. Aseptically transfer this aliquot back into the tube. Mix well.

d. IF NECESSARY

Make serial dilutions by transferring 0.5 mL from the original tube to a tube containing 4.5 mL. Repeat process by transferring 0.5 mL from the second to a third tube, etc. Dilutions are important, not only for titration purposes, but also to keep culture in varying stages of growth. Many strains will die out rapidly once acid or alkaline conditions are reached. It is recommended to prepare several dilutions from the initial tube as the cryoprotectant used in the freezedrying process often inhibits growth.

e. Use an uninoculated tube of broth to serve as a negative control.

f. Plates may be inoculated to check colonial morphology. You can also spot each dilution on the surface of plate (4 or more/plate) to determine the number of colonyforming units. However, not all strainsd o well on solid medium.

g. Incubate all tubes and plates under the recommended conditions and appropriate temperature. The time necessaryf or growth will vary from strain to strain. Growth on plates generally requires additional incubation.

h. Depending on the medium used, growth will be indicated by increased turbidity, a color change, or both.

2. This strain will start to show good turbidity in the first few dilution tubes within 48t o 72 hours. Additional incubation may be required for growth on solid medium.

3. Subsequent fresh transfers will grow in 48-72 hours. The freeze drying process and thecryoprotectant occasionally slows the growth rate of the initial culture. Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material.

DISCLAIMER
The laboratory is not responsible for any loss or damage resulting from the use of this pathogen. If directions for use are not properly followed, the laboratory is not responsible for poor viability or any other inconvenience of biological material sent.

Handled the product by wearing gloves, using suitable eye protection and holding vials away from face. Dispose of the empty tubes in accordance with current legislation D.lgs 81/2008..