

PPLO broth

REF.	Pack size
1409 001	100 gm
1409 002	500 gm

Intended Use

For the isolation and culture of PPLO microorganisms (Mycoplasma) in clinical specimens as sputum, pleural fluid, CSF and vaginal discharge.

Background

PPLO broth is used in the study of the growth requirements of Mycoplasma, along with the identification and cultivation of this organism. PPLO stands for Pleuro Pneumonia-Like Organisms and was described by Morton and Lecce.

Principle

Peptone and Beef heart infusion provide the nutrients for growth; nitrogen, vitamins, minerals and amino acids, while the Sodium chloride provides the osmotic balance

Components	gm/Liter
Peptone	10.0
Sodium chloride	5.0
Beef heart infusion	6.0










Final pH (at 25°C) 7.8 ±0.2

Preparation, Storage and Stability

Store the dehydrated medium at 10-30°C and use before the expiry date on the label. Store the prepared medium at 2-8°C. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.

Procedure

1. Suspend 21 grams of the powder in 700 ml of distilled water. Mix well.
2. Boil with frequent agitation to completely dissolve the powder.
3. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.
4. Cool to 45-50°C
- 5- Homogenize gently and dispense into Petri dishes

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING		
	Authorized Representative	 Temperature Limitation
	For in-vitro diagnostic use	 Use by/Expiration Date
	Batch Code/Lot number	 CAUTION. Consult instructions for use
	Catalogue Number	 Manufactured by
	Consult instructions for use	

Quality Control

Appearance

- 1-Dehydrated Appearance : Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and light beige.
- 2- Prepared Appearance : Yellow coloured with no to trace precipitate
- 3-Cultural Response : after 24-72 hours at 35± 2°C

Organisms (ATCC)

Mycoplasma bovis
Mycoplasma gallinarium
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Acholeplasma laidlawii

Growth

Good
 Good
 Good
 Good

Interpretation of the results

1-After subculture to plates of PPLO (Mycoplasma) Agar, positive broth cultures produce colonies exhibiting the typical morphology; i.e., "fried egg" appearance.

Precautions

1-Due to nutritional variation, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.

Bibliography

1. Morton, H. E., and J. G. Lecce. 1953. Selective action of thallium acetate and crystal violet for pleuropneumonia like organisms of human origin. J. Bacteriol. 66:646-649.
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3. Baron, E. J., L. R. Peterson, and S. M. Finegold. 1994. Bailey & Scott's diagnostic microbiology, 9th ed. Mosby-Year Book, Inc. St. Louis, MO



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