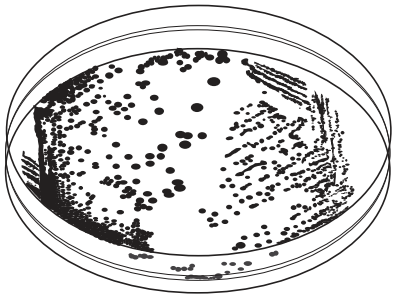
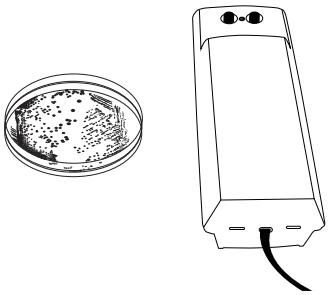
UV·BioTAG™ ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

1



Following completion of the incubation period or test method, colonies growing on agar may be examined for fluorescence to determine whether the growth originated from the control strain or from contaminants.

2

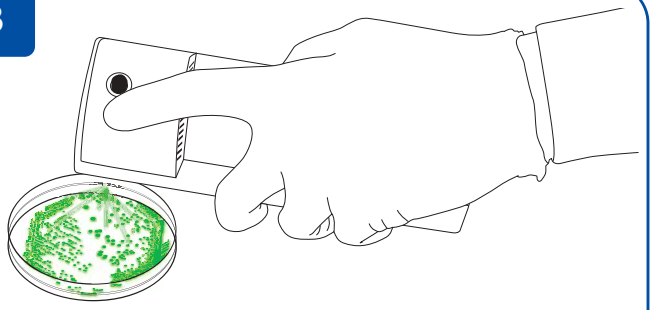


A long wave UV lamp and a dark room are needed for the detection of fluorescence. UV-BioTAG microorganisms' fluorescence is best detected using a UV lamp that emits the following wavelengths:

a. 315 nm to 400 nm (for use with Escherichia, Salmonella and Shigella strains)

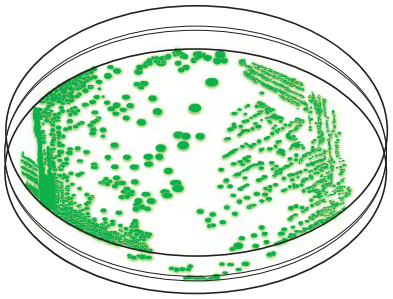
b. 475 – 495 nm (for use with Listeria monocytogenes strains; use simultaneously with blue light barrier glasses)

3



Hold the lamp over the microorganism culture being tested for fluorescence. Visually examine the culture and determine whether or not it fluoresces. The expected result when the culture is being grown on Tryptic Soy Agar is a green fluorescence. Other agars and variables within each laboraory's processes may produce fluorescence with varying colors, or may mask the expression of the GFP due to biochemical byproducts produced during the test.

4



Green fluorescent proteins will continue to be expressed upon subculturing, but it is recommended that a new pellet suspension be used for each test. If the resuscitated culture is frozen, Microbiologics cannot guarantee the stated characteristics of the product.

Not intended for clinical use