

Premi[®]Test sample procedure for eggs

Background

Using egg fluids in a microbial inhibition test may result in false positive results due to the presence of several naturally occurring inhibitors in egg yolk.

To prevent these inhibitors interfering with the test result a special protocol is required to use the Premi[®]Test for the detection of antibiotic residues in eggs.

Therefore DSM has developed a proprietary technology. This patented technology is described in this technical bulletin.

The influence of naturally occurring inhibitors can easily be prevented by inactivating the proteinaceous factors in eggs through a short heat pre-treatment step of the egg fluid.

Sample preparation method

- Wash hands before use and make sure to use a clean working surface.
- Make a hole of approximately 1-2 cm in the egg.
- Prick into the egg yolk, so the yolk will flow out of the egg easier with the egg white.
- Place the egg with the hole down on a clean bottle.
- After the egg is empty, close the bottle.
- Homogenize the egg fluid by shaking the bottle for several seconds.

Instructions for using Premi[®]Test

- Remove the aluminum foil carefully from the ampoule(s).
- Use a clean pipet tip on the syringe: Cut a small part from the pipet tip to avoid blocking.

- Transfer 100 µl of homogenized egg fluid onto the agar in the ampoule, by pressing the syringe once and releasing it. It will automatically take up the required volume.
- Close the ampoules with the plastic foil supplied with the kit.
- Place the ampoule(s) in the Premi[®]Test 2-Step Incubator and push the “program” button, as described in the instructions of this Incubator.
- The Premi[®]Test 2-Step Incubator automatically heats the samples for 10 minutes at 80°C.
- After this heat pre-treatment, the Premi[®]Test 2-Step Incubator incubates the samples at the required temperature of 64°C (± 0,5 °C).
- Incubate the sample until the negative control (egg fluid what has been tested before negative) changes color.

Reading the test results

- When the negative control changes color from purple to yellow (approx. 3 hours), the results can be red.
- Read the results from the bottom 2/3 part of the ampoule.
- A clear color change purple to yellow indicates that the antimicrobial compounds are below the Premi[®]Test detection limits.
- A purple color indicates the presence of antibiotics at or above the detection limits of the Premi[®]Test.

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