

Premi[®]Test sample pre-treatment procedure for kidney

Background

In a soft tissue like kidney, the sampling procedure can easily result in extensive tissue damage and the consequent release of intra-cellular contents such as natural lysozyme like inhibiting substances.

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 kidney.

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

Inactivating the proteinaceous factors through a short heat pre-treatment of the kidney juice can easily prevent the influence of naturally occurring inhibiting substances.

Sample preparation method

- Wash hands before use and make sure to use a clean working surface.
- Cut the kidney horizontally.
- Cut out of the kidney medulla a piece of around 1-2 cm³.
- Squeeze the kidney sample with a meat-press (supplied with the Starterkit Premi[®]Test).
- Collect the fluid sample in a clean container.

Instructions for using Premi[®]Test

- Remove the aluminum foil carefully from the ampoule(s).
- Use a clean tip on the syringe.

- Transfer 100 µl of juice 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 (kidney what has been tested previously 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 antibacterial substances at or above the detection limits of the Premi[®]Test.

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DSM Nutritional Products

DSM Premi[®]Test B.V., P.O. Box 1163,
6160 BD Geleen, The Netherlands, Tel. +31 (0) 46 4763573
Fax. +31 (0)46 4763740. Internet site: www.premitest.com

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