

FAQ Kit Spoilage Bacteria Ident

1. Handling after use

1.1 Disposal

How should the Kit Spoilage Bacteria Ident be disposed of?

All components can be disposed of with household waste according to local regulations. Therefore, autoclaving is not required.

1.2 Single-use or reusable parts

Are the materials, such as detection modules, reusable?

All components of the Kit are designed for single use. However, Endress+Hauser is actively committed to environmental protection and continuously works to promote sustainable solutions.

1.3 Cross-contamination

Is there any cause for concern regarding possible cross-contamination?

Since the samples are analyzed in a closed system, there is no reason to assume cross-contamination.

2. Product details

2.1 Live-dead differentiation

Can the system distinguish between living and dead bacteria?

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR), on which our system is based, is a method for analyzing the genetic material of bacteria. The test therefore detects the general bacterial population without differentiation.

2.2 Distinction from the Kit Spoilage Bacteria Screen

How does the Kit differ from our Kit Spoilage Bacteria Screen?

It identifies specific spoilage bacteria and hop resistance genes, while the Kit Spoilage Bacteria Screen detects important spoilage bacteria groups and hop resistance genes.



2.3 Approved sample types

What types of samples can I test with the Kit Spoilage Bacteria Ident?

Class	Sample type	Explanation
Swab samples	Swab sample on dry surface	Approved
	Swab sample on wet surface	Approved
	Filtered beer	Approved
Liquid samples	Unfiltered beer	Approved
	Dark beer	Approved An additional module is required for use. This is available free of charge as an add-on to the Kit by contacting orders.ehbs@endress.com and quoting reference number B-2023.
	Beer in cultivation medium	Approved for the use of a 1:1 mixture of beer and cultivation medium NBB®-PCR (bouillon) 7.85420.782
Colonies	Picking one colony	Approved
	Multiple colonies	Not approved Incorrect results may occur due to too high concentration.