

MeRA Test

Microbiological test with spores of Geobacillus stearothermophilus for the detection of antimicrobial agent residues in meat



Clear color change interpretation

Results within 4 hours

Some groups of antimicrobial agents, including beta-lactams and tetracyclines, are thermo-sensitive: the molecules belonging to those chemical classes are rapidly inactivated at growth temperature of thermophilic bacteria. The MeRA Test includes a quick pre-incubation in which G. stearothermophilus is allowed to germinate and proliferate, followed by a phase at room temperature suitable to allow the contact between the vegetative form of Geobacillus and the thermo-sensitive antibiotics, if present in the sample. Finally, the tube is reintroduced into the incubator for the last incubation. The incubation sequence of MeRA Test is the critical characteristic that allows the method to reach extremely low detection limits.

MeRA Test

Ref. 80356 Content of the package: 50 tests





Test procedure

Weigh about 50 g of meat. Cut up the tissue and mince further by electric mixer.

Add 2 g of minced meat and mL 6 of distilled water in a 10 mL tube. (meat:water 1:3 ratio)



Homogenize for a few seconds at 13000 rpm.



Centrifuge the homogenized meat by tabletop centrifuge set at 4000 rpm for 15'.



Add 1 disc of spores to the medium.



Preincubate for 20' at 64 °C.



Remove the vial from the incubator and let it reach room temperature (roughly 5'). Introduce 1 mL of the matrix sample. Let the antimicrobial agent, if present, act at room temperature for 20'.



Reintroduce the vial in the waterbath or in the Termoblock at 64 °C for the second incubation for 3h - 3h 30'.



Watch for the color change of the medium in the vials. No color change (**gree-blue color**): meat sample containing antimicrobial agent residues in concentration above the detection limits. Color change (yellow color): meat sample containing no antimicrobial agent residues, or residues in concentration under the detection limits.

| Antimicrobial agents | MRL for meat ¹ MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS (µg/kg) | MeRA Test Sensitivity in 3h 30' DETECTION LIMITS (µg/kg) |
|----------------------|--|---|
| BETA-LACTAMS | με/κε/ | DETECTION EIMITS (µg/kg) |
| Ampicillin | 50 | 25-50 |
| Oxacillin | 300 | 150-300 |
| Cloxacillin | 300 | 150-300 |
| Dicloxacillin | 300 | 150-300 |
| Amoxicillin | 50 | 25-50 |
| Benzylpenicillin | 50 | 25-50 |
| Penethamate | 50 | 25-50 |
| Cefalexin | 200 | 100-200 |
| Ceftiofur | 1000 | <500 |
| Cefquinome | 50 | 25-50 |
| TETRACYCLINES | | |
| Tetracycline | 100 | 100-200 |
| Clorotetracycline | 100 | 100-200 |
| Oxytetracycline | 100 | 100-200 |
| Doxycycline | 100 | 100-200 |
| MACROLIDES | | |
| Erithromycin | 200 | 200-400 |
| Tylosin | 100 | 100-200 |
| Tilmicosin | 50 | 100-200 |
| Spiramycin | 200 | 200-400 |
| LINCOSAMIDES | | |
| lincomycin | 100 | 100-200 |
| Pirlimycin | 100 | 50-100 |
| AMINOGLYCOSIDES | | |
| Gentamicin | 50 | 100-200 |
| Neomycin | 500 | 500-1000 |
| Streptomycin | 500 | 500-1000 |
| Dihydrostreptomycin | 500 | 500-1000 |
| SULPHAMIDES | | |
| Sulfadiazine | 100 | 50-100 |
| SULFANILAMIDES | | |
| Sulfadimidine | 100 | 50-100 |
| BENZIL PIRIMIDINE | | |
| Trimethoprim | 50 | 50-100 |
| QUINOLONES | | |
| Flumequine | 200 | 200-400 |
| Enrofloxacin | 100 | 50-100 |

2. Sensitivity of **MeRA Test** to antimicrobial agents commonly used in veterinary medicine and relevant MRL (Maximum Residue Limits) values valid in Europe.