# **BR-Test<sup>®</sup> AS-Brilliant**

## **Test Sensitivity or Detection levels**

## Introduction

A broad spectrum antibiotic residue test system offers the possibility to verify the presence in milk of a multitude of different antimicrobial substances. Appropriately specified inhibition assays may be used in milk quality payment programs. An indication of the sensitivity of the BR-Test® AS-Brilliant has been given in the Specification sheet of this product. However, apart from the specified sensitivities for Penicillin-G and sulphadiazine, a substantial number of other antibiotics, sulphonamides and inhibitory substances can be detected at or close to the levels such as defined by the Maximum Residue Level (MRL). The table shows an overview of the indicative detection levels of BR-Test® AS-Brilliant for different antibiotic residues.

#### Table

BR-Test® AS-Brilliant indicative data on detection levels in µg/Kg in commingled bovine raw milk.

Drugs	Sensitivity at control time	
	μg/Kg	
ß-lactams		
Penicillin-G	3 - 4	
Ampicillin	3 - 4	
Amoxicillin	3 - 4	
Cefalexin	25 - 50	
Cefquinom	100	
Tetracyclines		
Oxytetracycline	100 - 400	
Chlortetracycline	100 - 300	
Macrolides		
Erythromycin	100	
Spiramycin	400 - 1000	
Tylomycin	30 - 40	
Aminoblycosides		
Gentamycin	200 - 400	
Neomycin	400 - 800	
Sulphonamides		
Sulphadiazine	25 - 100	
Sulphamethazine	50 - 200	

The data indicated in the table are based upon readings judged as being yellow/blue to blue and are to be regarded as an indication. It is recommended to always confirm positive test results. Variations in incubation times and temperatures, operators and storage conditions may have an influence on the reading result found. Data in the table may be used for validation purposes.

### Definitions

Drugs:	Active ingredient of cattle medication such as antibiotics and sulphonamides.
Spectrum:	An indication of the number of different active ingredients that can be detected by a given
	method at or below the required detection level.
Detection level:	The lowest concentration at which a drug is still detected by the test.
Control time:	Time at which the test agar containing the negative a control sample has just changed to yellow. At this time the best sensitivity for the test system is obtained.

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