Phoenix Sid Extractor V1.3 BETA-95

In this study, the author intended to demonstrate the possibility of using MALDI-TOF MS technology for the identification of BHS. This study exhibited promising results in the identification of BHS, and this is the first study to examine the application of MALDI-TOF MS for the identification of BHS. MALDI-TOF MS, in comparison to other systems, is quick, inexpensive, and highly reliable (1 19). It is expected that this study will contribute to the establishment of new methods for the reliable identification of bacteria and improvement of the accuracy of the identification of organisms to the strain level and potentially even to the species level. With the concomitant improvements of the Phoenix system in the past few years, it is hoped that the identification results will be improved with further regular updates and improvements. The concentration of phenolics was determined using the Folin-Ciocalteu method. Phoenix dactylifera leaves were extracted with a sequential extraction process as described above. Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (0.5 ml) was added to 10 ml of the extract and the volume of the blue-colored solution was doubled using 3% NaHCO3 (Sigma-Aldrich, France). After 3 h, absorbance was measured at 760 nm. The absorbance was directly proportional to the total phenolic content of the extract. The concentration of phenolics was determined by interpolating the absorbance of the sample (concentration, y) to the standard curve which was developed using a phenolic standard solution of different concentrations (x). Phoenix dactylifera leaves were extracted with a sequential extraction process as described above. Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (0.5 ml) was added to 10 ml of the extract and the volume of the blue-colored solution was doubled using 3% NaHCO3 (Sigma-Aldrich, France). After 3 h, absorbance was measured at 760 nm. The absorbance was directly proportional to the total phenolic content of the extract. The concentration of phenolics was determined by interpolating the absorbance of the sample (concentration, y) to the standard curve which was developed using a phenolic standard solution of different concentrations (x). Phoenix Sid Extractor V1.3 BETA-95 Table 1 Identification of oral isolates using Phoenix, Vitek MS and Biotyper MS (copied from the www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed website).

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It has been reported that Fusarium spp. is one of the common pathogens that affects the production of date fruits (15). In this study, it was found that Fusarium oxysporum was the most prevalent species, followed by Fusarium sambucinum in the three varieties of Phoenix dactylifera, which have different responses of

tolerance against Fusarium infection. On the other hand, the VITEK MS system performed well in the identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Fusarium spp. isolates. The classification accuracies of the 3 commercial kits in this study were all higher than 90.8%, which was the previously reported percentage (78%) (1). This implies the commercial kits can provide reliable discrimination in

identifying Fusarium spp. isolates. For the method comparison between VITEK MS and Bruker BioTyper system, a lower accuracy of 95.8% was reported using Bruker BioTyper system. The major reasons for this may be its slow sample processing and the operation of the master parameter 8.36. It was also reported that Bruker BioTyper system often loses samples for daily routine processing due to one sample being'stuck' in

the software program for a long time (>21 days), which causes a long queue of samples. Moreover, the Bruker system is designed for identification only, and no identification results of the VITEK MS system are available for major pathogens like Stenotrophomonas maltophilia and Burkholderia cepacia. The VITEK MS system was found to be a reliable system for the identification of 15 major

human pathogens, including Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, E. coli, Neisseria meningitidis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Haemophilus parainfluenzae, Serratia marcescens, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae, and S. dysgalactiaterum. The

system used in this study was a reliable system for the identification of 15 human pathogens. The performance of each commercial kit was good. None of the isolates needed to be repeated for identification by the BD Phoenix system, which indicated the test population was diverse and that the isolation duration might have some role in the identification. The isolates grew for two weeks in the second run, which indicated

that the biological agents grew. This is an essential step in in vivo safety investigation prior to the possible application of the date palm plant extract in clinical environment, such as immunology, pharmacology, and toxicology. 5ec8ef588b

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