

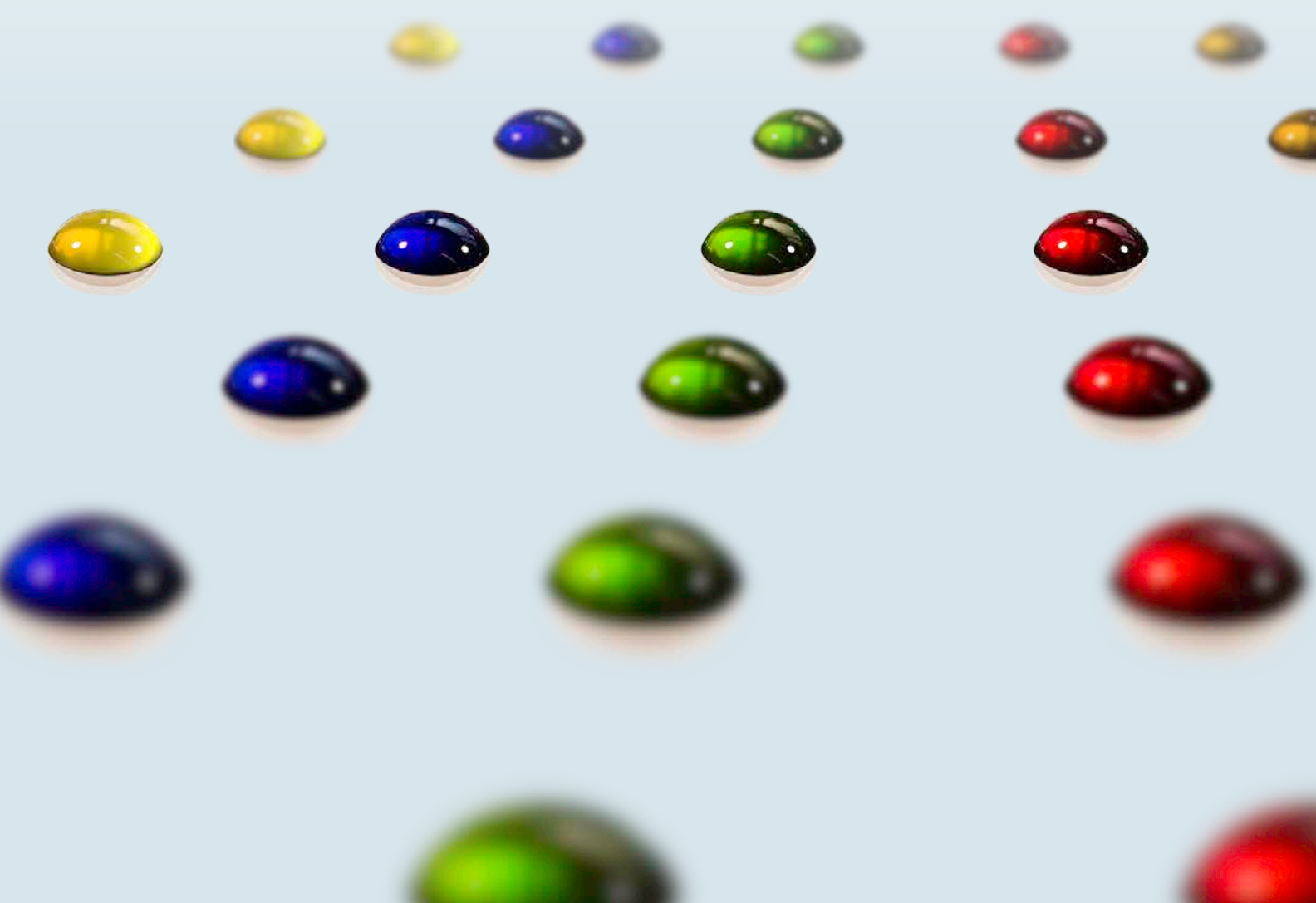
Certified Reference Microorganisms

The Simple Way to Ensure Accurate Results, Every Time

Vitroids™ and LENTICULE® Discs

- Defined CFU range and low standard deviation (ISO/IEC 17025)
- Fast, reliable and easy to use

Expended Vitroid range



The Simple Way to Ensure Accurate Results, Every Time

Certified Reference Microorganisms

Why use CRMs in Microbiology?

In food, water and environmental microbiology, laboratory results are an important part of a wider process that helps to confirm that samples are of an acceptable microbiological quality, are safe and comply with relevant legislation or guidelines. Quality control is an essential element of a laboratory's quality assurance system and characterised authenticated reference materials are necessary for effective quality control.

The same is true of microbiological testing; the one factor that is repeatedly overlooked is careful sourcing of biological resources such as the quality control strains. Incorrect quality control materials may indicate that test results are acceptable when, in fact, there is a problem with the samples being tested. Alternatively, control results may indicate that a test is not performing correctly, instigating unnecessary investigations and repeat testing.



Ready-to-use microbiological controls minimise the need for maintaining control strains in the test laboratory and guarantee that an authenticated control culture is used for every quality control test. Such control materials must be fit-for-purpose, bearing in mind that for food, water and environmental samples the ability to accurately enumerate bacteria, yeasts and moulds and reliably detect relatively low numbers of pathogenic organisms is essential. It is also important that controls can be applied to the wide range of different food and water matrices that are often tested in a single laboratory.

The application of a unique preservation technology involving controlled-drying of authenticated cultures of internationally accepted microbiology control strains has resulted in the production of single-use discs containing microorganisms, designed for use in food, water and environmental testing laboratories. These



quality control materials, LENTICULE® discs (developed by Public Health England, PHE) and Vitroids™ (developed by RTC), are now available from Sigma Aldrich, and are manufactured under conditions compliant with ISO Guide 34:2009 (General requirements for the competence of reference material producers).

The discs contain pure cultures of bacteria, yeasts or moulds in a solid water-soluble matrix. Comprehensive certificates of analysis specify the mean number of colony forming units (CFU) per disc, details about the method used to determine the product data and the number of subcultures from the original strains, provided under licence by NCTC® and CECT®.

Single-use controls manufactured directly from cultures provided by recognised Biological Resource Centres (BRCs) such as NCTC® and CECT® mean that laboratories can be confident about the authenticity of their strains and the suitability of their quality control materials, factors that are of increasing importance as laboratories become more automated and new technologies emerge and are rapidly adopted in routine microbiology settings.

What are Vitroids™ and LENTICULE® discs?

Vitroids™ and LENTICULE® discs contain viable microorganisms in a certified quantity (generally accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025), produced under reproducible conditions compliant with ISO Guide 34:2009 using authenticated strains from NCTC®, NCPF® and CECT®. Consisting of pure cultures of bacteria or fungi in a solid water soluble matrix, they are stable for at least one year and are in a viable state with a shelf life of 1-3 years. The within batch variation for every product is very low (in some cases less than 4% standard deviation). Each batch is provided with a comprehensive certificate of analysis that specifies the mean number of colony forming units (CFU), an expanded uncertainty about the mean, details about the method used to determine the product data and the number of passages (subcultures) from the original strain.

Applications

- QC to assure the quality of test results (water, food, beverage, environmental etc)
- Performance testing of media acc. ISO 11133
- Validation of new methods
- Materials for proficiency testing or ring trials
- Method development
- Staff training
- Starter cultures

Stability

Certified Reference Microorganisms in this unique format are very stable and in most cases will remain so for many years at -20 °C. The numbers of CFUs do not change, the organisms need no recovery time and have no lag phase. Even a short period at ambient temperature, such as during shipment, is not an issue for product stability.

Save Time and Costs

Using Vitroids™ and LENTICULE® discs is time saving because it removes the need for preparing stock cultures. The organisms need no recovery time and no pre-enrichment step. In addition the product concentrations are designed in a range where no or only minimal dilutions are needed. The discs readily dissolve in liquid media and on agar plates resulting in easy handling and a very economical solution.

What is New Compared to Existing Reference Strain Products?

Utilization of new technology has allowed us to make major improvements in the field of Microbiological Reference Materials. The main areas of development are stability, temperature resistance, adjusting the narrow defined CFU range, rehydration time and better within batch reproducibility. In addition, each disc is certified according to ISO Guide 34 and ISO/IEC 17025.

Preparation

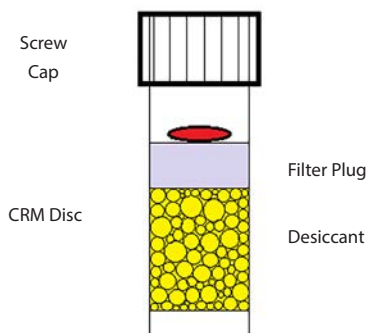
Most solid and liquid medium or rehydration buffer can be used. Discs can be rehydrated in as little as 100 µL buffer, or in larger volumes, e.g. 100 mL medium. It is also possible to add the disc to a cooled molten medium used for pour plate techniques. The rehydration process takes approximately 10 minutes. On solid media, the disc forms a droplet that can be spread with a sterile loop. In liquid media, the disc dissolves very quickly.



Packaging

The discs are packed individually in vials. The vials have a special screw-cap with seal and contain a desiccant at the bottom or in the cap. The vials are packed in a mylar bag with a zip.

Vitroids™ and Lenticules® disc packaging



Strains

LENTICULE® discs are prepared from a traceable culture obtained freeze-dried from the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC®) or National Collection of Pathogenic Fungi (NCPF®) and are manufactured by Sigma-Aldrich® under license and control from Public Health England.

Vitroids™ are derived from a traceable culture obtained freeze-dried from CECT and produced according a Sigma-Aldrich patented technology. Both NCTC and CECT strains are conveniently matched to WDCM numbers and have cfu ranges that closely align with ISO 11133.

A New Partnership

Public Health England's NCTC® is a national BRC that preserves, maintains and regularly updates a specific collection of bacterial strains, ensuring there are no changes to physical characteristics, such as morphology and nutritional requirements, the genome and the proteome. It is one of several BRCs that provide authenticated biological reference and control strains. In addition, the PHE also developed the LENTICULE® disc that enables a laboratory to have an on demand source of a control for quantitative microbiology.

With increased worldwide demand for the accreditation of testing labs, as well as the development of fast, automated methods in microbiology, the use of Microbial Certified Reference Materials has increased substantially. With this in mind, it is an appropriate time to entrust the manufacture and distribution of these products to an ISO accredited manufacturing company such as Sigma-Aldrich, enabling the PHE organization to focus on research and development for new products to add to this portfolio. This R&D is further enhanced by an exciting project by PHE, in collaboration with the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (WTSI), to provide whole genome sequences using long-read technology for 3000 bacteria of clinical importance.

An integral part of this new partnership is Sigma-Aldrich's creation of a new, dedicated manufacturing facility in Buchs, Switzerland to provide the growth and development of Certified Reference Microorganisms, both for now and for the future. It will enable more scientists worldwide to easily access the NCTC®/NCPF® CRMs through the global supply chain of Sigma-Aldrich®.

The Benefit of Combined Experience

In recent years Sigma-Aldrich, in partnership with Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW), has gained a great deal of experience developing an excellent range of Certified Reference Microorganisms (CRM) called Vitroids™. The process was standardized and CRM quality improved to a level superior to today's standard. Since 2008, knowledge has been acquired to extend production according to ISO guide 34 and certification according to ISO/IEC 17025 to the field of microbiology. With two manufacturing and development sites, one in Laramie, Wyoming U.S.A. and the new one in Buchs, Switzerland, fulfills this growing demand for microbial CRMs. Combining the know-how and capabilities of Sigma-Aldrich and PHE will benefit microbiologists all over the world.



The Sigma-Aldrich facility in Buchs, Switzerland.

Certified Reference Microorganisms portfolio

| Cat. No. | Species | L/V* | Origin | Strain No. | CFU Range | CRM | WDCM |
|----------------|--|------|--------|------------|---------------------------|-----|-------|
| VT091112-10EA | <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> | V | CECT® | 911 | 50-80 | X | — |
| VT091114-10EA | <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> | V | CECT® | 911 | 130-270 | X | — |
| VT091115-10EA | <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> | V | CECT® | 911 | 600-1'400 | X | — |
| VT000532-10EA | <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> | V | CECT® | 2574 | 50-80 | X | 00053 |
| VT000533-10EA | <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> | V | CECT® | 2574 | 80-120 | X | 00053 |
| RMF02275L-10EA | <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> (formerly <i>Aspergillus niger</i>) | L | NCPF® | 2275 | 30-120 | | 00053 |
| VT000013-10EA | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> | V | CECT® | 193 | 80-120 | X | 00001 |
| CRM07464L-10EA | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> | L | NCTC® | 7464 | 30-120 | X | — |
| CRM07464M-10EA | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> | L | NCTC® | 7464 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | — |
| VT000036-10EA | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | V | CECT® | 356 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00003 |
| VT000032-10EA | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | V | CECT® | 356 | 50-80 | X | 00003 |
| RM11351Q-10EA | <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> | L | NCTC® | 11351 | >100 | | — |
| RMF03255H-10EA | <i>Candida albicans</i> | L | NCPF® | 3255 | 2 x 10 ⁴ | | 00055 |
| RMF03255L-10EA | <i>Candida albicans</i> | L | NCPF® | 3255 | 30-120 | | 00055 |
| VT000543-10EA | <i>Candida albicans</i> | V | CECT® | 1394 | 80-120 | X | 00054 |
| VT000545-10EA | <i>Candida albicans</i> | V | CECT® | 1394 | 600-1'400 | X | 00054 |
| VT000546-10EA | <i>Candida albicans</i> | V | CECT® | 1394 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00054 |
| RM09750L-10EA | <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> | L | NCTC® | 9750 | 30-120 | | — |
| VT004014-10EA | <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> | V | CECT® | 401 | 130-270 | X | — |
| VT004016-10EA | <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> | V | CECT® | 401 | 3'000 - 7'000 | X | — |
| CRM00506L-10EA | <i>Clostridium bifementans</i> | L | NCTC® | 506 | 30-120 | X | 00079 |
| CRM13170L-10EA | <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> | L | NCTC® | 13170 | 30-120 | X | 00201 |
| CRM13170M-10EA | <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> | L | NCTC® | 13170 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00201 |
| VT000082-10EA | <i>Clostridium sporogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 485 | 50-80 | X | 00008 |
| CRM11467L-10EA | <i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i> | L | NCTC® | 11467 | 30-120 | X | 00214 |
| CRM10006L-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | L | NCTC® | 10006 | 30-120 | X | 00175 |
| CRM10006M-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | L | NCTC® | 10006 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00175 |
| VT001752-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 684 | 50-80 | X | 00175 |
| VT001753-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 684 | 80-120 | X | 00175 |
| VT001754-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 684 | 130-270 | X | 00175 |
| VT001755-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 684 | 600-1'400 | X | 00175 |
| VT001756-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 684 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00175 |
| VT000834-10EA | <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | V | CECT® | 194 | 130-270 | X | 00083 |
| CRM00775H-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | L | NCTC® | 775 | >10 ⁵ | X | 00009 |
| CRM00775L-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | L | NCTC® | 775 | 30-120 | X | 00009 |
| CRM00775M-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | L | NCTC® | 775 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00009 |
| VT000095-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | V | CECT® | 481 | 600-1'400 | X | 00009 |
| VT000092-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | V | CECT® | 481 | 50-80 | X | 00009 |
| VT000093-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | V | CECT® | 481 | 80-120 | X | 00009 |
| VT000094-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | V | CECT® | 481 | 130-270 | X | 00009 |
| VT000096-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | V | CECT® | 481 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00009 |
| VT000102-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | V | CECT® | 410 | 50-80 | X | 00010 |
| VT000104-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | V | CECT® | 410 | 130-270 | X | 00010 |
| VT000105-10EA | <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | V | CECT® | 410 | 600-1'400 | X | 00010 |
| CRM13216L-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | L | NCTC® | 13216 | 30-120 | X | 00202 |
| CRM09001H-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | L | NCTC® | 9001 | >10 ⁵ | X | 00090 |
| CRM09001L-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | L | NCTC® | 9001 | 30-120 | X | 00090 |
| CRM09001M-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | L | NCTC® | 9001 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00090 |
| VT000133-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 434 | 80-120 | X | 00013 |
| VT000902-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | 50-80 | X | 00090 |
| VT000904-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | 130-270 | X | 00090 |
| VT000905-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | 600-1'400 | X | 00090 |
| VT000906-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00090 |
| VT000909-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | Variable | X | 00090 |
| VT000902-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 515 | 50-80 | X | 00090 |
| VT000136-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 434 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00013 |
| VT000122-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 516 | 50-80 | X | 00012 |
| VT000127-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | V | CECT® | 516 | 50'000-150'000 | X | 00012 |
| CRM12900L-10EA | <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157 (NT) | L | NCTC® | 12900 | 30-120 | X | 00014 |
| VT072766-10EA | <i>Fluoribacter bozemanae</i> | V | CECT® | 7276 | 3'000-7'000 | X | — |
| VT072767-10EA | <i>Fluoribacter bozemanae</i> | V | CECT® | 7276 | 50'000-150'000 | X | — |
| CRM08167L-10EA | <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> | L | NCTC® | 8167 | 30-120 | X | — |
| VT000971-10EA | <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | V | CECT® | 143 | 15-40 | X | 00097 |

* L for Lenticule® technology products ; V for Vitroids™ technology products.

Certified Reference Microorganisms portfolio

| Cat. No. | Species | L/V* | Origin | Strain No. | CFU Range | CRM | WDCM |
|----------------|--|------|--------|------------|---------------------------|-----|-------|
| VT000975-10EA | <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | V | CECT® | 143 | 600-1'400 | X | 00097 |
| CRM11368M-10EA | <i>Legionella bozemanii</i> | L | NCTC® | 11368 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | — |
| CRM11371M-10EA | <i>Legionella micdadei</i> | L | NCTC® | 11371 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | — |
| VT001077-10EA | <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> | V | CECT® | 7109 | 50'000-150'000 | X | 00107 |
| CRM12821L-10EA | <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> | L | NCTC® | 12821 | 30-120 | X | 00205 |
| CRM12821M-10EA | <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> | L | NCTC® | 12821 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00205 |
| VT002057-10EA | <i>Legionella pneumophila (serogroup 1)</i> | V | CECT® | 8734 | 50'000-150'000 | X | 00205 |
| CRM11288L-10EA | <i>Listeria innocua</i> | L | NCTC® | 11288 | 30-120 | X | 00017 |
| CRM11994L-10EA | <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> | L | NCTC® | 11994 | 30-120 | X | 00019 |
| CRM11994M-10EA | <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> | L | NCTC® | 11994 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00019 |
| VT004835-10EA | <i>Proteus hauseri</i> | V | CECT® | 484 | 600-1'400 | X | — |
| VT000233-10EA | <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> | V | CECT® | 4168 | 80-120 | X | — |
| VT000237-10EA | <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> | V | CECT® | 4168 | 50'000-150'000 | X | — |
| CRM10662L-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | L | NCTC® | 10662 | 30-120 | X | 00114 |
| CRM10662M-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | L | NCTC® | 10662 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00114 |
| VT000244-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 110 | 130-270 | X | 00024 |
| VT000249-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 110 | variable | X | 00024 |
| VT001142-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 118 | 50-80 | X | 00025 |
| VT001143-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 118 | 80-120 | X | 00025 |
| VT001145-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 118 | 600-1'400 | X | 00025 |
| VT000261-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 15 - 40 | X | 00026 |
| VT000262-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 50-80 | X | 00026 |
| VT000262-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 50-80 | X | 00026 |
| VT000263-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 80-120 | X | 00026 |
| VT000264-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 130-270 | X | 00026 |
| VT000265-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 600-1'400 | X | 00026 |
| VT000266-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00026 |
| VT000267-10EA | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | V | CECT® | 111 | 50'000-150'000 | X | 00026 |
| CRM09528L-10EA | <i>Raoultella planticola (formerly Klebsiella aerogenes)</i> | L | NCTC® | 9528 | 30-120 | X | — |
| CRM09528M-10EA | <i>Raoultella planticola (formerly Klebsiella aerogenes)</i> | L | NCTC® | 9528 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | — |
| RMF03191M-10EA | <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> | L | NCPF® | 3191 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | — | — |
| RMF03191L-10EA | <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> | L | NCPF® | 3191 | 30-120 | — | — |
| VT000312-10EA | <i>Salmonella enterica subsp. Enterica serovar Typhimurium</i> | V | CECT® | 4594 | 50-80 | X | 00031 |
| VT000313-10EA | <i>Salmonella enterica subsp. Enterica serovar Typhimurium</i> | V | CECT® | 4594 | 80-120 | X | 00031 |
| VT000292-10EA | <i>Salmonella enterica subsp. Enterica serovar Typhimurium</i> | V | CECT® | 545 | 50-80 | X | 00029 |
| VT000303-10EA | <i>Salmonella enterica subsp. Enterica serovar Typhimurium</i> | V | CECT® | 4300 | 80-120 | X | — |
| CRM06676L-10EA | <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> | L | NCTC® | 6676 | 30-120 | X | — |
| CRM07832L-10EA | <i>Salmonella Nottingham</i> | L | NCTC® | 7832 | 30-120 | X | — |
| CRM12023L-10EA | <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> | L | NCTC® | 12023 | 30-120 | X | 00031 |
| CRM06571L-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | L | NCTC® | 6571 | 30-120 | X | 00035 |
| VT000322-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 50-80 | X | 00032 |
| VT000322-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 50-80 | X | 00032 |
| VT000323-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 80-120 | X | 00032 |
| VT000324-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 130-270 | X | 00032 |
| VT000325-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 600-1'400 | X | 00032 |
| VT000326-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus susp. Aureus</i> | V | CECT® | 239 | 3'000-7'000 | X | 00032 |
| CRM06571M-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | L | NCTC® | 6571 | 500 - 5 x 10 ⁴ | X | 00035 |
| CRM11047L-10EA | <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> | L | NCTC® | 11047 | 30-120 | X | 00132 |
| RM11218Q-10EA | <i>Vibrio furnissi</i> | L | NCTC® | 11218 | >100 | — | 00186 |
| RM10903Q-10EA | <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> | L | NCTC® | 10903 | >100 | — | 00037 |
| RM11176L-10EA | <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> | L | NCTC® | 11176 | 30-120 | — | — |

* L for Lenticule® technology products ; V for Vitroids™ technology products.

Negative Controls

| Cat.Number | Description |
|---------------|--|
| RMBLANKO-10EA | Negative Control for Lenticule® discs, no growth |
| RQC0001-10EA | Negative Control for Vitroids™ discs, no growth |



Get a FREE sample! of Vitroids™ & LENTICULE® discs*

For more information and a list of Certified Reference Microorganisms, visit sigma-aldrich.com/mibi-crm

*Mention promo code **SFV** when placing your order.

Limit one package per product and per customer; no shipping fee.

LENTICULE® discs are manufactured by Sigma-Aldrich® under licence from Public Health England.

sigma-aldrich.com/mibi-crm

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