DIRECTIONS FOR LAB SCALE LYSOZYME ADDITIONS

Prepare a 5% solution of lysozyme by dissolving 5 grams of lysozyme in 100 mL of cool or lukewarm water. Be sure to mix gently. Like other enzymes, lysozyme is fragile and easily denatured by vigorous mixing or hot water. When dissolved, the lysozyme solution will be a completely clear liquid.

For a 375 mL Bottle

ppm Lysozyme	Milliliters of 5% Lysozyme Solution To Add
50	0.38
100	0.75
150	1.13
200	1.50
300	2.25
400	3.00
500	3.75

Note:

- Lysozyme is a protein and may cause some lees precipitation, especially in reds. Visual differences should occur overnight in lab scale trials.
- Wait 4 to 7 days before micro-plating samples. Lysozyme interferes with the integrity of the bacteria's peptidoglycan outer layer. If transferred from the hostile presence of lysozyme onto a nutrient plate too soon, the bacteria may be able to recover. This scenario will provide a "false positive" when the plating is read.
- Lysozyme is not removed from solution by filtration.
- Lysozyme activity may be decreased with the addition of carbon, silica-sol, oak chips, or tannin.
- Bentonite will bind with and inactivate lysozyme.