

Preparation Guidance for the detection of *Salmonella* in Whole Cantaloupe

Updated: 04/10/2026

Please note, this guidance is intended to provide supplemental general information to private laboratories on how to perform the initial sample preparation for cantaloupe. This guidance document **does not outline all the analytical method or worksheet requirements for packages being submitted for FDA review. **

Please refer to the current FDA Private Laboratory Guidance for comprehensive information on private laboratory package requirements and the review process: [Laboratory Procedure-Private Laboratory Analytical Packages](#)

Analytical Protocol

1. Sample Size

Collect 10 sub-samples for official analysis. One additional sub-sample may be required for matrix spike control (refer to Matrix Validation/Spike section below).

2. Sample Preparation for Pre-enrichment

Do not rinse the cantaloupes, even if there is visible dirt. Examine the cantaloupe “as is”.

For each individual sub-sample (e.g. one cantaloupe), place contents into a sterile plastic bag (Nasco Whirl-Pak™ sterile bag, or equivalent). Add a volume of **Universal Pre-enrichment broth (UPB)** that is needed to allow the cantaloupe to float. Normally this volume of UPB is 1.5 times the weight of the cantaloupe. For example, a cantaloupe weighing 1200 g will need a volume of 1800 ml UP broth. Place the plastic bag, with cantaloupe and UPB, into a non-sterile 5-liter beaker for support during incubation. Allow the open-end flap of the plastic bag to “fold over” so as to form a secure, but not airtight, closure during incubation. Incubate each individual cantaloupe sub-sample at $35 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ for $24 \pm 2 \text{ h}$.

3. Wet Compositing for Selective Enrichment

Wet compositing depends on whether the culture method or a rapid method is to be used.

- **Wet Compositing for Culture Method**

- **RV Composites:** Remove 0.1 mL of pre-enriched culture from each of five pre-enriched sub-samples (total 0.5 mL) and combine into a tube or flask containing 50 mL RV broth to create one RV composite. For ten pre-enriched sub-samples, prepare two wet RV composites. Incubate the RV composites at $42 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ in a circulating, thermostatically controlled water bath for 24 ± 2 hours.
- **TT Composites:** Remove 1.0 mL of pre-enriched culture from each of five pre-enriched sub-samples (total 5 mL) and combine in a tube containing 50 mL TT broth to create one TT composite. For ten pre-enriched sub-samples, prepare two wet TT composites. Incubate the TT composites at $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ in a circulating, thermostatically controlled water bath for 24 ± 2 hours.
- **Wet Compositing for screening using FDA *Salmonella* qPCR method**
 - Mix 1ml of pre-enriched culture from each of 5 incubated sub-samples into a sterile tube to create a 5 ml wet composite
 - Take 1ml from the 5 ml wet composite for DNA extraction and qPCR following the qPCR protocol (<https://www.fda.gov/media/168834/download?attachment>)
 - For presumptive positive wet composite, transfer 0.1 mL to 10 mL RV and 1 mL to 10 mL TT broth. Incubate the RV broth at $42 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ and the TT broth at $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ in a circulating, thermostatically controlled water bath for 24 ± 2 hours.

Note: Only the FDA *Salmonella* qPCR method has been validated and verified for detection of *Salmonella* in wet composited pre-enriched cultures of large fruits and vegetables. Using other validated molecular methods for wet composited pre-enriched cultures must be verified for FDA approval.

- **Wet Compositing for screening using AOAC VIDAS methods (2004.03, 2011.03)**
 - **AOAC Official Method 2004.03:** Use wet compositing of RV and TT as described above in section wet composting for culture method. Analyze RV and TT composites according to AOAC Official Method 2004.03.

AOAC Official Method 2011.03: Remove 0.1 mL of pre-enriched culture from each of five incubated sub-samples (total 0.5 mL) and combine in a tube containing 50 mL SX2 broth to create one SX2 composite. For ten incubated sub-samples, prepare two wet SX2 composites. Analyze the SX2 composites according to AOAC Official Method 2011.03.

4. Isolation, Identification and confirmation

Use methods detailed in BAM Chapter 5 *Salmonella*, Section E-F for isolation, identification and confirmation: <https://www.fda.gov/media/178914/download?attachment>

5. Matrix Validation/Spiking

- Laboratories must demonstrate successful detection of *Salmonella* for the methodology being utilized by **analyzing a spiked matrix concurrently with the sample through confirmation.**
- Matrix spike should consist of an inoculum of 30 or less *Salmonella* cells added to a matrix control sample. A negative matrix spike will invalidate the analysis.
- Matrix spike details (CFU/test portion) must be included with the analytical package.
- Once a laboratory can demonstrate that their matrix spikes have yielded at least seven consecutive positive and no negative matrix spikes or a >95% confidence level (19 of 20 samples positive) over time, the matrix can be considered validated for the method being used. The laboratory can discontinue performing matrix spikes on subsequent matrix samples analyzed with that method but **must submit documentation of the matrix validation data with each subsequent matrix sample analytical package submitted for FDA review.**

6. Quality Assurance

- The Quality Assurance information for the media and reagents used in the analysis must be submitted with the analytical package (e.g. pH check, autoclave run time/temp documentation, performance and sterility of media, etc.).

- Laboratory must follow the methodology specified in the private laboratory package submission. Any method modifications or deviations to the cited method must be explained and validation must be documented.