CM 20256 – BILE ESCULIN AZIDE AGAR, MODIFIED

INTENDED USE

Forrapid,selective detection and enumeration of Enterococci and Group D Streptococci.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Group D Streptococci possess the groupD lipoteichoic acid antigen in their cell walls. Group D species, are predominant normal inhabitants of the human gastrointestinal tract, are termed as faecal streptococci or Enterococci. The unique ability of Enterococci to split esculin was reported by Meyer and Schonfeld. Enterococci and group D streptococci hydrolyze esculin to esculetin and dextrose, which reacts with ferric citrate producing brownish black precipitate. The use of esculin hydrolysis in identification of Enterococci was first cited by Rochaix. However, other tests such as salt tolerance should be performed for identifying Enterococci. Modified Bile Esculin Azide Agar was formulated according to Isenberg et al, Swan, Facklam and Moody and Meyer and Schonfeld. They reported that esculin hydrolysis and bile tolerance permit the isolation and identification of group D streptococci in 24 hours.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Tryptone	17.000
Yeast extract	5.000
Peptone	3.000
Oxgall	10.000
Esculin	1.000
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Sodium citrate	1.000
Sodium azide	0.250
Agar	13.500

PRINCIPLE

Tryptone, proteose peptone and beef extract serves as sources of carbon, nitrogen, amino acids, vitamins and essential growth nutrients. oxgall and sodium azide inhibits most of the other accompanyning bacteria. Esculin inthe medium is hydrolyzed to esculetin and dextrose. Esculetin reacts with ferric citrate to form a dark brown orblack complex, visualized as a zone of black precipitate around the colonies.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Dissolve 56.25 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.

Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.

Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C.

Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance ofPowder :Light yellowto brownish yellowhomogeneousfreeflowing powder

Appearance ofpreparedmedium : Amber coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel with a bluish tinge forms in Petri plates.

pH(at25°C) : 7.1±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Culturalcharacteristicsobservedafterincubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Esculin hydrolysis	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Enterococcus faecalis	29212	50-100	Luxuriant	>=50%	Positive reaction, blackening of medium around the colony	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Inhibited	0%	-	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	50-100	Good	0-10%	Negative reaction	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
Streptococcus pyogenes	19615	50-100	None-poor	0-10%	Negative reaction	35-37°C	18-24 Hours

PACKAGING:

Inpacksizeof500 gm bottles.

STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 10-25°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.

Product Deterioration: Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

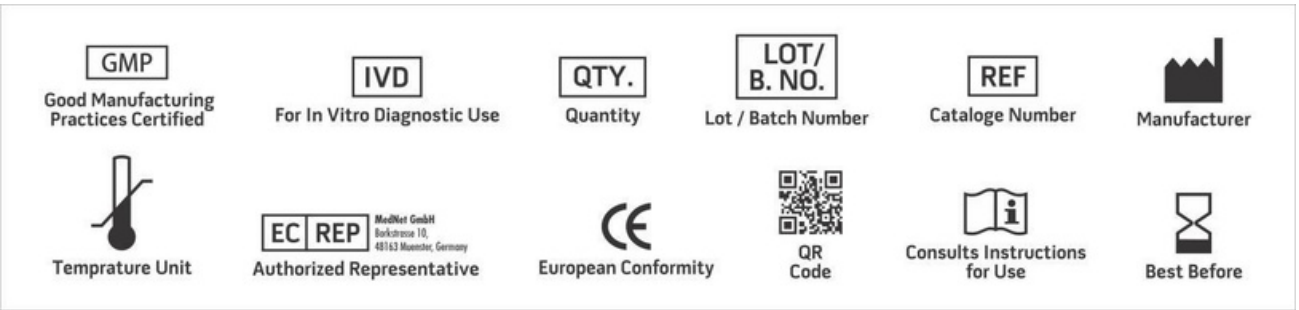
DISPOSAL

Afteruse, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

REFERENCES

1. Koneman E. W., Allen S. D., Janda W. M., Schreckenberger P. C., Winn W. C. Jr., 1992, Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 4 th Ed., J. B. Lippinccott Company
2. Meyer and Schonfeld, 1926, Zentralbl. Bakeriol, Parasitenk. Infectionskr. Hyg. Abt. Orig. 99:402.
3. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.
4. Rochaix, 1924, Comt. Rend. Soc. Biol., 90:771.
5. Facklam R., 1973, Appl. Microbiol., 26:138.
6. Swan, 1954, J. Clin. Pathol., 7:160.

7. Facklam R., 1972, Appl. Microbiol., 23:1131.
8. Facklam R. R and Moody M. D., 1970, Appl. Microbiol., 20(2):245.
9. Edberg S. C., Pittman S., and Singer J. M., 1977, J. Clin. Microbiol., 6:111.
10. Isenberg, 1970, Clin. Lab. Forum, July.
11. Murray P. R., Baron E. J., Jorgensen J. H., Pfaller M. A., Yolken R. H.(Eds.), 8th Ed., 2003, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, ASM, Washington, D.C.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handlingPractices.

*For Lab Use Only