

## CM 20430 - CHROMOGENIC CANDIDA DIFFERENTIAL AGAR, MODIFIED

### INTENDED USE

For fast isolation and identification of Candida species from clinical and non-clinical specimens.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Chromogenic Candida Differential Agar, Modified allows the easy and rapid identification and differentiation of all Candida species by producing easy-to-read results in one plate, since they present different colored colonies. Scientist "Perry and Miller" have reported that Candida albicans produces an enzyme  $\beta$ -N-acetyl-galactosaminidase and according to "Rousselle" et al incorporation of chromogenic or fluorogenic hexosaminidase substrates into the growth medium helps in identification of C.albicans isolates directly on primary isolation. This medium was optimized for sensitivity to C. albicans, C. tropicalis, and C.krusei and was tested with a wide range of yeasts and some molds.

### COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Agar	18.000
Glucose	10.000
Peptic digest of animal tissue	5.000
Chromogenic mixture	3.000
Yeast extract	3.000
Malt extract	3.000
Chloramphenicol	0.050

### PRINCIPLE

Peptic digest of animal tissue, Yeast extract and Malt extract provide nitrogenous, carbonaceous compounds and other essential growth nutrients. Chloramphenicol suppresses bacterial flora making the media selective. Glucose is the only carbohydrate source in the medium and Agar is used as a solidifying agent. In this chromogenic medium, the three different species of Candida; C.albicans, C.tropicalis and C.krusei can be differentiated due to the chromogenic substrates present within the medium. Colonies of Candida albicans appear light green, those of Candida krusei appear fuzzy purple-pink and those of Candida tropicalis appear as blue colonies.

### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Suspend 42.05 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.

Gently heat to boiling with swirling to dissolve the medium completely. Do not autoclave.

Cool at 40 - 50°C.

Aseptically add rehydrated contents of 2 vial of Chromogenic candida selective supplement (TS 213).

Mix and pour into sterile Petri plates.

### QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder	:	Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder
Appearance of prepared medium	:	Light amber coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel.
pH (at 25°C)	:	7.2 ± 0.2

### INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation with addition of Chromogenic Candida Selective Supplement (TS 213). Recovery rate is considered 100% for bacteria growth on Soya Agar and fungus growth on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar.



Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Candida albicans	10231	50-100	Good	>=50%	Light green	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours
Candida tropicalis	750	50-100	Good	>=50%	Blue to purple	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours
Candida krusei	24408	50-100	Good	>=50%	Purple, fuzzy	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours
Candida glabrata	2001	50-100	Good	>=50%	Cream to white	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	≥1000	Inhibited	0%	-	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	≥1000	Inhibited	0%	-	25-30°C	40 - 48 Hours

### PACKAGING

Inpacksizeof100gm & 500gm bottles.

### STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 2-8°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 powder show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

### DISPOSAL

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

### REFERENCES

1. Aamlid, K. H., G. Lee, R. G. Price, A. C. Richardson, B. V. Smith, and S. A. Taylor. (1989). Development of improved chromogenic substrates for the detection and assay of hydrolytic enzymes. Chem. Ind. (London):106– 108. (1989).
2. Al-Doory, Y. Laboratory medical mycology. Henry Kimpton Publishers, London, United Kingdom. Perry J.L. and Miller G.R., J. Clini. Microbiol., 25:2424-2425. (1980).
3. Odds, F.C. Candida and candidosis, 2nd ed, Baillière Tindall, London, England. (1988).
4. Perry J.L. and Miller G.R. J. Clini. Microbiol., 25:2424-2425. (1987).
5. Rousselle P., Freydiere A., Couillerot P., de Montclos H. and Gille Y., J. Clin. Microbiol., 32:3034-3036. (1994).

 GMP Good Manufacturing Practices Certified	 IVD For In Vitro Diagnostic Use	 QTY. Quantity	 LOT/ B. NO. Lot / Batch Number	 REF Catalogue Number	 Manufacturer
 Temperature Unit	 EC REP Authorized Representative <small>MedNet GmbH Barkstrasse 10, 48163 Moenster, Germany</small>	 European Conformity	 QR Code	 Consults Instructions for Use	 Best Before

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

\*For Lab Use Only



