

CM 21,132 - MacCONKEY SORBITOL AGAR BASE

INTENDED USE

Aselectivemedium for isolation and detection of Escherichia coli O157:H7 from food and animal feedstuff.

PRODUCTSUMMARYAND EXPLANATION

MacConkey Sorbitol Agar is recommended by ISO Committee with a slight modification of MacConkey Sorbitol Agar formulated by Rappaport and Henigh. This medium is recommended for isolation of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli O157: H7, which ferments lactose but does not ferment sorbitol, hence produces colourless colonies. This organism has been recognized as a cause of hemorrhagic colitis. E. coli O157: H7 is a human pathogen associated with hemorrhagic colitis that results from the action of a shiga-like toxin. MacConkey Sorbitol Agar however should not be solely used to detect pathogenic E. coli O157: H7 strains as some non-toxic strains will also not ferment sorbitol. On standard MacConkey Agar containing lactose, this strain is indistinguishable from other lactose-fermenting E. coli. In MacConkey Sorbitol Agar Base, lactose is replaced by sorbitol. Unlike most E. coli strains, E. coli O157:H7 ferments sorbitol slowly or not at all. The growth of E. coli O157:H7 on MacConkey Agar with Sorbitol shows colourless colonies and most of the fecal flora ferment sorbitol and appear pink. MacConkey Agar with Sorbitol therefore permits ready recognition of E. coli O157:H7.

COMPOSITION

Part I	
Meat peptone	3.000
Bile salts mixture	1.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Neutral red	0.030
Crystal violet	0.001
Agar	13.500
Part II	
D-Sorbitol	10.000

PRINCIPLE

Casein enzymic hydrolysate and meat peptone supply necessary nutrients like nitrogenous and carbonaceous compounds, minerals, vitamins and trace ingredients for the growth of organisms. Crystal violet and bile salt mixture present in the medium inhibit growth of gram-positive bacteria. The addition of cefixime and tellurite, as FD147 significantly reduces the number of sorbitol non-fermenters that are to be screened during the attempted isolation of E. coli O157:H7. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic equilibrium. Neutral red is an indicator. D-Sorbitol is the fermentable carbohydrate.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 40.03 grams(Part I) and 10 gm of Part II in 990 ml distilled water.
- Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.
- Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Avoid overheating.
- Cool to 45-50°C and aseptically add rehydrated contents of 2 vials of TELLURITE - CEFIXIME SUPPLEMENT (TS 087).
- Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.



QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder	: Light yellow to pink homogeneous free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium	: Purplish red coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.
pH (at 25°C)	: 7.1±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed with added Tellurite-Cefixime Supplement, after an incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of Colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	≥10 ³	Inhibited	0%	Colourless	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 0157:H7			luxuriant			7°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	27853	50-100	None-poor	0-10%	-	35-37°C	18-24 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	≥10 ³	Inhibited	0%	Colourless	35-37°C	18-24 Hours

PACKAGING:

In pack size of 100 gm and 500 gm bottles.

STORAGE

Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°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

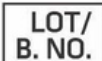
After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

REFERENCES

1. Rappaport F. and Henigh E., 1952, J. Clin. Pathol., 6: 361.
2. Karmali M. A., Petric M., Lim C. et al, 1985, J. Infect. Dis., 151:775.
3. ISO 1995, Draft ISO/ DIS 16654:1999.
4. Pelczar M. J., Chan E. C. and Kreig M. R., 1986, Microbiology, 5th Ed., McGraw Hill Book Co., New York,
5. March S. B. and Ratnam S., 1986, J. Clin. Microbiol., 23:869.
6. Centre for Diseases Control, 1991, Morbid. Mortal, Weekly Rep 40:265.



7. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Tenover F. C. and Tenover R. H. (Ed.), 1999, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th Ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D. C.
8. Zadik J. M., Chapman P. A. and Siddons C. A., 1993, J. Med. Microbiol., 39:155.
9. Sanderson M. W., Gay J. M., Hancock D. D., Gay C. C., Fox L. K. and Besser T. E., 1955, J. Clin. Microbiol., 33: 2616.

 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 MedNet GmbH Barkstrasse 10, 48163 Münster, Germany	 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 LabUse Only
