

05686 DMACA (Indol Detection Disks)

The DMACA Indole discs are used for Indole test to determine the ability of an organism to split tryptophan into indole and α-aminopropionic acid. The presence of indole can be detected by the addition of DMACA which results in a bluish-purple complex. With this method it is possible to differentiate *Escherichia coli* from *Klebsiella*.

Composition:

(1 package contains 50 disks)

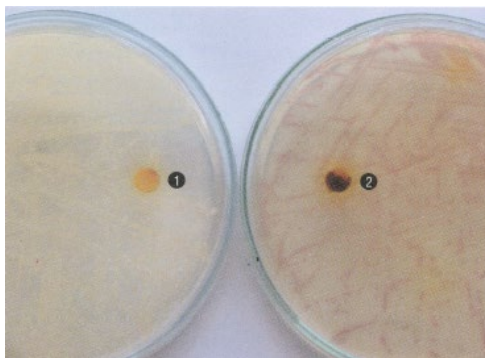
The discs contain p-Dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde (DMACA).

Directions:

Place the disc on suspected colony from e.g. UTI *ChromoSelect* Agar, modified (16636) or Christensen's Urea Agar (27048) plate on filter paper. Observe for appearance of blue-purple color within 10-30 seconds.

Quality control:

Test Organisms (ATCC)	DMACA
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922)	+
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853)	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883)	-



1. *Staphylococcus aureus* 2. *Escherichia coli*



References:

1. R. Vracko, J.C. Sherris, Indole-spot test in bacteriology., *Am. J. Clin. Pathol.*, 39, 429 (1963)
2. V.L. Sutter, W.T. Carter, Evaluation of media and reagents for indole-spot test in anaerobic bacteriology., *Am. J. Clin. Pathol.*, 58, 335 (1972)
3. G.D. Fay, A.L. Barry, Methods for detecting indole production by gram-negative nonsporeforming anaerobes., *Appl. Micro.* 27, 562 (1974)
4. D.F. Welch, P.A. Ahlin, J.M. Matsen, Differentiation of *Haemophilus* spp. in respiratory isolate cultures by an indole spot test., *J. Clin. Micro.* 15, 216 (1982)
5. H.D. Isenberg, Ed., *Clinical microbiology procedures handbook*, Vol 1., Washington, DC, ASM (1992)
6. B.A. Forbes, D.F. Sahm, A.S. Weissfeld, *Bailey and Scott's diagnostic microbiology.*, 10th ed., St Louis, Mosby (1998)
7. J.F. MacFaddin, *Biochemical tests for identification of medical bacteria.*, 3rd ed., Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (2000)

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

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