

## Specification

Differential selective medium for the detection and enumeration of enterococci according to ISO Standard.

## Presentation

	Packaging Details	Shelf Life	Storage
30 Prepared Plates 55 mm Plates for filtration purposes with: 9 ± 1 ml	1 box containing: 6 plastic bags with 5 plates of 55 mm/ bag.	6 months	2-25°C

## Composition

Composition (g/l):	
Tryptose.....	20.0
Yeast extract.....	5.00
D(+) Glucose.....	2.00
Dipotassium phosphate.....	4.00
Sodium azide.....	0.40
TTC.....	0.10
Agar.....	12.0

## Description /Technique

### Description

Differential medium for enumeration and differentiation of enterococci in water samples based on the resistance to sodium azide and the ability of enterococci to reduce the TTC to formazan and so their colonies are red in colour.

Note: The color tone (light amber / pale pink) between batches can vary without modifying the characteristics of the medium.

### Technique

For the membrane filtration technique, take 100 mL of a well mixed water sample, and pass it through a sterile membrane filter. Then wash with 30 mL of sterile water to rinse the funnel of the filtering system.

Using sterile forceps, transfer the membrane aseptically to the culture medium contained in a Petri dish, making sure that the filter surface faces upwards. Close the lid and invert the plate. Incubate at 36 ± 2°C for 44 ± 4 hours. The developed colonies that appear red or purple in colour must be considered as enterococci, since these bacteria reduce Triphenyltetrazolium-HCl to an insoluble formazan which is red in colour. The secondary or accompanying Gram negative bacteria are inhibited by sodium azide.

Note: the presence of enterococci must be confirmed with complementary biochemical tests (Catalase, Esculine, etc).

## Quality control

### Physical/Chemical control

Color : Light amber - pale pink      pH: 7.2 ± 0.1 at 25°C

### Microbiological control

Membrane Filtration /Practical range 100±20 CFU; Min. 50 CFU (Productivity)./10<sup>4</sup>-10<sup>6</sup> CFU for Selectivity.

Microbiological control according to ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018.

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 36 ± 2°C, reading at 44±4 h

### Microorganism

*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 25922, WDCM 00013

*Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC® 19433, WDCM 00009

*Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC® 29212, WDCM 00087

*Stph. aureus* ATCC® 25923, WDCM 00034

*Enterococcus faecium* ATCC® 6057, WDCM 00177

### Growth

Inhibited

Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow

Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow

Inhibited

Good (≥ 50%) Colonies Red-brow

## Sterility Control

Incubation 48 hours at 30-35°C and 48 hours at 20-25°C: NO GROWTH

Check at 7 days after incubation in same conditions

## Bibliography

- ATLAS, R.M. and L.C. PARKS (1993) Handbook of Microbiological Media. CRC Press. Boca Raton. Fla. USA.
- ISO 7899-2:2000 Standard. Water Quality. Detection and enumeration of enterococci by membrane filtration method.
- ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018. Microbiology of food, animal feed and water. Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media.
- LACHICA, LV.F. and P.A. HARTMAN (1968) Two improved media for isolating and enumerating enterococci in certain frozen foods. J. appl. Bact. 31:151-156.
- SLANETZ, L.W. and BARTLEY, C.H. (1957) Numbers of enterococci in water, sewage and faeces determined by the membrane filter technique with an improved medium. J. Bact. 74:591-596.
- UNE-EN ISO 11133 (2014). Microbiología de los alimentos para consumo humano, alimentación animal y agua.-Preparación, producción, conservación y ensayos de rendimiento de los medios de cultivo.