TMV 790 - MOELLER DECARBOXYLASE BROTH W/ LYSINE HCl(VEG.)

INTENDED USE

For differentiation of bacteria on the basis of their ability to decarboxlyate L-Lysine hydrochloride.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

These media are used for differentiating gram-negative enteric bacilli on the basis of their ability to decarboxylate amino acids. The Decarboxylase Broth was introduced by Moeller for detecting the production of lysine and ornithine decarboxylase and arginine dihydrolase. Prior to Moeller's work, bacterial amino acid decarboxylases were studied by Gale and Gale and Epps. These Veg media are prepared by replacing animal based peptones with vegetable peptones which are BSE/TSE risks free. Production of ornithine decarboxylase is a helpful criterion in differentiating *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* species. *Klebsiella* are non-motile and do not produce ornithine decarboxylase while *Enterobacter* are motile and produce ornithine decarboxylase except *Enterobacter agglomerans*.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Veg peptone	5.000
Veg extract	5.000
Dextrose	0.500
Bromocresol purple	0.010
Cresol red	0.005
Pyridoxal	0.005
L-Lysine hydrochloride	10.000

PRINCIPLE

These media contain Veg extract and Veg peptone which provide nitrogenous nutrients for the growth of bacteria. Dextrose is the fermentable carbohydrate and pyridoxal is the co-factor for the decarboxylase enzyme. Bromo cresol purple and cresol red are the pH indicators in the medium. When the medium is inoculated with the dextrose fermenting bacteria, the pH is lowered due to acid production which changes the colour of the indicator from purple to yellow. Arginine is first hydrolyzed to ornithine which is then decarboxylated to form putrescine.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 20.52 grams in 1000 ml distilled water.
- Heat if necessary, to dissolve the medium completely.
- Dispense in 5 ml amount in screw-capped tubes and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 psi pressure (121°C) for 10 minutes.
- Cool the tubed medium in an upright position.
- Inoculate the tubes and overlay with 2-3 ml of sterile mineral oil.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder	: Greenish yellow coloured, homogeneous, free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium	: Purple coloured clear solution without any precipitate.
pH (at 25°C)	: 6.0±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Arginine decarboxylation	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Citrobacter freundii	8090	50-100	Variable reaction	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Enterobacter aerogenes	13048	50-100	Negative reaction, yellow colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Variable reaction	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Klebsiella pneumoniae	13883	50-100	Negative reaction, yellow colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Proteus mirabilis	25933	50-100	Negative reaction, yellow colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Proteus vulgaris	13315	50-100	Negative reaction, yellow colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	9027	50-100	Positive reaction, purple colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Salmonella Paratyphi A	9150	50-100	Delayed positive reaction/ positive reaction, purple colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Salmonella Typhi	6539	50-100	Delayed positive reaction/ positive reaction, purple colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Serratia marcescens	8100	50-100	Negative reaction, yellow colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Shigella dysenteriae	13313	50-100	Delayed positive reaction/ positive reaction, purple colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days

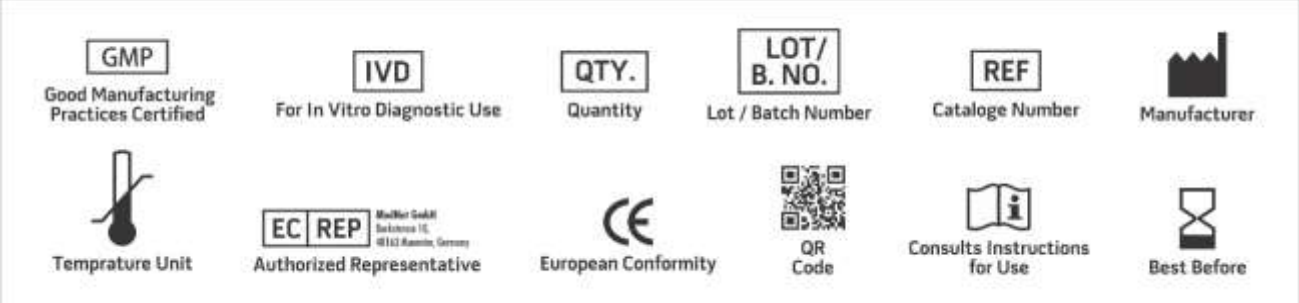
Shigella flexneri	12022	50-100	Delayed positive reaction/ positive reaction, purple colour	35-37°C	Upto 4 days
Shigella sonnei	25931	50-100	Variable Reaction	35-37°C	Upto 4 days

PACKAGING:
In pack size of 100 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. Moeller V., 1955, Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scand. 36:158.
2. Gale G. F., 1940, Biochem. J., 34:392.
3. Gale and Epps, 1943, Nature, 152:327.
4. MacFaddin J. F., 2000, Biochemical tests for Identification of Medical Bacteria, 3rd Ed., Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.
***For Lab Use Only**
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