

# **Technical Information**

### **Oxgall Chrysoidin Agar with MUG**

Product Code: DM 2820

Application: - Oxgall Chrysoidin Agar with MUG is a semi-selective medium used for the isolation and differentiation of Enterobacteriaceae and several other Gram negative rods. It can also be used for the identification of E. coli from clinical and nonclinical specimens

### Composition\*\*

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Ingredients	Gms / Litre				
Bio Peptones	12.000				
Yeast extract	5.000				
Sodium chloride	5.000				
Ox gall	8.000				
Sodium thiosulphate	1.000				
Bromothymol blue	0.120				
Ferric Ammonium citrate	2.000				
Urea	1.000				
Chrysoidin	0.0125				
MUG	0.100				
Agar	14.000				
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.5±0.2				
**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters					

## Principle & Interpretation

Oxgall Chrysoidin Agar with MUG is based on the formulation by Ziesche et. al. (1). It is a partially selective differential medium used for isolation and differentiation of *Enterobacteriaceae* and several other Gram negative rods. Due to several biochemical reactions, it allows the morphological and color-based differentiation of a larger variety of bacterial colonies.

Peptones and yeast extract acts as source of carbohydrate, nitrogen and essential nutrients. Ox gall is a selective agent to prevent Gram positive bacteria except enterococci. Thiosulfate along with ferric ammonium citrate is the indicator system for the hydrogen sulfide production (blackening of colonies). Bromothymol blue is a pH indicator. Glycerol serves as a carbohydrate whih imparts yellow colour to the medium on acid production. When urea is degraded by urease, alkaline products are released giving green to blue green coloration to the medium. 4-Methylumbelliferyl D Glucuronide (MUG) is converted into 4- methylumbelliferone by D glucuronidase forming pathogens, which fluoresces under UV light (360- 370 nm). *E.coli* produces - D glucuronidase.

If urines are applied, a defined volume or a dilution of the specimen should be spread over the whole surface of the plate. Incubate the inoculated plates for 18 to 24 hours at 35-37° C.

# Methodology

Suspend 48.23 grams of dehydrated media in 1000 ml distilled water containing 20ml glycerol. Mix thoroughly & heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15minutes. Shake well and before in sterile Petri plates.

## **Quality Control**

### Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder





### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.4% Agar gel

#### Colour and Clarity

Green coloured Slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

#### Reaction

Reaction of 4.82% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.5±0.2

#### pH Range

7.30-7.70

#### **Cultural Response**

DM 2820: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of Colony	Fluorescence
Cultural Response					
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923	>=10³	inhibition	0%	-	-
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellow to greenish (occasionally orange to brownish)	positive reaction
Proteus mirabilis ATCC 43071	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellowish to green (black center)	negative reaction
Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellowish to green (black center)	negative reaction
Shigella flexneri ATCC 12022	50-100	good	40-50%	green to blue- green colonies	negative reaction
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853	50-100	poor	>=50%	green to blue- green	negative reaction
Citrobacter freundii ATCC 8090	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellow colonies, (partly with	negative reaction
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538	>=10³	inhibited	0%	black center) -	-
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212	50-100	none-poor	10-20%	yellow (small)	negative reaction

# Storage and Shelf Life

**Dried Media:** Store below 30°C in tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label. **Prepared Media**: 2-8° in sealable plastic bags for 2-5 days.

# Further Reading

1. Ziesche , K., Reissbrodt, R. & Rische, H. (1985). Der Galle- Chrysoidin-Glycerol (GCG)-Na\$ hrboden in seiner Anwendung zur Diagnostik gramnegativer Bakterien, besonders der Enterobacteriaceae. Z Gesamte Hygiene 31 (9), 516-518.

## Disclaimer:

- User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use.
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