

## Technical Information

### MUG EC O157 Agar

#### Product Code: DM 2373

**Application:** - MUG EC O157 Agar is used for isolation and differentiation of enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 from foodstuffs, water and clinical samples by a fluorogenic method.

#### Composition\*\*

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Casein peptone	20.000
Meat extract	2.000
Yeast extract	1.000
Sorbitol	10.000
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Bromothymol blue	0.025
Sodium thiosulphate	2.000
Sodium deoxycholate	1.120
4-Methylumbelliferyl $\beta$ -D-Glucuronide (MUG)	0.100
Agar	13.000
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.4 $\pm$ 0.2

\*\*Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

#### Principle & Interpretation

MUG EC O157 Agar is used (1) for isolation and enumeration of enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) from foodstuffs, water and clinical samples based on sorbitol utilization and formation of beta-glucuronidase enzyme. The enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli* O157:H7 strains produce toxins, which can result in life threatening extra intestinal complications in the form of the hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombotic-thrombocytopenic purpura. Due to severe clinical implications, the isolation and detection of *E. coli* O157:H7 strains are of importance.

Sodium deoxycholate enhances the growth of gram-positive microbes. Sorbitol supplies carbon and energy source. Bromothymol blue is the pH indicator. Microorganisms utilizing sorbitol exhibit yellow colonies whereas sorbitol-negative strains (such as *E. coli* O157:H7) grow as greenish colonies. Hydrogen sulphide production is detected as black-brown colony colouration due to presence of sodium thiosulphate and ferric ammonium citrate. Thus *Proteus mirabilis* having similar biochemical characteristics as that of *E. coli* O157:H7 can easily be differentiated. 4-Methylumbelliferyl  $\beta$ -D-glucuronide (MUG) is converted into 4-methylumbelliferone by beta-D-glucuronidase-forming pathogens. 4-methylumbelliferone fluoresces under UV light. All commensal *E. coli* produce beta-glucuronidase. *E. coli* O157:H7 is not capable of forming  $\beta$ -glucuronidase, thus when exposed under long-wave UV light, no fluorescence is observed. The plates were exposed to ammonia fumes to increase fluorescence as suggested by Freir and Hartman (2).

#### Methodology

Suspend 54.74 grams of dehydrated powder media in 1000 ml distilled water. Mix thoroughly & heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Shake well before pour into sterile Petri plates.

#### Quality Control

##### Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.3% Agar gel.

### Colour and Clarity

Bluish green coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

### Reaction

Reaction of 5.47% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.4±0.2

### pH Range

7.20-7.60

### Cultural Response

DM2373: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony	Fluorescence (under UV)*
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> ATCC 13048	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellow	negative
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	colourless	negative
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellow	positive
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 19433	>=10 <sup>3</sup>	inhibited	0%	-	-
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ATCC 25933	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	brown, may show black colouration(H <sub>2</sub> S production)	negative
<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	yellow w/black centre	negative

**Key:\*** - Fluorescence can be visualized on addition of NaOH solution or exposure to ammonia fumes.

## 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. Szabo R. A., Todd E. C., Jean A., 1986, J. Food Prot., 10:768-772.
2. Freir T.A. and Hartman P.A. (1987) Appl. Env. Microbiol. 53. 1246-1250

## Disclaimer :

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