

Bases / Media Supplements

# **Technical Information**

# ECD MUG Agar

## Product Code: DM 2358

Application: - ECD MUG Agar is used for demonstrating the presence of *Escherichia coli* by fluorescence in UV and positive indole test while inhibiting accompanying intestinal flora.

Composition**					
Ingredients	Gms / Litre				
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	20.000				
Lactose	5.000				
Sodium chloride	5.000				
Bile salts mixture	1.500				
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	4.000				
Monopotassium dihydrogen phosphate	1.500				
Tryptophan	1.000				
4-Methylumbelliferyl ß-D-Glucuronide (MUG)	0.070				
Agar	15.000				
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.0±0.2				
**Formula adjusted standardized to suit performance pa	comotors				

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

### Principle & Interpretation

EC Medium developed by Hajna and Perry (1) to improve the methods for the detection of coliforms and *Escherichia coli*. Feng and Hartman (2) developed a rapid assay for *E. coli* by incorporating 4-methylumbilliferyl-ß-gluconide (MUG) in to Lauryl Trytose Broth. E.C Medium with MUG is prepared according to the formula specified by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (3) and Standard methods for water and food testing (4, 5).

Casein enzymic hydrolysate supplies the nitrogen, vitamins and amino acids in EC medium with MUG. Lactose acts as carbon source in this medium. Bile salts mixture is the selective agent against gram-positive bacteria, particularly bacilli and fecal streptococci. Dipotassium phosphate and mono potassium phosphate are buffering agents. Sodium chloride helps to maintain the osmotic balance of the medium. *E.coli* produces the enzyme glucoronidase that hydrolysis MUG to yield a fluorogenic product that is detectable under long wave (366 nm) UV light. Tryptophan (DM2358) serves as the substrate for indole reaction.

The water sample is filtered through filter membranes, which are then placed on ECD MUG Agar and incubated overnight. After incubation observe for the presence of fluorescence under UV light. Lay a drop of Kovacs Indole reagent (R1008) on the colonies. Indole positive colonies form a red zone around the colony. MUG positive and indole positive colonies are enumerated as *E. coli*.

### Methodology

Suspend 53.07 grams of dehydrated 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. Cool to 45-50°C. Shake well before pour into sterile Petri plates.

# **Quality Control**

Appearance Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder





Dehydrated Culture Media Bases / Media Supplements

**Gelling** Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

#### **Colour and Clarity**

Yellow coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

#### Reaction

Reaction of 5.3% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.0±0.2

#### pH Range

6.80-7.20

#### Cultural Response

DM2358: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	lnoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Indole production	Fluorescence (under 366nm)
Cultural Response					
Enterobacter aerogenes ATCC 13048	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	negative reaction	negative
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	positive reaction, red zone around the colony	positive
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923	>=10 <sup>3</sup>	inhibited	0%	- ,	

### 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. Hajna and Perry 1943. Am J Public Health 33:550.

2. Feng P. C. and Hartman P. A., 1982 Appl. Environment Microbiol 43:1320.

3. Federal Register 1991. National primary drinking water regulation analytical techniques, coliform bacteria. Fed Register.56:636.

4. Clesceri L. S., Greenberg A. E. and Eaton A. D. (ed)., 1998 Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water; 20th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

5. U.S Food and Drug Administration. 1995, Bacteriological analytical manual, 8th ed. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, Md.

### **Disclaimer**:

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

• The product conform solely to the technical information provided in this booklet and to the best of knowledge research and development work carried at CDH is true and accurate

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