

Technical Information

Columbia Blood Agar Base

Product Code: DM 1144

Application: - Columbia Blood Agar Base is used as an efficient base for preparation of blood agar, chocolate agar and for preparation of various selective and identification media.

Composition**

| Ingredients | Gms / Litre |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Peptone, special | 23.000 |
| Corn starch | 1.000 |
| Sodium chloride | 5.000 |
| Agar | 15.000 |
| Final pH (at 25°C) | 7.3±0.2 |

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Principle & Interpretation

Ellner et al ⁽¹⁾ devised Columbia Blood Agar Base was devised. This medium contains special peptone which supports rapid and luxuriant growth of fastidious and non-fastidious organisms. Also, this medium promotes typical colonial morphology; better pigment production and more sharply defined haemolytic reactions. Fildes found that Nutrient Agar supplemented with a digest of sheep blood support the growth of *H. influenzae* ^(2, 3). The inclusion of bacitracin makes the enriched Columbia Agar Medium selective for the isolation of *Haemophilus* species from clinical specimens, especially from upper respiratory tract ⁽⁴⁾. Columbia Agar Base is used as base media containing blood and selective media formulations with different combinations of antimicrobial agents for isolation of different pathogens as reported in the literature.

Corn starch serves as an energy source and also neutralizes toxic metabolites. Sheep blood permits the detection of haemolysis and also provides heme (X factor) which is required for the growth of many bacteria. However it is devoid of V factor (Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) and hence *Haemophilus influenzae* which needs both the X and V factors, will not grow on this medium. As this medium have a relatively high carbohydrate content, beta-haemolytic *Streptococci* may exhibit a greenish haemolytic reaction which may be mistaken for the alpha haemolysis. Columbia Agar Base with added sterile serum provides an efficient medium for *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* virulence test medium, and lines of toxin-antitoxin precipitation are clearly visible in 48 hours. Many pathogens require carbon dioxide; therefore, plates may be incubated in an atmosphere containing approximately 3-10% CO₂.

Precaution: *Brucella* cultures are highly infective and must be handled carefully; incubate in 5-10% CO₂. *Campylobacter* species are best grown at 42°C in a microaerophilic atmosphere. Plates with *Gardnerella* supplements plates should be incubated at 35°C for 48 hours containing 7% CO₂ ⁽⁵⁾

Methodology

Suspend 44 grams of powder media in 1000 ml distilled water. Shake well & heat to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C before adding heat sensitive compounds.

For Blood Agar: Add 5% v/v sterile defibrinated sheep blood to sterile cool base.

For Chocolate Agar: Add 10% v/v sterile defibrinated sheep blood to sterile cool base. Heat to 80°C for 10 minutes with constant agitation. The medium can be made selective by adding different antimicrobials to sterile base.

For *Brucella* species: Add rehydrated contents of 1 vial of *Brucella* Selective Supplement (MS2005) to 500 ml sterile molten base.

For *Campylobacter* species: Add rehydrated contents of 1 vial of *Campylobacter* Supplement - I (Blaser-Wang) (MS2006) or *Campylobacter* Supplement - II, (Butzler) (MS2007) or *Campylobacter* Supplement - III (Skirrow) (MS2008) or *Campylobacter* Selective Supplement (MS2090) or *Campylobacter* Supplement - VI (Butzler) (MS2106) to 500 ml sterile molten base along with rehydrated contents of 1 vial of *Campylobacter* Growth Supplement (MS2009) and 5-7% v/v horse or sheep blood.

For *Gardnerella* species: Add rehydrated contents of 1 vial of *G. Vaginalis* Selective Supplement (MS2056) to 500 ml sterile molten base.

For Cocci: Add rehydrated contents of 1 vial of Staph-Strepto Supplement (MS2030) or Strepto Supplement (MS2031) or *Streptococcus* Selective Supplement (MS2119) to 500 ml sterile molten base.

Quality Control

Physical Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Basal medium: Light amber coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel. After addition of 5%w/v sterile defibrinated blood : Cherry red coloured opaque gel forms in Petri plates

Reaction

Reaction of 4.4% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.3±0.2

pH range 7.10-7.50

Growth Promotion Test

In accordance with the harmonized method of USP/EP/BP/JP.

Cultural Response/ characteristics

DM1144: Cultural characteristics observed with added 5% w/v sterile defibrinated blood, after an incubation at 35-37°C for 24-48 hours..

| Organism | Inoculum (CFU) | Growth | Recovery | Haemolysis |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| Neisseria meningitidis ATCC 13090 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | none |
| Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | beta / gamma |
| Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | beta / gamma |
| Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 9518 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | beta / gamma |
| Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC 12228 | 50-100 | inhibited | >=70% | gamma |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae ATCC 6303 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | alpha |
| Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=70% | beta |
| Clostridium sporogenes ATCC 19404 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=50% | |
| Clostridium sporogenes ATCC 11437 | 50-100 | good-luxuriant | >=50% | |
| Clostridium perfringens ATCC 13124 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=50% | |
| Clostridium perfringens ATCC 12934 | 50-100 | luxuriant | >=50% | |

Storage and Shelf Life

Dried Media: Store below 30°C in tightly closed container and use before expiry date as mentioned on the label.

Prepared Media: 2-8° in sealable plastic bags for 2-5 days.

Further Reading

1. Ellner P. P., Stoessel C. J., Drakeford E. and Vasi F., 1966, Am. J. Clin. Pathol., 45:502.
2. Fildes P., 1920, Br. J. Exp. Pathol., 1:129.
3. Fildes P., 1921, Br. J. Exp. Pathol., 2:16.
4. Chapin K. C. and Doern G. V., 1983, J. Clin. Microbiol., 17:1163.
5. Bailey R. K., Voss J. L. and Smith R. F., 1979, J. Clin. Microbiol., 9 ; 65-71

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