

## Technical Information

### Lysine Lactose Broth

#### Product Code: DM 1330

**Application:** Lysine Lactose Broth is used for determination of lysine decarboxylase activity of lactose non-fermenting members of *Enterobacteriaceae*, especially *Salmonellae*.

#### Composition\*\*

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Pancreatic digest of gelatin	5.000
Yeast extract	3.000
Dextrose	1.000
L-Lysine	5.000
Lactose	10.000
Bromocresol purple	0.020
Final pH ( at 25°C)	6.8±0.2

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

#### Principal & Interpretation

The family *Enterobacteriaceae* consists of gram-negative facultatively anaerobic non-spore forming bacteria. These grow well on simple peptone meat extract media. However, several other factors have lead to the development of other media for detection, isolation and confirmation of members of the *Enterobacteriaceae* biochemically. Decarboxylases are the enzymes that remove a molecule of CO<sub>2</sub> from an amino acid to form alkaline-reacting amines. Cadaverine is the amine degradation product of lysine. Many non-fermenters show only weak decarboxylase activity and other produce insufficient amines to change the pH indicator system. This can be overcome by using only small quantities of substrates and heavy inoculum of pre-grown organisms in which a high concentration of enzymes has already accumulated. Overlaying the culture medium with 4 mm of petrolatum increases the sensitivity of detection. The initial conversion of the medium to a yellow colour, as acids accumulate from small amounts of glucose in the medium, is seen in case of the fermenters but not with the non-fermenters. The end point reactions are read comparing the strong alkaline purple colour reactions with the lighter bluish purple hue of the controls. Tubes should be incubated at 35°C for upto 5 days before interpreting the reactions as negative. Falkow <sup>(1)</sup> formulated Lysine Broth (It is also named as Falkow Lysine Broth) for detection of lysine decarboxylase by means of a colour reaction in enteric bacilli.

Pancreatic digest of gelatin and yeast extract provide nitrogenous and carbonaceous nutrients. Dextrose and lactose are the fermentable sugars. L-Lysine is the substrate that is decarboxylated due to decarboxylase enzyme activity. Bromocresol purple acts as the pH indicator. The enteric bacilli produce acid in an initial fermentation (lactose). Lactose non-fermenters produce acid from dextrose resulting in the formation of yellow colour. Subsequently L-Lysine is decarboxylated to form cadaverine resulting in an alkaline reaction and the broth reverts to purple colour.

#### Methodology

Suspend 24.02 grams of powder media in 1000 ml distilled water. Shake well and heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely.

Dispense in tubes in 5 ml amounts and sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

## Quality Control

### Physical Appearance

Cream to light green homogeneous free flowing powder

### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Purple coloured clear solution without any precipitate

### Reaction

Reaction of 2.40% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 6.8±0.2

### pH Range

6.60-7.00

### Cultural Response/Characteristics

DM 1330: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Colour of medium	Lactose Fermentation	Lysine decarboxylation
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	50-100	Yellow	Positive reaction, yellow colour	Negative reaction
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> ATCC 13315	50-100	Bluish green	Negative reaction	delayed positive reaction bluish green
<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	50-100	Blue-purple	Negative reaction	positive reaction, purple colour
<i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> ATCC 13076	50-100	Blue-purple	Negative reaction	positive reaction, purple colour
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> ATCC 8100	50-100	Blue-purple	Negative reaction	positive reaction, purple colour

## 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<sup>o</sup> in sealable plastic bags for 2-5 days.

## Further Reading

1. Falkow A., 1958, J. Clin. Pathol., 29:598

## Disclaimer :

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