Drigalski Glucose Agar



Medium used for the isolation and identification of Enterobacteriaceae on the basis of glucose fermentation.

CONTENTS (Liter)

Peptone	18.4 g
Bile Salt	1.5 g
Glucose	10.0 g
Sodium Chloride	2.0 g
Bromothymol Blue	0.15 g
Crystal Violet	0.002 g
Agar	15.0 g
Final pH = 7.3 \pm 0.2 at 25°C	

PROCEDURE

Suspend 47.05 G of powder in 1 L of distilled or deionized water. Heat to boiling until completely dissolved. Sterilize by autoclave at 115°C for 20 minutes. Cool to 45 - 50°C in water bath. Mix well. Pour into petri dishes.

INTERPRETATION

Drigalski Glucose Agar is a medium used for the isolation and identification of Enterobacteriaceae on the basis of glucose fermentation. Peptone is the nitrogen, carbon and vitamin sources. Bile salt and crystal violet inhibit the growth of Gram-positive bacteria. Glucose is the fermentable carbohydrate. Bromothymol blue is the pH indicator. Agar is the solidifying agent.

TECHNIC

Inoculate the specimen using a sterile loop to the medium. Incubate at 35 \pm 2°C for 18 - 24 hours. Refer appropriate references for recommended test procedure.

QUALITY CONTROL FOR USE

Dehydrated medium

Appearance: free-flowing, homogeneous

Color: beige Prepared medium

Appearance: slightly opalescent

Color: green

Incubation conditions: $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C / 18 - 24 hours

Microorganism	ATCC	Growth	Characteristics
Escherichia coli	25922	good	yellow colonies with yellow medium
Proteus mirabilis	25933	good	yellow colonies with yellow medium
Enterococcus faecalis	29212	inhibited	-
Staphylococcus aureus	25923	inhibited	-

STORE

The powder is very hygroscopic. Store the powder at room temperature, in a dry environment, in its original container tightly closed and use it before the expiry date on the label. Store prepared medium at 2 - 8°C.

REFERENCES

1. MacFadding, J.F. 1985. Media for isolation-cultivation-identification maintenance of medical bacteria, vol. 1. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.

PACKAGE

