Pseudomonas Agar F (Fluorescein)

Medium used for the identification and determination of fluorescein production by Pseudomonas spp.
*Equally use with KFCC (MB-P1309C).

• CONTENTS (Liter)

Casein Peptone	10.0 g
Meat Peptone	10.0 g
Dipotassium Phosphate	1.5 g
Magnesium Sulfate	1.5 g
Agar	15.0 g

Final pH = 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25°C

• PROCEDURE

Suspend 38.0 G of powder in 990 mL of distilled or deionized water. Add 10 mL of Glycerol supplement (MB-G1821). Heat to boiling until completely dissolved. Sterilize by autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Cool to 45 - 50°C in water bath. Mix well. Pour into petri dishes.

• INTERPRETATION

Pseudomonas Agar F (Fluorescein) is a medium used for the identification and determination of fluorescein production by Pseudomonas spp. Peptones provide nitrogen, amino acids, and vitamins. Dipotassium phosphate is the buffering agent. Magnesium sulfate is a cofactor for many metabolic reactions. Agar is the solidifying agent. Glycerol acts as an energy source and enhances production of pigment.

• TECHNIC

Inoculate the specimen using a sterile loop to the medium. Incubate at 30 - 35°C for 24 - 72 hours. Read fluorescence under a long-wave UV light. Refer appropriate references for recommended test procedure.

• QUALITY CONTROL FOR USE

Dehydrated medium
Appearance: free-flowing, homogeneous
Color: light beige
Prepared medium
Appearance: slightly opalescent
Color: light amber
Incubation conditions: 30 - 35°C / 24 - 72 hours

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum CFU	Growth	Characteristics
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	50-100	good	greenish-yellow
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	9027	50-100	good	greenish-yellow
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	good	-

• 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. Blazevic, D.J., Koepcke, M.H., a. Matsen, J.M.: Incidence of identification of Pseudomonas fluorescens and Pseudomonas putida in the clinical laboratory. Appl.Microbiol., 25; 107-110 (1973).
2. Brodsky, M.H., a Nixon, M.C.:Rapid Method for detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa on McConkey Agar under ultraviolet light. Appl.Microbiol., 26; 219-220 (1973).
3. DIN Deutsches Institut fur Normung e. V.: Deutsche Einheitsverfahren zur Wasser -, Abwasser und Schlammuntersuchung. Mikrobiologisches Verfahren (Gruppe K). Nachweis von Pseudomonas aeruginosa (K8). DIN 38411.
4. GEORGIA, F.R., a. POE, C.F.: Study of bacterial fluorescence in various media. I. Inorganic substances necessary for bacterial fluorescence. J. Bact., 22; 349 (1931).
5. GEORGIA, F.R., a. POE, C.F.: Study of bacterial fluorescence in various media. Ii . The production of fluorescence in media made from peptone. J.Bact., 23; 135 (1932).
6. KING, E.O., WARD, M.K. A RANEY, D.E.: Two simple media for the demonstration of pyocyanin and fluorescin. J. Lab.Clin.Med., 44; 401-307 (1954). Unites States Pharmacopoeia XXII, Chapter “Microbial limit Tests”, 1995.
7. Refer to the KFCC.

• PACKAGE

Cat. No : MB-P1309 Pseudomonas Agar F (Fluorescein)	500 G