

WORLD CLASS QUALITY

HiCrome™

Single Streak Rapid Differentiation Series

Food & Clinical Testing



Single streak

24hr

Results

COLOURS that

Identify the Pathogens

HIMEDIA®

For Life is Precious

HiMediaLaboratories™

himedialabs.com

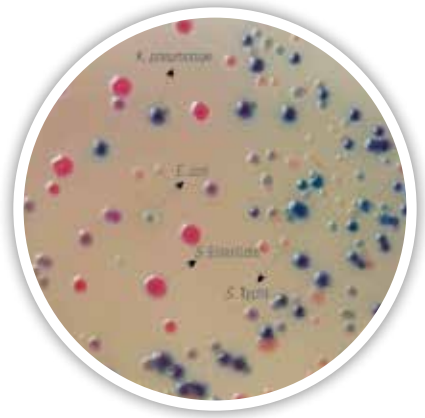
Food & Clinical Testing

Salmonella species

Salmonella Differential Agar/ Modified (Twin Pack) (Rajhans Medium) M1078/M1082

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* species from other *Enterobacteriaceae* especially *Proteus* species from food and clinical specimens.

- BC indicator to detect presence of β -galactosidase.
- Novel property of acid production from propylene glycol by *Salmonella* is exploited
- Lactose fermenting β -galactosidase positive organisms - blue-violet colonies
- *Salmonella* species produces acid from propylene glycol and combines with BC indicator to give pink coloured colonies
- Other *Enterobacteriaceae* - colourless
- Sodium deoxycholate for selectivity - Gram positive bacteria inhibited

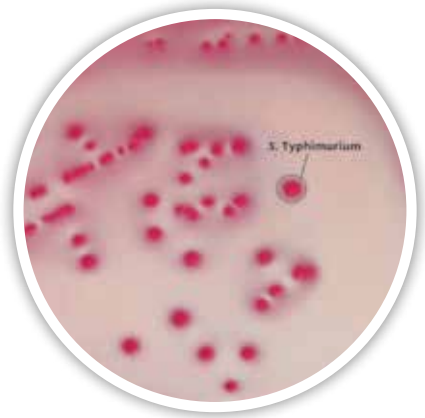


M1082

HiCrome™ Rajhans Medium/Modified (Salmonella Agar/Modified) M1633/M1634

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* species from other *Enterobacteriaceae* especially *Proteus* species from food and clinical specimens.

- Chromogenic mixture to detect presence of β -galactosidase.
- Lactose fermenting β -galactosidase positive organisms - light purple - blue-violet colonies
- Lactose is the fermentable carbohydrate with neutral red as an indicator dye
- *Salmonella* species gives pink coloured colonies due to presence of chromogenic mixture
- Other *Enterobacteriaceae* - colourless
- Sodium deoxycholate for selectivity - Gram positive bacteria inhibited

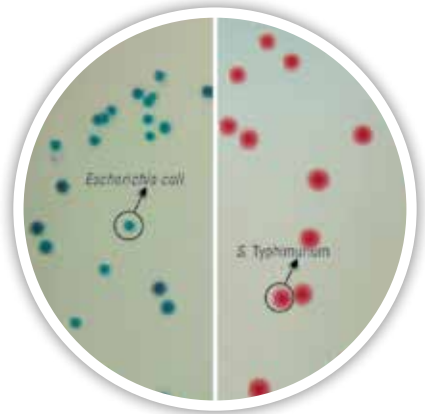


M1633

HiCrome™ Salmonella Agar/HiCrome™ Improved Salmonella Agar M1296/M1466

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* species and *Escherichia coli* from food and clinical specimens.

- Chromogenic mixture to detect presence of β -glucuronidase
- *Escherichia coli* - blue colonies
- *Salmonella* species gives light purple with halo (M1296) coloured or pink-red (M1466) coloured colonies due to presence of chromogenic mixture
- Bile salt mixture /Sodium deoxycholate for selectivity - Gram positive bacteria inhibited



M1466

Food & Clinical Testing

Listeria species

HiCrome™ Listeria Agar Base/Modified

M1417F/M1417

A selective and differential agar medium recommended for rapid and direct identification of *Listeria* species from food and clinical samples.

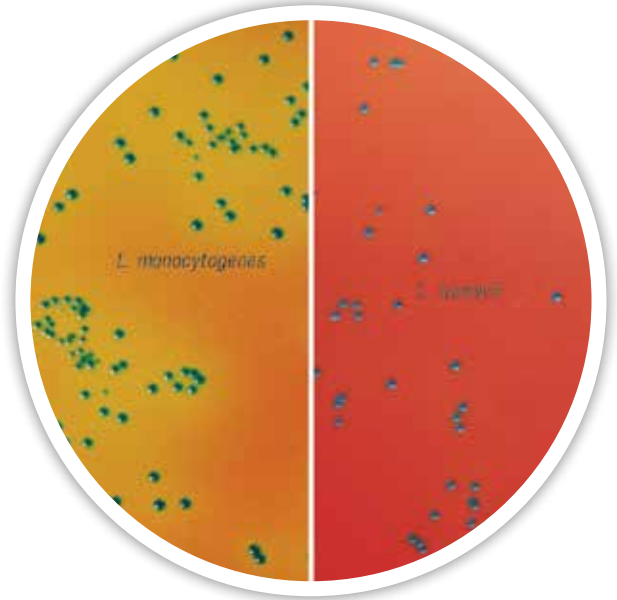
- The composition of M1417F is in accordance with FDA BAM, 1998.
- M1417 is based on rhamnose fermentation while M1417F is based on Xylose fermentation.
- Phenol red is the indicator dye.
- Chromogenic mixture to detect β -glucosidase activity, which is specific for *Listeria species* giving blue colored colonies.
- Other organisms cannot utilize the substrate, giving white colonies.
- Lithium chloride and selective supplement - inhibits most gram positive and gram negative organisms, yeasts and moulds

M1417

- *L.monocytogenes* and *L.innocua* ferments rhamnose - bluish green w/yellow halo
- *L.ivanovii* does not ferment rhamnose - bluish green

M1417F

- *L.ivanovii* ferments xylose - bluish green w/yellow halo
- *L.monocytogenes* and *L.innocua* does not ferment xylose - bluish green



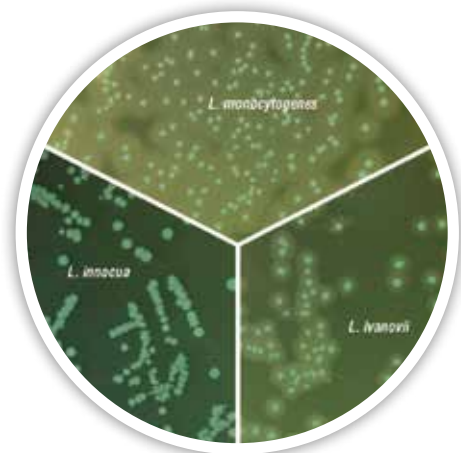
M1417

HiCrome™ L.mono Differential Agar Base

M2009

Recommended for the selective and differential isolation, enumeration and identification of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Listeria species* based on PCPLC activity from food and clinical samples.

- Differentiation based on Phosphatidylcholine phospholipase C (PCPLC) activity
- Chromogenic mixture to detect β -glucosidase activity, which is specific for *Listeria species* giving blue colored colonies.
- Other organisms cannot utilize the substrate, giving white colonies.
- *L.monocytogenes* – bluish green w/ positive PCPLC activity
- *L.ivanovii* – bluish green w/ positive PCPLC activity
- *L.innocua* – bluish green w/ negative PCPLC activity
- Selective supplement – inhibits accompanying microflora



M2009

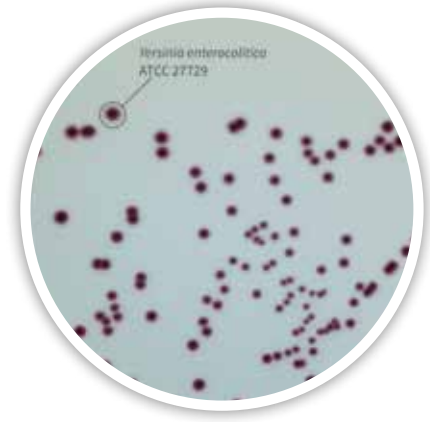
Yersinia species

HiCrome™ *Yersinia* Agar Base

M2025

Recommended for isolation of pathogenic *Yersinia enterocolitica* from clinical and food specimens.

- Recommended for selective isolation of *Yersinia enterocolitica* by chromogenic method
- *Yersinia* species gives purple coloured colonies.
- Selective mix and supplement inhibits accompanying flora



M2025

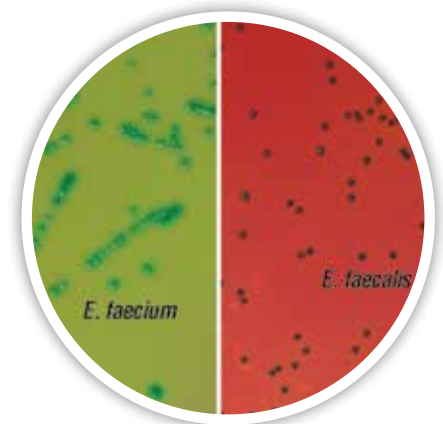
Enterococcus species

HiCrome™ *Enterococcus faecium* Agar Base

M1580

Recommended for the identification and differentiation of *Enterococcus faecium* from water, faeces and sewage samples

- Medium to support rapid growth in 18-24 hours
- Chromogenic substrate detects β -glucosidase which imparts blue green colour to *Enterococcus* species
- Presence of Arabinose and phenol red to differentiate between *Enterococcus faecalis* (blue) and *Enterococcus faecium* (green with yellow background)
- Selective supplement - inhibits accompanying microflora especially gram negative organisms



M1580

L.mono Differential Agar Base

M1540

Recommended for the selective and differential isolation of *Listeria monocytogenes* from food, animal feed and clinical samples

- Composition is as per the specifications laid down in ISO 11290-1:1997
- Differentiation of *Listeria monocytogenes* from other *Listeria species* is based on phosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase C (PIPLC) activity
- Phospholipase C enzyme hydrolyses the purified substrate (FD214) added to the medium resulting in an opaque halo around colonies (positive organisms)
- Selective supplement - inhibits accompanying microflora

L.monocytogenes – greenish blue w/PIPLC activity

L.ivanovii – greenish blue w/ PIPLC activity

L.innocua – greenish blue w/ no PIPLC activity



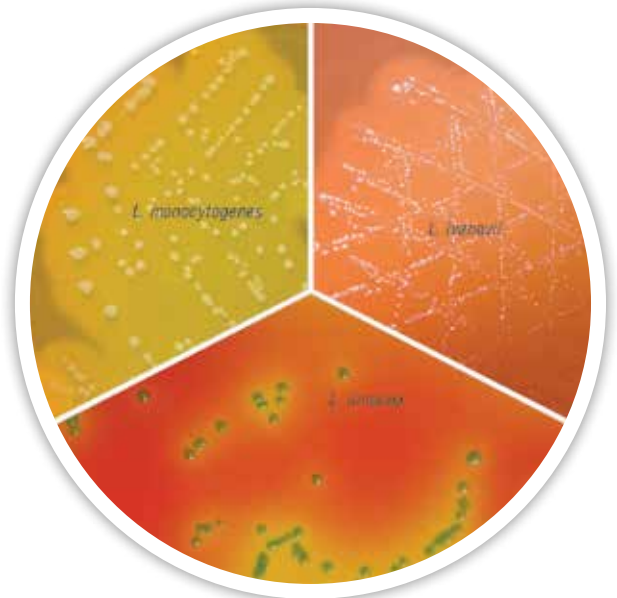
M1540

HiCrome™ L.mono Rapid Differential Agar Base

M1924

Recommended for the rapid identification and differentiation of *Listeria monocytogenes* from other *Listeria species* from food and clinical samples.

- Differentiation based on rhamnose fermentation and PIPLC activity
- Chromogenic mixture to detect β -glucosidase activity, which is specific for *Listeria species* giving blue colored colonies.
- Other organisms cannot utilize the substrate, giving white colonies.
- *L.monocytogenes* positive rhamnose fermentation and positive PIPLC activity – bluish green w/ yellow halo & + PIPLC activity (opaque halo around colonies)
- *L.ivanovii* negative rhamnose fermentation and positive PIPLC activity – bluish green w/ pink & + PIPLC activity (opaque halo around colonies)
- *L.innocua* positive rhamnose fermentation and negative PIPLC activity - bluish green w/ yellow halo & no PIPLC activity
- Other organisms - inhibited



M1924

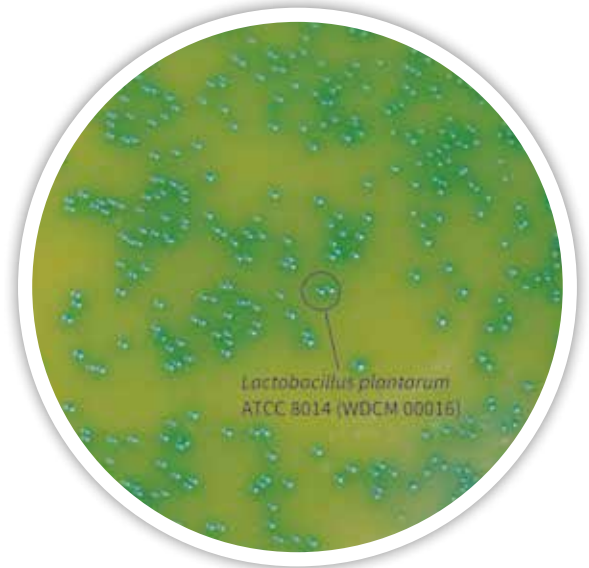
Lactobacillus species

HiCrome™ Lactobacillus Selective Agar Base

M2065

Recommended for isolation and differentiation of *Lactobacillus* from mixed culture by chromogenic method.

- Selective medium for differentiation between *Lactobacillus* species.
- Detection of β -glucosidase by *Lactobacillus* species resulting in greenish blue to blue coloured colonies
- Selective supplement (Ciprofloxacin) inhibits accompanying flora



M2065

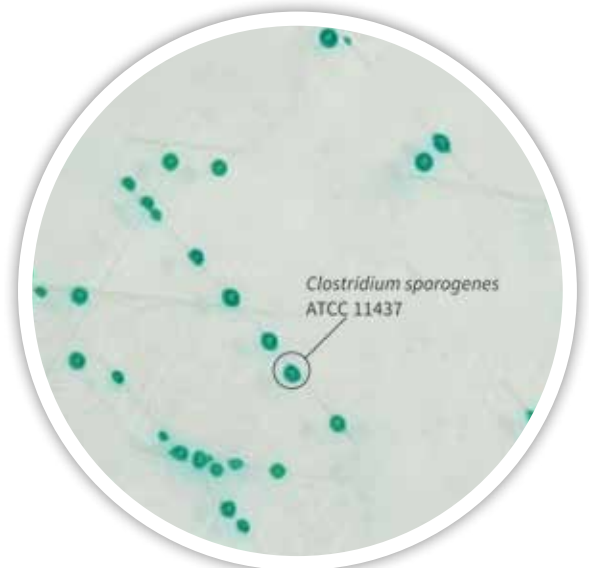
Clostridial species

HiCrome™ Clostridial Agar Base

M2026

Recommended for selective isolation and presumptive identification of *Clostridium* species.

- Recommended for selective isolation of *Clostridium* by chromogenic method
- *Clostridium perfringens* gives pale yellowish green coloured colonies.
- *Clostridium sporogenes* gives pale green -bluish green coloured colonies
- Selective supplement inhibits accompanying flora



M2026

Staphylococcus aureus

HiCrome™ Aureus Agar Base

M1468

Recommended for isolation and identification of *Staphylococci* from food, environmental and clinical samples.

- Coagulase positive *S. aureus* gives brown black colonies with clear zone around the colony due to Lecithinase activity
- *S. epidermidis* gives slightly brownish colonies.
- Other organisms give either colourless colonies or bluish coloured colonies due to the presence of chromogen.
- Lithium chloride and potassium tellurite inhibit contaminating microflora.

Staphylococcus aureus – brown black, coagulase positive

Staphylococcus epidermidis – yellow slight brownish, Negative coagulase

Listeria monocytogenes – bluish, Negative coagulase

Other organisms – colourless Negative coagulase



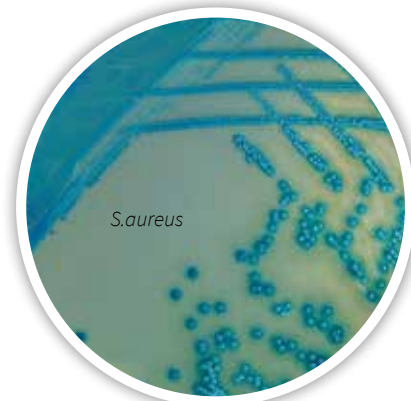
M1468

HiCrome™ Staph Agar Base, Modified

M1837

HiCrome™ Staph Agar Base, Modified is a selective medium recommended for the isolation and enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus* from food and clinical samples.

- The chromogenic mixture incorporated in the medium is specifically cleaved by *Staphylococcus aureus* to give blue coloured colonies clearly visible against the opaque background
- Opaque background for better visibility
- *Staphylococcus aureus* - blue colonies
- Lithium chloride and high salt concentration - inhibits most accompanying flora



M1837

HiCrome™ Staph Selective Agar

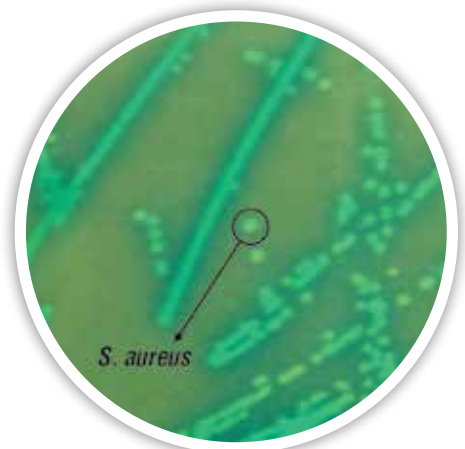
M1931

HiCrome™ Staph Selective Agar is a selective medium recommended for the isolation and enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus* from food and clinical samples.

- Chromogenic mixture imparts blue colour to *Staphylococcus* species.
- Mannitol is the fermentable carbohydrate with phenol red as an indicator
- Mannitol fermenters (green colour) and mannitol non-fermenters (blue)
- Selective mix inhibits other accompanying microflora

Staphylococcus aureus - green colonies

Staphylococcus epidermidis - blue colonies



M1931

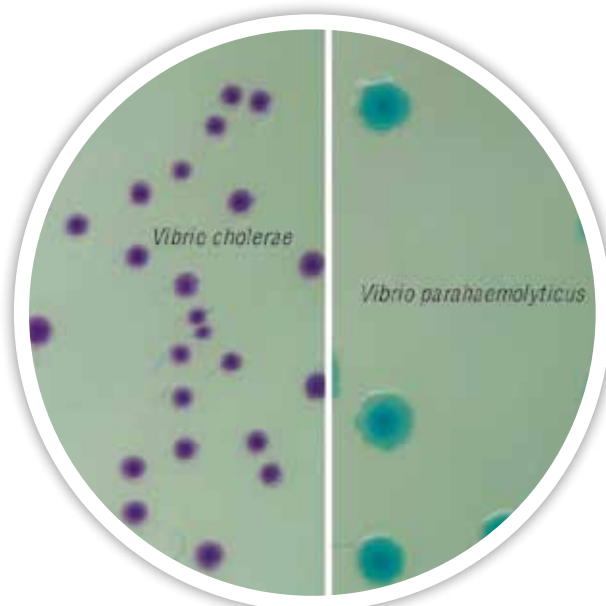
Vibrio species

HiCrome™ Vibrio Agar

M1682

Recommended for the isolation and selective chromogenic differentiation of *Vibrio* species from seafood.

- Chromogenic mixture to detect presence of β -galactosidase
- Easy and Rapid differentiation between *Vibrio cholerae* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- *Vibrio cholerae* - purple; *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* - green
- Sodium thiosulphate, sodium citrate and sodium cholate- inhibits gram positive and gram negative
- High salt concentration helps selective growth of *Vibrio*



M1682

Universal Medium

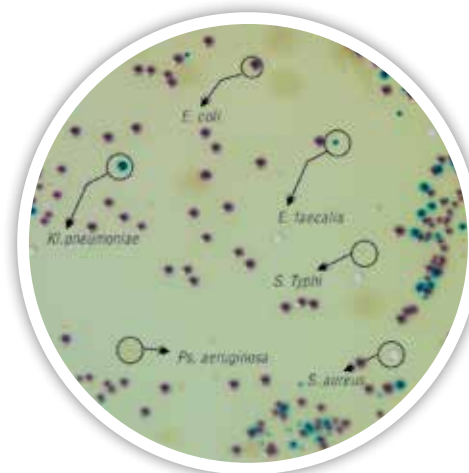
HiCrome™ Universal Differential Medium

M1600

Recommended for presumptive identification and confirmation of microorganisms from clinical and non-clinical specimens.

- Chromogenic mixture to detect presence of β -glucosidase and β -D-galactosidase enzymes.
- One chromogenic substrate is cleaved by β -glucosidase enzyme in Enterococci resulting in formation of blue colonies.
- *Escherichia coli* produce purple-magenta colonies due to β -D-galactosidase which cleaves the other chromogenic substrate.
- Rich source of phenylalanine and tryptophan provides an indication of tryptophan deaminase activity by *Proteus* species, *Morganella* species and *Providencia* species.

<i>Escherichia coli</i>	purple-magenta
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	blue-blue green (small)
<i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i>	blue to purple, mucoid
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	light brown
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	colourless (greenish pigment may be observed)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	golden yellow
<i>Salmonella</i>	colourless



M1600

HiCrome™ Selective Salmonella Agar Base

M1842

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* species from food samples.

- Chromogenic mixture to differentiate between *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Salmonella*
- *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* - blue to dark blue colonies
- *Salmonella* species gives purple coloured colonies
- Other *Enterobacteriaceae* - colourless
- Sodium cholate, Sodium taurocholate and Sodium deoxycholate for selectivity - Gram positive bacteria inhibited



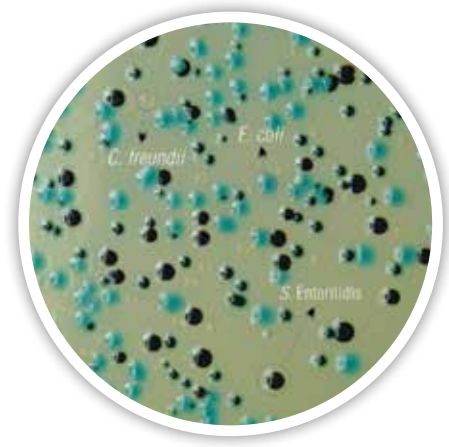
M1842

HiCrome™ MM Agar

M1393

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* and non-*Salmonella* like *Citrobacter* from food samples.

- Chromogenic mixture to differentiate between lactose fermentors and non-fermentors
- Presence of three sugars D-cellobiose, mannitol and trehalose which stimulates better growth.
- Presence of lactose helps suppress H₂S production by non-*Salmonella* strains
- *E.coli* - blue colonies
- *Salmonella* species gives black centred colonies
- *Citrobacter* - colourless (may show blue coloured on prolonged incubation)
- *Pseudomonas* - colourless



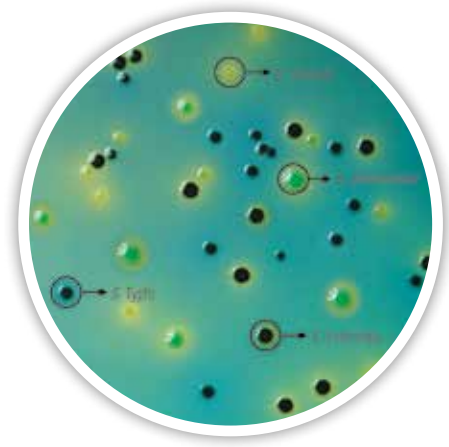
M1393

HiCrome™ MM Agar Modified

M1816

Recommended for selective isolation and differentiation of *Salmonella* and non-*Salmonella* like *Citrobacter* from clinical samples.

- Chromogenic mixture to differentiate between lactose fermentors and non-fermentors
- Presence of three sugars, D-cellobiose, sucrose and xylose which stimulates better growth.
- Presence of lactose helps suppress H₂S production by non-*Salmonella* strains
- BTB is indicator dye.
- *E.coli* - bluish green colonies
- *Salmonella* species gives black centred colonies
- *Citrobacter* - yellow (may show bluish green color on prolonged incubation)
- *Pseudomonas* - colourless
- *Klebsiella pneumoniae* - bluish green



M1816

Asia

Africa

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www.himedialabs.com



HiMedia is a global brand with network reach spanning over 150 countries across the world.

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