

Technical Data

ECD Agar M1357

Intended Use:

Recommended for selective detection of coliforms, specially *Escherichia coli* in water, food and other material and in membrane filter technique.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Tryptone	20.000
Yeast extract	5.000
Bile salts	1.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Disodium hydrogen phosphate	5.000
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	1.500
Agar	15.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.2 ± 0.2

^{**}Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Suspend 53.0 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50° C. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle And Interpretation

ECD Agar is used for detection of coliforms, especially, *Escherichia coli* in water, food and other samples using membrane filter technique (6).

The water sample is filtered through filter membranes, which are then placed on ECD Agar and incubated overnight. Lay a drop of Kovac's Indole Reagent (R008) on the colonies. Indole positive colonies form a red zone around the colony. Indole positive colonies are enumerated as *E.coli*.

The medium has tryptone and yeast extract which provide essential nutrients especially nitrogenous sources for the coliforms. Bile salts selectively inhibit gram-positive organisms. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance while phosphate salts buffer the medium.

Type of specimen

Food and dairy samples; Water samples.

Specimen Collection and Handling

For food and dairy samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (1,5,7). For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards (2). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions

Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations

1. Further biochemical and serological tests must be carried out for complete identification.

Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

Quality Control

Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

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Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Yellow coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

Reaction

Reaction of 5.3% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.2±0.2

pН

7.00-7.40

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 (00013*)	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%
# Klebsiella aerogenes ATCC 13048 (00175*)	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%
Salmonella Typhi ATCC 6539	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus ATCC 25923 (00034*)	>=104	inhibited	0%

Key: (*) Corresponding WDCM numbers, (#) Formerly known as Enterbacter aerogenes.

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 20-30°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition Seal the container tightly after use. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (3,4).

Reference

- 1. American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, 1978, 14th Ed., Washington D.C.
- 2. Baird R.B., Eaton A.D., and Rice E.W., (Eds.), 2015, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23rd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- 3. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
- 4. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
- 5. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L., 2015, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 6. Schweizerisches Lebensmittelbuch, 5th Ed., Chapter 56A.
- 7. Wehr H. M. and Frank J. H., 2004, Standard Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Dairy Products, 17th Ed., APHA Inc., Washington, D.C.

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