

Technical Data

EMB Agar Base
Intended Use:

M301

A basal medium to which different carbohydrates and other test substances may be added for differentiation and study of various enteric bacteria.

Composition**

Ingredients	g/L
Peptone	10.000
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.000
Eosin - Y	0.400
Methylene blue	0.065
Agar	15.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.3±0.2

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

Directions

Suspend 27.46 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Add desired carbohydrate or other test substance in desired concentration. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. **DO NOT OVERHEAT.** Cool to 45-50°C and shake the medium in order to oxidize the methylene blue (i.e. restore its blue colour) and to suspend the precipitate, which is an essential part of the medium. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Precaution: Store the medium away from light to avoid photooxidation.

Principle And Interpretation

Levine EMB Agar was developed by Levine (1,2) and is used for the differentiation of *Escherichia coli* and *Enterobacter aerogenes* and also for the rapid identification of *Candida albicans*. This medium is recommended for the detection, enumeration and differentiation of members of the coliform group by American Public Health Association (3-5). Some gram-positive bacteria such as faecal *Streptococci*, yeasts grow on this medium and form pinpoint colonies. EMB Agar Base is a modification of EMB Agar, Levine without lactose. This facilitates the use of the medium as a basal agar to which desired carbohydrates could be added to differentiate between various enteric bacteria.

Eosin-Y and methylene blue make the medium slightly selective and inhibit certain gram-positive bacteria. These dyes differentiate between lactose fermenters and nonfermenters. The ratio of eosin-methylene blue is adjusted to approximately 6:1. Coliforms produce purplish black colonies due to uptake of methylene blue-eosin dye complex, when the pH drops. The dye complex is absorbed into the colony. Non-fermenters probably raise the pH of surrounding medium by oxidative de-amination of protein, which solubilizes the methylene blue-eosin complex resulting in formation of colourless colonies (6). Peptone serves as source of carbon, nitrogen, and other essential growth nutrients. Eosin-Y and methylene blue serve as differential indicators. Phosphate buffers the medium.

Type of specimen

Clinical samples - faeces; Water samples.

Specimen Collection and Handling

The test sample can be directly streaked on the medium plates. Inoculated plates should be incubated, protected from light. However standard procedures should be followed to obtain isolated colonies. A non-selective medium should be inoculated in conjunction with EMB Agar.

Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use. For professional use only. 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 clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

HiMedia Laboratories Technical Data

Limitations

- 1. Confirmatory tests should be further carried out for identification of isolated colonies.
- 2. Store the plates away from light to avoid photo-oxidation

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

Light pink to purple homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Reddish purple coloured, opalescent gel with greenish cast and finely dispersed precipitate forms in Petri plates

Reaction

Reaction of 2.75% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.3±0.2

pН

7.10-7.50

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed with added carbohydrate after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours (Fungal cultures incubated at 25-30°C for 24-48 hours).

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 (00013*)	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	blue-black with green metallic sheen
# Klebsiella aerogenes ATCC 13048 (00175*)	50-100	good-luxuriant	>=50%	pink-red
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212 (00087*)	50-100	non-poor	<=10%	colourless
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853 (00025*)	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	colourless
Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028 (00031*)	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	colourless
Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATCC 9763 (00058*)	50-100	none-poor	<=10%	cream
Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus ATCC 25923 (00034*)	50-100	none-poor	<=10%	colourless
Candida albicans ATCC 10231 (00054*)	50-100	luxuriant (incubated in 10% CO ₂)	>=50%	colourless

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

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 20-30°C and away from sunlight. 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 (7,8).

HiMedia Laboratories Technical Data

Reference

- 1. Levine M., 1921, Bull. 62, Iowa State College Engr. Exp. Station.
- 2. Levine M., 1918, J. Infect. Dis., 23:43.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Marshall R. (Ed.), 1992, Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy ,, Products, 16th ed., APHA Inc., New York.
- 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. Howard B. J., 1994, Clinical and Pathogenic Microbiology, 2nd Ed., Mosby Year Book, Inc
- 7. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
- 8. 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.

Revision: 05/2024



HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Limited, Plot No.C-40, Road No.21Y, MIDC, Wagle Industrial Area, Thane (W) -400604, MS, India



IVD

medical device

In vitro diagnostic



Storage temperature



CEpartner4U, Esdoornlaan 13, 3951DB Maarn, NL www.cepartner4u.eu





Do not use if package is damaged

Disclaimer:

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related HiMediaTM publications. The information contained in this publication is based on our research and development work and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. HiMediaTM Laboratories Pvt Ltd reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.