Pseudomonas HiVeg™ Agar (For Fluorescein) MV120

Pseudomonas HiVeg Agar (For Fluorescein) is recommended for the detection of fluorescein production by *Pseudomonas* species.

Composition ** :

Ingredients	Grams/Litre
HiVeg hydrolysate	10.0
HiVeg peptone No. 3	10.0
Dipotassium phosphate	1.5
Magnesium sulphate	1.5
Agar	15.0

Final pH (at 25°C) 7.0 ± 0.2
** Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters.

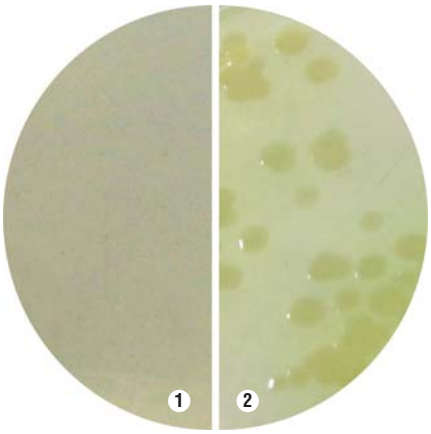
Directions :

Suspend 38 grams in 1000 ml distilled water containing 10 ml glycerol. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Principle and Interpretation :

Pseudomonas HiVeg Agar (For Fluorescein) is prepared with the replacement of animal peptone by HiVeg peptone to avoid BSE/ TSE risks. Pseudomonas HiVeg Agar (For Fluorescein) is the modification of Pseudomonas Agar (For Fluorescein) which is based on the formula described by King et al (1) for the detection of fluorescein production, a water soluble, chloroform insoluble fluorescent pigment by *Pseudomonas* species (2). The medium enhances the elaboration of fluorescein by *Pseudomonas* and inhibits the pyocyanin formation. The fluorescein pigment diffuses from the colonies of *Pseudomonas* into the agar and shows yellow fluorescent colouration. Some *Pseudomonas* strains produce small amounts of pyocyanin resulting in a yellow-green colouration.

HiVeg hydrolysate and HiVeg peptone No.3 provide the essential nitrogenous nutrients, carbon, sulphur and trace elements for the growth of *Pseudomonas*. Glycerol acts as a source of energy and enhances pigment production. Dipotassium phosphate buffers the medium as well as increases the phosphorus content of the medium, thereby enhancing production of fluorescein pigment. Magnesium sulphate provides necessary cations for the activation of fluorescein production. Salt concentration exceeding 2% affects pigment production. UV illumination may be bactericidal, so make sure that there is good growth before placing culture under UV light (2). The formation of non pigmented colonies does not completely rule out a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolate.



MV120 Pseudomonas HiVeg Agar (For Fluorescein)
(Against dark background)

1. Control
2. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Product Profile :

Vegetable based (Code MV)◉	Animal based (Code M)
MV120 HiVeg hydrolysate HiVeg peptone No. 3	**M120** Casein enzymic hydrolysate Proteose peptone

Recommended for	:	Detection of fluorescein production by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.*
Reconstitution	:	38.0 g/l
Quantity on preparation (500g)	:	13.15 L
(100g)	:	2.63 L
pH (25°C)	:	7.0 ± 0.2
Supplement	:	Glycerol
Sterilization	:	121°C / 15 minutes.

Storage : Dry Medium - Below 30°C, Prepared Medium 2 - 8°C.

Quality Control :

Appearance of powder
Yellow coloured, may have slightly greenish tinge, homogeneous, free flowing powder.

Gelling
Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel.

Colour and Clarity
Yellow coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in petri plates.

Reaction
Reaction of 3.8% w/v aqueous solution (containing 1% v/v glycerol) is pH 7.0 ± 0.2 at 25°C.

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

Organisms (ATCC)	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Colour of Colony
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (17934)	30-300	luxuriant	greenish yellow
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)	30-300	luxuriant	greenish yellow

References :

1. King, Ward and Raney, 1954, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 44 : 301.
2. MacFaddin J., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Volume I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

◉ Prepared from GMO free Vegetable proteins replacing Animal based peptones. Freedom from BSE/TSE worries.

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