

Eosin Methylene Blue Agar

DM133

Intended Use

A versatile, differential medium.

Contents

See pack label.

Formulation*

Material:	Concentration in medium:
Peptone mixture	12.5g/litre
Lactose	10.0g/litre
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.0g/litre
Eosin yellow	0.4g/litre
Methylene blue	0.1g/litre
Agar	15.0g/litre
Final pH: 6.8 ± 0.2	

Storage and shelf life

All dehydrated culture media containers should be kept tightly closed and stored in a dry place at 10 to 25°C until the expiry date shown on the pack label.

Precautions

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Observe approved hazard precautions and aseptic techniques. To be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Sterilise all biohazard waste before disposal. Refer to Product Safety Data sheet (available on request or via MAST® website).

Materials required but not provided

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, MAST® selective supplements, swabs, applicator sticks, incinerators and incubators, etc., as well as serological and biochemical reagents and additives such as blood.

Procedure

1. Refer to pack label for quantities and volumes required. Prepare MAST® Eosin Methylene Blue Agar (DM133D) by suspending the powder in distilled or deionised water. For sachet packs, dissolve the entire contents of the sachet in the volume shown on the label.
2. Autoclave at 121°C (15 p.s.i.) for 15 minutes.
3. Cool to 50 to 55°C and hold at this temperature in a water bath.
4. Mix well to oxidise the methylene blue and suspend the precipitate.
5. Pour culture plates (15 to 20ml per plate) and allow to set.

6. Prepared culture plates may be used immediately or stored in plastic bags at 2 to 8°C for up to one week before use.
7. Inoculate plates directly with faeces or rectal swabs. Streak out for single colonies.
8. Incubate plates aerobically for 24 to 48 hours at 35 to 37°C.

Interpretation of results

After incubation record growth of organisms. Typical characteristics to note include: colour, colony size and morphology.

Quality control

Check for signs of deterioration. Quality control must be performed with at least one organism to demonstrate expected performance. Do not use the product if the result with the control organism is incorrect. The list below illustrates a range of performance control strains which the end user can easily obtain.

Test Organisms	Result
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC® 29212	Partial inhibition, colourless colonies.
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 25922	Growth, green metallic sheen with dark centre to colonies.
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ATCC® 14028	Growth, colourless to amber colonies

References

Bibliography available on request.