

XILOSE LYSINE DEOXYCOLATE AGAR (EP Harm)

Medium for selective isolation of Gram negative entheric phatogens from faecal sample.

TYPICAL FORMULA (g/l)

Yeast Extract	5.4
L-lysine	9.0
Xylose	6.3
Lactose	13.5
Sodium deoxycholate	4.5
Ammonium ferric citrate	1.5
Sodium thiosulfate	12.3
Sodium Chloride	9.0
Sigma 7-9	0.4
Sucrose	13.5
Phenol red sodium	0.1
Agar	24.5
Final pH 7.4 ±0.2	

XILOSE LYSINE DEOXYCOLATE AGAR (EP Harm) is a medium for selective isolation of Gram negative entheric phatogens from faecal sample.

PRINCIPLE

Differentiation of Salmonella and Shigella from non-pathogenic bacteria is accomplished by three reactions: xylose fermentation, lysine decarboxylation and hydrogen sulphide production. Xylose allows to differentiate Shigella and Providencia, which ferment xylose slowly or not at all, from the other enterics, which ferment xylose rapidly. Salmonella are further differentiated from non pathogenic xylose fermenters by the lysine decarboxylase reaction. The production of hydrogen sulphide under alkaline conditions results in formation of colonies with black centres, whereas under acidic conditions, this black precipitation is inhibited.

PREPARATION

Suspend 55,0 g in 1 litre of distilled water . Heat until completely dissolved. Dispense into final containers. Do not autoclave

Inoculate the specimen, in order to obtain isolated colonies, streaking it onto the suface of the medium using a sterile loop. Incubate at 36° C \pm 1°C for 18-24 hours.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Salmonella spp produces red colonies with a black centre. Shigella spp colonies are red.

10-30°C away from light, until the expiry date on the label or until signs of deterioration or contamination are evident.

WARNING and PRECAUTIONS

The product is not classified as hazardous by current legislation and does not contain harmful substances in concentrations of ≥1%. The product must be used only by properly trained operators.

DISPOSAL of WASTE

Disposal of waste must be carried out according to national and local regulations in force.

REFERENCES

- 1. Taylor, W.I. (1965). Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 44(4): 471-475
- 2. Pollock, H.M., and B.J. Dahlgren (1974). Appl. Microbiol. 27(1): 197-201.
- 3. Association of Official Analytical Chemists (1996). Official methods of analysis of AOAC International.
- 4. ISO 6579: 2002. Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp.



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PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

NAME

XILOSE LYSINE DEOXYCOLATE AGAR (EP Harm)

PRESENTATION

Dehydrated medium.

PACKAGING

Code	Content	Packaging
610351	500 g	500 g of powder in plastic bottle
620351	100 g	100 g of powder in plastic bottle

pH OF THE MEDIUM

 7.4 ± 0.2

USE

XILOSE LYSINE DEOXYCOLATE AGAR (EP Harm) is a selective medium used for the isolation of salmonellae and shigellae from clinical specimens and foods, as recommended by ISO 6579: 2002.

TECHNIQUE

Refer to technical sheet of the product.

SHELFLIFE

4 years

QUALITY CONTROL

1. Control of general characteristics, label and print

2. Microbiological control

Inoculum for productivity: 10-100 UFC/ml Inoculum for selectivity: 10^4 - 10^5 UFC/ml Inoculum for specificity: $\le 10^4$ UFC/mll Incubation conditions: 18-24 h at $36 \pm 1^{\circ}$ C

Microorganism		Growth	Characteristics
Shigella flexneri	ATCC 12022	Good	Red colonies
Salmonella typhimurium	ATCC 14028	Good	Red colonies with black centre
Salmonella enteritidis	ATCC 13076	Good	Red colonies with black centre
Enterococcus faecalis	ATCC 29212	Inhibited	
Escherichia coli	ATCC 25922	Poor	

TABLE OF SYMBOLS								
LOT Batch code	② Do not reuse	Manufacturer Manufacturer	Contains sufficient for <n> tests</n>	Temperature limitation				
REF Catalogue number	Fragile, handle with care	Use by	Caution, consult accompanying documents					



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