KF STREPTOCOCCUS AGAR (7610)

Intended Use

KF Streptococcus Agar is used with triphenyltetrazolium chloride for the selective isolation and enumeration of fecal streptococci.

Product Summary and Explanation

KF Streptococcus Agar was developed by Kenner, Clark, and Kabler¹ for the detection of fecal streptococci in surface waters. KF Streptococcus Agar is currently used in detecting fecal streptococci in water, foods, and other materials through the membrane filtration technique or pour plate method. Fecal streptococci are normal inhabitants in the intestines of humans and animals, and the presence of fecal streptococci can be used as an indication of fecal contamination. The presence of fecal streptococci is of value in determining pollution sources because certain fecal streptococci are host-specific.

KF Streptococcus Agar is recommended in standard methods for food and water testing.^{2,3}

Principles of the Procedure

Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue is the nitrogen and carbon source in KF Streptococcus Agar. Yeast Extract provides vitamins and trace elements in the medium. Sodium Chloride is used to maintain the osmotic balance, and Sodium Glycerophosphate is a buffering agent. Maltose and Lactose are the fermentable carbohydrates and metabolized by most fecal streptococci. Sodium Azide is the selective agent, suppressing Gram-negative organisms. Acid formation is detected by Bromcresol Purple, and indicated by a color change from purple to yellow.

The supplement, 1% Triphenyltetrazolium Chloride (TTC), is a stain that is absorbed by actively metabolizing bacterial cells, resulting in the development of pink to red colonies.

Formula / Liter	<u>Supplement</u>
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue 10 g	1% Triphenlytetrazolium Chloride
Yeast Extract	, , ,
Sodium Chloride 5 g	
Sodium Glycerophosphate	
Maltose	
Lactose	
Sodium Azide	
Bromcresol Purple	
Agar	•
Final pH: 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25°C	•

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Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications.

Precautions

- 1. For Laboratory Use.
- 2. HARMFUL. Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.

Directions

- 1. Suspend 76.4 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
- 2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for one minute to completely dissolve the medium.
- 3. Cool to 45 to 50°C.
- 4. Aseptically add 10 mL of a filter sterilized solution of 1% triphenlytetrazolium chloride. Mix well.

Quality Control Specifications

Dehydrated Appearance: Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and light grey-green.

Prepared Appearance: Prepared medium is trace to slightly hazy and purple.

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response on KF Streptococcus Agar at 35°C after 46 - 48 hours incubation.

Microorganism	Response	Reaction
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 19433	growth	red centered colonies
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 29212	growth	red centered colonies
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	inhibited	

The organisms listed are the minimum that should be used for quality control testing.

Test Procedure

Refer to appropriate references for instructions on specific material being tested for fecal streptococci.

Results

Fecal streptococci will appear as red centered colonies.

Storage

Store sealed bottle containing the dehydrated medium at 2 - 30°C. Once opened and recapped, place container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light by keeping container tightly closed.

Expiration

Refer to expiration date stamped on the container. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if not free flowing, or if appearance has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

Limitations of the Procedure

- 1. Due to varying nutritional requirements, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.
- 2. Many strains of *S. bovis* and *S. equinus* are inhibited by azide.

Packaging

KF Streptococcus Agar	Code No.	7610A	500 g
		7610B	2 kg
		7610C	10 kg

References

- Kenner, B. A., H. F. Clark, and P. W. Kabler. 1961. Fecal streptococci. Cultivation and enumeration of streptococci in surface waters. Appl. Microbiol. 9:15.
- 2. **Donnelly, C. W., R. E. Bracket, D. Doores, W. H. Lee, and J. Lovett.** 1992. Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods, 3rd ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 3. **Bordner, R., and J. Winter.** 1978. Microbiological methods for monitoring the environment, water, and wastes. EPA, Cincinnati,

Technical Information

Contact Acumedia Manufacturers, Inc. for Technical Service or questions involving dehydrated culture media preparation or performance at (410)780-5120 or fax us at (410)780-5470.