



Reference : 01-118

Scharlau Microbiology - Technical data sheet

Product :  
MacCONKEY AGAR (Eur. Pharm.)

### Specification

Solid selective and differential medium used in isolation and identification of *Salmonella* and coliforms according to the Pharmacopeial Harmonized Method and ISO standard 21150 and 21567.

### Formula \* in g/L

Pancreatic digest		Sodium chloride .....	5.000
of gelatin .....	17.000	Neutral red .....	0.030
Meat peptone .....	1.500	Crystal violet .....	0.001
Casein peptone .....	1.500	Agar .....	15.000
Lactose monohydrate .....	10.000		
Bile salts .....	1.500	Final pH 7.1 ±0.2 at 25 °C	

\* Adjusted and /or supplemented as required to meet performance criteria

### Directions

Suspend 51,5 g of powder in 1 L of distilled water. Bring to the boil and sterilize in the autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.

### Description

At the beginning of the last century, MacConkey made the original formulation and included ox bile as inhibitor of Gram positive bacteria and litmus as an indicator of acid production from lactose sugar. More recently litmus has been substituted by a neutral red indicator making interpretations easier and more precise. Advancements in the understanding of bacterial physiology has meant that the medium has now been adapted to facilitate the detection of coliforms. The two most significant modifications to the original formulation are as follows:

- The substitution of ox bile by purified bile salts that improves the selectivity and avoids the inherent turbidity, which is due to the fat composition of bile. The efficiency of the inhibition due to bile salts is variable and depends on the relative concentration of cholate and taurocholate.
- The inclusion of supplementary inhibitors such as crystal violet and/or brilliant green. A popular formulation in America, but not in Europe where lower selectivity is preferred.
- Lactose positive bacteria grown on this medium form red colonies due to acid production resulting from lactose fermentation and thus *Escherichia coli* colonies can be easily distinguished as they also form a small precipitation zone of bile salts around them.

Some enterococci may also grow, but they are easy to distinguish from coliforms, as they form smaller colonies and have no precipitation zone.

### Technique

Prepare 10-fold serial dilutions of the sample and take 1 ml aliquots from each dilution (in duplicates) and put them into sterile Petri plates. Pour 15 ml of molten medium à 45 °C into every plate and mix carefully. After solidification, a second layer of another 5 ml of sterile medium is poured into every plate to seal the surface and facilitate enumeration of colonies.

For enumeration, after an incubation of 24 hours à 35 °C, select plates with 30-150 colonies. The characteristic colonies must be confirmed as coliforms by gas production from lactose in a broth culture.



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### Quality control

**Incubation temperature:** 30-35 °C

**Incubation time:** 18-72 h

**Inoculum:** Practical range 100 ±20 CFU. min. 50 CFU (productivity)/ 10<sup>4</sup>-10<sup>6</sup> CFU (selectivity), according to Ph. Eur. and ISO 11133:2014/Amd 1:2018.

### Microorganism

### Growth

### Remarks

*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC® 6538 Inhibited Selectivity

*Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC® 29212 Inhibited Selectivity

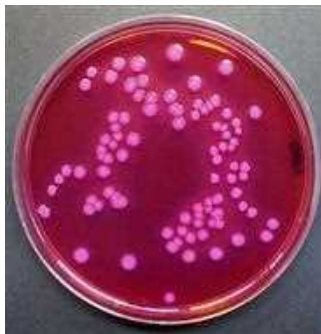
*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 8739 Productivity > 0.50 Dark violet colonies w. precipitate zone

*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 25922 Productivity > 0.50 Dark violet colonies w. precipitate zone

*Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC® 14028 Productivity > 0.50 Colourless colonies without precipitate

*Salmonella abony* NCTC® 6017 Productivity > 0.50 Colourless colonies without precipitate

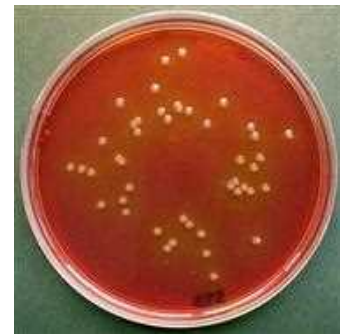
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC® 9027 Good Colourless colonies without precipitate



*Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739



Uninoculated Plate (Control)



*Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC 14028

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#### **Storage**

For laboratory use only. Keep tightly closed, away from bright light, in a cool dry place (+4 °C to 30 °C).

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