

ID Membranes for Rapid Microbial Identification

Chromogenic reaction by
specific substrates on membranes



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ID Membranes for Rapid Microbial Identification

Growth on Petri dishes is usually the first step to identify microorganisms. Smart, inexpensive membranes can speed up the subsequent ID procedure to 1 to 4 hours.

These substrate-carrying ID membranes, which are simply placed onto the agar surface after routine incubation, allow the identification and differentiation of colonies by means of characteristic color reactions. This economical and rapid identification and confirmation method is suitable for microorganisms from water, food, environmental and clinical samples. It is used in various sectors, including the food, dairy, water and cosmetics industries, pharmaceutical laboratory testing, environmental and sanitary testing, and clinical diagnostics.

Principle

The membranes contain chromogenic substrates such as ONPG, X-Gal, or X-Glu, and other substrates and indicators which serve as the basis for microbe differentiation by color. The target organisms possess enzyme systems that metabolize the substrates in the membrane, leading to a change of color. The colors can be visually detected on the membrane. This indicates microbial enzymatic activity which serves to identify the genus and species. No reagents or liquids need to be added. If the membrane is removed from the plate after replication of the colony pattern, the plate can be used for further tests or to streak out colonies onto different plates.

Method workflow

- 1. Inoculation and isolation:** Inoculate any general-purpose medium, such as nutrient agar, tryptic soy agar or plate count agar, with your sample. Any surface plating method can be used, for example the spread plate method, quadrant (four or five) streak pattern or T streak method so as to obtain isolated colonies.
- 2. Plate incubation:** Incubate the inoculated agar plate at 35 to 37 °C for 18 to 24 hours to grow colonies,
- 3. Colony replication:** Take a membrane from the box using sterile forceps (**Figure 1**) and place it on the surface of the agar (**Figure 2**). Allow the membrane to adsorb the grown colonies for 30 seconds to 1 minute (**Figure 3**). Then remove the membrane and incubate it in an empty Petri dish at 35 to 37 °C for 1 to 4 hours, allowing the agar plate to be returned to the incubator for further use at a later time. If there is no need to keep the agar plate for later use, it is also possible to either leave the membrane on the agar for the entire 1 to 4 hour incubation period or to place it onto the agar plate's dry (or dried, using sterile cotton) inner side of the lid for incubation.
- 4. Identification:** After membrane incubation, check for colored colonies on the membrane and interpret the results. For further reference the membranes can be autoclaved and then stored or scanned to save the results on a computer.

Specifications: Membranes are sterile and have a diameter of 70 mm.

Storage temperature: 2 to 8 °C (in the dark).



Fig 1. A membrane is taken from the box under aseptic conditions. Once removed, it can be marked (arrow) for easier later alignment of the colony patterns on the plate and the membrane.



Fig 2. The membrane is placed onto the agar on which colonies have grown.



Fig 3. The colony pattern is replicated onto the membrane.

ID membranes by product

| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 45-78039 | <i>Bacillus</i> ID Membrane | For rapid detection and differentiation between various species of <i>Bacillus</i> such as <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>B. cereus</i> , <i>B. thuringiensis</i> , <i>B. megaterium</i> , <i>B. coagulans</i> , <i>B. pumilus</i> from food, meat, fish, cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations. |

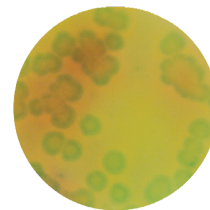
Membrane appearance: Pale pink

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Bacillus cereus</i> (10876) | Light blue |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (6633) | Yellowish green to green |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (10876) | Light blue |



Bacillus subtilis
(ATCC® 6633)
Green colored



| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 45-01433 | Biochemical Esculin ID Membrane (Esculin Test ID Membrane) | For rapid detection of Group D streptococci from food, dairy, water samples and pharmaceutical products etc. |

Membrane appearance: Light brown

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

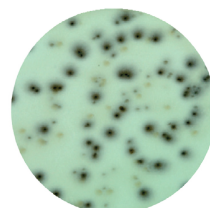
| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Colorless |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (29212) | Black |
| <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (27273) | Black |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Colorless |



Escherichia coli
(ATCC® 25922) Colorless



Enterococcus faecalis
(ATCC® 29212)
Black colored



| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 45-19933 | Differential Coli- <i>E. coli</i> ID Membrane | For rapid detection of <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> species in food and environmental samples. |

Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Dark blue to violet |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883) | Light pink |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless |
| <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> (13076) | Salmon to red |



Klebsiella pneumoniae
(ATCC® 13883)
Light pink colored



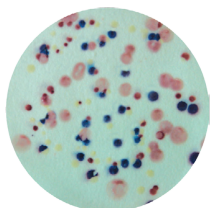
Staphylococcus aureus
(ATCC® 6538)



Salmonella Enteritidis
(ATCC® 13076) Salmon to red colored



Escherichia coli
(ATCC® 25922) Dark blue to violet colored



| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 45-66964 | Differential ID Membrane | For rapid differentiation of lactose fermenting and lactose non-fermenting enteric bacteria from water, food, dairy products, cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations etc. |


Membrane appearance: Pinkish

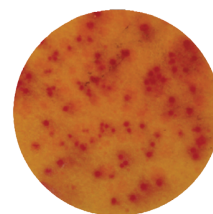
Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Dark pink |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (8739) | Dark pink |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Colorless |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless |

Fluorescence under UV (365 nm)

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922)
Dark pink colored

 *Salmonella Typhimurium* (ATCC® 14028) Colorless




| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 45-73257 | DNase ID Membrane | For rapid detection of deoxyribonuclease (DNase) activity of bacteria especially for identification of pathogenic staphylococci. |

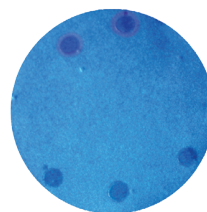
Membrane appearance: Blue

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Pink zone around the colony, DNase positive |

 *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC® 25923) Pink zone

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922)



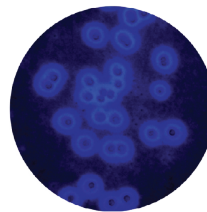
| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 45-03719 | Dual Confirmation of <i>E. coli</i> ID Membrane | For rapid detection and confirmation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> in water and food samples, based on chromogenic and fluorogenic methods. |

Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

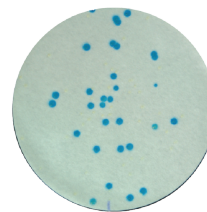
| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony | Fluorescence under UV light |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless | Negative |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Blue | Positive |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Colorless | Negative |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless | Negative |

Fluorescence under UV (365 nm)
Escherichia coli (ATCC® 25922)



 *Staphylococcus* (ATCC® 25923) Colorless

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922) Blue color




ID membranes by product (continued)

| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 45-93009 | <i>E. coli</i> Chromogenic ID Membrane | For rapid detection and confirmation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> in water and food samples. |

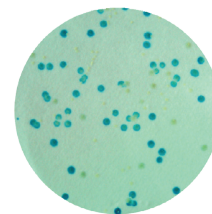
Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Blue |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Colorless |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless |

 *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC® 25923) Colorless

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922) Blue color



| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 45-06722 | <i>E. coli</i> Fluorogenic ID Membrane | For rapid detection and confirmation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> in water and food samples on the basis of fluorogenic emission at 365 nm |

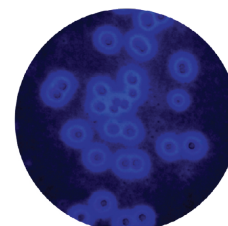
Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Negative |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Positive |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Negative |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Negative |

Fluorescence under UV (365 nm)

Escherichia coli (ATCC® 25922)




| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 45-51161 | <i>Pseudomonas</i> ID Membrane | For rapid detection of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> from clinical and nonclinical specimens. |


Membrane appearance: White

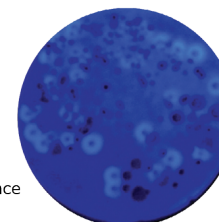
Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony | Fluorescence under UV light |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Colorless | Negative |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless | Positive |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (29212) | Colorless | Negative |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883) | Colorless, mucoid | Negative |

Fluorescence under UV (365 nm)

 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC® 27853) Fluorescence

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922) Blue colored, no fluorescence





| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 45-68122 | <i>Salmonella</i> ID Membrane | For rapid detection of <i>Salmonella</i> species from coliforms. |


Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

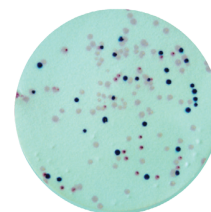
| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Blue |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Light purple |
| <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> (13706) | Light purple |
| <i>"Klebsiella" pneumoniae</i> (13883) | Colorless, mucoid |

 *Salmonella Typhimurium* (ATCC® 14028)
Light purple colored

 *Salmonella Enteritidis* (ATCC® 13076)
Light purple colored

 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC® 13883)
Colorless mucoid

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922) Blue colored





| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| 45-77396 | Total Coliform ID Membrane | For qualitative detection of coliforms from water, pharmaceutical preparations, dairy and food products. |


Membrane appearance: Pink

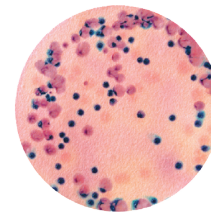
Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Dark blue |
| <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> (23355) | Salmon to red |
| <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> (8090) | Salmon to red |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883) | Light pink |

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922)
Dark blue colored

 *Enterobacter cloacae* (ATCC® 23355)
Salmon to red colored

 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC® 13883)
Light pink mucoid colored





| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 45-39187 | Universal Environmental ID Membrane | For rapid detection of <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Enterococcus</i> , <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> species etc. from environmental samples and samples of clinical origin such as nosocomial samples. |


Membrane appearance: Pale Pink

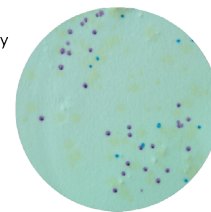
Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Pink-purple |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Golden yellow |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless (greenish pigmentation is observed) |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (29212) | Blue-blue green (small) |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless |

 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC® 27853) Colorless;
greenish pigmentation may be observed

 *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922)
Pink to purple colored

 *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC® 29212)
Blue colored, small



ID membranes by product (continued)

| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 45-15713 | Universal Food Pathogen ID Membrane | For rapid detection of food pathogens such as <i>E. coli</i> , <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Listeria</i> and <i>Shigella</i> species etc. from various food, dairy, fish, and meat products. |

Membrane appearance: Light pink colored

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Purple |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Golden yellow |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless |
| <i>Bacillus cereus</i> (10876) | Light green (big) |
| <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (19111) | Blue-green |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 (NCTC 12900) | Purple pink |
| <i>Shigella flexneri</i> (12022) | Colorless |

| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 45-00446 | Universal Microbial Limit Test Membrane | Recommended for detection of pathogenic microorganisms such as <i>E. coli</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>Bacillus</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> species from pharmaceutical preparations, raw materials, cosmetic samples etc. |

Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

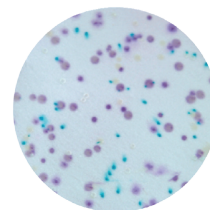
| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (9027) | Colorless |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (8739) | Pink-purple |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (6538) | Green to bluish-green |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | Colorless |
| <i>Salmonella Abony</i> (NCTC 6017) | Colorless |

Listeria monocytogenes (ATCC® 19111)

Escherichia coli (ATCC® 25922)
Purple colored

Escherichia coli O157:H7 (NCTC 12900) Purple to pink colored

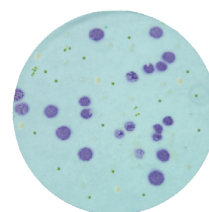
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC® 27853) Colorless, greenish pigmentation may be observed



Escherichia coli (ATCC® 8739) Pink-purple

Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC® 6538)

Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC® 27853) Colorless, greenish pigmentation may be observed








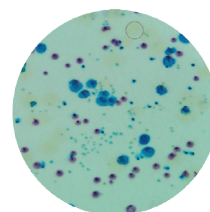
| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 45-30374 | UTI ID Membrane (Urinary Tract Infections ID Membrane) | For rapid detection and confirmation of microorganisms mainly causing urinary tract infection, e.g. <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Proteus</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , and <i>Enterococcus</i> species. |

Membrane appearance: White

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

| Organisms (ATCC®) | Color of Colony |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | Pink-purple |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (25923) | Golden yellow |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (27853) | Colorless |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (29212) | Blue-blue green (small) |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883) | Blue to purple mucoid |
| <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> (12453) | Light brown |

-  *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC® 27853) Colorless; greenish pigmentation may be observed
-  *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC® 13883) Blue to purple colored, mucoid
-  *Escherichia coli* (ATCC® 25922) Pink to purple colored
-  *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC® 29212) Blue colored, small
-  *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC® 25923) Golden yellow



Carbohydrate Fermentation Membranes

| Cat. No. | Product Name | Product Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 45-05687 | Glucose Fermentation Membrane | |
| 45-52284 | Lactose Fermentation Membrane | |
| 45-39406 | Mannitol Fermentation Membrane | For rapid detection of carbohydrate fermenting organisms from mixed flora where fermenting organisms will exhibit yellow color. |
| 45-41473 | Sucrose Fermentation Membrane | |
| 45-92601 | Xylose Fermentation Membrane | |

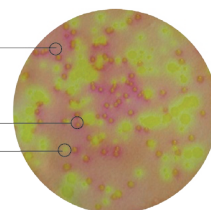
Membrane appearance: Pinkish

Test conditions: Identification observed within 1– 4 hours after replication and incubation at 35–37 °C, if membrane is placed on a culture plate of any general medium after 18 hours of growth.

Development of yellow color indicates positive result

Klebsiella pneumoniae
(ATCC® 13883)

Staphylococcus aureus
(ATCC® 25923)
Escherichia coli
(ATCC® 25922)



| Organisms (ATCC®) | Glucose | Lactose | Mannitol | Sucrose |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> (8090) | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> (13048) | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922) | + | + | + | – |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13883) | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> (13315) | + | – | – | + |
| <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> (14028) | + | – | + | – |
| <i>Salmonella Typhi</i> (6539) | + | – | + | – |
| <i>Serratia marcescens</i> (8100) | + | – | + | + |
| <i>Shigella flexneri</i> (12022) | + | – | + | – |

Discs & Strips

Discs and Strips are very helpful and user-friendly for identification and confirmation of microorganisms. They are based on rapid biochemical reagents and reactions, easy to prepare and not expensive.

The strips and discs for differentiation are impregnated with chemical reagents and build intelligent systems for detection of specific abilities and properties from microorganisms. Diverse methods are based on the detection of an enzyme with chromogenic substrate or a complex building reaction. Another possibility is to test the sensitivity to certain inhibitory substances. For having a controlled and save sterilisation of your material we recommend our Sterility Indicators. A well-known example are the oxidase strips to check for cytochrome oxidase activity.

| Cat.No. | Description |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 45-55876 | Adonitol disks |
| 4-1.13301 | Aminopeptidase Bactident™ |
| 45-80372 | Arabinose disks |
| 45-08382 | Bacitracin Disks |
| 45-80507 | Bile Esculin Disks |
| 45-56481 | Cellobiose disks |
| 45-63367 | Dextrose disks |
| 45-05686 | DMACA Indole Disks |
| 45-73044 | Dulcitol disks |
| 45-53901 | Fructose disks |
| 45-89608 | Galactose disks |
| 45-40405 | Hippurate Disks |
| 45-01869 | Hippurate Strips Kit |
| 45-06728 | Hydrogen Sulfide Test Strips |
| 45-04739 | Indoxyl Strips |
| 45-89614 | Inositol disks |
| 45-90058 | Inulin disks |
| 45-78719 | Kovac's Reagent Strips |
| 45-28816 | Lactose disks |
| 45-77653 | Maltose disks |
| 45-94438 | Mannitol disks |
| 45-94445 | Mannose disks |

| Cat.No. | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| 45-93196 | Melibiose disks |
| 45-51138 | Nitrate Reagent Disks Kit |
| 45-49862 | Nitrocefin disks |
| 45-49940 | ONPG Disks |
| 45-74042 | Optochin Disks |
| 45-40560 | Oxidase Strips |
| 45-70439 | Oxidase Test Disks |
| 45-67886 | PYrase Test Strips (Pyrrolidonyl Peptidase Strips) |
| 45-94226 | Raffinose disks |
| 45-93999 | Rhamnose disks |
| 45-92971 | Salicin disks |
| 45-93998 | Sorbitol disks |
| 45-74146 | Sterile disks |
| 45-05290 | Sterility Indicator (Radiation Sterilization) |
| 45-74041 | Sterility Indicator (Steam Sterilization) |
| 45-94309 | Sucrose disks |
| 45-92961 | Trehalose disks |
| 45-75744 | Tributyrin-Strips |
| 45-89788 | V-Factor Disks |
| 45-08482 | X + V Factor Disks |
| 45-77148 | X-Factor Disks |
| 45-07411 | Xylose disks |

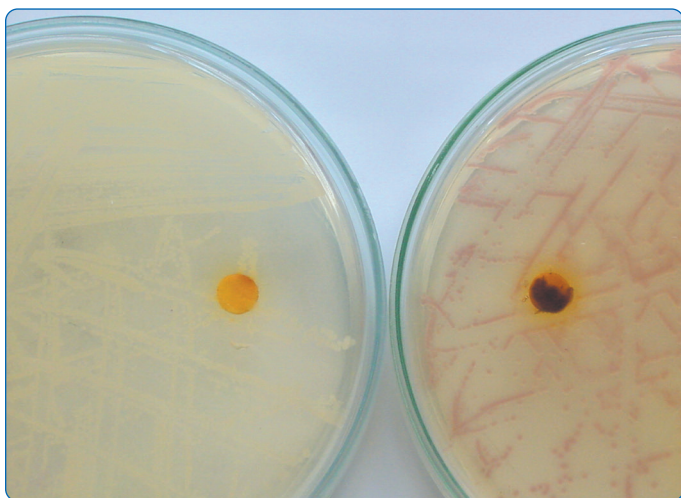


Figure: DMACA Indole Discs

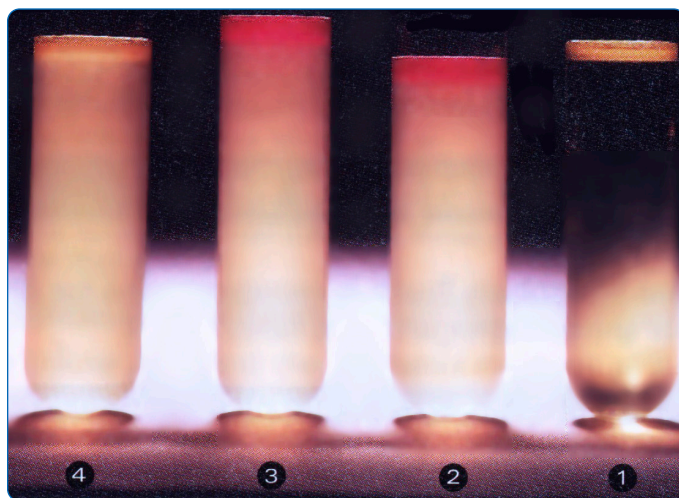


Figure: Kovac Reagent for indoles

Biochemical Reagents and Kits

Biochemical reagents form the basis for liquid biochemical tests to detect, for example, an enzyme activity that is characteristic for a target microorganism. Such tests can often be performed directly on agar plates or liquid media.

| Cat.No. | Reagents & Kits | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 45-29333 | Barritt's Reagent A | These reagents are used in Voges-Proskauer test for detection of acetoin production by bacterial culture |
| 45-39442 | Barritt's Reagent B | |
| 45-40561 | beta-Lactamase Testkit | beta-Lactamase test kit is a rapid acidimetric test for detection of beta-lactamase activity of microorganisms. The test is performed in microtitre wells. This test is based on hydrolysis of the beta-lactam ring in benzylpenicillin, which results in the p |
| 45-75832 | Coagulase Test (Slide) | For the detection of coagulase-negative or -positive organisms (Staphylococcus aureus). |
| 45-74226 | Coagulase Test (Tubes) | |
| 45-49825 | DMACA Reagent | For the detection from tryptophanase activity of organisms by verification of indole, which accrued from tryptophan decomposition |
| 45-88597 | Katalase Test (Hydrogen peroxide 3%) | A reagent to detect the enzymes catalase and peroxidase. Catalase and peroxidase is found in most aerobic bacteria |
| 45-67309 | Kovac's Reagent for indoles | In the presence of oxygen, some bacteria, like <i>E. coli</i> , are able to split tryptophan into indole and alpha-aminopropionic acid. This reagent is for detecting the indole and identify the indole-positive microorganisms. |
| 45-60983 | Kovac's Reagent for indoles | |
| 45-08714 | Methyl Red Solution | Some bacteria utilize glucose to form large amounts of acid with the result that the pH value of the medium falls distinct. Other species produce no or less free acid. This difference can be visualized by using methyl red. |
| 45-38497 | Nitrate Reagent A | The alpha-Naphtylamine and Sulphanilic solution is used to detect nitrate reduction by bacteria. Organisms with nitrate reductase reduce nitrate to nitrite which reacts with sulphanilic acid to form a diazonium salt. With alpha-naphtylamine the salt is converted in a red azo dye. |
| 45-39441 | Nitrate Reagent B | |
| 45-73426 | Nitrate Reduction Test | Bacterial species may be differentiated on the basis of their ability to reduce nitrate to nitrite or nitrogenous gases. The reduction of nitrate may be coupled to anaerobic respiration in some species. |
| 45-07689 | O'Meara's Reagent | The reagent is used in Voges-Proskauer test for the detection of acetoin production by bacterial cultures. |
| 45-07345 | Oxidase Reagent acc. Gaby-Hadley A | These reagents are used for detection of oxidase activity of bacterial culture according Gaby-Hadley. |
| 45-07817 | Oxidase Reagent acc. Gaby-Hadley B | |
| 45-18502 | Oxidase Reagent acc. Gordon-McLeod | The reagent is used for detection of oxidase activity of a bacterial culture. |
| 45-80353 | TDA Reagent | For identification of Proteus species by detection of tryptophan deaminase activity. |