

## MacCONKEY AGAR (7102)

### Intended Use

**MacConkey Agar** is used for the isolation and differentiation of Gram-negative enteric bacilli. Conforms to Harmonized USP/EP/JP Requirements.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

### Product Summary and Explanation

MacConkey Agar is based on the bile salt-neutral red-lactose agar of MacConkey.<sup>4</sup> The original MacConkey medium was used to differentiate strains of *Salmonella typhosa* from members of the coliform group. Formula modifications improved growth of *Shigella* and *Salmonella* strains. These modifications include the addition of 0.5% sodium chloride, decreased agar content, altered bile salts, and neutral red concentrations. The formula modifications improved differential reactions between enteric pathogens and coliforms.

MacConkey Agar is recommended for the detection and isolation of Gram-negative organisms from clinical,<sup>5</sup> dairy,<sup>6</sup> food,<sup>7,8</sup> water,<sup>9</sup> pharmaceutical,<sup>1,2,3</sup> and industrial<sup>10</sup> sources. MacConkey Broth conforms to Harmonized United States Pharmacopoeia (USP), European Pharmacopoeia (EU), and Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP).<sup>1,2,3</sup>

### Principles of the Procedure

Enzymatic Digest of Gelatin, Enzymatic Digest of Casein, and Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue are the nitrogen and vitamin sources in MacConkey Agar. Lactose is the fermentable carbohydrate. During Lactose fermentation a local pH drop around the colony causes a color change in the pH indicator, Neutral Red, and bile precipitation. Bile Salts Mixture and Crystal Violet are the selective agents, inhibiting Gram-positive cocci and allowing Gram-negative organisms to grow. Sodium Chloride maintains the osmotic environment. Agar is the solidifying agent.

### Formula / Liter

Enzymatic Digest of Gelatin .....	17 g
Enzymatic Digest of Casein .....	1.5 g
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue.....	1.5 g
Lactose .....	10 g
Bile Salts Mixture .....	1.5 g
Sodium Chloride .....	5 g
Neutral Red.....	0.03 g
Crystal Violet.....	0.001 g
Agar .....	13.5 g

Final pH: 7.1 ± 0.2 at 25°C

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

### Precautions

1. For Laboratory Use.
2. IRRITANT. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.

### Directions

1. Suspend 50 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. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.

### Quality Control Specifications

**Dehydrated Appearance:** Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and light pink-beige.

**Prepared Appearance:** Prepared MacConkey Agar is medium to dark pink-purple and trace to slightly hazy.



**Expected Cultural Response:** Cultural response on MacConkey Agar tested at Harmonized USP/EP/JP specified temperatures and incubation times.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU/mL)	Expected Results	
		Growth	Reactions
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC® 29212	~ 1000	Marked to complete inhibition	--
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 25922	10 - 100	Good to excellent	Pink colonies w/ bile ppt
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 8739	10 - 100	Good to excellent	Pink colonies w/ bile ppt
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ATCC® 12453	10 - 100	Fair to excellent	Colorless colonies; partial inhibition of swarming
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ATCC® 14028	10 - 100	Fair to excellent	Colorless colonies
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC® 6538	~ 1000	Inhibited	---

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

**Test Procedure**

Refer to appropriate references using MacConkey Agar for the isolation and identification of enteric organisms.

**Results**

Lactose-fermenting organisms grow as pink colonies with or without a zone of precipitated bile. Non-lactose fermenting organisms grow as colorless or clear colonies.

**Storage**

Store 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 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. Some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.
2. Although MacConkey Agar is a selective medium primarily for Gram-negative enteric bacilli, biochemical and serological testing using pure cultures are recommended for complete identification.
3. Incubation of MacConkey Agar plates under increased CO<sub>2</sub> has been reported to reduce growth and recovery of a number of strains of Gram-negative bacilli.<sup>11</sup>

**Packaging**

<b>MacConkey Agar</b>	<b>Code No.</b>	<b>7102A</b>	<b>500 g</b>
		<b>7102B</b>	<b>2 kg</b>
		<b>7102C</b>	<b>10 kg</b>

**References**

1. **United States Pharmacopeial Convention.** 2007. The United States pharmacopeia, 31<sup>st</sup> ed., Amended Chapters 61, 62, 111. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Rockville, MD.
2. **Directorate for the Quality of Medicines of the Council of Europe (EDQM).** 2007. The European Pharmacopoeia, Amended Chapters 2.6.12, 2.6.13, 5.1.4, Council of Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France.
3. **Japanese Pharmacopoeia.** 2007. Society of Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Amended Chapters 35.1, 35.2, 7. The Minister of Health, Labor, and Welfare.
4. **MacConkey, A.** 1905. Lactose-fermenting bacteria in feces. J. Hyg. 5:333-379.

5. **Murray, P. R., E. J. Baron, M. A. Pfaller, F. C. Tenover, and R. H. Tenover (eds.).** Manual of clinical microbiology, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
6. **Marshall, R. T. (ed.).** Standard methods for the examination of dairy products, 16<sup>th</sup> ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
7. **[www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalyticalManualBAM/default.htm](http://www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalyticalManualBAM/default.htm).**
8. **Vanderzant, C., and D. F. Splittstoesser (eds.).** 1992. Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of food, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
9. **Eaton, A. D., L. S. Clesceri, and A. E. Greenberg (eds.).** 1995. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater, 19<sup>th</sup> ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
10. **Association of Official Analytical Chemists.** 1995. Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, 16<sup>th</sup> ed. AOAC International. Arlington, VA.
11. **Mazura-Reetz, G. T. Neblett, and J. M. Galperin.** 1979. MacConkey Agar: CO<sub>2</sub> vs. ambient incubation. Abst. Ann. Mtg. American Society for Microbiology. C179.

### **Technical Information**

Contact Acumedia Manufacturers, Inc. for Technical Service or questions involving dehydrated culture media preparation or performance at (517)372-9200 or fax us at (517)372-2006.