# **Pseudomonas Isolation Agar**

### **Intended Use**

Pseudomonas Isolation Agar is used with added glycerol in isolating *Pseudomonas* and differentiating *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from other pseudomonads based on pigment formation.

## **Summary and Explanation**

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an opportunistic pathogen that can infect eyes, ears, burns and wounds.<sup>1</sup> It is also a leading cause of hospital acquired infections. Patients undergoing antibiotic therapy are especially susceptible to infection by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Pseudomonas Isolation Agar is prepared according to a slight modification of the Medium A formulation of King, Ward and Raney.<sup>2</sup> Pseudomonas Isolation Agar includes Irgasan<sup>™</sup>, a potent broad spectrum antimicrobial that is not active against *Pseudomonas.*<sup>3</sup> As well as being selective, Pseudomonas Isolation Agar is formulated to enhance the formation of the blue or blue-green pyocyanin pigment by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The pigment diffuses into the medium surrounding growth.

Irgasan™ is a trademark of Ciba-Geigy.

## **Principles of the Procedure**

Peptone provides the carbon and nitrogen necessary for bacterial growth. Magnesium chloride and potassium sulfate promote production of pyocyanin. Irgasan, an antimicrobial agent, selectively inhibits gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria other than *Pseudomonas* spp. Agar is the solidifying agent. Glycerol serves as an energy source and also helps to promote pyocyanin production.

## Formula

#### Difco<sup>™</sup> Pseudomonas Isolation Agar

Approximate Formula\* Per Liter

Peptone	q
Magnesium Chloride1.4	g
Potassium Sulfate10.0	ģ
Irgasan <sup>™</sup> 25.0	
Agar	
*Adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance criteria	5

## Directions for Preparation from Dehydrated Product

- 1. Suspend 45 g of the powder in 1 L of purified water containing 20 mL of glycerol. Mix thoroughly.
- 2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for 1 minute to completely dissolve the powder.
- 3. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.
- 4. Test samples of the finished product for performance using stable, typical control cultures.

## **User Quality Control**

#### *Identity Specifications* Difco<sup>™</sup> Pseudomonas Isolation Agar

Dehydrated Appearance:	Very light beige, homogeneous, free-flowing.
Solution:	4.5% solution, soluble in purified water con- taining 2% glycerol upon boiling. Solution is light to medium amber, very slightly to slightly opalescent.
Prepared Appearance:	Light amber, slightly opalescent.
Reaction of 4.5% Solution at 25°C:	рН 7.0 ± 0.2

#### Cultural Response

#### Difco<sup>™</sup> Pseudomonas Isolation Agar

Prepare the medium per label directions. Inoculate and incubate at  $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for 18-48 hours.

ORGANISM	ATCC™	INOCULUM CFU	RECOVERY	APPEARANCE
Escherichia coli	25922	10 <sup>3</sup> -2×10 <sup>3</sup> co	Marked to mplete inhibit	– ion
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	10145	10 <sup>2</sup> -10 <sup>3</sup>	Good	Green to blue-green
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	10 <sup>2</sup> -10 <sup>3</sup>	Good	Green to blue-green

Uninoculated Plate

Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC<sup>™</sup> 27853





## **Procedure**

Inoculate the medium using the streak plate method to obtain isolated colonies. Incubate for 18-48 hours at  $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.

## **Expected Results**

Examine for the presence of good growth. Pseudomonas aeruginosa colonies may be greenish after incubation for 18 hours and turn blue to blue-green as incubation continues up to 24-48 hours, with diffusion of the pigment into the medium.

## **Limitations of the Procedure**

- 1. Some strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa may fail to produce pyocyanin.1,4
- 2. Non-Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains that are not completely inhibited on this medium may be encountered and must be differentiated from Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Consult appropriate references.<sup>1,5</sup>

## References

- 1. Kiska and Gilligan. 1999. In Murray, Baron, Pfaller, Tenover and Yolken (ed.), Manual of clinical
- Kiska and Ghingan. 1999. In Wurray, Baroli, Francer, Fenover and Toiken (e microbiology, 7th ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C. King, Ward and Raney. 1954. J. Lab. Clin. Med. 44:301. Furia and Schenkel. January, 1968. Soap and Chemical Specialties. Gaby and Free. 1931. J. Bacteriol. 22:349. 2.
- 3
- 4.
- Gauy and Hee, 1931, J. Batteriol. 22:097. Jenberg and Garcia (ed.). 2004 (update, 2007) Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, 2nd ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C. 5.

## **Availability**

#### Difco<sup>™</sup> Pseudomonas Isolation Agar

Cat. No.	292710	Dehydrated – 500 g
Furone		

Cat. No. 257002 Prepared Plates - Pkg. of 20\*

#### Difco<sup>™</sup> Glycerol

Cat. No.	228210	Bottle – 100 g		
	228220	Bottle – 500 g		
*Ctore at 2 00C				

\*Store at 2-8°C.

