



XLD Agar

For the isolation of enteropathogenic bacteria, especially from the genus of Shigella and Salmonella

Product Description

Name: XLD Agar (Xylose Lysine **Desoxycholate Agar)** Catalog Number: NP879A, 20U NP879B, 5x20U Formula in g/l Lactose Monohydrate 7.50 7.50 Sucrose Sodium Thiosulfate 6.80 Sodium Chloride 5.00 L-Lysine 5.00 **Xylose** 3.50 3.00

Yeast Extract 3.00 Sodium Desoxycholate 2.50 Ferric Ammonium Citrate 0.80 Phenol Red 0.08 Bacteriological Agar 13.50

Final pH 7.4 ± 0.2 at 25°C



Salmobella typhimurium ATCC 14028

Storage: Room temperature \mathbb{Z}

Preparation

Suspend 55.2 grams of the medium in one liter of distilled water. Mix well and dissolve by heating with frequent agitation. Boil for one minute until complete dissolution. AVOID OVERHEATING. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE. Dispense into appropriate containers. The prepared medium should be stored at 8-15°C. The color is reddish-orange.

The dehydrated medium should be homogeneous, free-flowing and pink in color. If there are any physical changes, discard the medium.

Uses

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XLD AGAR was developed principally for isolating and differentiating Gram-negative enteric bacilli, particularly *Shigella* and *Salmonella* . It has been shown to be more effective than other enteric differential media.





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The reactions that take place are the degradation of the three fermentable carbohydrates: xylose, lactose and sucrose, with the production of acid, manifested in the color change from red to yellow. Sodium thiosulfate serves as a reactive substance, with Ferric ammonium citrate as an indicator of the formation of hydrogen sulfide under alkaline conditions. Lysine allows the *Salmonella* group to be differentiated from the non-pathogens since, without it, salmonellae would quickly ferment the xylose and be indistinguishable from non-pathogenic species. Once the salmonellae consume the xylose, lysine is attacked via the enzyme, lysine decarboxylase, with a reversion to an alkaline pH which is similar to the *Shigella* reaction. The bacteria that decarboxylate the L-Lysine to cadaverine are indentified by the presence of a purple-red color around the colonies due to the elevation of the pH. Phenol red is the pH indicator. Yeast extract is the source of vitamins, particularly of the B-group essential for bacterial growth. Sodium chloride supplies essential electrolytes for transport and osmotic balance. Sodium desoxycholate is the selective agent inhibiting Gram-positive microorganisms.

Bacteriological Agar is the solidying agent.

The European Pharmacopoeia recommends to inoculate and incubate Escherichia coli (indicative) as well as Salmonella at 30-35°C during 18-48 hours.

It also recommends in Paragraph 2.6.13 "Microbiological examination of non-Sterile products: test for specified microorganisms" to subculture in this medium after incubation in Rappaport Vassiliadis Salmonella Enrichment Broth, at 30-35°C for 18-24 hours and incubate this medium at 30-35°C for 18-48 hours.

Interpretation: The possible presence of *Salmonella* is indicated by the growth of well-developed red colonies, with or without black centers. This is confirmed by identification tests.

The product complies with the test if colonies of the types described are not present or if the confirmatory identification tests are negative.

Characteristics of colonies

ORGANISMS COLONY CHARACTERISTISTICS

Arizona Red and transparent with a black center

Citrobacter Yellow and opaque. Can present a black center and clear edges Yellow and opaque. Zone of yellow precipitation around the colonies

Edwardsiella Red with a black center and clear edges Klebsiella Large, yellow, pale, mucoid and opaque.

Zone of yellow precipitation around the colonies

Proteus mirabilis and P.vulgaris Yellow, transparent, with clear edges. Black center especially P.Mirabilis Proteus morganii and P. rettgeri Red and transparent

Proteus morganii and P. rettgeri Red and transparent Salmonella Red. transparent wi

Salmonella Red, transparent with black centers and, if H2S is produced, yellow edges

Providencia and Shigella Red and transparent

Microbiological Test

The following results were obtained in the performance of the medium from type cultures after incubation at a temperature of 30-35°C and observed after 18-48 hours.

Microorganisms Growth **Color Colony** Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 Partially inhibited Yellow (precipitate) Escherichia coli ATCC 8739 Partially inhibited Yellow (precipitate) * Salmonella typhimurium ATCC 14028 Good Clear Red (black center) Shigella flexneri ATCC 12022 Good Red Inhibited Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 Inhibited



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^{*}According to European Pharmacopoeia Incubate at 30-35 °C for 18-48 h



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Bibliography

Taylor, A. J. Clin. Path. 44:471. 1965. Taylor and Harris, A.J. Clin. Path. 44:476. 1965.

Rollender, W. U. *et al.* (1969) Comparison of Xylose Lysine desoxycholate agar and MacConkey agar for the isolation of Salmonella and Shigella from clinical specimens (tech. Bull. Reg. Med. Tech, 39 (1) 8-p)

Ordering information

Catalog size quantities and prices may be found at http://www.interchim.com. Please inquire for higher quantities (availability, shipment conditions).

For any information, please ask : Uptima / Interchim; Hotline : $+33(0)4\ 70\ 03\ 73\ 06$

Order on-line or Contact your local distributor

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