

04739 Indoxyl Strips (Acetoxyindol Strips)

Diagnostic test for the rapid detection of the acetate esterase activity of microorganisms. The test is based on the reaction of free indoxyl groups with oxygen, which results in a colour change. Acetate esterase activity is present e.g. in *Campylobacter spp.*, and in *Branhamella catarrhalis*. The test is suitable for screening examinations and for the suspect microbial colonies identification.

Composition:

(1 package contains 100 test strips)

The kit contains plastic strips with an active zone saturated with 3-acetoxy indol, which is a substrate for acetate esterase

Storage:

Store dry at +2 to +8°C. Expiration can be prolonged when stored at –20°C.

Directions:

Wipe of several 18-24 h suspect colonies from a Petri dish using the paper zone of diagnostic strip.
Read result after 3-5 min.

Prevention of moisture during storage is necessary for proper function of test. Aluminium tube with strips cannot be opened before temperature is set, to prevent condensation of air humidity on strips and their dewing. Test performance requires sufficient humidity of tested culture or cultivation medium on which are suspect colonies tested. (If not fulfilled, it is possible to moisture the active zone of strip by condensed water from a lid of the dish or by approximately 10 µl of distilled water). If the colonies are wiped off with microbiological loop, do not use metal loop.

Interpretation of results:

Negative reaction: no colour change develops at the position of wiped colony.

Positive reaction: a blue-green spot develops at the position of wiped colony.

Quality control:

The list below illustrates control strains in routine use:

Test Organisms (ATCC)	Result
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (25922)	negative
<i>Branhamella catarrhalis</i> (25238)	positive



References:

1. F.J. Bolton, D.R.A. Wareing, et al., Identification and biotyping of campylobacters. 29, 151. In: R.G. Board, D. Jones and F.A. Skinner. *Identification Methods in Applied and Environmental Microbiology*. Academic Press: London (1992)
2. J. Klena, A Survey of Phenotypic and Genetic Methods Used to Identify and Differentiate Thermotolerant *Campylobacter* spp. Strains, report of Ministry of Health Department of Plant and Microbial Sciences University of Canterbury (2001)