

80507 Bile Esculin Disks (Esculin Bile Disks)

Used for rapid detection of esculin hydrolysis in presence of bile for differentiating group D streptococci from non-group D streptococci. Group D streptococci hydrolyze the esculin to esculetin and dextrose. Esculetin reacts with an iron salt such as ferric citrate to form a blackish-brown coloured complex.

Composition:

(1 package contains 50 disks)

Sterile filter paper disks (diameter 6mm) impregnated with esculin.

Directions:

Place Bile Esculin disk on the seeded Bile Esculin Agar Base (without Esculin) plate or another media. Incubate at 35°C for 18-24 hours.

Quality control:

Cultural characteristics after 18-24 hours at 35°C.

Test Organisms (ATCC)	Esculin Hydrolysis
<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> (29212)	+
<i>Streptococcus pyrogenes</i> (19615)	-
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (19118)	+

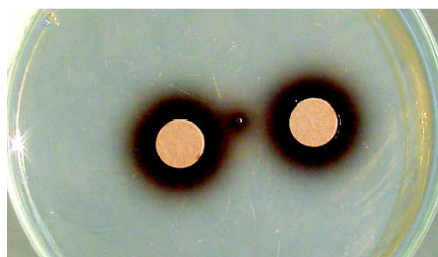


Figure: Bile Esculin Disks

References:

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4. A.E. Greenberg, R. R. Trussell and L. S. Clesceri (Eds.), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 16th ed., A.P.H.A., Washington D.C. (1985)
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