Fungi Kimmig Agar Base is used for cultivation, identification and preservation of fungal strains.

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Gms / Litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peptic digest of animal tissue</td>
<td>9.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casein enzymic hydrolysate</td>
<td>4.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>11.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pH (at 25°C)</td>
<td>6.5±0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters**

**Directions**

Suspend 50 grams in 1000 ml distilled water containing 5 ml glycerol. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. If desired, selective medium is obtained by aseptically adding filter sterilized solutions of 0.40 gm Cycloheximide, 40,000 IU Penicillin, 40 mcg Streptomycin, 80 mg Colistin and 100 mg Novobiocin in a previously cooled sterile medium. Mix well and pour in sterile Petri plates.

**Principle And Interpretation**

Fungi identification is usually carried out by examining the hyphae or spores formed by fungi on the medium plates. Rieth stated that Fungi Kimmig Agar Base promotes the development of growth forms, which are used as important characteristic criteria for identification (1). Fungi Kimmig Agar is formulated as described by Kimmig and Rieth for the cultivation, identification and preservation of fungal strains (2). The appearance of growth on Kimmig Agar is considered as important criteria in identification of fungal strains (1). This medium can also be used as a base for preparing selective agars.

The medium contains peptic digest of animal tissue and casein enzymic hydrolysate, which provides nitrogenous nutrients. Dextrose is the carbohydrate source while sodium chloride maintains osmotic balance of the medium. This medium can also be used as a base for preparing selective agars. Addition of cycloheximide, according to Georg et al (3) and antibiotics like penicillin, streptomycin, according to Hantschke (4) and colistin, novobiocin etc. inhibit the growth of many gram-positive, gram-negative bacteria and also some fungi like *Saccharomyces*.

**Quality Control**

**Appearance**

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

**Gelling**

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

**Colour and Clarity**

Medium amber coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

**Reaction**

Reaction of 5.0% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 6.5±0.2

**pH**

6.30-6.70

**Cultural Response**

M1010: Cultural characteristics observed with added antibiotics after an incubation at 25-30°C for 5-7 days.
Cultural Response

*Aspergillus brasiliensis*  
ATCC 16404  
good-luxuriant

*Candida albicans* ATCC  
10231  
good-luxuriant

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*  
ATCC 9763  
good-luxuriant

*Trichophyton mentagrophytes* ATCC  
18748  
good-luxuriant

*Key: Formerly known as Aspergillus niger*

Storage and Shelf Life

Store below 30°C in tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2 - 8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

Reference


Disclaimer:

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