MYP Agar Base(Phenol Red Egg Yolk Polymyxin Agar Base)

Intended Use:
Recommended for isolation and identification of pathogenic Staphylococci and Bacillus species.

Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Gms / Litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peptone</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM extract #</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Mannitol</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol red</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pH (at 25°C)</td>
<td>7.1±0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters
# Equivalent to Meat extract

Directions
Suspend 46.03 grams in 900 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. Aseptically add rehydrated contents of 2 vials of sterile Polymyxin B Sulphate (FD003) solution to a final concentration of 100 units per ml and 100 ml sterile Egg Yolk Emulsion (FD045). Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle And Interpretation

Bacillus cereus is ubiquitously present in soil, vegetation water and dust. It has been isolated from a large variety of foods, including vegetables, meat, cereals, pasteurized fresh milk and powdered milk (2,3,6) and processed foods. Under favourable conditions, the organism multiplies and causes gastrointestinal illness (5). It is implicated in two different forms of food poisoning; an emetic illness and a diarrhoeal illness. The emetic illness is mediated by a highly stable toxin that survives high temperature, exposure to trypsin, pepsin and pH extremes. The diarrhoeal illness is mediated by a heat and acid labile enterotoxin.

Lecithinase activity is the key reaction in the differential identification of B.cereus, the most commonly encountered and important species in clinical laboratories, from the majority of the other Bacillus species. If unknown isolate produces lecithinase, Bacillus cereus can be presumptively identified by also observing colonial morphology, hemolytic reactivity and motility tests. Mossel et al (9) formulated Mannitol-Egg Yolk-Polymyxin (MYP) Agar, which is recommended by APHA to isolate and enumerate B.cereus from foods (4,5,6,11). When present in large numbers in certain foodstuffs, B.cereus can produce metabolites responsible for the clinical symptoms of food poisoning (9). This medium differentiates B.cereus from other bacteria based on the basis of lecithinase activity, mannitol fermentation and resistance to polymyxin (FD003) (6,10).

MYP Agar contains peptone and HM extract, which provide nitrogen source. Mannitol fermentation can be detected by phenol red, which yields yellow colour to the mannitol fermenting colonies due to acid production. Added egg yolk emulsion helps in differentiation of lecithinase producing colonies, which are surrounded by a zone of white precipitate. Addition of Polymyxin B Sulphate (FD003) helps to restrict growth of gram-negative bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. These differentiating media allow differentiation of B.cereus from other Bacillus species by its inability to ferment mannitol and poor sporulation. B.cereus dissimilates egg yolk and gives rise to typical bacilli form colonies.

Type of specimen
Clinical samples - Faeces; Food samples; Water samples

Specimen Collection and Handling:
For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (7,8).
For food samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (12).
For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards.(1)
Colour and Clarity of prepared medium


Reaction

Reaction of 4.6% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.1±0.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Inoculum (CFU)</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
<th>Colour of colony</th>
<th>Lecithinase activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Bacillus cereus</em> ATCC 10876</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=50%</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>positive, opaque zone around the colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bacillus subtilis</em> subsp. <em>spizizenii</em> ATCC 6633 (00003*)</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=50%</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> ATCC 25922 (00013*)</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>none-poor</td>
<td>&lt;=10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Proteus mirabilis</em> ATCC 25933</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=50%</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> ATCC 27853 (00025*)</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>none-poor</td>
<td>&lt;=10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> subsp. <em>aureus</em> ATCC 25923 (00034*)</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=50%</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>positive, opaque zone around the colony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: *Corresponding WDCM numbers.

Quality Control

Appearance

Light yellow to light pink homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium


Reaction

Reaction of 4.6% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.1±0.2

pH

6.90-7.30

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed with added Egg Yolk Emulsion (FD045) and Polymyxin B Sulphate (FD003) after an incubation at 32°C for 18-40 hours.

After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions:

In Vitro diagnostic Use. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations:

1. If unknown isolate produces lecithinase, *Bacillus cereus* can be presumptively identified by also observing colonial morphology, hemolytic reactivity and motility tests.

Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use. Use before expiry date on the label. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Please refer disclaimer Overleaf.
Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (7,8).

Reference


In vitro diagnostic medical device

CE Marking

Storage temperature

10°C - 30°C

Do not use if package is damaged

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DB Maarn The Netherlands,
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EC REP

Disclaimer:

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