K9170 OXGALL DISCS BILE SENSITIVITY

Ver. 0605

DISCUSSION:

The abililty of an organism to grow in the presence of relatively high concentrations of bile will separate Gram negative bacilli into bile tolerant (primarily *Bacteroides fragilis* group, *Bilophila* and some fusobacteria) or bile sensitive (*Prevotella*, and *Porphyromonas*).

INSTRUCTIONS:

1)Make a fresh subculture of the organism in question on a supportive media not containing bile.
2) Firmly place a disc in the area of heavy inoculum.
3) Incubate @35-37C under anaerobic conditions for 24-48 hours.

INTERPRETATION:

Any zone of inhibition around the disc is a positive test, indicating bile sensitivity. Bile resistant organisms grow to the edge of the disc.

MATERIAL PROVIDED:

K9170- 50 discs per container.

MSDS:

Each K9170 disc contains approximately 2 mg of bovine bile-not known at this time to be hazardous.

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED:

Anaerobic media not containing bile
loop
forceps

STORAGE:

Store at room temperature (2-25C acceptable).

QUALITY CONTROL:

Key Oxgall Discs should be tested prior to use with organisms of known reactivity. Key suggests Porphyromonas levii ATCC 29147 as sensitive and Bacteroides fragilis ATCC 25285 as resistant. Discard used discs in a manner conforming with accepted laboratory procedures for biohazardous materials.

REFERENCES :

(1) Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology, 7th Edition, Chapter 34, Processing Clinical Specimens for Anaerobic Bacteria: Isolation and Identification Procedures.
(2) Principles and Practice of Clinical Anaerobic Bacteriology, Engelkirk, Paul G., Janet Duben-Engelkirk and V.R. Dowell, Jr. Chapter 8 Presumptive Identifications and Appendix D Laboratory Procedures.
(3) Wadsworth Anaerobic
Bacteriology Manual, Summanen, Paula et al, Appendix B Biochemical test Procedures, Chapter 4 Preliminary Identification Methods.

KEY SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS
1113 EAST REYNOLDS ST.
STAMFORD, TEXAS 79553
WWW.KEYSCIENTIFIC.COM
Voice 800-843-1539
Fax 888-440-4208