

# COMPASS<sup>®</sup> Ecc AGAR

## ENUMERATION OF *ESCHERICHIA COLI* AND OTHER COLIFORMS

### 1 INTENDED USE

The chromogenic media COMPASS<sup>®</sup> Ecc Agar is a selective agar for the simultaneous and specific enumeration without confirmation of *Escherichia coli* and of other coliform bacteria in human and animal food.

### 2 HISTORY

The classification of coliforms is traditionally founded on their capacity to ferment lactose with a corresponding production of acid. The fermentation of lactose results from the successive cascade effect of two enzymes : first a permease responsible for the penetration of the sugar into the bacteria, and then a  $\beta$ -galactosidase which cuts the glucose to galactose, thereby actively entering into the fermentation process.

As early as 1962, Le Minor and Ben Hamida had demonstrated the advantages of detection of  $\beta$ -galactosidase over that of lactose fermentation for determining the bacteriological identity of enterobacteria. Slow lactose or lactose negative strains are known to exist within the coliform genera & species. Traditional media ignore these  $\beta$ -galactosidase-positive but permease-negative biotypes. In 1989, Leclerc & Mossel proposed that the presence of  $\beta$ -galactosidase with coliforms be used as the main criteria for classification. The use of a synthetic chromogenic substrate, insensitive to variations in the permeability of lactose, allows the use of this enzyme by a colorimetric reaction.

Buehler *et al.*, in 1949, was the first to identify the presence of a  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase with *Escherichia coli*. Since then, numerous studies have demonstrated that 94 to 97% of *Escherichia coli* possess a  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase activity and that the same activity is only rarely encountered with other species (enzyme activity has been detected in a small number of strains of *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Klebsiella*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella* and in *Yersinia*).

### 3 PRINCIPLES

The simultaneous presence of two chromogenic substrates allow the detection of two types of specific enzymatic activity :  $\beta$ -galactosidase and  $\beta$ -glucuronidase (GUD).

Microorganisms	Typical phenotype	Colony color
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	GUD <sup>+</sup> / $\beta$ -gal <sup>+</sup>	Blue to violet
Non- <i>Escherichia coli</i> coliforms	GUD <sup>-</sup> / $\beta$ -gal <sup>+</sup>	Pink
Other Gram negative bacteria	GUD <sup>-</sup> / $\beta$ -gal <sup>-</sup>	White

### 4 TYPICAL COMPOSITION

The composition can be adjusted in order to obtain optimal performance.

For 1 liter of media :

- Peptones.....	18,40 g
- Buffering system.....	5,80 g
- Growth activators.....	3,55 g
- Chromogenic mixture .....	0,44 g
- Selective agents .....	1,61 g
- Bacteriological agar .....	11,00 g

pH of the ready-to-use media at 25 °C : 6,9 ± 0,2.

## 5 PREPARATION

- Dissolve 40,8 g of dehydrated media (BK202) in 1 liter of distilled or demineralized water.
- Stir slowly until complete dissolution.
- Distribute into vials or tubes.
- Sterilize in an autoclave at 121 °C for 15 minutes.
- Cool and maintain at 44-47 °C.

✓ **Reconstitution :**  
40,8 g/L

✓ **Sterilization :**  
15 min at 121 °C

## 6 INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Deposit 1 mL of the initial sample and its serial dilutions into the bottom of sterile, empty Petri plates.
- Pour roughly 15 mL of molten media per plate.
- Mix well by swirling on a cool, flat surface.
- Incubate at  $37 \pm 1$  °C for  $21 \pm 3$  hours for the enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and total coliforms.
- Incubate at  $44 \pm 1$  °C for  $21 \pm 3$  heures for the enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and thermotolerant (fecal) coliforms.

✓ **Inoculation :**  
1 mL in pour plates

✓ **Incubation :**  
21 h at 37 °C or 44 °C

### Note

In the case of products heavily contaminated in interfering microflora, it is recommended to use a pour plate inoculation in a double layer in order to facilitate the reading.

## 7 RESULTS

Count the number of colonies on plates containing less than 300 colonies.

Coliforms other than *Escherichia coli* present pink colonies.

Colonies of *Escherichia coli* are blue to violet and may sometimes exhibit a diffuse pink halo around the colonies.

See ANNEX 1 : PHOTO SUPPORT.

## 8 QUALITY CONTROL

**Dehydrated media :** cream powder, free-flowing and homogeneous.

**Prepared media :** amber agar, slightly opalescent.

Typical culture response after 21 h of incubation at 37 °C :

Microorganisms	Growth (Productivity Ratio : $P_R$ )	Characteristics
<i>Escherichia coli</i> WDCM 00013	$P_R \geq 50 \%$	Blue to violet colonies
<i>Escherichia coli</i> WDCM 00012	$P_R \geq 50 \%$	Blue to violet colonies
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> WDCM 00175	$P_R \geq 50 \%$	Pink colonies
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> WDCM 00087	Inhibited	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> WDCM 00034	Inhibited	-

## 9 STORAGE / SHELF LIFE

**Dehydrated media :** 2-30 °C.

The expiration date is indicated on the label.

**Prepared media in vials or tubes (\*) :** 90 days at 2-8 °C, **shielded from light**.

(\*) Benchmark value, determined in standard conditions of preparation, following manufacturer's instructions..

## 10 PACKAGING

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### Dehydrated media :

500 g bottle ..... BK202HA

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 12 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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The information provided on the labels take precedence over the formulations or instructions described in this document and are susceptible to modification at any time, without warning.

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## ANNEX 1 : PHOTO SUPPORT

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### COMPASS<sup>®</sup> Ecc Agar

Enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and other coliform bacteria.

#### Results :

Growth obtained after 24 hours of incubation at 37 °C.

