

# **Technical Data**

Candida Agar M1602

Candida Agar is used for isolating and differentiating Candida albicans.

# Composition\*\*

| Ingredients                    | Gms / Litre |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Yeast extract                  | 3.000       |
| Malt extract                   | 3.000       |
| Peptic digest of animal tissue | 5.000       |
| Dextrose                       | 10.000      |
| Aniline blue                   | 0.100       |
| Agar                           | 20.000      |
| Final pH ( at 25°C)            | 6.2±0.2     |

<sup>\*\*</sup>Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

### **Directions**

Suspend 41.1 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling with frequent agitation to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

# **Principle And Interpretation**

Candidasis is an acute or sub-acute infection caused by members of the genus *Candida*, mainly *Candida albicans*, although all species may be pathogenic. *C. albicans* produce lesions in the mouth, oesophagus, genitourinary tract, skin, nails, bronchi, lungs and other organs in patients whose normal defense mechanism may have been altered by underlying disease, antimicrobial therapy or immunosuppressive agents (1). Since saprophytic yeast are microscopically similar to the pathogenic species, all infected material should be cultured on duplicate sets of media with and without antifungal agents.

Candida Agar was developed as described by Fung and Liang (2), which is a modification of Yeast and Mould Agar. It is a nutritionally rich medium, which supports the growth of many yeasts and moulds and is differential for *C. albicans*. Goldschmidt demonstrated that YM agar with aniline blue could be used to identify *C. albicans* with high accuracy and predictability (3). Aniline blue is a fluorescent indicator, metabolized by *C. albicans* to produce a fluorescent moiety that can be easily detected under UV light.

Peptic digest of animal tissue, yeast extract and malt extract in the medium provide nitrogen, carbon, vitamins, and other essential nutrients required for the growth of *C. albicans*. Dextrose is an energy source. Aniline blue is a fluorescent indicator.

Some strains of *C. parapsilosis* , *C. krusei* and *C. pulcherrima* may give slight fluorescence and that may be distinguished from *C. albicans* by germ tube formation (3, 4). Specimen is processed and inoculated directly onto the surface of the media.

# **Quality Control**

# **Appearance**

Light yellow to pink homogeneous free flowing powder

#### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 2.0% Agar gel

## Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Bluish green coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

#### Reaction

Reaction of 4.11% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 6.2±0.2

# pН

6.00-6.40

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#### **Cultural Response**

M1602: Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 25-30°C for 24-48 hours.

| Organism                        | Inoculum<br>(CFU) | Growth         | Recovery | Fluorescence  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|---|
| Cultural Response               |                   |                |          |   |
| Bacillus subtilis ATCC 6633     | 50-100            | good-luxuriant | >=70%    | negative<br>reaction, no<br>fluorescence              |
| Candida albicans ATCC<br>10231  | 50-100            | good-luxuriant | >=70%    | positive<br>reaction,<br>yellow-green<br>fluorescence |
| Candida krusei ATCC 24408       | 8 50-100          | good-luxuriant | >=70%    | variable reaction                                     |
| Candida tropicalis ATCC<br>1369 | 50-100            | good-luxuriant | >=70%    | variable reaction                                     |
| Escherichia coli ATCC 8739      | 50-100            | luxuriant      | >=70%    | negative reaction                                     |

# **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 label.

## Reference

- 1. Utz J. P., 1967, Med. Clin. North Am. 51:519-527
- 2. Fung and Liang, 1988, Bull Inf. Lab. Serv. Vet (France), 39/30:1
- 3. Goldschmidt, Fung, Grant White and Brown, 1991, J. Clin. Microbiol., 29:1095.
- 4. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Tenover F. C., and Yolken R. H., (Eds.), 1999, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th Ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

Revision: 1 / 2011

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