

## Mycobiotic Agar (NCM0281)

### Intended Use

Mycobiotic Agar is used for the selective isolation of fungi in a laboratory setting. Mycobiotic Agar is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans

### Description

The value of selective media for initial cultivation of pathogenic fungi has been demonstrated by numerous investigators. Historically, media for fungi generally relied on an acid pH to make the media less suitable for growth of many bacteria. Recently developed media use neutral or slightly alkaline reactions, antibiotics, bile salts, and dyes as selective agents against bacteria. Mycobiotic Agar is an excellent basal medium and antifungal agents, cycloheximide and chloramphenicol, are added to study their affect on fungi. This medium is proven useful in the isolation of dermatophytes and other fungi from samples.

Georg recommends the use of Mycobiotic Agar exclusively for isolating dermatophytes (dermatophytes are not sensitive to cycloheximide or chloramphenicol) and in parallel to media without antibiotics for isolating fungi which cause systemic disease.

### Typical Formulation

Enzymatic Digest of Soybean Meal ..... 10.0 g/L  
 Dextrose ..... 10.0 g/L  
 Agar ..... 15.0 g/L  
 Cycloheximide ..... 0.5 g/L  
 Chloramphenicol ..... 0.05 g/L

Final pH: 6.5 ± 0.2 at 25°C

Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications.

### Precaution

Refer to SDS

### Preparation

1. Suspend 35.5 g of the medium in one liter of purified water.
2. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for one minute to completely dissolve the medium.
3. Autoclave at 121°C for 10 minutes.

### Quality Control Specifications

**Dehydrated Appearance:** Powder is homogeneous, free flowing, and light beige.

**Prepared Appearance:** Prepared medium is trace to slightly hazy and light to medium yellow.

**Expected Cultural Response:** Cultural response on Mycobiotic Agar incubated aerobically at 25 - 30°C and examined for growth after 2 - 7 days.

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Expected Results
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> ATCC® 16404	Point Inoculation	Partial to complete inhibition
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC® 10231	10 - 300	Growth
<i>Microsporium audouinii</i> ATCC® 42558	Point Inoculation	Growth
<i>Penicillium roquefortii</i> ATCC® 10110	Point Inoculation	Marked to complete inhibition
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> ATCC® 9533	Point Inoculation	Growth

The organisms listed are the minimum that should be used for quality control testing.

## **Test Procedure**

Refer to appropriate references for specific procedures on the isolation and identification of fungi.

## **Results**

Refer to appropriate references and procedures for results.

## **Expiration**

Refer to expiration date stamped on the container. The dehydrated medium should be discarded if not free flowing, or if appearance has changed from the original color. Expiry applies to medium in its intact container when stored as directed.

## **Limitations of the Procedure**

1. Due to nutritional variation, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.
2. Non-selective fungal media should be used concurrently with selective media when isolating fungi due to the sensitivity of some strains to cycloheximide and chloramphenicol.

## **Storage**

Store sealed bottle containing the dehydrated medium at 2 - 30°C. Once opened and recapped, place container in a low humidity environment at the same storage temperature. Protect from moisture and light by keeping container tightly closed.

## **References**

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2. Bull. D. Inst. Sieroteropl., Melan. 1926. 5:173.
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4. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 1951. 21:684.
5. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 1954. 24:621.
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7. Georg, L. K., E. S. McDonough, L. Ajello, and S. Brinkman. 1960. In vitro effects of antibiotics on yeast phase of *Blastomyces dermatitidis* and other fungi. J. Lab. & Clin. Med. 55:116-19.

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