SNAPSHOOT
ENGINEERED FOR A SAFER TOMORROW

현장을 이해하고, 필요한 솔루션을 연결합니다.

산업안전 · 추락방지 시스템
산업용 소재 · 건축자재
제품 제안부터 공급·시공·설치·교육까지



COMPANY INFORMATION

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TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

인증서 · 데이터시트 · 기술자료

제품의 규격과 성능, 인증 및 적용 조건을 확인하기 위한 자료입니다.

ABOUT SNAPSHOOT

제품 공급을 넘어, 현장에 맞는 해결책으로

스냅슛은 산업현장의 작업 환경과 요구 조건을 바탕으로
적합한 제품과 시스템을 제안합니다. 현장 실사를 통해 설치 조건을 확인하고,
공급부터 시공·설치 및 사용 교육까지 필요한 과정을 함께합니다.

추락방지 시스템

안전대부착설비 · 수평·수직 라이프라인
레일 시스템 · 리지드 포스트

밀폐공간 진입·구조 솔루션

데빗암 · 삼각대 · 구조용 윈치
윈치 안전블록 · 구조장비

산업안전 보호구

전신형 안전대 · 랜야드 · 안전블록
작업 환경에 맞춘 개인보호구

산업용 소재·건축자재

산업용 테이프 · 접착제 · 기능성 소재
구조용 스크류 · 목조건축 자재

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홈페이지 바로가기 →
문서 라이브러리 바로가기 →
시공사례 바로가기 →
문의하기 →

본 페이지는 스냅슛의 자료 제공 안내용 표지입니다. 첨부된 인증서 및 기술자료의 발행 주체, 인증 대상과 적용 범위는 해당 원문을 기준으로 확인해 주세요.

KLIGLER IRON AGAR (7140)

Intended Use

Kligler Iron Agar is used for the differentiation of microorganisms on the basis of dextrose and lactose fermentation and hydrogen sulfide production in a laboratory setting. **Kligler Iron Agar** is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

Product Summary and Explanation

Kligler Iron Agar is a modification of Kligler's original formula, recommended to identify pure cultures of colonies picked from primary plating media.[1] The original medium was a soft nutrient agar containing dextrose, Andrade indicator and lead acetate.[1] Russell devised a medium containing glucose, lactose, and an indicator for the differentiation of lactose-fermenting and nonlactose-fermenting Gram-negative bacilli.[2] Kligler found lead acetate could detect hydrogen sulfide when combined with Russell double sugar medium for the differentiation of typhoid, partyphoid, and dysentery groups.[3] Bailey and Lacy simplified the formula by using phenol red as the pH indicator instead of Andrade indicator. A similar medium containing sucrose, tryptone, ferrous sulfate, and thiosulfate was developed by Sulkins and Willet.[5]

Kligler Iron Agar is recommended for differentiation of enteric Gram-negative bacilli from food samples.[6]

Principles of the Procedure

Kligler Iron Agar combines the principles of Russell double sugar medium and lead acetate agar into one medium. This combination permits differentiation of Gram-negative bacilli by their ability to ferment Dextrose or Lactose, and produce hydrogen sulfide. Enzymatic Digest of Casein and Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue provide nitrogen, carbon, and vitamins required for organism growth. Ferric Ammonium Citrate and Sodium Thiosulfate are indicators of hydrogen sulfide production. Phenol Red is the pH indicator. Sodium Chloride maintains the osmotic balance of the medium. Agar is the solidifying agent.

Formula / Liter

Enzymatic Digest of Casein	10 g
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue	10 g
Lactose	10 g
Dextrose	1 g
Ferric Ammonium Citrate	0.5 g
Sodium Chloride	5 g
Sodium Thiosulfate	0.5 g
Phenol Red	0.025 g
Agar	15 g

Final pH: 7.4 ± 0.2 at 25°C

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

Precautions

1. For Laboratory Use Only.
2. IRRITANT. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.

Directions

1. Suspend 52 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. Distribute into test tubes and autoclave for 15 minutes at 121°C.
4. After autoclaving, allow medium to solidify in a slanted position.

Quality Control Specifications

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

Prepared Appearance: Prepared medium is reddish-orange to red, and trace to slightly hazy.

Expected Cultural Response: Cultural response in Kligler Iron Agar incubated aerobically at 35 ± 2°C and examined for growth after 18 - 24 hours.

Microorganism	Approx. Inoculum (CFU)	Expected Results				
		Recovery	Slant	Butt	Gas	H_2S
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922	Heavy	Growth	A	A	+	--
Proteus mirabilis ATCC® 12453	Heavy	Growth	K	A	--	+
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC® 27853	Heavy	Growth	K	K	--	--
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC® 14028	Heavy	Growth	K	A	+/-	+
Shigella flexneri ATCC® 12022	Heavy	Growth	K	A	--	--

The organisms listed are the minimum that should be used for quality control testing.
KEY: A, acid, K, alkaline, +, positive, -, negative, +/-, usually positive

Test Procedure
Stab the center of the medium into tube butt. Withdraw the needle, and streak surface of the slant. Loosen caps to allow a free exchange of air before incubating at 35°C for 18 – 38 hours. Read tubes for acid production on slant/butt, gas production, and hydrogen sulfide production.

Results
An alkaline slant-acid butt (red/yellow) indicates fermentation of dextrose only. An acid slant-acid butt (yellow/yellow) indicates fermentation of dextrose and lactose. An alkaline slant-alkaline butt (red/red) indicates dextrose and lactose did not ferment (non-fermenter). Cracks, splits, or bubbles in the medium indicate gas production. A black precipitate in butt indicates hydrogen sulfide production.

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.

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. Hydrogen sulfide producing organisms may produce a black precipitate to such a degree that the reaction in the butt is completely masked. If hydrogen sulfide is produced, dextrose is fermented even if it is not observed.[7]
2. Further biochemical tests and serological typing must be performed for definite identification and confirmation.
3. Pure cultures are essential when inoculating Kligler Iron Agar. If inoculated with a mixed culture, irregular observations may occur.
4. Hydrogen sulfide determinations using Kligler Iron Agar should be limited to members of *Enterobacteriaceae*.[7]

Packaging
Kligler Iron Agar	**Code No.**	**7140A**	**500 g**
		7140B	**2 kg**
		7140C	**10 kg**

References

1. **Kligler, I. J.** 1917. A simple medium for the differentiation of members of the typhoid-paratyphoid group. Am. J. Public Health **7**:1042-1044.
2. **Russell, F. F.** 1911. The isolation of typhoid bacilli from urine and feces with the description of a new double sugar tube medium. J. Med. Res. **25**:217.
3. **Kligler, I. J.** 1918. Modifications of culture media used in the isolation and differentiation of typhoid, dysentery, and allied bacilli. J. Exp. Med. **28**:319-322.
4. **Bailey, S. F., and L. R. Lacy.** 1927. A modification of the Kligler lead acetate medium. J. Bacteriol. **13**:183.
5. **Sulkin, S. E., and J. C. Willett.** 1940. A triple sugar-ferrous sulfate medium for use in identification of enteric organisms. J. Lab. Clin. Med. **25**:649-653.
6. **www.fda.gov/Food/ScienceResearch/LaboratoryMethods/BacteriologicalAnalyticalmanualBAM/default.htm.**
7. **Bacteriological Analytical Manual.** 1995. 8th ed. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, M.D.
8. **MacFaddin, J. F.** Media for isolation-cultivation-identification-maintenance of medial bacteria, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.

Technical Information

Contact Acumedia Manufacturers, Inc. for Technical Service or questions involving dehydrated culture media preparation or performance at (517)7372-9200 or fax us at (517)372-2006.

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