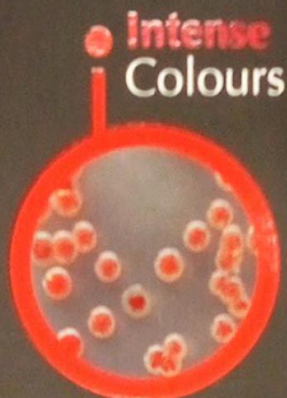


STEC
Yersinia
Enterococci

ESBL
KPC
C.difficile



Salmonella
Listeria
Campylobacter

E.coli
E.coli O157
B.cereus



S.aureus
MRSA

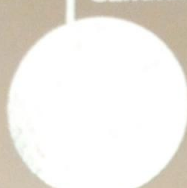
VRE
Pseudomonas
E.sakazakii



The Widest Range of Chromogenic Media
For Colourful Microbial Detection

CHROMagar
The Chromogenic Media Pioneer

CHROMagar™ Candida



Product code:
CA220: 1 L pack
CA222: 5 L pack
CA223-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Candida albicans*
→ Green
- *Candida tropicalis*
→ Metallic blue
- *Candida krusei*
→ Pink, fuzzy

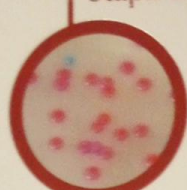
For isolation and differentiation
of major clinical-significant *Candida* species

99% Sensitivity / Specificity⁽¹⁾

Yeasts are increasingly important pathogens, particularly for immuno-depressed people such as the elderly, AIDS victims, etc. CHROMagar™ *Candida* will not only allow the growth and detection of yeasts (like traditional Sabouraud Agar) but will also **instantly allow you to differentiate various *Candida* species** solely by the colour of the colony. CHROMagar™ *Candida* gives a powerful and easy detection of mixed yeast cultures and in some cases antifungal resistant strains present in the samples may appear even as a minor population.

⁽¹⁾ Odds F.C. and Bernaerts R. 1994. J. Clin. Microbiol. 32: 1923-1929.

CHROMagar™ Staph aureus



Product code
TA670: 1 L pack
TA672: 5 L pack
TA673-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
→ Pink to mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Colourless, blue or inhibited

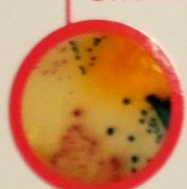
For isolation and direct differentiation
of *Staphylococcus aureus*

95.5% Sensitivity / 99.4% Specificity⁽²⁾

Staphylococcus aureus is a major pathogenic bacterium found in the clinical field and in food industry. Nosocomial infections due to *S.aureus* create an increasing number of problems, so it is essential to accurately and rapidly detect *S.aureus*. Mannitol fermentation based traditional media lead to many false positives and false negatives. CHROMagar™ *Staph aureus* has **unrivalled sensitivity and specificity** for detecting *S.aureus* after 24 hours. This obviates the need for many useless catalase and latex agglutination tests on non-*S.aureus* strains.

⁽²⁾ Gaillot et al. 2000. J. Clin. Microbiol. 38: 1587-1591.

CHROMagar™ Orientation



Product code
O7410: 1 L pack
O7412: 5 L pack
O7413-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E.coli*
→ Dark pink to reddish
- *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Serratia*
→ Metallic blue
- *Citrobacter*
→ Metallic blue with red halo
- *Proteus*
→ Brown halo
- *S.aureus*
→ Golden, opaque, small
- *S.saprophyticus*
→ Pink, opaque, small
- *Enterococcus*
→ Turquoise blue

For isolation and differentiation
of urinary tract pathogens

99.3% Sensitivity for *E.coli*⁽³⁾

The major target of this medium is the detection of urinary tract pathogens with *E.coli* as red colonies, *Klebsiella* as metallic blue colonies, *P.mirabilis* as clear with brown halo colonies etc.

However, CHROMagar™ Orientation has a broader application as a general nutrient agar for the isolation of various microorganisms. For instance, CHROMagar™ Orientation can be used to differentiate various microorganisms in other infected areas; e.g. scars. CHROMagar™ Orientation is **useful when supplemented with various antibiotics in detecting increasingly important nosocomial and multiple resistant microorganisms**

⁽³⁾ Merlino J. et al. 1996. J. Clin. Microbiol. 34: 1788-1793.

CHROMagar™ C.difficile



Product code
CD120: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *C. difficile*
→ Colourless and fluorescent under UV light at 365nm
- Other bacteria
→ Colourless, non fluorescent or inhibited

For isolation and direct differentiation
of *Clostridium difficile**

95.4% Sensitivity⁽¹⁾

Clostridium difficile is the leading cause of nosocomial infectious diarrhea in adults, mostly in patients who have both medical care and antibiotic treatment. Although PCR has become the leading *C.difficile* detection technique, culture is essential for strain typing and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. CHROMagar™ *C.difficile* is a **new fluorogenic culture medium, extremely sensitive and selective**, especially designed to simplify and speed up (24h) the culture of *C.difficile*.

⁽¹⁾ Gaillot et al. Poster 2013 ASM 2014

CHROMagar™ Malassezia



Product code
M2002: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Malassezia furfur*
→ Large, pale pink and wrinkled
- Other *Malassezia* spp including *M. globosa* & *M. restricta*
→ Mostly pink to purple

For detection of *Malassezia* spp.

Malassezia is a fungi naturally found on the animals and humans skin. On normal healthy skin it does not cause infections, but when the environment of the skin is altered, *Malassezia* species are able to cause several cutaneous diseases as severe dermatitis or otitis. Since members of the genus *Malassezia* share similar morphological and biochemical characteristics, the use of traditional culture media for differentiating them based on phenotypic features is not suitable. CHROMagar™ *Malassezia* was developed with the goal of facilitating not only their detection, but also to improve an algorithm for the differentiation of the most common species.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Revised Culture-Based System for Identification of *Malassezia* Species, by Takamizawa et al. JCM Nov 2007.

1st MRSA
chromogenic
detection media
(2002)

CHROMagar™ MRSA



Product code
MR500: 1 L pack / MR502: 5 L pack
MR533-10Kg: 10 Kg pack

Plate Reading

- Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
→ Rose to mauve
- Methicillin Susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA)
→ Inhibited
- Other bacteria
→ Blue, colourless or inhibited

For isolation and differentiation of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) including low level MRSA*

100% Sensitivity / Specificity^(*)

CHROMagar introduced a revolution in this field in 2002, with the first chromogenic medium for the detection of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: CHROMagar™ MRSA. This medium led to such significant reductions in both the response time and laboratory workload, that it allowed an absolutely necessary wide-scale patient screening.

* Taguchi et al. 2004. J. Jap. Ass. Infec. Dis. Jan. 54-58.

CHROMagar™ mSuperCARBA™



Product code
SC172: 5 L pack
SC173-25: 25L pack

Plate Reading

- CPE *E. coli*
→ Dark pink to reddish
- CPE Coliforms
→ Metallic blue
- Other gram negative CPE
→ Colourless
- Other gram negative non-CPE
→ Blue, colourless or inhibited

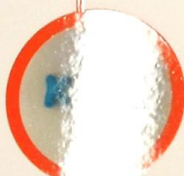
For the detection of gram negative bacteria with a reduced susceptibility to most carbapenem agents*

Since the launch of CHROMagar™ KPC in 2007, many carbapenemases have spread around the world, being necessary today to address the difficult detection of low level carbapenemases.

Alain Rambach and Patrice Nordmann have joined their efforts to develop a highly sensitive chromogenic medium, CHROMagar™ mSuperCARBA™, the new generation of chromogenic media that detects a large variety of carbapenemases KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA...with an impressive limit of detection (10 CFU/ml), even for weakly expressed carbapenemases like OXA-48, while maintaining a high level of selectivity.

Failure to rapidly detect antibiotic resistant gram negative bacteria has contributed to their uncontrolled spread, and sometimes to therapeutic failures. Added to CHROMagar™ Orientation, CHROMagar has introduced a set of selective supplements specially designed for screening gram-negative bacteria which express different kinds of reduced antibiotic susceptibility.

CHROMagar™ KPC



Product code
KPRT2: 5 L pack
KPRT3-25: 25 L pack

For detection of carbapenem resistant bacteria*

CHROMagar™ ESBL



Product code
ESRT2: 5 L pack
ESRT3-25: 25 L pack

For detection of Extended Spectrum β -Lactamase producing bacteria*

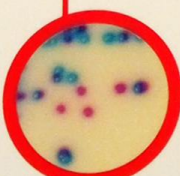
CHROMagar™ C3G^R



Product code
CGR12: 5 L pack
CGR13-25: 25 L pack

For detection of Gram-negative bacteria producing Beta-Lactamase*

CHROMagar™ VRE



Product code
VR952: 5 L pack
VR953-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- VRE *faecalis* / VRE *faecium*
→ Pink to mauve
- *E. gallinarum* / *E. casseliflavus*
→ Blue or inhibited
- Other bacteria
→ Inhibited

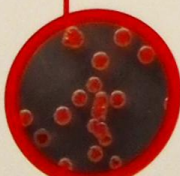
For detection of Van A / Van B VRE *faecalis* & VRE *faecium**

95.5% Sensitivity / 90.4% Specificity^(*)

Acquired Vancomycin resistance in *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* has the potential to be transmitted to aggressive pathogens. Their spread can be avoided by laboratory's ability to rapidly detect VRE and implementation of efficient control measures. The use of CHROMagar™ VRE media allows Vancomycin resistant *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* to be easily detected by colony colour after only 24 hours of incubation.

* M.L. Miller et al Poster P26 CACMID 2011.

CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter



Product code
AC092: 5L pack

Plate Reading

- *Acinetobacter* spp
→ Red

For detection of *Acinetobacter**

94.7% Sensitivity / 91.6% Specificity^(*)

Acinetobacter is an organism with high capacity for survival on environmental surfaces. Its ability to acquire antimicrobial resistance is a cause of increased concern for nosocomial infections. In hospitals, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, for instance, can penetrate the body through open wounds, catheters, and breathing tubes.

Any effective infection control policy should include a faecal surveillance. CHROMagar™ *Acinetobacter* is a tool specifically designed to facilitate this step, by allowing its growth in an intense red colony colour.

* K. Culbreath et al. Poster 2009.

CHROMagar™ Y. enterocolitica



Product code
Y0402: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- Pathogenic *Y. enterocolitica*
→ Mauve
- Non-pathogenic
Y. enterocolitica and
non-related flora
(*Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*,
Aeromonas etc.)
→ Inhibited or limited growth
or metallic blue colour

CHROMagar™ Salmonella



Product code
SA130: 1 L pack
SA132: 5 L pack
SA133-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Salmonella*
including *S. typhi*
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Blue, colourless
or inhibited

LIM RambaQUICK™ StrepB



Product code
LB062: 5 L pack

SB292: 5 L pack
SB293-25: 25 L pack



CHROMagar™ StrepB

Plate Reading

- Group B *Streptococcus*
→ Mauve
- Other microorganism
→ Blue, colourless or inhibited

For detection and direct differentiation of pathogenic *Yersinia enterocolitica**

Sensitivity: 100% / Specificity: 99%*

Among the *Yersinia* genus, *Yersinia enterocolitica* is one of the most common food borne pathogens. Traditional culture media like the CBs agar allow for the growth of both pathogenic and non-pathogenic biotypes with the same aspect, resulting in an important workload on irrelevant isolates (false positives). With CHROMagar™ *Y. enterocolitica*, the pathogenic strains are immediately differentiated from other bacteria by a distinctive colony colour. The laboratory will then concentrate its efforts and resources only on suspect colonies that have a real potential of pathogenicity.

* Galin et al (2013)

For detection and isolation of *Salmonella*

Sensitivity: 100%*

Specificity: 89%* compared to 78% with Hektoen Agar

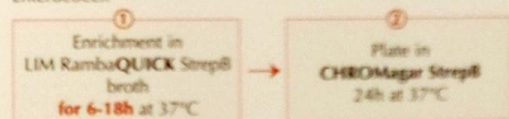
Conventional media for the detection of *Salmonella* by H2S character have very poor specificity resulting in numerous false positives (*Citrobacter*, *Proteus*, etc.) among the real positive *Salmonella*. The workload for unnecessary examination of suspect colonies is so heavy that real positive *Salmonella* colonies might often be overlooked in routine testing. Because of their poor specificity, conventional media require a tedious examination of at least 10 colonies per suspected sample. On the contrary, CHROMagar™ *Salmonella* eliminates most of these false positives and allows technicians to focus on the real contaminated samples.

* Galin et al (2013) Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 51: 760-765

For isolation and differentiation of *Streptococcus agalactiae* (GBS)*

Sensitivity: 92% / Predictivity: 95%***

Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) has been associated with severe neonatal infections such as septicemia and meningitis. The detection of vaginal colonisation by GBS in pregnant women is the most effective strategy to prevent neonatal infections. LIM RambaQUICK™ StrepB Method is a powerful screening tool, which combines a selective enrichment broth with a highly specific and sensitive medium, allowing detection of GBS (haemolytic as well as non-haemolytic) while inhibiting the Enterococci.



*** Poisson et al, JMM 54 (2011): 490-491

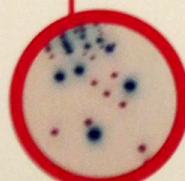
For detection of Shiga-Toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC)*

89.1% Sensitivity / 91.4% Specificity**

An increasing and worrisome number of studies show that, non-O157 ShigaToxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) have been significantly responsible for foodborne poisoning outbreaks. In many cases, laboratories have limited their search for pathogenic *E. coli* to the common O157 serotype, due to the fact that there were no available selective culture media for non-O157 *E. coli*. CHROMagar™ STEC is designed to fill this gap: detection, as mauve colonies, of not only the classical STEC O157, but also many other serotypes. It is an excellent tool for a large number of samples screening procedures.

** Malika Gzouli, François-Xavier Weill et al JCM 2012

CHROMagar™ STEC

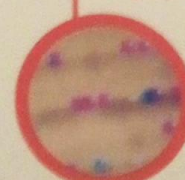


Product code
ST140: 1 L pack
ST142: 5 L pack
ST143-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- Most common Shiga-Toxin
E. coli serotypes
→ Mauve
- Other *Enterobacteriaceae*
→ Colourless, blue
or inhibited

CHROMagar™ Staphylococcus



Product code
CQ392: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Staphylococcus*
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Blue, colourless
or inhibited

For detection and isolation of *Staphylococcus* spp.

Staphylococci in general (not only *S. aureus*) can become pathogenic in specific circumstances. For instance, coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* (CoNS) are the most frequently isolated microorganisms in blood cultures. Despite their frequency as contaminants, CoNS have become important nosocomial pathogens.

CHROMagar™ *Staphylococcus* allows for a selective isolation of *Staphylococci* and differentiation by the colony colours.

Food Industry

CHROMagar™ Campylobacter



Available soon

Plate Reading

- *Campylobacter jejuni*, *coli*, *lari*
→ Red
- Other bacteria
→ Blue or inhibited

For the detection, differentiation and enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter*

Campylobacter is a major cause of foodborne diarrheal diseases in humans and the most common bacterial cause of gastroenteritis around the world.

With CHROMagar™ *Campylobacter*, the detection of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* in red on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional charcoal based agar where enumeration is difficult. Other microorganisms will be inhibited, or grow in blue colonies for clear differentiation.

Rambach™ Agar

1st commercially available chromogenic media since 1989 !



Product code
RR702: 5 L pack
RR703-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Salmonella*
→ Red
- Many Coliforms
→ Blue, violet
- *Proteus*, etc.
→ Colourless

For detection and isolation of *Salmonella* species in clinical and food samples

93,7% Sensitivity⁽¹⁾

Traditional media for detection of *Salmonella* had a very poor specificity. The workload of unnecessary examinations of suspect colonies was so high that real positive *Salmonella* colonies were often missed in routine testing.

Rambach™ Agar eliminates most false positives.

Rambach™ Agar has a very high specificity: (1) fewer samples are positive and have to be checked and (2) there is no more need to investigate 10 different suspect colonies per sample.

⁽¹⁾ Gruenewald R. et al. 1991. J. Clin. Microbiol. 29: 2354-2356.

RambaQUICK™ Salmonella



Product code
SQ001: 1 L pack
SA162: 5 L pack
SA163-25: 25 L pack



CHROMagar™ Salmonella Plus



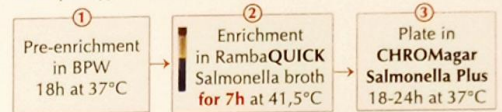
Plate Reading

- *Salmonella*
→ Mauve
- *E. coli*
→ Colourless
- Coliforms
→ Blue

For detection and isolation of *Salmonella* species including lactose positive *Salmonella* in food specimens

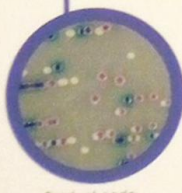
99% Sensitivity^(*)

The ISO 6579 for *Salmonella* testing is a direct result of the growing incidence of lactose positive *Salmonella* spp. isolated from cases of food poisoning. RambaQUICK™ *Salmonella* Method has been introduced to meet the requirements of ISO 6579 and provides clear, easily visible identification of *Salmonella* spp. including: lactose positive *Salmonella*, *S. typhi* and *S. paratyphi*.



^(*) de Beaumont C. et al. 2006. Poster, ECCMID meeting 2006

CHROMagar™ O157



Product code
EE220: 1 L pack
EE222: 5 L pack
EE223-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E. coli* O157
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Steel blue, colourless or inhibited

For the selective isolation and differentiation of *E. coli* O157 in food/clinical samples*

98% Sensitivity for *E. coli* O157⁽¹⁾

The conventional medium for detection of *E. coli* O157, Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar, has a poor specificity therefore creating a lot of false positives (*Proteus*, *E. hermannii*, etc.). Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar is also difficult to read since the pathogen gives colourless colonies among red colonies.

CHROMagar™ O157 is a chromogenic medium with easier detection of *E. coli* O157 as mauve colonies among blue and colourless colonies. Selectivity can be increased by adding potassium tellurite to our medium.

⁽¹⁾ Bettelheim K.A. 1998. J. Appl. Microbiol. 85: 425-428.

CHROMagar™ Streptococcus



Product code
CQ392: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

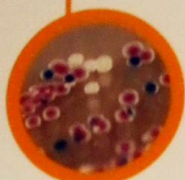
- *Streptococcus*
→ Blue
- *Enterococcus*
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Colourless or inhibited

For detection and isolation of *Streptococcus* spp.

In the Mastitis management of milking cow herds it is important to rapidly detect the presence of *Streptococci* and differentiate between environmental Streps (*S. uberis*, *S. dysgalactiae*) from contagious pathogens like *S. agalactiae* and *Enterococci* from faecal origin.

CHROMagar™ *Streptococcus* is a useful tool to analyse the *Streptococci* flora in Mastitis investigations.

Food Industry

CHROMagar™
Vibrio

Product code
V8910: 1 L pack
V8912: 5 L pack
V8913-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *V. parahaemolyticus*
→ Mauve
- *V. vulnificus* / *V. cholerae*
→ Green blue to turquoise blue
- *V. alginolyticus*
→ Colourless

For isolation and detection
of *V. parahaemolyticus*, *V. vulnificus* and *V. cholerae*

95% Specificity⁽¹⁶⁾

V. parahaemolyticus, *V. vulnificus* & *V. cholerae* are pathogenic bacteria which can cause serious seafood poisoning. For the detection of those bacteria, traditional methods (TCBS) are long, require heavy workload and are not very sensitive. On the contrary, CHROMagar™ Vibrio medium helps to easily differentiate *V. parahaemolyticus*, *V. vulnificus* & *V. cholerae*, from other *Vibrio* directly at the isolation step by colony colour with a higher sensitivity than conventional methods.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Angela Di Pinto Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy

CHROMagar™
E. sakazakii

ISO/TS 22964
STANDARD

Product code
CS812: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E. sakazakii*
→ Green to blue
- Other Gram (-)
→ Inhibited, colourless or light purple/translucent colonies
- Gram (+) bacteria
→ Inhibited

For detection of *E. sakazakii* (*Cronobacter* spp)
according to the ISO/TS 22964 standard requirements

Enterobacter sakazakii is a gram-negative, non-spore-forming bacterium belonging to the *Enterobacteriaceae* family. It has been implicated in outbreaks causing meningitis or enteritis, especially in infants.

CHROMagar™ *E. sakazakii* is a chromogenic medium for detection of *E. sakazakii* in food, mainly powdered milk, according to the ISO/TS 22964 standard.

CHROMagar™
Listeria Method

Product code CHROMagar Listeria
LM851: 1 L pack / LM852: 5 L pack

Isolation Plate Reading

- *L. monocytogenes*
→ Blue,
diameter less than 3mm,
regular and white halo

+

Confirmation Plate Reading

- *L. monocytogenes*
→ Rose surrounded
by a white halo



Product code CHROMagar Identification Listeria
LK970: 250 ml pack

For detection, differentiation, enumeration and
confirmation of *Listeria monocytogenes* from other
bacteria in food samples

100% Sensitivity⁽¹⁷⁾

Listeria monocytogenes is a pathogenic bacterium which can cause serious food poisoning. Since *L. monocytogenes* and *L. innocua* have similar biochemical properties, they cannot be differentiated on traditional media (Palcam, Oxford).

On CHROMagar™ Listeria, *L. monocytogenes* colonies have a specific blue colour surrounded by a white opaque halo.

The CHROMagar™ Listeria method allows detection of negative samples in only 2 days. This method requires only a single half Fraser enrichment step and was validated by AFNOR. Confirmation of positive samples can be performed by picking a suspect colony directly from CHROMagar™ Listeria and transferring it to CHROMagar™ Identification Listeria giving a result the next day.

⁽¹⁷⁾ AFNOR validation study, Coignard M. 2005. ref CHR-21/1-12/01.

CHROMagar™
B. cereus

Product code
BC732: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Bacillus cereus* group
→ Blue with white halo
- Other *Bacillus*
→ Blue, colourless, or inhibited
- Gram negative bacteria
→ Inhibited
- Yeast and moulds
→ Inhibited

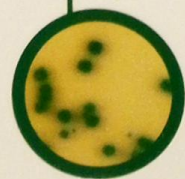
For detection and enumeration of *Bacillus cereus* group

100% Sensitivity / 100% Specificity⁽¹⁸⁾

Bacillus cereus food poisoning is frequently associated with ready-to-eat products. The bacterium has been isolated from dried beans and cereals, and from dried foods such as spices, seasoning mixes and potatoes.

On CHROMagar™ *B. cereus*, the intense blue coloured colonies surrounded by a halo on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional Mannitol based agar which displays red colonies on pink agar.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Adria Normandie Study 2012

CHROMagar™
C. perfringens

Available soon

Plate Reading

- *Clostridium perfringens*
→ Blue
- Other bacteria
→ Grey, colourless or inhibited

For isolation and direct differentiation
of *Clostridium perfringens*

Clostridium perfringens is involved in food poisoning and animals infections. CHROMagar™ *C. perfringens* allows the detection and numeration of *Clostridium perfringens* in food and water samples. Specific and selective, this medium detects the *Clostridium perfringens* colonies by a blue coloration, the other microorganisms being grey, colourless or inhibited.

CHROMagar™ *C. perfringens* can be used with pouring or surface methods, offering the latter a better performance than traditional media like TSC.

Water Industry

E. coli is a fecal contamination indicator. The general food standard limits are approximately 50 *E. coli* bacteria per gram, therefore, it is important to detect and enumerate them accurately. Traditional methods for detecting *E. coli* are extremely tedious and usually require heavy workload with tests of many suspect colonies.

For detection and enumeration of *E. coli* in food and water samples

CHROMagar™ E.coli



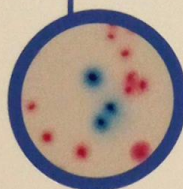
Product code
EC160: 1 L pack
EC166: 5 L pack
EC168-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E. coli*
→ Blue
- Other gram negative bacteria
→ Colourless
- Gram positive bacteria
→ Inhibited

For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of *E. coli* and other coliforms in food or water samples

CHROMagar™ ECC

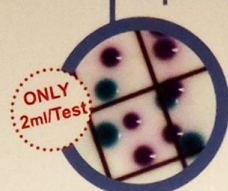


Product code
EF320: 1 L pack
EF322: 5 L pack
EF323-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E. coli*
→ Blue
- Other Coliforms
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Colourless or inhibited

CHROMagar™ Liquid ECC



Product code
EL382: 5 L pack

Plate Reading

- *E. coli*
→ Blue
- Other coliform bacteria
→ Purple
- Other gram negative bacteria
→ Colourless or inhibited

For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of *E. coli* and other coliforms in water samples

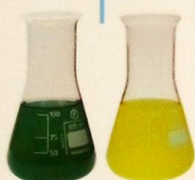
This is an innovative chromogenic culture medium to be used in broth form (without agar) within the water filtration technique, to impregnate the pad. **You can take an aliquot to prepare the exact quantity of broth you desire.** Thanks to this flexibility, you get rid of prepared media stock and shelf life management headaches, and are ensured of always working with fresh media.

Presence/Absence of *E. coli* and coliforms in water samples

Liquid Technique

AquaCHROM™ ECC is a non-agar based medium designed to detect the presence of *E. coli* and other coliforms in 100ml water samples. Its advantage, compared to other similar commercially available tests, resides in the fact that there is no need of ultra-violet lamp to confirm the presence of *E. coli* in the sample. The novel formulation of AquaCHROM™ ECC uses two different chromogens (instead of the traditional chromogen/fluorogen combination) which enables test results to be **read under normal lighting conditions**. Samples develop a yellow colouration when coliforms are present and a green colouration when *E. coli* is present.

AquaCHROM™ ECC



Product code
AQ056: 100 x 100ml pack

Reading

- *E. coli*
→ Blue to Blue-Green Liquid
- Other Coliforms
→ Yellow Liquid

AquaCHROM™ Enterococcus



AQ135: 100 x 100ml pack

Reading

- *Enterococcus*
→ Green
- Other
→ Colourless

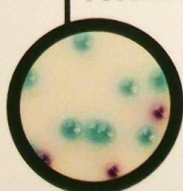
Presence/Absence of *Enterococcus* in water samples

Liquid Technique

AquaCHROM™ Enterococcus is a non-agar based medium designed to detect the presence of *Enterococci* in 100ml water samples. *Enterococcus* is used as a contamination indicator organism for recreational water quality. The important features of this group over the *E. coli*/coliforms are that they tend to survive longer in water environments and are more resistant to drying and to chlorination.

AquaCHROM™ Enterococcus turns green in the presence of *Enterococci*.

CHROMagar™ Pseudomonas



Product code
PS830: 1 L pack PS832: 5 L pack
PS833-25: 25 L pack

Plate Reading

- *Pseudomonas* including *P. aeruginosa*
→ Blue green
- Other Gram (-)
→ Mauve to violet, or inhibited
- Gram (+)
→ Mostly inhibited

For isolation and detection of *Pseudomonas* species

P. aeruginosa is a valid indicator for recreational water disinfection efficacy. This parameter is currently used as a criterion in the regulation of wading and swimming pools. Moreover, *P. aeruginosa* is important not only in terms of its role as an indicator, but also because it is an opportunistic pathogen whose transmission is often associated with water. CHROMagar™ *Pseudomonas* delivers **rapid and clear results** for detection of *Pseudomonas* by virtue of markedly different colony colouring.



Pioneer in chromogenic media since 1979!


The first chromogenic culture medium (for detection of *E. coli*) was invented and patented by Dr. A. Rambach in 1979. The introduction of this medium triggered a revolution in microbial diagnosis driven by the introduction of a whole range of media for the detection of key clinical & food borne pathogens. The use of chromogenic culture media for the detection of bacteria is increasing steadily despite the introduction of other (often molecular biology based) techniques.


What is chromogenic technology applied to culture media?


It is colouring the developing bacterial colonies with distinctive colours in order to allow an easier differentiation of the growing micro-organism. Dr A. Rambach developed and patented the use, in microbiology, of a technology based on a soluble colourless molecule (called chromogen) which was composed of a substrate, targeting a specific enzymatic activity and a chromophore. When the colourless chromogenic conjugate is cleaved by enzyme of the target organism, the chromophore is released, and, in its unconjugated form the chromogen exhibits its distinctive colour and, due to reduced solubility forms a precipitate. The result is a very specific & distinctive, colour based differentiation, which is clearly distinguishable to the naked eye under normal lighting conditions.




5 Reasons to choose CHROMagar™ Chromogenic Media to bring efficiency to your Microbial Analysis


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Worldwide Recognition


30 years Experience, Specialization and Know-How


Gain Flexibility Using dehydrated media


Intense Chromogenic Colours

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For more information about our products, please refer to our website / Technical Documents.