

# **Technical Data**

## **Arginine Hydrochloride discs**

**DD050** 

Arginine hydrochloride discs are used for Arginine hyrolysation test.

## **Directions**

To determine Arginine hydrolysation, the Arginine disc (DD050) is added in the Decarboxyalse Broth Base, Moeller (M393) which is used as a negative control for studying hydrolysation or as a base for the addition of amino acids. The test organism is inoculated into the broth containing the Arginine disc (DD050). The inoculated tubes are overlaid with sterile mineral oil and incubated at 35-37°C for up to 4 days. A purple colour indicates the Arginine hydrolysation.

## **Principle And Interpretation**

Amino acid discs are used to differentiate the microorganisms on the basis of their ability to decarboxylate the amino acids. Arginine is an non essential amino acid. Moeller introduced the Decarboxylase Broth for detecting the production of lysine and ornithine decarboxylase and arginine dihydrolase (1). Prior to Moellers work, bacterial amino acid decarboxylases were studied by Gale (2), Gale and Epps (3). Moeller Decarboxylase Broth Base (M393) contains dextrose which is the fermentable carbohydrate and pyridoxal is the co-factor for the decarboxylase/dihydrolase enzyme. Bromo cresol purple and cresol red are the pH indicators in this medium. When the medium is inoculated with the dextrose fermenting bacteria, the pH is lowered due to acid production, which changes the colour of the indicator from purple to yellow. Acid produced stimulates dihydrolase enzyme. Hydrolysation of arginine yields putrescine. Formation of this amine increases the pH of the medium, changing the colour of the indicator from air with a layer of sterile mineral oil. Exposure to air may cause alkalinization at the surface of the medium which makes the test invalid.

Positive Test: Colour of the medium changes from yellow to purple.

Negative Test: Colour of the medium changes to yellow or there is no change

## **Quality Control**

#### Appearance

Filter paper discs of 10 mm diameter

## Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed in Moeller Decarboxylase Broth Base (M393) with added Arginine Hydrochloride discs (DD050) after an incubation at  $35-37^{\circ}$ C up to 4 days (Inoculated tubes are overlaid with sterile mineral oil).

#### **Cultural Response**

| Organism                                 | Inoculum<br>(CFU) | Arginine<br>decarboxylation            |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Cultural Response                        |                   |  |
| <i>Citrobacter freundii ATCC</i><br>8090 | 50-100            | variable reaction                      |
| Enterobacter aerogenes<br>ATCC 13048     | 50-100            | negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour |
| Escherichia coli ATCC<br>25922           | 50-100            | variable reaction                      |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae<br>ATCC 13883      | 50-100            | negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour |
| Proteus mirabilis ATCC 25933             | 50-100            | negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour |

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| Proteus vulgaris ATCC<br>13315      | 50-100   | negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour                                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa<br>ATCC 9027 | 50-100   | positive<br>reaction, purple<br>colour                                      |
| Salmonella Paratyphi A<br>ATCC 9150 | 50-100   | delayed<br>positive<br>reaction/<br>positive<br>reaction, purple<br>colour  |
| Salmonella Typhi ATCC<br>6539       | 50-100   | delayed<br>positive<br>reaction /<br>negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour |
| Serratia marcescens ATCC<br>8100    | 50-100   | negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour                                      |
| Shigella dysenteriae ATCC<br>13313  | 50-100   | delayed<br>positive<br>reaction/<br>negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour  |
| Shigella flexneri ATCC<br>12022     | 50-100   | delayed<br>positive<br>reaction/<br>negative<br>reaction, yellow<br>colour  |
| Shigella sonnei ATCC 2593.          | 1 50-100 | variable<br>reaction  |

## **Storage and Shelf Life**

Store the discs at 10-30°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

## Reference

1. Moeller V., 1955, Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scand. 36:158.

2. Gale G. F., 1940, Biochem. J., 34:392.

3. Gale and Epps, 1943, Nature, 152:327.

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HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. A-516,Swastik Disha Business Park,Via Vadhani Ind. Est., LBS Marg, Mumbai-400086, India. Customer care No.: 022-6147 1919 Email: techhelp@himedialabs.com