



## Bile Esculin Discs

DD024

Bile Esculin Discs are used for detection of esculin hydrolysis in the presence of bile, for differentiating Group D streptococci from other Streptococcal groups.

### Directions

Esculin impregnated disc is placed on the seeded Bile Esculin Agar Base (M340) plate and is incubated at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

### Principle And Interpretation

Group D streptococci hydrolyze esculin to esculetin and dextrose. Esculetin reacts with an iron salt such as ferric citrate to form a blackish brown coloured complex (4).

Rochaix found that esculin hydrolysis is an important criteria in the identification of enterococci (1). Meyer and Schonfeld (2) observed that when bile was added to esculin medium, around 60% enterococci were able to grow and split the esculin while other streptococci could not. When a comparative study was performed by Facklam and Moody (3) for presumptive identification of Group D streptococci, they found the bile esculin test as a reliable means of identifying Group D streptococci and differentiating them from other streptococci groups.

### Quality Control

#### Appearance

Plain filter paper discs of 6mm diameter

#### Cultural response

Cultural response observed by placing Bile Esculin disc (DD024) on seeded Bile Esculin Agar Base(M340) plate, incubated at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Growth	Esculin hydrolysis
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	luxuriant	positive: blackening of media around the disc.
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC 13813	luxuriant	negative: no blackening
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC 19118	luxuriant	positive: blackening of media around the disc.
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> ATCC 19615	luxuriant	negative: no blackening

### Storage and Shelf Life

Store at 2 - 8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

### Reference

1. Rochaix, 1924, C. R. Soc. Biol., 90:771.
2. Meyer and Schonfeld, 1926, Zentralbl. Bacteriol. Parasitenkd. Infektionskr. Hyg. Abt. I Orig., 99:402.
3. Facklam and Moody, 1970, Appl. Microbiol., 20:245.
4. MacFaddin J. F., 2000, Biochemical Tests for Identification of Medical Bacteria, 3rd ed., Philadelphia: Lippincott. Williams and Wilkins.

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