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Policy & Procedure Manual			
Section: Mycology Bench Manual	Subject Title: Media / Reagents		
	Esculin Base Medium (EBM) pH 7.1		
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MEDIA / REAGENTS

4. ESCULIN BASE MEDIUM (EBM) pH 7.1

Dist. H ₂ O	1000 ml.
Bacto Agar (Difco)	15 g.
Dextrose (BBL)	5 g.
Bacto-Peptone (Difco)	10 g.
Esculin (Difco/BDH)	0.5 g.
Difco Yeast Extract	1.0 g.

Mix thoroughly to dissolve. Autoclave at 121°C/ 15 minutes

Cool to 45°-50°C, aseptically remove 5.0-ml. agar, then add:

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2.5 ml. Gentamicin sulphate = 25,000 μg/litre
2.5 ml. Chloramphenicol = 10,000 μg/litre
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Mix well and pour plates. Store in fridge.

Gentamicin Sulphate Stock Solution (10,000 µg/ml)

Vial contains 2.0 ml. $(40 \text{ mg/ml}) = 80,000 \mu g$

Transfer contents of vial and make up to a volume of 8 ml. using phosphate buffer pH 8.0 (= 10,000 μg/ml). Distribute 3 ml. amounts into bijou bottles. Store at -20°C.

Chloramphenicol Stock Solution (4,000 µg/ml)

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Purpose

Differential medium for isolation of Cryptococcus neoformans and also isolation medium for other fungi from contaminated specimens. Also provides presumptive identification of *C. neoformans*.

Principle

C. neoformans produces phenol oxidase enzyme that breaks down the substrate esculin, resulting in the production of a melanin-like pigment and the development of dark brown colonies. It takes about 48-72 hours for colonies to become brown. Other yeast colonies are cream to beige.

Rare strains of *C. neoformans* fail to produce pigmented colonies; also <u>rarely</u> yeasts other than *C. neoformans* produce dark colonies.

Quality Control

<u>rature</u>	<u>Results</u>
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	NO DI

References

S.C. Edberg et al. Esculin - Based Medium for Isolation and Identification of *Cryptococcus neoformans*. J. Clin. Micro. 12:332-335, 1980.