CONFIRMATION AGARS FOR LEGIONELLA (BCYE α and BCYE α without cysteine)

CONFIRMATION FOR ENUMERATION AND ISOLATION OF LEGIONELLA

BM07208 BM07308

1 INTENDED USE

The two confirmation agars for Legionella, $BCYE\alpha$ and $BCYE\alpha$ without cysteine, are destined for the confirmation of colonies previously isolated on GVPC agar. Collectively, these media are used for the enumeration and isolation of Legionella species in water and other samples susceptible of harboring the bacteria.

2 HISTORY

- In 1977, MacDade *et al.* Were the first to isolate the agent responsible for Legionnaire's Disease, a bacteria now known as *Legionella pneumophila*. After this discovery, numerous occurrences of *Legionella* isolation of *Legionella* were reported in fresh water environments such as water distribution systems, air conditioning, cooling towers, and spas. 48 species of *Legionella* are currently known.
- In 1978, Weaver succeeded in cultivating Legionella on Mueller-Hinton chocolate agar. Feeley et al., deduced
 that cysteine and ferric pyrophosphate could replace the vitamin and hemoglobin supplements found in the
 Mueller Hinton chocolate agar. Their work led to the formulation of a medium dubbed F-G agar. They
 determined as well that an atmosphere enriched at 2.5% CO2 was necessary for Legionella culture.
- In 1979, Feeley et al. modified the F-G medium by replacing acid hydrolysate of casein by yeast extract, and adding activated charcoal while eliminating starch. The resulting CYE media allowed better growth of Legionella.
- In 1980, Pasculle *et al.* supplemented the CYE medium with ACES buffer. They demonstrated that this new medium, designated BCYE, offered a better recovery of *Legionella* and could be incubated aerobically.
- End in 1981, Edelstein increased the sensitivity of the medium by adding α-cetoglutarate (BCYEα medium).
 Colonies are considered to be Legionella if they develop on BCYEα medium, but demonstrate no growth on BCYEα without cysteine.

3 PRINCIPLES

- Yeast extract constitutes a primary nutrient leading to Legionella growth.
- Activated charcoal decomposes hydrogen peroxide (toxic metabolic by-product), captures the carbon dioxide and modifies the surface tension.
- The ACES/KOH buffer maintains the pH and permits aerobic incubation.
- Cysteine and ferric pyrophosphate represents indispensable nutritive elements for the growth of Legionella.
- α-cetoglutarate is a growth activator for *Legionella*.

4 Instructions for use

- Select at least three characteristic Legionella colonies from each plate of GVPC agar (BM071).
- Re-streak each colony onto a plate of BCYE α agar without cysteine (**BM073**) and a plate of BCYE α agar (**BM072**).
- Incubate at 36 \pm 1°C for at least 2 days.
- Consider as positive for Legionella all colonies that develop on BCYEα agar but present no growth on BCYEα agar without cysteine.
- Proceed with serological identification of the Legionella species.



5 RESULTS

The present of colonies on BCYE α Agar with cysteine (**BM072**) and the absence of colonies on BCYE α Agar without cysteine (**BM072**) proves the present of *Legionella*.

Colonies of *Legionella* spp. present a white to gray coloration on BCYEα Agar with cysteine (**BM072**). They can also have blue, pink, purple, maroon, greenish-yellow or dark red pigmentation that fades, becoming whiter and filamentous with age. Their surface is smooth with precise edges. Some strains may give a ground glass or "fried egg" aspect when observed through a binocular scope, while others may present a brilliant white fluorescence under a UV light. (see APPENDIX 1 : PHOTO SUPPORT)

6 TYPICAL COMPOSITIONS

Typical compositions can be adjusted to obtain optimal performance.

BCYEα Agar with cysteine

For 1 liter of media:

- Yeast extract	10,0 g
- Activated charcoal	
- α-cetoglutarate, monopotassium salt	
- ACES (2-[2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-amino] ethanesulfonic acid)	
- Potassium hydroxide	
- Ferric pyrophosphate	
- Bacteriological agar	
- L-cysteine, hydrochloride	0,4 g

pH of the ready-to-use media at 25°C : 6.9 ± 0.1

BCYEα agar without cysteine

For 1 liter of media:

- Yeast extract	10,0 g
- Activated charcoal	
- α-cetoglutarate, monopotassium salt	1,0 g
- ACES (2-[2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-amino] ethanesulfonic acid)	
- Potassium hydroxide	2,8 g
- Ferric pyrophosphate	
- Bacteriological agar	

pH of the ready-to-use media at 25°C : 6.9 ± 0.2

7 QUALITY CONTROL

BCYE α agar (BM072) / BCYE α agar without cysteine (BM073)

- · Prepared media in plates: black agar, with visible particles of activated charcoal.
- Typical cultural response after 72 hours incubation at 36°C:

Microorganisms		Growth	
		BCYEα agar	BCYEα agar without cysteine
Legionella pneumophila Escherichia coli	WDCM 00107 WDCM 00179	positive positive	negative positive

8 STORAGE

Pre-poured media (complete) in Petri dishes BM072 and BM073:

Store between 2 - 8°C, shielded from light. The expiration date is indicated on the label



9 PRESENTATION

Pre-poured media in Petri plates (Ø 90 mm):

BCYEα agar – 20 platesBM07	208
BCYEα agar without cysteine – 20 platesBM07	308

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11 OTHER INFORMATIONS

The information provided on the package or instructions takes precedence over the formulations or instructions described in this document and are susceptible to modification at any time, without warning.

Code document : BM072/A/2012-05 : 1.

Creation data : 05-2012



Confirmation agars for Legionella BCYE α and BCYE α without cysteine

Methodology:

- Re-streak 3 characteristic *Legionella* colonies from plate of GVPC agar onto BCYEα (**BM072**) agar and BCYEα agar without cysteine (**BM073**).
- Incubate at 36 + 1°C for 2 days.

Results:

Growth on BCYE α agar and BCYE α agar without cysteine after incubate at 36°C for 2 days



Legionella pneumophila on BCYE α agar.

Microorganisms	Characteristic colonies on BCYEα agar	Characteristic colonies on $BCYE\alpha$ without cysteine agar
Legionella	White to gray colonies with a smooth surface; may present a ground glass appearance under a binocular scope	Absence of colony

Product codes:

BM07208 : BCYE α agar - 20 plates

BM07308 : BCYE α agar without cysteine - 20 plates