

Fungi Agar Base acc. to KIMMIG, modified

Medium proposed by KIMMIG and RIETH (1953) for the cultivation, isolation, identification and strain preservation of fungi.



*in vitro diagnosticum –
For professional use only*



This culture medium represents an improved version of the "Grütz II Agar" which is obtained by mixing it with MERCK Standard II Nutrient broth. According to RIETH (1969), it promotes the development of growth forms, which are used as important characteristic criteria for identification. KIMMIG agar can also be used as a base for preparing selective agars.

Principle

Microbiological method

Typical Composition (g/litre)

Peptone 15.0; sodium chloride 1.0; D(+)glucose 19.0; agar-agar 15.0.

Also to be added:

Glycerol 5.0.

Preparation and Storage

Usable up to the expiry date when stored dry and tightly closed at +15 to +25° C. Protect from light.

After first opening of the bottle the content can be used up to the expiry date when stored dry and tightly closed at +15 to +25° C. Suspend 50 g/litre together with 5 ml glycerol/litre, autoclave (15 min at 121 °C), pour plates.

pH: 6.5 ± 0.2 at 25 °C.

The plates are clear and yellowish-brown.

Preparation of selective agar:

Cool to approximately 50 °C, add 0.4 g cycloheximide/litre and, as recommended by GEORG et al. (1954), 40.000 IU penicillin/litre and 40 µg streptomycin/litre or, according to HANTSCHKE (1968), 80 mg colistin/litre and 100 mg novobiocin/litre and mix.

These compounds should be added in the form of filter-sterilized solutions. Pour plates.

Specimen

e.g. Nails, hair, skin.

Clinical specimen collection, handling and processing, see general instructions of use.

Experimental Procedure and Evaluation

Inoculate the plates with the material, which should be obtained by an appropriate method. In the case of heavily contaminated material, use the selective agar described above or another one, for example Selective Agar for Pathogenic Fungi.

Incubation: up to 3 weeks at 25-28 °C. Identify the colonies. Identify the colonies.

Manufacturer	Product
Warner-Chilcott, USA	Colistin

*See also General Instruction of Use
Warnings and precautions see ChemDAT®
(www.chemdat.info)*

Literature

GEORG, L.K., AJELLO, L., a. PAPAGEORGE, C.: Use of cycloheximide in the selective isolation of fungi pathogenic to man. - *J. Lab. Clin. Med.*, **44**: 422-428 (1954). (1968).

HANTSCHKE, D.: Ein Colistin-Novobiocin-Actidion-Agar als Anzuchtmedium für humanpathogene Pilze. - *Mykosen*, **11**; 769-778.

KIMMIG, J., u. RIETH, H.: Antimykotika in Experiment und Klinik. - *Arzneimittelforsch.*, **3**; 267-276 (1953).

RIETH, H.: Dermatophyten, Hefen und Schimmelpilze auf Kimmig-Agar. - *Mykosen*, **12**; 73-74 (1969).

Ordering Information

Product	Merck Cat. No.	Pack size
Fungi Agar Base acc. to KIMMIG, modified	1.05414.0500	500 g
Merckoplate® Agar for fungi acc. to KIMMIG modified	1.10421.0001	1 x 20 plates
Glycerol (about 87 %)	1.04091.1000	1 l
Selective Agar for Pathogenic fungi	1.05467.0500	500 g
Novobiocin monosodium salt	EMD Biosciences	
Penicillin G potassium salt	EMD Biosciences	
Streptomycin sulfate	EMD Biosciences	

Quality control

Test strains	Growth
Microsporum gallinae ATCC 12108	good / very good
Trichophyton ajelloi ATCC 28454	good / very good
Trichophyton mentagrophytes ATCC 18748	good / very good
Microsporum canis ATCC 36299	good / very good
Penicillium spp. ATCC 10428	good / very good
Aspergillus niger ATCC 16404	good / very good
Candida albicans ATCC 10231	good / very good
Geotrichum candidum DSMZ 1240	good / very good