

InTray™ mE Agar and InTray™ EIA (Esculin Iron Agar)

For isolation, differentiation, and enumeration of enterococci in water samples using membrane filtration procedures following standard method 9230 C as outlined by the American Public Health Association in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water.

PRODUCT BIO

BioMed Diagnostics' InTray™ mE Agar is a microbiology sample collection, transport, and culture devices, which is highly selective and differential for the growth of enterococci using membrane filtration procedures. The InTray™ EIA is for confirmation of suspect colonies *in situ* and aids in their enumeration by producing distinct chromogenic differentiation. BioMed's patented InTray™ system saves time and money, while reducing exposure to collected samples by combining several procedures into a single device.

Since all the needed growth factors are contained within the system in an agar state, the potential for total colony count errors due to movement is mitigated when compared to liquid growth media. The InTray™ system is also equipped with a small air filter creating a controlled air exchange, which maintains the integrity of the growth environment inside the devices once sealed.

Visual Results InTray™ mE Agar

- *Enterococcus faecalis* – Pink to red
- *Escherichia coli* – Marked to complete inhibition

Visual Results of samples transferred to InTray™ EIA agar

- *Enterococcus faecalis* – Black or reddish-brown
- *Escherichia coli* – Marked to complete inhibition

QUALITY CONTROL

At the time of manufacture, quality control tests are performed on each lot of InTray™ mE Agar and InTray™ EIA using ATCC™ strains to ensure viability and sterility. These tests are repeated throughout the product shelf life by BioMed Diagnostics confirming the products ability to support growth of selected species while maintaining specificity.

BACKGROUND

Enterococcus species are a subgroup of fecal streptococci. Enterococci are distinguished by their ability to survive in high salt conditions. The EPA recommends using quantitative counts of enterococci as the best indicator of health risk in recreational waters.

These bacteria are spherical, gram positive and grow in chains. Most are facultative, "aerotolerant" anaerobes and have no aerobic metabolism. They must ferment sugars and are unable to synthesize heme. Streptococci and enterococci are relatively fastidious in their growth requirements because of the inability to synthesize many essential nutrients requiring added nutrients and vitamins to grow in the lab

VALUE

High Throughput – Once the device is inoculated no other culture preparation is required saving time

Cost Savings – Reduces laboratory materials and medical waste

BENEFITS

Easy to use - Minimal lab procedures and equipment needed

Safe - Fully enclosed InTray™ system prevents contamination and reduces exposure to collected samples

PRODUCT SPECIFICS

Storage – Refrigeration (2-8 °C)

Incubation - 48 hours

Quantity Sold

InTray™ mE Agar

20 Pack (20-1401)

5 Pack (20-1407)

InTray™ EIA

20 Pack (20-1501)

5 Pack (20-1507)



The patented InTray™ system consists of a re-closable outer seal containing an optically clear, anti-fog window, which creates an airtight 2" diameter chamber providing a large enough area to streak for isolation. The innovative design of the InTray™ high-performance viewing window makes it possible to place the device directly under a microscope removing the need to prepare slides and prevents unnecessary exposure of the sample after inoculation.

BioMed's InTray™ system negates the need for multiple procedures increasing throughput and decreasing the cost of laboratory materials and medical waste.

Additionally, the InTray™ design lends itself to high performance not only in laboratory and controlled settings, but also off-site locations or austere environments. The InTray™ mE Agar and InTray™ EIA devices are fully enclosed and do not require additive reagents for identification.



CORPORATE OVERVIEW

BioMed Diagnostics, Inc., a boutique biotech firm and an industry leader since 1989, develops and manufactures *in vitro* diagnostic devices. BioMed's point-of-care ready tests provide accurate diagnostic tools for scientists worldwide to aid in the identification of bacteria, parasites and fungi. The company formed as the result of a mercy mission conducted by a group of physicians to Central America; there they discovered the need for robust diagnostic tools for use in austere environments. Their experience unleashed the inspiration for BioMed's innovative products that support medical professionals, veterinarians, research teams, and environmental and industry scientists globally.

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InTray™ mE Agar and InTray™ EIA (Esculine Iron Agar)

These devices contain all the needed growth factors, allowing for good recovery of fastidious enterococci in a simple and fast manner.

DIRECTIONS

Prior to inoculation, and before transferring the sample, InTray™ mE Agar and InTray™ EIA should be brought to room temperature.

To inoculate the InTray™, pull back the lower right corner of the label adjacent to the clear window until the protective seal is completely visible. Remove the seal by pulling the tab, discard the seal but do not remove the white filter strip over the vent hole, and place the membrane filter on the surface of the agar.

To culture the sample, reseal the InTray™ by returning the label to its original position so, the optically clear anti-fog window covers the medium and press the edges of the label against the plastic tray to ensure an airtight seal before being stored for incubation.

The InTray™ mE and InTray™ EIA are traditionally used in tandem. Follow standard methods for incubation and colony counting procedure. For examination using a microscope, simply place the InTray™ on the microscope stage and observe.

REFERENCES

1. 5.11 Fecal Bacteria. Water: Monitoring and Assessment. Environment Protection Agency. September 29, 2011.
2. Bacteria: Water Quality Standards Criteria Summaries: A Compilation of State/Federal Criteria. Environmental Protection Agency. September, 1988.
3. Eaton, Rice and Baird (ed.). Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 21st ed. 2005.
4. Pugsly, Evison and Cabelli. 1981. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 41:1152.