INHIBITORY MOLD AGAR

- For in vitro use only - Catalogue No. PI55DP

Our Inhibitory Mold Agar is used for the selective isolation of pathogenic fungi from clinical specimens and other samples.

Inhibitory Mold Agar was devised by Ulrich as a general medium for the selective isolation and cultivation for the majority of pathogenic fungi.

Inhibitory Mold Agar is nutritionally rich, and contains pancreatic digest of casein, peptic digest of animal tissue, yeast extract, dextrose, and various inorganic salts which supply all the essential amino acids, and growth factors needed to stimulate mold sporulation and pigment production. Chloramphenicol is the selective agent added to the medium to eliminate the growth of unwanted bacteria commonly contained in samples. Due to the prolonged incubation required for some fungi this medium is poured thicker (double-pour) to prevent cracking and excess dehydration of the medium.

Formula per Litre of Medium

Pancreatic Digest of Casein	3.0 g
Peptic Digest of Animal Tissue	2.0 g
Yeast Extract	5.0 g
Dextrose	5.0 g
Soluble Starch	2.0 g
Dextrin	1.0 g
Sodium Phosphate	2.0 g
Magnesium Sulfate	0.8 g
Ferrous Sulfate	0.04 g
Sodium Chloride	0.04 g
Agar	15.0 g
Chloramphenicol	125 mg

pH 6.7 ± 0.2

Recommended Procedure

1. Allow medium to reach room temperature.
2. Place skin, nail scrapings, hair, or other relevant samples directly on the agar surface.
3. Implant cutaneous samples by gently pressing the samples into the agar using a sterile instrument.
4. Incubate aerobically, media side-up at room temperature (25 to 30°C). If systemic or subcutaneous mycotic infection is suspected, two slants should be inoculated, incubate one tube at 25°C and the other at 35°C.
5. Incubate plates for up to 6 weeks. Check plates weekly for growth. Once growth occurs, note each specific type of colony morphology. Subculture onto appropriate medium to isolate pure culture so that further biochemical can be performed.

Interpretation of Results

Dermatophytes will grow as fuzzy colonies of various colors depending on species and may require a lengthy incubation period. Identification of a dermatophyte species is often based on colonial morphology and microscopic morphology. Colony morphology should include the colors of the surface and reverse of the colony, the texture of the surface (powdery, granular, woolly, cottony, velvety, or glabrous), the topography (elevation, folding, margins, etc.), and the rate of growth.

Additional physiological or biochemical tests may be needed for accurate identification of dermatophytes.

- *Care must be taken in handling culture plates since molds can form spores which are easily released*

- *Trichophyton verrucosum grows best at 35℃*

Quality Control

After checking for correct pH, color, depth, and sterility, the following organisms are used to determine the growth performance of the completed medium.

Organism	Expected Result
Trichophyton mentagrophytes ATCC 9533	Growth
Candida albicans ATCC 10231	Growth
Escherichia coli ATCC 25922	Inhibition

Storage and Shelf Life

Our Inhibitory Mold Agar should be protected from direct light and stored at 4 to 8°C with the medium side uppermost to prevent excessive accumulation of moisture on the agar surface. Under these conditions this medium has a shelf life of 12 weeks from the date of manufacture.

Ordering Information

Cat#	Description	Format
PI55DP	Inhibitory Mold Agar [Double Pour 15x100-mm plate]	10/pkg

References

1. Ulrich, JA. Bacteriol Proc M75:87, 1956.
2. Ajello, Georg, Kaplan, Kaufmann. CDC Laboratory Manual for Medical Mycology. PHS Publication No. 994. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1956.
3. Murray, P.R., E. Baron, M. Pfaller, F. Tenover, R. Yolken. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 7th ed. Washington, DC: ASM, 1999.

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