



## Compact Dry™ ETB

Ready-to-Use Medium for **Enterobacteriaceae**



**Compact Dry™** offers a simple and safe procedure to detect and quantify microorganisms in foods, beverages, raw materials, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and environmental samples.

*Enterobacteriaceae* are facultative anaerobic Gram-negative bacteria. They are commonly found in the environment and animal intestines. Many foodborne pathogens form part of the *Enterobacteriaceae* group, including *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, *Shigella*, and *Yersinia*.

The *Enterobacteriaceae* test is a release parameter for various foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and cosmetics samples. The medium contained in the Compact Dry ETB plate contains a selective agent, pH indicator and glucose to detect glucose-fermenting bacteria.



## General Testing Protocol



Remove the lid.



Dispense 1 ml of sample in the middle of the Compact Dry plate.

## About the Test

**Incubation time:**  $24 \pm 2$  hours

**Incubation temperature:**  $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

**pH Adjustment:** The pH of the product or 1:10 dilution of product should be between 6 and 7 for optimal growth of target microorganisms. If the pH is not between 6 and 7, adjust the pH of the product or 1:10 dilution with 1 N or 0.1 N NaOH for acidic products or 1 N or 0.1 N HCl for alkaline products.

**Interpretation:** *Enterobacteriaceae* form red/red-purple colonies 1–2 mm in diameter.

**Storage and shelf life:** Room temperature,  $+1^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+30^\circ\text{C}$ , 16 months.

## Manufactured by

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## Customer support and sales

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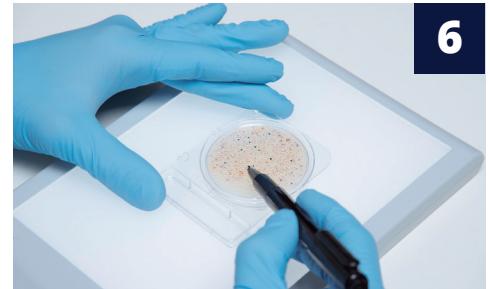
The sample diffuses passively and evenly across the dehydrated media sheet, rehydrating the dry medium into a gel within seconds.



Replace the lid and label the plate.



Turn over the plate (lid down) and incubate for the appropriate time and temperature.



Following incubation, count the number of colored microbial colonies.



## Interpretation

- *Enterobacteriaceae* form red/red-purple colonies 1-2 mm in diameter.
- Although some bacteria other than *Enterobacteriaceae* can also grow and form white and/or yellow colonies, only red/redpurple colonies should be counted.
- Count range 1-300 cfu/plate.



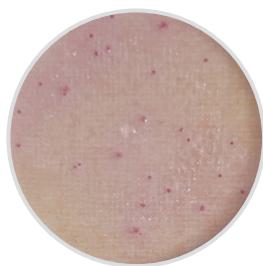
### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = 0

*Enterobacteriaceae* are not present on the plate.



### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = 9

Fermentation of lactose by the growing colonies produces pink colored colonies. Rapid growing *Enterobacteriaceae* alkalize the medium generating a yellow color around the colonies.

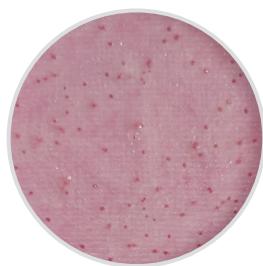


### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = 29

Fermentation of lactose by the growing colonies produces pink colored colonies. Rapid growing *Enterobacteriaceae* alkalize the medium generating a yellow color around the colonies. Some colonies can spread; count only the dark pink spot in the center of the colony.

## Enumeration

Enumeration of colonies can be performed from the front or the back of the Compact Dry plate. Read against a white background with an adequate light source. The grid lines on the back of the plate are useful when high plate counts are present. Colony morphology is best observed on the front of the plate. Colonies can be sampled for further identification by removing the lid and selecting an isolated colony. Use an inoculating loop to transfer to an agar plate or a pipette tip to place into a growth medium. Gently remove a colony taking care not to disturb the surrounding growth medium.



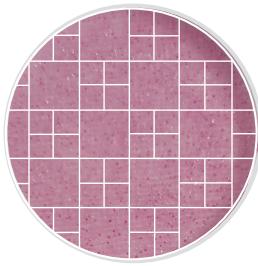
### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = 91

Fermentation of lactose by the growing colonies produces pink colored colonies. Alkalization of the medium is not seen. All colonies present are *Enterobacteriaceae*.



### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = TNTC

The plate is too numerous to count. Pink *Enterobacteriaceae* colonies are present as well as clear colonies with a yellow color of the surrounding medium, which are not included in the *Enterobacteriaceae* count.



### *Enterobacteriaceae* count = TNTC (Approximate count 1,000)

This plate is too numerous to count. The total number of colonies are outside of the countable limit of the plate (1-300 cfu/plate). The count can be estimated using etched gridlines on the back of the plate. Use the average colony count in a few of the large squares (1 cm<sup>2</sup>) and multiply by 20 to obtain the approximate plate count. To obtain an accurate plate count further dilution of the sample is recommended.