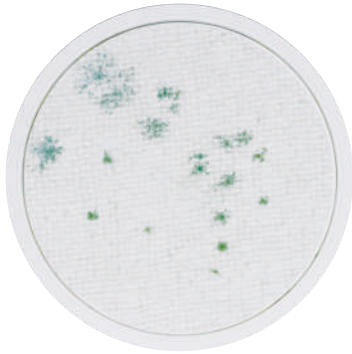




## Compact Dry™ VP

Ready-to-Use Medium for  
*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*



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

*V. cholerae*, *V. parahaemolyticus*, and *V. vulnificus* are three known pathogenic *Vibrio* species with documented cases. *Vibrio* is commonly found in seawater as it can tolerate a high concentration of salt.

Food contaminated with *Vibrio* can have negative health consequences, starting with diarrhea and even leading to death; therefore, it is considered as a release parameter for shellfish and fishery products.

### About the Test

**Incubation time:** 19 ± 1 hours

**Incubation temperature:** 35 ± 2°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:** *V. parahaemolyticus* grows to develop blue/blue-green colonies. *V. vulnificus*, *V. cholerae*, grow to develop pink/magenta colonies.

**Storage and shelf life:** Room temperature, +1°C to +30°C, 18 months.

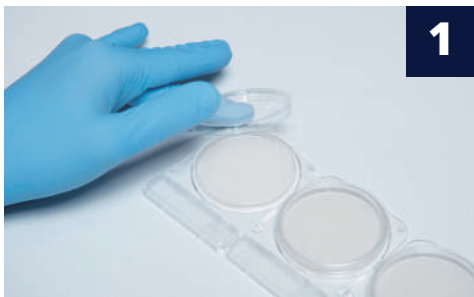
### Manufactured by

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## General Testing Protocol



Remove the lid.



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



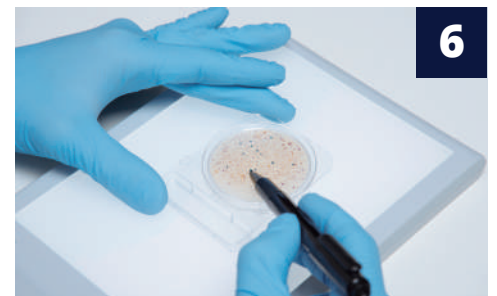
The sample diffuses passively and evenly across the dehydrated media sheet, rehydrating the dry medium into a gel within seconds.



Replace the lid and label the plate.

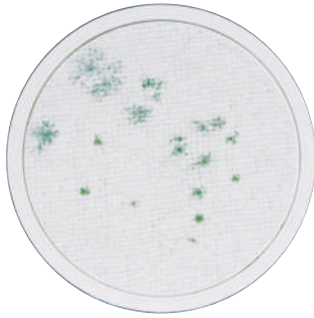


Turn over the plate (lid down) and incubate for the appropriate time and temperature.



Following incubation, count the number of colored microbial colonies.

Interpretation guide on reverse ➤



## Interpretation

- There are different color shades of growth in Compact Dry VP plates.
- *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* generates blue/blue-green colonies. *V. vulnificus*, *V. cholerae*, grow to develop pink/magenta colonies.
- Count range 1–300 cfu/plate.

## 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.



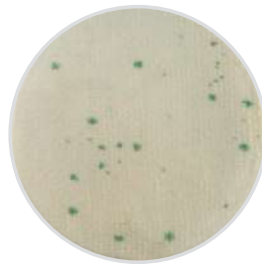
*V. parahaemolyticus*  
count = 0

There is no colony growth on the test plate. Colorless colonies may grow on this plate due to the presence of other species such as *V. alginolyticus*.

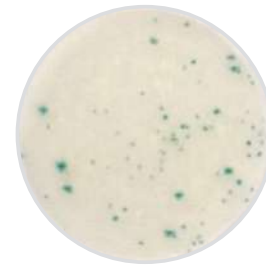


*V. parahaemolyticus*  
count = 18

*Vibrio* colonies can generate diffuse colonies due to the motility of this microorganism.

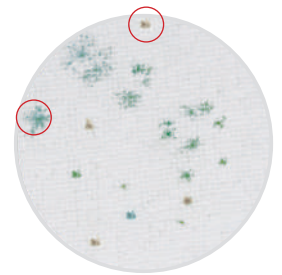


*V. parahaemolyticus*  
count = 34



*V. parahaemolyticus*  
count = 79

This test plate contains an enzyme substrate that allows the generation of blue/blue-green pigments for *V. parahaemolyticus* colonies.



Colony growth can vary by species, with *V. parahaemolyticus* generating blue/blue-green colonies. *V. vulnificus*, *V. cholerae*, develop pink/magenta colonies. **Both types of colonies may be present on the plate.**