



Hy Laboratories Ltd.

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Cat No. PD135 - VIOLET RED BILE AGAR (V.R.B.A)

Product Type: 90mm PETRI DISHES

Intended Use – Violet Red Bile Agar is used for the enumeration of coliforms in food and dairy products in a laboratory setting. Violet Red Bile Agar is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans

Description - The coliform group of bacteria includes aerobic and facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, non-spore forming bacilli. Coliforms ferment lactose and form acid and gas at 35°C within 48 hours. Members of Enterobacteriaceae comprise the majority of the group, but other lactose fermenting organisms may also be included. Procedures to detect, enumerate, and presumptively identify coliforms are used in testing foods and dairy products. One method for performing the presumptive test for coliforms uses Violet Red Bile Agar, (VRBA). If typical coliform colonies appear, they are tested further to confirm their identification as coliforms. Coliform colonies lower the pH of the medium, subsequently causing their colonies to look red (Neutral Red Dye) and to precipitate the bile salts. Lactose fermenters are purple-red, with or without a zone of precipitate around the colonies. Lactose non fermenters are colorless to transparent colonies. Gram-positive cocci are colorless, pinpoint colonies.

Limitations of the Procedure:

1. Due to varying nutritional requirements, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on this medium.
2. VRBA may not be completely inhibitory to Gram-positive organisms and will grow Gram negative bacilli other than members of Enterobacteriaceae. Perform a Gram stain and biochemical tests to identify isolates.

Typical Formulation

Yeast Extract 3.0 g/L
 Enzymatic Digest of Gelatin 7.0 g/L
 Bile Salts 1.5 g/L
 Lactose 10.0 g/L
 Sodium Chloride 5.0 g/L
 Neutral Red 0.03 g/L
 Crystal Violet 0.002 g/L
 Agar 15.0 g/L

Storage: 2-8°C

Final pH: 7.4 ± 0.2 at 25°C

Appearance: clear to slightly hazy and red-purple.

Warning and Precautions - For professional use only. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Do not use Petri dishes if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying, cracking, or other signs of deterioration. Avoid freezing and overheating. The Petri Dishes may be used / inoculated up to the expiration date and incubated for the recommended incubation times. After use and prior to discarding, specimen containers and all contaminated material, including the used culture media and contaminated culture containers, must be sterilized or incinerated by validated procedures. Since the nutritional requirements of organisms vary, some strains may be encountered that fail to grow or grow poorly on this medium.



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Performance Testing Results

GPT: inoculum 10-100 cfu

Inhibitory properties: inoculum 10000 cfu

TEST	ATCC	Incubation Temp.(°C)	Incubation Cond.	Reaction 1		Recovery (%)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	29-31 °C	Aerobic, 24 hours	Pass	Red with slight precipitate around the colonies	70-200
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8739	29-31 °C	Aerobic, 24 hours	Pass	Deep red, red precipitate around colonies	70-200
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	13048	29-31 °C	Aerobic, 24 hours	Pass	Red, slight red precipitate around colonies	70-200
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	27853	29-31 °C	Aerobic, 24 hours	Pass	Colorless, beige	70-200
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	19433	29-31 °C	Aerobic, 24 hours	Inhibited		