General Brochure

40 YEARS OF INNOVATION

SINCE 1979

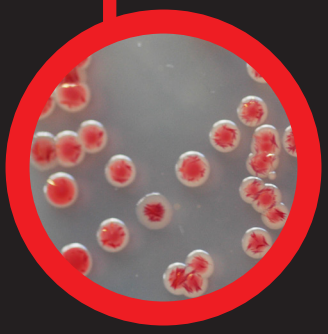
ESBL
KPC
C. difficile

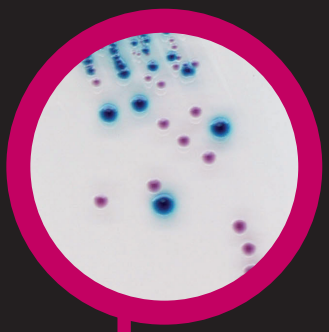
Cost Efficient

E. coli
E. coli O157
B. cereus

Campylobacter
Listeria
Salmonella

Intense Colours





VRE
Pseudomonas
Cronobacter

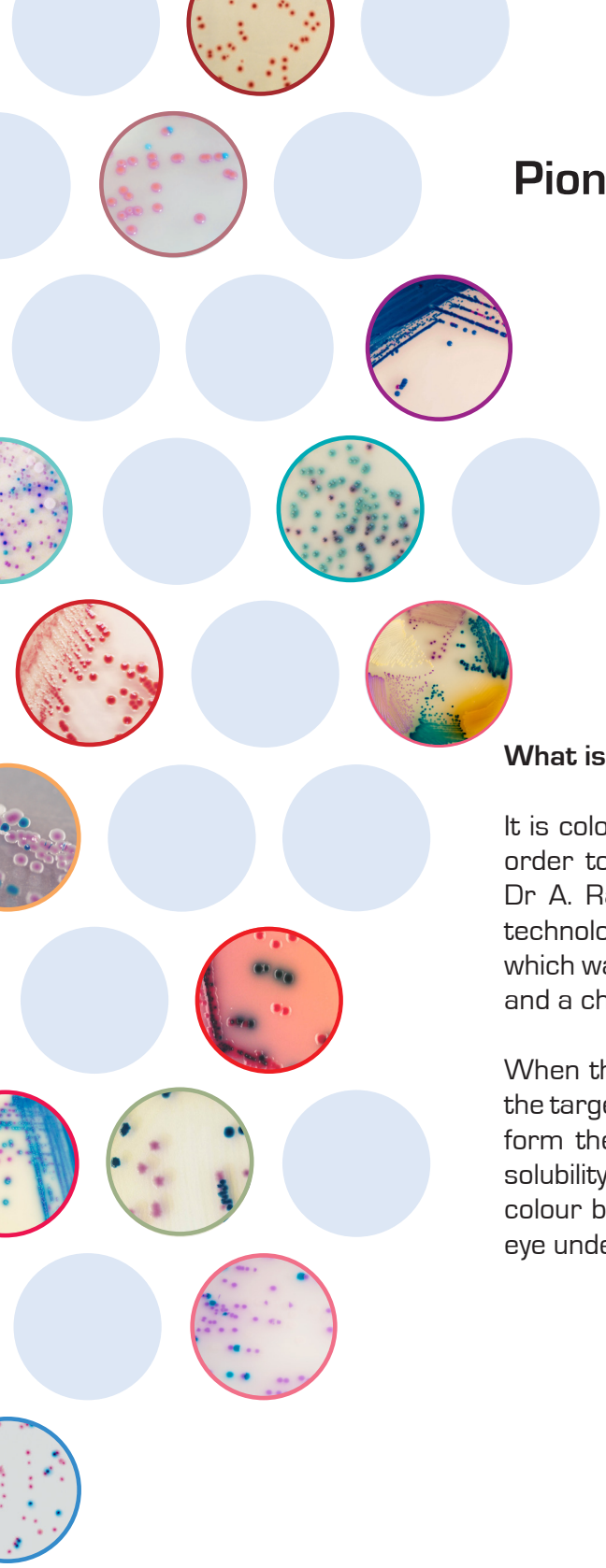
Ready to use Media

S. aureus
MRSA

The Widest Range of Chromogenic Media
For Colourful Microbial Detection

Colorex™

made with the original dehydrated powder CHROMagar™



Pioneer in chromogenic media since 1979!

The first chromogenic culture medium (for detection of *E. coli*) was invented and patented by Dr. A. Rambach in 1979. The introduction of this medium triggered a revolution in microbial diagnosis driven by the introduction of a whole range of media for the detection of key clinical & food borne pathogens.

The use of chromogenic culture media for the detection of bacteria is increasing steadily despite the introduction of other (often molecular biology based) techniques.

What is chromogenic technology applied to culture media?

It is colouring the developing bacterial colonies with distinctive colours in order to allow an easier differentiation of the growing micro-organism. Dr A. Rambach developed and patented the use, in microbiology, of a technology based on a soluble colourless molecule (called chromogen) which was composed of a substrate, targeting a specific enzymatic activity and a chromophore.

When the colourless chromogenic conjugate is cleaved by an enzyme of the target organism, the chromophore is released, and, in its unconjugated form the chromogen exhibits its distinctive colour and, due to reduced solubility forms a precipitate. The result is a very specific & distinctive colour based differentiation, which is clearly distinguishable to the naked eye under normal lighting conditions.

Clinical Microbiology

Colorex™ Candida

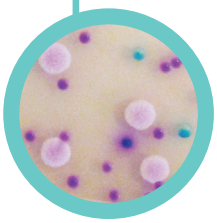


Plate Reading
- *Candida albicans*
  → Green
- *Candida tropicalis*
  → Metallic blue
- *Candida krusei*
  → Pink, fuzzy

For isolation and differentiation of major clinical-significant *Candida* species

99 % Sensitivity/Specificity

Yeasts are increasingly important pathogens, particularly for immuno-depressed people such as the elderly, AIDS victims, etc. Colorex™ Candida will not only allow the growth and detection of yeasts (like traditional Sabouraud Agar) but **will also instantly allow you to differentiate various *Candida* species** solely by the colour of the colony. Colorex™ Candida gives a powerful and easy detection of mixed yeast cultures and in some cases antifungal resistant strains present in the samples may appear even as a minor population.

Colorex™ Orientation

Plate Reading
- *E. coli*
  → Dark pink to reddish
- *Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia*
  → Metallic blue
- *Citrobacter*
  → Metallic blue with red halo
- *Proteus*
  → Brown halo
- *S. aureus*
  → Golden, opaque, small
- *S. saprophyticus*
  → Pink, opaque, small
- *Enterococcus*
  → Turquoise blue

For isolation and differentiation of urinary tract pathogens

99,3 % Sensitivity for *E. coli*

The major target of this medium is the detection of urinary tract pathogens with *E. coli* as red colonies, *Klebsiella* as metallic blue colonies, *P. mirabilis* as clear with brown halo colonies, etc.

However, Colorex™ Orientation has a broader application as a general nutrient agar for the isolation of various microorganisms. For instance, Colorex™ Orientation can be used to differentiate various microorganisms in other infected areas; e.g. scars. Colorex™ Orientation is **useful when supplemented with various antibiotics in detecting increasingly important nosocomial and multiple resistant microorganisms**

Colorex™ Salmonella

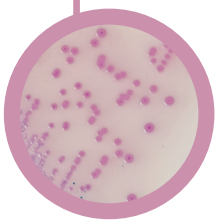


Plate Reading
- *Salmonella* including *S. typhi*
  → Mauve
- Other bacteria
  → Blue, colourless or inhibited

For detection and isolation of *Salmonella*

Sensitivity: 100 %
Specificity: 89 % compared to 78 % with Hektoen Agar

Conventional media for the detection of *Salmonella* by H2S character have very poor specificity resulting in numerous false positives (*Citrobacter, Proteus,* etc.) among the rare, real positive *Salmonella*. The workload for unnecessary examination of suspect colonies is so heavy that real positive *Salmonella* colonies might often be overlooked in routine testing. Because of their poor specificity, conventional media require a tedious examination of at least 10 colonies per suspected sample. On the contrary, Colorex™ Salmonella eliminates most of those false positives and allows technicians to focus on the real contaminated samples.

LIM RambaQUICK™ StrepB + Colorex™ StrepB

+

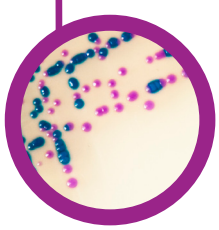


Plate Reading
- Group B *Streptococcus*
  → Mauve
- Other microorganisms
  → Blue, colourless or inhibited

For isolation and differentiation of *Streptococcus agalactiae* (GBS)*

Sensitivity: 92 %/Predictivity: 95 %

Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) has been associated with severe neonatal infections such as septicaemia and meningitis. The detection of vaginal colonisation by GBS in pregnant women is the most effective strategy to prevent neonatal infections.
LIM RambaQUICK™ StrepB Method is a powerful screening tool, which combines a selective enrichment broth with a highly specific and sensitive medium, allowing **detection of GBS (haemolytic as well as non-haemolytic)** while inhibiting the *Enterococci*.

① Enrichment in LIM RambaQUICK™ StrepB broth **for 6-18 h** at 37 °C → ② Plate in **Colorex™ StrepB** 18-24 h at 37 °C

Colorex™ Malassezia

Plate Reading

- *Malassezia furfur*
  → Large, pale pink and wrinkled
- Other *Malassezia* spp. including *M. globosa* & *M. restricta*
  → Mostly pink to purple

For detection of *Malassezia* spp.

Malassezia is a fungus naturally found on the animals and humans skin. On normal healthy skin it does not cause infections, but when the environment of the skin is altered, *Malassezia* species are able to cause several cutaneous diseases as severe dermatitis or otitis. Since members of the genus *Malassezia* share similar morphological and biochemical characteristics, the use of traditional culture media for differentiating them based on phenotypic features is not suitable.
Colorex™ Malassezia was developed with the goal of facilitating not only their detection, but also to improve an algorithm for the differentiation of the most common species.

Colorex™ C.difficile

Plate Reading

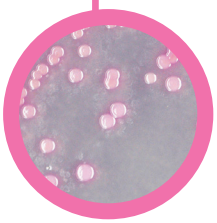
- *C. difficile*
  → Colourless and fluorescent under UV light at 365 nm
- Other bacteria
  → Colourless, non fluorescent or inhibited

For isolation and direct differentiation of *Clostridium difficile**

95,4 % Sensitivity

Clostridium difficile is the leading cause of nosocomial infectious diarrhea in adults, mostly in patients who have both medical care and antibiotic treatment.
Although PCR has become the leading *C. difficile* detection technique, culture is essential for strain typing and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Colorex™ C. difficile is a **new fluorogenic culture medium, extremely sensitive and selective,** especially designed to simplify and speed up (24 h) the culture of *C. difficile*.

1st MRSA chromogenic detection media (2002)



Colorex™ MRSA

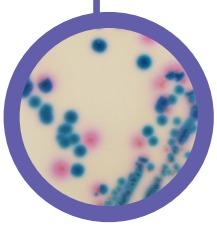
Plate Reading

- Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
  → Rose to mauve
- Methicillin susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*
  → Inhibited
- Other bacteria
  → Blue, colourless or inhibited

For isolation and differentiation of methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) including low level MRSA*

100 % Sensitivity/Specificity

CHROMagar™ introduced a revolution in this field in 2002, with the first chromogenic medium for the detection of methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: Colorex™ MRSA. This medium led to such significant reductions in both the response time and laboratory workload, that it allowed an absolutely necessary wide-scale patient screening.



Colorex™ mSuperCARBA™

Plate Reading

- CPE *E. coli*
  → Dark pink to reddish
- CPE coliforms
  → Metallic blue
- Other Gram negative CPE
  → Colourless
- Other Gram negative non-CPE
  → Blue, colourless or inhibited

For the detection of Gram negative bacteria with a reduced susceptibility to most carbapenem agents*

Since the launch of Colorex™ KPC in 2007, many carbapenemases have spread around the world, being necessary today to address the difficult detection of low level carbapenemases.

Alain Rambach and Patrice Nordmann have joined their efforts to develop a highly sensitive chromogenic medium, Colorex™ mSuperCARBA™, the new generation of chromogenic media that detects a large variety of carbapenemases KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA…with an impressive limit of detection (10 CFU/mL), even for weakly expressed carbapenemases like OXA-48, while maintaining a high level of selectivity.

Failure to rapidly detect antibiotic resistant Gram negative bacteria has contributed to their uncontrolled spread, and sometimes to therapeutic failures. **Added to Colorex™ Orientation, CHROMagar™ has introduced a set of selective supplements specially designed for screening Gram negative bacteria which express different kinds of reduced antibiotic susceptibility.**

Colorex™ KPC

For detection of carbapenem resistant bacteria*

Colorex™ ESBL

For detection of Extended Spectrum ß-Lactamase producing bacteria*

Colorex™ C3G^R

For detection of Gram negative bacteria producing ß-Lactamase*

Colorex™ VRE

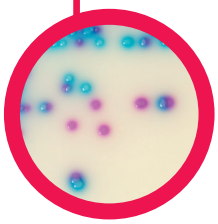


Plate Reading
- VRE. *faecalis* / VRE. *faecium*
  → Pink to mauve
- *E. gallinarum* / *E. casseliflavus*
  → Blue or inhibited
- Other bacteria
  → Inhibited

For detection of Van A/Van B VRE. *faecalis* & VRE. *faecium**

95,5 % Sensitivity/90,4 % Specificity

Acquired vancomycin resistance in *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* has the potential to be transmitted to aggressive pathogens. Their spread can be avoided by laboratory's ability to rapidly detect VRE and implementation of efficient control measures.
The use of Colorex™ VRE media allows vancomycin resistant *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* to be easily detected by colony colour after only **24 hours** of incubation.

Colorex™ Acinetobacter

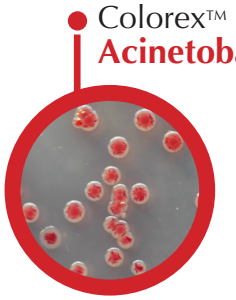


Plate Reading
- *Acinetobacter* spp.
  → Red
- Other bacteria
  → Blue or inhibited

For detection of *Acinetobacter**

94,7 % Sensitivity/91,6 % Specificity

Acinetobacter is an organism with high capacity for survival on environmental surfaces. Its ability to acquire antimicrobial resistance is a cause of increased concern for nosocomial infections. In hospitals, *Acinetobacter baumanii,* for instance, can penetrate the body through open wounds, catheters, and breathing tubes.
Any effective infection control policy should include a faecal surveillance. Colorex™ Acinetobacter is a tool specifically designed to facilitate this step, **by allowing its growth in an intense red colony colour.**

Colorex™ COL-*APSE*

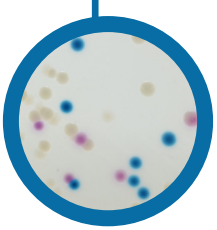


Plate Reading
- Col. R *E. coli*
  → Dark pink to reddish
- Col. R *Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, Serratia*
  → Metallic blue
- Col. R *Pseudomonas*
  → Translucent cream to blue
- Col. R *Acinetobacter*
  → Cream, opaque

For detection of colistin resistant Gram negative bacteria

Colorex™ COL-*APSE* is a sensitive and specific medium for the growth of colistin resistant bacterial pathogens with a lower limit of detection of 10 CFU/mL. This new chromogenic medium may be useful as a primary isolation medium in the surveillance and recovery of colistin resistant bacteria from complex human, veterinary and environmental samples especially those with plasmid mediated MCR-1 or novel mechanisms of polymyxin resistance.

Colorex™ Y.enterocolitica

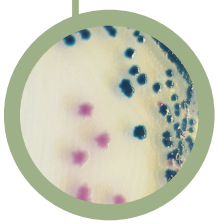


Plate Reading
- Pathogenic *Y. enterocolitica*
  → Mauve
- Non pathogenic *Y. enterocolitica* and other bacteria
  → Inhibited or limited growth or metallic blue colour

For detection and direct differentiation of pathogenic *Yersinia enterocolitica**

Sensitivity: 100 %/Specificity: 99 %

Among the *Yersinia* genus, *Yersinia enterocolitica* is one of the most common food borne pathogens. Traditional culture media, like the CIN agar allow for the growth of both pathogenic and non-pathogenic biotypes with the same aspect, resulting in an important workload on irrelevant isolates (false positives).
With Colorex™ Y.enterocolitica, the pathogenic strains are immediately differentiated from other bacteria by a distinctive colony colour. The laboratory will then concentrate its efforts and resources only on suspect colonies that have a real potential of pathogenicity.

Colorex™ Staph aureus

Plate Reading
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
  → Pink to mauve
- Other bacteria
  → Colourless, blue or inhibited

For isolation and direct differentiation of *Staphylococcus aureus*

95,5 % Sensitivity/99,4 % Specificity

Staphylococcus aureus is a major pathogenic bacterium found in the clinical field and in food industry. Nosocomial infections due to *S. aureus* create an increasing number of problems, so it is essential to accurately and rapidly detect *S. aureus*.
Mannitol fermentation based traditional media lead to many false positives and false negatives. Colorex™ Staph aureus has **unrivalled sensitivity and specificity** for detecting *S. aureus* after 24 hours. This obviates the need for many useless catalase and latex agglutination tests on non-*S. aureus* strains.

Colorex™ STEC

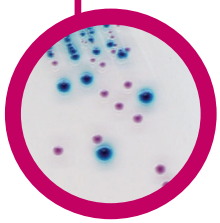


Plate Reading
- Most common Shiga-Toxin *E. coli* serotypes
  → Mauve
- Other *Enterobacteriacae*
  → Colourless, blue or inhibited

For detection of Shiga-Toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC)*

89,1 % Sensitivity/91,4 % Specificity

An increasing and worrisome number of studies show that, non-O157 Shiga-Toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) have been significantly responsible for foodborne poisoning outbreaks.
In many cases, laboratories have limited their search for pathogenic *E. coli* to the common O157 serotype, due to the fact that there were no available selective culture media for non-O157 *E. coli*. Colorex™ STEC is designed to fill this gap: detection, as mauve colonies, of not only the classical STEC O157, but also many other serotypes. It is an excellent tool for a large number of samples screening procedures.

Colorex™ Campylobacter

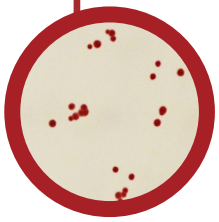


Plate Reading
- *Campylobacter jejuni, coli, lari*
  → Red
- Other bacteria
  → Blue or inhibited

For the detection, differentiation and enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter*

Campylobacter is a major cause of foodborne diarrheal diseases in humans and the most common bacterial cause of gastroenteritis around the world.
With Colorex™ Campylobacter, the detection of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* in red on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional charcoal based agar where numeration is difficult. Other microorganisms will be inhibited, or grow in blue colonies for clear differentiation.

For more information about our products, please refer to our website/Technical Documents.
For US Customers: products marked with a «*» are for Research Use Only in the USA according to FDA regulations

Food Industry

Colorex™ O157

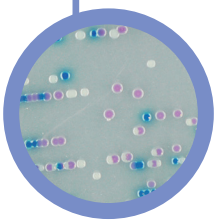


Plate Reading
- *E. coli* O157
→ Mauve
- Other bacteria
→ Steel blue, colourless or inhibited

For the selective isolation and differentiation of *E. coli* O157 in food/clinical samples*

98 % Sensitivity for *E. coli* O157

The conventional medium for detection of *E. coli* O157, Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar, has a poor specificity therefore creating a lot of false positives (*Proteus*, *E. hermanii*, etc.). Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar is also difficult to read since the pathogen gives colourless colonies among red colonies.
Colorex™ O157 is a chromogenic medium with easier detection of ***E. coli* O157 as mauve colonies** among blue and colourless colonies. Selectivity can be increased by adding potassium tellurite to our medium.

Rambach™ Agar

1st commercially available chromogenic media since 1989

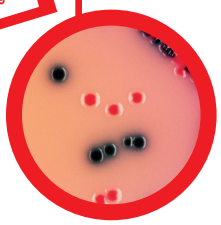


Plate Reading
- *Salmonella*
→ Red
- Many coliforms
→ Blue, violet
- *Proteus*, etc.
→ Colourless

For detection and isolation of *Salmonella* spp. in clinical and food samples

93,7 % Sensitivity

Traditional media for detection of *Salmonella* had a very poor specificity. The workload of unnecessary examinations of suspect colonies was so high that real positive *Salmonella* colonies were often missed in routine testing.
Rambach™ Agar eliminates most false positives.
Since Rambach™ Agar has a very high specificity: **(1) fewer samples are positive and have to be checked and (2) there is no more need to investigate 10 different suspect colonies per sample.**

RambaQUICK™ Salmonella Method

RambaQUICK™ Salmonella + Colorex™ Salmonella Plus

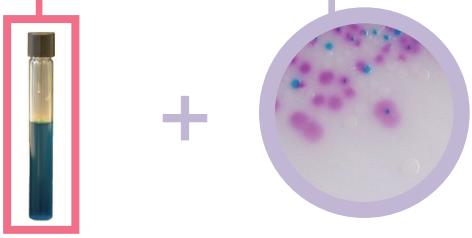
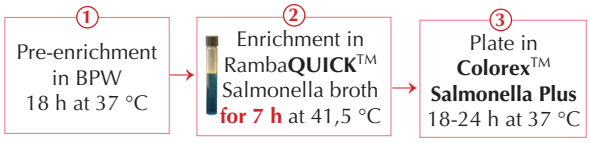


Plate Reading
- *Salmonella*
→ Mauve
- *E. coli*
→ Colourless
- Coliforms
→ Blue

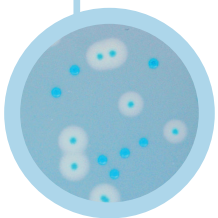
For detection and isolation of *Salmonella* species including lactose positive *Salmonella* in food specimens

99 % Sensitivity[16]

The ISO 6579 for *Salmonella* testing is a direct result of the growing incidence of lactose positive *Salmonella* spp. isolated from cases of food poisoning. Colorex™ Salmonella Plus has been developed to **meet the requirements of ISO 6579** and provides clear, easily visible identification of *Salmonella* spp. including: lactose positive *Salmonella*, *S. typhi* and *S. paratyphi*.

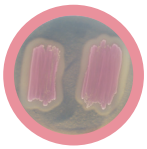


Colorex™ Listeria Method



Isolation Plate Reading
- *L. monocytogenes*
→ Blue diameter less than 3 mm, regular and white halo

+



Confirmation Plate Reading
- *L. monocytogenes*
→ Rose surrounded by a white halo

For detection, differentiation, enumeration and confirmation of *Listeria monocytogenes* from other bacteria in food samples

100 % Sensitivity

Listeria monocytogenes is a pathogenic bacterium which can cause serious food poisoning. Since *L. monocytogenes* and *L. innocua* have similar biochemical properties, they cannot be differentiated on traditional media (Palcam, Oxford).
On Colorex™ Listeria, *L. monocytogenes* colonies have a specific blue colour surrounded by a white opaque halo.
The Colorex™ Listeria method allows **detection of negative samples in only 2 days.** This method requires only a single half Fraser enrichment step and confirmation of positive samples can be performed by picking a suspect colony directly from **Colorex™ Listeria** and transferring it to **Colorex™ Identification Listeria** giving a result the next day.

Food Industry

Colorex™ Vibrio

Plate Reading
- *V. parahaemolyticus*
→ Mauve
- *V. vulnificus/V. cholerae*
→ Green blue to turquoise blue
- *V. alginolyticus*
→ Colourless

For isolation and detection of *V. parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus and V. cholerae*

95 % Specificity

V. parahaemolyticus, *V. vulnificus* and *V. cholerae* are pathogenic bacteria which can cause serious seafood poisoning. For the detection of those bacteria, traditional methods (TCBS) are long, require heavy workload and are not very sensitive.
On the contrary, Colorex™ Vibrio medium helps to easily **differentiate *V. parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus and V. cholerae,* from other *Vibrio* directly at the isolation step** by colony colour with a higher sensitivity than conventional methods.

Colorex™ B.cereus

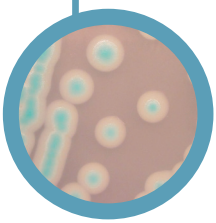


Plate Reading
- *Bacillus cereus* group
→ Blue with white halo
- Other *Bacillus*
→ Blue, colourless, or inhibited
- Gram negative bacteria, yeast and moulds
→ Inhibited

For detection and enumeration of *Bacillus cereus* group

100 % Sensitivity/100 % Specificity

Bacillus cereus food poisoning is frequently associated with ready-to-eat products. The bacterium has been isolated from dried beans and cereals, and from dried foods such as spices, seasoning mixes and potatoes.

On Colorex™ B.cereus, the intense blue coloured colonies surrounded by a halo on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional Mannitol based agar which displays red colonies on pink agar.

Colorex™ C.perfringens

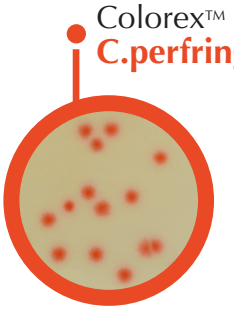


Plate Reading
- *Clostridium perfringens*
→ Orange
- Other bacteria
→ Blue, metallic blue or inhibited

For isolation and direct differentiation of *Clostridium perfringens*

Clostridium perfringens is involved in food poisoning and animals infections. Colorex™ C.perfringens allows the detection and numeration of *Clostridium perfringens* in food and water samples. Specific and selective, this medium detects the *Clostridium perfringens* colonies by an orange coloration. The other microorganisms are blue, metallic blue or inhibited.

Colorex™ C.perfringens can be used with pouring or surface methods, offering the latter a better performance than traditional media like TSC.

Colorex™ Enterobacteria

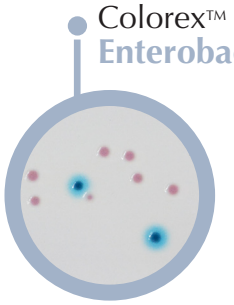


Plate Reading
- *E. coli*
→ Blue with/without blue halo
- Other *Enterobacteriaceae*
→ Pink to red
- *Proteus*
→ Red with swarming
- Other bacteria
→ Inhibited

For detection and enumeration of *Enterobacteriaceae*

The *Enterobacteriaceae* and coliform bacteria within this family represent two of the most common groups of indicator organism used by the food industry. In some countries, depending on regulatory requirements, the food industry has moved towards testing for *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Colorex™ Enterobacteria allows the detection and differentiation by the color of *E. coli* and other *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Colorex™ Mastitis

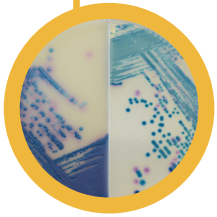


Plate Reading

Colorex™ Mastitis GP
- *S. agalactiae*
→ Blue-green
- *S. uberis*
→ Metallic blue
- *S. aureus*
→ Pink

Colorex™ Mastitis GN
- *Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Citrobacter*
→ Metallic blue (+/- red halo)
- *E. coli*
→ Red

For isolation and differentiation of the main pathogens involded in Mastitis infections

Mastitis causes a reduction in the quantity and quality of milk output, increased veterinary expenses due to excessive use of medications, increased risk of residues in the milk or meat and, consequently, the possibility of damage public health.

Colorex™ Mastitis is a new commercially available tool for the rapid and simple differentiation of the main bacteria involved in Mastitis infections. It is supplied as a kit with two different media, one for the Gram positive bacteria, and the other for the Gram negative bacteria.

Food Industry

Colorex™ Staphylococcus

Plate Reading
- *S. aureus* → Mauve
- Other *Staphylococcus* → Blue to colourless
- Other bacteria → Inhibited

For detection and isolation of *Staphylococcus* spp.

Staphylococci are highly successful at colonizing a variety of environments. They show a remarkable survival persistence even following heavy disinfectant protocols, contributing to their dissemination and challenging eradication.

Colorex™ Staphylococcus is a unique chromogenic medium allowing for the detection and differentiation by the colour of the various Staphyloccoci species, from environmental samples.

Colorex™ Streptococcus

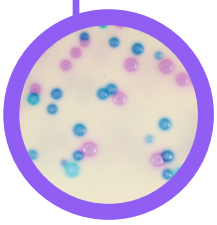


Plate Reading
- *Streptococcus* → Blue
- *Enterococcus* → Mauve
- Other bacteria → Colourless or inhibited

For detection and isolation of *Streptococcus* spp.

In the Mastitis management of milking cow herds it is important to rapidly detect the presence of Streptococci and differentiate between environmental Streps (*S. uberis, S. dysgalactiae*) from contagious pathogens like *S. agalactiae* and Enterococci from faecal origin.

Colorex™ Streptococcus is a useful tool to analyse the Streptococci flora in Mastitis investigations.

For detection of *Cronobacter* spp.

Colorex™ Cronobacter

Plate Reading
- *Cronobacter* spp. → Green to blue
- Other Gram negative → Colourless, clear green, black or yellow
- Gram positive bacteria → Inhibited

For the detection and enumeration of ß-glucuronidase positive *E. coli* in food and animal feeding stuffs

Colorex™ TBX

Plate Reading
- *E. coli* → Blue
- *E. aerogenes* → Colourless
- *E. faecalis* → Inhibited

For detection and enumeration of *E. coli* and other coliforms in water samples

Colorex™ CCA

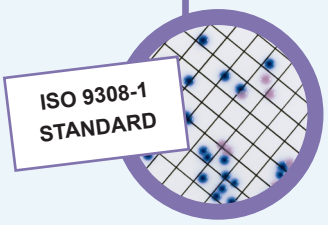


Plate Reading
- *E. coli* → Metallic blue to violet
- Other coliforms → Pink to red
- Other bacteria → Colourless, inhibited

For detection, enumeration and isolation of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Listeria* spp.

Colorex™ AOLA

Plate Reading
- *L. monocytogenes* → Blue with halo
- *L. innocua* → Blue without halo
- *E. faecalis* → Inhibited
- *E. coli* → Inhibited

Water Industry

E. coli is a fecal contamination indicator. The general food standard limits are approximately 50 *E. coli* bacteria per gram, therefore, it is important to detect and enumerate them accurately. Traditional methods for detecting *E. coli* are extremely tedious and usually require heavy workload with tests of many suspect colonies.

For detection and enumeration of *E. coli* in food and water samples

Colorex™ **E.coli**

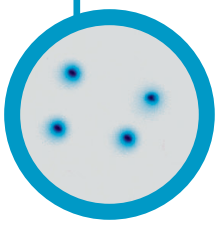


Plate Reading
- *E. coli*
  → Blue
- Other Gram negative bacteria
  → Colourless
- Gram positive bacteria
  → Inhibited

For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of *E. coli* and other coliforms in food or water samples

Colorex™ **ECC**

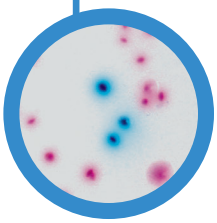


Plate Reading
- *E. coli*
  → Blue
- Other coliforms
  → Mauve
- Other bacteria
  → Colourless or inhibited

Colorex™ **Liquid ECC**

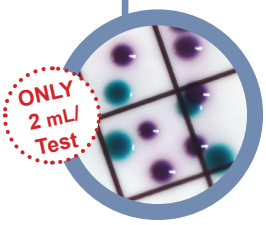


Plate Reading
- *E. coli*
  → Blue
- Other coliform bacteria
  → Purple
- Other Gram negative bacteria
  → Colourless or inhibited

For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of *E. coli* and other coliforms in water samples

This is an innovative chromogenic culture medium to be used in broth form (without agar) within the water filtration technique, to impregnate the pad. **You can take an aliquot to prepare the exact quantity of broth you desire.** Thanks to this flexibility, you get rid of prepared media stock and shelf life management headaches, and are ensured of always working with fresh media.

AquaCHROM™ ECC

Reading
- *E. coli*
  → Blue to blue-green liquid
- Other coliforms
  → Yellow Liquid

Presence/Absence of *E. coli* and coliforms in water samples

Liquid Technique

AquaCHROM™ ECC is a non-agar based medium designed to detect the presence of *E. coli* and other coliforms in 100 mL water samples. Its advantage, compared to other similar commercially available tests, resides in the fact that there is no need of ultra-violet lamp to confirm the presence of *E. coli* in the sample. The novel formulation of AquaCHROM™ ECC uses two different chromogens (instead of the traditional chromogen/fluorogen combination) which enables test results to be **read under normal lighting conditions.** Samples develop a yellow colouration when coliforms are present and a green colouration when *E. coli* is present.

Colorex™ **Pseudomonas**

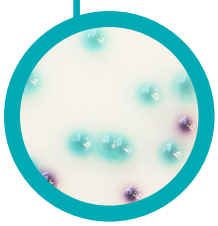
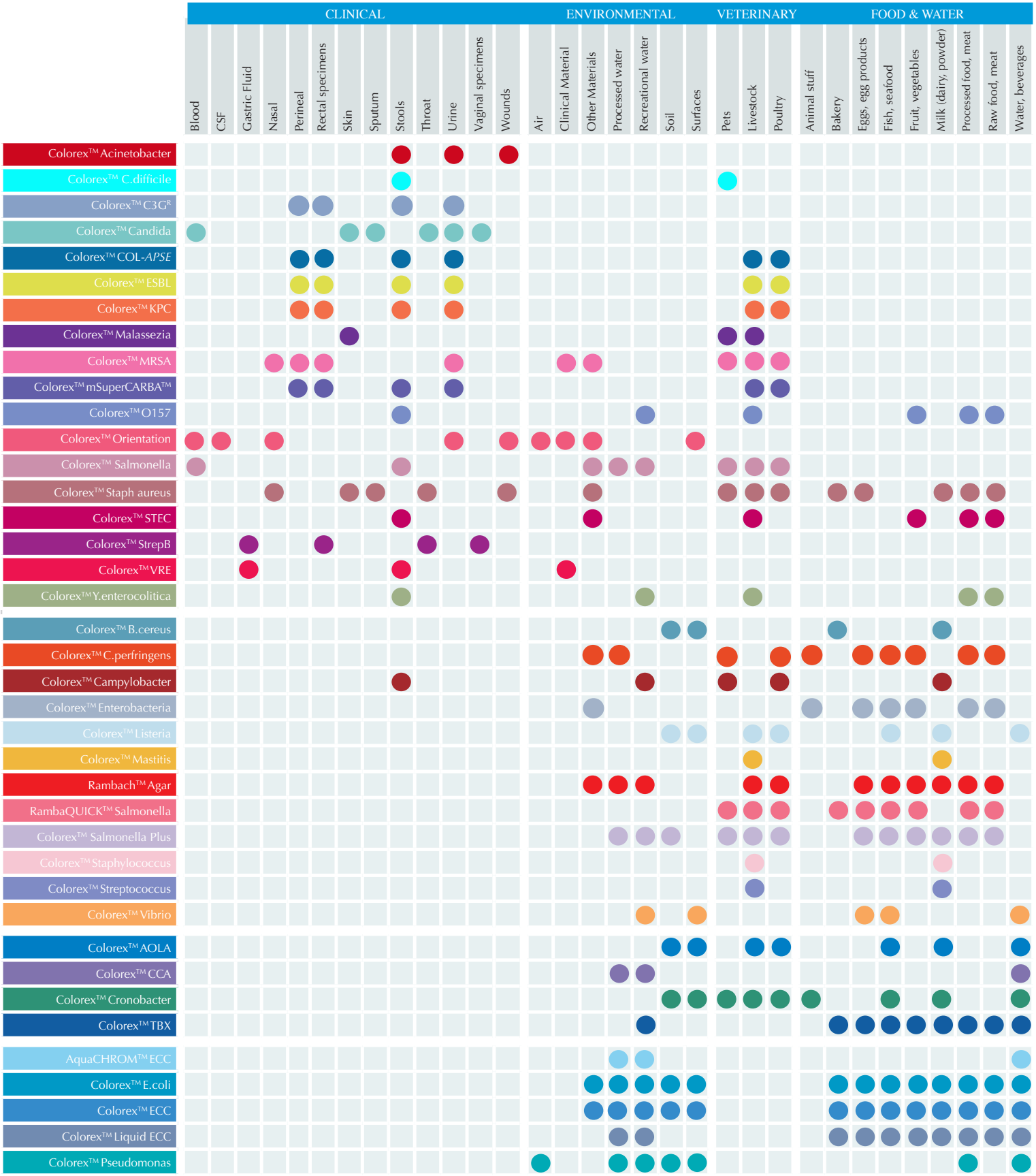


Plate Reading
- *Pseudomonas* including *P. aeruginosa*
  → Blue green
- Other Gram negative
  → Mauve to violet, or inhibited
- Gram positive bacteria
  → Mostly inhibited

For isolation and detection of *Pseudomonas* species

P. aeruginosa is a valid indicator for recreational water disinfection efficacy. This parameter is currently used as a criterion in the regulation of wading and swimming pools. Moreover, *P. aeruginosa* is important not only in terms of its role as an indicator, but also because it is an opportunistic pathogen whose transmission is often associated with water.
Colorex™ Pseudomonas delivers **rapid and clear results** for detection of *Pseudomonas* by virtue of markedly different colony colouring.

Colorex™ Products by sample



5 Reasons to choose Colorex™ Chromogenic Media to bring efficiency to your Microbial Analysis

Fast Results in 18-24 h

Worldwide Recognition

40 years Experience, Specialization and Know-How

Gain Flexibility Using dehydrated media

Intense Chromogenic Colours

Ask your local distributor for more information

29 COL | Version 3.0 Mar-19