YEAST MALT EXTRACT AGAR

INTENDED USE

Remel Yeast Malt Extract Agar is a solid medium recommended for use in qualitative procedures for cultivation and enumeration of yeasts and molds.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Malt media for yeasts and molds have been used for many years. In 1919, Reddish prepared a substitute for beer wort from malt extract.¹ Fullmer and Grimes used a malt agar for studying the growth of yeasts on synthetic media.² Yeast Malt Extract Agar is prepared according to the formulation of Wickerham.^{3,4}

PRINCIPLE

Peptone is a source of carbon, nitrogen, and amino acids. Malt extract supplies nutrients necessary for the growth of fungi. Dextrose is a carbon energy source and yeast extract supplies B-complex vitamins to stimulate the growth of yeasts and molds.

REAGENTS (CLASSICAL FORMULA)*

Dextrose10.0	g
Peptone	g
Malt Extract	g

pH 6.2 ± 0.2 @ 25°C

*Adjusted as required to meet performance standards.

PROCEDURE

- 1. Streak the specimen as soon as possible after it is received in the laboratory.
- 2. For isolation of fungi from potentially contaminated specimens, a selective medium should be inoculated along with a nonselective medium.
- 3. Incubate in ambient air at 25-30°C with increased humidity for up to 7 days.
- 4. Examine for fungal colonies exhibiting typical color and morphology.

QUALITY CONTROL

All lot numbers of Yeast Malt Extract Agar have been tested using the following quality control organisms and have been found to be acceptable. Testing of control organisms should be performed in accordance with established laboratory quality control procedures. If aberrant quality control results are noted, patient results should not be reported.

INCUBATION

Ambient, 72 h @ 25-30°C

Ambient, 72 h @ 25-30°C

Ambient, 72 h @ 25-30°C

CONTROL

Candida albicans ATCC[®] 10231 Cryptococcus neoformans ATCC[®] 34877 Trichophyton mentagrophytes ATCC[®] 9533

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Reddish, G.F. 1919. Abstr. Bacteriol. 3:6.
- 2. Fullmer, E.I. and M. Grimes. 1923. J. Bacteriol. 8:585-588.
- 3. Haley, L.D. and C.S. Callaway. 1978. Laboratory Methods in Medical Mycology. 4th ed. U.S. Dept. of H.H.S and CDC, Atlanta, GA.
- 4. McGinnis, M.R., R.F. D'Amato, and G.A. Land. 1982. Pictorial Handbook of Medically Important Fungi and Aerobic Actinomycetes. Praeger Publishers, New York, N.Y.

Refer to the front of Remel *Technical Manual of Microbiological Media* for **General Information** regarding precautions, product storage and deterioration, specimen collection, storage and transportation, materials required, quality control, and limitations.

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RESULTS Growth

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