

## Vibriostatic Agent 0/129/Disks

355-3872

### DEFINITION

Detection of resistance or sensitivity to 2,4-diamino-6,7-diisopropylteridine, known as Vibriostatic Agent 0/129, can be useful for differentiating certain bacterial species. This test is carried out using disks impregnated with this substance (disks loaded with 0.5 mg).

### PRESENTATION

30 disks x 1 tube

code 355-3872

### STORAGE

- + 2°C to 8°C in a dry place.
- Expiration date and batch number are shown on the package.

### PROTOCOL

Inoculate a Mueller-Hinton medium poured into Petri dishes by flooding, as for an antibiogram (obtaining dense but not entirely confluent colonies). This test can in fact be carried out at the same time as the antibiogram.

After drying for 15 minutes in an autoclave at 37°C, deposit a disk, pressing gently with tweezers to ensure adhesion to the medium. Incubate at 30°C or at 37°C, according to the bacterial species.

### READING AND INTERPRETATION

See the table.

#### N.B.:

1. The test is of no value if a Mueller-Hinton salt 3% NaCl medium is used. The medium at normal tonicity contains enough Na<sup>+</sup> ions to allow the culture of most halophilic *Vibrio*.
2. *Flavobacterium meningosepticum* possesses strains that are sensitive to and strains that are resistant to agent 0/129. For this species the test is a biological marker of epidemiological interest.
3. Some authors note the existence of plasmid-controlled resistance to 0/129 in strains of *Vibrio cholerae* 0:1 resistant to Bactrim and to Trimethoprim.

### QUALITY CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER

Every product manufactured and marketed by Bio-Rad is subject to a quality-assurance procedure at all stages, from the reception of raw materials to the marketing of the end-product. Each batch of finished product undergoes. Quality control and is marketed only if it satisfies the acceptability criteria.

Documentation relative to the production and control of each batch is kept on file.

Table for reading and interpretation

No zone of inhibition around disk <b>RESISTANCE to VIBRIOSTATIC AGENT 0/129</b>	Zone of inhibition around disk Ø =15 mm <b>SENSITIVITY to VIBRIOSTATIC AGENT 0/129</b>
<i>Aeromonas</i>	<i>Vibrio</i> (1), <i>Plesiomonas</i>
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (rare exceptions)	<i>Pasteurella</i> , <i>Actinobacillus</i>
<i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Alcaligenes</i> , <i>Achromobacter</i> <i>Agrobacterium</i> (exceptions) <i>Alteromonas putrefaciens</i> (except for taxon B strains)	
<i>Flavobacterium breve</i> (exceptions) <i>Flavobacterium odoratum</i>	<i>Flavobacterium</i> , group IIb <i>Flavobacterium multivorum</i>
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>Micrococcus</i>

(1) see note n°3

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- **DODINA (1984)** : Centre National de références des *Vibrions*. Bulletin des Anciens Elèves de l'Institut Pasteur, **102**, 35-37.
- **MATSUCHITA S., KUDOH Y.V., OHASHI M. (1984)**: Transferable resistance to Vibriostatic agent 2,4-diamino-6,7-diisopropylpteridine (0/129) in *Vibrio cholerae*, Microbiol. Immunol.: **28**, 1159-1162.