UNKNOWN BACTERIA LAB REPORT CONCLUSION

Microbiology Unknown Lab Report | Microbiology possible to come to an accurate conclusion which Gram positive bacteria was isolated.

Some other commercial applications of B. Upon return and observation, the MSA did not yield a good isolated colony. Firstly, all of the Gram negative unknown possibilities were rods. The black color in the tube indicated a positive result, whereas no color change was considered negative. In microbiology class students are asked at the end of the semester to identify unknown bacteria using all the lab techniques they have learned and practiced throughout the semester. If the medium does not change colors after the addition of the zinc powder then the test is positive for nitrate reduction. In order to do the streak method, an inoculating loop was sterilized with a Bunsen burner and put into the unknown specimen. The fermentation tube contains broth with specific sugar, phenol red, and dye. A negative Urea test removed K. Killing E. Knowing this information helped to cross two bacteria both rods off the unknown list. This deduction was reached with several bits of evidence. Simmons is used to determine if the bacteria produce citrase, an enzyme that breaks down citrate as its source of carbon for metabolism. The Alternative 4 tube was used to inoculate a nutrient agar plate using the quadrant streak technique. Bacteria were among the first life forms on Earth and are present all around from the bottom of the ocean to inside the human body. While out in the community, P. The gram stain showed a result of red, gram negative rods. The last test performed was the Urea test. This was the only test necessary to determine the unknown gram negative bacteria in unknown stock Upon reviewing the identification tables, the deciding biochemical test was the Casein test which tests for the production of the enzyme casease to break down the milk protein casein. The Maltose test showed positive, but the Glycerol test show incorrect results for negative. Here is a sample of a section of the final lab report that must be handed in. Only one Gram Positive bacteria given cannot reduce nitrate, which lead to its identification: E. In this second test zinc powder is added to the medium in order to catalyze the reduction of present nitrate to nitrite. The bacteria that are able to completely lyse RBC will show visible clearing of the agar and is positive for beta hemolysis. This test came back negative, which meant this microbe could not reduce nitrate to nitrite or any other nitrogenous compounds. Firstly, each of the tests in the series ruled out a possible candidate until P. The bacteria stain was Gram negative - with rod shape. For both bacteria, the Gram stain was a necessity in order to determine if the microbe was Gram Positive or Gram Negative. Under the light microscope the colony appeared to be pink and purple color, meaning the culture was still mixed. The agar is a differential test medium that distinguishes bacteria based on their ability to lyse red blood cells.