

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol


ABSTRACT

Phenylethyl alcohol (PEA) agar is a selective medium that supports growth of gram-positive bacteria and inhibits the growth of most gram-negative bacteria. In this protocol, the history, procedure, and interpretation of results of this useful agar medium are discussed in detail.

INTRODUCTION

History

Brewer and Lilley (3) developed a selective medium containing phenylethyl alcohol (PEA) that allowed growth of gram-positive organisms, particularly cocci, while inhibiting most gram-negative bacteria and fungi (4,9).

PEA (benzylcarbinol, $C_6H_5CH_2-CH_2OH$,  CH_2CH_2OH) found in volatile oils

of many flowers such as roses, is colorless and soluble in water. With a boiling point between 219 to 222°C, it can be synthesized by the reduction of ethyl phenylacetate with sodium in absolute alcohol (9). Brewer observed a selective phenomenon when 5 ml of 1:30 PEA in acetone was placed on a pad on a Petri dish lid covering an agar inoculated with various microorganisms. He found that under this situation, gram-negative organisms (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Proteus*) did not grow well while gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) grew abundantly (4).

Lilley and Brewer researched the optimum concentration of PEA for differential inhibition and found it to be 0.25% (9). In this study, PEA was also found to show fungistatic activity. When 16 molds and yeasts were tested, only *Candida albicans* grew on Sabouraud's medium containing 0.25% PEA. In 1986, Sugita et al. reported that isolation of anaerobic gram-positive cocci from marine animals could be done by using a modified Glucose Blood Liver agar with 0.3% PEA (11).

Lilley and Brewer (9) reported that organisms that are grown on basic media containing PEA do not change genetically. Organisms grown on media with PEA show normal growth characteristics when sub cultured on a medium without PEA.

PEA agar with 5% sheep blood is used in microbiology laboratories to inhibit gram-negative bacteria specifically *Proteus* species in specimens containing a mixed bacterial flora (1). Five percent sheep blood is added to the base medium to enhance the growth of anaerobic bacteria. Most gram-positive and gram-negative anaerobes grow on PEA agar medium, especially in mixed culture, and morphology of colonies is similar to that on blood agar plates, however, a longer incubation time is necessary to detect the more slowly growing and pigmented anaerobes (12).

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

Purpose

PEA agar is a selective medium that is used for the isolation of gram-positive *Staphylococcus* species and *Streptococcus* species from clinical specimens or specimens that contain mixtures of bacterial flora (2). Typically PEA agar is used to inhibit the common contaminants such as *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus* species. PEA agar may be prepared with and without 5% sheep blood supplement. PEA agar with 5% sheep blood is used to isolate most gram-positive and gram-negative anaerobes from enteric samples (12). It is used to inhibit facultative gram-negative rods, preventing Enterobacteriaceae from overgrowing the anaerobes, and inhibiting swarming of *Proteus* and *Clostridium septicum*(7,12). PEA agar is used for purulent specimens and when mixed infections are suspected (12).

Table 1: Examples of growth of some gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria on PEA agar.

Gram reaction	Organism	Growth Response	Swarming inhibition
Gram-negative	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Inhibited	N/A
	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	Markedly inhibited	Yes, no spreading
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Partially inhibited	N/A
	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	Inhibited	N/A
	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	Inhibited	N/A
Gram-positive	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Good	N/A
	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Good	N/A
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Good	N/A
	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Partially inhibited	N/A
	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	Good	N/A
	<i>Bacillus sp</i>	Good	N/A
	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	Good	N/A

Theory

PEA agar is a selective medium that permits the growth of gram-positive cocci while inhibiting most gram-negative organisms. PEA acts on gram-negative bacteria by altering their membrane permeability allowing influx of otherwise blocked molecules and allowing leakage of large amounts of cellular potassium that ultimately results in disruption or inhibition of DNA synthesis (7,8,9,10).

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

RECIPE (1,2,6)

Phenylethyl Alcohol (PEA) Agar (6)

Typical Composition (g/liter)

Pancreatic digest of casein	15g
Papaic digest of soybean meal	5g
Sodium Chloride	5g
β -Phenylethyl Alcohol	2.5g
Agar	15g
Distilled water	1.0L

Suspend the first five ingredients in 1 liter of distilled water. Mix thoroughly. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for 1 minute to dissolve completely. Autoclave the medium at 121°C for 15 min at 15 psi. Final pH of the medium should be 7.3 ± 0.2 at 25°C. After sterilization, pour the melted medium into sterilized petri plates (approximately 20-30 ml per plate) and let it solidify before use. Prepared medium is clear to slightly hazy and pale yellow. Prepared plates can be stored in the refrigerator (up to 4 weeks) before use. Allow the medium to come to room temperature before inoculation.

Phenylethyl Alcohol (PEA) Agar with 5% Sheep Blood (1,2,6)

Typical Composition (g/liter)

Pancreatic digest of casein	15g
Papaic digest of soybean meal	5g
Sodium Chloride	5g
β -Phenylethyl Alcohol	2.5g
Sterile Defibrinated sheep blood	50ml
Agar	15g
Distilled water	1.0 L

Suspend all the ingredients except sheep blood in 1 liter of distilled water and mix thoroughly. Heat with frequent agitation and boil for 1 minute to dissolve completely. Autoclave the medium at 121°C for 15 min at 15 psi. Final pH of the medium should be 7.3 ± 0.2 at 25°C. Cool to 45°C and add 5% sterile defibrinated blood and mix well. Quickly pour the melted medium into sterilized petri plates (approximately 20-30 ml per plate) and let it solidify before use. Prepared medium appears firm, opaque, and red in color. Prepared plates could be stored in the refrigerator (up to one week) before use. Allow the medium to come to room temperature before inoculation.

PEA agar medium is also commercially available as pre-mixed powder from biological supply companies. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed to prepare the

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

plates. This media can also be purchased as pre-made agar plates from biological supply companies.

PROTOCOL (1,2,6)

Inoculation: Aseptically transfer potentially mixed cultures onto the surface of the agar using a four-way streaking technique. Depending on the objectives of the study, either a confluent growth or a four-way streaking technique can be used.

Incubation: Incubate plates for 24 to 48 hours at $35\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ in an appropriate atmosphere. PEA Blood agar plates can be incubated under aerobic, anaerobic, and 5% CO_2 atmosphere based on the type of specimens/microorganisms being studied. Incubation in high CO_2 atmosphere allows the detection of bacteria which require an increased CO_2 concentration and also results in better growth of almost all of the other pathogens (5).

Interpretation of results: After proper incubation, growth of isolated or a group of colonies may be observed. Gram-positive bacteria demonstrate good growth (Figures 1c and 2c) while most gram-negative bacteria do not grow or are partially inhibited (Figures 1b and 2b).

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

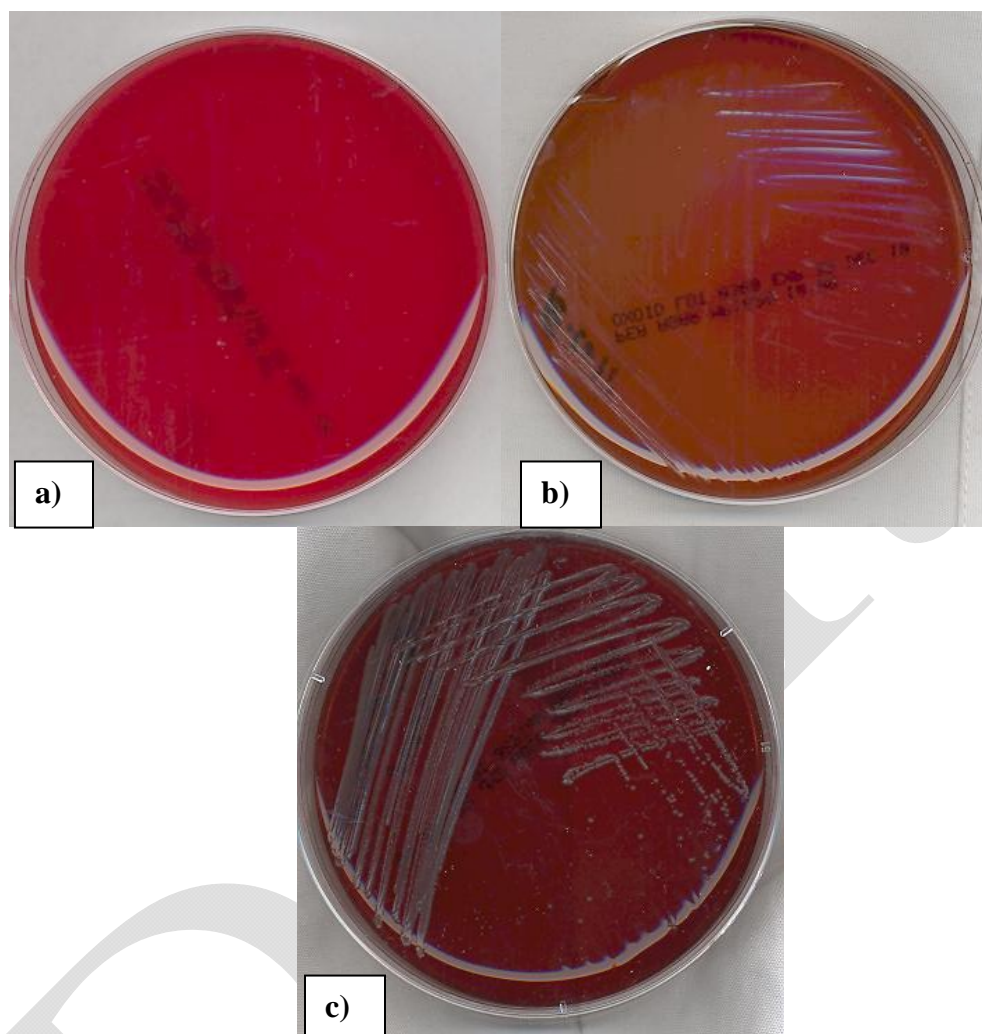


Figure 1: PEA agar plates with 5% Sheep Blood; a) an uninoculated PEA agar plate with 5% Sheep Blood; b) PEA agar plate with 5% Sheep Blood inoculated with *Escherichia coli*, a gram-negative bacterium, incubated under 5% CO₂ for 48 hr at 35±2°C (growth inhibited); c) PEA agar plate with 5% Sheep Blood inoculated with *Staphylococcus aureus*, a gram-positive bacterium, incubated under 5% CO₂ for 48 hr at 35±2°C (growth exhibited).

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

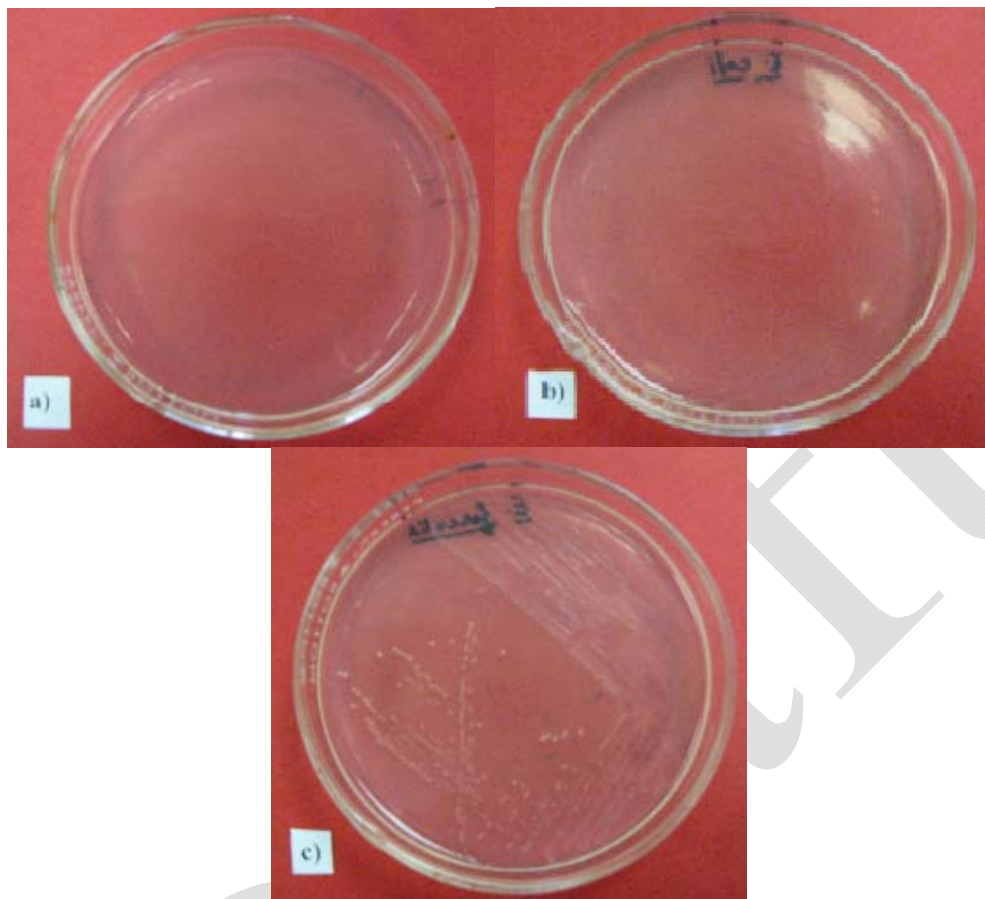


Figure 2: PEA agar plates; a) an uninoculated PEA agar plate; b) PEA agar plate inoculated with *Escherichia coli*, a gram-negative bacterium, incubated under aerobic conditions for 48 hr at $35\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (growth inhibited); c) PEA agar plate with *Enterococcus faecalis*, a gram-positive bacterium, incubated under aerobic conditions for 48 hr at $35\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (growth exhibited).

SAFETY

The ASM advocates that students must successfully demonstrate the ability to explain and practice safe laboratory techniques. For more information, visit the [ASM Curriculum Recommendations: Introductory Course in Microbiology](#) and read the section on laboratory safety.

Three additional articles provide important information:

[Biosafety Levels-What We Need to Know About Them in Teaching Labs](#) by Christina Thompson (2004)

Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

[Update of Biosafety Level Designations](#) by Erica Suchman (2004)

[Safety Recommendations from the Concurrent Sessions on Safety in the Microbiology Teaching Laboratory at the Undergraduate Microbiology Education Conference 2003](#) by Jackie Laxon (2003)

COMMENTS AND TIPS

1. PEA agar with 5% sheep blood should not be used for determination of hemolytic reactions as irregular patterns may be observed (1,2,6). Organisms should be subcultured onto Tryptic Soy Agar with 5% sheep blood to examine hemolysis.
2. Some gram-positive cocci may be slightly inhibited by PEA and many require incubation up to 48 hours for sufficient growth to be visible (2).
3. Due to nutritional variation, some strains may be encountered that grow poorly or fail to grow on PEA agar medium.
4. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (a gram-negative bacterium) is not inhibited on this medium (2,5).

REFERENCES

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Phenylethyl Alcohol Agar Protocol

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