Designing and Evaluation of Skin Extract Agar for Isolation of Microflora from Raw Buffalo Hide

SHORT COMMUNICATION

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Abstract
Present study was aimed to design nutrient medium most suitable for isolation and enumeration of microbial flora associated with raw buffalo hide. Skin extract agar (SEA) was designed and standardized on the basis of its chemical analysis. SEA and nutrient medium supplemented with skin extract was inoculated with buffalo hide wash. Total viable count as well as diversity of microbial colonies were enumerated on SEA as well as on nutrient agar and standard plate count agar both supplemented with skin extract (1% w/v). Bacterial strains forming diverse types of colonies on the media were identified on the basis of their 16S rRNA gene sequences. The SEA was found to yield higher number of bacteria and to support growth of Acinetobacter, Exiguobacterium and Stenotrophomonas which otherwise difficult to selectively isolate from buffalo hide using nutrient agar and standard plate count agar. Diversity of microbial colonies formed on SEA was significantly higher than that observed on nutrient agar or standard plate count agar. Feasibility of utilizing SEA as a microbiological medium for isolation and identification of microflora from raw buffalo hide was successfully demonstrated. Use of skin extract medium can maximize recovery of taxonomically distinct bacteria from raw buffalo hide. This basic study, with proper manipulations could lead to development of product for enumeration and isolation of bacteria from buffalo hides especially cattle pathogens related to skin diseases.

Keywords: Skin extract; Microbiological media; Hide microflora; Raw buffalo hide

INTRODUCTION

Selection of nutrient media plays a key role in accessing this microbial diversity through culture based approach. Although, the culture medium design is ideally based on a sound understanding of microbial metabolism and physiology, composition of various media components is not always clear, especially in case of undefined medium. In past, specialized microbiological media were prepared using cattle whole blood as a protein substrate for cultivation of infectious bacteria from clinical samples (Zhuhrenko et al., 1993). Fish waste i.e. Shrimp head and hulls were used for preparation of microbiological media by (Stephens et al., 1976). Sangali and Brandelli (2000) used medium supplemented with feather meal as only source for nitrogen in order to isolate keratinolytic microorganisms. Conventionally Beef extract and beef are used to prepare infusion media for microbial examination of butter. However, Blood agar has been the choice for isolation and identification of fastidious organisms (Difco manual, 1984). Differential medium for the isolation of Cronobacter spp. was developed by Kim and Rhee (2011).

The goal of any culture medium is simply to provide an environment where the nutritional needs of the microbe are met and the microbe will multiply. This means providing a source of carbon, nitrogen and electrons, a means for the microbe to generate energy and finally any specific growth factors that the microbe may require (Wink, 1992). Since Buffalo hide consists of high amount of protein (33%), fat (2%), mineral (0.5%) and other including pigment (0.5%) (Sharphouse, 1983), it can be a rich source of nitrogen (amino acids), carbon, energy, as well as many macro- and micronutrients.

Outermost covering of an animal (Hide) harbors diverse microbes affecting leather quality (Shede et al., 2008) as well as transfer to carcasses involving health problems in humans (Bell, 1997). Raw hide which is a protein rich outer flayed covering of large animals is used mainly for the manufacture of leather. After flaying, the hide must be preserved, so that its leather potential is retained or protected against the action of microorganisms. Microorganisms, especially bacteria present on the hide play an important role in causing deterioration of the hide when preserved at ambient temperature (Sharphouse, 1983). In order to know the bacterial...
dissolved in leather.

Preparation of Skin Extract

Fresh raw buffalo hide was collected from slaughter house and chopped into small pieces. These pieces were suspended in distilled water at concentration of 5%, 10% and 25% w/v. Skin extract was prepared by two methods i.e. autoclaving (121°C for 20min) and boiling (20 min) skin pieces. The extract was then filtered through muslin cloth to remove solid part and measured for yield. The experiment was run in duplicate and the values in the Table 1 are average of two.

Chemical Analysis of Skin Extract

Skin extracts were analyzed for their chemical composition viz. carbon, pH and protein content. pH of the skin extract was determined using pH meter. Protein content of skin extract medium along with other conventional media was determined by burette method (Clark, 1964). Carbon content in the medium was analyzed using total organic carbon analyzer (ANA TOC series II, SGE Australia). Sample was acidified with perchloric acid to pH 3.5 in order to remove inorganic carbon from it. Titanium dioxide, used as a catalyst, in presence of ultraviolet rays reacts with organic carbon and release carbon dioxide which is then detected by Non Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) Detector. Results were analyzed using reactive™ software and expressed in g %. The analysis was carried out in duplicate and the average values are detailed in Table 2.

Microbiological Evaluation of Skin Extract

Skin extract was evaluated for its suitability in supporting growth of microorganisms from raw buffalo hide. Skin extract was compared with two commercially available media i.e. Nutrient agar (NA) and Standard Plate count agar (SPC). Effect of supplementation of skin extract with these media was also studied.

Nutrient broth contains Peptone (0.5%) and beef extract (0.3%) which contributes to total protein available for growth of microbes. Hence skin extract was diluted and incorporated in the medium at 1% concentration of protein in NA and SPC. For preparation of skin extract agar (SEA), the extract was diluted to have 1% concentration of protein, pH was checked and adjusted to 7.0 and solidified with 1.8% agar powder.

Sampling for Bacterial Isolation

Raw buffalo hide was collected from Pune Municipal Corporation slaughter house immediately after flaying the slaughtered animal and transported to the laboratory in ice bucket maintaining the temperature ~2-4°C. Hide was cut into pieces of 2.5 x 2.5 cm size and individual hide piece was suspended in 100 ml sterile saline and incubated on rotary shaker (150 rpm) at ambient temperature for 3 hours. The suspension was 10 fold serially diluted and used for determination of Total viable count (TVC) using spread plate technique. Standard plate count (SPC) agar and Nutrient agar (NA) were used as standard media along with supplemented media i.e. Nutrient agar (NA) and Standard plate count agar (SPC). Effect of supplementation of skin extract with these media was also studied.

Isolation and Identification of Bacteria

Morphologically distinct colonies were isolated from respective medium. These Isolates were grouped on the basis of their morphological and biochemical characters. Identification of selected isolates was carried out by 16S ribosomal RNA gene sequencing. DNA of the isolates was extracted and purified using standard phenol-chloroform extraction procedures. 16S rRNA genes were amplified from the total extracted DNA by PCR using

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universal primers FDD2 (5’ccggatccgctcgacagagtttgatcitggctcag3’) and RPP2 (5’ccaagctttctagacggitaccttgttacgactt3’). The PCR reaction mixture contained 0.2M each dNTP, 4 pm each primer, 200ng template and 0.33U Taq DNA polymerase (Bangalore Genei, India) with a reaction buffer (1X) supplied by the manufacturer in a total volume of 20 μl. PCR was performed with an initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 minutes, thirty cycles of one minute at 94°C, one minute at 62°C and one minute at 72°C, followed by a final 20 minute extension at 72°C. PCR products were purified by PEG-NaCl method. Approximately 100ng purified PCR product was used for sequencing PCR using Big Dye® Terminator sequencing kit from Applied Biosystems. Sequencing was carried out on 3100 AVANT automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, USA). The 16S rDNA sequences have been submitted to Genebank databases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration of skin piece in distilled water (w/v)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Protein content (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Autoclaved</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Chemical analysis of media**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>pH of media after autoclaving</th>
<th>Protein (g %)</th>
<th>Total organic carbon content (g %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin extract 5%</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.617</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin extract 10%</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.544</td>
<td>13.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Extract 25 %</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.931</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrient Broth</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0.3368</td>
<td>13.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard plate count broth</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.3393</td>
<td>17.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Skin Extract Standardization**

During standardization of protocol for skin extract preparation, two methods along with three different concentrations of skin pieces (w/v) were tested. Yield of extract obtained after filtration and protein content was higher and pH was constant in case of extract prepared by autoclaving (Table 1).

It was observed that autoclaving of skin released more amount of protein as compared to boiling. Skin extract with 25% skin released highest possible protein from skin compared to lower concentrations. Hence method to autoclave skin pieces at 25% w/v concentration was used to prepare SEA for further studies.

**Chemical Analysis of Media**

Values for pH of standard media varied from 6.3 to 7.5. It was found that values for SEA along with supplemented media lies in the same range. Cattle blood hydrolysate shows presence of 14% total protein which was used for isolation of infectious bacteria (Zhurbenko et al., 1993), whereas values obtained in case of skin extract at 25% w/v concentration shows 16 % of protein. Protein content even at 5% w/v skin extract showed higher protein content than that of standard media. Skin extract (25%) without agar showed TOC comparable with that of Nutrient broth and SPC broth (Table 2).

**Skin Extract for Microbial Growth**
Enumeration of bacterial flora associated with buffalo hide using skin extract agar as well as NA and SPC revealed that the TVC obtained on SEA was comparable with commercially available media. In case of sample BSC there was increase in TVC on skin extract agar as compared to NA and SPC. Although TVC differs on different media in respective sample, the difference is not more than 10 fold (Figure 1). These variations may depend on type of bacteria present on hide since their nutritional requirement plays an important role in utilizing specific medium for their growth.

![Graph showing Total Viable Count (TVC) of bacteria on different media](image)

In all 65 isolates showing distinct morphological characters were isolated from two skin samples using different media (Table 3). The identification of isolates along with their respective Gene bank accession numbers are described in Table 4.

Identification of bacterial isolates revealed presence of in all eight genera on raw buffalo hide. Standard media showed presence of three genera, supplemented media showed four genera while SEA supported growth of six genera.

It was interesting to note that higher number of organisms could be obtained using skin extract agar than that of standard medium used for isolation. During qualitative study of micro flora, isolates from skin extract agar showed higher degree of diversity as compared to Nutrient agar and SPC. Thus skin extract would favor growth of some bacterial genera like Acinetobacter, Escherichia and Stenotrophomonas different from those growing on NA or SPC. Exiguobacterium and Micrococcus are also different genera isolated from media supplemented with skin extract than standard media used alone.

<p>| Table 3: Morphologically distinct isolates from different media |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| <strong>Media and Number of Morphologically distinct colonies</strong> |          |                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEA</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA + SE</th>
<th>SPC</th>
<th>SPC + SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEA: Skin Extract Agar; NA: Nutrient Agar; SPC: Standard Plate Count Agar; SE: Skin extract

- **Table 4**: Bacterial genera isolated using different media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacterial genus</th>
<th>NA and SPC</th>
<th>NA and SPC with SEA supplement</th>
<th>SEA</th>
<th>Gene bank accession numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>DQ536508,DQ536509,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DQ518614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>DQ518597, DQ518613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigella</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>DQ518598, DQ518591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acinetobacter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>DQ518593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenotrophomonas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>DQ518596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>DQ518594, DQ517912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroccocus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DQ518592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA: Nutrient Agar; SPC: Standard Plate Count Agar; SEA: Skin Extract Agar

The skin Extract may contain some unidentified components which favor growth of some bacterial genera on the same medium. Although the genera obtained using skin extract agar can grow on standard media when grown singly, but our results indicate that skin extract allows growth of maximum number of diverse bacterial genera from a given sample. Use of Skin extract and its supplementation minimizes the chances of elimination of some bacterial genera (Acinetobacter, Exiguobacterium and Stenotrophomonas) from total diversity. Ali et al., (2012) showed through their research that the efficiency of isolation of microbes (Pathogens from Onion) can be increased with the use of components from its ecological niche (Onion). Although Luria broth can support the growth of onion pathogens but Onion extract medium (OEM) gives higher plating efficiency. Similar way results obtained in the present study supports that skin extract could definitely help in maximizing recovery of taxonomically distinct bacteria from raw buffalo hide. The SEA would also be a cheap...
nutrient medium as compared to NA or SPC agar (Rs.7.148 / 100ml SPC Agar, Rs.7.09 for 100ml NA and Rs.2.13 for 100ml Skin Extract Agar).

Number of researchers have reported that media prepared from components of ecological niche could be of great importance for isolations as it provides a necessary growth factors e.g. cattle blood for infectious organisms (Zhurbenko et al.1993), fish peptone for fish pathogens (Subbannayya and Udayalaxmi, 2005) addition of salt to isolate microbes from brine solution (Kallenberger 1984). Recently Ali et al. (2012) also reported the semi-selective medium called as Onion Extract Medium (OEM) for rapid isolation of pathogenic strains related to onion. Thus present study also confirms the ability of skin extract to isolate bacteria associated with skin and probable pathogenic strains from the skin. Thus, it is possible to use skin extract agar as a complete medium or enrichment component for isolation and study of cattle pathogens particularly related to skin diseases. With proper manipulations in the process it could also possible to increase nutrient recovery from skin and product can be developed to high grade product for microbiological study.

CONCLUSION
We have demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing skin extract as a microbiological medium for the enumeration and isolation of bacteria from raw buffalo hide.

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REFERENCES


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