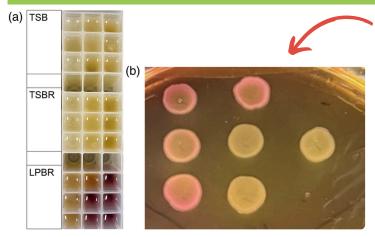


RESEARCH SUMMARIES

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A MODIFIED MOST PROBABLE NUMBER (MPN) METHOD FOR ENUMERATING RIFAMPICIN-RESISTANT ESCHERICHIA COLI IN AGRICULTURAL, FOOD, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES



MPN results generated from the three broths showed no significant differences (p = 0.45). The results consistently demonstrated high comparability of LPBR and TSBR/MACR MPN methods in fresh produce samples.

LPBR exhibited a significant advantage over the TSBR-P MPN assay: it specifically enriched *E. coli* TVS353 over other background microflora, and the color change enabled direct visualization of the results, all in the same growth step.

	0.1% PW	Sterile coil suspension	Non-sterile soil suspension	Inoculated in spinach leaf wash water	Inoculated on spinach leaf and extracted
TSB-P	4.17 ± 0.71 ^a	8.78 ± 1.52 ^a	9.03 ± 3.22 ^a	25.20 ± 5.28 ^a	34.74 ± 11.58 ^a
TSBR- P	14.42 ± 5.97 ^a	12.92 ± 6.11 ^a	4.13 ± 1.01 ^a	56.95 ± 16.36 ^a	41.99 ± 14.00 ^a
LPBR-	5.33 ± 0.96 ^a	10.08 ± 2.70^{a}	5.3 ± 1.20 ^a	34.83 ± 12.31 ^a	34.43 ± 14.48 ^a

Note: TSB-P: samples enriched in TSB and then confirmed by MACR plating; TSBR-P: samples enriched in TSBR and then confirmed by MACR plating; LPBR-B: samples enriched in LPBR and directly obtained results based on broth color change. Values are expressed as mean values ± standard error of the mean. Means with different letters within the same column are significantly different (p < 0.05).



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Development and evaluation of a modified most probable number (MPN) method for enumerating rifampicin-resistant *Escherichia coli* in agricultural, food, and environmental samples. *Journal of Food Safety*, 44(3), e13127. https://doi.org/10.1111/jfs.13127

