

***Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain 14028s (Serovar Typhimurium)**

Catalog No. NR-12154

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Salmonella*

Species: *Salmonella enterica*

Subspecies: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*^{1,2}

Serogroup: B

Serovar: Typhimurium

Strain: 14028s

Original Source: *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica*, strain 14028s was originally known as strain 14028. A variant of the original strain with a rough colony morphology was designated 14028r and the original smooth strain was renamed 14028s. Strain 14028 is a descendent of strain CDC 6516-60 which was isolated from pools of hearts and livers of 4-week-old chickens.³

Comments: The complete genome (GenBank: [CP001363.1](#)) and plasmid (GenBank: [CP001362.1](#)) sequences are available. Additional information regarding NR-12154 is available at the [Resource Center for Biodefense Proteomics Research \(BPRC\)](#).

S. enterica are Gram-negative, rod-shaped, flagellated bacteria. The species is divided into six subspecies (I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, VI) where only subspecies I, subsp. *enterica*, is considered of clinical relevance. Salmonellosis (non-typhoidal), due to the greater than 1500 serovars of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, is one of the most common food-borne diseases with an estimated two million cases that occur in the United States every year.⁴ Pathogenicity results from a variety of virulence factors found in plasmids, prophages, and five pathogenicity islands which allow these organisms to colonize and infect host organisms.^{5,6}

S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium (formerly *Salmonella typhimurium*) is a major cause of gastroenteritis. These bacteria are host generalists that occur in humans and many other mammals. Septic shock resulting in part from lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is a primary complication associated with serovar Typhimurium infection.⁷ Due to its similarity to the clinical and pathological effects in humans, calves are currently used as an animal model for human enterocolitis caused by this serotype.⁸ Additionally, this serovar causes typhoid-like disease in mice and is used as a mouse model of human typhoid fever.³

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X Luria-Bertani (LB) broth with 1% (w/v) Bacto-tryptone, 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract and 1% (w/v) NaCl supplemented with 10% glycerol.

Note: If homogeneity is required for your intended use, please purify prior to initiating work.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-12154 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -60°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:

Media:

Depositor recommended media: Luria-Bertani (LB) broth/agar with supplements [1% (w/v) Bacto-tryptone, 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract and 1% (w/v) NaCl]

Alternative mediums: Tryptic Soy broth or Nutrient broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Nutrient agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
3. Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
4. Incubate the tubes, slants or plates at 37°C for 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain 14028s (Serovar Typhimurium), NR-12154."

Biosafety Level: 2

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbli5/index.htm.

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References:

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