Leptospira fainei, Strain BUT 6T (Serovar Hurstbridge)

Catalog No. NR-22252

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
Rudy A. Hartskeerl, Ph.D., Leptospirosis Research Center, KIT Biomedical Research, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Leptospiraceae, Leptospira*
Species: *Leptospira fainei*
Serovar: Hurstbridge
Strain: BUT 6T (also known as BUT 6^T and BUT 6)[1-4]
Original Source: *Leptospira fainei* (*L. fainei*), strain BUT 6T (serovar Hurstbridge) was isolated in 1994 from the uteri and kidney of a female pig in New South Wales, Australia.[1,2,5]
Comments: Strain BUT 6T was deposited to BEI Resources as the type strain for the species and the reference strain for serovar Hurstbridge. It is part of the *Leptospira* Genome Project at the J. Craig Ventor Institute's Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases (GSCID). The whole genome shotgun sequence of *L. fainei*, strain BUT 6T is available (GenBank: AKWZ00000000).

The genus *Leptospira* consists of thirteen pathogenic species, that cause the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis, and six free-living saprophytic species found in water and soil that do not infect animal hosts.[6,7] Leptospires are thin, motile, slow-growing obligate aerobe spirochetes with distinctive hooked ends and two axial flagella that causes the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis.[6,7]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison Medium supplemented with 2.5% DMSO.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-22252 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:
Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison (EMJH) semisolid agar (0.15%) (ATCC® medium 2653) or equivalent

Incubation:
Temperature: 30°C
Atmosphere: Aerobic
Propagation:
1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube or jar of semisolid agar.
3. Incubate the tube or jar at 30°C for 7 to 18 days until an opaque disk of growth is visible several millimeters below the surface of the medium (Dinger's disk).

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Leptospira fainei*, Strain BUT 6T (Serovar Hurstbridge), NR-22252."

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/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

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2. Arzouni, J. P., et al. "Human Infection Caused by *Leptospira fainei*." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 8 (2002): 865-868. PubMed: 12141977.
3. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/167230
4. Vinetz, J. M. and K. Nelson. "*Leptospira* Genomics and Human Health." J. Craig Ventor Institute's Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases. (2010) <http://gsc.jcvi.org/projects/gsc/leptospira/index.shtml>
5. Hartskeerl, R. A., Personal Communication.
6. Evangelista, K. V. and J. Coburn. "*Leptospira* as an Emerging Pathogen: A Review of its Biology, Pathogenesis and Host Immune Responses." Future Microbiol. 9 (2010): 1413-1425. PubMed: 20860485.
7. Ko, A. I., C. Goarant and M. Picardeau. "*Leptospira*: The Dawn of the Molecular Genetics Era for an Emerging Zoonotic Pathogen." Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 7 (2009): 736-747. PubMed: 19756012.

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www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898