Leptospira alexanderi, Strain L 60T (Serovar Manhao 3)

Catalog No. NR-22256

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 alexanderi*
Serovar: Manhao 3
Strain: L 60T (ATCC® 700520™)
Original Source: *Leptospira alexanderi* (*L. alexanderi*), strain L 60T (serovar Manhao 3) was isolated in 1979 from a human in China.[1]
Comments: *L. alexanderi*, strain L 60T was deposited to BEI Resources as the type strain of the species.[2,3] It is part of the *Leptospira* Genome Project at the J. Craig Venter Institute's Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases (GSCID).[4] The whole genome sequence of *L. alexanderi*, strain L 60T (ATCC® 700520™) is available (GenBank: AHMT02000000).

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.[5,6] Leptospires are thin, motile, slow-growing obligate aerobe spirochetes with distinctive hooked ends and two axial flagella that cause the acute zoonotic disease leptospirosis.[5,6]

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-22256 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) semi-solid agar (0.15%) (ATCC® medium 2653) or equivalent
Note: *L. alexanderi* does not grow on solid agar.
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 10 days to 10 weeks until an opaque disk of growth is visible several millimeters below the surface of the medium (Dinger's disk).

Note: Due to the nature of *Leptospira* to form a Dinger's disk in semi-solid agar, it may be difficult to obtain a homogenous pool of cells to ensure an even distribution in all vials. If growth is not observed after 10 weeks in culture, please contact BEI Resources for a replacement.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Leptospira alexanderi*, Strain L 60T (Serovar Manhao 3), NR-22256."

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.

Disclaimers:
You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S.

Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

1. Hartskeerl, R. A., Personal Communication.
2. Brenner, D. J., et al. "Further Determination of DNA Relatedness between Serogroups and Serovars in the Family *Leptospiraceae* with a Proposal for *Leptospira alexanderi* sp. nov. and Four New *Leptospira* Genomospecies." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 49 (1999): 839-858. PubMed: 10319510.
3. Morey, R. E., et al. "Species-Specific Identification of *Leptospiraceae* by 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing." J. Clin. Microbiol. 44 (2006): 3510-3516. PubMed: 17021075.
4. Vinetz, J. M. and K. Nelson. "*Leptospira* Genomics and Human Health." J. Craig Venter Institute's Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases. (2010) <http://gcid.jcvi.org/docs/Leptospirosis_White_Paper_FINAL_November_2009[1].pdf>
5. 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.
6. 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.

Support Provided by NIAID

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

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