

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# **Product Information Sheet for NR-50124**

## Elizabethkingia anophelis, Strain Ag1

## Catalog No. NR-50124

## For research use only. Not for human use.

### Contributor:

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### Manufacturer:

**BEI Resources** 

### **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: Flavobacteriaceae, Elizabethkingia

Species: Elizabethkingia anophelis

Strain: Ag1

<u>Original Source</u>: Elizabethkingia anophelis (E. anophelis), strain Ag1 was isolated in 2010 from the midgut of a mosquito (Anopheles gambiae, strain G3) in Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA.<sup>1,2</sup>

<u>Comment</u>: The whole genome shotgun sequence of *E. anophelis*, strain Ag1 is available (GenBank: <u>AHHG00000000</u>).<sup>2</sup>

*E. anopheles* is a Gram-negative, aerobic, non-sporulating, non-motile rod-shaped bacterium ubiquitous in nature and a dominant species in the gut microbiota of the malaria mosquito vector *Anopheles gambiae.*<sup>2-4</sup> *E. anopheles* has been identified as a causative agent of both nosocomial and community-acquired infections. *E. anopheles* infections are difficult to treat due to a large number of antibiotic resistance genes and a potentially large number of virulence genes.<sup>5-7</sup>

## **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Nutrient broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-50124 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

Nutrient broth or Tryptic Soy broth or Heart Infusion broth with 5% defibrinated rabbit blood or equivalent

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

Incubation:

Temperature: 25°C to 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic or microaerophilic

#### Propagation:

- Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- 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 tube, slant and/or plate for 1 to 2 days.

#### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Elizabethkingia anophelis*, Strain Ag1, NR-50124."

## 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 <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm">www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm</a>.

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### References:

- 1. Xu, J., Personal Communication.
- Kukutla, P., et al. "Draft Genome Sequences of Elizabethkingia anophelis Strains R26T and Ag1 from the Midgut of the Malaria Mosquito Anopheles gambiae." Genome Announc. 1 (2013): e01030-13. PubMed: 24309745.
- Kämpfer, P., et al. "Elizabethkingia anophelis sp. nov., Isolated from the Midgut of the Mosquito Anopheles gambiae." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 61 (2011): 2670-2675. PubMed: 21169462.
- Teo, J., et al. "Comparative Genomic Analysis of Malaria Mosquito Vector-Associated Novel Pathogen Elizabethkingia anophelis." Genome Biol. Evol. 6 (2014): 1158-1165. PubMed: 24803570.
- Kukutla, P., et al. "Insights from the Genome Annotation of *Elizabethkingia anophelis* from the Malaria Vector *Anopheles gambiae.*" <u>PLoS One</u> 9 (2014): e97715. PubMed: 24842809.
- Lau, S. K., et al. "Evidence for Elizabethkingia anophelis Transmission from Mother to Infant, Hong Kong." <u>Emerg.</u> <u>Infect. Dis.</u> 21 (2015): 232-241. PubMed: 25625669.
- Lau, S. K., et al. "Elizabethkingia anophelis Bacteremia is Associated with Clinically Significant Infections and High Mortality." <u>Sci. Rep.</u> 6 (2014) 26045. PubMed: 27185741.

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