

***Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*,
Strain CIP 702**

Catalog No. NR-125

(Derived from ATCC® 33560™)

For research only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Campylobacteraceae*,
Campylobacter

Species: *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*

Type Strain: CIP 702

Original Source: Isolated from bovine feces

Campylobacter jejuni (*C. jejuni*) is a Gram-negative slender, curved, motile rod commonly found in animal feces. It is a microaerophilic organism that is very sensitive to environmental stresses.¹ *C. jejuni* is among the most frequently identified bacterial causes of human gastroenteritis in the United States and other industrialized countries.² Food poisoning caused by *C. jejuni* can be largely attributed to the consumption of contaminated food animal products, especially poultry. In most cases, the resulting infection can be severely debilitating but is rarely life-threatening. However, in some cases, *C. jejuni* infections have been linked to the subsequent development of two neuropathies, Guillain-Barré syndrome and Miller-Fisher syndrome and to a reactive arthropathy, Reiter syndrome.¹⁻³

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X Tryptic Soy Broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-125 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:

Tryptic Soy Broth

Tryptic Soy Agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Microaerophilic (3–5% O₂ and 4–8% CO₂)

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of Tryptic Soy Broth.
3. Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate a Tryptic Soy Agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood slant and/or plate.
4. Incubate the tubes and plate at 37°C for 24 hours under microaerophilic conditions.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*, Strain CIP 702, NR-125.”

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, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm.

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References:

1. Altekruze, S. F., et al. "*Campylobacter jejuni*—An Emerging Foodborne Pathogen." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 5 (1999): 28–35. PubMed: 10081669.
2. Gibreel, A. and D. E. Taylor. "Macrolide Resistance in *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli*." J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 58 (2006): 243–255. PubMed: 16735431.
3. Sinha, S., et al. "Detection of Preceding *Campylobacter jejuni* Infection by Polymerase Chain Reaction in Patients with Guillain-Barre Syndrome." Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg. 98 (2004): 342–346. PubMed: 15099989.

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