

Product Information Sheet for NR-128

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Campylobacter jejuni subsp. jejuni, Strain LRA 094.06.89

Catalog No. NR-128

(Derived from ATCC® 49943™)

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Contributor:

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Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Campylobacteraceae, Campylobacter

Species: Campylobacter jejuni subsp. jejuni

Strain: LRA 094.06.89

Comment: Quality control strain for bioMerieux

Campylobacter jejuni (C. jejuni) is a Gram-negative, slender, curved, motile rod commonly found in animal feces. It is a thermophilic and microaerophilic organism that is sensitive to environmental stresses.1 C. jejuni is among the most frequently identified bacterial causes of human gastroenteritis in the U.S. and other industrialized countries.2 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 syndrome³ and to a reactive arthropathy, Reiter syndrome. 1-4 cytolethal distending toxin was identified in many strains of C. jejuni (including LRA 094.06.89) and is an important virulence determinant.5

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X Tryptic Soy 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-128 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 (TSB)

Tryptic Soy Agar (TSA) with 5% defibrinated sheep blood

Incubation:

Temperature: 37 to 42°C

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

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready to use, then thaw.
- 2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into TSB.
- 3. Inoculate a TSA with 5% defibrinated sheep blood slant with the suspension.
- Incubate the slant at 37 to 42°C, under microaerophilic conditions, for 48 hours.
- Harvest the slant with TSB and add to TSA with 5% defibrinated sheep blood Kolle.
- Incubate an additional 24 hours at 37 to 42°C, under microaerophilic conditions.

Note:

The thawed vial may be plated directly on TSA with 5% defibrinated sheep blood and grown at 37 to 42°C in a microaerophilic atmosphere. This may require a longer incubation time than the biphasic culture.

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 LRA 094.06.89, NR-128."

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/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository

P.O. Box 4137

Manassas, VA 20108-4137 USA

SA E-mail: contact@beiresources.org

800-359-7370

Fax: 703-365-2898



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References:

- 1. Altekruse, 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. Woodward, D. L. and F. G. Rodgers. "Identification of Campylobacter Heat-Stable and Heat-Labile Antigens by Combining the Penner and Lior Serotyping Schemes." J. Clin. Microbiol. 40 (2002): 741-745. PubMed: 11880386.
- 4. Sinha, S., et al. "Detection of Preceding Campylobacter jejuni Infection by Polymerase Chain Reaction in Patients with Guillain-Barré Syndrome." Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg. 98 (2004): 342-346. PubMed: 15099989.
- 5. Dassanayake, R. P., et al. "Characterization of Cytolethal Distending Toxin of Campylobacter Species Isolated from Captive Macaque Monkeys." J. Clin. Microbiol. 43 (2005): 641-649. PubMed: 15695658.
- 6. Snelling, W. J., et al. "Campylobacter jejuni." Lett. Appl. Microbiol. 41 (2005): 297-302. PubMed: 16162134.

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