

***Bacteroides fragilis*, Strain CL03T12C07**

Catalog No. HM-714

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Bacteroidaceae*, *Bacteroides*

Species: *Bacteroides fragilis*

Strain: CL03T12C07

Original Source: *Bacteroides fragilis* (*B. fragilis*), strain CL03T12C07 was isolated from healthy adult human feces in Massachusetts, USA.^{1,2}

Comments: *B. fragilis*, strain CL03T12C07 (HMP ID 1067) is a reference genome for [The Human Microbiome Project](#) (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *B. fragilis*, strain CL03T12C07 was sequenced at the [Broad Institute](#) (GenBank: [AGXL00000000](#)).

Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

B. fragilis is a Gram-negative, anaerobic, non-motile bacterium that is both a normal colonic commensal, critical to host mucosal and systemic immunity and an opportunistic pathogen.^{3,4} Although only a minor component of the human gut microflora (<1%), *B. fragilis* isolates are the primary anaerobe in clinical specimens, bloodstream infections, and abdominal abscesses.⁴ Strains are classified as either nontoxigenic or enterotoxigenic *B. fragilis* (NTBF or ETBF, respectively), the latter secreting an extracellular metalloprotease toxin.^{4,5,6} All *B. fragilis* strains are presumed to be resistant to ampicillin and penicillin.⁶

Material Provided:

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

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-714 was packaged aseptically in 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:

Modified Chopped Meat broth or Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth or equivalent
Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C
Atmosphere: Anaerobic

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
2. 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 at 37°C for 2 to 3 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Bacteroides fragilis*, Strain CL03T12C07, HM-714."

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/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Comstock, L. E., Personal Communication.
2. [HMP ID 1067](#) (*Bacteroides fragilis*, strain CL03T12C07)
3. Troy, E. B. and D. L. Kasper. "Beneficial Effects of *Bacteroides fragilis* Polysaccharides on the Immune System." *Front. Biosci.* 15 (2010): 25-34. PubMed: 20036803.
4. Sears, C. L. "Enterotoxigenic *Bacteroides fragilis*: A Rogue Among Symbiotes." *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 22 (2009): 349-369. PubMed: 19366918.
5. Sears, C. L. "The Toxins of *Bacteroides fragilis*." *Toxicon* 39 (2011): 1737-1746. PubMed: 11595636.
6. Wexler, H. M. "*Bacteroides*: the Good, the Bad, and the Nitty-Gritty." *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 20 (2007): 593-621. PubMed: 17934076.
7. CLSI M100-S28 (2018)
8. Coyne, M. J., K. G. Roelofs and L. E. Comstock. "Type VI Secretion Systems of Human Gut Bacteroidales Segregate into Three Genetic Architectures, Two of which are Contained on Mobile Genetic Elements." *BMC Genomics* 17 (2016): 58. PubMed: 26768901.

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