

***Gardnerella vaginalis*, Strain JCP7275**

**Catalog No. HM-1105**

**For research use only. Not for use in humans.**

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: *Bifidobacteriaceae*, *Gardnerella*

Species: *Gardnerella vaginalis*

Strain: JCP7275

Original Source: *Gardnerella vaginalis* (*G. vaginalis*), strain JCP7275 was isolated in 2010 from a clinical vaginal swab collected from a woman that tested positive for bacterial vaginosis (Nugent score = 10) at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, USA.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Comments: *G. vaginalis*, strain JCP7275 ([HMP ID 1572](#)) 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 *G. vaginalis*, strain JCP7275 was sequenced at the Genome Institute at [Washington University](#) (GenBank: [ATJS00000000](#)).

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.

*G. vaginalis* is a facultatively anaerobic bacterium commonly found in vaginal microbiota. It is often described as Gram-variable but has a thin, Gram-positive cell wall.<sup>4</sup> Although *G. vaginalis* is commonly found in the vaginal microbiota of healthy individuals, it is one of the predominant organisms of the vaginal cavity in women with bacterial vaginosis.<sup>5,6</sup>

**Material Provided:**

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

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

**Packaging/Storage:**

HM-1105 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:

NYC III broth or equivalent  
Chocolate agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Anaerobic or aerobic with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

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 1 to 2 days.

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Gardnerella vaginalis*, Strain JCP7275, HM-1105."

**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 \(BMBL\)](#), 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

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**References:**

1. Lewis, A., Personal Communication.
2. [HMP ID 1572](#) (*Gardnerella vaginalis*, strain JCP7275)
3. Lewis, W. G., et al. "Degradation, Foraging, and Depletion of Mucus Sialoglycans by the Vagina-Adapted *Actinobacterium Gardnerella vaginalis*." J. Biol. Chem. 288 (2013): 12067-12079. PubMed: 23479734.
4. Harper, J. J. and G. H. G. Davis. "Cell Wall Analysis of *Gardnerella vaginalis* (*Haemophilus vaginalis*)." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 32 (1982): 48-50.
5. Aroutcheva, A. A., J. A. Simoes, K. Behbakht and S. Faro. "*Gardnerella vaginalis* Isolated from Patients with Bacterial Vaginosis and from Patients with Healthy Vaginal Ecosystems." Clin. Infect. Dis. 33 (2001): 1022-1027. PubMed: 11528575.
6. Yeoman, C. J., et al. "Comparative Genomics of *Gardnerella vaginalis* Strains Reveals Substantial Differences in Metabolic and Virulence Potential." PLoS One 5 (2010): e12411. PubMed: 20865041.

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