

# **Product Information Sheet for NR-12264**

### Bacillus cereus, Strain E33L

## Catalog No. NR-12264

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

#### Contributor:

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#### **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: Bacillaceae, Bacillus

Species: Bacillus cereus Strain: E33L (formerly ZK)

Original Source: Bacillus cereus (B. cereus), strain E33L was isolated from a swab of a dead zebra carcass in Etosha National Park, Namibia in April 1996 by P. C. B. Turnbull.<sup>1</sup>

<u>Comments</u>: The complete genome including 5 plasmids (pE33L466, pE33L5, pE33L54, pE33L8 and pE33L9) of *B. cereus*, strain E33L has been sequenced (GenBank: CP00001 and CP000040 to CP000044).<sup>1</sup>

*B. cereus* is a Gram-positive, spore-forming, facultative aerobe. This organism is a ubiquitous opportunistic pathogen that can cause food poisoning in infected individuals. There are two forms of food poisoning that occur. The early onset (emetic) disease is caused by a small, stable dodecadepsipeptide cerulide<sup>2</sup> whereas the late onset (diarrheal) disease is caused by heat-labile enterotoxins.<sup>3</sup> Genetic and genomic analyses have revealed that the chromosome of *B. cereus* is very similar to *B. anthracis*.<sup>4</sup>

*B. cereus*, strain E33L virulence factors show no homology to *B. anthracis* toxin genes on pXO1 (*pag, lef* and *cya*) or the *cap* genes on pXO2 but are common to the *B. cereus* group. These virulence factors include nonhemolytic enterotoxin genes, channelforming type III hemolysins, perfringolysin O, phosphotidyl-inositol and phosphotidyl-choline specific phospholipases, RNA polymerase sigma-B factor and a p60 family extracellular protease.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 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-12264 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 or equivalent Tryptic Soy Agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
- 2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
- Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
- 4. Incubate the tubes and plate at 37°C for 24 hours.

#### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Bacillus cereus*, Strain E33L, NR-12264."

### 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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#### References:

- 1. Han, C. S., et al. "Pathogenomic Sequence Analysis of Bacillus cereus and Bacillus thuringiensis Isolates Closely Related to Bacillus anthracis." J. Bacteriol. 188 (2006): 3382-3390. PubMed: 16621833.
- 2. Agata, N., et al. "A Novel Dodecadepsipeptide, Cereulide, Is an Emetic Toxin of Bacillus cereus." FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 129 (1995): 17-20. PubMed: 7781985.
- 3. Drobniewski, F. A. "Bacillus cereus and Related Species." Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 6 (1993): 324-338. PubMed: 8269390.
- 4. Ash, C., et al. "Comparative Analysis of Bacillus anthracis, Bacillus cereus, and Related Species on the Basis of Reverse Transcriptase Sequencing of 16S rRNA." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 41 (1991): 343-346. PubMed: 1715736.
- 5. Rasko, D. A., et al. "Genomics of the Bacillus cereus Group of Organisms." FEMS Microbiol. Rev. 29 (2005): 303-329. PubMed: 15808746.
- 6. Priest, F. G., et al. "Population Structure and Evolution of the Bacillus cereus Group." J. Bacteriol. 186 (2004): 7959-7970. PubMed: 15547268.

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