

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# **Product Information Sheet for NR-15080**

Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Strain 1501 CDC1551, Transposon Mutant (MT2280, Rv2222c)

Catalog No. NR-15080

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# For research use only. Not for human use.

### Contributor:

NIH - TB Vaccine Testing and Research Materials Contract

# **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium

Species: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Strain: CDC1551 (also referred to as CSU93 or Oshkosh)

Transposon Mutant: 1501 (MT2280, Rv2222c)<sup>1-3</sup>

TN: HG0712 ID: TnMT2280.646

Original Source: Mycobacterium tuberculosis tuberculosis), strain CDC1551 is a clinical isolate that exhibited high levels of infectivity and virulence during a tuberculosis outbreak that occurred in rural Kentucky and Tennessee from 1994 to 1996.4

In 2002, <u>TARGET</u> (Tuberculosis Animal Comments: Research and Gene Evaluation Taskforce) was formed to enable the modeling of human tuberculosis in multiple animal species using defined protocols and testing defined mutants of M. tuberculosis. In addition to animal modeling activities, a library of intragenic transposon mutants has been created and characterized.5 M. tuberculosis, transposon mutant 1501 was created by disruption of a probable glutamine synthetase protein (MT2280, Rv2222c) of the wild-type strain CDC1551.

M. tuberculosis is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped aerobic bacterium. It is the causative agent of tuberculosis and is responsible for more morbidity in humans than any other bacterial disease.6

## **Material Provided:**

Each tube contains a Lowenstein-Jensen (LJ) agar slant that was inoculated with 0.1 mL of bacterial culture and incubated 2 to 4 weeks at 37°C.

### Packaging/Storage:

NR-15080 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped glass test tubes. This product is provided at room temperature and should be stored at 2°C to 8°C upon arrival. Do not freeze.

# **Growth Conditions:**

Lowenstein-Jensen Agar slants (VWR catalog no. 29447-808), Middlebrook 7H10 Agar (BD 295964) with OADC enrichment (BD 212240) or Middlebrook 7H11 Agar (VWR catalog no. 29447-102) with OADC enrichment

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

Please refer to the attached document, SOP: provided by the TB Vaccine Testing and Research Materials Contract.

# Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Strain CDC1551, Transposon Mutant 1501 (MT2280, Rv2222c), NR-15080."

## Biosafety Level: 3

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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license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

#### References:

- 1. TARGET: Rv2222c
- 2. JCVI: MT2280
- 3. TubercuList: Gene Rv2222c
- Valway, S. E., et al. "An Outbreak Involving Extensive Transmission of a Virulent Strain of *Mycobacterium* tuberculosis." N. Engl. J. Med. 338 (1998): 633-639. PubMed: 9486991.
- Lamichhane, G., et al. "A Postgenomic Method for Predicting Essential Genes at Subsaturation Levels of Mutagenesis: Application to Mycobacterium tuberculosis." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.</u> 100 (2003): 7213-7218. PubMed: 12775759.
- Ducati, R. G., et al. "The Resumption of Consumption A Review on Tuberculosis." <u>Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.</u> 101 (2006): 697–714. PubMed: 17160276.
- Cole, S. T., et al. "Deciphering the Biology of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from the Complete Genome Sequence." Nature 393 (1998): 537-544. PubMed: 9634230. Erratum in: Nature 396 (1998): 190-198.

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# **Product Information Sheet for NR-15080**

SOP: TN002

# **Obtaining Cells from Inoculated Transposon Mutant LJ Slants**

## Materials and reagents:

- 1. M. tuberculosis, transposon mutant LJ slant
- 2. Biosafety cabinet
- 3. Sterile aerosol resistant pipet tips, 200 µL
- 4. Pipetman, 200 µL
- 5. Cell scraper, sterile
- 6. 7H9 media (note 3)
- 7. 7H11 + OADC agar plate, 100 x 15 mm (VWR catalog no. 29447-102)
- 8. Cold room or 4°C refrigerator

## Protocol:

- 1. Remove LJ slant from container within biosafety cabinet (note 1).
- 2. Add 200 µL of 7H9 media to LJ slant.
- 3. Use cell scraper to lightly scrape the cells on the LJ slant into the 7H9 media.
- 4. Pipet 100 µL of the media, which now contains cell growth, onto a small 7H11 + OADC plate (note 2).
- 5. Streak the bacteria to grow as a lawn.
- 6. Place inoculated plates in a Ziploc bag, seal, and place in warm room (note 4).
- 7. Once cells have grown, move plates into biosafety cabinet (note 5).
- 8. Inside the biosafety cabinet, use a sterile cell scraper and aseptically scrape the cells into GAS media or liquid media of choice.

### Notes:

- 1. The LJ slants must be removed from packaging only within a BSL3 facility and opened only within a BSL3 biosafety cabinet.
- 2. Use an aerosol resistant tip and pipetman to transfer cells from the liquid culture to the 7H11 plate. If preparing your own agar plates, follow the instructions on the bottle of 7H11 powder (Fisher Scientific catalog # DF0838-17-9).
- 3. Follow the instructions on the bottle of 7H9 powder (VWR catalog # 90003-876).
- 4. LJ slants can be kept in a cold room or 4°C refrigerator for future use.
- 5. Depending upon the strain, a lawn could take 2 to 4 weeks to form.

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