

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# **Product Information Sheet for NR-9400**

## Bacillus anthracis, Strain Sterne BA721 (∆lef243/∆cya244)

## Catalog No. NR-9400

This reagent is the tangible property of the U.S. Government.

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

### Contributor:

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### Manufacturer:

NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH

## **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: Bacillaceae, Bacillus,

Bacillus cereus group

Species: Bacillus anthracis

Sterne BA721 ( $\Delta lef243/\Delta cya244$ ) Note: Strain: designation BA721 refers to the numbering system used in the Stibitz laboratory.

Original Source: Bacillus anthracis (B. anthracis), strain Sterne BA721 ( $\triangle lef243/\triangle cya244$ ) and the other mutant strains listed in the table below are derivatives of B. anthracis, strain Sterne 7702. The Sterne BA721  $(\Delta lef243/\Delta cya244)$  strain is a double deletion mutant.<sup>1</sup>

Comment: The complete genome of B. anthracis, strain Sterne has been sequenced (GenBank: AE017225).2

BEI Resources #	Sterne Strain	Stibitz Lab Number
NR-9397	<i>lef</i> mutant	BA723
NR-9398	cya mutant	BA695
NR-9399	pag mutant	BA690
NR-9400	lef/cya mutant	BA721
NR-9401	lef/cya/pag mutant	BA781

B. anthracis is an aerobic, Gram-positive, spore-forming, rodshaped bacillus that causes the acute infectious disease anthrax. Herbivores are the natural hosts and become infected by consuming soil. Humans are incidentally infected by coming into contact with infected animals or their products. B. anthracis virulence is dependent on the possession of two large plasmids, pXO1 and pXO2, which are responsible for the expression of an extracellular toxin and a polysaccharide capsule, respectively. The extracellular toxin is composed of three proteins: factor, edema factor, and protective antigen.

The presence of pXO1 (but absence of the lef and cya genes) and the absence of pXO2 in NR-9400 have been confirmed by PCR amplification of plasmid-specific sequences from extracted DNA.

## **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X Tryptic Soy Broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

## Packaging/Storage:

NR-9400 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 longterm 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 with 5% sheep blood or equivalent

Temperature: 35 to 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Propagation:

- Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
- Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of
- Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
- Incubate the tubes and plate at 35 to 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, Bacillus anthracis, Strain Sterne BA721 (∆Ief243/∆cya244), NR-9400."

### 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. publication recommends that all persons working in or entering laboratory or animal care areas where frequent activities with clinical specimens or diagnostic cultures of Bacillus anthracis are being conducted should have documented evidence of satisfactory vaccination.

## **Disclaimers:**

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository

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#### References:

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- Janes, B. K. and S. Stibitz. "Routine Markerless Gene Replacement in *Bacillus anthracis*." <u>Infect. Immun.</u> 74 (2006): 1949-1953. PubMed: 16495572.
- Rasko, D. A., et al. "Genomics of the *Bacillus cereus* Group of Organisms." <u>FEMS Microbiol. Rev.</u> 29 (2005): 303-329. PubMed: 15808746.
- Oncü, S., S. Oncü and S. Sakarya. "Anthrax-An Overview." <u>Med. Sci. Monit.</u> 9 (2003): RA276-RA283. PubMed: 14586293.
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