b|**e**|**i** resources

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Leptospira interrogans, Strain M933, *lipL*32 Mutant (Serovar Manilae)

Catalog No. NR-19817

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Ben Adler, Professor of Microbiology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

<u>Bacteria Classification</u>: Leptospiraceae, Leptospira <u>Species</u>: Leptospira interrogans <u>Serovar</u>: Manilae <u>Strain</u>: M933 Original Source: Leptospira interrogans (L. interrogans),

- strain M933 (serovar Manilae) is a transposon mutant of wild-type strain L495 created by disruption of the *lipL32* gene, which encodes the leptospiral major outer membrane protein, LipL32 (32-kDa lipoprotein), in strain L495.¹
- <u>Comments</u>: *L. interrogans*, strain M933 (serovar Manilae) lacks the LipL32 protein, a surface-exposed protein expressed during infection that binds to the host extracellular matrix.¹⁻⁴ The whole genome shotgun sequence of *L. interrogans*, strain M933 (serovar Manilae) is available (GenBank: <u>AHPS00000000</u>).

L. interrogans is a thin, motile, slow-growing obligate aerobe spirochete with distinctive hooked ends and two axial flagella that causes the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis.^{5,6} Rats are the reservoir hosts of pathogenic *L. interrogans* serovars and shed leptospires from their kidneys where the bacteria colonize in renal tubules.⁶ Humans are incidentally-infected by direct contact with their urine or indirectly through contaminated water or soil in areas of heavy rainfall in urban areas with poor sanitation and flood control infrastructure in developing countries.⁵⁻⁸ Leptospirosis is an emerging global disease due to exposure through tourism in highly-endemic areas.⁵

L. interrogans virulence is not fully understood, however interactions between surface protein virulence factors (including lipopolysaccharide, flagella, heme oxygenase, adhesion molecules, and outer membrane proteins) and extra-cellular matrix components of host tissues have been demonstrated.^{5,6} Serovar Manilae has been shown to be resistant to complement-mediated killing⁹ and is known to express the virulence-determinant surface-exposed lipoprotein, *Lig*A (leptospiral immunoglobulin-like protein A).^{7,10,11}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture

in Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison (EMJH) Medium supplemented with 2.5% DMSO.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-19817 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:

EMJH Semisolid Agar (0.15%) (<u>ATCC medium 2653</u>) or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 30°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
- 2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube or jar of semisolid agar.
- 4. Incubate the tube or jar at 30°C for 10 to 18 days until an opaque disk of growth is visible several millimeters below the surface of the medium (Dinger's disk).

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Leptospira interrogans*, Strain M933, *lipL*32 Mutant (Serovar Manilae), NR-19817."

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. <u>Biosafety in</u> <u>Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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 <u>www.beiresources.org</u>.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC[®] nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC[®] nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

BEI Resources www.beiresources.org E-mail: <u>contact@beiresources.org</u> Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898 **d**|**e**|**i** resources

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC[®] and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC[®], their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, noncommercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

- Murray, G. L., et al. "Major Surface Protein *LipL*32 is not Required for either Acute or Chronic Infection with *Leptospira interrogans*." <u>Infect. Immun.</u> 77 (2009): 952-958. PubMed: 19103763.
- Hoke, D. E., et al. "*LipL*32 is an Extracellular Matrix-Interacting Protein of *Leptospira* spp. and *Pseudoalteromonas tunicata*." <u>Infect. Immun.</u> 76 (2008): 2063-2069. PubMed: 18285490.
- Hauk, P., et al. "In *LipL*32, the Major Leptospiral Lipoprotein, the C Terminus is the Primary Immunogenic Domain and Mediates Interaction with Collagen IV and Plasma Fibronectin." <u>Infect. Immun.</u> 76 (2008): 2642-2650. PubMed: 18391007.
- Haake, D. A., et al. "The Leptospiral Major Outer Membrane Protein *LipL*32 is a Lipoprotein Expressed during Mammalian Infection." <u>Infect. Immun.</u> 68 (2000): 2276-2285. PubMed: 10722630.
- Evangelista, K. V. and J. Coburn. "Leptospira as an Emerging Pathogen: A Review of its Biology, Pathogenesis and Host Immune Responses." <u>Future</u> <u>Microbiol.</u> 9 (2010): 1413-1425. PubMed: 20860485.
- Ko, A. I., C. Goarant and M. Picardeau. "Leptospira: The Dawn of the Molecular Genetics Era for an Emerging Zoonotic Pathogen." <u>Nat. Rev. Microbiol.</u> 7 (2009): 736-747. PubMed: 19756012.
- Lucas, D. S., et al. "Recombinant *LipL*32 and *LigA* from *Leptospira* are Unable to Stimulate Protective Immunity against Leptospirosis in the Hamster Model." <u>Vaccine</u> 29 (2011): 3413-3418. PubMed: 21396409.
- Murray, G. L., et al. "Genome-Wide Transposon Mutagensis in Pathogenic *Leptospira* species." Infect. Immun. 77 (2009): 810-816. PubMed: 19047402.
- Patarakul, K., M. Lo and B. Adler. "Global Transcriptomic Response of *Leptospira interrogans* Serovar Copenhageni upon Exposure to Serum." <u>BMC Microbiol.</u> 10 (2010): 31. PubMed: 20113507.
- 10. Cerqueira, G. M., et al. "Distribution of the Leptospiral Immunoglobulin-like (*lig*) Genes in Pathogenic

Leptospira species and Application of *Lig*B to Typing Leptospiral Isolates." <u>J. Med. Microbiol.</u> 58 (2009): 1173-1181. PubMed: 19528180.

- Coutinho, M. L., et al. "A LigA Three-Domain Region Protects Hamsters from Lethal Infection by Leptospira interrogans." <u>PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.</u> 5 (2011): e1422. PubMed: 22180800.
- Adler, B. and A. de la Peña Moctezuma. "*Leptospira* and Leptospirosis." <u>Vet. Microbiol.</u> 140 (2010): 287-296. PubMed: 19345023.
- Adler, B., et al. "Pathogenesis of Leptospirosis: The Influence of Genomics." <u>Vet. Microbiol.</u> 153 (2011): 73-81. PubMed: 21440384.

ATCC[®] is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

