

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-40554

Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica, Strain 14028s ΔphoQ (Serovar Typhimurium)

Catalog No. NR-40554

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Enterobacteriaceae, Salmonella

Species: Salmonella enterica

Subspecies: Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica^{1,2}

Serogroup: B

Serovar: Typhimurium

Strain: 14028s Δ*pho*Q³ (STM14:1408/09, STM:1230/1)

Original Source: Salmonella enterica (S. enterica) subsp. enterica, strain 14028s ΔphoQ (serovar Typhimurium) was derived from strain 14028s (strain 14028s was originally known as strain 14028, however, a variant of the original strain with a rough colony morphology was designated 14028r and the original smooth strain was renamed 14028s). Strain 14028 is a descendent of strain CDC 6516-60 which was isolated from pools of hearts and livers of 4-week-old chickens.

Comments: The ΔphoQ mutant of strain 14028s was produced by creating a PCR product with phoQ homologous sequences at the 5' and 3' ends of a linear fragment containing a kanamycin resistance cassette. S. enterica subsp. enterica, strain 14028s was transformed, and insertion of the kan cassette in place of phoQ was confirmed by PCR. The final non-polar deletions were constructed by elimination of the kan cassette. The complete genome (GenBank: CP001363.1) and plasmid (GenBank: CP001362.1) sequences are available for strain 14028s.

S. enterica are Gram-negative, rod-shaped, flagellated bacteria. The species is divided into six subspecies (I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, VI) where only subspecies I, subsp. enterica, is considered of clinical relevance. Salmonellosis (non-typhoidal), due to the greater than 1500 serovars of S. enterica subsp. enterica, is one of the most common food-borne diseases with an estimated two million cases that occur in the United States every year. Pathogenicity results from a variety of virulence factors found in plasmids, prophages, and five pathogenicity islands which allow these organisms to colonize and infect host organisms.

S. enterica subsp. enterica serovar Typhimurium (formerly Salmonella typhimurium) is a major cause of gastroenteritis. These bacteria are host generalists that occur in humans and

many other mammals. Septic shock resulting in part from lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is a primary complication associated with serovar Typhimurium infection. Due to its similarity to the clinical and pathological effects in humans, calves are currently used as an animal model for human enterocolitis caused by this serotype. Additionally, this serovar causes typhoid-like disease in mice and is used as a mouse model of human typhoid fever.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X LB broth (supplemented with 1% Bacto-tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract and 1% sodium chloride) with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-40554 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 Nutrient broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Nutrient agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- 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 tube, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica, Strain 14028s $\Delta phoQ$ (Serovar Typhimurium), NR-40554."

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, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

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