SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Leptospira interrogans, Strain Verdun LP (Serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae)

Catalog No. NR-19928

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Leptospiraceae, Leptospira Species: Leptospira interrogans Serovar: Icterohaemorrhagiae Strain: Verdun LP

- <u>Original Source</u>: *Leptospira interrogans* (*L. interrogans*), strain Verdun LP (serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae) was isolated in 1986 from a human in France.^{1,2}
- <u>Comments</u>: Strain Verdun LP was deposited to BEI Resources as part of the <u>Leptospira Genome Project</u> at the J. Craig Ventor Institute's <u>Genomic Sequencing Center for</u> <u>Infectious Diseases</u> (GSCID). The whole genome sequence of *L. interrogans*, strain Verdun LP is available (GenBank: <u>AKWP00000000</u>).

The genus *Leptospira* consists of thirteen pathogenic species, that cause the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis, and six free-living saprophytic species found in water and soil that do not infect animal hosts.^{3,4} Leptospires are thin, motile, slow-growing obligate aerobe spirochetes with distinctive hooked ends and two axial flagella that cause the acute zoonotic disease leptospirosis.^{3,4}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison 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-19928 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:

Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison (EMJH) semisolid agar (0.15%) (ATCC[®] medium 2653) 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.
- 3. Incubate the tube or jar at 30°C for 10 to 24 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 Verdun LP (Serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae), NR-19928."

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 <u>www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm</u>.

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References:

- 1. Picardeau, M., Personal Communication.
- 2. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/167244
- 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.
- Vinetz, J. M. and K. Nelson. "Leptospira Genomics and Human Health." J. Craig Ventor Institute's <u>Genomic</u> <u>Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases</u>. (2010) <<u>http://gsc.jcvi.org/projects/gsc/leptospira/index.shtml</u>>

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