

Product Information Sheet for NR-43536

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Peptoclostridium difficile, Strain CD170

Catalog No. NR-43536

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Peptostreptococcaceae,

Peptoclostridium

Species: Peptoclostridium difficile (also referred to as

Clostridium difficile)¹

Strain: CD170

Original Source: Peptoclostridium difficile (P. difficile), strain CD170 was isolated in March 2010 from the stool of a human patient diagnosed with an acute Clostridium difficile infection in Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.²

<u>Comments</u>: *P. difficile*, strain CD170 was deposited as a toxigenic strain and is part of a genome sequencing project at the <u>Institute for Genome Sciences</u> at the University of Maryland.^{2,3} PCR analysis has shown the presence of *P. difficile* toxins in strain CD170.² The complete genome of *P. difficile*, strain CD170 is available (GenBank: AVIA00000000).

P. difficile is a Gram-positive, spore-forming, obligate anaerobe that commonly inhabits the intestinal tract of various mammalian species, reptiles and birds, and may also be found in the environment. Pathogenic strains of *P. difficile* produce a potent cytotoxin (toxin B) and in most cases an enterotoxin (toxin A).⁴ It is the production of these toxins in the gut which ultimately leads to pseudomembranous colitis (PMC) and *Clostridium difficile* associated diarrhea (CDAD), which often occur as a complication of antibiotic therapy in elderly hospitalized patients.⁵

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Reinforced Clostridial medium supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-43536 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:

Modified Reinforced Clostridial medium or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Anaerobic

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.
- Incubate the tube, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 24 to 72 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Peptoclostridium difficile*, Strain CD170, NR-43536."

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.

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References:

- Yutin, N. and M. Y. Galperin. "A Genomic Update on Clostridial Phylogeny: Gram-Negative Spore-Formers and Other Misplaced Clostridia." <u>Environ. Microbiol.</u> 15 (2013): 2631-2641. PubMed: 23834245.
- 2. Aronoff, D. M., Personal Communication.
- Walk, S. T., D. M. Aronoff and V. B. Young. "Comparative Phylogenomics of Clostridium difficile." <u>Institute for Genome Sciences</u> at the University of Maryland.
 - http://gscid.igs.umaryland.edu/doc/whitepapers/comparative_phylogenomics_of_clostridium_difficile.pdf
- Rupnik, M., M. H. Wilcox and D. N. Gerding. "Clostridium difficile Infection: New Developments in Epidemiology and Pathogenesis." <u>Nat. Rev. Microbiol.</u> 7 (2009): 526-536. PubMed: 19528959.
- Kelly, C. P. and J. T. LaMont. "Clostridium difficile More Difficult than Ever." N. Engl. J. Med. 359 (2008): 1932-1940. PubMed: 18971494.
- Marsh, J. W. "Counterpoint: Is Clostridium difficile a Food-borne Disease?" <u>Anaerobe</u> 21 (2013): 62-63. PubMed: 23528985.

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