

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-44174

Bordetella holmesii, Strain H719

Catalog No. NR-44174

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Alcaligenaceae, Bordetella

Species: Bordetella holmesii

Strain: H719 (also referred to as CDC-H719-BH)

Original Source: Bordetella holmesii (B. holmesii), strain H719 was isolated in 2011 from blood of a patient with bacteremia in Minnesota, USA.

<u>Comments</u>: The complete genome sequence of *B. holmesii*, strain H719 has been sequenced (GenBank: JGWA00000000).¹

B. holmesii is a Gram-negative, fastidious, non-motile coccobacilli that produces a brown soluble pigment and is closely related to *Bordetella pertussis*.²⁻⁴ It is an emerging opportunistic pathogen that has been linked to invasive infections among immunocompromised patients, particularly those lacking splenic function. In healthy individuals, it can cause respiratory disease, including a pertussis-like illness.³⁻⁵

Material Provided:

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

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-44174 was packaged aseptically in 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 Brain Heart Infusion broth or Bordet Gengou broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Brain Heart Infusion agar or Bordet Gengou agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic with or without 5% CO₂

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
- 3. 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 2 to 7 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Bordetella holmesii*, Strain H719, NR-44174."

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/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

- Harvill, E. T., et al. "Genome Sequences of Nine Bordetella holmesii Strains Isolated in the United States." Genome Announc. 3 (2014): e00438-14. PubMed: 24948754.
- Weyant, R. S., et al. "Bordetella holmesii sp. nov., a New Gram-Negative Species Associated with Septicemia." J. Clin. Microbiol. 33 (1995): 1-7. PubMed: 7699023.
- Planet, P. J., et al. "Bordetella holmesii: Initial Genomic Analysis of an Emerging Opportunist." <u>Pathog. Dis.</u> 67 (2013): 132-135. PubMed: 23620158.
- Żhang, X., et al. "Lack of Cross-Protection Against Bordetella holmesii after Pertussis Vaccination." <u>Emerg.</u> <u>Infect. Dis.</u> 18 (2012): 1771-1779. PubMed: 23092514.
- Mazengia, E., et al. "Recovery of Bordetella holmesii from Patients with Pertussis-Like Symptoms: Use of Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis to Characterize Circulating Strains." J. Clin. Microbiol. 38 (2000): 2330-2333. PubMed: 10834997.

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