Product Information Sheet for HM-1031

Oscillibacter sp., Strain KLE 1745

Catalog No. HM-1031

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Oscillospiraceae*, *Oscillibacter*
Genus: *Oscillibacter* sp.
Strain: KLE 1745
Original Source: *Oscillibacter* sp., strain KLE 1745 was isolated on April 28, 2012, from a human fecal sample from an anonymous healthy male donor in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.[1]
Comments: *Oscillibacter* sp., strain KLE 1745 (HMP ID 1546) is a reference genome for The Human Microbiome Project (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *Oscillibacter* sp., strain KLE 1745 was sequenced at the Genome Institute at Washington University (GenBank: AWVO00000000).
Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

Oscillibacter species are generally strictly anaerobic, non-sporulating, motile, Gram-negative-staining rods that are often isolated from animal and human intestinal microbiota.[2-4] Alterations in the level of *Oscillibacter* species present in the gut have been associated with Crohn's disease and stroke.[5,6] It is also an emerging opportunistic pathogen.[7]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:
HM-1031 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:
Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth 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.
2. 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 1 to 3 days.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Oscillibacter* sp., Strain KLE 1745, HM-1031."

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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References:

1. Lewis, K., Personal Communication.
2. Iino, T., et al. "*Oscillibacter valericigenes* Gen. Nov., Sp. Nov., a Valerate-Producing Anaerobic Bacterium Isolated from the Alimentary Canal of a Japanese Corbicula Clam." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 57 (2007): 1840-1845. PubMed: 17684268.
3. Walker, A. W., et al. "Dominant and Diet-Responisve Groups of Bacteria within the Human Colonic Microbiota." J. Intl. Soc. Microb. Ecol. 5 (2011): 220-230. PubMed: 20686513.
4. Rettedal, E. A., H. Gumpert and M. O. A. Sommer. "Cultivation-Based Multiplex Phenotyping of Human Gut Microbiota Allows Targeted Recovery of Previously Uncultured Bacteria." Nat. Comms. 5 (2014): 4714. PubMed: 25163406.
5. Mondot, S., et al. "Highlighting New Phylogenetic Specificities of Crohn's Disease Microbiota." Inflamm. Bowel Dis. 17 (2011): 185-192. PubMed: 20722058.
6. Yin, J., et al. "Dysbiosis of Gut Microbiota with Reduced Trimethylamine-N-Oxide Level in Patients with Large-Artery Atherosclerotic Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack." J. Am. Heart Assoc. 4 (2015): e002699. PubMed: 26597155.
7. Sydenham, T. V., et al. "Four Cases of Bacteremia Caused by *Oscillibacter ruminantium*, a Newly Described Species." J. Clin. Microbiol. 52 (4):1304-1307. PubMed: 24501034.