

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for HM-239

Gemella haemolysans, Strain M341

Catalog No. HM-239

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Bacillales Family XI. Incertae Sedis,

Gemella

Species: Gemella haemolysans

Strain: M341

<u>Original Source</u>: Gemella haemolysans (G. haemolysans), strain M341 was isolated in 2007 from expectorated sputum from a 19-year-old male patient with cystic fibrosis.^{1,2}

<u>Comments</u>: G. haemolysans, strain M341 (<u>HMP ID 428</u>) is a reference genome for <u>The Human Microbiome Project</u> (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *G. haemolysans*, strain M341 was sequenced at the <u>Broad Institute</u> (GenBank: <u>ACRO000000000</u>).

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.

G. haemolysans is a facultatively anaerobic, Gram-positive, mesophilic coccus commonly found in the mucous membranes of humans and some animals.³ However, it is recognized as an opportunistic pathogen and has occasionally been isolated from patients with systemic infections.⁴

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Brain Heart Infusion broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-239 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:

Brain Heart Infusion broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic with 5% CO₂

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- 2. 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 2 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Gemella haemolysans*, Strain M341, HM-239."

Biosafety Level: 1

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, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

- 1. Surette, M. G., Personal Communication.
- 2. HMP ID 428 (Gemella haemolysans, strain M341)
- Whitney, A. M. and S. P. O'Connor. "Phylogenetic Relationship of Gemella morbillorum to Gemella haemolysans." <u>Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.</u> 43 (1993): 832-838. PubMed: 8240963.
- Hung, W. C., et al. "Gemella parahaemolysans sp. nov. and Gemella taiwanensis sp. nov., Isolated from Human Clinical Specimens." <u>Int. J. Syst. Evol .Microbiol.</u> 64 (2014): 2060-2065. PubMed: 24664577.
- Facklam, R. and J. A. Elliott. "Identification, Classification, and Clinical Relevance of Catalase-Negative, Gram-Positive Cocci, Excluding the Streptococci and Enterococci." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 8 (1995): 479-795. PubMed: 8665466.
- La Scola, B. and D. Raoult. "Molecular Identification of Gemella Species from Three Patients with Endocarditis." <u>J. Clin. Microbiol.</u> 36 (1998): 866-871. PubMed: 9542900.

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