Bacteroides dorei, Strain CL02T00C15

Catalog No. HM-717

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Bacteroidaceae, Bacteroides*
Species: *Bacteroides dorei*
Strain: CL02T00C15
Original Source: *Bacteroides dorei (B. dorei)*, strain CL02T00C15 was isolated from healthy adult human feces in Massachusetts, USA.[1,2]
Comments: *B. dorei*, strain CL02T00C15 (HMP ID 1063) 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 *B. dorei*, strain CL02T00C15 was sequenced at the Broad Institute (GenBank: AGXH01000000).
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.

B. dorei is a Gram-negative, anaerobic, non-motile bacterium typically isolated from the gastrointestinal tract and feces of humans.[3-5] Little is known of the pathogenic potential of *B. dorei*, however, it has been associated with type 1 diabetes development and coeliac disease.[5-7]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Chopped Meat broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-717 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 broth, Modified Chopped Meat 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 2 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: *Bacteroides dorei*, Strain CL02T00C15, HM-717."

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, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

1. Comstock, L. E., Personal Communication.
2. HMP ID 1063 (*Bacteroides dorei*, strain CL02T00C15)
3. Bakir, M. A., et al. "*Bacteroides dorei* sp. nov., Isolated from Human Faeces." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 56 (2006): 1639-1643. PubMed: 16825642.
4. Wexler, H. M. "*Bacteroides*: the Good, the Bad, and the Nitty-Gritty." Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 20 (2007): 593-621. PubMed: 17934076.
5. Sánchez, E., et al. "Intestinal *Bacteroides* Species Associated with Coeliac Disease." J. Clin. Pathol. 63 (2010): 1105-1111. PubMed: 20972239.
6. Pedersen, R. M., E. S. Marmolin and U. S. Justesen. "Species Differentiation of *Bacteroides dorei* from *Bacteroides vulgatus* and *Bacteroides ovatus* from *Bacteroides xylanisolvens* - Back to Basics." Anaerobe 24 (2013): 1-3. PubMed: 23994205.
7. Davis-Richardson, A. G., et al. "*Bacteroides dorei* Dominates Gut Microbiome Prior to Autoimmunity in Finnish Children at High Risk for Type 1 Diabetes." Front. Microbiol. 5 (2014): 678. PubMed: 25540641.
8. Coyne, M. J., K. G. Roelofs and L. E. Comstock. "Type VI Secretion Systems of Human Gut Bacteroidales Segregate into Three Genetic Architectures, Two of which are Contained on Mobile Genetic Elements." BMC Genomics 17 (2016): 58. PubMed: 26768901.

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